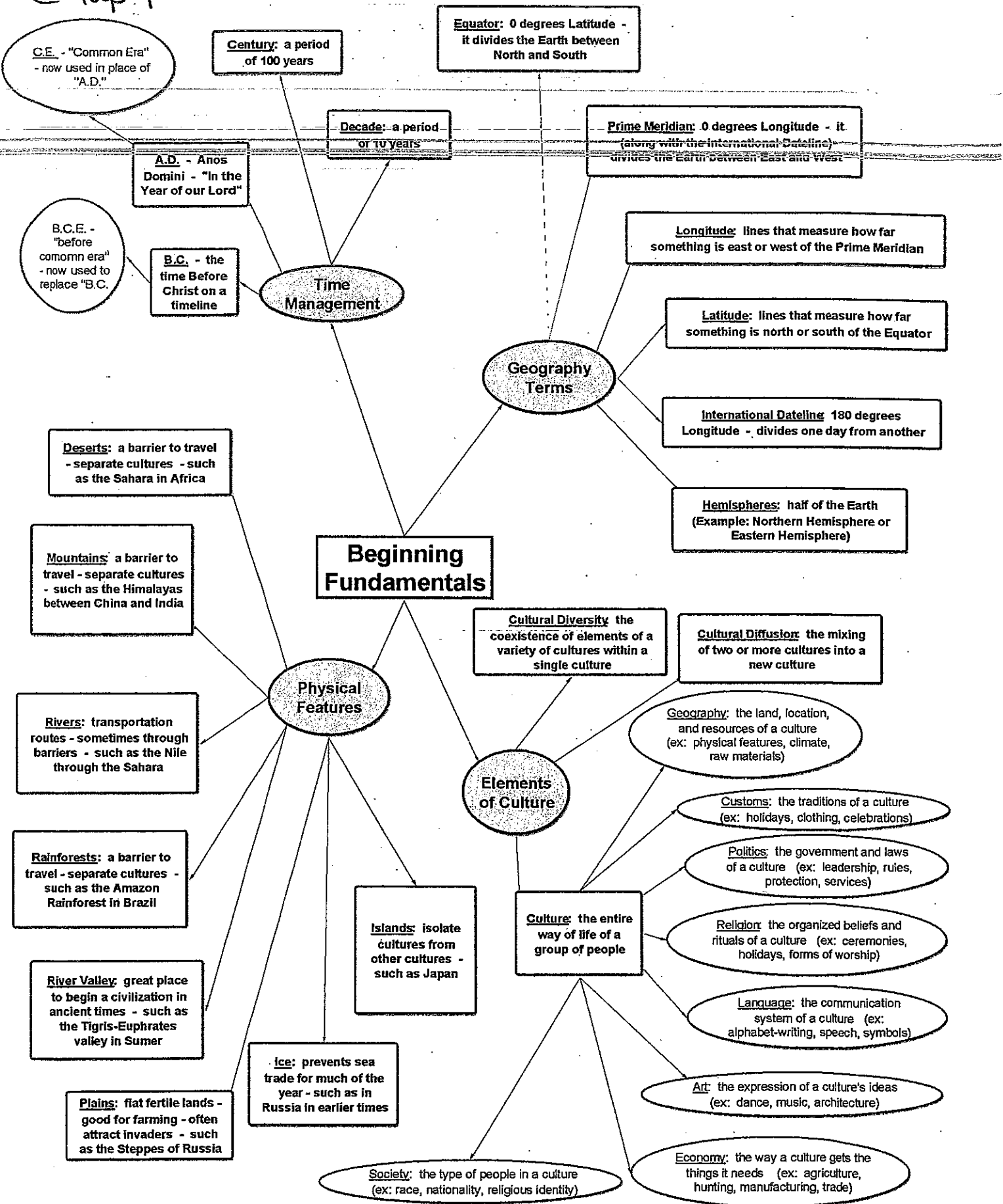
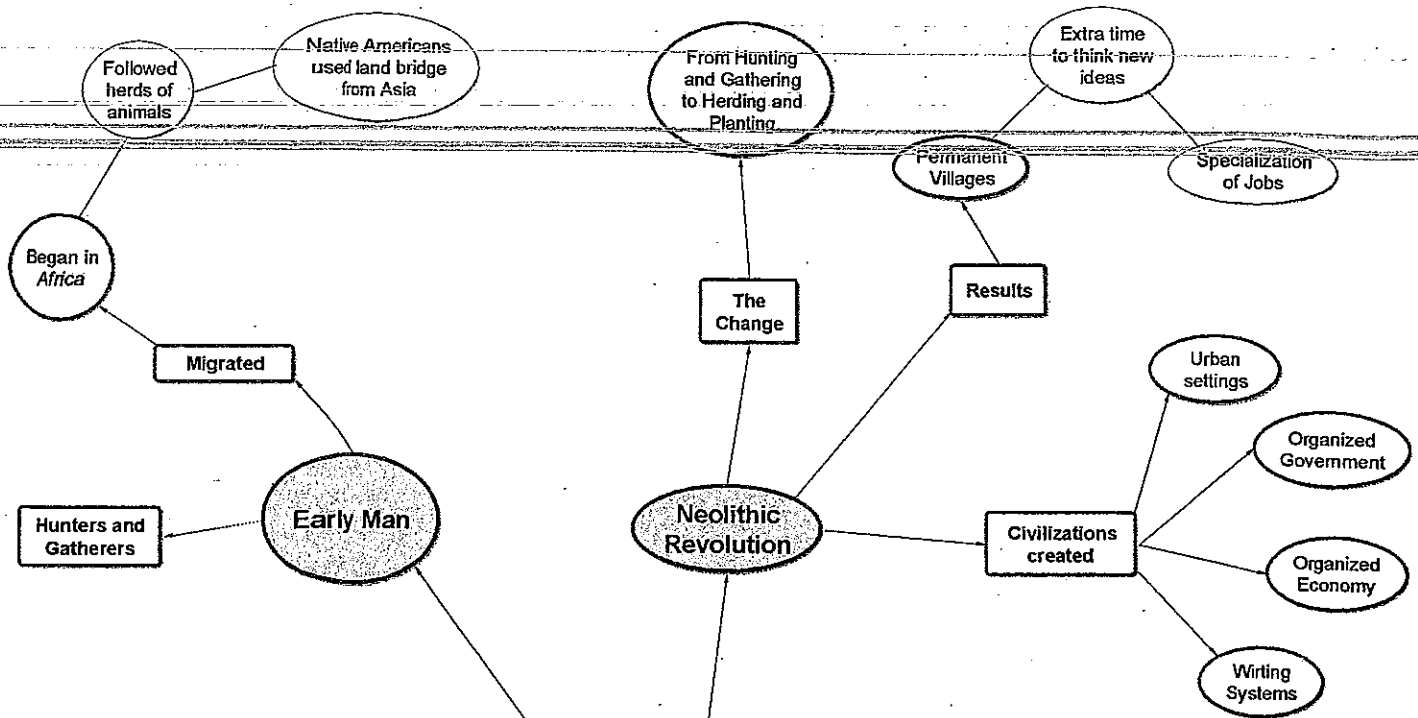


