



What you need to know for the Global Studies Regents Grade 9

Presented By:

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To Begin: Vocab. Review

Social Studies terminology

Social Science – term used for all or any of the branches of study that deal with humans in their social, economic, and political relations.

History – Is the story of all people and their past.

Economics – the study of how human beings use resources to produce various goods and how these goods are distributed for consumption among the people in society.

Sociology – the scientific study of human behavior

Psychology – the science or study of living things and their interactions with the environment.

Anthropology – the study, classification, and analysis of humans and their society – descriptively, historically, and physically.

Political Science – The study of government, political processes, institutions, and political behavior.

Culture – The total way of life of a group of people. It includes actions and behaviors, tools and techniques, ideas and beliefs. Culture is preserved by the group, taught to and learned by the young, and provides a pattern of interrelationships for the group, as well as a way for them to use their natural environment.

Economic Development – An increase in the capacity to produce goods and services in order to make life safer and healthier.

Fact – Proven piece of information

Opinion – piece of information that can be true or false

Sociologist – studies society, influence of culture

Economist – studies economy

Political Scientist – studies politics, government,
and laws

Demographer- studies populations

Anthropologist – Social Scientist who studies
people, their culture, and their different ways of
living and behavior.

Archaeologist – Scientist who studies the cultures
of prehistoric and historic peoples through their
artifacts, such as tools, pottery, buildings, and
writing.

Cultural Diffusion

- The spread of cultural traits from one group to another.
- Modern technology and global interdependence have increased the speed and extent of this diffusion.
- Trade, aid, migration, conquest, slavery, war, and entertainment have all promoted this process, with both positive and negative results.

Now that we have cover some basic terminology lets discuss 9th grade Global Studies:

- ❖ We will discuss early civilizations, religions, and revolutions.

- ❖ Also we will talk about key geographic issues that may appear on the exam.

Geography by Area



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

- Desertification – spread of the Sahara desert leads to food shortages.
- Lack of rain and drinking water – obstacle to development in Africa
- The Sahara separates North Africa from South Africa
- Allowed African Cultures to develop in its own unique ways.
- The rainforest, deserts, mountains and rivers created natural boundaries that allowed several different cultures to develop and flourish.



EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Poland – flat plain, very easy for this country to be invaded, examples include Catherine the Great and Hitler during the Second World War

Russia – land locked country, major events in the countries history deal with the need for a warm water port.

Poland



EAST ASIA

East Asia

Japan – an island archipelago, nation composed of many islands, very little land and resources so materials must be imported for industrial development.



China – very few resources outside of the 1/3 of the country that is populated, over 1/2 of the population lives in the eastern 1/3 of the country along the pacific coast. Very good agricultural land but very little.



MIDDLE EAST

Middle East

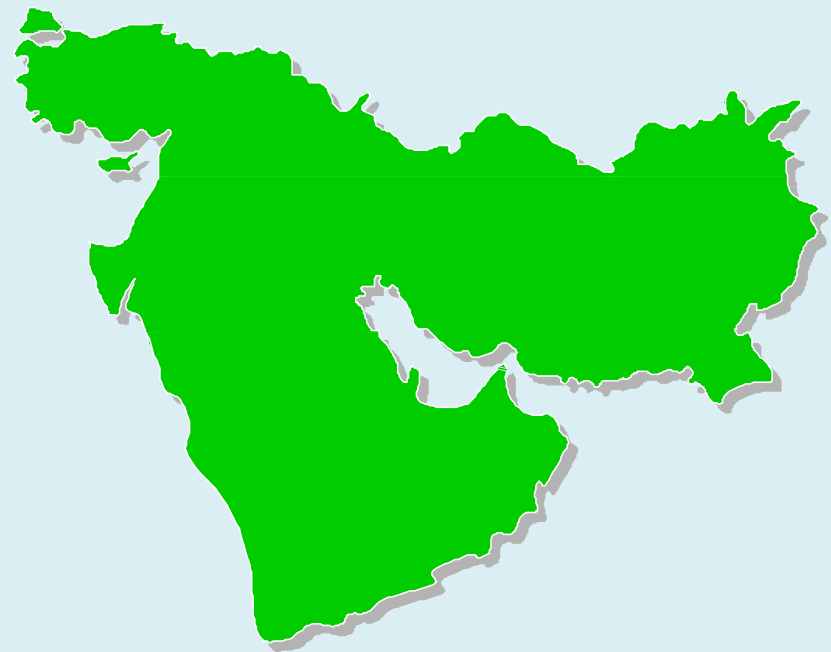
The most limited resource in the Middle East is WATER.

The most valuable resource in the Middle East is OIL.

The limited water supply is a hindrance to development in this area.

The geographic diversity of this area leads to unequal standards of living.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have the highest gross national product (oil)



LATIN AMERICA

Latin America

- Great diversity due to latitude and landforms
- Geography was a barrier to transportation and communication.



EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

Earliest Humans

- Origins traced back to the Rift Valley in East Africa.
- The earliest civilizations were setup along river valleys. The fertile soil in these valleys made agriculture available.



Traditional Societies

- Women had no rights
- Sons learn trade from fathers
- Self-sufficient, agricultural
- Extended families
- Geographic isolation
- Values taught by family
- Limited social mobility
- Also called a traditional economy.



Early Civilizations

- Used rivers for transportation, communication, and agriculture (Do you see a theme)
- Important rivers to consider: Tigris-Euphrates, Nile, Mesopotamia, Yellow, and Indus
- Developed early writing systems and law systems
- The only place where early civilizations did not settle in a river valley was in Latin America (Mesoamericans – the Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs)



Early Civilizations in Africa

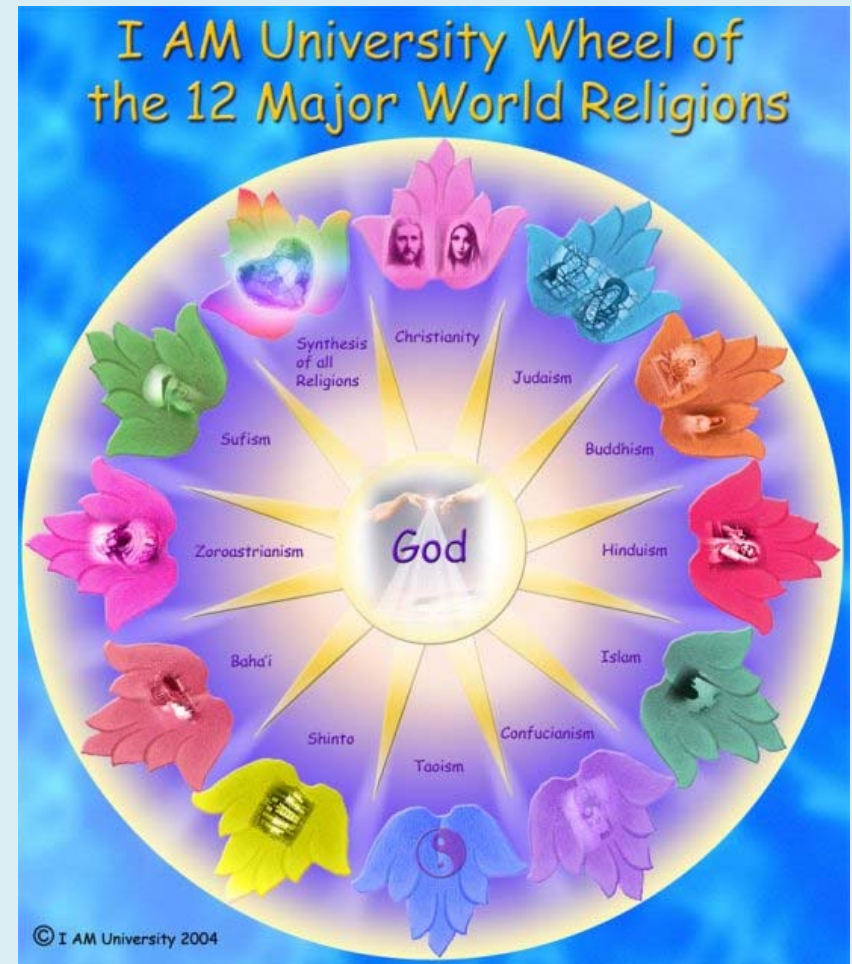
- Early civilizations include Axum, Kush, Nubian, Mali, Songhai, and Ghana.
- Trade centers for gold, ivory, and salt.
- They were wealthy but lost their rich heritage prior to the arrival of the Europeans.
- These civilizations were located on major trade routes.



MAJOR RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

Religion

- Religion unifies and divides
- It is an aspect of culture
- It is a primary factor in unity and nationalism
- Usury- charge interest on a loan.



Christianity

- Eastern Orthodox
- Catholicism (Rome)
- Protestantism
- Monotheism
- Bible
- Ten Commandments



Crusades

- Increased trade between the Middle East and Europe
- Holy war
- Christians wanted to reclaim the holy land from the Muslims
- The Crusades were a failure for the Catholic church leading to a decrease in power, an increase in the middle class, a decrease in nobles and an increase in the power of the king.
- The crusades also spread Middle Eastern culture and technology (Cultural diffusion)



Islam

- Religion began in the Middle East
- Strong everywhere except the Americas and Western Europe
- Follows the teaching of Mohammad
- 5 pillars
- Allah (god)
- Monotheistic
- Requires a spiritual journey to Mecca
- Prayer 5x a day
- Jihad – holy war
- Koran – holy book



