Global History and Geography

Regents Preparation Packet

Regents: June 19, 2009 8:30am

In this packet you will find the following:

1) Unit Reviews for each unit of Global studies for 9th and 10th Grade.
2) Topical Graphic Organizers
3) World Religion Summaries
4) Cause/Effect Organizers
5) Word Association Chart
6) 350 Topically Organized Practice Multiple Choice Questions
7) 2 Practice Regents

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!
Review Unit #1

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**: 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.**: *Anna 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])
Review Unit #2  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.

Neolithic Revolution

- **Neolithic Revolution**: The change from hunting and gathering to herding and 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).

- **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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Civilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nile</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigris-Euphrates</td>
<td>Sumer (Mesopotamia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indus</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang He (Yellow)</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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)
Review Unit #3

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 its 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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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**: began in Middle East (Mecca) by Mohammed - dominates the Middle East area today
Review Unit #5

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
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 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
    - increased their wealth
  - they helped end Feudalism
  - new trade created new markets (towns) – many serfs ran away from manors to live in the new towns

IMPORTANT MEDIUM 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 to 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)
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 \(\rightarrow\) trade created wealthy people (Patrons) \(\rightarrow\) used wealth to sponsor great art
  - Medici Family: Bankers from Florence \(\rightarrow\) 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 The Prince – 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 Divine Comedy

- **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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**Review Unit #8**

**Empires 2**

**TOKUGAWA EMPIRE**

- **Japanese Feudalism**: Traditional Japan was governed by shogunate (similar to European feudalism)
  - EMPEROR – symbolic leader
  - Shogun – military ruler (actual leader)
  - samurai – 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

- **Suleiman 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)
Review Unit #10

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
Review Unit #11  

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
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 wrong about other issues?” - such as *divine right*

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

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

- **Age of Reason:** people used *reason* to guide them in their decisions (this comes from the scientific approach to learning)
- **Enlightenment thinkers:**
  - **John Locke:**
    - all people have certain rights
    - governments should protect people’s rights
    - if the government does not – people can overthrow the government
  - **Other Enlightenment thinkers:**
    - 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’Ouverture, and Jose de San Martin
Review Unit #12

Age of Revolutions

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Review Unit #13  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)
#1 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 Europe’s largest city with 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
   - Tocqueville 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
Review Unit #15

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*  
  o Sino-Japanese War: China vs Japan  
  Japan took some areas of China  
  o Russo-Japanese War: Russia vs Japan  
  Japan won – first time an Asian nation defeated a European power
Review Unit #16

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
  - “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
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 WWI – mutual distrust between the U.S. and the USSR – political differences - economic differences

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 – Detente

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 Jin-tao (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
Review Unit #18

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
Review Unit # 19  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
Review Unit # 19

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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
- In 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
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)
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Systems</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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.  |
### The Great Depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Market Crash 1929</th>
<th>Financial panic became widespread as stock brokers called in the loans they had made to stock investors. This caused stock prices to fall, and many people lost their entire life savings as many financial institutions went bankrupt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Materials</td>
<td>During World War I, industrialized countries imported large amounts of raw materials from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. After the war, production fell and many of these areas faced severe economic difficulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overproduction</td>
<td>Industrialized nations increased their levels of production to great levels during the war. At the war’s end, industrialists continued this high production rate at a time when many consumers could not afford their products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Millions of people lost their jobs as banks and businesses closed around the world. Many people were reduced to homelessness, and had to rely on government sponsored soup kitchens to eat. World trade also declined as many countries imposed protective tariffs in an attempt to restore their economies. This resulted in conditions worsening.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Market & Command Economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Market Economy</th>
<th>Command Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Private ownership of all property and means of production</td>
<td>Government control of all property and means of production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Controls</td>
<td>Little public control; private citizens and business makes decisions.</td>
<td>Government makes all economic decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Forces</td>
<td>Supply and demand control prices, promotes competition.</td>
<td>Government planning of entire economy. Focuses on industrial goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Feudal System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kings</td>
<td>Give large land grants to Upper Lords called fiefs, give protection, receives money, military service, and advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Lords</td>
<td>Give land grants to Lesser Lords, give protection, receives money, military service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Lords</td>
<td>Give land grants to knights, receives money, military service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knights</td>
<td>Give land to peasants/serfs, receives crops, labor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasants/ Serfs</td>
<td>Receives land to farm, pays with labor, crops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Crusades
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 – 1200s Christian 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.


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.


