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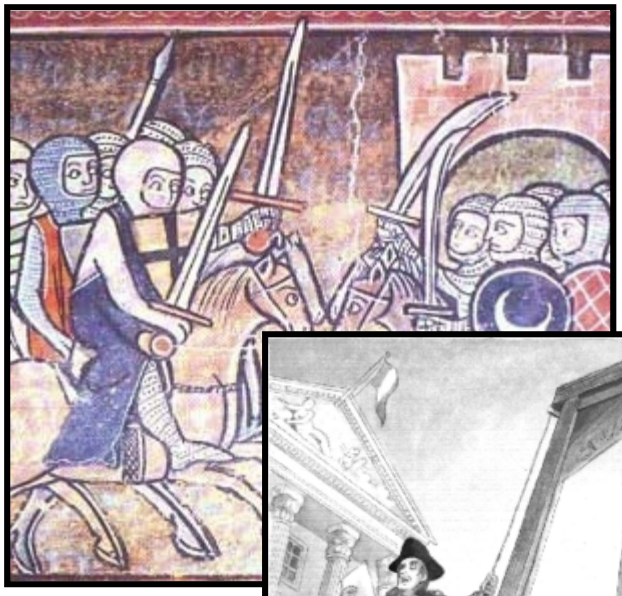
Social Studies Department
2012-2013

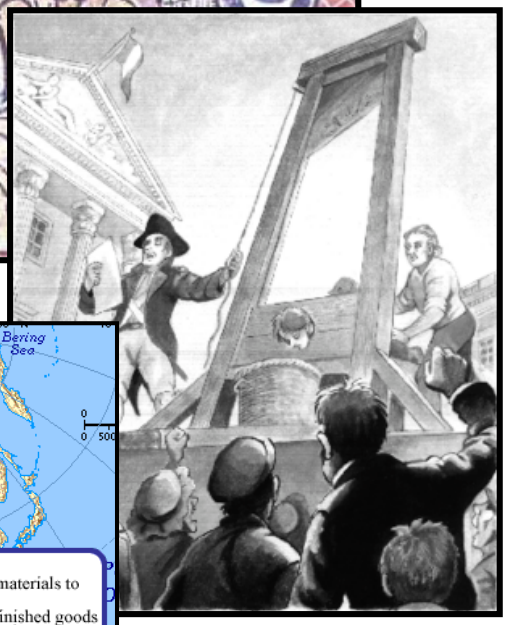
Global History & Geography Regents Review Packet

This study guide will assist you in preparing for the NYS Examination in Global History and Geography.

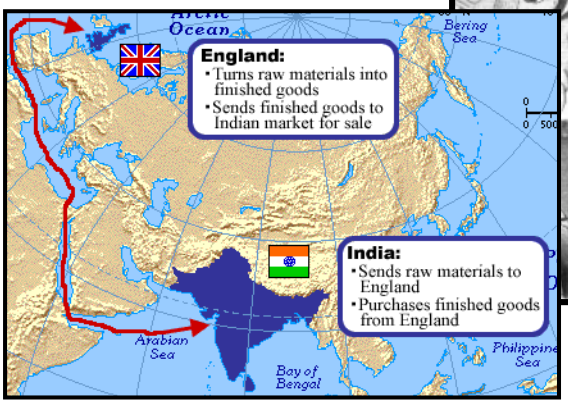


THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—*The Journal, Detroit.*
From *The Detroit Journal*, February 18, 1899









Global Essentials Curriculum

Economics – study of the production and exchange of goods and services.

- Essential Studies- what is produced, how it is produced, and who is it produced for.
- Specializes in studying the scarcity (how much of it there is) of resources and availability of goods.

Sociology- study of how different aspects of culture influence society. Ex) a sociologist interested in Indian culture would study Hinduism and its influence on life in India.

Archaeology- The study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence.

Examples: Analyzing the design of a Shang bronze pot
• Deciphering the writing on the Rosetta Stone
• Examining the fabric of a Japanese kimono

Anthropology- study of the development of early human beings.

Characteristics of Civilization-

- Cities
- Complex government
- Job specialization/ specialization of labor
- Writing system
- Religion
- Social classes

Geography- The study of the earth, its features/physical characteristics, and the distribution of life on earth, including human life and the effects of human activity.

- Studies the connections between people and places.
- People adapt to meet the challenges of their geography.
- The geography of a nation or region influences its development.
- Climate influences food production.

Primary Source- Source of information that comes directly from a person who lived during the time period that is being studied.

- Personal letters, autobiographies, diaries, films, art, ect
- **Examples**- Journals of the travelers **Ibn Battuta** and **Marco Polo**. Diaries from a survivor of Nazi concentration camps.

Secondary Source - Source of informaiton that comes directly from primary sources or other secondary sources

- **Examples:** Textbooks, Encyclopedia's, Wikipedia, Biographies.

Beginning Fundamentals

Physical Earth – Terms

- **Latitude:** lines that measure how far something is north or south of the Equator
- **Longitude:** lines that measure how far something is east or west of the Prime Meridian
- **Equator:** 0 degrees Latitude - it divides the Earth between North and South
- **Prime Meridian:** 0 degrees Longitude - it (along with the International Dateline) divides the Earth between East and West
- **International Dateline:** 180 degrees Longitude - divides one day from another
- **Hemispheres:** half of the Earth (Example: *Northern* Hemisphere or *Eastern* Hemisphere)

Physical Features

- **Islands:** isolate cultures from other cultures - such as Japan
- **Mountains:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Himalayas between China and India
- **Deserts:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Sahara in Africa
- **Rainforests:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil
- **Rivers:** transportation routes – sometimes through barriers - such as the Nile through the Sahara
- **River Valley:** great place to begin a civilization in ancient times - such as the Tigris-Euphrates valley
- **Plains:** flat fertile lands – good for farming – often attract invaders - such as the Steppes of Russia
- **Ice:** prevents sea trade for much of the year – such as in Russia in earlier times

Elements of Culture

Culture: the way of life of a group of people

- **Society:** the type of people in a culture (ex: race, nationality, religious identity)
- **Art:** the expression of a culture's ideas (ex: dance, music, architecture)
- **Geography:** the land, location, and resources of a culture (ex: physical features, climate, raw materials)
- **Language:** the communication system of a culture (ex: alphabet-writing, speech, symbols)
- **Religion:** the organized beliefs and rituals of a culture (ex: ceremonies, holidays, forms of worship)
- **Economy:** the way a culture gets the things it needs (ex: agriculture, hunting, manufacturing, trade)
- **Politics:** the government and laws of a culture (ex: leadership, rules, protection, services)
- **Customs:** the traditions of a culture (ex: holidays, clothing, celebrations)

- **Cultural Diffusion:** the mixing of two or more cultures together – sometimes forming a new culture

- **Cultural Diversity:** to coexistence of elements of a variety of cultures within a single culture

Time Management

- **Decade:** a period of 10 years
- **Century:** a period of 100 years
- **B.C.** - the time *Before Christ* on a timeline
- **A.D.** - *Anos Domini* - "In the Year of our Lord"
- **C.E.** - *Common Era* – Term now used to replace "A.D." - (B.C.E. replaces "B.C." [before common era])

Early Man and River Civilizations

Early Man

- **Hunters and Gatherers:** During the Paleolithic Stage (Old Stone Age) people wandered behind herds of animals in search of food. The men generally hunted – the women generally gathered berries, nuts, roots, etc.

- **Migration:** - Current evidence points to the earliest people having lived in *Africa.*
  - They migrated (moved) to other places in the world.
  - Native Americans migrated across a *land bridge* from Asia to North America.

- **Cultural Diffusion:** - As people migrated and settled together, their ideas mixed.
  - *Trade* also caused cultural diffusion.

- **Nomadic** - People movin from place to place.

Neolithic Revolution

- **Neolithic Revolution:** The change from hunting and gathering to herding & farming/planting.

- **Results of Neolithic Revolution:**
  - Permanent Villages - People built homes and settled together in permanent villages.
  - New Technology - People had the time to develop new tools and ideas to meet their needs.
  - Specialization of jobs - Less people were needed to produce food. Some people took on new roles (jobs).
  - Surplus - more food than you need. The opposite of **Subsistence** which is just enough for your needs.
- **Civilizations:** - As villages became more developed, some turned into *civilizations.*
  - Civilizations can be identified by having certain things:
    - urban areas (cities)
    - a writing system
    - organized economy
    - an organized government (laws)

River Valley Civilizations

Why river valleys were great locations to start a civilization:

- **Irrigation:** water for crops and human use
- **Annual Flooding:** supplied fertile soil for crops each year
- **Transportation:** allowed for trade and cultural diffusion
- **Food Supply:** fish and other items – land animals came near to drink

4 main river valley civilizations:

River	Civilization
Nile	Egypt
Tigris-Euphrates	Sumer (Mesopotamia)
Indus	India
Huang He (Yellow)	China

Important Information

- **Fertile Crescent:** area of fertile soil in the desert Middle East – from Sumer to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea
- **Cuneiform:** writing system used in Sumer – wedge shaped symbols
- **Hieroglyphics:** writing system used in Egypt – picture symbols
- **Hammurabi's Code of Laws:** first written set of laws in history – based on the "eye for an eye" principle
- **Mohenjo Daro and Harappa:** two main urban centers (cities) of India's river valley civilization
- **"Middle Kingdom":** what the Chinese called their land (they thought it was the center of life)

Classical Civilizations

***Classical* Civilizations:** Civilizations that were so well organized that they were able to create many things that we still use today.

IN CHINA

- **Dynasty:** a line of rulers from the same family. They continue to rule as long as they have the **Mandate of Heaven.**
- **Mandate of Heaven:** belief that the Emperor was given the right to rule from the gods (similar to European *Divine Right*)
- **Han Dynasty:** 1st major Dynasty of China
  - **Civil Service System:** required examinations for government positions. Exams based on teachings of **Confucius**
  - **Confucianism:** - directed Chinese social life for hundreds of years
    - Based on teachings of Confucius
      - Everyone should use good moral behavior
      - Have good educational system – to help have good government officials
      - Government officials should rule by setting a good example of behavior for the people
  - **Technology:** paper, rudder, wheel barrow

IN INDIA

- **Maurya Empire** 1st major empire in India
  - **Centralized Government**: One of the first empires to run a government of communities from one central location
  - **Bureaucracy**: system used within an organized government (officials, procedures, rules, etc.)

GREECE

- **City-States:** - *Because of it's mountainous geography and numerous islands*, Greece did NOT form one large Empire. It was a collection of small *City-States*. Each was run like a small nation. Athens and Sparta were the most powerful. Athens became the most important.
- **Democracy:** A form of government – *citizens* share the power to make decisions - Began in Greece (Athens)
- **Alexander the Great:** Took over most of the "known world" Spread Greek culture (*cultural diffusion*) to Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Hellenistic Culture:** A result of Alexander the Great mixing Greek culture with the cultures from Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Contributions:** - *Classical* architecture: straight lines, basic shapes (square, rectangle, triangle) and columns for support
  - *Philosophy:* using reason to understand why things happened.
    - Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were great Greek philosophers
  - Knowledge: Greeks pioneered much thinking in medicine, science, math, and literature.

ROME

- **Republic:** Began in Rome A form of government - citizens *elect representatives* to make decisions for the people
- **The Empire:** Expanded beyond Italy to include most of Western Europe and the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Pax Romana:** Time of peace and prosperity for the Empire (Its Golden Age)
- **Contributions:** - *Roman Law:* Twelve Tables: a *written* set of laws for all citizens to follow
  - *Arch:* replaced Greek columns for support in architecture
  - *Latin language*: used throughout the empire
  - *Organization:* The Romans kept people in the empire organized: common language, laws, money system

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Belief Systems

ANIMISM

- **Belief:** Every living and non-living thing has a spirit. A very *traditional* concept in history. Worshipping of ancestors.
- **Location:** Still found in some *traditional societies* of the world – often associated with traditional African culture.