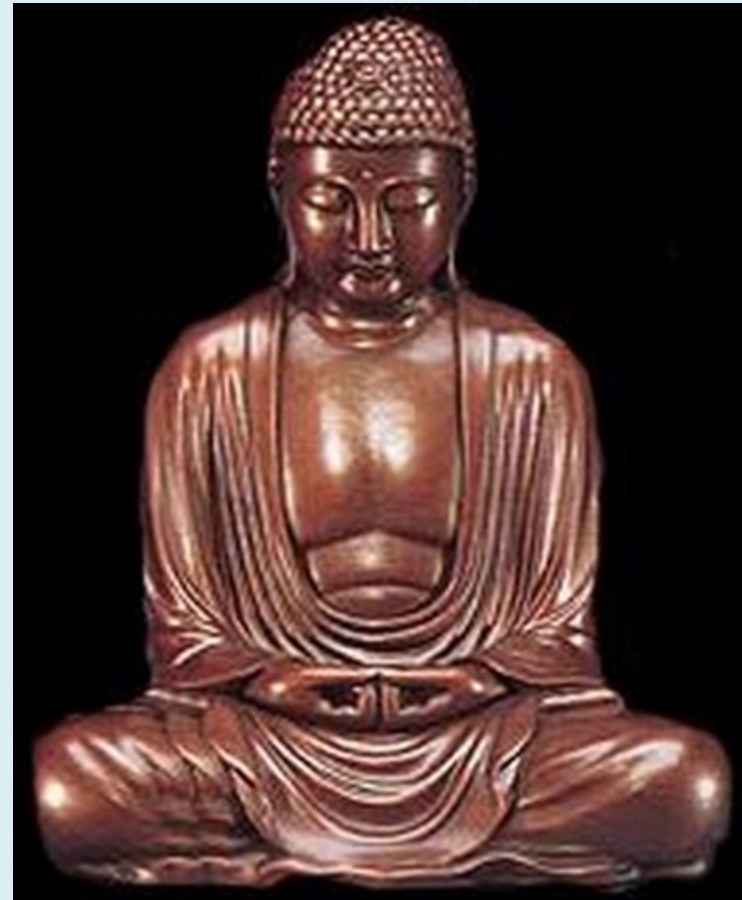
Judaism

- Torah, Talmud (Holy book)
- Ten Commandments – code for behavior, living, moral and ethical decision making.
- Followers are know as Jews
- Diaspora – massive migration of Jews out of the Middle East
- Zionism – movement for a Jewish homeland
- Holocaust – Germany
- Pogroms – Stalin Russia
- On going conflicts in Israel



Buddhism

- Followers worship Buddha the enlightened one.
- 8 fold path
- Nirvana (state where you no longer feel suffering)
- Karma
- Reincarnation
- Followers give up selfish desires
- Founded by Gautama Buddha
- Head Buddhist Monk – Dali le lama
- Chinese run the Dali le lama out of Tibet, he is now in India, hopefully one day he will be able to return.



Hinduism

- Many gods (polytheistic)
- Reincarnation
- Nirvana
- Created the caste system
- Vishnu and Shiva are examples of the gods
- Prominent in India

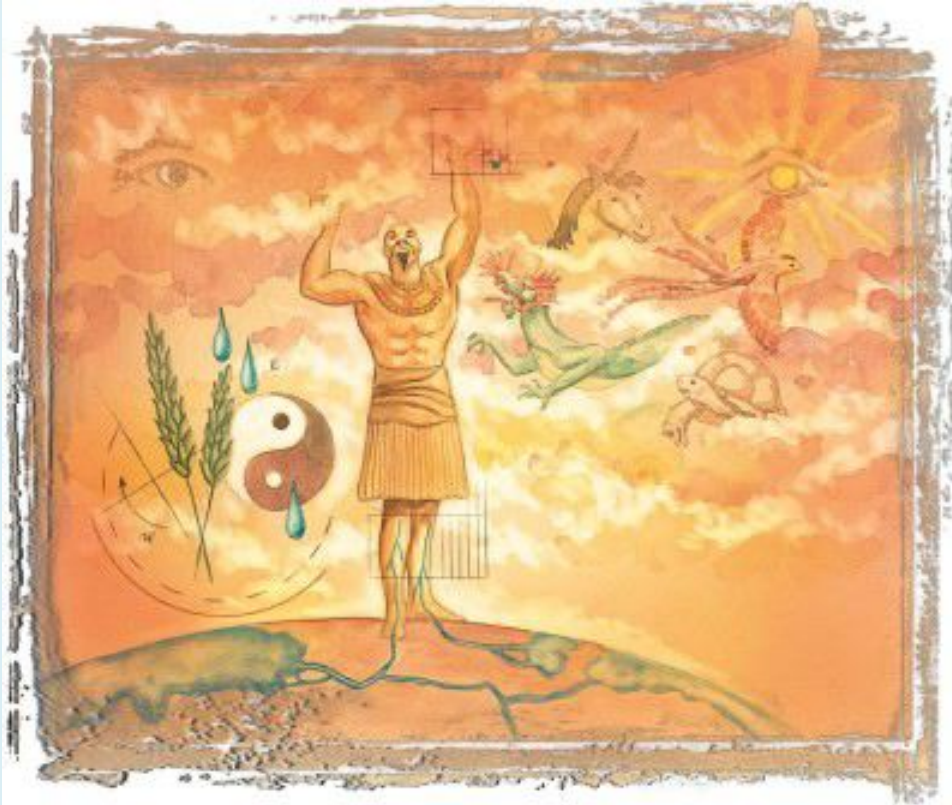


Shintoism

- Japan
- Shrines
- Ancestor worship
- Nature worship
- Honor emperor as god
- Traditional religion
- Known as Animalism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America



Taoism



Sometimes referred to as Daoism

Native to China, spreads into Japan and Southeast Asia.

