



Global Studies

2013 – 2014

Chapter 1 – The Basics

Part I – Developing a Sense of Time

History is the attempt to understand what has happened in the past by recording and studying the events through different points of view.

Historians divide history into different **eras** – spans of time unified by common characteristics.

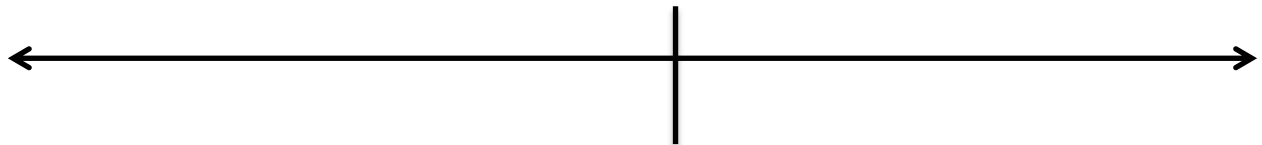
Eras of World History

The Dawn of Civilization	3500 BCE to 500 BCE
The Classical Civilizations	500 BCE to 500 CE
New Centers of Culture in an Age of Turmoil	500 CE to 1200 CE
Warriors on Horseback & Revival of Europe	1200 CE to 1500 CE
The Birth of the Modern World	1450 CE – 1700 CE
Revolution, Industry & Nationalism	1770 CE – 1914 CE
The World at War	1914 CE to 1945 CE
Cold War to Global Interdependence	1945 CE to Present

BCE VS CE

BCE – Before the Common Era: This refers to the traditional use of B.C. (Before Christ)

CE – Common Era: Refers to the traditional use of A.D. (Anno Domini)



Historical Periods

Historical periods are tied to a particular region or a culture.

So what is happening in one part of the world during one historical period does not mean it is going on in other parts of the world!

For instance..... 1000 CE: the Dark Ages of Western Europe.

1000 CE: the Golden Age of the Arab World.

Part II – Developing a Sense of Place!

Area	Countries	Major Features
North America	Canada, US, Mexico, Caribbean Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location isolated it from Europe, Asia & Africa
South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay & Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location along the equator makes much of the region's climate warm & humid! • Amazon Rain Forest occupies most of northeaster South America • Andes Mountains run along the western side of South America
Europe	Austria, British Isles, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pyrenees Mountains & Alps separated European peoples; they developed different languages and cultures • Much of northern Europe is a plain with few defensible borders.
South West Asia/Middle East	Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen, Oman, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the region is desert • Most of the people live along rivers or coasts where there is enough water to grow crops • The region provides about half the world's oil supply • Mountains and plateaus also found in this region.
North Africa	Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia & Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the region is desert. • Most people live along coasts. • Nomadic peoples and trade caravans.
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South of the Sahara Desert • Much of the land is savanna, good land for crops and livestock. • Central and Southwest Africa are mainly rain forests. • Mountains, deserts and few navigable rivers separated peoples and led so many different cultures and languages.

Northern Asia	Northern Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern most part of Russia is tundra – ground frozen most of the year! Impossible to grow crops!! • Siberia, in western Russia has valuable timber, oil, gas and minerals.
Central Asia	Southeast Russia, Mongolia Western China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Asia was once a crossroads for overland trade routes between Europe, Africa & Asia. • Steppes – short grassed and mainly treeless plains of Asia. • Excellent grazing land and allowed people there to become herders and excel at horsemanship. • Nomadic cultures developed
East Asia	China, Japan & Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's southern and western borders are mountains. Allowed people to remain isolated • Japan is an archipelago – chain of islands. Most people live along the coast of the mountainous islands. • Japan lacks many natural resources • Korea has acted as a cultural bridge between mainland Asia and Japan.
Indian Sub-Continent	India, Bangladesh & Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Himalayas, the world's largest mountains separate the sub-continent from the rest of Asia • Along the Ganges & Indus rivers are fertile plains with very high population densities • Monsoons – seasonal wind storms, bring annual rains for crops but also can cause severe destruction!
Southeast Asia	Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region is surrounded by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. • Area is heavily affected by the monsoon seasons! • Prized spices grown there.





2000 km (équateur)
1000 mi (equator)

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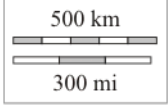








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Part III – Geography Terms!

Archipelago

Basin

Climate

Desert

Equator

Hemisphere

Herding

Island

Latitude

Longitude

Monsoon

Mountains

Natural Barrier

Peninsula

Physical Map

Plains

Plateau

Political Map

Rain forest

Steppes

Strait

Tundra

Part IV – Geography Quiz!