SHINTOISM

- **Belief:** Spirits of *Kami* dwell in many forms of the natural world
- **Location:** a traditional belief system of Japan

HINDUISM

- **Reincarnation:** belief that the soul is reborn in the body of another person or thing.
- **Caste System:** - people are born into different *Castes* (social classes)
  - they may be born into a higher (if they are good) or lower (if they are bad) Caste in the next life
- **Ganges River:** the holy river of Hinduism. Worshipers bathe in the river to free themselves from sin.
- **Location**: Began in India. Is mainly in India still today.

BUDDHISM

- **Basic beliefs:** all people suffer – ending desires will end the suffering
- **Nirvana:** by leading the right kind of life, eventually one can reach a state of ultimate awareness – *Nirvana*
- **Location:** *began* in India - *spread* to China, Japan, and Southeast Asia

CONFUCIANISM

- based on the teachings of *Confucius*
- people should lead a good, moral life
- education should be the way people advance in society
- government officials should be well educated and good role models

TAOISM

- begun by Lao Tzu
- followers must follow *Tao* (the way)
- follow the way of nature – don't go against the way of nature

JUDAISM

- **Beliefs:** *monotheism* – only one God God will send a *messiah* (savior) Good behavior will be rewarded in *Heaven*
- **Sacred Texts:** *Torah* – laws and history of the Jews *Ten Commandments* – rules of behavior
- **Location:** *began* in the Middle East – *spread* all over the world *(Diaspora)* – *Israel* is the Jewish homeland

CHRISTIANITY

- **Beliefs:** monotheism God did send a messiah (Jesus Christ) Jesus was the son of God *Faith* in God will be rewarded (Heaven)
- **Sacred Texts:** Bible
- **Location:** *began* in Middle East – *spread* by the Roman Empire throughout Europe (then on to rest of the world

ISLAM

- **Beliefs:** monotheism Five Pillars of Faith (pray 5 times a day, charity, pilgrimage, Ramadan fasting, believe in Allah)
- **Sacred Texts:** Quran (Koran)
- **Location:** *begun* in Middle East (Mecca) by Mohammed - dominates the Middle East area today

Empires 1

TANG

- **Location:** China
- **Contributions:**
  - first use of paper money
  - *porcelain:* hard shiny pottery
- Japan studied the Tang Dynasty and copied much of the Chinese culture (language, Buddhism, etc.)
- The Silk Road began as a trading route between China and the west…eventually spread to the Middle East

GUPTA

- **Location:** India
- Hinduism and the Caste System flourished (became stronger) under Gupta rule
- The Gupta Empire was one of India's "Golden Age"
- **Contributions:**
  - Guptas were good at Math
  - created the concept of "Zero" – and the *decimal system*
  - created the numbers we use today – *Arabic Numerals* ("Arabs" took them and introduced them to the Europeans)

BYZANTINE

- **Location:** the "Eastern" half of the old Roman Empire
- **Great Leader:** Justinian – created *Justinian's Code* - a written set of laws
- **Its Church:** Changed from Roman Catholic to Eastern Orthodox "Greek" was the official language
- **Its importance:**
  - The Byzantine Empire preserved much of the old Greek and Roman culture while barbarians destroyed Rome
  - It was "in between" the invaders from Asia and the rest of Europe
  - it spread learning and culture to Russia and influenced Russian life a great deal

MUSLIM

- **Location:**
  - Middle East Spread throughout the Middle East, Northern Africa, and into India as Muslims spread the religion of Islam
  - Arabs were great fighters
  - Muslims (Arabs) tolerated Judaism and Christianity (they were "of the book") - but others had to convert
- **Muslims:** Arabs who worshipped the religion of Islam (Later - anyone who worshiped Islam)
- **"Golden Age":** a time of peace (no more expansion) and great learning
  - they preserved Greek and Roman learning (they got it from contact with the Byzantine Empire)
  - created algebra
  - developed advanced medical knowledge and practices
  - great astronomers and scientists

Middle Ages
(Medieval Period)

DARK AGES

- **Fall of the Roman Empire:**
  - Roman Empire split into 2 parts
    - Western Europe – Fell into the "Dark Ages"
    - Eastern Europe – Became the Byzantine Empire
  - Without Rome's *organization* – Western Europe fell apart:
    - - unorganized - uneducated - poor
  - There was *no centralized government* - each local area was run on its own (Barbarian tribes)
- **Roman Catholic Church:**
  - became the only organized institution in Europe at this time
  - had a hierarchy (People→Priest→Bishop→Arch Bishop→Pope)
  - had Church rules that everyone in Europe (Christians) followed
  - *heresy* – speaking out against the Church
  - *excommunication* – being kicked out of the Church
- **Frankish Kingdom:**
  - Franks became a an organized and powerful Kingdom state
    - Began Feudalism - a local organizing system with power based on land ownership
  - An important leader was Charlemagne (became the 1st *Holy Roman Emperor*)

FEUDALISM

- **Feudalism:**
  - it was based on the ownership of **land** – as well as binding **obligations** between Lords and Vassals
  - a system that helped *to get Europeans organized again* (though essentially only at the local level)
  - social: everyone was placed into a certain social class (Nobles, Merchants, Peasants) – *and they had to stay there*
  - political: the *Lord* made all of the rules and acted as judge and jury (he was the government)
  - economic: everyone got what they needed through feudalism - each person gave things and received things
  - *manorialism* – the basis for feudal economy – based on the self-sufficient manor (land that a Lord owned)

CRUSADES

- **Crusades:**
  - holy wars fought between Christians and Muslims – for control of the "Holy Lands" (Jerusalem)
  - they are important because *they helped Europeans to:*
    - become better educated → 1. learned Muslim ideas 2. found old "Greek and Roman" learning
    - increased their wealth → were introduced to new trade products (cotton, silk, spices, coloring dyes, foods)
  - they helped end Feudalism
    - new trade created new markets (towns) → many serfs ran away from manors to live in the new towns

IMPORTANT MEDIVAL EVENTS

- **Battle of Tours:** Christians stopped the Muslim invasion of Europe (stopped them in France – Muslims kept Spain)

- **Battle of Hastings:** Normans (William the Conqueror) defeated the Anglo-Saxons
  - the mixing of *Norman* culture with *Anglo-Saxon* culture created a new culture → *English*

- **Hundred Years War:** England vs. France
  - the longbow was first used → ended the Knights on horseback as the main way of fighting in feudalism
  - cannons (gunpowder) was introduced to European warfare → castles were no longer useful for defense

- **Black Death:** a form of plague (disease) that spread quickly and killed many Europeans
  - helped bring about the end of Feudalism
    - serfs became scarce → Lords paid money for their work (many then bought their freedom)

Renaissance

THE RISE OF CAPITALISM

What Europeans received on the Crusades dramatically changed Europe:

- LEARNING:
  - new Muslim ideas (much of it came from Chinese ideas)
  - old Greek and Roman learning (preserved by Byzantine and Muslim Empires)
- TRADE:
  - new trade products from Middle East and Asia created new markets and increased wealth in Europe
  - Middle Class: businessmen, craftsmen, merchants
    - Ranked between land owning Nobles and the Peasants
  - Guilds: organizations of tradesmen and artists
    - they regulated their trade or art (set prices, hours, standards)
  - Capitalism: economic system that replaced feudalism
    - Based on using *money* – not land – for wealth
  - Commercial Revolution: there was a dramatic change in the economy – from the land based Feudal economy → to a money based Capitalism economy (market system)
  - The *Hanseatic League* formed to promote and protect trade for northern European cities
  - Italian city-states (Venice–Genoa–Naples) dominated trade between the Middle East and Europe

RENAISSANCE

- **Renaissance:** a "rebirth" of ancient learning (Greek and Roman), as well as culture, that had disappeared during the dark ages

- **Italy:** Renaissance began in Italy: Great location for trade→trade created wealthy people (Patrons)→ used wealth to sponsor great art
  - Medici Family: Bankers from Florence → great sponsors of the Renaissance
  - Florence: center of the Renaissance movement (because of the Medici family support)
  - Pope: located in Rome – also a great sponsor of Renaissance art

- **Humanism:** the new way of thinking during the Renaissance
  - less about religious themes (more about Man on Earth – not God in Heaven)
  - more about everyday, real life situations (*secular* – non religious)

- **Art:** less religious themes - people were more lifelike - scenes were more about everyday situations (*humanism*!)
  - *perspective*: a new technique used to make scenes look more 3 dimensional (depth)
  - Leonardo da Vinci: a "Renaissance Man" (could do many things well) painted the "Mona Lisa" and the "Last Supper"
  - Michelangelo: painted the ceiling of the "Sistine Chapel" and sculpted "David"

- **Literature:** less about religious themes - stories were written to entertain people (*humanism*!)
  - Renaissance literature began to be written in the *vernacular* (everyday local language of the people)
  - Shakespeare: wrote great stories and plays about everyday human situations
  - Machiavelli: wrote <u>The Prince</u> – about how a ruler should rule over his people (rule by fear – not love)
  - Dante: Italian writer that wrote in Italian – not Latin – wrote the <u>Divine Comedy</u>

- **Printing Press:** invented by Johann Gutenberg
  - Books became more available (cheaper too!)
  - More people began to learn how to read
  - Ideas spread very quickly
  - Judged by many historians to be the most significant technological development in history

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Empires 2

TOKUGAWA EMPIRE

- **Japanese Feudalism**: Traditional Japan was governed by shogunate (similar to European feudalism)
  - EMPEROR – symbolic leader Shogun– military ruler (actual leader) sammurai – warriors
  - BUSHIDO – term for Japanese Code of Conduct
  - Tokugawa – name of the Shogun family that controlled Japan for almost 300 years

- **Japanese isolationism:**
  - Japan's island location caused its culture to be isolated from other cultures for many centuries
  - When new technologies allowed foreigners to reach Japan – Japan's leaders began a policy of *isolationism* – they chose to remain isolated from other cultures

MONGOL EMPIRE

- **Location:** Came out of central Asia to take over China – spread empire west to Middle East (largest land empire ever)
- **Khans:** leaders of the Mongols
  - Genghis Khan spread and created the empire
  - Kublai Khan – made the empire stable and prosperous
- **Silk Road:** trade route linking China and the Middle East → Mongols made it safe and prosperous
- **Marco Polo:** European explorer/trader that traveled to China→ his stories later inspired European explorers to sail to the East

MING DYNASTY

- Re-established Chinese rule in China after the Mongol Empire
- Re-established *ethnocentrism* in China – the belief that their culture was better than all others

AFRICAN TRIBAL EMPIRES

- **Empires:** GHANA – MALI – SONGHAI
- **Traditional Life:**
  - Family→Clan→Tribe
  - *Oral Tradition*: The history of the tribe was passed down by "word of mouth"
- **Mansa Musa:** great Mali leader – converted to Islam
- **Trade:** Arabs crossed the Sahara and traded salt to the Africans for Gold (Arabs introduced Islam as well)

MESOAMERICAN EMPIRES

Empires: MAYA – AZTEC – INCA
Maya: Yucatan Peninsula area of Mexico Great thinkers→architecture (pyramid temples), Science (365 day calendar)
Aztecs: Central Mexico Great warriors
Incas: Great organizers → ran an organized governmental bureaucracy - road builders

- **These civilizations were considered to be *advanced civilizations* for the western hemisphere**

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Location: Turkish Muslims took over parts of the old "Muslim" empire and the old "Byzantine" empire
Sulieman_the Magnificent: was their great *Sultan* (leader)
Impact: They blocked Europeans from traveling (for trade) to the East (forcing them to look for an all-water route – essentially starting the Age of Discovery period for Western Europeans)