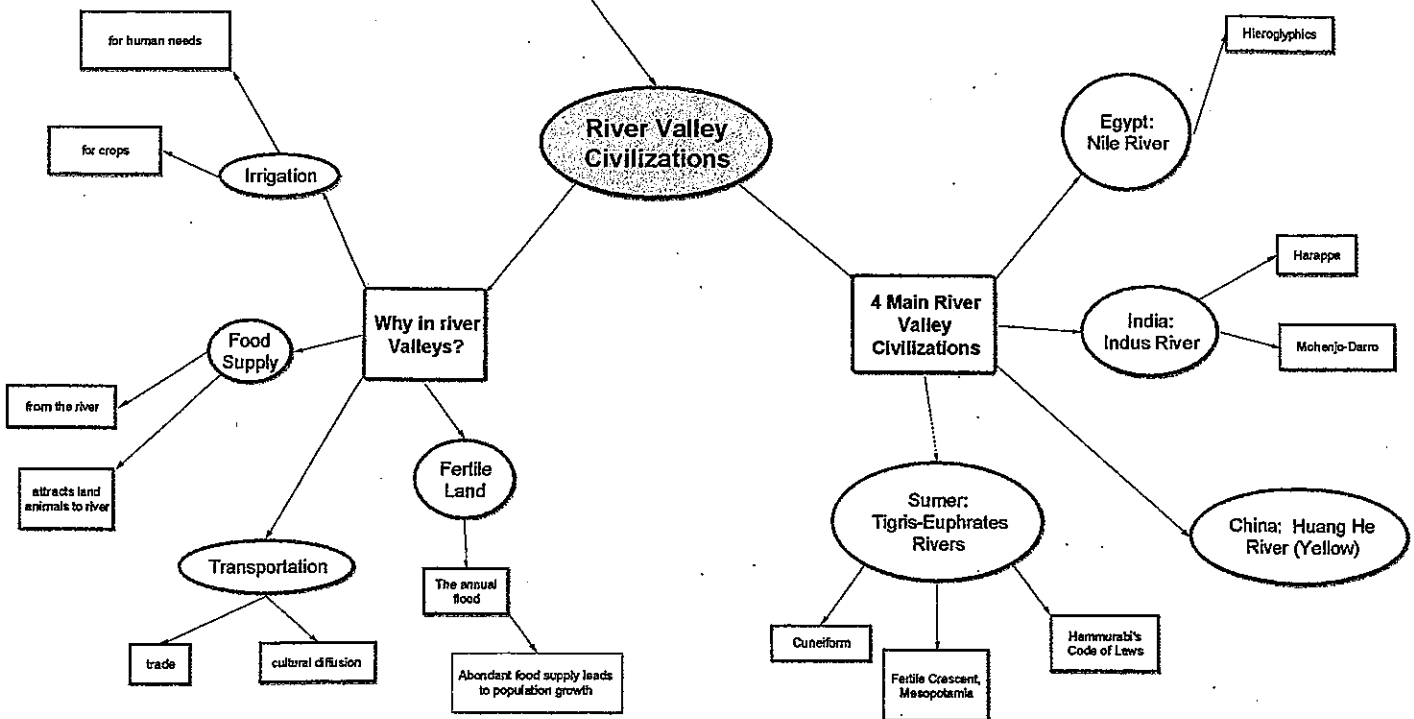
# Chap. 1



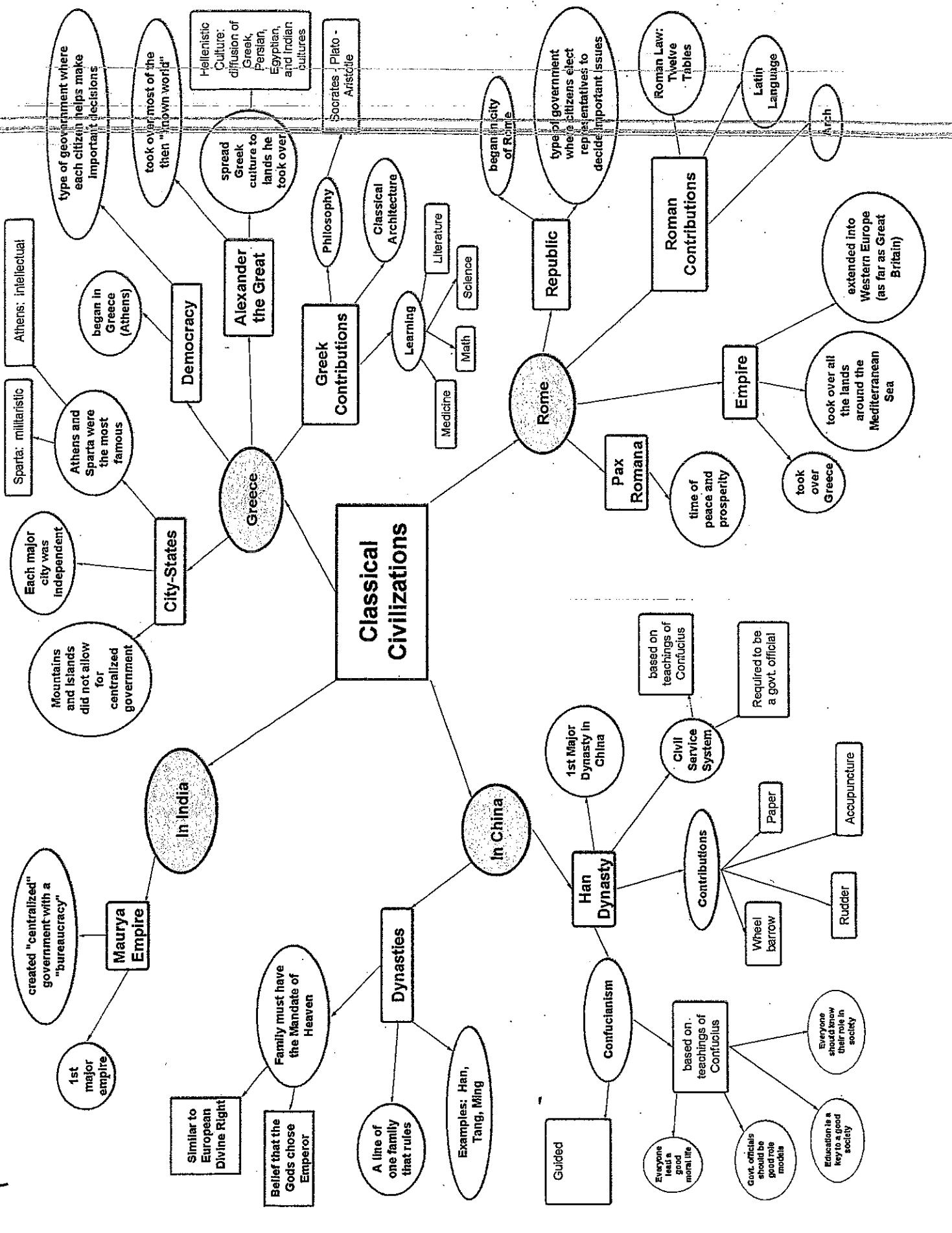
# Chap 2



## Early Man and River Valley Civilizations

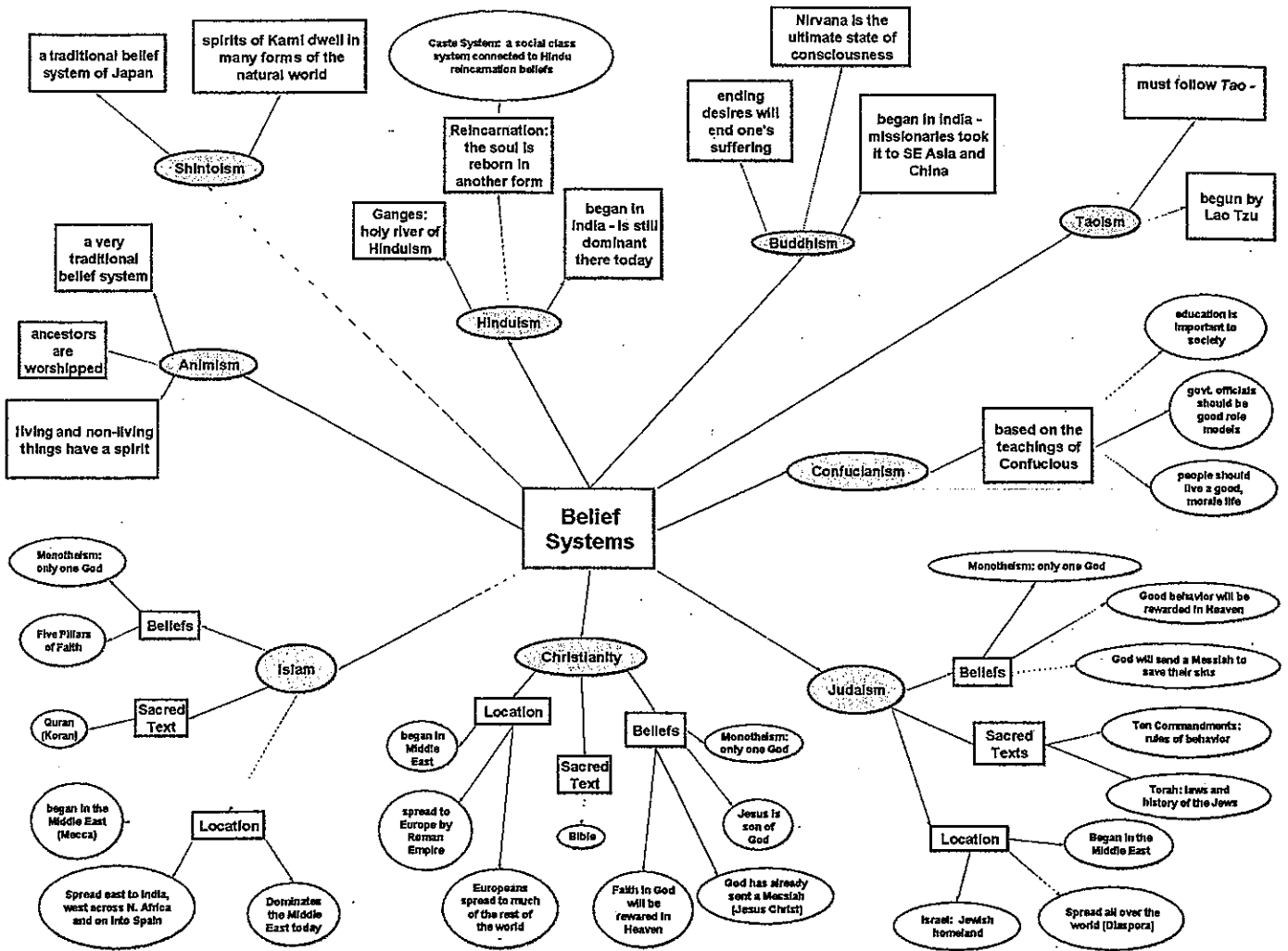


Chap 3

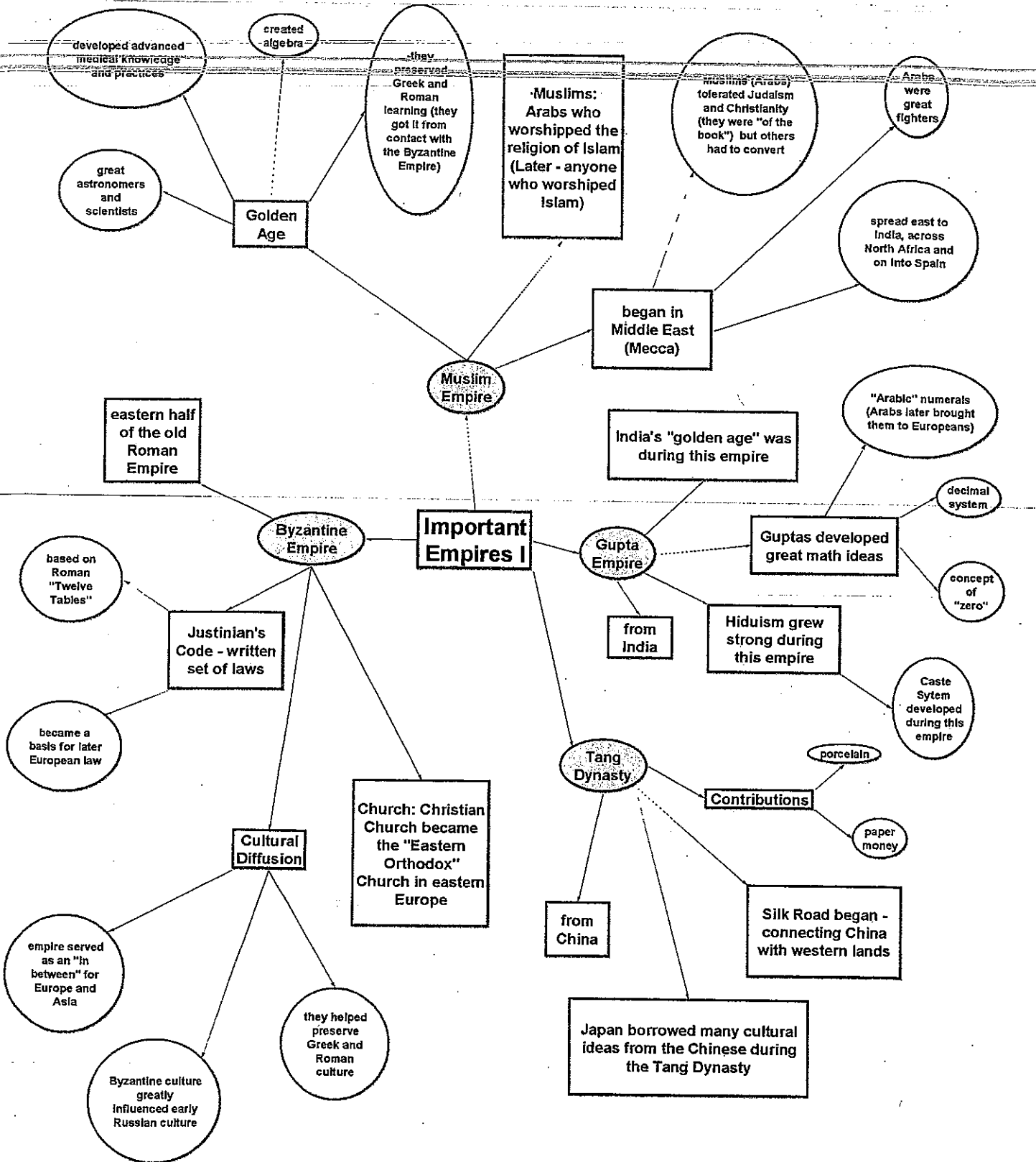


# Chap 4

"the way" of nature



# Chap 5



developed advanced medical knowledge and practices

created algebra

they preserved Greek and Roman learning (they got it from contact with the Byzantine Empire)

great astronomers and scientists

Golden Age

Muslims: Arabs who worshipped the religion of Islam (Later - anyone who worshipped Islam)