The main purpose of a time line is to show the

- (1) causes and effects of wars
- (2) location of important places
- (3) benefits of modern civilizations
- (4) chronological relationship between events

Throughout history, people have lived on savannas, in deserts, in mountains, along river valleys, along coastlines, and on islands.

This statement demonstrates that people

- (1) adapt their surroundings
- (2) develop a common language
- (3) organize similar forms of government
- (4) prefer to live in isolated areas

Which feature would most likely appear on a physical map?

- (1) population densities
- (2) land usage patterns
- (3) climatic patterns
- (4) mountain ranges

The term *monsoons* can be defined as

- (1) seasonal winds
- (2) sand deposits
- (3) ocean currents
- (4) mountain avalanches

Why is Southeast Asia considered a crossroads?

- (1) Large deposits of oil are available.
- (2) A number of trade routes intersect.
- (3) A single culture is dominant.
- (4) Rivers serve as highways.

Which geographic feature has helped isolate China?

- (1) Andes Mountains
- (2) Kalahari Desert
- (3) Himalaya Mountains
- (4) Great Rift Valley

Which statement about the geography of Africa is most accurate?

- (1) Much of the land in Africa is below sea level.
- (2) The variety of geographic barriers has served to promote cultural diversity.
- (3) Africa has an irregular coastline with many natural harbors.
- (4) Much of the land in Africa is tundra and forest.

A geographic similarity between Italy and India is that both of these countries are located

- (1) on peninsulas
- (2) on archipelagos
- (3) between two oceans
- (4) south of the equator

Korea has frequently served as a cultural bridge between

- (1) Cambodia and Vietnam
- (2) Russia and India
- (3) Thailand and Indonesia
- (4) China and Japan

One reason that many historians study geography is to

- (1) help predict changes in government
- (2) show connections between people and places
- (3) tell when events took place
- (4) explore the value systems of early people

Part V – The Players

Archaeologist



Anthropologist



Cartographer



Economist



Geographer



Historian



Political Scientist



Sociologist



Part VI – Match ‘Em Up!

a.) archaeologist	_____ a social scientist that studies the use/distribution of resources in a society
b.) anthropologist	_____ a social scientist that studies and creates maps
c.) cartographer	_____ a social scientist that studies artifacts and remains
d.) economist	_____ a social scientist that studies the earth’s physical appearance and human’s interaction with it.
e.) geographer	_____ a social scientist that studies how societies are set up and interact with others.
f.) historian	_____ a social scientist who records events using primary and secondary sources.
g.) political scientist	_____ a social scientist that examines the origins of human and early civilization.
h.) sociologist	_____ a social scientist that studies how governments are organized and where and how power is established.

Part III – Practice Questions!

Which aspect of social science would a geographer most likely study in depth?

- (1) how beliefs influence the behavior of a group of people
- (2) how economic events influence history
- (3) how location influences the way people live
- (4) how people influence governmental decisions

- What to produce?
- How to produce?
- For whom to produce?

Which social scientist studies how these questions would be answered for a specific society?

- (1) a sociologist
- (2) an economist
- (3) an anthropologist
- (4) a geographer

Which social scientists are best known for studying the physical artifacts of a culture?

- (1) geographers
- (2) archaeologists
- (3) economists
- (4) sociologists

In which field of study do people learn about the development of early human beings?

- (1) economics
- (2) cartography
- (3) political science
- (4) anthropology

Which document is considered a primary source?

- (1) encyclopedia article
- (2) modern textbook
- (3) biography
- (4) personal correspondence

