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

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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.
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 country’s history deal with the need for a warm water port.
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 ½ 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
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 known 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 to 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.
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
- Heracy – 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.