**Buddhism**

Buddhism has 307 million followers worldwide. It was founded in southern Nepal in the 5th and 6th centuries B.C. by Siddharta Gautama, known as the Buddha (Enlightened One). The Buddha achieved enlightenment through meditation and he gathered a community of monks to carry on his teachings. According to Buddha, meditation and the practice of good religious and moral behavior can lead to Nirvana, the state of enlightenment, although before achieving Nirvana one is subject to repeated lifetimes that are good or bad depending on one's actions (karma). Existence, for Buddhists, is a realm of suffering. Desire, along with the belief in the importance of one's self, causes suffering. Achievement of Nirvana ends suffering. And Nirvana is attained only by meditation and by following the path of righteousness in action, thought and attitude.

Other Important Attributes:
- Rejected the Caste System
- Large Religion in Southeast Asia (China)
- Four Noble Truths (all life is suffering, follow Eightfold Path)

**Confucianism**

Confucianism is a community springing from Confucius, a Chinese philosopher in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., whose sayings and dialogues, known collectively as the Analects, were written down by his followers. Confucianism, which grew out of a strife-ridden time in Chinese history, stresses the relationship between individuals, their families, and society, based on li (proper behavior) and jen (sympathetic attitude). Its practical, socially oriented philosophy was challenged by the more mystical precepts of Taoism and Buddhism, which were partially incorporated to create neo-Confucianism during the Sung dynasty (CE 960-1279). The overthrow of the Chinese monarchy and the Communist revolution during the twentieth century have severely lessened the influence of Confucianism on modern Chinese culture.

Other Important Attributes:
- Traditional Chinese Values
- Filial Piety
- 5 Key Relationships
- Emphasized group over individual
- Emphasized loyalty and education (civil service examinations)
**Catholicism**

The Roman Catholic Church, with 980 million followers, is the largest Christian church in the world. It claims direct historical descent from the church founded by the apostle Peter. The Pope in Rome is the spiritual leader of all Roman Catholics. He administers church affairs through bishops and priests. Members accept the gospel of Jesus Christ and the teachings of the Bible, as well as the church's interpretations of these. God's grace is conveyed through the seven sacraments, especially the Eucharist or communion that is celebrated at mass, the regular service of worship. The other six sacraments are baptism, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and anointing of the sick. Redemption through Jesus Christ is professed as the sole method of obtaining salvation, which is necessary to ensure a place in heaven after life on earth.

Other Important Attributes:
- Roman persecution of Christians
- Idea of salvation gives help to the lower classes
- Importance of Catholicism during the Middle Ages
- Crusades: 200 year battles with the Muslims over Holy Land

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**Hinduism**

A religion with 648 million followers, Hinduism developed from indigenous religions of India in combination with Aryan religions brought to India around 1500 BCE, and codified in the **Vedas** and the **Upanishads**, the sacred scriptures of Hinduism. Hinduism is a term used to broadly describe a vast array of sects to which most Indians belong. Although many Hindus reject the caste system—in which people are born into a particular subgroup that determines their religious, social, and work-related duties—it is widely accepted and classifies society at large into four groups: the Brahmans or priests, the rulers and warriors, the farmers and merchants, and the peasants and laborers. The goals of Hinduism are release from repeated reincarnation through the practice of yoga, adherence to Vedic scriptures, and devotion to a personal guru. Various deities are worshipped at shrines; the divine trinity, representing the cyclical nature of the universe, are Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer.

Other Important Attributes:
- Followed the ideas set forward in Caste System
- Karma, Dharma and Reincarnation (Moksha)
Islam

Islam has 840 million followers around the world. It was founded by the prophet Mohammed, who received the holy scriptures of Islam, the Koran, from Allah (God) c. A.D. 610. Islam (Arabic for "submission to God") maintains that Mohammed is the last in a long line of holy prophets, preceded by Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. In addition to being devoted to the Koran, followers of Islam (Muslims) are devoted to the worship of Allah through the Five Pillars: the statement "There is no god but God, and Mohammed is his prophet"; prayer, conducted five times a day while facing Mecca; the giving of alms; the keeping of the fast of Ramadan during the ninth month of the Muslim year; and the making of a pilgrimage at least once to Mecca, if possible. The two main divisions of Islam are the Sunni and the Shi'ite.