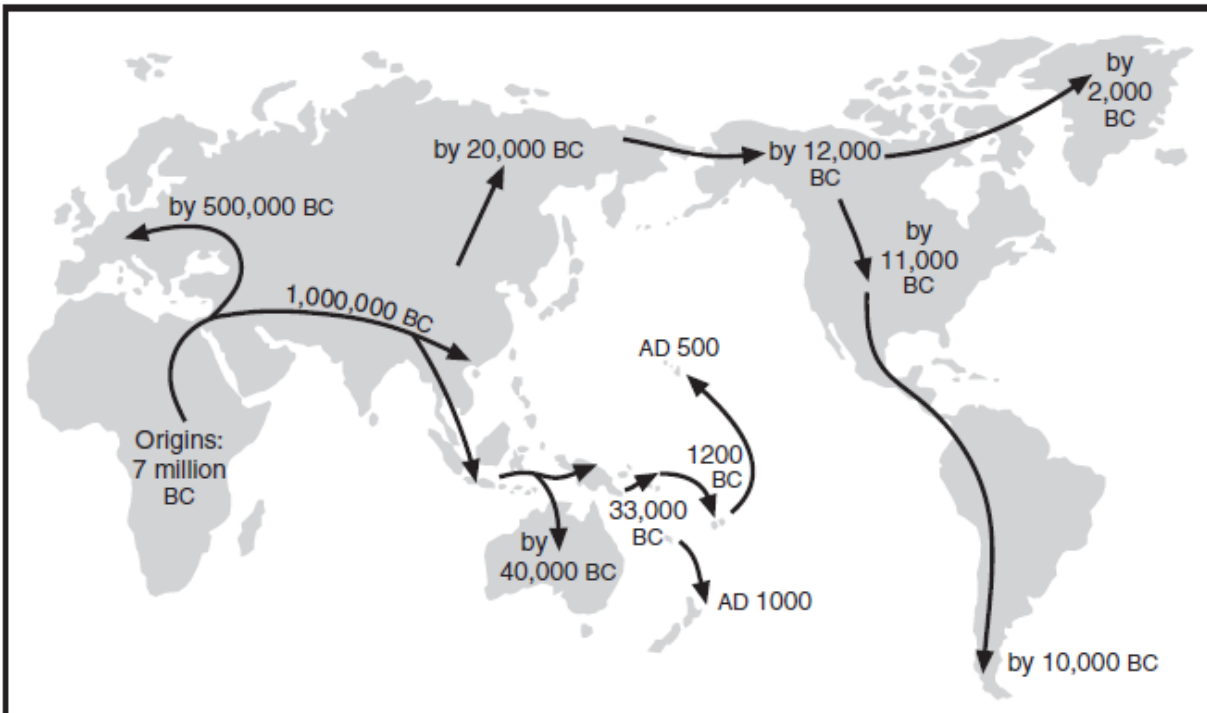
Chapter 2 – The Dawn of Civilization

Part I – The 1st Human Beings

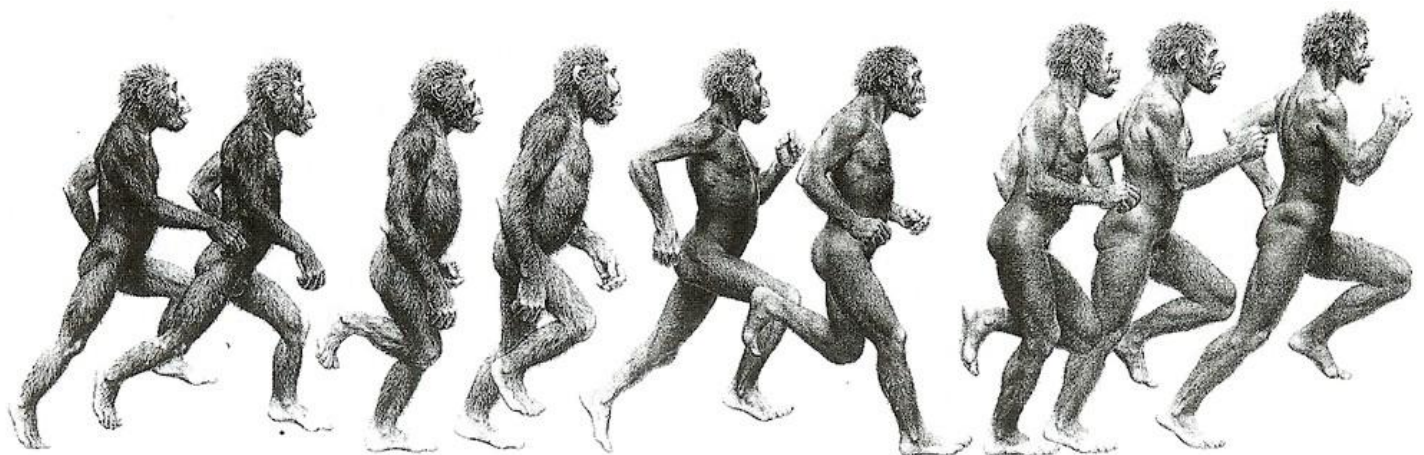
Scientists **Louis and Mary Leakey** theorized that early humans originated in Africa in the **Great Rift Valley**.

Waves of human migration spread to all corners of the earth and humans adapted to the various geographies that they encountered.