Muslims (Arabs) tolerated Judaism and Christianity (they were "of the book") but others had to convert

Arabs were great fighters

spread east to India, across North Africa and on into Spain

begin in Middle East (Mecca)

Muslim Empire

eastern half of the old Roman Empire

India's "golden age" was during this empire

"Arabic" numerals (Arabs later brought them to Europeans)

Important Empires I

Byzantine Empire

Gupta Empire

Guptas developed great math ideas

decimal system

concept of "zero"

Justinian's Code - written set of laws

based on Roman "Twelve Tables"

became a basis for later European law

from India

Hinduism grew strong during this empire

Caste System developed during this empire

Cultural Diffusion

Church: Christian Church became the "Eastern Orthodox" Church in eastern Europe

empire served as an "in between" for Europe and Asia

Byzantine culture greatly influenced early Russian culture

they helped preserve Greek and Roman culture

Tang Dynasty

Contributions

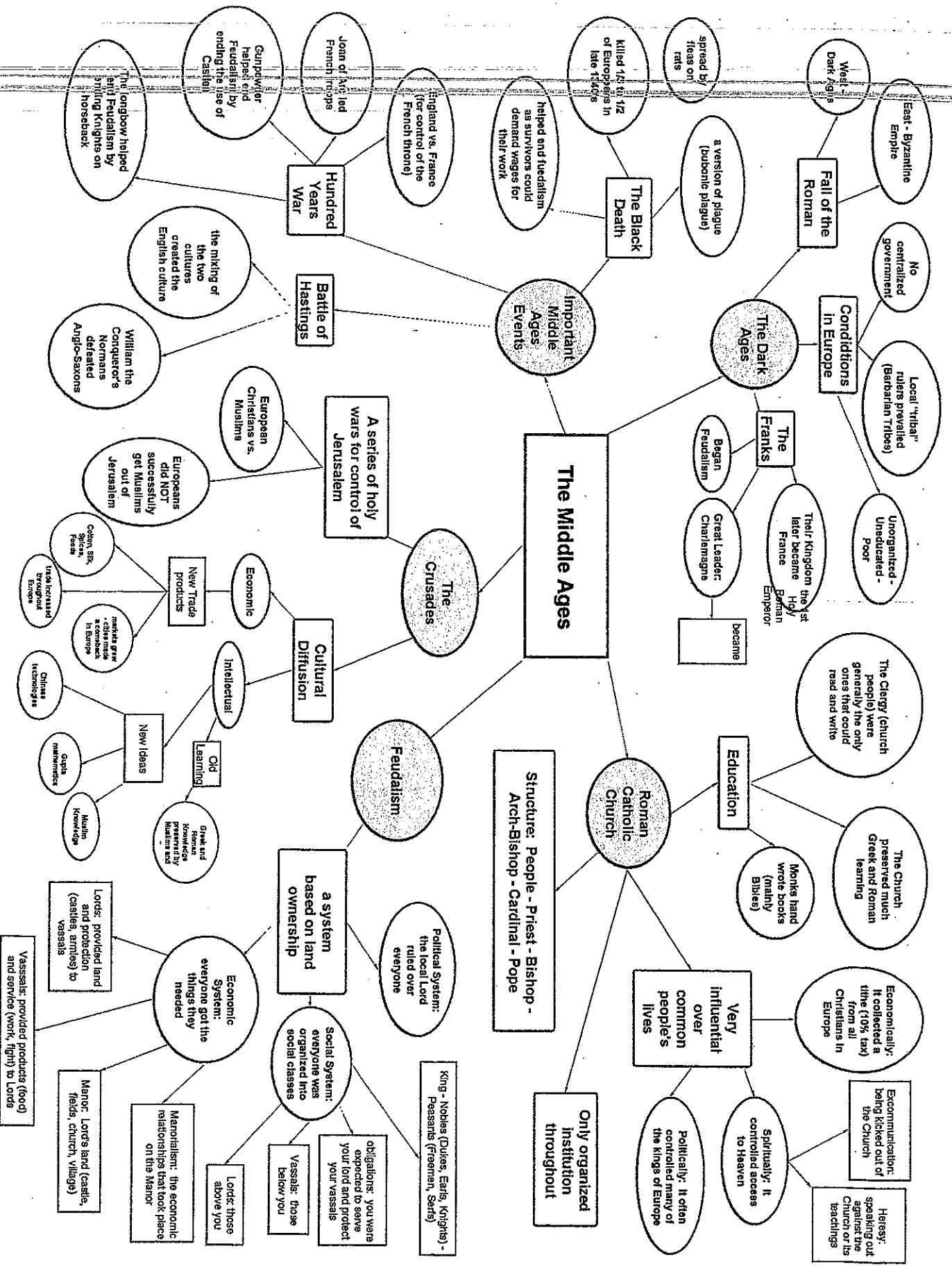
porcelain

paper money

Silk Road began - connecting China with western lands

from China

Japan borrowed many cultural ideas from the Chinese during the Tang Dynasty



East - Byzantine Empire

West - Dark Ages

Local "tribal" rulers prevailed (Barbarian Tribes)

No centralized government

Unorganized - Poor

Their Kingdom the 1st later became Holy Roman Emperor

Great Leader: Charlemagne

Began Feudalism

became

spread by fleas on rats

Killed 1/3 to 1/2 of Europeans in late 1300s

helped end feudalism as survivors could demand wages for their work

England vs. France (for control of the French throne)

Joan of Arc led French troops

Gundewer helped end Feudalism by ending the use of Castles

Roman

a version of plague (bubonic plague)

Hundred Years War

Battle of Hastings

William the Conqueror's Normans defeated Anglo-Saxons

the mixing of the two cultures created the English culture

series of holy wars for control of Jerusalem

Economic

Intellectual

Learning

New Ideas

New Trade Products

Europeans did NOT successfully get Muslims out of Jerusalem

European Christians vs. Muslims

Political System: the local Lord ruled over everyone

Social System: everyone was organized into social classes

Economic System: everyone got the things they needed

a system based on land ownership

Obligations: you were expected to serve your lord and protect your vassals

Vassals: those below you

Lords: those above you

Manorialism: the economic relationships that took place on the Manor

Manor: Lords land, castle, fields, church, village

Vassals: provided products (food) and service (work, fight) to Lords

Lords: provided land and protection (castles, armies) to vassals

Structure: People - Priest - Bishop - Arch-Bishop - Cardinal - Pope

Very influential over common peoples lives

Only organized institution throughout

Politically: It often controlled many of the Kings of Europe

Spiritually: It controlled access to Heaven

Excommunication: being kicked out of the Church

Heresy: speaking out against the Church or its teachings

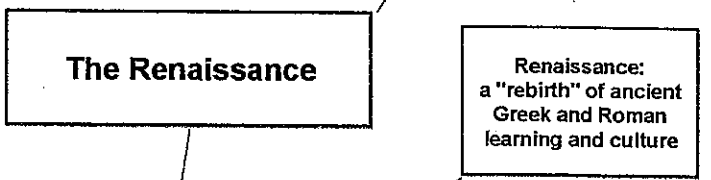
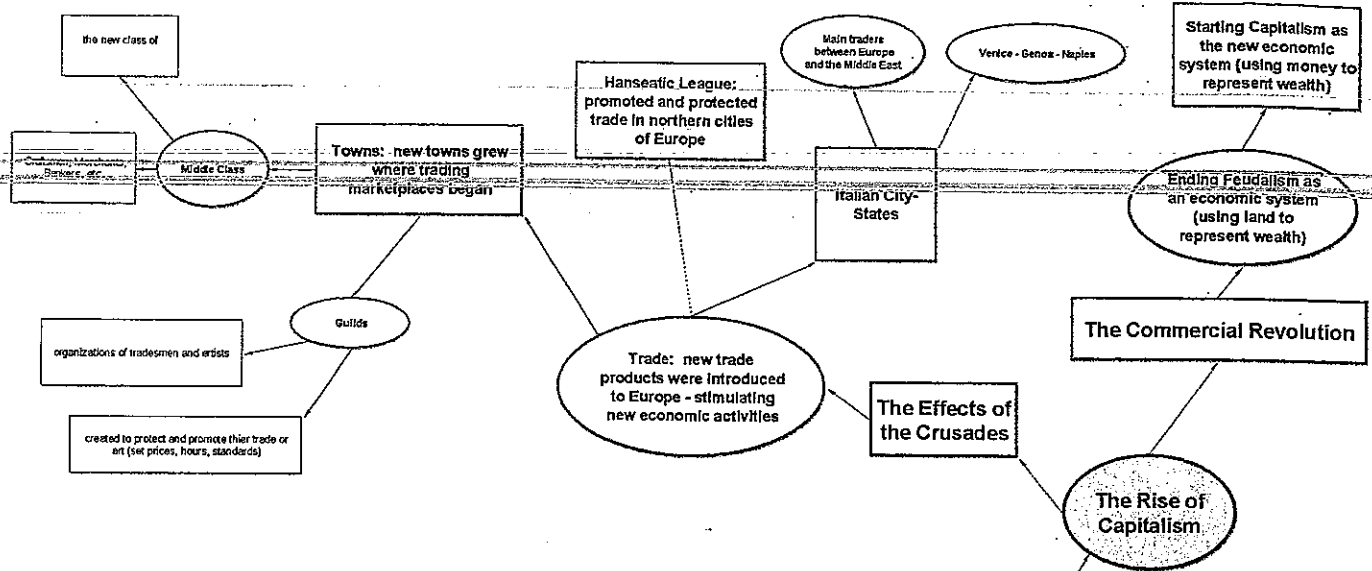
The Clergy (church people) were generally the only ones that could read and write