Other Important Attributes:
- Muslim Golden Ages (Astrolabe, Arabic Numerals, Algebra)
- Mohammed was a "monotheist in a polytheistic country"
- Traditional methodology (return to Fundamentalism in 1970's and 80's)
- Crusades (200 year war with Christians) opened trade routes

Judaism

Stemming from the descendants of Judah in Judea, Judaism was founded c. 2000 B.C. by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and has 18 million followers in the U.S. Judaism espouses belief in a monotheistic God, who is creator of the universe and who leads His people, the Jews, by speaking through prophets. His word is revealed in the Hebrew Bible (or Old Testament), especially in that part known as the Torah. The Torah also contains, according to rabbinic tradition, a total of 613 biblical commandments, including the Ten Commandments, which are explicated in the Talmud. Jews believe that the human condition can be improved, that the letter and the spirit of the Torah must be followed, and that a Messiah will eventually bring the world to a state of paradise. Judaism promotes community among all people of Jewish faith, dedication to a synagogue or temple (the basic social unit of a group of Jews, led by a rabbi), and the importance of family life. Religious observance takes place both at home and in temple.

Other Important Attributes:
- History of conflict with Arabic World
- Zionism--Struggle for homeland (Balfour Declaration/1947 Declaration)
- Ethical Monotheism
Orthodox Eastern Church
With 158 million followers, the Orthodox Eastern Church is the second largest Christian community in the world. It began its split from the Roman Catholic Church in the fifth century. The break was finalized in 1054. The followers of the Orthodox Church are in fact members of many different denominations, including the Church of Greece, the Church of Cyprus, and the Russian Orthodox Church. Orthodox religion holds biblical Scripture and tradition, guided by the Holy Spirit as expressed in the consciousness of the entire Orthodox community, to be the source of Christian truth. It rejects doctrine developed by the Western churches. Doctrine was established by seven ecumenical councils held between 325 and 787 and amended by other councils in the late Byzantine period. Relations between the Orthodox churches and Roman Catholicism have improved since the Second Vatican Council (1962.65).

Other Important Attributes
Schism in 1054
Spread into Eastern Byzantine Empire and Modern Day Russia

Church of England
King Henry VIII of England broke with the Roman Catholic Church with the Act of Supremacy in 1534, which declared the king of England to be the head of the Church of England. The Church of England has 6,000 Anglican Orthodox Church members in the U.S. Supremacy of the Bible is the test of doctrine. Emphasis is on the most essential doctrines and creeds and on the Book of Common Prayer. The Church of England is part of the Anglican community, which is represented in the United States mainly by the Episcopal Church.

Other Important Attributes
Henry VIII and his Six Wives--Sought Annullment
Elizabeth I firmly establishing Protestant Thought in England
Conflict with Irish Catholics today
**Lutheran Church**

The Lutheran Church, with 8 million members in the U.S., is based on the writings of Martin Luther, who broke with the Roman Catholic Church and led the Protestant Reformation. The first Lutheran congregation in North America was founded in 1638 in Wilmington, Delaware. The first North American regional synod was founded in 1748 by Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg. Faith is based on the Bible and the Augsburg Confession, written in 1530. Salvation comes through faith alone. Services include the Lord's Supper (communion). Lutherans are mostly conservative in religious and social ethics; infants are baptized, the church is organized in synods. The two largest synods in the United States are the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.

Other Important Attributes:
- Protestant Reformation in 1600's (Renaissance Spirit)
- Martin Luther--Authored 95 Theses and posted on door at Wittenberg
- Salvation comes through faith
- Denounced sale of Indulgences
- Really spread north of Germany after the Reformation began
  (Scandinavian region)

**Presbyterian Church**

Presbyterianism in the U.S. grew out of the Calvinist Churches of Switzerland and France. John Knox founded the first Presbyterian Church in Scotland in 1557. The first presbytery in North America was established by Irish missionary Francis Makemie in 1706. For 3.2 million members of the Presbyterian Church, faith is in the Bible. Sacraments are infant baptism and communion. The church is organized as a system of courts in which clergy and lay members (presbyters) participate at local, regional, and national levels. Services are simple, with emphasis on the sermon.

Other Important Attributes:
- Expansion off of the Protestant Reformation
- Traveled through Scotland via cultural diffusion

**Shinto**

Shinto, with 3.5 million followers in the U.S., is the ancient native religion of Japan, established long before the introduction of writing to Japan in the fifth century A.D. The origins of its beliefs and rituals are unknown. Shinto stresses belief in a great many spiritual beings and gods, known as kami, who are paid tribute at shrines and honored by festivals, and reverence for ancestors. While there is no overall dogma, adherents of Shinto are expected to remember and celebrate the kami, support the societies of which the kami are patrons, remain pure and sincere, and enjoy life.