The Reformation

PRE-REFORMATION

- **Roman Catholic Church:** had been the most powerful organization throughout Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire
  - *until this time – no one dared to question the power and actions of the Church*
  - The Church had influence over the people:
    - Spiritually: it controlled access to Heaven – people had to do what the Church told them to do
    - Politically: The Church had influence over Kings and Queens in Europe – laws too
    - Economically: The Church collected a *tithe* (like a tax) – 10% of all members' wealth

THE REFORMATION

- **Martin Luther:** German monk who wrote *95 Theses* (arguments) against the Roman Catholic Church – starting the Reformation

- **Protestants:** people who agreed with Luther's ideas and joined in his "protest" against the Church (Christians in Europe became divided into *Roman Catholics* or *Protestants*)

- **What they were protesting about:**
  - that the Church was more interested in making money than in saving people's souls
    - it sold *indulgences* (pieces of paper that forgave people's sins)
  - that the Church was too involved in *secular* (non-church related) issues - such as politics
  - that Church officials claimed to be the only source of religious truth – only they could interpret God's word

- **Protestant beliefs:**
  - people could be saved by just having faith in God – not in any other ways
  - people didn't need the Church's interpretation of God's word – they could read the Bible for themselves

- **John Calvin:** another Protestant leader – introduced the idea of *Predestination* (your fate [Heaven or Hell] is predetermined for you)

COUNTER-REFORMATION

- **Council of Trent:** meeting of Church officials to plan on how to fight the Reformation
- **Counter-Reformation:** the Church's attempt to get their members (hence money and power) back
- **St. Ignatious Loyola:** began the Jesuits (an order of Monks) – traveled Europe teaching discipline and learning to Catholics
- **Spanish Inquisition:** the Church in Spain actually used torture to persuade non-Catholics to become Catholic

REFORMATION EVENTS

- **Henry VIII:** took England away from the Roman Catholic Church and created the Anglican Church (made himself the head of this church)
- **Defeat of the Spanish Armada**:
  - Spain's navy (Philip II) invaded England (Elizabeth I) in order to force them to become Catholic again.
  - Spain lost – lost its position as most powerful nation in the world
  - England won – began its claim as the most powerful nation in the world
- **Thirty Years War:** war between the Northern nations of Europe (Protestant) vs. the Southern nations of Europe (Catholic)

RESULTS

- new churches began in Europe – more important: there was no longer just one Church in Europe
- the Roman Catholic Church lost much of its power and control of European affairs – Kings and Queens gained power
- people began to question many of the long standing beliefs they had been thinking about for many years
- the power and concept of the individual increased – people began to believe they had choices in their lives

Absolutism

TERMS

- **Divine Right:** the European belief that God chose who could be King or Queen (similar to Chinese *Mandate of Heaven*)
- **Monarchy:** a type of government run by a King or Queen - they inherit their power from a family member
- **Absolutism:** when a monarch rules with *total power (absolute power)* – they do whatever they want to – they don't consider the needs of their people

INFLUENTIAL WRITERS

- **Niccolo Machiavelli:** wrote a book called The Prince – said rulers should rule by having their subjects *fear* them – not love them
- **Thomas Hobbes:** wrote a book called The Leviathan – said people were naturally unorganized and simple – they needed strong leaders

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

You should know:
1. where they were from
2. one thing they did for their nation
3. how that thing affected their nation

- **Akbar the Great:**
  1. INDIA
  2. He developed one of India's "Golden Ages" - a time of peace and wealth
  3. The Golden Age made a peaceful and prosperous life for Indians of that time
- **Ferdinand and Isabella**
  1. SPAIN
  2. They sponsored the voyages of Columbus
  3. The discoveries of Columbus brought great wealth and power to Spain
- **Charles V**
  1. SPAIN
  2. Led resistance against the invading Ottoman Empire
  3. Kept Western Europe out of control of the Ottoman Empire (kept it Christian – not Muslim)
- **Philip II**
  1. SPAIN
  2. Spent Spain's newly acquired wealth defending Catholicism in Europe during the Reformation and Counter-Reformation
  3. Spain lost its power and became a weaker nation again
- **Louis XIV:**
  1. FRANCE
  2. Taxed the poor people - but not the rich people - used the tax money to build the Palace of Versailles
  3. Put too much economic pressure on the poor people - many people starved
- **Peter the Great:**
  1. RUSSIA
  2. He tried to *westernize* (modernize) Russia
  3. Western artists, scientists, and teachers came and taught Russians how to be more modern.

CASE STUDY: England *(why it was different from other nations)*

- **Magna Carta:** a document that *limited the powers* of the Kings and Queens in England
- **Parliament:** originally a committee of Nobles created to keep an eye on the King's actions
- **English Civil War:**
  - King Charles I vs. Parliament - fighting for control of power in England
  - Parliament won (gained more powers than they had before)
  - Charles I executed – monarchy was abolished
  - *Oliver Cromwell* (leader of Parliament) took over - *The Commonwealth* ran England for a few years
- **The "Restoration":** the monarchy was restored temporarily after the "Commonwealth" did not work out too well
- **Glorious Revolution:** Restored dynasty did not work out – William and Mary asked to the throne – only under the assumption that Parliament now had more power than the monarchy – supported by the *English Bill of Rights*
- **Today:** Great Britain has a *Limited Constitutional Monarchy*
  - the Monarchy's powers are limited by a written constitution
  - Parliament has all of the real power now

Age of Revolutions

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- **Scientific Method:** a process used to answer scientific questions
  - it helped bring into question the common acceptance that God caused everything to happen
- **Copernicus and Galileo:**
  - proved the Sun was the center of the Solar System (Heliocentric Theory)
  - this proved that the church could be wrong about something (the Church had said the Earth was the center)
- **Heliocentric Theory:** "sun-centered" theory - it raised the question, "If the Church could be wrong about this issue, could it be wring about other issues?" - such as *divine right*?

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

A time when people were enlightened (exposed) to new ideas and ways of thinking - <u>especially about politics</u>

- **Age of Reason:** people used *reason* to guide them in their decisions (this comes from the scientific approach to learning)

- **Enlightenment thinkers:**

  - <u>John Locke:</u>
    - all people have certain rights
    - governments should protect people's rights
    - if the government does not – people can overthrow the government

  - <u>Other Enlightenment thinkers:</u>
    - Jean Jacques Rousseau: 1.There is a social contract between people and govt. 2. the majority should rule
    - Barron de Montesquieu: there should be a separation of powers –executive, judicial, legislative
    - Voltaire: wrote plays and stories that poked fun of nobility and absolute government

Their influence: the ideas expressed by Enlightenment thinkers got people to consider changing their governments (from Monarchies to Republics)

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

Political Revolutions: when people began to change their kind of government (from Monarchies to Republics)

- **American Revolution:**

  - American colonies broke away from Great Britain
  - They followed John Locke's ideas (Britain was not protecting the colonists' rights)
  - first time a modern nation ended a monarchy and started a Republic (became an example to people in other monarchies)

- **French Revolution:**

  - poor peasants were tired of the King (Louis XVI) taxing them and not taxing the rich nobles
  - they revolted and executed many nobles (*reign of terror*) – including King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette
  - overthrowing (and executing) a King was a big step in Europe – it motivated other people to think about doing it
  - the new government was weak and was later taken over by Napoleon Bonaparte

- **Latin American Revolutions:**
  - Latin Americans were tired of being controlled by the Spanish, Portuguese, and French (mostly the Spanish)
  - they were inspired by the success of the American and French Revolutions
  - their revolutions were led by Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Overture, and Jose de San Martin

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Reactions to Political Revolutions

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- the new government of France (after the Revolution) was weak – Napoleon took it over and made himself Emperor
- he made France strong again
  - improved the economy
  - created public education
  - created the *Napoleonic Code* (set of laws for everyone to follow)
  - built a huge army
- used the huge army to take over most of Europe
- spread the seeds of the French Revolution (democracy) to other areas of Europe
- was finally defeated and banished to a far away island (St. Helena) and died there

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- a meeting of European leaders
  - Conservative: to reorganize Europe the way it was *before* Napoleon took over
    - put borders back the way they were
    - reinstall kings and Queens that had been in power
  - Balance of Power: don't let any one nation in Europe get so powerful again

1848: there were many small revolutions all over Europe that year

NATIONALISM

Nationalism is the act of creating a nation

- **Unifying Nationalism:** when people that have common binds decide to come together to form a new nation
  - GERMANY: organized by Otto von Bismarck
  - ITALY: organized by Giuseppe Garibaldi
- **Separating Nationalism:** when different *ethnic groups* within a nation want to form their own – separate nations
  - AUSTRIA: Hungarians, Serbs, Germans, and other small ethnic groups wanted their own nations
- **Independence Nationalism:** when a colony wants independence from another power
  - LATIN AMERICA: wanted freedom from Spanish, Portuguese and French control

If you already have a nation – nationalism is the pride (patriotism) you have for that nation

RUSSIA

- was not affected by the revolutionary ideas that were sweeping the rest of Europe at this time
- freed their serfs (finally) in the middle of the 1800's - This created a huge peasant class that was very poor

LATIN AMERICA

- after the revolutions – not much changed
  - the Europeans left
  - rich land owners became the new leaders (they paid the military to support them)
  - poor peasants remained poor peasants - the revolution had little affect on them
  - rural (out in the country) gang leaders called *caudillos* terrorized peasants and controlled large rural areas
  - The Roman Catholic Church continued to try to keep peace between the strong (caudillos and landowners) and the weak (peasants)

Mexican Revolution (1910-1930)

- Causes:
  - Wealth was all going to a small upper class
  - Leader (Diaz) brutally suppressed all opposition
- Revolution led by Zapta (leader of southern Native Americans) – "Poncho" Villa (northern bandit)
- Results:
  - Rebels won – more rights and land to workers and women
  - New Constitution: first Latin American country to give good changes to the common people
  - More Mexican control of trade and industry (not foreign [Spanish] control)

Industrial Revolution

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Definition: Greatly increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th century.

Causes:
1) Meet the needs of a growing population
- 1750-1850—Population nearly triples to 22 Million

2) Britain contains the Land, Labor and Capital (factors of production)
- Government Stability (Lack of Revolutions)
- Natural Ports and Harbors
- Rivers for inland transportation
- Abundance of Natural Resources: Water and Coal
- Willingness to risk capital (Entrepreneur)

3) Growth of New Inventions
- Agricultural inventions spur on industry
  - Jethro Tull's Seed Drill
  - The Reaper by Cyrus McCormick
  - Selective Breeding Procedures by Robert Bakwell
- Steampower makes improvements in industry (cheap source of power)
  - James Watt invention of the Steam Engine
  - George Stephenson's Steam Locomotive
- Railroads revolutionize travel—boosted the agricultural industry by connecting the farms to the cities; also created new jobs
  - Liverpool-Manchester Railroad of 1930—Connected the port of Liverpool to the inlaid city of Manchester

4) Desire for Consumer goods spread
- Development of the Textile industry through new inventions

5) The Factory System Developed
- Standardization of parts
- Assembly lines

Effects:
1) Urbanization – City building and the movement of people to the cities
- London emerged as Europes largest citywith 1,000,000 people in 1800
- Manchester became center of Cotton Industry

2) Poor Living Conditions
- Sickness, Sanitation and disease were rampant in early Industrial times
- Average work day in Manchester mills were 14 hours, 6 days a week
- No sanitary codes, adequate housing, factory discipline was harsh
- Toqueville on the Manchester mines " FROM THIS FILTHY SEWER, PURE GOLD FLOWS"

3) Growth in a Middle Class or a Bourgeoisie
- Rise in the Standard of living
- Designation of classes becomes more distinct

4) Age of Capitalism
- Adam Smith
  - Laissez-Faire
  - The Invisible Hand & Laws of Supply and Demands
  - The *Wealth of Nations*

5) Rise of Socialism & Marxism
  - Socialism—Factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all
  - Communism—Form of complete socialism where the means of production would be owned by the people—Private property would cease to exist
    - Rise of Karl Marx and the Communist Manifesto