The Church preserved much Greek and Roman learning

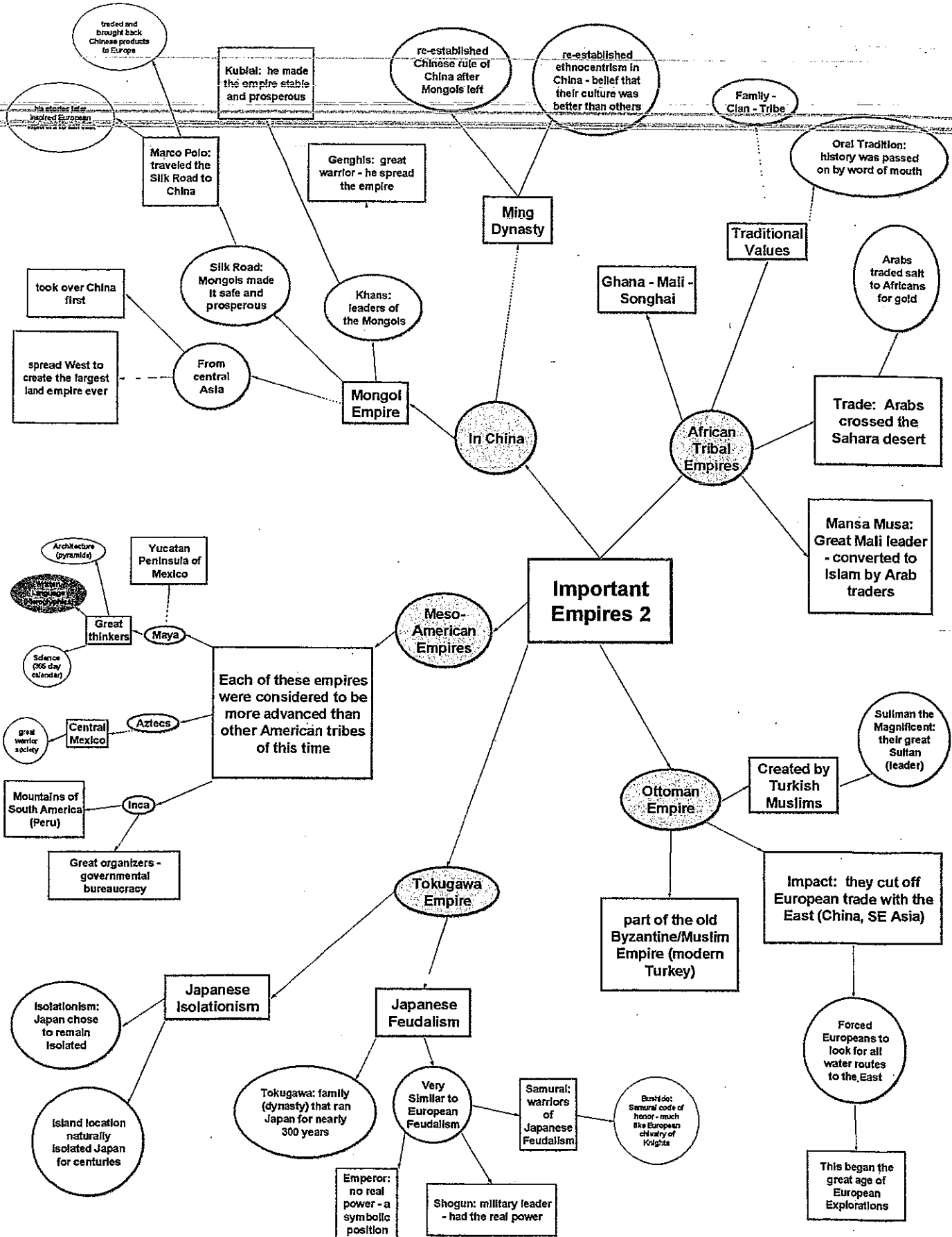
Monks hand wrote books (mainly Bibles)