The Spread of Humans Around the World



Source: Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, W. W. Norton & Company, 1999 (adapted)



A. afarensis

A. africanus

A. robustus

A. boisei

H. habilis

H. erectus

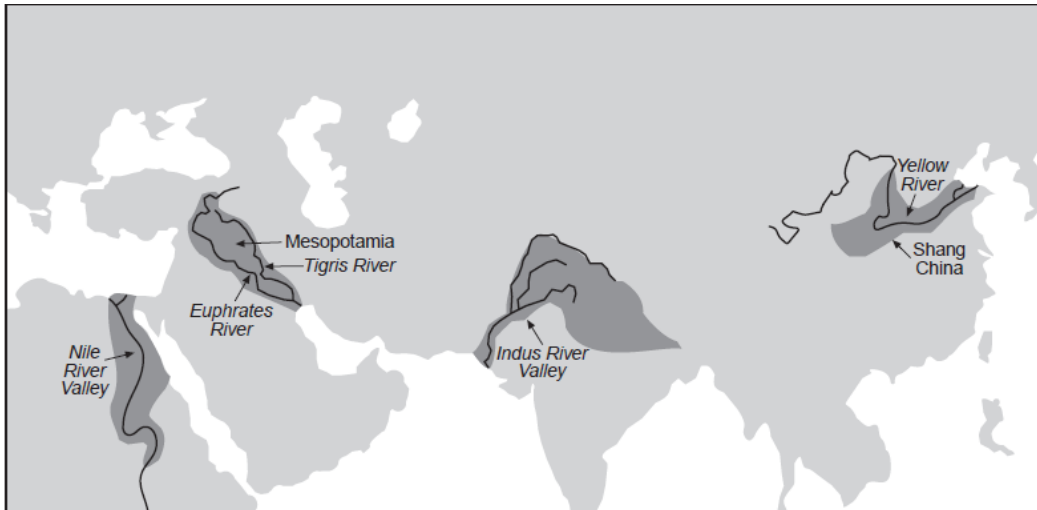
H. sapiens
(archaic)

H. sapiens
(Neandertal)

H. sapiens
(modern)

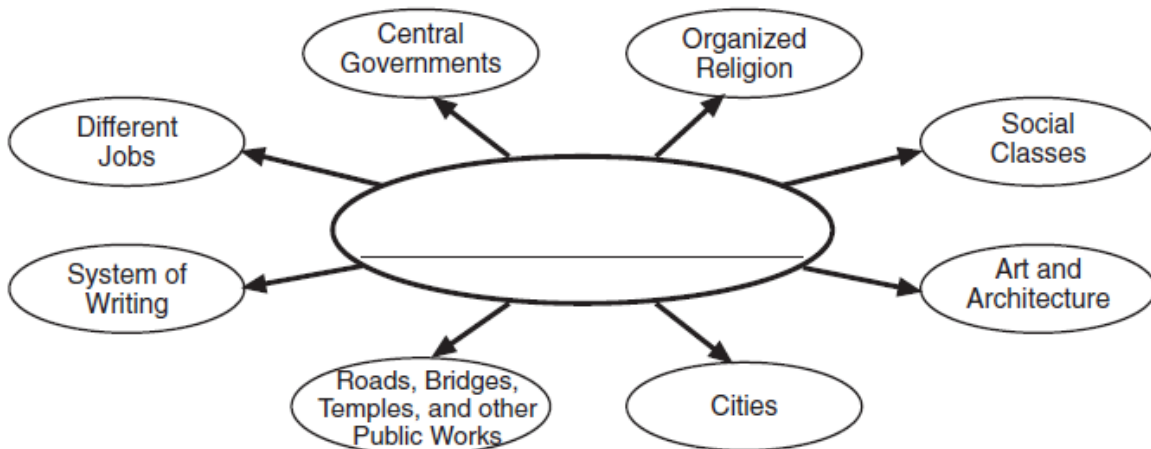
Part II – Development of Civilization

A.) Neolithic Revolution – domestication of agriculture develops! People now control their food production for 1st time!



B.) Surplus of Food = People settle down permanently & **population increases**

→ Population Increase leads to **job specialization** and the **development of trade!**



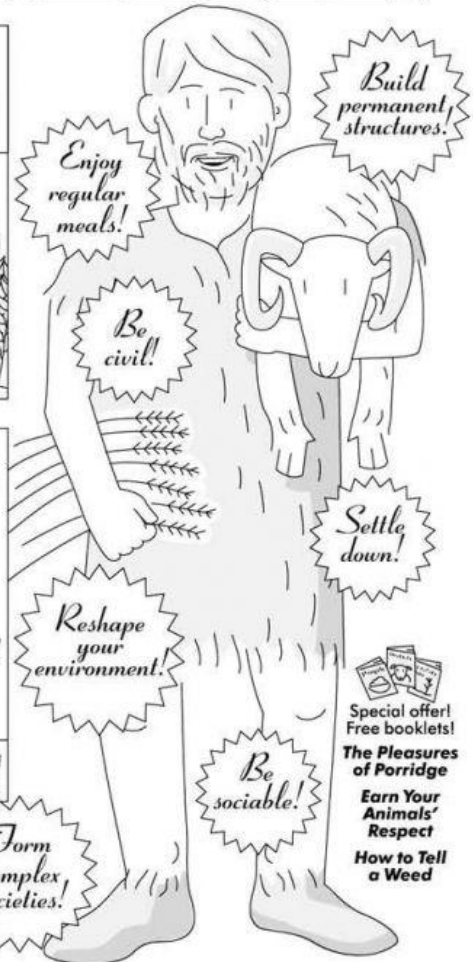
Early People and the Neolithic Revolution					
10,000 B.C.	9000 B.C.	8000 B.C.	7000 B.C.	6000 B.C.	5000 B.C.
End of last Ice Age	First crops grown in Middle East	Settlement at Jericho on West Bank of Jordan River	Settlement at Catal Hüyük in Turkey	Invention of plow and use of fertilizers in agriculture	Invention of wheel; used for transport
Domestication of goats					
	Domestication of cattle, pigs, sheep, chickens			Looms used to weave clothes	