Imperialism

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Africa – "Scramble for Africa" 1870's–1914 European nations looking for 1. Raw Materials 2. Markets for their products
- "Boer War" : Dutch settlers (Boers) vs. British for control of *Southern* Africa

India – Was a British colony - run by the British East India Company
- Sepoy Mutiny: a rebellion of Indian soldiers in the British Army (Sepoys lost)

China – China had resisted foreigners for centuries - were *ethnocentric* (thought their culture was better than others)
- Opium War : Britain vs. China Britain won – forced China to open up to trade
- "Spheres of Influence" : selected areas of China where only certain foreign powers could trade
- Taiping Rebellion : Chinese citizens fought with their own government against the influx of foreigners (millions died)
- Boxer Rebellions : Chinese citizens fought foreign armies to get foreigners out of China (lost)

REASONS FOR EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

Nationalistic – taking over other nations added to your nation's power
- "Social Darwinism" : it was "natural" for strong nations to take over weaker ones (If you didn't, someone else…)

Political (military) – colonies were important locations to set up overseas military bases
- colonies helped provide power and security

MAIN REASON → Economic – get raw materials for industry - establish new markets for trade products

NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON NATIVE PEOPLE

- Land and materials were stolen
- Natives forced to adapt to European cultural ways (laws, religion, language, etc.)
- Local traditions were not considered
- Local economies had to change to meet European needs

POSITIVE EFFECTS ON NATIVE PEOPLE

- New technologies were introduced
- Health and medical care improved
- Western educational ideas spread

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

1600's – Japan had chosen a policy of isolationism
1800's:
- **Treaty of Kanagawa** – American Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up to trade
- **Meiji Restoration** - Japan chose to end isolationism → become more "westernized" (more industrial and militaristic)
- **Japan began to Imperialize** – *Because they need more raw materials for their industry and military*
  - **Sino-Japanese War:** China vs Japan Japan took some areas of China
  - **Russo-Japanese War:** Russia vs Japan Japan won – first time an Asian nation defeated a European power

The World Wars

WORLD WAR I

Causes: - National Rivalries: Competitive relationships between European powers - "Balance of Power" - Imperialism in Africa
- Militarism: new industrial technologies encouraged nations to create and stockpile more and more weapons
- Alliances: to balance the power – nations joined sides with other nations to protect one another
- Assassination: Archduke Ferdinand's assassination sparked the alliances into starting World War I

Warfare: - Trench Warfare: fighting took place in "trenches" (long ditches that hardly moved throughout the war)
- *Propaganda*: organized information created to sway public opinion on an issue – both sides used it

Results: - Treaty of Versailles: Severely punished Germany → it indirectly led to some of the causes of World War II
- League of Nations: created to keep peace in the world – ended up being very ineffective
- New Europe: many of the old "Empires" and "Kingdoms" broken up → beginning of modern national states

BETWEEN THE WARS

Hitler's rise to power:

- Germany's poor economic situation caused them to look for a strong leader
- Hitler made promises to the people:
  - Jobs (1. in the Army 2. in the factories making military supplies) ← against the Versailles Treaty!
  - Get their Pride back (1. get Germany's land back 2. build up the Army again) ↵

Hitler's Germany:

- *Totalitarian* Government – a type of government with *total* control of all parts of life (learning, art, literature, etc.)
- *Fascism:* a type of government that is totalitarian – and – *very* nationalistic (a lot of national pride)
- Nazi Ideas – Nazi's were the political party that Hitler controlled and helped him control Germany
  - wanted to develop the *Aryan* race
  - wanted to expand German territory throughout Europe
  - used extensive *propaganda* to spread their ideas and control the people
- The Holocaust – an event taking place during WWII – Jews and other minorities were concentrated and many killed
  - *Genocide* – the mass killing of a race or culture of people
  - Hitler's plan:
    1. Harass and torment the Jews – maybe they would leave on their own
    2. Concentrate them – placed in concentration camps – separated them from "Germans"
    3. The "Final Solution" – extermination in mass numbers

WORLD WAR II

In Europe: The focus of the *European* part of WWII was Allies against Germany

- **Causes**
  - German Aggression: Germany kept reclaiming lands lost after WWI (Rhineland, Austria, Sudetenland, Poland)
  - Appeasement: Britain and France kept allowing Hitler to take lands – *because they did not want another war*
- **The War**
  - Mobil Warfare: *blitzkrieg* (lightning war), air war, naval war
  - Modern Technology: effective use of airplanes and tanks, rockets introduced, development of atomic bomb
  - Key Events: Battle of Britain, German invasion of USSR, Involvement of US, D-Day
- **Results**
  - Germany: was divided up by the Allies – German officials tried at Nuremberg Trials
  - End of the system of European colonies around the world (Europeans did not want to fight to defend them)
  - United Nations was created (to replace the ineffective League of Nations)
  - The Cold War began – U.S. and the U.S.S.R., former allies, turned on one another

In Asia: The focus of the *Asian* part of WWII was Allies against Japan

- **Causes**
  - Japanese Imperialism: Japan needed more raw materials - Korea, China, S.E. Asia --> Pearl Harbor attack
- **The War**
  - Japanese abuses: Nanking and Korea – abuse against citizens Bataan – "Bataan Death March" abused prisoners of war
  - "Island Hopping": How the Allies approached Japan - Taking an island and forcing Japan to withdraw towards Japan
  - The Atomic Bomb was used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan – ending WWII
- **Results**
  - The U.S. *occupied* Japan for 7 years - helped them rebuild - made them create a democratic style of government

Communism in th USSR

ORIGINS OF COMMUNISM

Karl Marx: wrote The Communist Manifesto – it described how Communism (socialism) should work
Communism: a combination of economic *Socialism* and political *Totalitarianism* - sometimes called a *Command Economy*

COMMUNISM IN THE USSR

Russian Revolution: in 1917, Russians revolted against the Czar's rule – they changed to a Communist government

- **Causes:** - Life for peasants under the Czar was terrible
  - Many Russians were angry with the Czar for getting Russia involved with WWI
  - *Bolsheviks* (Russian Communist Party) offered "Bread, Land, and Peace"

Lenin's USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - A bunch of Republics that were united by workers in a socialist economy

- NEP: Lenin's "New Economic Policy" - Lenin realized the young nation needed *some* elements of capitalism in order to effectively get socialism (communism) started

Stalin's USSR: - *Stalinism* – all aspects of Soviet rule were directed by Stalin and devoted towards his rule
- Totalitarian State: the government had total control of all aspects of life (art, education, music, jobs, etc)
- *Collectivization*: Stalin's plan to improve agricultural production → collect farmland into one common farm
- *5 Year Plan* : Stalin's plan to improve industrial production
- *Purges* : How Stalin got rid of anyone that was a threat to his power → execution or concentration camps
- WWII: first signed a non-aggression pact with Germany (they split Poland) - later attacked by Germany

THE COLD WAR

Origins: after WWII – mutual distrust between the U.S. and the USSR – political differences - economic differences
- the 2 sides: US – capitalism – democracy – NATO vs. USSR – communism – totalitarian – Warsaw Pact

In the USSR: - after World War II – Soviets "kept" control of eastern European territory they liberated from the Germans
- these *satellite* nations formed the *Eastern Bloc* behind the "Iron Curtain" (Warsaw Pact military alliance)

Major Events: Marshall Plan/Truman Doctrine – Berlin Airlift – Space Race – Berlin Wall – Cuban Missile Crisis – Détente

Fall of the USSR

Causes: - a younger Mikhail Gorbachev replaced a series of older generation leaders
- introduced reforms: *Glasnost* – "openness" to new ideas from outside *Perestroika* – "restructuring" govt.
- Poor Economy: too much sacrificing "butter for guns" The govt. spent too much on military – not enough on the people
- too much support of "satellite" nations
- Challenges to Communism by protesters - Hungary (1956) - Czechoslovakia (1968) Poland/Solidarity (1989)
- republics of USSR broke up: first had industrial strikes - some republics declared independence (became new nations)

New nations:
- Russia became the largest and most influential of the newly independent nations (the old Republics)
- Boris Yeltsin became the new democratically elected leader

- the transition from a socialist to a capitalist economy was difficult – much poverty exists - the economy is struggling

- with-in Russia – the region of Chechnya is trying to break away into an independent nation – Russia won't let it

- Yeltsin has since been replaced by Vladimir Putin

COMMUNISM IN CHINA

The Chinese Republic: - the government of China before communism came to power
- it had replaced the *dynasties* in China (they were letting too many foreigners in)
- it was begun by Sun Yixian After he died, Jaing Jieshi replaced him as head of the Nationalists

Rise of Communism: - Communism was attractive to the peasant classes (the same as in Russia!)
- Communism in China was led by Mao Zedong
- The Nationalists defended their rule from the Communists in the Chinese Civil War
- Mao led the Communists on The Long March
  1. to train as fighters 2. to learn Communism 3. to recruit supporters
- the war had to stop as Japan invaded during WWII - after, the Communists defeated the Nationalists
- China became Communist (People's Republic of China) - the Nationalists fled to Taiwan

Mao's China: - Great Leap Forward: Mao's attempt to improve the economy in China - it failed
- Cultural Revolution: Mao's attempt to strengthen Communism in China - it failed
  (Red Guard [Student supporters], Little Red Book, anti-intellectuals)

Deng's China: - Deng Xioping replaced Mao Zedong - he saw China needed to change from Mao's strict ways to survive
- Deng introduced *economic* reforms - but NOT *political* changes
  - allow some private ownership (capitalism) - some foreign companies in China
- Deng crushed a student demonstration against Communism in Tiananmen Square

Recent China: - today China is run by Hu Jintao (2003)
- Hong Kong was given back to China from Great Britain in 1997 (it's capitalist ways influence southern China)
- a major focus of China is to reduce the population growth rate (they try to limit families to 1 child)

COMMUNISM IN OTHER PLACES

Korea: - North was Communist – South was not
- Korean War: North invaded the South
- South supported by the United Nations
- neither side won (stalemate)

Vietnam - Vietnam had been a French colonial possession

- Under HoChi Minh the French were driven out
- The French divided Vietnam before they left: North was communist - South not
- North attacked the South - the South was supported by the United States– unsuccessfully. North won – took over

Cuba: had been a Spanish colony – turned over to the U.S. after Spanish American War – became an American play land (1950's)

- Communist rebels led by Fidel Castro took over and made Cuba communist (1959) American interests were forced out
- Cuban Missile Crisis: Soviets put nuclear missiles in Cuba (1962) America demanded their removal
  - the closest the world has come to a nuclear war (US vs. USSR)
- Fidel Castro still runs communist Cuba – but its failing economy leads some to believe communism may not last there

Post WWII Nationalism

Following WWII – many European colonial possessions were challenged by native populations

AFRICA

Nationalist movement: - many African colonies demanded independence after WWII - some came peacefully, others not
- *Gradualism* – the policy of granting colonies independence as they became ready to run them
- Ghana – peaceful transition under Kwame Nkrumah
- Kenya – violent transition under Jomo Kenyatta

Continued economic ties: many former colonies continued an economic connection with their previous colonial power
- British Commonwealth – an economic alliance between Great Britain and its former colonies

Political Instability: new African nations are plagued with problems concerning the stability of their political systems (govt.)
- Ethnic Rivalries: tribal identities often come in conflict with one another within a nation
  - Nigeria: many Civil wars have taken place because tribes can not agree on a govt.
  - Rwanda: acts of genocide by Hutu tribe against Tutsi tribe (became refugees in other nations)

The Apartheid Issue: *Apartheid*: the official government policy of separating races of people in a nation
- the most famous example took place in the nation of South Africa
- the minority white populations ruled over the majority black population
- led by Nelson Mandela – the African National Congress (ANC) pushed for reform
- Bishop Desmond Tutu organized international pressure on South Africa's white government to change
- President F.W.DeKlerk (white) began changes to eventually allow blacks to vote
- 1994 – Nelson Mandela elected President of South Africa – Apartheid ended