Harmony with nature

Development of Early Societies

Neolithic Revolution

- People became settled
- Rise of governments
- Establishment of Villages
- Agriculture and developments in farming lead to the development of towns and cities and other more complex institutions.



Moral Codes/Moral Conduct

- Examples include the 5 Pillars, Confucianism, Judaism, 8 Fold Path, and Shinto (Japan).
- All of these are examples of directions given to guide daily activities and personal conduct.



Confucius



- Analects – writings
- Civil Service
- Filial Piety – relationship between a parent and a child
- Confucianism
- Code of life
- Proper relationships
- China
- Social order
- Political organization
- Expectations based on role/relationships.

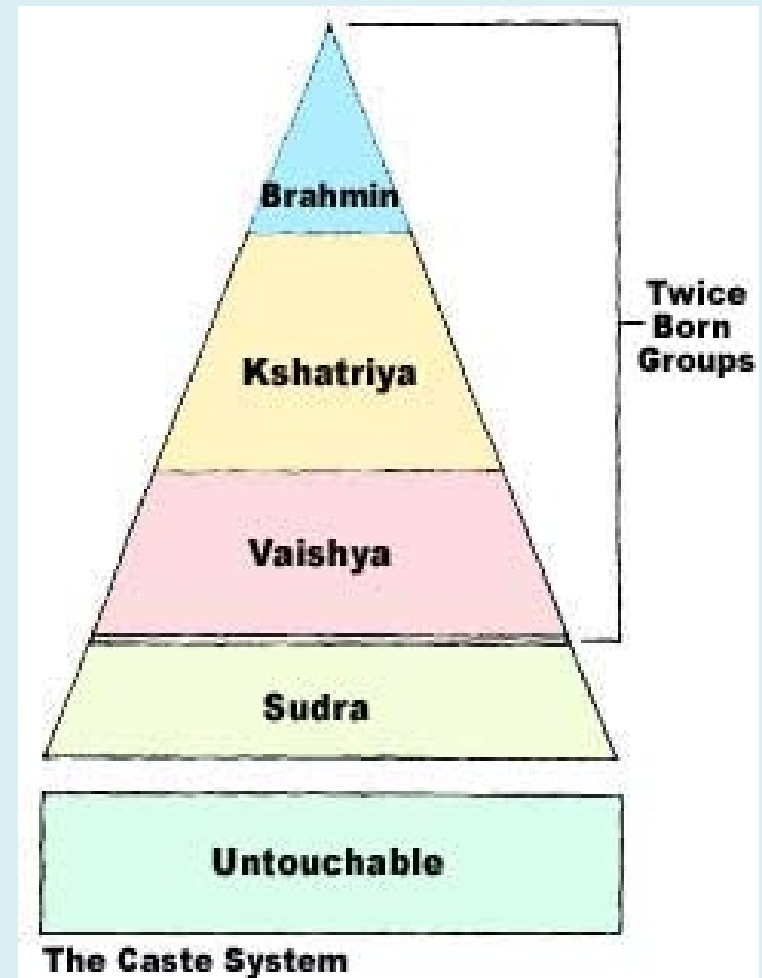
Traditional China and Japan

- Valued Education
- Ancestor worship
- Strict social class system



Caste System

- India
- Social Class
- Untouchables-worse jobs
- Way of life
- Hinduism
- Religious, traditionally
- Division of labor
- Gandhi opposed
- Class determined by birth
- Decreased because of urbanization
- Still strong in rural villages