Source: Vivienne Hodges, *New York State Global History Regents Coach*, Educational Design, Inc. (adapted)

WHY HUNT?

WHY GATHER?

JOIN THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION!



Special offer!
Free booklets!
The Pleasures of Porridge
Earn Your Animals' Respect
How to Tell a Weed

Your KEYS to a BETTER LIFE!

Harness Plant Power!

- Learn how the seeds you drop can become next fall's crop!
- Use seed selection to make future plants more productive and easier to harvest!
- Preserve and store surpluses for hard times!
- Invent new ways of preparing and cooking plant foods!

Put Animals To Work For You!

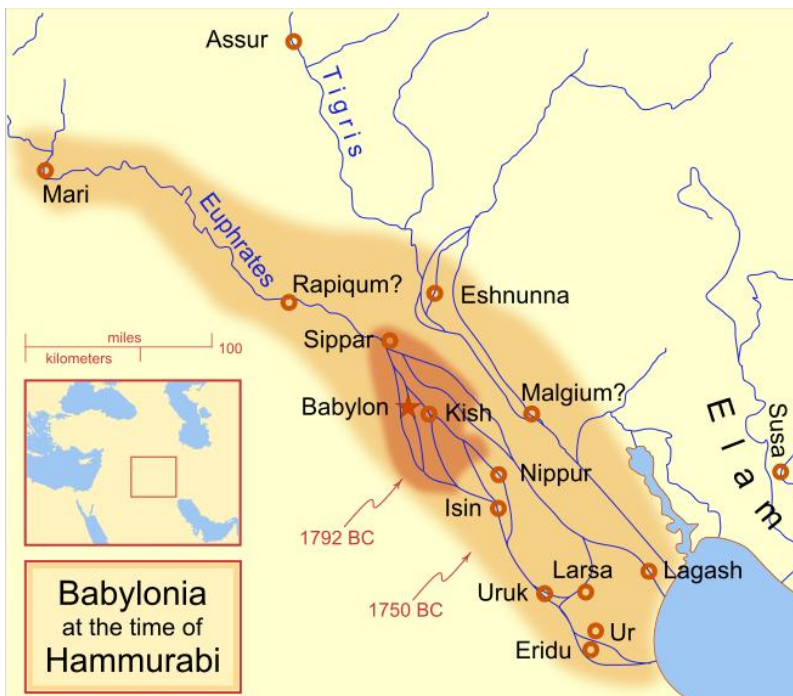
- Learn which species are slow and submissive!
- Use food and fences to keep them around!
- Influence their choice of mates!
- Breed the best and eat the rest!