INDIA

British Colonial Rule: India had been a British colony for many years – run by the British East India Company
- the "Sepoys" (Indian soldiers in the British army) revolted in the Sepoy Mutiny

Nationalist Movement: The Indian National Congress (Hindus) and the Muslim League (Muslims) pushed for independence
- led by Mohandas Gandhi, Indians used **non-violent** methods to get independence
  - *passive resistance*: peaceful ways of protesting against something (marches, boycotts, strikes)
  - *civil disobedience*: breaking a law on purpose – to get attention for your cause

Independence: Great Britain granted Independence to India in 1947 → BUT – only if India was divided up!
- India needed to be *partitioned* (divided) because the Hindus and Muslims could not get along together
  Hindus: got the middle section – which became the modern nation of India
  Muslims: got a section in the West and one in the East – became West Pakistan and East Pakistan
  (In 1971 East Pakistan won a war with West Pakistan – it became the independent Bangladesh)

Recent News:
- India remained *non-aligned* (did not take sides) in the Cold War
- India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are all fighting an overpopulation struggle
- Disagreements over control of the region of Kashmir could lead to a destructive (nuclear) war between India and Pakistan

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vietnam: Had been part of French Indo-China - fought the French and defeated them (Battle of Dienbienphu)
- North became communist (under HoChi Minh) - invaded the democratic South (later supported by U.S.)
- north won → today Vietnam is one communist nation

Cambodia: The communist Khmere Rouge – led by Pol Pot – committed acts of genocide against its own people (intellectuals)

Myanmar: Aung San Suu Kyi has led demonstrations against the oppressive military government there – she's been arrested

Recent World Conflicts

POLITICAL HOTSPOTS

Korea: Conflict between the North (Communist) and the South (Democratic)

Taiwan: Communist China claims the island and threatens to take over the Democratic island nation of Taiwan (U.S. supported)

Chechnya: The tiny region of Chechnya wants to break away from Russia and form its own nation - Russia does not agree

Kashmir: India and Pakistan are fighting over control of Kashmir. Each side has nuclear weapons, and vows to use them

Tibet: what began as an ethnic conflict against Buddhist has turned into a pro-independence movement for Tibetans against China

Afghanistan: United States forces are trying to secure and support the new democratically elected government

ETHNIC HOTSPOTS

Balkan Mts.: Ethnic Serbs were killing (genocide) ethnic Muslims in Bosnia and other areas. NATO and UN forces are there

Northern Ireland: Irish Catholics are angry that British led Protestants still control Northern Ireland. IRA has used terrorism.

The "Kurds": nomadic Kurds living in various Middle Eastern nations (Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria) are often treated with violence

THE MIDDLE EAST

Palestine Issue:
- Jewish Israelis and Muslim Arabs (Palestinians) are fighting over control of the same piece of land
- the Jews claim the land was promised to them by God, and that it's their homeland – they were kicked out of the land by the Romans nearly 2000 years ago - they call the land Israel
- the Arabs moved in when the Jews were kicked out – they say it belongs to them because they have been living there for the last 2000 years - they call the land Palestine – they are supported by neighboring Arab nations
- *Zionism*: a movement begun by worldwide Jews in the 1800's to get their homeland back
- following WWII (in part because of the Holocaust) – an international effort to create a Jewish state in Palestine began - Britain's Balfour Declaration began the process of allowing this to happen
- In 1947 the U.N. partitioned Palestine – some land went to Jews of the world – some reserved for Palestinians
- 1948 Jews declared the independent nation of Israel– Arab nations attacked Israel in support of the Palestinians
- there have been a total of 4 Arab/Israeli wars - Israel has never lost
- PLO: Palestine Liberation Organization – used terrorism to get Palestinian land back – Yassir Arafat was leader
- In 1979 Egypt became the first Arab nation to recognize Israel's right to exist → Camp David Accords signed
- Today: they try peace attempts – radicals on both sides often disrupt the peace process
    - Palestinians: want a self governing nation
    - Israelis: want to live peacefully and securely

Iranian Revolution:
- Islamic Fundamentalists – led by Ayatollah Khomeini – overthrew the Shah of Iran in 1979
- they also overtook the American Embassy – taking Americans hostage
- an Islamic Fundamentalist state was created – traditional Muslim laws and practices replaced secular ones

Iran/Iraq War:
- begun over a border dispute (access to Persian Gulf) - Iran also wanted to spread the fundamentalist movement
- after 8 years (1980-1988) nothing much accomplished by either side – except mass deaths of soldiers

Persian Gulf War:
- 1990 – Iraq – under Saddam Hussein – invaded Kuwait 1. access to deep water port 2. Kuwait's oil reserves
- United Nations Coalition Forces (led by the U.S.) drove Iraq out of Kuwait
- Saddam Hussein was left in power – remained a threat to peace in the region and the world

U.S./Iraq War:
- U.S. led attack on Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein from power
- Hussein captured – his government toppled
- stabilization of the new nation will be a difficult task

Recent World Conflicts

POLITICAL HOTSPOTS

Korea: Conflict between the North (Communist) and the South (Democratic)

Taiwan: Communist China claims the island and threatens to take over the Democratic island nation of Taiwan (U.S. supported)

Chechnya: The tiny region of Chechnya wants to break away from Russia and form its own nation - Russia does not agree

Kashmir: India and Pakistan are fighting over control of Kashmir. Each side has nuclear weapons, and vows to use them

Tibet: what began as an ethnic conflict against Buddhist has turned into a pro-independence movement for Tibetans against China

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Recent World Economic Issues

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Market Economy: A business owned by private citizens – the "market" makes the decisions – Great Britain, Japan
(often called *capitalism* or *free market*)

Command Economy: business owned by the "people" (through the govt.) – govt. officials make the decisions – Cuba, N. Korea
(often called *socialism* or *communism*)

Mixed: uses some of both Market and Command (govt. often controls "big" businesses and influences major economic decisions)

INTERNATIONAL TRADING AGREEMENTS

NAFTA: (North America Free Trade Agreement) attempting to make trade easier between Canada, Mexico, and the United States

OPEC: (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) - many of the oil producing nations of the world
- they control how much oil is produced → which controls the price of oil on the world market

European Union: (EU) - attempts to make trade and commerce easier between member nations of Europe

NORTH vs. SOUTH

North: nations in the northern hemisphere are *generally* more industrial, wealthy, and modern

South: nations in the southern hemisphere are *generally* less developed, poorer, and more traditional
- they are often called *developing* nations (they used to be called Third World Nations)
- little modern technology - often dependent on a single cash crop - international debt
- lack of industry (no capital, poor raw materials, few "skilled" workers, unstable government)

International Assistance Organizations: provide economic assistance to developing nations: UNICEF, World Bank, IMF, WHO

RISE OF ASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Re-emergence of Japan:
- After WWII – Japan had been destroyed physically and economically
- U.S. *occupied* Japan and helped it rebuild - also provided it a market for its cheap industrial goods
- Japanese developed their own industrial style
  - copied good industrial ideas from other nations
  - developed and improved their own concepts 1. employee teamwork 2. robotics
- the Japanese government often provided economic assistance (tariffs, embargoes) to industries
- over the years Japan developed a favorable *balance of trade* with the United States (they sold more to us than they bought from us)

Asian Tigers:
- the name given to rapidly developing nations in Asia
- many have followed the Japanese industrial model
  - Taiwan
  - South Korea
  - Hong Kong
  - Singapore

The future?:
- who will be the future economic players in Asia? The World?
- signs point to China and the nations of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia)

World Issues

THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations: Organized after WWII to 1. Keep peace in the world and 2. Assist developing nations with problems
General Assembly: made up of all UN member nations - have general discussions about world issues
Security Council: 15 nations at a time–5 of which are permanent members(allies of WWII) - authorizes use of force or sanctions

TRADITION vs. MODERNIZATION

Many cultures face conflict as modern ways begin to replace traditional values

- **Japan:** while they readily accept modern, especially western ways, they still strive to keep more traditional values
- **Middle East:** the influx of western values has collided with traditional religious laws and customs

GLOBAL MIGRATION

As in the past, groups of people sometimes pack-up and move from their homeland to other areas of the world
Reasons: Economic Opportunity: trying to find a way to make more money, get ahead in the world, economic security for family
Civil Unrest: some people leave to get away from areas of violence (Rwanda for example)
Political Oppression: some leave in order to get more political freedoms

STATUS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Women: - women in many traditional cultures are often treated as inferior to men
- women in many Muslim cultures are often restricted in their actions
Children: - many children are forced to work in terrible working conditions as nations begin to industrialize
- *Infanticide*: killing of children at birth or a very early age – often because of traditional or economic reasons

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Green Revolution: *changing the way traditional community's farm–introduction of modern agricultural technologies (more food!)*
Information Age: Computers and the Internet now provide volumes of information in a very quick time
Space Age: much space technology has been used in the commercial world – satellites help predict weather, monitor the Earth, assist in navigation, and speed communication
Medical Technology: we can live longer lives now: 1. better prevention of sickness 2. Better cures for those that get sick

GLOBAL PROBLEMS

In addition to the following definitions – every student should know a place where the problem is taking place – a cause of the problem – an effect the problem has on the place – and a possible solution to the problem

Terrorism: the organized hurting, scaring or killing of innocent people in order to get attention for a cause
Nuclear Proliferation: the spreading of nuclear weapons, technology, or materials – often illegally
Nuclear Safety: some nations don't operate nuclear facilities safely. Construction and maintenance need to be regulated
Acid Rain: Chemically polluted rain that destroys plant and animal life
Urbanization: people moving into cities *too* quickly – the cities can't keep up with building homes or providing services
Overpopulation: some places on Earth have too many people for the amount of livable land they have
Endangered Species: some animals and plants are close to becoming extinct
Deforestation: destruction of the rainforest
Desertification: the spreading of a desert into arable lands
Epidemics: the spread of diseases – often uncontrollably
Pollution: disposing of waste into the environment (air, land, water mainly)
World Hunger: in some places, some people do not get enough nourishment to maintain their health – or their life

Economic Systems	
Traditional	• Based on agriculture • Limited barter trade • Neolithic Civilizations • Early River Valley Civilizations
Market	• Based upon Supply and Demand • Usually focus on consumer goods • Little government control
Command	• Controlled by strong, centralized government • Usually focuses on industrial goods • Little attention paid to agriculture and consumer goods
Mixed	• Combination of Market and Command economic systems • Market forces control most consumer goods • Government directs industry in need areas.