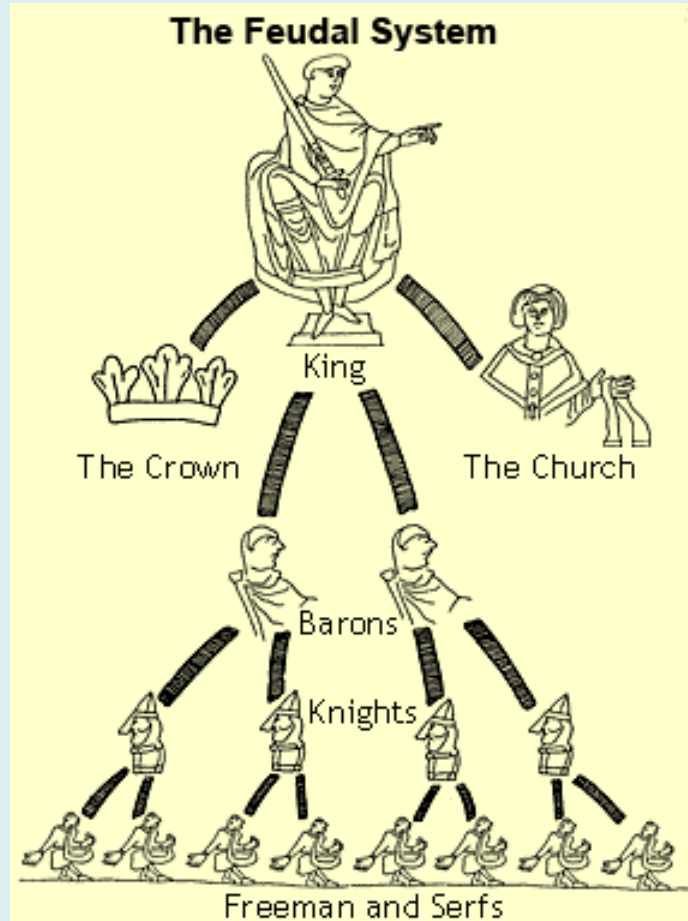


Early forms of law



- Early forms of law include Hammurabi's Code (eye for an eye) in Mesopotamia, Twelve tables (tablets) in Rome, and the Justinian Code (Byzantium) in Eastern Rome.
- Marked the precedent for rules governing the interrelations of people.

Rigid Class Structure



- Feudalism (Medieval Europe)
- Caste System (India)
- Czarist Russia
- Confucianism
- Latin American colonial society
- Imperial China (Tang Dynasty)

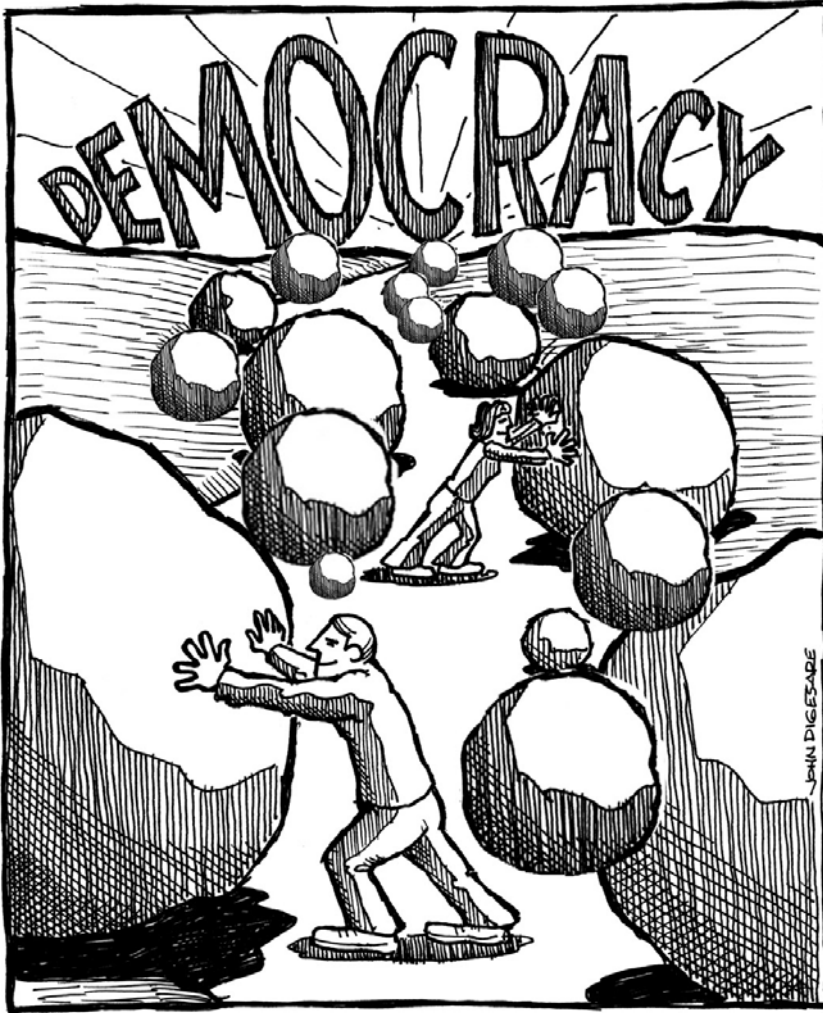
Greece and Rome

Ancient Greece

- Composed of City states, no unity, so no “official” Greece yet
- Athens – Democratic Government
- Architecture
- Olympics
- Poetry and Drama
- Emphasis on Individualism
- Humanism
- Sparta – Military state
- Sparta totalitarianism state, similar to Soviet Union
- Golden Age (Athens under Pericles) – major development in art and literature



Democratic Government



Protects Civil
Liberties

Respect for Individual
rights

Golden Age

- Cultural Achievement
- Moslem Cultural age or Moslem culture = advancements in math and science
- A questioning spirit
- Acceptance of Cultural diversity
- Achievements in literature and art
- Caused by wealth and leisure
- Greece, Renaissance, and Gupta Empire (India)