Economically: It collected a tithe (10% tax) from all Christians in Europe

# Chap 1

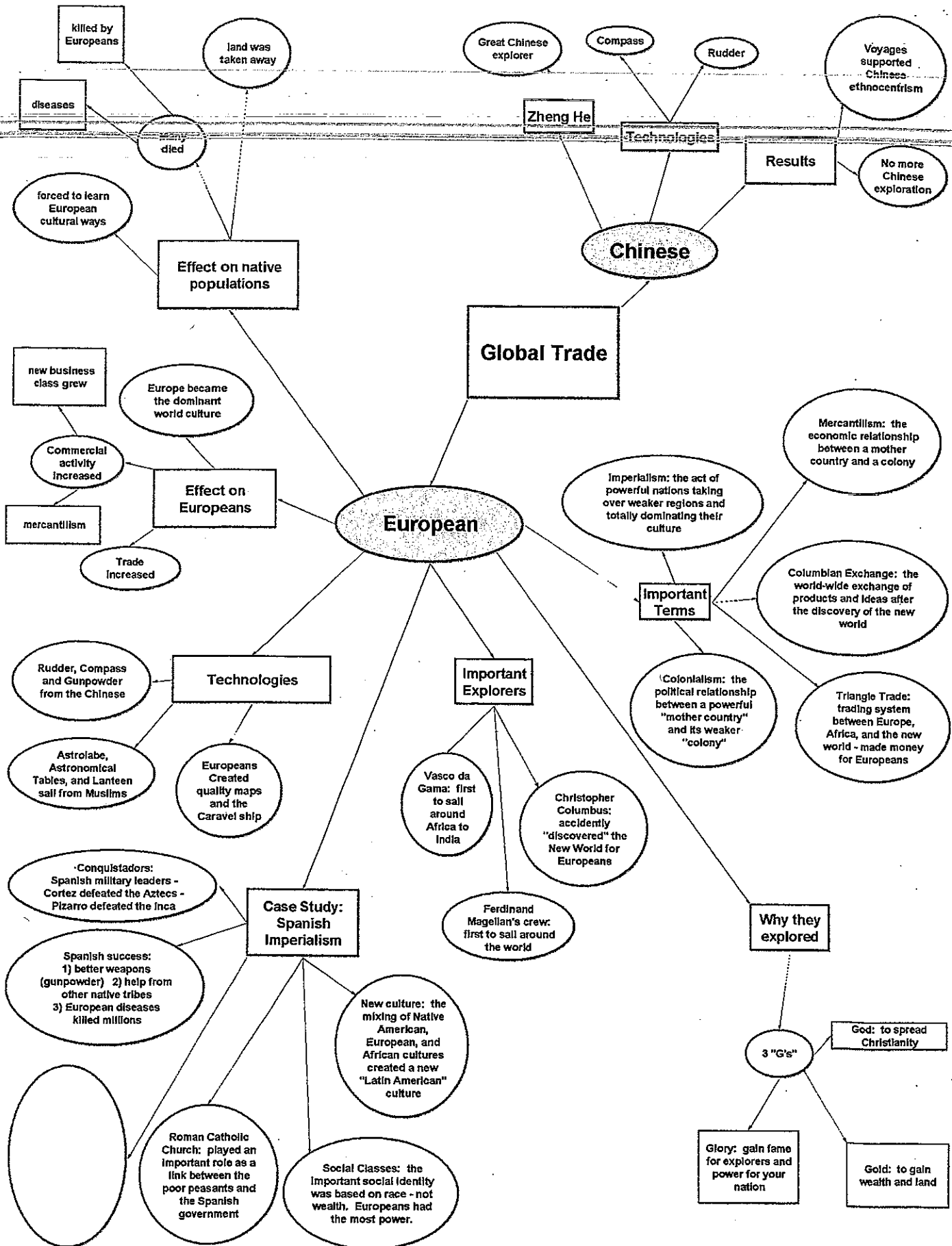


# Chap 8



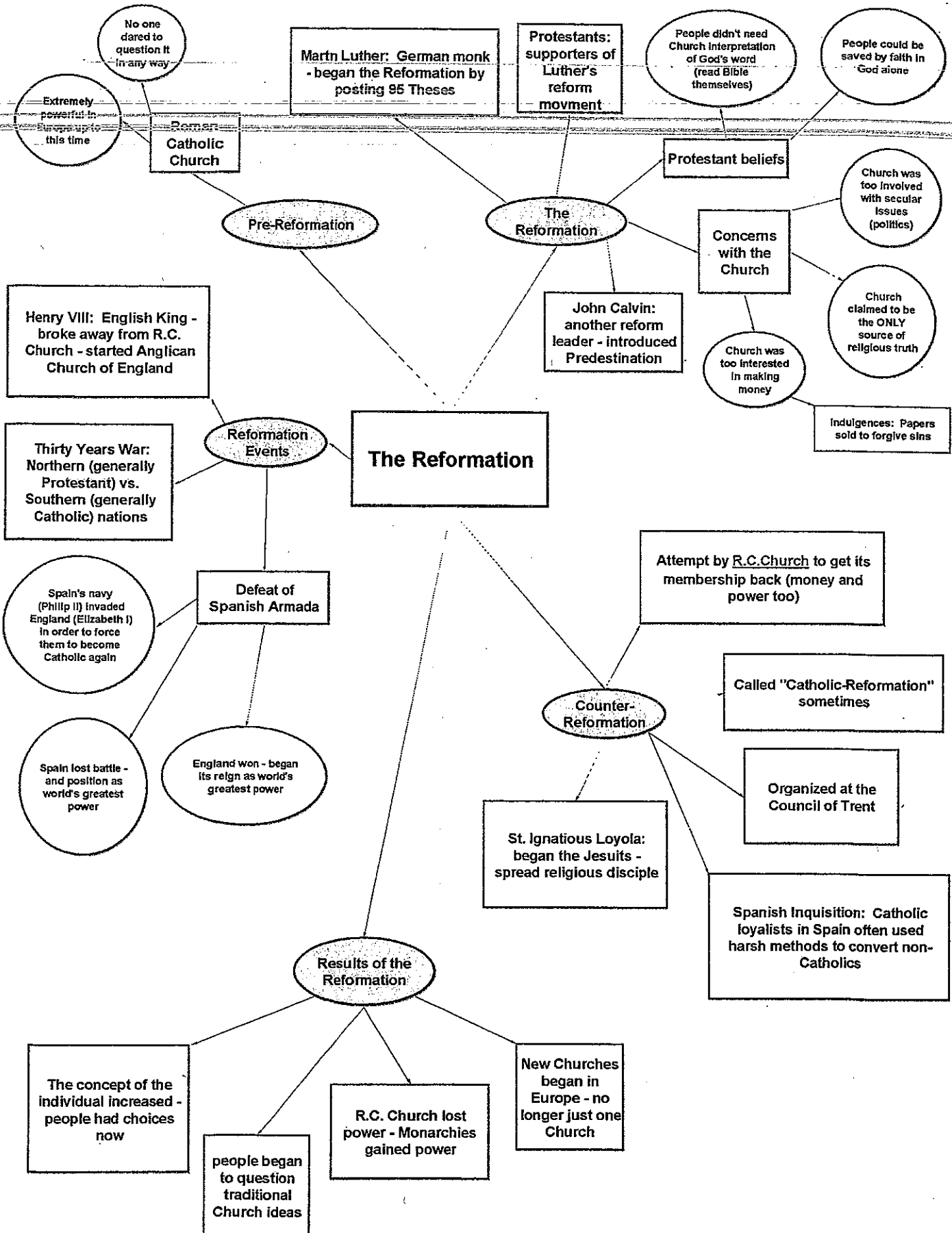


# Chap 7

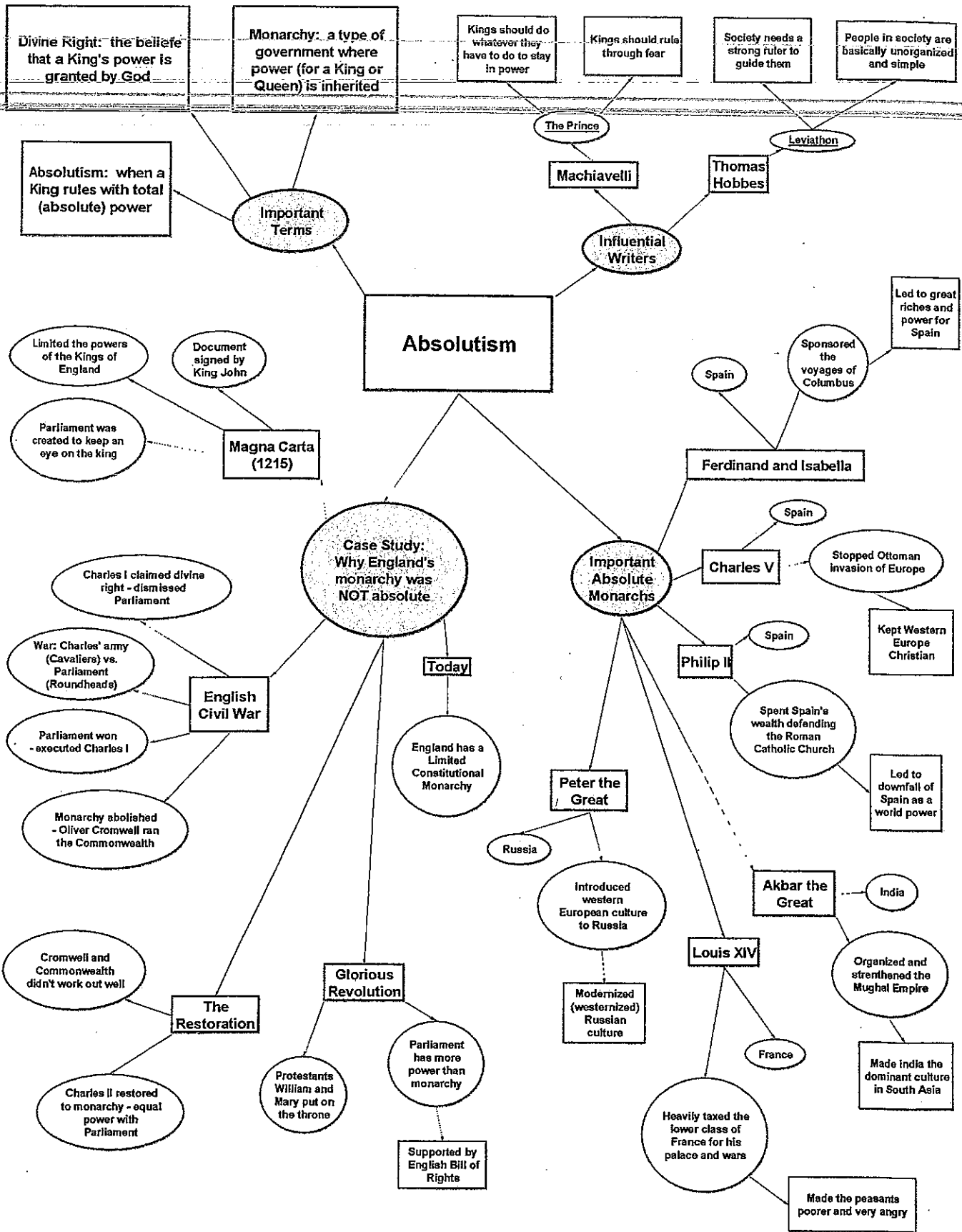


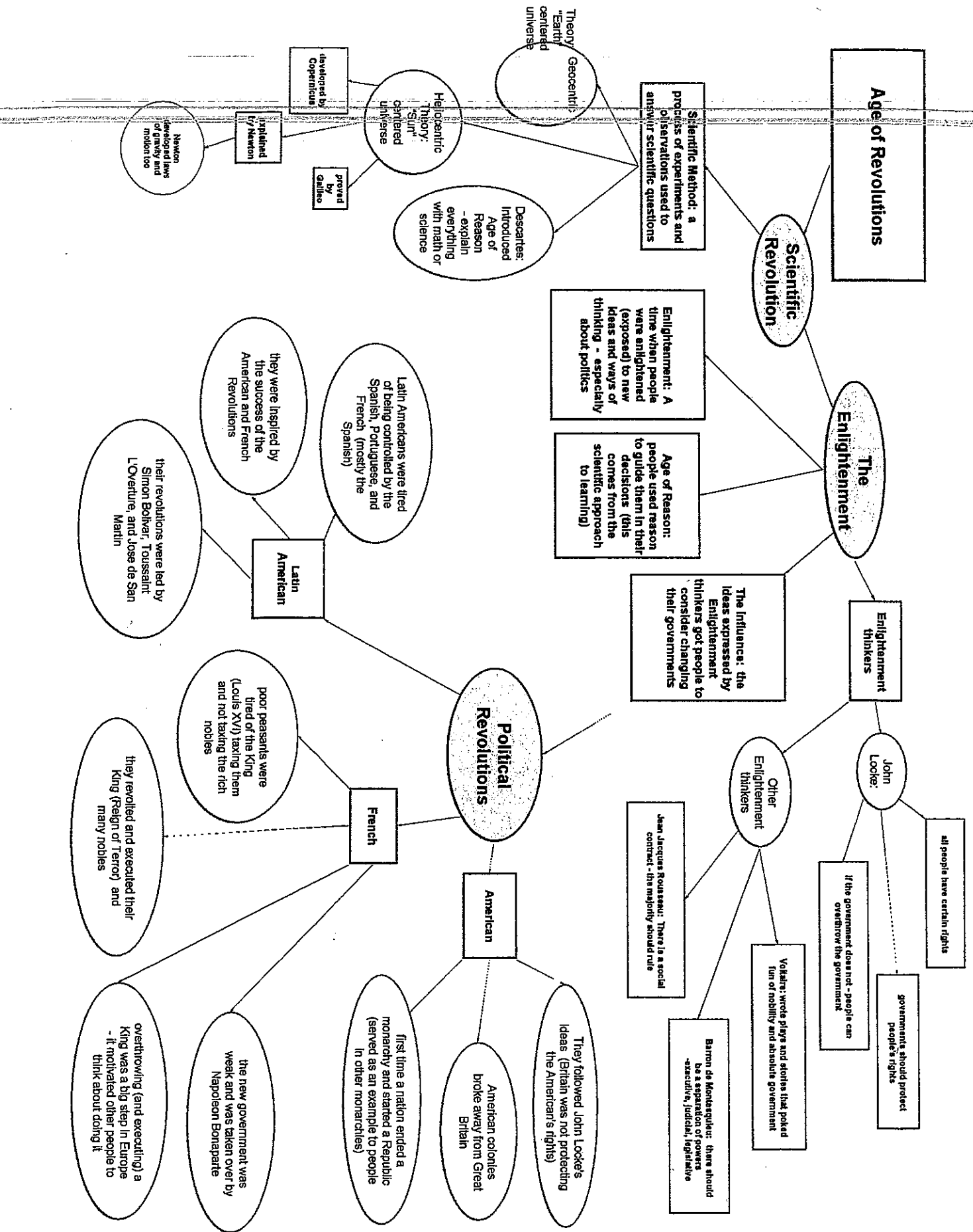
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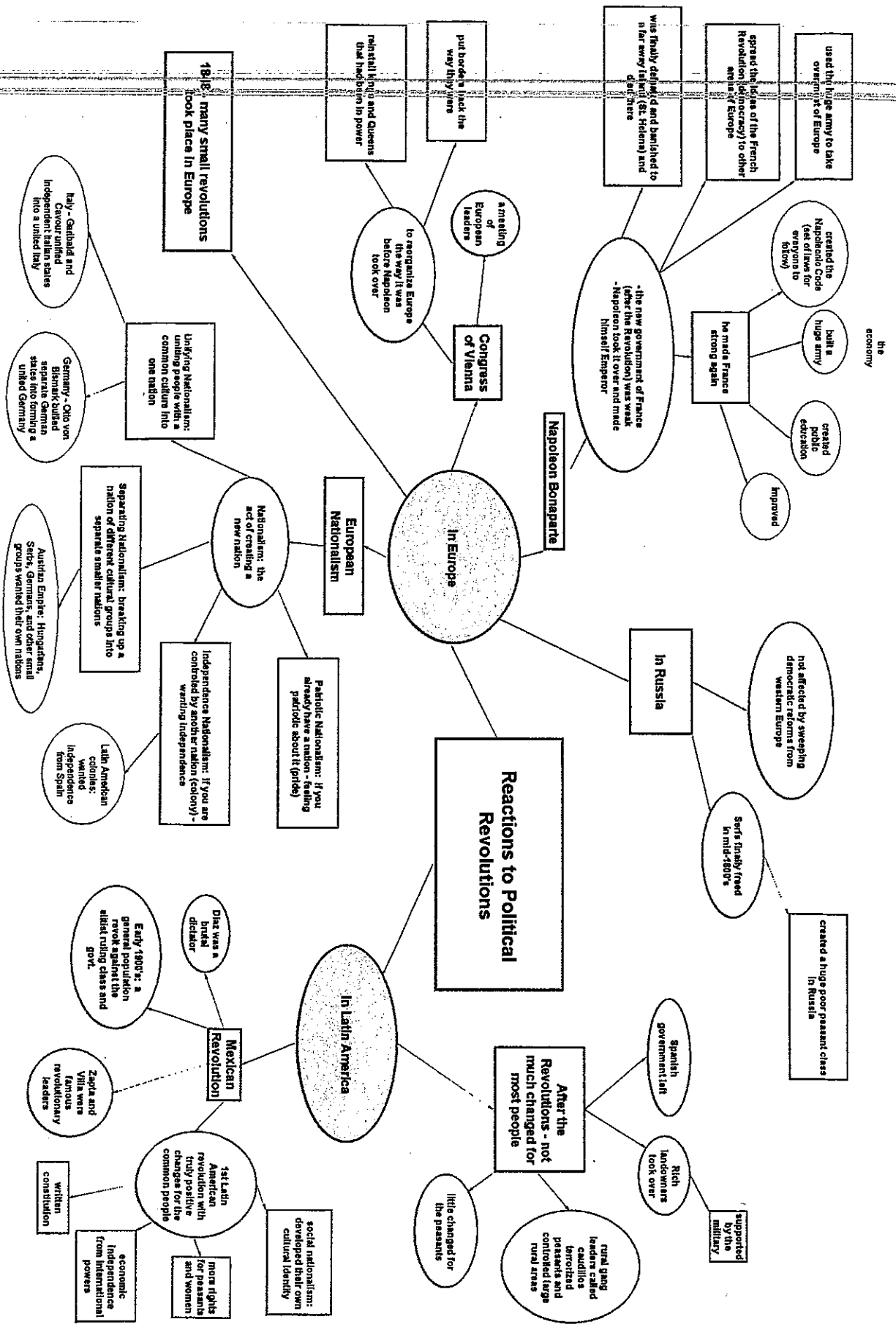
# Chap 10