Other Important Attributes:
- Kamikaze pilots of WWII
- Divine spiritual forces
**Sikhism**

Sikhism: A progressive religion well ahead of its time when it was founded over 500 years ago. The Sikh religion today has a following of over 20 million people worldwide and is ranked as the world's 5th largest religion. Sikhism preaches a message of devotion and remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality of mankind and denounces superstitions and blind rituals. Sikhism is open to all through the teachings of its 10 Gurus enshrined in the Sikh Holy Book and Living Guru, Sri Guru Granth Sahib.

Other Important Attributes:
- Developed in India in the 1400's
- Contains attributes of the Muslims and Hindus
- Live in the state of Punjab (Majority)
- Earned a reputation as excellent soldiers
- Many are today are trying to gain independence from India

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**Taoism**

Both a philosophy and a religion, Taoism was founded in China by Lao.tzu, who is traditionally said to have been born in 604 B.C. Its number of followers is uncertain. It derives primarily from the Tao-te-ching, which claims that an ever-changing universe follows the Tao, or path. The Tao can be known only by emulating its quietude and effortless simplicity; Taoism prescribes that people live simply, spontaneously, and in close touch with nature and that they meditate to achieve contact with the Tao. Temples and monasteries, maintained by Taoist priests, are important in some Taoist sects. Since the Communist revolution, Taoism has been actively discouraged in the People's Republic of China, although it continues to flourish in Taiwan.