Ancient Rome



- Law
- Strong Central Government
- Architecture
- Codified (written) law
- Republic
- Government by law

Middle Ages

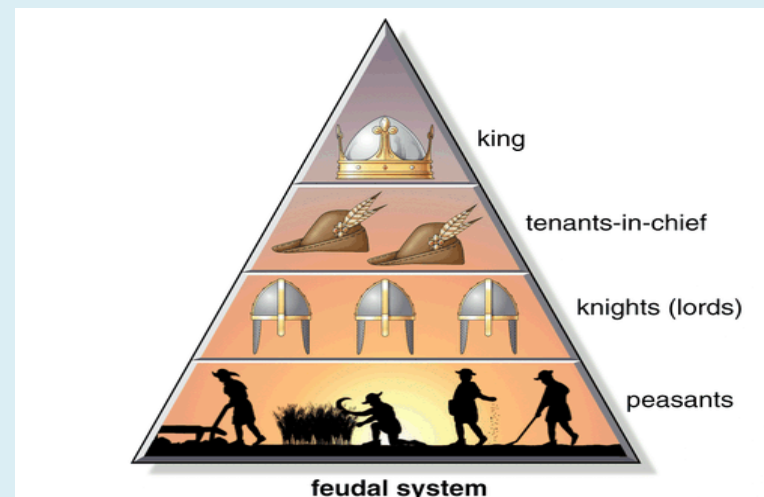
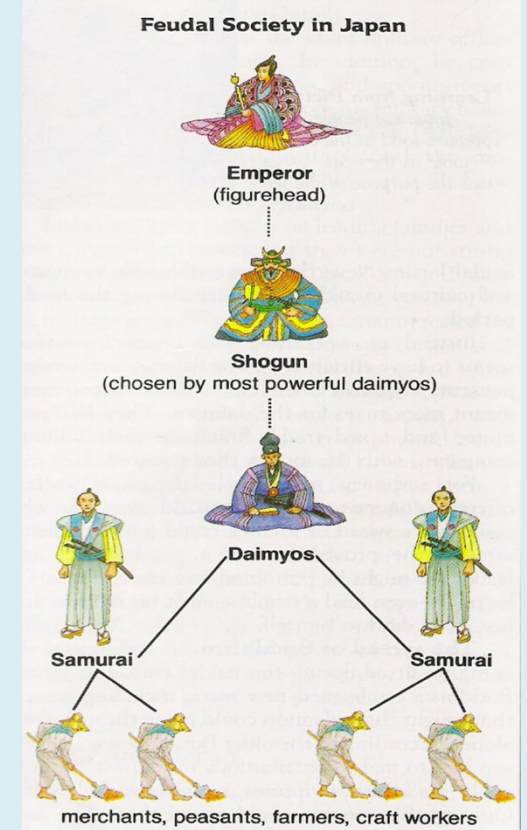
Middle Ages

- Feudalism (relation between classes)
- Nobles/Serfs
- Manorial system
- Church was a major power
- Military class – knights – code of chivalry (samurai – feudal Japan)
- Serfs belong to the land
- Decline due the crusades



Feudalism

- System of military protection in exchange for land labor (farming)
- Strict social classes
- Nobles held power (owned land)
- Serfs belonged to land
- Manorial system
- Agricultural
- Manor self-sufficient



Medieval Europe

- Middle Ages
- Increase trade and commerce = town and cities develop
- Church was the most powerful institution
- Manor system/ manorialism
- Land ownership
- Social order/ relationships/ social classes
- Serfs, Nobles, Lords, and Kings
- Religious themes in culture
- Serfs work the land in exchange for protection