Market & Command Economies		
	Market Economy	**Command Economy**
Ownership	Private ownership of all property and means of production	Government control of all property and means of production
Economic Controls	Little public control; private citizens and business makes decisions.	Government makes all economic decisions
Market Forces	Supply and demand control prices, promotes competition.	Government planning of entire economy. Focuses on industrial goods

The Feudal System
Kings Give large land grants to Upper Lords called fiefs Give Protection Receives money, military service, and advice
Upper Lords Give land grants to Lesser Lords Give Protection Receives money, military service
Lesser Lords Give land grants to knights Receives money, military service
Knights Give land to peasants/serfs Receives crops, labor
Peasants/ Serfs Receives land to farm Pays with labor, crops

Movement of People and Goods

Cultural Diffusion is the constant exchange of people, ideas, products, technology, and institutions from one region or civilization to another.
Some examples are:

1. 44 BC The Roman Empire: trade throughout the Mediterranean; built fine roads; grain from the Nile Valley; ivory and gold from Africa; silk from China via the silk road. Grew through military campaigns.
2. 1095 – 1200sChristian Europeans during the Crusades: Christians' desire to force the Muslims from Palestine as well as to gain power and wealth.; resulted in increased trade with the Muslim World. Crusaders sparked interest in new fabrics, spices and perfumes; encouragement of learning; Muslims had preserved Greco Roman learning.
3. 1750 – 1850 Farmers in Europe during the Industrial Revolution: enclosure movement small farms taken over; new technology resulted in less a need for farmer workers; provides labor for the Industrial revolution; leads to an over abundance of labor for factories; workers treated poorly. Rapid urbanization; poor living conditions.
4. 1500's Columbian Exchange: migration of Spanish to Latin America in search of gold, glory and God;
    - From the Americas: corn, potato, sweet potato, beans, tomato, cocoa, tobacco, pumpkin, quinine.
    - From Europe, Asia, and Africa: wheat, sugar, banana, rice, grapes, horse, pig, cattle, goat, sheep, chicken, small pox, measles, typhus.
    - Lead to downgrading of traditional native culture.
    - Death of 22 million native Americans
    - Encomienda System
    - Catholicism and the Spanish language. Bias against native Americans
    - Spanish landowners, military and Catholic Church form an elite group.
5. Immigration to Germany: Germany had a very liberal immigration policy b/c of the Holocaust. The German Constitution guaranteed food, clothing, and shelter to refugees until their applications were accepted or rejected. Many people entered from Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Some Germans felt resentment, especially when the economy faced difficult times. German right wing groups attacked immigrants. 1996 The German Constitution was amended to restrict immigration.
6. 20th century Urbanization in Africa, Asia and Latin America: find jobs and escape poverty of rural areas. Better health care, educational opportunities, stores and modern conveniences.
   Results of urbanization:
    - Traditional values and beliefs are weakened
    - e.g. The weakening of the caste system in the cities. Women have more opportunities in the city.
    - Some people experience a feeling of being cut off from earlier communities and customs.
    - Extreme poverty: lack of basic necessities running water, sewers e.g. Mexico City, Bombay and Calcutta in India Lagos in Nigeria.

Causes and Effects of Imperialism

🕮 *Causes*	🕮 *Effects*
🕮 ***Economic*** 🕮 Need for raw materials 🕮 Need for new markets 🕮 Place to invest profits 🕮 Place for growing populations	🕮 ***Economics & New Infrastructure*** 🕮 Railroads and new roads linked parts of India and Africa 🕮 Irrigation systems improved farming 🕮 Introduction of new farm technology increased production 🕮 Telegraph and postal systems unite people 🕮 Hospitals built 🕮 Top jobs go to western Europeans 🕮 Cash crops replace food crops leading to famines 🕮 Local economies become dependent on Western European powers 🕮 European goods replace local goods
🕮 ***Politics and Military*** 🕮 Bases for trade and naval ships 🕮 Power and security of global empire 🕮 Spirit of nationalism	🕮 ***Political*** 🕮 Political power held by mother country 🕮 Native people begin to develop nationalism Colonial boundaries drawn without regard to traditional cultures causing conflict
🕮 ***Society*** 🕮 Social Darwinism 🕮 Wish to spread Christianity 🕮 Wish to spread western ways 🕮 Belief that western ways were best	🕮 ***Social*** 🕮 New schools setup 🕮 New laws mean justice for all. Outlawing certain practices 🕮 Colonists treated as inferiors. 🕮 Hinduism, Buddhism and animism are seen as barbaric religions 🕮 Forced to become Christian 🕮 Western culture seen as superior to native culture Natives treated as inferiors
🕮 ***Science and Invention*** 🕮 New technology 🕮 New weapons 🕮 New medicines	

Causes and Effects of the French Revolution

Causes	*Effects*
🕮 ***Absolute Monarchy*** 🕮 Poor leadership (famine) 🕮 Deficit spending 🕮 Unequal treatment of third estate 🕮 Violation of natural and civil rights	🕮 ***Political Effects*** 🕮 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen 🕮 Abolished the monarchy 🕮 Ended feudalism 🕮 Right to vote 🕮 Natural rights 🕮 Put the church under the power of the government 🕮 Rise of Napoleon 🕮 Napoleonic Code
🕮 ***Economic Injustice*** 🕮 Unfair taxation system 🕮 Third estate paid all the taxes 🕮 Deficit spending (wars and Versailles) 🕮 Inflation of food prices 🕮 Unequal land ownership 🕮 Best jobs reserved for nobility 🕮 Poor education	🕮 ***Economic*** 🕮 Fair taxation 🕮 Redistribution of nobles land 🕮 Better education: government run education system 🕮 Inflation declines 🕮 Support of Industry
🕮 ***English and American Revolutions*** 🕮 Showed the French that monarchs could be overthrown	🕮 ***Social*** 🕮 Equality 🕮 Religious tolerance
🕮 ***The Enlightenment*** 🕮 Focus on natural laws and natural rights 🕮 Unalienable natural rights Life, liberty and property 🕮 Against torture 🕮 Questioned the traditional way of ordering society 🕮 Fought against the power of the Catholic Church	🕮 ***Rise of nationalism in France and in Europe***

Causes and Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Causes	*Effects*
🕮 ***The Agrarian Revolution*** 🕮 Increased Food Production 🕮 Technology: Seed Drill, fertilizer 🕮 Enclosure Movement 🕮 Three field System	🕮 ***Urbanization*** 🕮 Mass migration of people to cities in search of work
🕮 ***Population Explosion*** 🕮 People eat better 🕮 Women give birth to healthy babies 🕮 Better medical care and nutrition slows death rate	🕮 ***Working Conditions*** 🕮 Poor working conditions 🕮 12 to 16 hour days 🕮 6 days per week 🕮 Machines were dangerous 🕮 No insurance 🕮 Poor treatment of workers 🕮 Poor air quality 🕮 Child labor 🕮 Low wages
🕮 ***Energy Revolution*** 🕮 Water wheels power new machines 🕮 Coal used to fuel steam engine 🕮 Faster production of goods	🕮 ***Living conditions*** 🕮 Poor living conditions 🕮 Overcrowded, poor air quality 🕮 Cold 🕮 Made of wood/ danger of fire 🕮 ***Spread of diseases***
🕮 ***Capital for Investment***	🕮 ***New Class Structure*** 🕮 Rise of the middle class 🕮 Changing social roles
🕮 ***Geography*** 🕮 Abundance of coal and iron ore needed for industrialization	🕮 ***Rise of Socialism*** 🕮 Karl Marx & Frederick Engels 🕮 Marxist Socialism 🕮 History was a **class struggle** between the rich and poor (haves vs the have nots) 🕮 Working class (the proletariat) would have to revolt against the rich (the bourgeoisie) 🕮 Proletariat would take the means of production and setup a classless society in which all wealth and power would be shared.
	🕮 ***Legislation*** 🕮 Sadler Commission 🕮 Mines Act, Factory Act 🕮 10 hours act 🕮 All of the above address the abuses of the Industrial Revolution

Causes and Effects of World War I

Causes	***Effects***
🕮 ***Militarism*** 🕮 Build up of military/ more likely to use it 🕮 Glorification of military service/ Treated with more respect 🕮 Britain's two power standard	🕮 ***Versailles treaty*** 🕮 Germany loses land and colonies 🕮 Austrian Hungary loses land 🕮 Reduces German military 🕮 Germany had to pay reparations 🕮 War Guilt clause
🕮 ***Alliances*** 🕮 Triple Alliance: Germany, Austrian Hungarian Empire, Italy 🕮 Triple Entente: Russia, Britain, France 🕮 Assortment of other treaties and alliances 🕮 German Blank Check to Austrian Hungarian	🕮 ***Economic Cost*** 🕮 Farms, Factories and homes were destroyed 🕮 Nations had huge war debts 🕮 Germany had to pay reparations sending their economy into hyperinflation
🕮 ***Nationalism*** 🕮 Pan Slavism: uniting of all Slavic states or independence for them from the Austrian Hungarian Empire 🕮 Black Hand 🕮 Revenge for the Franco Prussian War: French lose Alsace and Lorraine 🕮 British economic dominance threatened by the Germans	🕮 ***Human Cost of the War*** 🕮 8.5 million died 🕮 17 million had been wounded 🕮 Lost Generation 🕮 Famine threaten many regions 🕮 Diseases were widespread
🕮 ***Imperialism*** 🕮 Disagreements over colonies in Africa 🕮 Moroccan crisis between Germany and France. French backed up by British	🕮 ***Russian Revolution*** 🕮 Russians withdraw from the war 🕮 Communist revolution in Russia
🕮 ***Assassination*** 🕮 Killing of Franz Ferdinand and his wife by Princip (black hand)	🕮 ***New technology*** 🕮 Weapons 🕮 Use of airplane 🕮 Other technological advances

WORD ASSOCIATIONS FOR GLOBAL HISTORY

Below are a number of important terms, concepts and people that are stressed in the Global History Curriculum. Along with these important terms, concepts and people are words/phrases that are often associated with them. Use these lists when trying to remember basic ideas associated with major terms/concepts/people!

WHEN YOU THINK OF THIS... → ...THINK OF THAT

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
NEOLITIHC REVOLUTION	PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS (TOWN & VILLAGES)	FARMING	Domestication of Animals
EARLIEST CIVILIZATIONS	ALONG RIVER VALLEYS/FERTILE SOIL	NILE, INDUS, HUANG-HE, TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES	EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION, INDUS CIVILIZATION, MESOPOTAMIA
RIVER VALLEYS	FERTILE SOIL	COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION	UNIFY PEOPLE
GEOGRAPHY/GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES	INFLUENCE PEOPLE'S CULTURE OR WAY OF LIFE	AFFECTS DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	
ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN SOCIETY U□REFLECT OR TELL US	REFLECT OR TELL US SOMETHING ABOUT THAT CULTURE	IN TOTALITARIAN SOCIETIES IT REFLECTS THE WILL OF THE RULER	REFLECTS A SOCIETIES TECHNOLOGY
HAMMURABI'S CODE (Babylon)	SOCIAL ORDER	STRICT – "EYE FOR AN EYE"	LIKE OTHER CODES OF LAW
MANDATE OF HEAVEN/DYNASTIC CYCLE	SIMILAR TO THE EUROPEAN THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT	BELIEVED AUTHORITY TO RULE CAME FORM GOD	ENDS IN 1911 (1ST CHINESE REVOLUTION)
CHINA'S GEOGRAPHY	NATURAL BOUNDARIES	ISOLATION	ETHNOCENTRISM (MIDDLE KINGDOM)
JAPAN'S GEOGRAPHY	ARCHIPELAGO/ LACK OF NATURAL RESOURCES/ MOUNTAINOUS	ISOLATION (UNTIL 19TH CENTURY) AND HOMOGENEITY	DEPENDENCY ON TRADE
W. EUROPE'S GEOGRAPHY	IRREGULAR COASTLINES	TRADE	DEVELOPMENT OF A NAVY/IMPERIALISTIC
NORTHERN AFRICA'S GEOGRAPHY	SAHARA DESERT	DISTINCT CULTURE FROM SUB-SAHARAN CULTURE	DIFFICULTY WITH TRADE, COMMUNICATION & TRAVEL
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S GEOGRAPHY	Abundance of Minerals & Resources	European Interest Through Imperialism	