Other Important Attributes:
- Live simply through nature
- Yin and Yang philosophy
## Causes and Effects of Imperialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economics &amp; New Infrastructure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for raw materials</td>
<td>Railroads and new roads linked parts of India and Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for new markets</td>
<td>Irrigation systems improved farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place to invest profits</td>
<td>Introduction of new farm technology increased production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place for growing populations</td>
<td>Telegraph and postal systems unite people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospitals built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Top jobs go to western Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash crops replace food crops leading to famines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local economies become dependent on Western European powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European goods replace local goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politics and Military</th>
<th>Political</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bases for trade and naval ships</td>
<td>Political power held by mother country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power and security of global empire</td>
<td>Native people begin to develop nationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit of nationalism</td>
<td>Colonial boundaries drawn without regard to traditional cultures causing conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Society</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Darwinism</td>
<td>New schools setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wish to spread Christianity</td>
<td>New laws mean justice for all. Outlawing certain practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wish to spread western ways</td>
<td>Colonists treated as inferiors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belief that western ways were best</td>
<td>Hinduism, Buddhism and animism are seen as barbaric religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forced to become Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western culture seen as superior to native culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natives treated as inferiors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Causes</strong></th>
<th><strong>Effects</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Militarism</strong></td>
<td><strong>Versailles treaty</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build up of military/ more likely to use it</td>
<td>Germany loses land and colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glorification of military service/ Treated with more respect</td>
<td>Austrian Hungary loses land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain’s two power standard</td>
<td>Reduces German military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany had to pay reparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Guilt clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Alliances</strong></th>
<th><strong>Economic Cost</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triple Alliance: Germany, Austrian Hungarian Empire, Italy</td>
<td>Farms, Factories and homes were destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Entente: Russia, Britain, France</td>
<td>Nations had huge war debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assortment of other treaties and alliances</td>
<td>Germany had to pay reparations sending their economy into hyperinflation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Blank Check to Austrian Hungarian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nationalism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Human Cost of the War</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pan Slavism: uniting of all Slavic states or independence for them from the Austrian Hungarian Empire</td>
<td>8.5 million died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hand</td>
<td>17 million had been wounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenge for the Franco Prussian War: French lose Alsace and Lorraine</td>
<td>Lost Generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British economic dominance threatened by the Germans</td>
<td>Famine threaten many regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases were widespread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Imperialism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Russian Revolution</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disagreements over colonies in Africa</td>
<td>Russians withdraw from the war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroccan crisis between Germany and France. French backed up by British</td>
<td>Communist revolution in Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Assassination</strong></th>
<th><strong>New technology</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killing of Franz Ferdinand and his wife by Princip (black hand)</td>
<td>Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of airplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other technological advances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term, Concept or People</td>
<td>Associated Word/Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic Revolution</td>
<td>Permanent Settlements (town &amp; villages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earliest Civilizations</td>
<td>Along River Valleys/Fertile Soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Valleys</td>
<td>Fertile Soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography/Geographical Features</td>
<td>Influence People's Culture or Way of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art and Architecture in Society</td>
<td>Reflect or Tell Us Something About That Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammurabi's Code (Babylon)</td>
<td>Social Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate of Heaven/Dynastic Cycle</td>
<td>Similar to the European Theory of Divine Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China's Geography</td>
<td>Natural Boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan's Geography</td>
<td>Archipelago, Lack of Natural Resources, Mountainous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Europe's Geography</td>
<td>Irregular Coastlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa's Geography</td>
<td>Sahara Desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa's Geography</td>