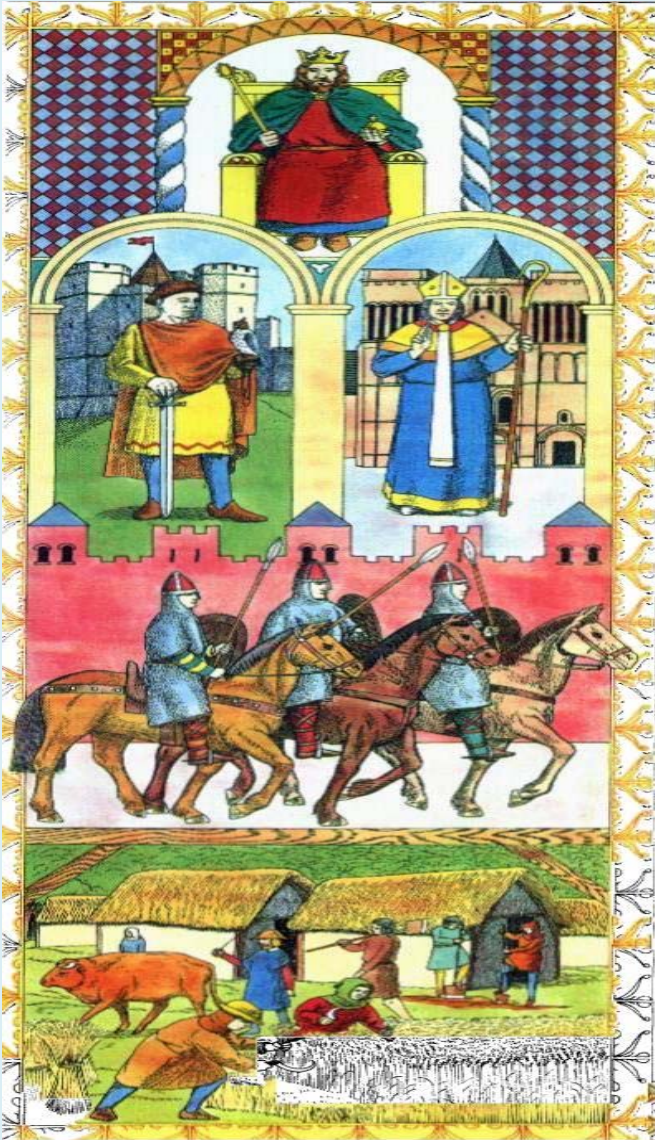


Feudal Japan



- Korea – Land Bridge from China
- Tokugawa Shogunate
- Isolation
- Code of Bushido (Samurai) equivalent to European Chivalry
- Emphasis on social order
- Rigid class structure

Feudal Society



- Birth = social status
- Manor/Manorialism
- Feudal societies resulted from the collapse of a strong central government in Rome

Church in the Middle Ages

- Unification / stability
- Crusades led to a decline in power
- King's power increases and the church's power decreases.

THE MIDDLE AGES
The Church



The Church was the single most important force in medieval society. By the year 1000, nearly all of Europe was a Christian land, which at that time meant they belonged to the Catholic Church.

The Church offered spiritual help and other services that their secular lords could not provide. People often turned to the Church for help. Nobles often used their wealth to buy the Church's support. Peasants had to give the church part of what they had produced from their land every year in return for the year.

The Church offered more than just spiritual help. For centuries, kings and the pope had been the heads of the Church, and the pope was the most powerful man in Europe. At times, kings even set up their own churches, which divided and weakened the Church.

In the Middle Ages, the Church had the power to punish people who disobeyed its laws. These people were called heretics. A heretic was someone whose beliefs were not the same as the Church's. The Church could punish heretics by burning them at the stake. The Church also punished people who did not go to church or who did not pay tithes.

The Church owned most of the land in all of Europe and controlled it. Peasants and lords who did not give the Church tithes were punished. The Church also owned universities to educate young men to become priests and monks.

In the Middle Ages, the Church was the only organization that could give people a job. The Church was the only organization that could give people a job. The Church was the only organization that could give people a job. The Church was the only organization that could give people a job.

Monks and Friars

In the Middle Ages, monks and friars were the only men who lived in communities. They lived in communities called monasteries or convents. Monks and friars were the only men who lived in communities. They lived in communities called monasteries or convents. Monks and friars were the only men who lived in communities. They lived in communities called monasteries or convents.

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Early Russian Civilizations and the Byzantine Empire

Mongols

- Asian Horsemen
- Influenced Russian History by incorporating Asian influence
- Isolated Russia from Europe during the Renaissance
- Ghengis Khan
- Kubal Khan



Byzantine Empire



- Influenced Russia
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity
- Cyrillic Alphabet
- Eastern portion of Roman empire
- Protected Europe from a Moslem invasion

Peter the Great

- Westernization – hair and suits of the clergy
- Modernization (industry)
- Desire for warm water port – foreign policy
- Turkey
- St. Petersburg (Leningrad, Stalingrad)
- Builds an army and a navy
- This cartoon is very popular on the regents!



Catherine the Great



- Expansion (imperialism)
- Modernization
- Reform ideas
- Both Catherine and Peter wages over the need for a warm water port