Part III - Rise of River Valley Civilizations

A.) Mesopotamia aka “Fertile Crescent” 3500 BCE – 1700 BCE

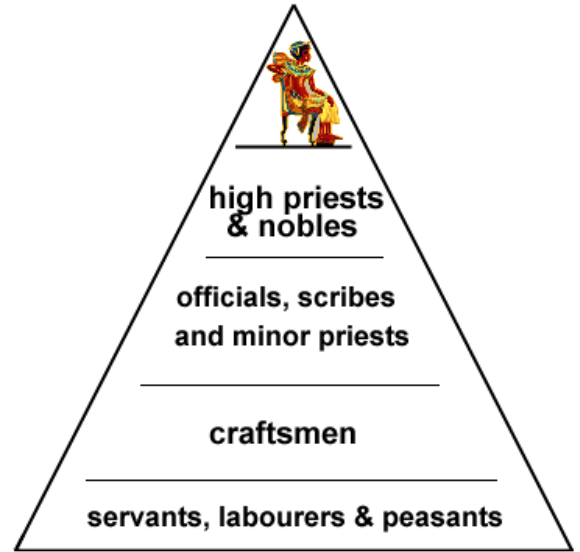
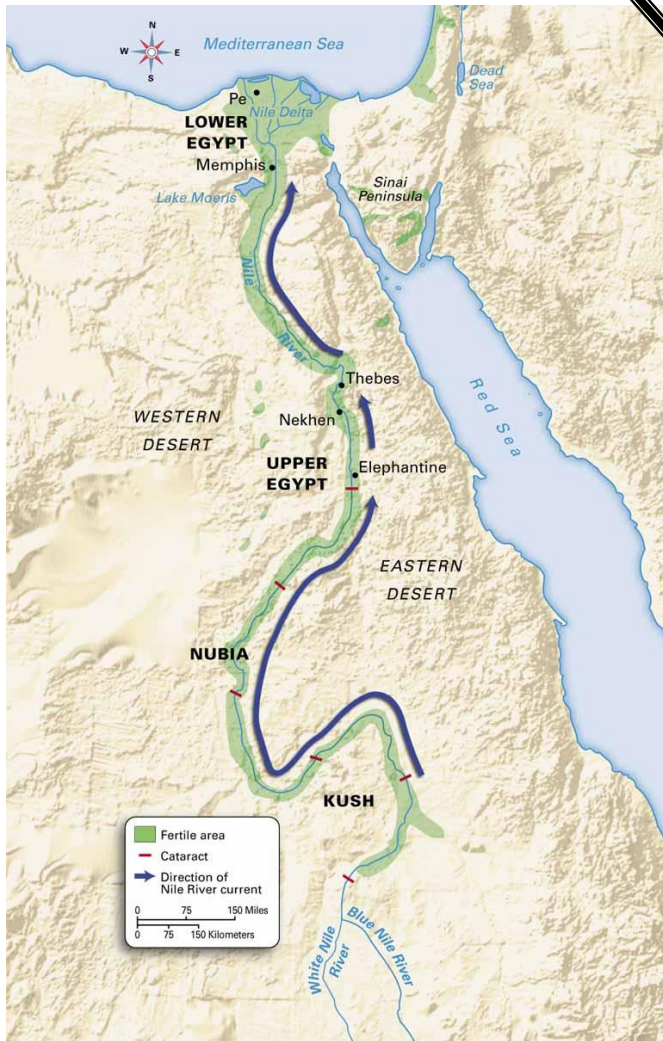
- The first civilization, the **Sumerians** developed along the *Tigris & Euphrates River Valleys* (*modern day Iraq*)
- Fertile soil and extensive irrigation system created great conditions for agriculture.
- **Cuneiform** – system of writing developed by the Sumerians
- **Babylonian Empire** developed centuries later and conquered Sumer
– *created the 1st system of written laws!* - **Code of Hammurabi**

Code of Hammurabi – “*eye for an eye!*” upper class citizens had more rights and privileges.