<td>Abundance of Minerals and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE</td>
<td>RESOURCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULAR/SMooth COASTLINES</td>
<td>NO NATURAL BAYS AND HARBORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA'S GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>DIVERSE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONSOONS</td>
<td>INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA'S GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>HIMALAYAS/HINDU KUSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRAITS</td>
<td>STRATEGIC LOCATIONS FOR TRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>ARID/SCARCITY OF WATER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESERTS</td>
<td>LIMIT COMMUNICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVERS</td>
<td>IMPROVE COMMUNICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA'S GEOGRAPHY</td>
<td>HISTORICALLY DRIVEN BY ITS NEED FOR ACCESS TO WARM WATER PORTS – PETER THE GREAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISLAM</td>
<td>THE KORAN/QURAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUDAISM</td>
<td>MONOTHEISTIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFUCIANISM</td>
<td>SOCIAL ORDER &amp; STABILITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HINDUISM</td>
<td>THE CASTE SYSTEM/RIGID CLASS SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUDDHISM</td>
<td>SIDDHARTA GUATEMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE</td>
<td>ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHRISTIANITY</td>
<td>MONOTHEISTIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHINTOISM</td>
<td>SPIRITS IN NATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMISM</td>
<td>PRACTICED IN AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURAL DIFFUSION</td>
<td>EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN DIFFERENT CULTURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERDEPENDENCE</td>
<td>GROWING TRADE AND DEPENDENCE AMONG NATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCIENT ATHENS</td>
<td>BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCIENT SPARTA</td>
<td>EARLY FORM OF A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC ROME</td>
<td>ELECTED LEADERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPERIAL ROME (27AD-476 AD)</td>
<td>CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYZANTINE EMPIRE (300 AD –1453 AD)</td>
<td>JUSTINIAN'S CODE/PRESERVATION OF GREEK AND ROMAN THOUGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTANTINOPLE</td>
<td>TRADING CENTER BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUSTINIAN CODE</td>
<td>ROMAN LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CULTURAL DIFFUSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE</td>
<td>ASSOCIATED WORD/P phRASE</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPREAD OF ISLAM</strong></td>
<td>NORTHERN AFRICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM</strong></td>
<td>ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND MATH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(800-1200 AD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDIEVAL EUROPE</strong></td>
<td>FEUDALISM/ DECENTRALISED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(500 AD-1300'S AD)</td>
<td>POLITICAL SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEUDALISM</strong></td>
<td>RIGID SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CODE OF CHIVALRY</strong></td>
<td>STRESSED HONOR AND LOYALTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE CRUSADES</strong></td>
<td>POSITIVE RESULT OR EFFECT-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1095-1300'S)</td>
<td>INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN ASIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AND EUROPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JAPANESE FEUDALISM</strong></td>
<td>CODE OF BUSHIDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE</strong></td>
<td>ISOLATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE CENTRAL ASIAN STEPPE</strong></td>
<td>ENVIRONMENT OF THE MONGOLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE MONGOL EMPIRE</strong></td>
<td>SPREAD FROM ASIA TO EASTERN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1200'S-1400'S)</td>
<td>EUROPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AXUM AND KUSH</strong></td>
<td>EARLY AFRICAN TRADING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIVILIZATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GHANA, MALI AND SONGHAI</strong></td>
<td>EARLY AFRICAN TRADING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIVILIZATION – SALT AND GOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE BLACK PLAGUE</strong></td>
<td>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1348-1351)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term, Concept or People</td>
<td>Associated Word/Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Renaissance (1400 and 1500's)</td>
<td>Humanism and Individualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machiavelli</td>
<td>&quot;Ends Justify the Means&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Protestant Reformation</td>
<td>Martin Luther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther (1517)</td>
<td>95 Theses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter Reformation/Catholic Reformation</td>
<td>Council of Trent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng He</td>
<td>Chinese Exploration (Early 1400's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire (&quot;The Sick Man of Europe&quot; in 1800's)</td>
<td>Spread Out Over Parts of Eastern Europe and the Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motives for European Exploration (Old Imperialism)</td>
<td>Need for a New Trade Route to Asia After Constantinople Falls to the Ottomans in 1453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Explorers (1500-1600's)</td>
<td>Columbus &quot;discovers&quot; the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aztec Empire</td>
<td>Located in Present Day Mexico and Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term, Concept or People</td>
<td>Associated Word/Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inca Empire</td>
<td>Located in present day Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavery in the New World</td>
<td>First slaves were Indians but too many died from disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangular Trade</td>
<td>Between Europe, Africa and the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantilism</td>
<td>Economic theory developed and practiced by European countries during the 1500's-1700's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econmienda System</td>