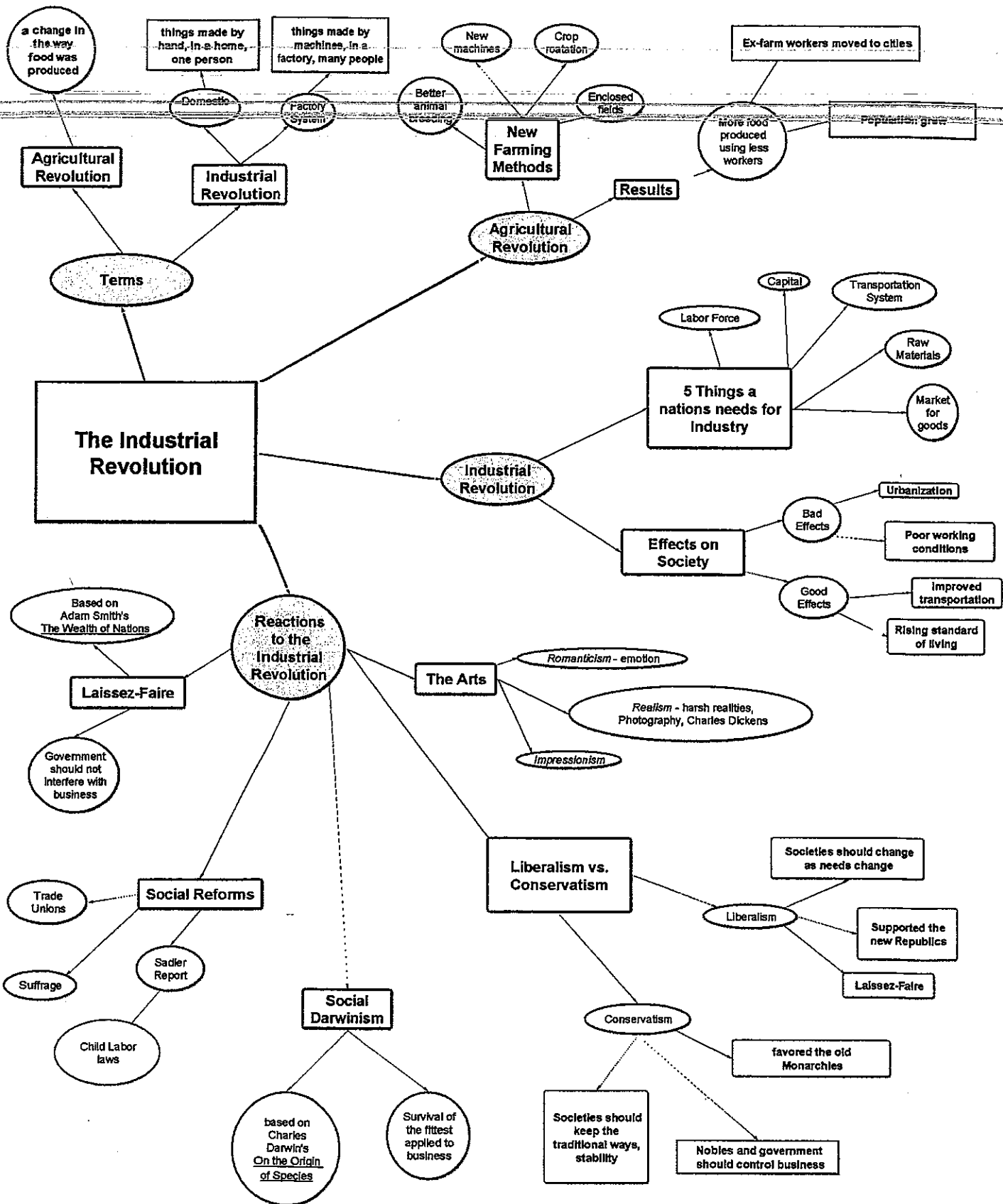
# Chap 11

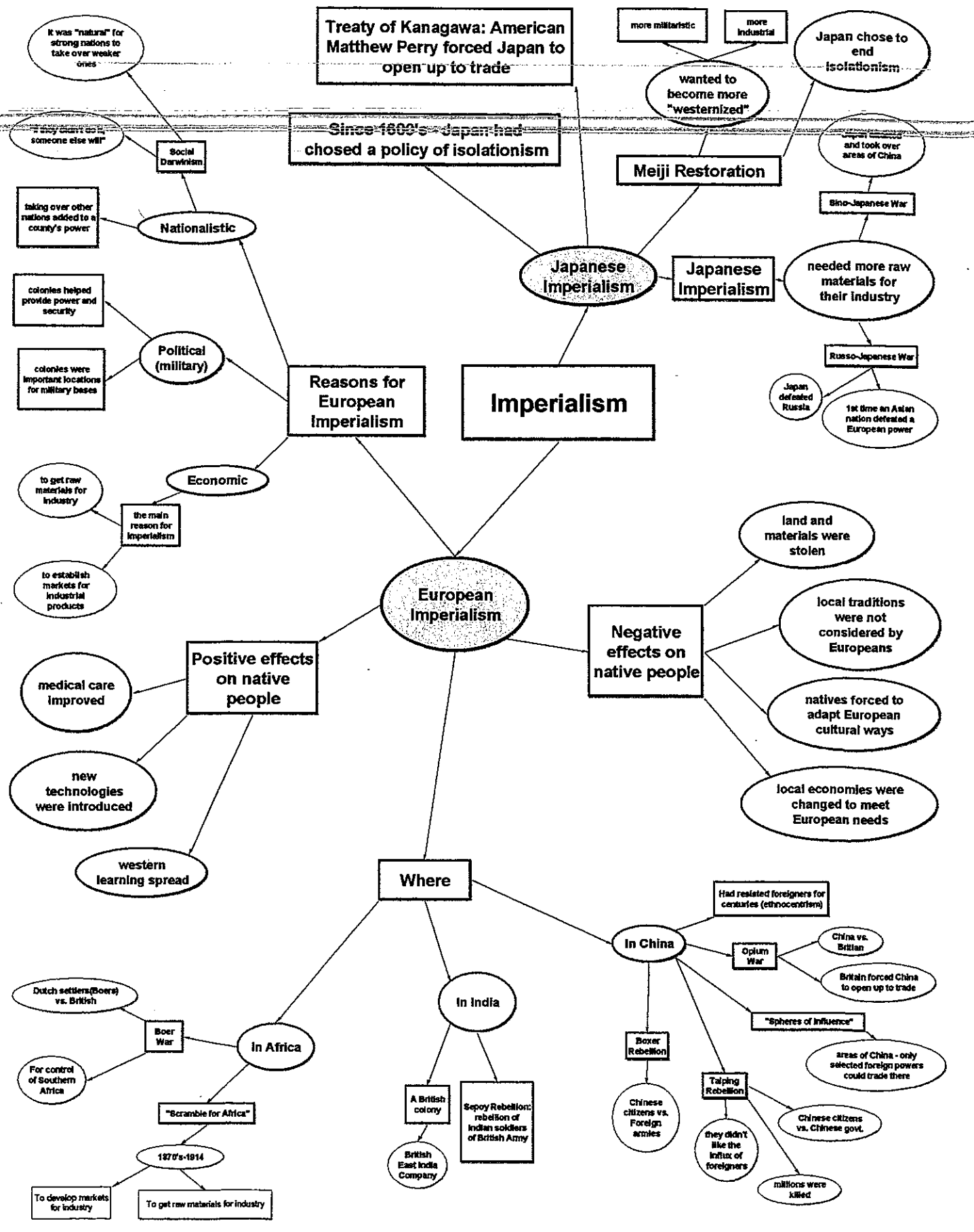




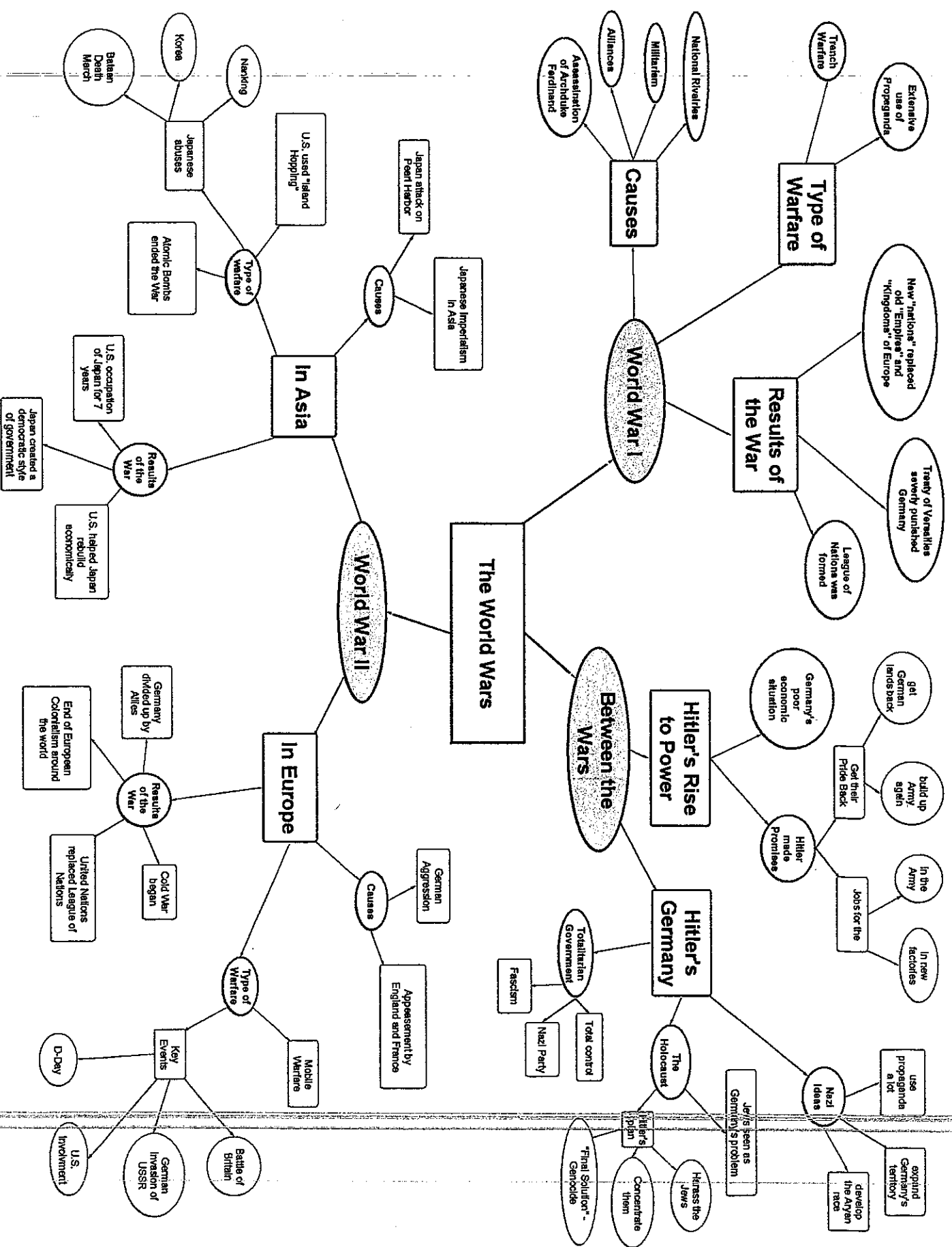


the economy

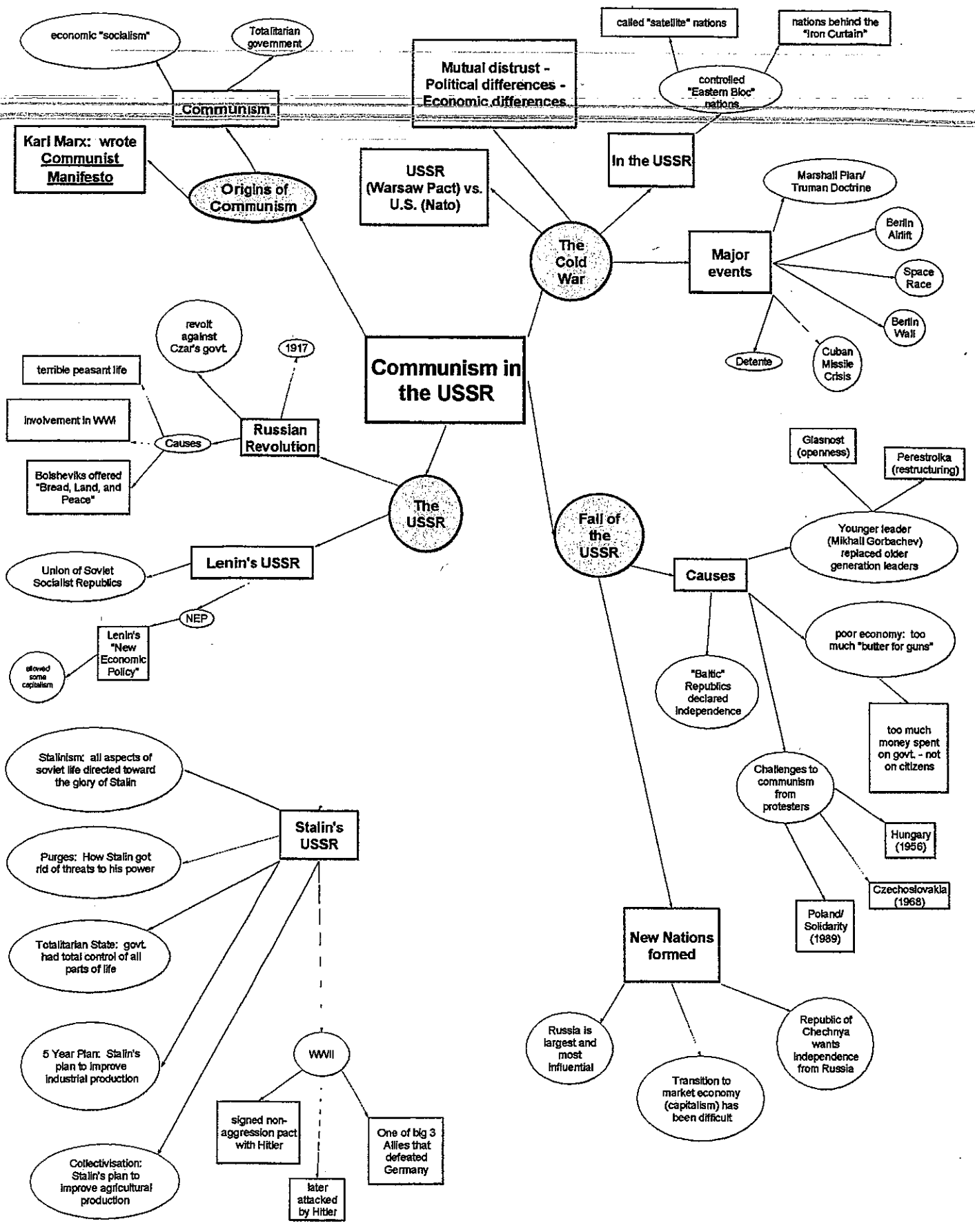


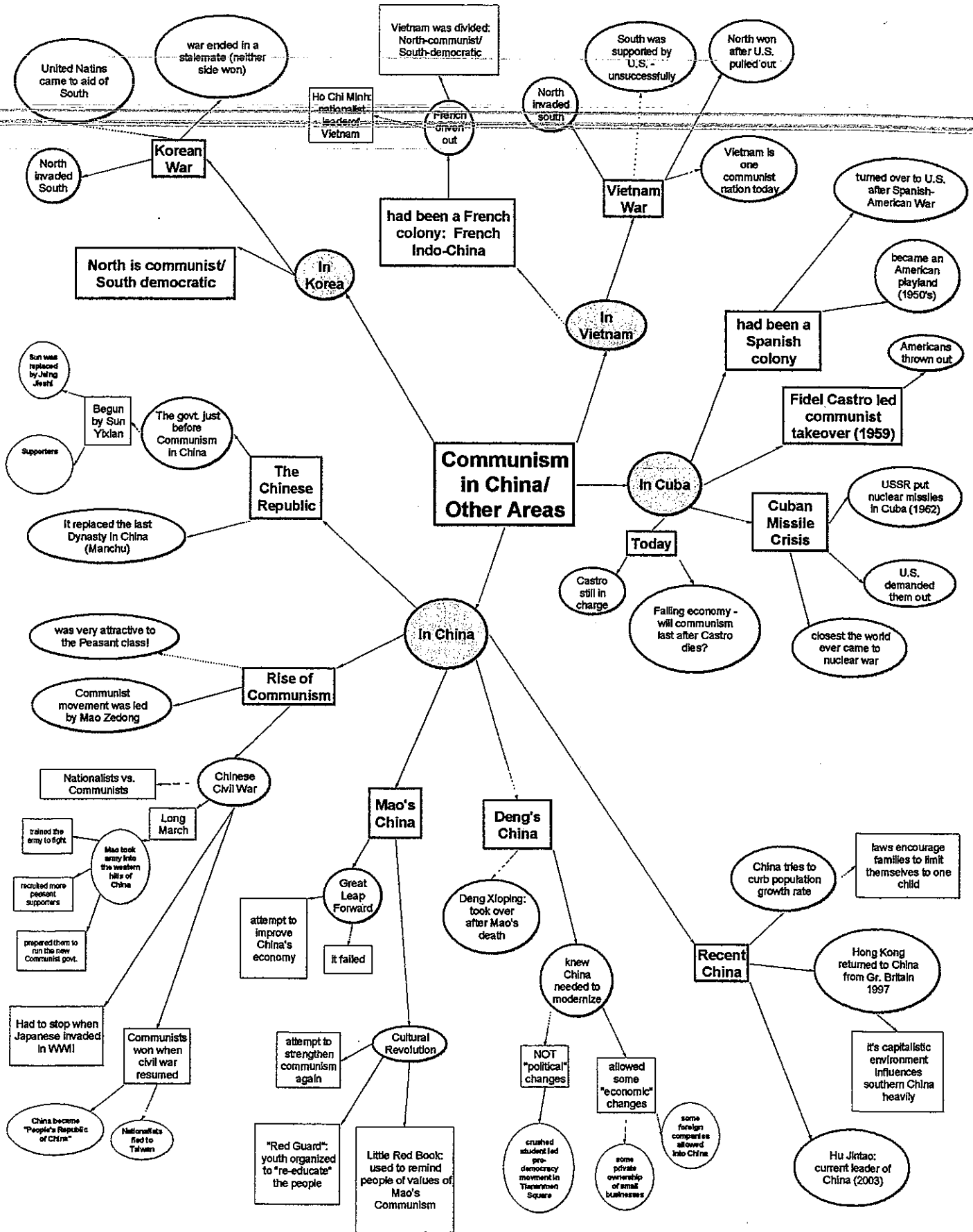


people

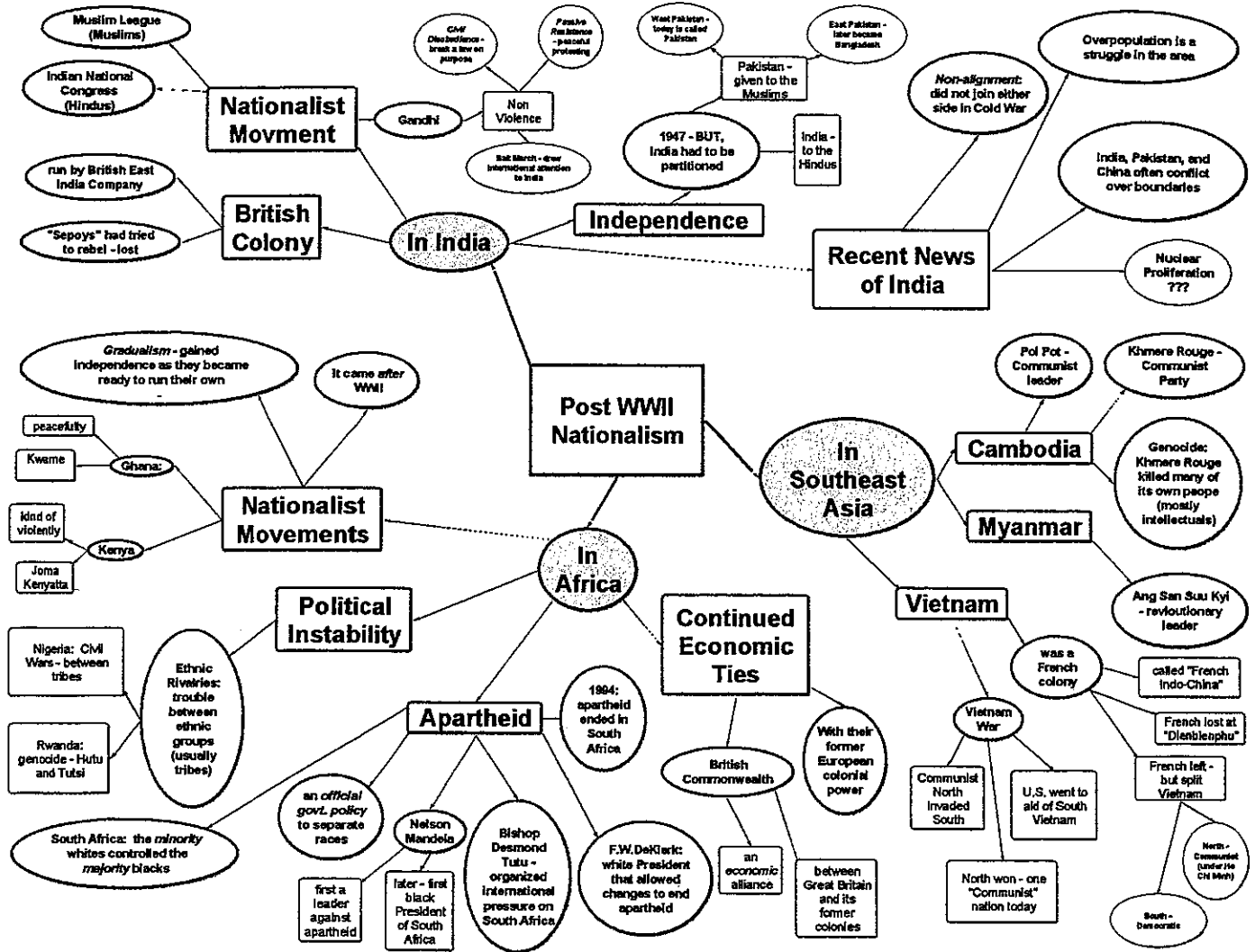


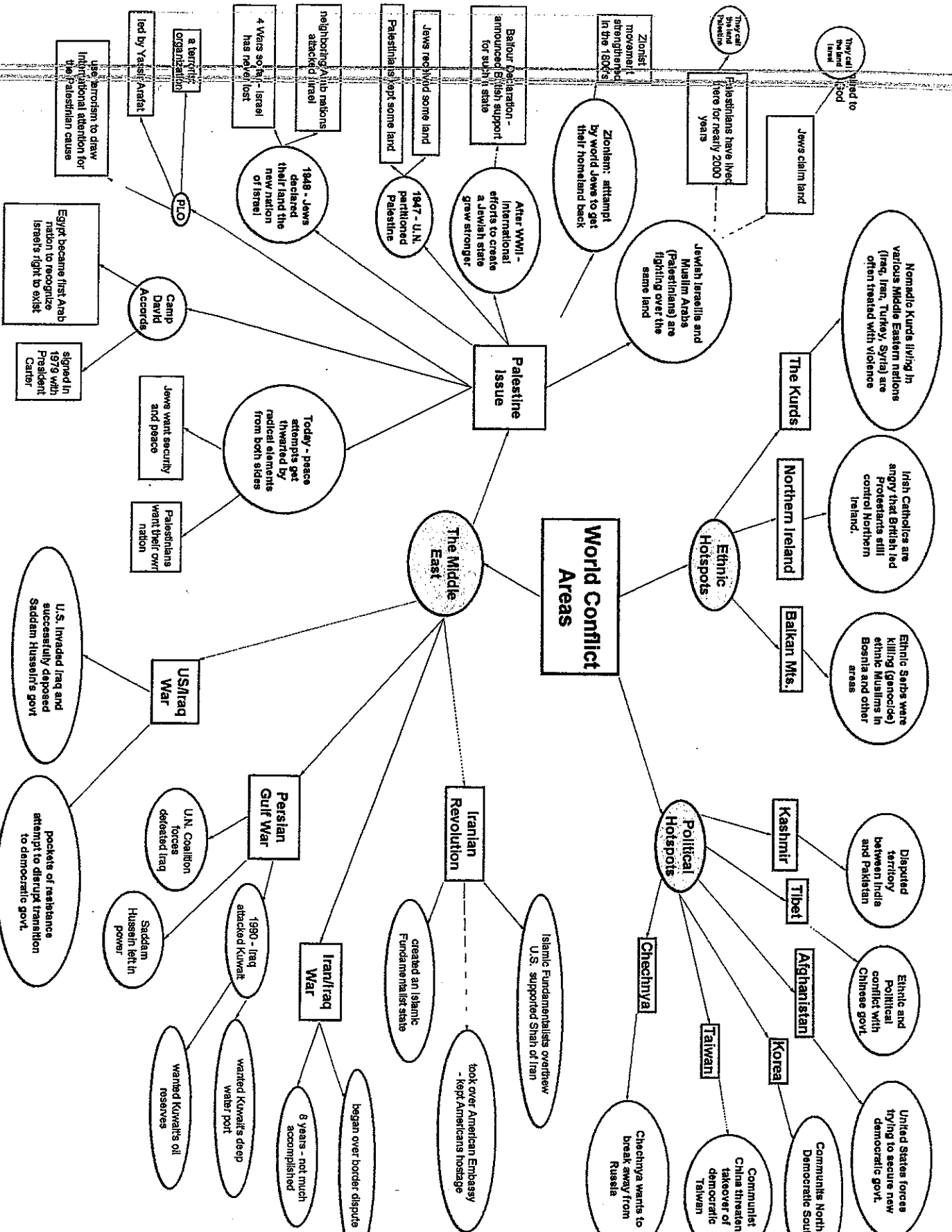






# Chap 18





Use terrorism to draw international attention for the Palestinian cause

Egypt became first Arab nation to recognize Israel's right to exist

signed in 1979 with President Carter

Jews want security and peace

Palestinians want their own nation

Today - peace attempts get thwarted by radical elements from both sides