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
REGULAR/SMOOTH COASTLINES	NO NATURAL BAYS AND HARBORS	LITTLE TRADE	AFRICA
LATIN AMERICA'S GEOGRAPHY	DIVERSE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES	DIVERSE CULTURES – DIFFICULT TO UNIFY AS ONE NATION	DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
MONSOONS	INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA	SEASONAL WINDS THAT BRING MUCH NEEDED RAIN	COULD BE DEVASTATING (IE- IN BANGLADESH)
INDIA'S GEOGRAPHY	HIMALAYAS/HINDU KUSH	ISOLATION FOR MOST OF ITS HISTORY	ABUNDANCE OF MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STRAITS	STRATEGIC LOCATIONS FOR TRADE	BOSPOROUS, DARDANELLES, MALACCA, HORMUZ & MAGELLAN	CONSTANTINOPLE
MIDDLE EAST GEOGRAPHY	ARID/SCARCITY OF WATER	CULTURAL CROSSROADS	ABUNDANCE OF OIL/OIL AS A WEAPON/O.P.E.C.
DESERTS	LIMIT COMMUNICATION	LIMIT TRAVEL AND TRADE	ACT AS BARRIERS
RIVERS	IMPROVE COMMUNICATION	IMPROVE TRAVEL AND TRADE	
RUSSIA'S GEOGRAPHY	HISTORICALLY DRIVEN BY ITS NEED FOR ACCESS TO WARM WATER PORTS – PETER THE GREAT	NORTHERN EUROPEAN PLAIN WAS A FREQUENT INVAISON ROUTE BY ENEMIES	RUSSIAN WINTER: SWEDES, FRENCH AND GERMANS
ISLAM	THE KORAN/QURAN	FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM	MONOTHEISTIC/MOHAMMED AND ALLAH
JUDAISM	MONOTHEISTIC	THE TORAH	THE COVENANT -THE PROMISED LAND - ISRAEL
CONFUCIANISM	SOCIAL ORDER & STABILITY	THE FIVE RELATIONSHIPS/ IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY AND ETHICS	ANALECTS
HINDUISM	THE CASTE SYSTEM/RIGID CLASS SYSTEM	REINCARNATION/ DHARMA AND KARMA/MOKSHA	AHIMSA
BUDDHISM	SIDDHARTA GUATEMA	REINCARNATION/ NIRVANA	4 NOBLE TRUTHS AND EIGHTFOLD PATH

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
CHRISTIANITY	MONOTHEISTIC	ROOTS IN JUDAISM	JESUS CHRIST/SAVIOR
SHINTOISM	SPIRITS IN NATURE	PRACTICED IN JAPAN	A FORM OF ANIMISM
ANIMISM	PRACTICED IN AFRICA	SIMILAR TO SHINTOISM/SPIRITS IN NATURE	TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SOCIETIES
CULTURAL DIFFUSION	EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN DIFFERENT CULTURES	BUDDHISM SPREADING FROM INDIA INTO CHINA & SOUTHEAST ASIA	SILK ROAD
INTERDEPENDENCE	GROWING TRADE AND DEPENDENCE AMONG NATIONS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS	OIL AND O.P.E.C. NATIONS
ANCIENT ATHENS	BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY	QUESTIONING SPIRIT AND CURIOSITY	PERICLES AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS
ANCIENT SPARTA	EARLY FORM OF A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT	MILITARISTIC SPIRIT	LITTLE CULTURE
REPUBLIC ROME	ELECTED LEADERS	12 TABLES OF LAW	GODDESS OF JUSTICE
IMPERIAL ROME (27AD-476 AD)	CENTALIZED GOVERNMENT	COLLAPSED IN 476 AD – LED TO CHAOS AND DISORDER IN EUROPE	COLLAPSE LED TO RISE OF FEUDALISM
BYZANTINE EMPIRE (300 AD –1453 AD)	JUSTINIAN'S CODE/PRESERVATION OF GREEK AND ROMAN THOUGHT	CAPITAL CITY (CONSTANTINOPLE): IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER	EASTERN ORTHODOX RELIGION AND CULTURAL DIFFUSION WITH RUSSIA
CONSTANTIONOPLE	TRADING CENTER BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA		
JUSTINIAN CODE	ROMAN LAW		

SILK ROAD	Cultural Diffusion	Trade Between Asia & Europe	

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
SPREAD OF ISLAM	NORTHERN AFRICA	MOHAMMED & THE JIHAD	
THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM (800-1200 AD)	ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND MATH	CALLIGRAPHY	HOUSE OF WISDOM
MEDIEVAL EUROPE (500 AD-1300'S AD)	FEUDALISM/ DECENTRALISED POLITICAL SYSTEM	POWERFUL CATHOLIC CHURCH/MAIN GOAL-SALVATION (THE HEREAFTER)	GOTHIC CATHEDERALS-TALL SPIRES/STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
FEUDALISM	RIGID SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM	NEED FOR STABILITY SECURITY AND ORDER	SIMILAR TO JAPANESE FEUDALISM
CODE OF CHIVALRY	STRESSED HONOR AND LOYALTY	SIMILAR TO THE CODE OF BUSHIDO	CODE FOLLOWED BY MEDIEVAL KNIGHTS
THE CRUSADES (1095-1300'S)	POSITIVE RESULT OR EFFECT- INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE	ORIGINAL PURPOSE-RECLAIM THE HOLY LAND (JERUSALEM)	NEGATIVE EFFECT-LASTING HATRED BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS
JAPANESE FEUDALISM	CODE OF BUSHIDO	RIGID SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM	
TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE	ISOLATION		
THE CENTRAL ASIAN STEPPE	ENVIRONMENT OF THE MONGOLS	SEMI-ARID AND GRASS LAND	NOMADIC PEOPLE UNITL GENGHIS KHAN
THE MONGOL EMPIRE (1200'S-1400'S)	SPREAD FROM ASIA TO EASTERN EUROPE	TRIBUTES AND TAXES GIVEN TO THE KHANS	ISOLATED RUSSIA FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES
AXUM AND KUSH	EARLY AFRICAN TRADING CIVILIZATIONS	EASTERN AFRICA	CULTURAL DIFFUSION-CHRISTIANITY
GHANA, MALI AND SONGHAI	EARLY AFRICAN TRADING CIVILIZATION – SALT AND GOLD	WESTERN AFRICA	CULTURAL DIFFUSION: ISLAM FROM NORTHERN AFRICA
THE BLACK PLAGUE (1348-1351)	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE	BREAK DOWN OF FEUDALISM	

THE RENAISSANCE (1400 AND 1500'S)	HUMANISM AND INDIVIDUALISM	REBIRTH OF THE IDEALS OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS (GREECE AND ROME)	SECULARISM

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
MACHIAVELLI	"ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS"	INTERESTS OF THE STATE AND LEADER ARE MOST IMPORTANT	THE PRINCE
THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION	MARTIN LUTHER	PROTEST AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH	END OF RELIGIOUS UNITY IN EUROPE
MARTIN LUTHER (1517)	95 THESES	SPEAKING OUT ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF SELLING INDULGENCES	
COUNTER REFORMATION/CATHOLIC REFORMATION	COUNCIL OF TRENT	IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS	REAFFIRM CATHOLIC DOCTRINE BUT REFORM A LITTLE
ZHENG HE	CHINESE EXPLORATION (EARLY 1400'S)	ENDED BECAUSE OF CONFUCIUS BELIEFS ABOUT TRADE	
OTTOMAN EMPIRE ("THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE" IN 1800'S)	SPREAD OUT OVER PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST	ISLAMIC EMPIRE	SULEUMAN THE LAWGIVER
MOTIVES FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORATION (OLD IMPERIALISM)	NEED FOR A NEW TRADE ROUTE TO ASIA AFTER CONSTANTINOPLE FALLS TO THE OTTOMANS IN 1453	DESIRE TO FIND RICHES AND SPICES	CURIOSITY ABOUT THE WORLD THAT WAS STIMULATED BY THE RENAISSANCE
EUROPEAN EXPLORERS (1500-1600'S)	COLUMBUS "DISCOVERS" THE AMERICAS	FERDINAND MAGELLAN CIRCUMNAVIGATES THE WORLD	DA GAMA AND DIAS TRAVEL AROUND AFRICA TO GET TO ASIA
AZTEC EMPIRE	LOCATED IN PRESENT DAY MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA	HIGHLY ADVANCED AND UNIFIED UNDER ONE LEADER	TAKEN OVER BY THE SPANISH AND CORTES - SPANISH MORE TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED

INCA EMPIRE	LOCATED IN PRESENT DAY PERU	HIGHLY ADVANCED	TAKEN OVER BY THE SPANISH AND PIZARRO - SPANISH MORE TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
SLAVERY IN THE NEW WORLD	FIRST SLAVES WERE INDIANS BUT TOO MANY DIED FROM DISEASE	AFRICANS REPLACE THE INDIANS	ARABS, AFRICAN AND EUROPEANS INVOLVED IN THE SLAVE TRADE
TRIANGULAR TRADE	BETWEEN EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE PASSAGE (BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS)	
MERCANTILISM	ECONOMIC THEORY DEVELOPED AND PRACTICED BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DURING THE 1500'-1700'S	MAIN OBJECTIVE-INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF BULLION (GOLD AND SILVER) A NATION POSSESSES/FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE	LED TO AN UNEQUAL TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENT COUNTRIES (EUROPEAN) AND THE COLONIES
ECONMIENDA SYSTEM	PRACTICED IN THE AMERICAS AND ENFORCED BY THE EUROPEANS	EXPLOITED THE NATIVE WORKERS/FORCED LABOR	
ABSOLUTISM (1500'S-1700'S)	GOVERNMENT IS DOMINATED BY ONE PERSON - USUALLY A KING OR QUEEN	EXAMPLES: LOUIX XIV, IVAN THE TERRIBLE, PHILLIP II, AKBAR THE GREAT AND CHARLES II	IDEA OF ABSOLUTISM DEVELOPED BY JACQUES-BENIGNE BOSSUET
THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT	SIMIALR TO MANDATE OF HEAVEN IN THAT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT RULER RECEIVED AUTHORITY TO RULE FROM GOD	MOST ABSOLUTE RULERS BELIEVED IN THE THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT	IDEA OF THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT DEVELOPED BY JACQUES-BENIGNE BOSSUET
JOHN LOCKE	BELIEVED IN NATURAL RIGHTS- LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AND PROTECTION OF THEM (SOCIAL CONTRACT)	PEOPE WERE NATURALLY (BORN) GOOD	PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OVERTHROW A GOVERNMENT IF IT DOESN'T PROTECT THEIR NATURAL RIGHTS
THOMAS HOBBES	PEOPLE WERE NATURALLY (BORN) BAD	BELIEVED IN ABSOLUTISM	
MAGNA CHARTA (1215)	First Document to Limit the Power of the Monarch or King/Queen		

ENGLISH REVOLUTION (1689)	ALSO KNOWN AS THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION	LIMITED THE POWER OF THE MONARCHY OF ENGLAND	MADE PARLIAMENT AS POWERFUL AS THE ENGLISH KING

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION (1500 AND 1600'S)	INVOLVED THINKERS LIKE COPERNICUS, NEWTON AND GALILEO	THINKERS FOCUSED PN NATURE AND HOW IT WORKED	HELIOCENTRIC THEORY DEVELOPED
THE ENLIGHTENMENT (1600 AND 1700'S)	INVOLVED THINKERS LIKE ROUSSEAU, MONTESQUIEU AND VOLTAIRE	ALSO KNOWN AS THE AGE OF REASON	SPOKE OUT AGAINST ABSOLUTISM/INFLUENCED REVOLUTION
ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS	EXAMPLES-MARIA THERESA & CATHERINE THE GREAT	ABSOLUTE RULERS WHO ALSO WORKED TO IMPROVE THEIR SUBJECTS' LIVES	
CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1799)	INSPIRED BY THE SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE IDEAS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT	PLIGHT OF THE 3RD ESTATE/UNFAIR SOCIAL SYSTEM	FRANCE ALMOST BANKRUPT
EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	RISE OF NAPOLEON	DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM	INSPIRED LATIN AMERICAN REVOLTUIONS
LATINA AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS OF THE 1800'S	IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS- SIMON BOLIVAR, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, & JOSE DE SAN MARTIN	CAUSED BY THE INEQUALITIES, ESPECIALLY IN LAND OWNERSHIP, INHERENT IN THE COLONIAL SYSTEM	
CONGRESS OF VIENNA (HELD 1814-1815 DURING NAPOLEON'S LAST DAYS)	MAIN GOALS: COMPENSATION, LEGITIMACY AND BALNCE OF POWER	REACTIONARY IN NATURE: (WANTED TO TURN THINGS IN EUROPE BACK TO THE WAY THEY WERE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION)	METTERNICH
NATIONALISM	THE DESIRE TO HAVE ONE'S OWN INDEPENDENT NATION Self Determination	LOVE AND DEVOTION TO ONE'S NATION	