<td>Practiced in the Americas and enforced by the Europeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolutism (1500's-1700's)</td>
<td>Government is dominated by one person - usually a king or queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory of Divine Right</td>
<td>Similar to mandate of heaven in that it was believed that ruler received authority to rule from God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>Believed in natural rights - life, liberty and property and protection of them (social contract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hobbes</td>
<td>People were naturally (born) bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magna Carta (1215)</td>
<td>First document to limit the power of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH REVOLUTION (1689)</td>
<td>INVOLVED THINKERS LIKE COPERNICUS, NEWTON AND GALILEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE</td>
<td>ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION (1500 AND 1600'S)</td>
<td>INVOLVED THINKERS LIKE ROUSSEAU, MONTESQUIEU AND VOLTAIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ENLIGHTENMENT (1600 AND 1700'S)</td>
<td>EXAMPLES: MARIA THERESA &amp; CATHERINE THE GREAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1799)</td>
<td>RISE OF NAPOLEON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION</td>
<td>IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS: SIMON BOLIVAR, TOUSSAINT L'OUFFERT, &amp; JOSE DE SAN MARTIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS OF THE 1800'S</td>
<td>MAIN GOALS: COMPENSATION, LEGITIMACY AND BALANCE OF POWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONGRESS OF VIENNA (HELD 1814-1815 DURING NAPOLEON’S LAST DAYS)</td>
<td>THE DESIRE TO HAVE ONE’S OWN INDEPENDENT NATION (A.K.A. SELF-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONALISM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONALIST GROUPS</td>
<td>INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE</th>
<th>ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE</th>
<th>ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE</th>
<th>ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</strong></td>
<td><strong>STARTED IN ENGLAND</strong></td>
<td><strong>POOR WORKING CONDITIONS AND PAY</strong></td>
<td><strong>FACTORY SYSTEM/GROWTH OF CITIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1700’S AND 1800’S)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAM SMITH</strong></td>
<td><strong>DEVELOPED LAISSEZ-FAIRE THEORY (HANDS OFF)</strong></td>
<td><strong>WROTE THE WEALTH OF NATIONS</strong></td>
<td><strong>FREE TRADE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KARL MARX</strong></td>
<td><strong>WANTED TO OVERTHROW CAPITALISM AND DEVELOP A FAIRER SYSTEM (COMMUNISM)</strong></td>
<td><strong>THOUGHT WORKERS WERE BEING EXPLOITED AND URGED THEM TO UNITE</strong></td>
<td><strong>WROTE THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO AND DAS KAPITAL (“Workers of the world unite”)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAUSES OF IMPERIALISM</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEED FOR RAW MATERIALS AND NEW MARKETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>BELIEF THAT EUROPEAN CULTURE WAS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE NATIVES (SOCIAL DARWINISM)</strong></td>
<td><strong>DESIRE TO BECOME MORE POWERFUL AND WHITE MAN’S BURDEN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BERLIN CONFERENCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>MAJOR EUROPEAN NATIONS CARVED UP OR DIVIDED AFRICA INTO COLONIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALSO KNOWN AS THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1884-1885)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPHERES OF INFLUENCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>AREAS IN CHINA THAT WERE TAKEN OVER OR DOMINATED BY EUROPEANS</strong></td>
<td><strong>UNEQUAL TREATIES (TREATY OF NANKING) PLACED ON CHINA AFTER OPium WAR</strong></td>
<td><strong>LED TO NATIONALIST SENTIMENT IN CHINA (BOXERS)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHINESE REVOLUTION</strong></td>
<td><strong>BOXER REBELLION HELPED TO CAUSE IT</strong></td>
<td><strong>ENDED DYNASTIC RULE IN CHINA</strong></td>
<td><strong>LED BY SUN YAT- SEN (A.K.A – SUN YIXIAN) AND HIS THREE PRINCIPLES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(1911)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUN YAT-SEN</strong></td>
<td><strong>THREE PRINCIPLES: DEMOCRACY, NATIONALISM &amp; ECONOMIC WELL-BEING</strong></td>
<td><strong>“FATHER OF MODERN DAY CHINA”</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEIJI RESTORATION IN JAPAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPAN WESTERNIZES OR MODERNIZES</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPAN DOESN’T FALL VICTIM TO IMPERIALISM</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPAN ITSELF BECOMES IMPERIALISTIC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(LATE 1800’S)</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term, Concept or People</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPERIALISTIC JAPAN (LATE 1800'S - EARLY 1900'S)</td>
<td>DRIVEN BY ITS NEED FOR RESOURCES</td>
<td>BECOMES AN ASIAN POWER</td>
<td>SINO-JAPAN WAR(1894) AND RUSSO-JAPAN WAR (1904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)</td>
<td>TRENCH WARFARE/USE OF POISONOUS GAS</td>
<td>ALLIANCE SYSTEM AND &quot;THE SPARK&quot;</td>
<td>CENTRAL POWER VS. ALLIED POWERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (AKA- BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION) 1917</td>
<td>&quot;BREAD, LAND AND PEACE&quot;</td>
<td>ENDED ROMANOV DYNASTY AND RUSSIA BECAME 1ST COMMUNIST NATION</td>
<td>LED BY LENIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREATY OF VERSAILLES (1919)</td>
<td>TREATY SIGNED AFTER WWI</td>
<td>HEAVY REPARATIONS PAID BY GERMANY</td>
<td>GERMANY AND HYPERINFLATION - THE RISE OF HITLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEMAL ATTATURK</td>
<td>FATHER OF MODERN DAY TURKEY</td>
<td>WESTERNIZED AND MODERNIZED TURKEY</td>
<td>SIMILAR TO THE SHAH OF IRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOHANDIS GHANDI</td>
<td>FOUGHT FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN</td>
<td>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE/PASSIVE RESISTANCE</td>
<td>SALT MARCH AND HOMESPUN MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICH AGREEMENT (1938)</td>
<td>POLICY OF Appeasement AND NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN</td>
<td>SUDE TenLAND</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADOLF HITLER</td>
<td>ANTI-SEMITISM/ HOLOCAUST/GENOCIDE/FINAL SOLUTION</td>