Early Russian Culture

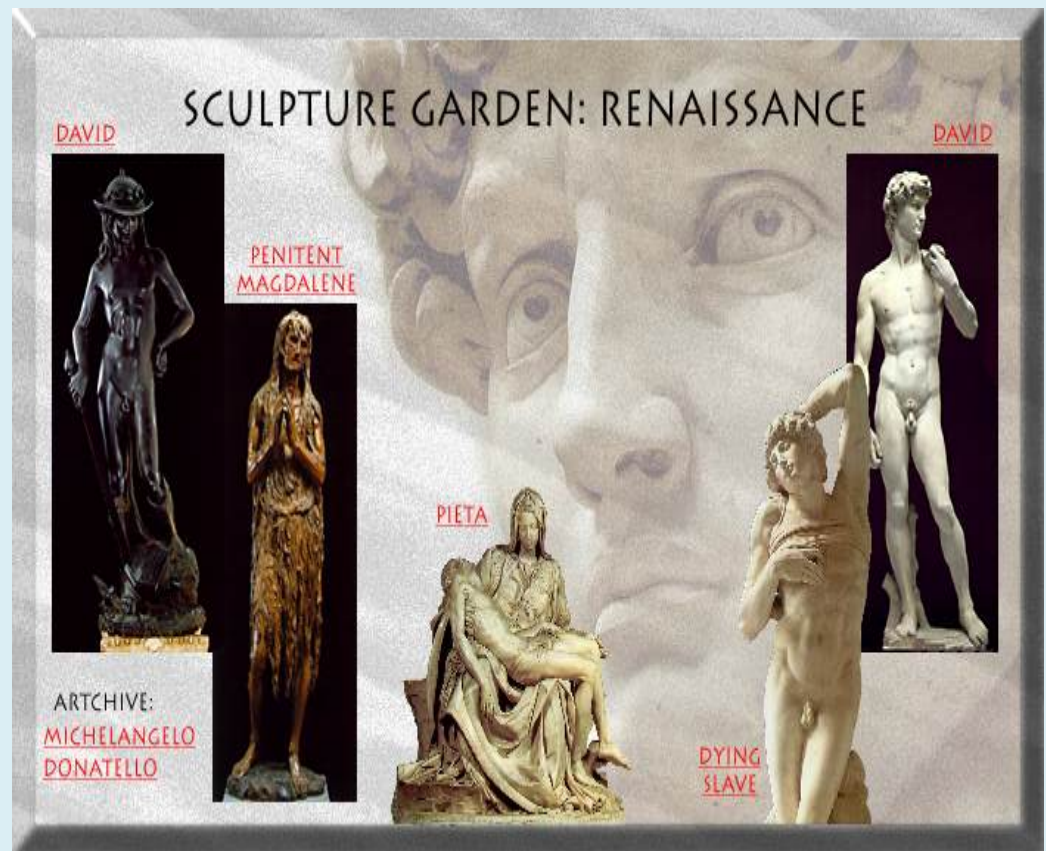
- Mongols (Tartars) – Asian Influence
- Byzantine Empire – Eastern Orthodox Religion
- Ottoman Turks – isolates Russia from Europe
- Russia – no renaissance, no enlightenment, ended up lagging 300 years behind in development



Renaissance and Reformation

Renaissance

- “Rebirth”
- Humanism (stressing worth of Individual)
- Less Religious
- Golden Age – Tremendous artistic and literary development
- DaVinci, Michelangelo, Shakespeare
- Encouraged by patrons – wealthy families donated money to support the arts
- Began in Italy with the wealth acquired from the crusades
- Emphasis on the individual
- Spirit of Inquiry



Renaissance Con't



- Questioning attitude/spirit
- DaVinci considered the ideal renaissance man.
- Michelangelo – Pieta, David, and the Sistine Chapel murals

Reformation

- Religious revolt
- Lead by Martin Luther
- Resulted from the Renaissance and its questioning spirit.
- 95 Theses
- Response to church indulgences (paid for forgiveness); Simony (bought church jobs); and Nepotism (relatives in jobs).
- Ends religious unity in Western Europe



Reformation



- German princes supported Luther, they were tired of money going to the Catholic Church.
- Saw an increase in religious tolerance
- Saw a decrease in the power of the church and an increase in the power of the king.
- Decrease in Papal authority.
- New Christian denomination in the north – Protestantism

Martin Luther

- Leader of the Reformation
- Wrote 95 Theses
- German Monk
- Opposed the sale of church indulgences and wanted to bring about reforms.
- Bible was the highest religious authority not the Pope
- Heresy – excommunication from the church.
- John Calvin, John Knox, and Henry the VIII all followed Luther's thoughts.



Exploration and Colonialization

Exploration

- Advanced, complex civilizations existed before Europeans arrived.
- Spread European influence
- Ends Isolation
- Increase global interdependence, expanded world trade
- Increase Middle Class



Commercial Revolution



- Expansion of European influence
- Mercantilism – colonies exist to benefit the mother country
- Increase power for the middle class
- Market economy

Mercantilism

- Colonies existed to serve the mother country
- Colonies provided the mother country with raw materials
- Colonies had to purchase goods from the mother country
- Encouraged cash crops



Latin America Colonial Period



- Treaty of Tordesillas – divided Latin America into areas controlled by Europeans.
- Spanish influence – language
- Spanish colonialism
- Death of large numbers of native people
- Military – major role
- Power concentrated in the hands of landowners
- Plantation systems.
- Popular test question is on the movement of power in Latin America today out of the hands of descendants of the Spanish settlers.

Encomienda System

- Some protection
- Spanish
- Latin America
- Plantation system
- Forced labor (slaves)
- Scarcity of native Indian labor – led to slavery.



Conquistadors



- Easily defeated the Aztecs and Incas
- Introduced small pox, chicken pox, and alcohol
- Had superior weapons and technology

Japan and China

- Tried to keep Europeans out
- They thought that they wouldn't benefit from contact with the Europeans
- Remain isolated.

