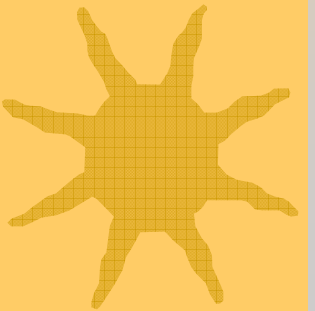
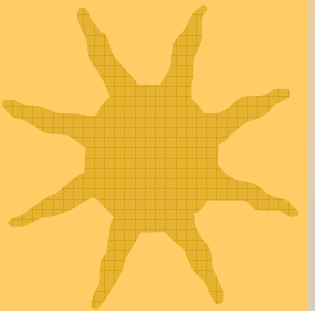


# *Final Review*



Global Studies





# *Major Belief Systems*

<b>Judaism</b>	Middle East	Monotheism, 10 Commandments, Torah, Moses, Exodus
<b>Confucianism</b>	China	5 Relationships, Social Order
<b>Christianity</b>	Middle East	Monotheism, Jesus, Bible
<b>Buddhism</b>	India, China	Philosophy, 4 Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Reincarnation
<b>Hinduism</b>	India	Polytheism, Reincarnation, Ganges River, Caste System
<b>Islam</b>	Middle East	Monotheism, Five Pillars, Koran, Mohammed, Allah



# *Turning Points in History*

<b>Fall of Rome 476 AD</b>	Barbarian Invasions, Poor leadership	Middle Ages in Europe – Feudalism
<b>Birth of Islam 622-632</b>	Mohammed	Rapid spread of Islam through trade and Conquest
<b>Mongol Conquest (1200s)</b>	Genghis Kahn unifying Mongol tribes	Largest Empire in Human History, Revitalize Silk Road
<b>European Encounter with Native Americans 1492</b>	Columbus “discovers” New World	Native Americans wiped out by disease; Columbian Exchange
<b>Fall of Constantinople (1453)</b>	Muslim attacks	Ottoman Empire control’s Southwest Asia; Islam
<b>French Revolution (1789)</b>	Storming of Bastille	Model for Latin America, Nationalism, European Monarchs scared
<b>Perry’s Arrival in Japan (1853)</b>	Japan realizes how backward it is, doesn’t want to be taken over.	Rapid industrialization, imperialism, World War II.
<b>Russian Revolution (1917)</b>	Czar Nicholas overthrown by Bolsheviks	Communists in control in Russia; Soviet Union; Lenin
<b>Dropping the Atom Bomb on Japan (1945)</b>	Ends World War II	Begins Nuclear Arms Race during Cold War
<b>Dissolution of the Soviet Union (1991).</b>	Soviet States claim independence, Russia becomes democratic	End of the Cold War.



# Forms of Government

Democracy	Citizens vote for their leaders. Freedom of speech.	Ancient Greece, United States, Great Britain
Feudalism	Lords give protection and land to Serfs in exchange for service and taxes.	Middle Ages Europe, Japan (Tokugawa Shogunate).
Divine Right	Power to rule comes from God.	Louis XIV in France China – Mandate of Heaven
Absolutism	Monarch has complete control over all people living in the country.	Louis XIV
Fascism	European Political system from the End of WWI through WWII – State is most important, dictator necessary to meet the needs of the state.	Nazi Germany (Hitler) Italy (Mussolini)
Totalitarianism	Government controls all aspects of life (education, music, art, etc.).	Soviet Union (Stalin) Germany (Hitler)



# *Types of Economic Systems*

<b>Traditional</b>	Barter System – trade goods and services for other goods and services; no money.	River Valley Civilizations
<b>Feudal</b>	Peasants work the fields for a Lord and give a percentage of their crops to Lord in tax.	Europe (Middle Ages) Japan (Tokugawa Shogunate)
<b>Mercantilist</b>	Import raw materials from colonies and use them to export finished goods.	European countries, 1600s-1800s.
<b>Capitalist</b>	Trade with money. Prices dependent on Supply and Demand.	United States, Great Britain, Modern Japan
<b>Communist</b>	Command Economy – Central government determines what is produced and how much goods cost. No private property.	Soviet Union, Vietnam, China, North Korea, Cuba.



# Major Revolutions

Neolithic Revolution	Africa, Middle East, China, India	60,000 BC	Nomads become farmers and settle down, creating civilizations.
Commercial Revolution	Europe	Beginning about 1000 AD	Increased trade, growing towns, money used instead of barter system, banks, growth of Capitalism
Scientific Revolution	Europe	1500s-1700s	Scientific Method, Astronomy, Heliocentric Theory, Gravity Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Descartes
French Revolution	France	1780	Revolution against Estate System by the Third Estate (Peasants), overthrow French Monarchy – led to Directory
Industrial Revolution	Europe – begins in Great Britain	Begins in 1750	Creation of machines to increase production – FACTORY SYSTEM Spinning Jenny, Power Loom, Steam Engine, Steam Locomotive
Russian Revolution	Russia	1917	Overthrow of the Monarchy (Czar Nicholas II) by the Bolshevik Party (Communism) led by V.I. Lenin
Chinese Revolution	China	1949	Mao Zedong – Communists come to power in China – Mao gets support from Peasants – Collectivized Land, Workers status increases, Totalitarian
Cuban Revolution	Cuba	1956	Fidel Castro – First Communist Country in Western Hemisphere Support from Soviet Union – Cold War – Bay of Pigs & Cuban Missile Crisis
Iranian Revolution	Iran	1979	Ayatollah Khomeini – Overthrows Shah of Iran – Islamic Theocracy



# Major Uprisings

<b>Protestant Reformation (1517)</b>	Roman Catholic Church's sale of Indulgences, high church taxes, and Power and corruption of Church	Martin Luther's 95 Thesis Decline of power of church and increase of power of kings.
<b>Sepoy Mutiny (1857)</b>	Indian Army, under control of British, revolt – Imperialism – Munitions soaked in Animal fat	British took control from British East India Co. Gave Indians more of a role in government – independence.
<b>Boxer Rebellion (1899-1900)</b>	Chinese revolt against Foreign Imperialism.	Weakened Chinese. Japan grew in power and prestige for helping put down the rebellion.
<b>Viet Cong Uprising (1960-1974)</b>	French Imperialism – Uprising begins in 1950s. America aids democratic South Vietnam –Cold War Domino Theory	Long war that escalates U.S. withdraws troops – South Vietnam defeated, becomes Communist
<b>Intifada (1987-1997)</b>	Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation of West Bank and Gaza Strip	Violence continues today... continued effort for peace and independent Palestinian homeland.
<b>Tiananmen Square protests (1989)</b>	Chinese students protest for democracy – Freedom of Speech, etc.	Violently put down. Communism remains today.