<td>ULTRANATIONALISTIC GERMANY</td>
<td>NAZI PARTY/FASCISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORLD WAR II (1939-1945)</td>
<td>AXI POWERS VS. THE ALLIED POWERS</td>
<td>TOTAL WAR</td>
<td>KEY EVENTS-D-DAY AND HIROSHIMA &amp; NAGASAKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST-WORLD WAR II</td>
<td>MARSHALL PLAN- PLAN TO REBUILD EUROPE</td>
<td>JAPAN: NEW CONSTITUTION IS WRITTEN AND MILITARY IS LIMITED</td>
<td>TWO SUPERPOWERS (THE U.S. AND THE SOVIET UNION) BEGIN THE COLD WAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>European Union/Common Market</strong></td>
<td>End tariffs between nations</td>
<td>Promote cooperation between European nations</td>
<td>Similar to N.A.F.T.A./Greater interdependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.A.F.T.A. (North American Free Trade Agreement)</strong></td>
<td>End tariffs between the U.S., Canada &amp; Mexico</td>
<td>Promote cooperation between North American countries</td>
<td>Promotes interdependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O.P.E.C. (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)</strong></td>
<td>Mainly made up of Middle Eastern countries</td>
<td>Seeks to often limit the amount of oil exported to the world’s market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese Communist Revolution (Late 1940’s)</strong></td>
<td>Led by Mao Tse Tung</td>
<td>Defeated the Nationalist forces led by Chiang Kai-Shek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mao Tse Tung</strong></td>
<td>Got the support of the peasants</td>
<td>Great Leap Forward</td>
<td>The Cultural Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deng Xiaoping</strong></td>
<td>Four modernizations</td>
<td>Allowed for some capitalistic elements</td>
<td>Crushed the Student Protests (Tiananmen Square Massacre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian Independence (1947)</strong></td>
<td>The former colony of India partitioned into two-Hindu India &amp; Islamic Pakistan</td>
<td>Massacre between the Hindus and the Muslims during the great migration</td>
<td>Dispute over Kashmir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS  (MAINLY IN THE 1960’S)</td>
<td>BOUNDARIES MADE UP BY THE EUROPEAN NATIONS DURING IMPERIALISM DIDN'T ACCOUNT FOR THE TRIBAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES</td>
<td>DECOLONIZATION TOOK PLACE AFTER WWI BECAUSE FORMER EUROPEAN MOTHER COUNTRIES WERE TOO WEAK TO KEEP COLONIES</td>
<td>MOST AFRICAN NATIONS STILL STRUGGLING AFTER INDEPENDENCE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td>BLACKS SEPARATED AND VIEWED AS INFERIOR TO THE WHITES</td>
<td>ORGANIZATION THAT SOUGHT TO END APARTHEID-AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (A.N.C.)</td>
<td>A.N.C. LEADER – NELSON MANDELA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIETNAM INDEPENDENCE</td>
<td>ENDED FRENCH COLONIAL RULE</td>
<td>VIETNAM WAR</td>
<td>HO CHI MINH-REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALIST LEADER AND COMMUNIST</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CREATION OF ISRAEL (1948)</strong></td>
<td>GOAL OF ZIONISM FULLFILLED</td>
<td>DAVID BEN GURION AND THEODORE HERZL</td>
<td>ARAB-ISRAELI WARS/ INSTABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE P.L.O. (PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION)</strong></td>
<td>LED BY YASSIR ARAFAT</td>
<td>FIGHTING FOR AN INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN NATION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TERRORISM</strong></td>
<td>OFTEN OCCURRING IN THE MIDDLE EAST (ISLAM AND ARAB VS. JEWISH CONFLICT)</td>
<td>OFTEN TARGETS INNOCENT CIVILIANS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION (1979)</strong></td>
<td>LED BY AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI</td>
<td>OVERTHREW THE SHAH AND SET UP AN ISLAMIC THEOCRACY</td>
<td>RETURNED IRAN TO AN ISLAMIC SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSIAN GULF WAR</strong></td>
<td>SADDAM HUSSEIN</td>
<td>IRAQ’S DISPUTE WITH KUWAIT</td>
<td>IRAQ DEFEATED BY A COALITION OF FORCES LED BY THE U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE (LATE 1980’S &amp; EARLY 1990’S)</strong></td>
<td>FAILURE OF COMMUNISM TO MEET ECONOMIC NEEDS AND POLITICAL DESIRES</td>
<td>BERLIN WALL IS TAKEN DOWN (1989)</td>
<td>MIKHAIL GORBACHEV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIKHAIL GORBACHEV</strong></td>
<td>SOVIET UNION LEADER DURING THE 1980’S AND EARLY 1990’S</td>
<td>HIS POLICIES OF PERESTROIKA AND GLASNOST HELPED TO</td>
<td>WAS REPLACED BY BORIS YELTSIN BECAUSE HIS REFORMS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INTERDEPENDENCE</strong></td>
<td>A Trend in the World since the 1950's</td>
<td>Dependence among the various nations of the world on each other</td>
<td>Mainly due to a scarcity of a resource by one nation and its dependence on another for it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TODAY'S ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS</strong></td>
<td>Deforestation—mainly in South America</td>
<td>Desertification—mainly in Africa (Sahel)</td>
<td>Global warming and depletion of the ozone layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFORESTATION</strong></td>
<td>Rainforests</td>
<td>Contribute to global warming and loss of endangered species</td>
<td>Cut down for logging or grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREEN REVOLUTION</strong></td>
<td>Attempt to produce greater amount of crops</td>
<td>Attempt to produce crops that are more resistant to disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE WORLD</strong> (poorer nations)</td>
<td>Mainly in the Southern sphere of our world</td>
<td>Most were at one time colonies of other nations</td>
<td>Most are struggling with poverty, hunger, illiteracy, disease, lack of medicine and lack of technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVELOPED NATIONS OF THE WORLD</strong> (richer nations)</td>
<td>Mainly in the Northern sphere of the world</td>
<td>Most were at one time mother countries of</td>
<td>Most have high technology, little poverty, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Various Colonies</td>
<td>Hunger, High Life Expectancy, High Literacy and High Employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grave Concerns of Humankind</td>
<td>Nuclear Proliferation</td>
<td>AIDS Epidemic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Revolution/Information Age</td>
<td>The Internet</td>
<td>Concern for Privacy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hot Spots of the World Today</td>
<td>India and Pakistan</td>
<td>North and South Korea</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>China and Taiwan</td>
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