NATIONALIST GROUPS	INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS	THE ZIONISTS	THE SLAVS/PAN SLAVISM

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1700'S AND 1800'S)	STARTED IN ENGLAND	POOR WORKING CONDITIONS AND PAY	FACTORY SYSTEM/GROWTH OF CITIES
ADAM SMITH	DEVELOPED LAISSEZ-FAIRE THEORY (HANDS OFF)	WROTE THE *WEALTH OF NATIONS*	FREE TRADE
KARL MARX	WANTED TO OVERTHROW CAPITALISM AND DEVELOP A FAIRER SYSTEM (COMMUNISM)	THOUGHT WORKERS WERE BEING EXPLOITED AND URGED THEM TO UNITE	WROTE *THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO* AND *DAS KAPITAL* ("Workers of the world unite")
CAUSES OF IMPERIALISM (LATE 1800'S)	NEED FOR RAW MATERIALS AND NEW MARKETS	BELIEF THAT EUROPEAN CULTURE WAS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE NATIVES (SOCIAL DARWINISM)	DESIRE TO BECOME MORE POWERFUL AND WHITE MAN'S BURDEN
BERLIN CONFERENCE (1884-1885)	MAJOR EUROPEAN NATIONS CARVED UP OR DIVIDED AFRICA INTO COLONIES	ALSO KNOWN AS THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA	
SPHERES OF INFLUENCE	AREAS IN CHINA THAT WERE TAKEN OVER OR DOMINATED BY EUROPEANS	UNEQUAL TREATIES (TREATY OF NANKING) PLACED ON CHINA AFTER OPIUM WAR	LED TO NATIONALIST SENTIMENT IN CHINA (BOXERS)
CHINESE REVOLUTION (1911)	BOXER REBELLION HELPED TO CAUSE IT	ENDED DYNASTIC RULE IN CHINA	LED BY SUN YAT- SEN (A.K.A – SUN YIXIAN) AND HIS THREE PRINCIPLES
SUN YAT-SEN	THREE PRINCIPLES: DEMOCRACY, NATIONALISM & ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	"FATHER OF MODERN DAY CHINA"	
MEIJI RESTORATION IN JAPAN (LATE 1800'S)	JAPAN WESTERNIZES OR MODERNIZES	JAPAN DOESN'T FALL VICTIM TO IMPERIALISM	JAPAN ITSELF BECOMES IMPERIALISTIC

IMPERIALISTIC JAPAN (LATE 1800'S – EARLY 1900'S)	DRIVEN BY ITS NEED FOR RESOURCES	BECOMES AN ASIAN POWER	SINO-JAPAN WAR(1894) AND RUSO-JAPAN WAR (1904)
WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)	TRENCH WARFARE/USE OF POISONOUS GAS	ALLIANCE SYSTEM AND "THE SPARK"	CENTRAL POWER VS. ALLIED POWERS

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (AKA- BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION) 1917	"BREAD, LAND AND PEACE"	ENDED ROMANOV DYNASTY AND RUSSIA BECAME IST COMMUNIST NATION	LED BY LENIN
TREATY OF VERSAILLES (1919)	TREATY SIGNED AFTER WWI	HEAVY REPARATIONS PAID BY GERMANY	GERMANY AND HYPERINFLATION - THE RISE OF HITLER
KEMAL ATTATURK	FATHER OF MODERN DAY TURKEY	WESTERNIZED AND MODERNIZED TURKEY	SIMIALR TO THE SHAH OF IRAN
MOHANDIS GHANDI	FOUGHT FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN	CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE/ PASSIVE RESISTANCE	SALT MARCH AND HOMESPUN MOVEMENT
MUNICH AGREEMENT (1938)	POLICY OF APPEASEMENT AND NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN	SUDETENLAND	
ADOLF HITLER	ANTI-SEMITISM/ HOLOCAUST/GENOCIDE/FINAL SOLUTION	ULTRANATIONALISTIC GERMANY	NAZI PARTY/FASCISM
WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)	AXI POWERS VS. THE ALLIED POWERS	TOTAL WAR	KEY EVENTS-D-DAY AND HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI
POST-WORLD WAR II	MARSHALL PLAN- PLAN TO REBUILD EUROPE	JAPAN: NEW CONSTITUTION IS WRITTEN AND MILITARY IS LIMITED	TWO SUPERPOWERS (THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION) BEGIN THE COLD WAR

JOSEF STALIN (1929-1953)	SOVIET UNION COMMUNIST LEADER	MAKES THE SOVIET UNION A POWERFUL NATION THROUGH COLLECTIVIZATION AND FIVE YEAR PLANS	KILLS OR EXILES THOSE WHO CHALLENGE HIM (THE GREAT PURGES)
THE COLD WAR (1945-1989)	COMMUNIST SOVIET UNION VS. DEMOCRATIC U.S.	WARSAW PACT (COMMUNIST ALLIANCE) VS. N.A.T.O. (DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE)	COLD WAR EVENTS-BERLIN AIRLIFT, SPACE RACE, CUBAN MISILE CRISIS, ETC.
UNITED NATIONS	ASSEMBLY OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD	MAJOR PURPOSE: TO PROMOTE PEACE AMONG NATIONS	SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
EUROPEAN UNION/COMMON MARKET	END TARIFFS BETWEEN NATIONS	PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN EUROPEAN NATIONS	SIMILAR TO N.A.F.T.A./GREATER INTERDEPENDENCE
N.A.F.T.A. (NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT)	END TARIFFS BETWEEN THE U.S., CANADA & MEXICO	PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES	PROMOTES INTERDEPENDENCE
O.P.E.C. (ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES)	MAINLY MADE UP OF MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES	SEEKS TO OFTEN LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF OIL EXPORTED TO THE WORLD'S MARKET	
CHINESE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION (LATE 1940'S)	LED BY MAO TSE TUNG	DEFEATED THE NATIONALIST FORCES LED BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK	
MAO TSE TUNG	GOT THE SUPPORT OF THE PEASANTS	GREAT LEAP FORWARD	THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION
DENG XIAOPING	FOUR MODERNIZATIONS	ALLOWED FOR SOME CAPITALISTIC ELEMENTS	CRUSHED THE STUDENT PROTESTS (TIANANMEN SQARE MASSACRE)
INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1947)	THE FORMER COLONY OF INDIA PARTITIONED INTO TWO-HINDU INDIA & ISLAMIC PAKISTAN	MASSACRE BETWEEN THE HINDUS AND THE MUSLIMS DURING THE GREAT MIGRATION	DISPUTE OVER KASHMIR

AFRCAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS (MAINLY IN THE 1960'S)	BOUNDARIES MADE UP BY THE EUROPEAN NATIONS DURING IMPERIALISM DIDN'T ACCOUNT FOR THE TRIBAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES	DECOLONIZATION TOOK PLACE AFTER WWI BECAUSE FORMER EUROPEAN MOTHER COUNTRIES WERE TOO WEAK TO KEEP COLONIES	MOST AFRICAN NATIONS STILL STRUGGLING AFTER INDEPENDENCE
THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA	BLACKS SEPARATED AND VIEWED AS INFERIOR TO THE WHITES	ORGANIZATION THAT SOUGHT TO END APARTHEID-AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (A.N.C.)	A.N.C. LEADER – NELSON MANDELA
VIETNAM INDEPENDENCE	ENDED FRENCH COLONIAL RULE	VIETNAM WAR	HO CHI MINH-REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALIST LEADER AND COMMUNIST

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
CREATION OF ISRAEL (1948)	GOAL OF ZIONISM FULFILLED	DAVID BEN GURION AND THEODORE HERZL	ARAB-ISRAELI WARS/ INSTABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE P.L.O. (PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION)	LED BY YASSIR ARAFAT	FIGHTING FOR AN INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN NATION	
TERRORISM	OFTEN OCCURRING IN THE MIDDLE EAST (ISLAM AND ARAB VS. JEWISH CONFLICT)	OFTEN TARGETS INNOCENT CIVILIANS	
THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION (1979)	LED BY AYATOLLAH KHOMENI	OVERTHREW THE SHAH AND SET UP AN ISLAMIC THEOCRACY	RETURNED IRAN TO AN ISLAMIC SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT
PERSIAN GULF WAR	SADDAM HUSSEIN	IRAQ'S DISPUTE WITH KUWAIT	IRAQ DEFEATED BY A COALITION OF FORCES LED BY THE U.S.
COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE (LATE 1980'S & EARLY 1990'S)	FAILURE OF COMMUNISM TO MEET ECONOMIC NEEDS AND POLITICAL DESIRES	BERLIN WALL IS TAKEN DOWN (1989)	MIKHAIL GORBACHEV
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV	SOVIET UNION LEADER DURING THE 1980'S AND EARLY 1990'S	HIS POLICIES OF PERESTROIKA AND GLASNOST HELPED TO End Communism in The Soviet Union	WAS REPLACED BY BORIS YELTSIN BECAUSE HIS REFORMS didn't go far enough

THE AFTERMATH OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE	FORMER COMMUNIST NATIONS HAVING DIFFICULTY MAKING THE TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY AND CAPITALISM	ETHNIC CONFLICT IN SEVERAL FORMER COMMUNIST NATIONS	YEAR 2001: A FEW COMMUNIST NATIONS LEFT – NORTH KOREA, CHINA & CUBA
COMMUNIST CUBAN REVOLUTION (1959)	LED BY FIDEL CASTRO	CUBA BECAME THE FIRST COMMUNIST NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE	BAY OF PIGS INVASION AND THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS TENSION TODAY	NORTHERN IRELAND – CATHOLICS VS. PROTESTANTS	CHINESE & THE TIBETANS	ISLAMIC PALESTINIANS VS. THE JEWS

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
INTERDEPENDENCE	A TREND IN THE WORLD SINCE THE 1950'S	DEPENDENCE AMONG THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE WORLD ON EACH OTHER	MAINLY DUE TO A SCARCITY OF A RESOURCE BY ONE NATION AND ITS DEPENDENCE ON ANOTHER FOR IT
TODAY'S ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS	DEFORESTATION – MAINLY IN SOUTH AMERICA	DESERTIFICATION – MAINLY IN AFRICA (SAHEL)	GLOBAL WARMING AND DEPLETION OF THE OZONE LAYER
DEFORESTATION	RAINFORESTS	CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL WARMING AND LOSS OF ENDANGERED SPECIES	CUT DOWN FOR LOGGING OR GRAZING
GREEN REVOLUTION	ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE GREATER AMOUNT OF CROPS	ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE CROPS THAT ARE MORE RESISTANT TO DISEASE	
DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE WORLD (POORER NATIONS)	MAINLY IN THE SOUTHERN SPHERE OF OUR WORLD	MOST WERE AT ONE TIME COLONIES OF OTHER NATIONS	MOST ARE STRUGGLING WITH POVERTY, HUNGER, ILLITERACY, DISEASE, LACK OF MEDICINE AND LACK OF TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPED NATIONS OF THE WORLD (RICHER NATIONS)	MAINLY IN THE NORTHERN SPHERE OF THE WORLD	MOST WERE AT ONE TIME MOTHER COUNTRIES OF VARIOUS COLONIES	MOST HAVE HIGH TECHNOLOGY, LITTLE POVERTY, LITTLE HUNGER, HIGH LIFE EXPECTANCY, HIGH LITERACY AND HIGH EMPLOYMENT

GRAVE CONCERNS OF HUMANKIND	NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION	AIDS EPIDEMIC	
COMPUTER REVOLUTION/INFORMATION AGE	THE INTERNET	CONCERN FOR PRIVACY	INFROMATION WITHIN SECONDS
HOT SPOTS OF THE WORLD TODAY	INDIA AND PAKISTAN	NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA	CHINA AND TAIWAN