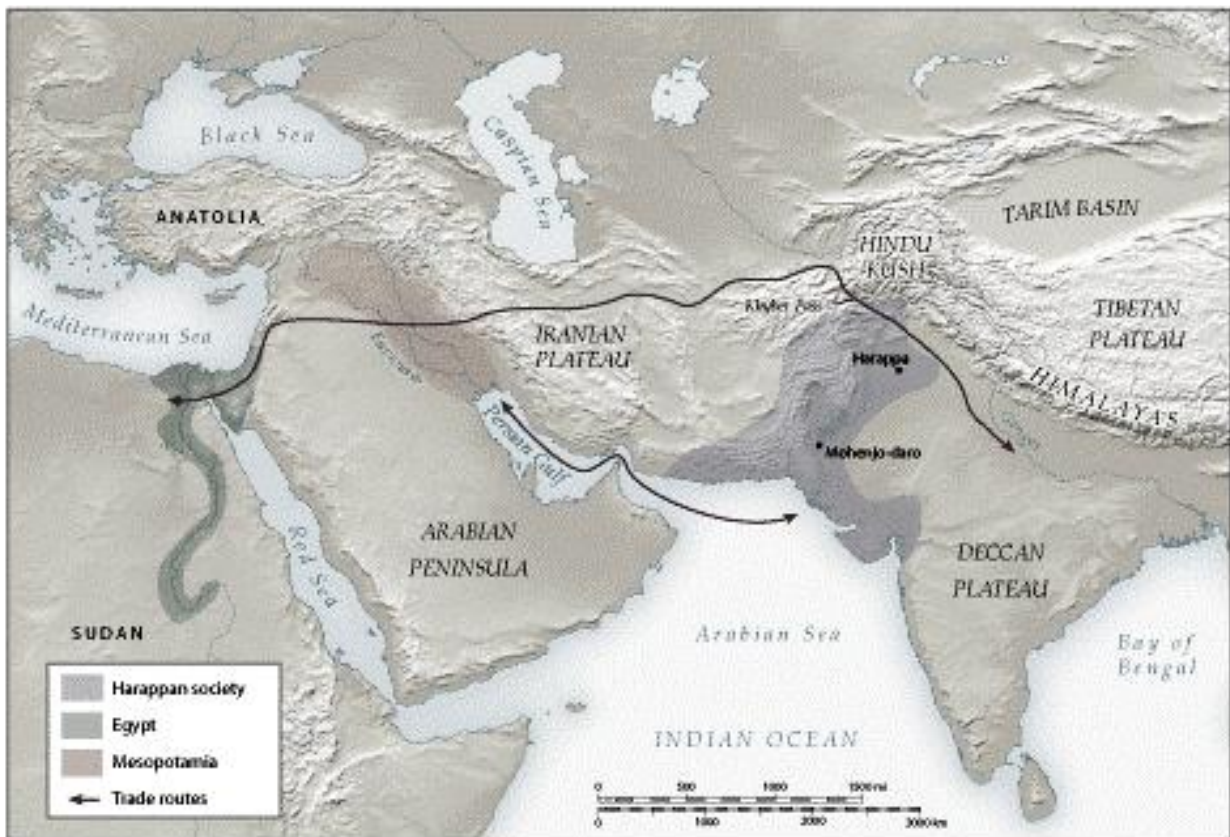
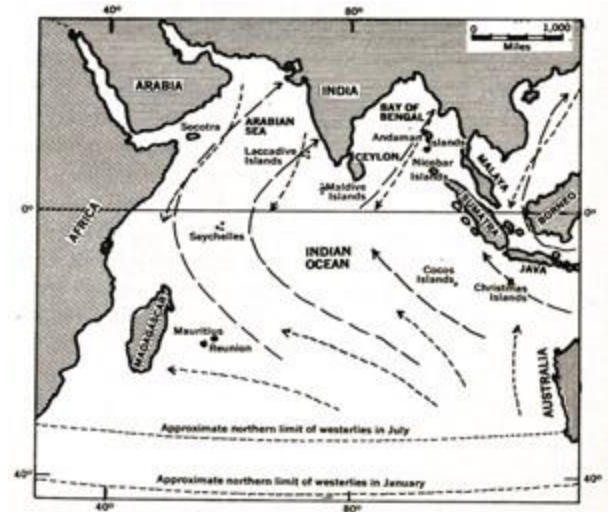
B.) Egypt aka “Land of the Pharaohs” 3200 – 500 BCE

- Civilization developed along the banks of the **Nile River** valley, in North Africa
- Deserts surround the river valley.
- **Pharaoh** – absolute ruler/living god that ruled over Egyptian society.
- Rigid social structure developed.
- Created architectural achievements (pyramids, sphinx, palaces, temples, statues and tombs.)
- **Hieroglyphics** – writing system developed by the Egyptians. Inscribed on **papyrus** and stone.



C.) Indus River Valley 2500 BCE – 1500 BCE

- Civilization developed along the Indus river valley.
- Relied on **monsoons** to bring annual rain to water their crops
- Built complex planned cities such as **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**.
- First to make cotton cloth, public sewer system and fresh running water!
- Built trade network to Fertile Crescent and Egypt!



D.) Huang He/Yellow River Valley 2000 BCE – 1027 BCE

- China's first civilization settled along the **Huang He/Yellow river** valley.
- 1600 BCE a ruling family came to power and established the **Shang Dynasty**.
- Mandate of Heaven develops and is used to justify a Dynasty's authority.
- Chinese craftsmen became skilled in **bronze** working.
- Discovered how to make **silk**, constructed **irrigation systems** and a precise calendar.
- Developed a picture based writing system.