U.S. invaded Iraq and successfully deposed Saddam Hussein's gov't

1990 - Iraq attacked Kuwait

UN Coalition forces deposed Iraq

Saddam Hussein left in power

pockets of resistance attempt to disrupt transition to democratic gov't

1990 - Iraq attacked Kuwait

wanted Kuwait's deep water port

wanted Kuwait's oil reserves

began over border dispute

8 years - not much accomplished

Islamic Fundamentalists overthrew U.S. supported Shah of Iran

created an Islamic Fundamentalist state

took over American Embassy - kept Americans hostage

The Kurds

Northern Ireland

Balkan Mts.

Ethnic Hotspots

Various Kurds living in various Middle Eastern nations (Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria) are often treated with violence

Irish Catholics are angry that British led Protestants still control Northern Ireland.

Ethnic Serbs were killing (genocide) ethnic Muslims in Bosnia and other areas

Jewish Israelis and Muslim Arabs (Palestinians) are fighting over the same land

Zionism: attempt by world Jews to get their homeland back

Disputed territory between India and Pakistan

Ethnic and Political conflict with Chinese gov't

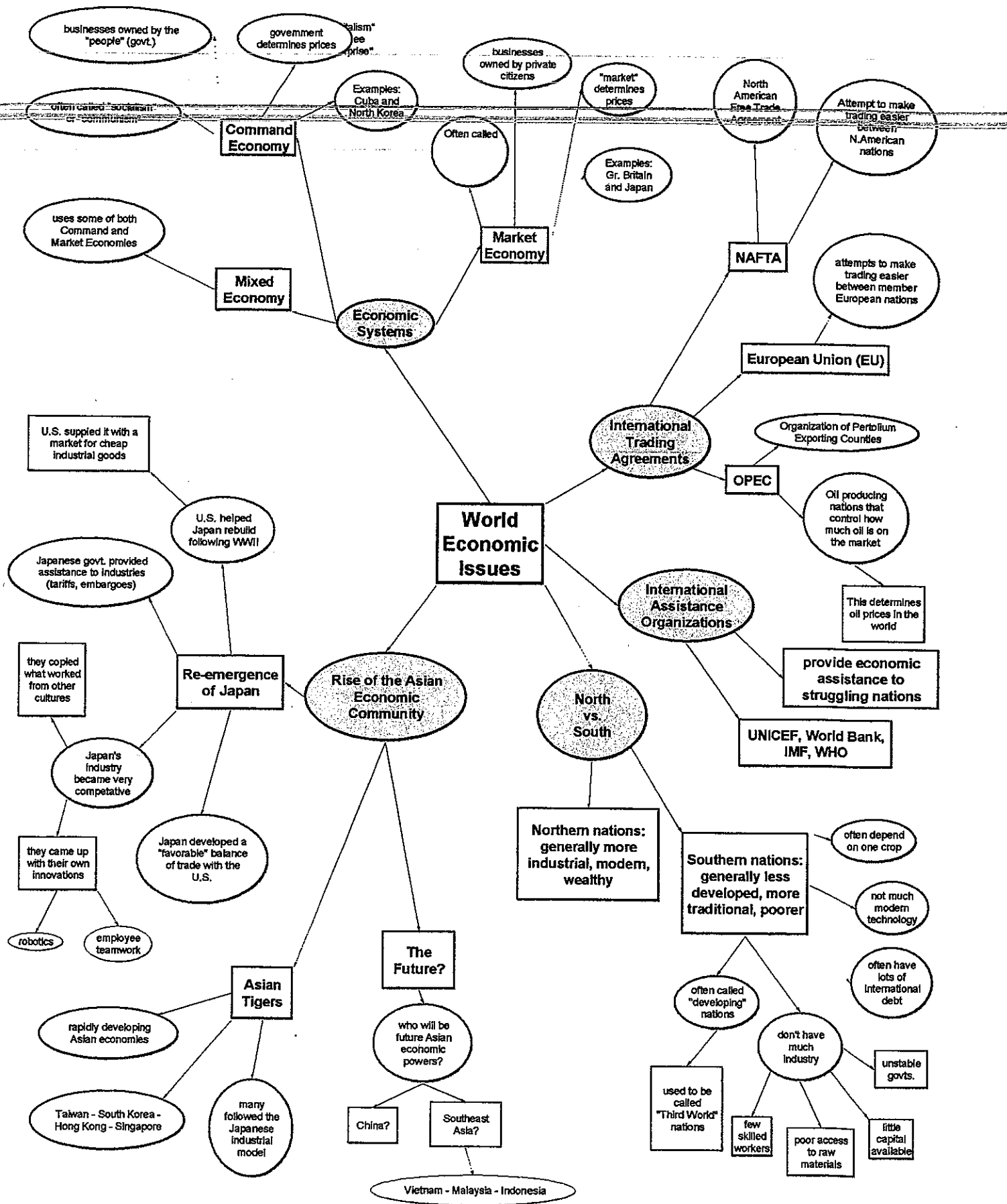
United States forces trying to secure new democratic gov't.

Communists North vs. Democratic South

Communist China threatens takeover of democratic Taiwan

Chechnya wants to break away from Russia

Map 20



# Chap 21