Fig. 3

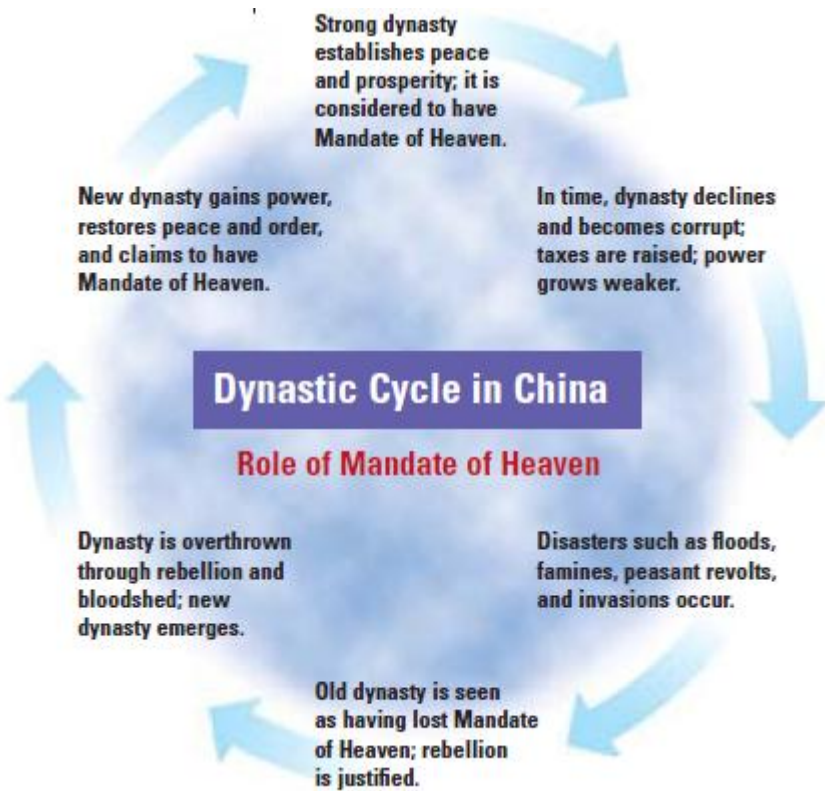


Fig. 2



Major Forms of Government

Monarchy



- State ruled by a king
- Rule is hereditary
- Some rulers claim divine right

Aristocracy



- State ruled by nobility
- Rule is hereditary and based on family ties, social rank, wealth
- Social status and wealth support rulers' authority



Oligarchy



- State ruled by a small group of citizens
- Rule is based on wealth or ability
- Ruling group controls military



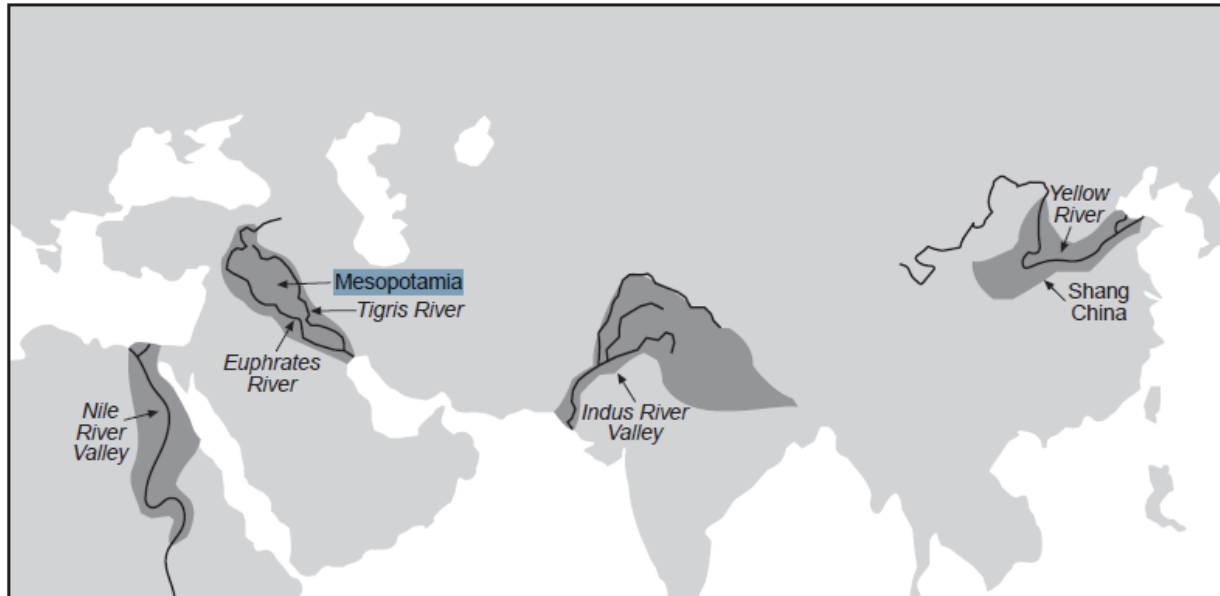
Direct Democracy



- State ruled by its citizens
- Rule is based on citizenship
- Majority rule decides vote



Chapter 2 Review



Source: Paul Halsall, ed., *Internet History Sourcebooks Project* (adapted)

44 Which revolution led to the development of these civilizations?

- (1) Industrial
- (2) Neolithic
- (3) Green
- (4) Commercial

From Food Gathering To Food Producing

. . . Paleolithic men could not control their food supply. So long as they relied on foraging, hunting, fishing, and trapping, they were dependent on the natural food supply in a given area to keep from starving. But while Paleolithic men continued their food-gathering pattern of existence in Europe, Africa, and Australia, groups of people in the Near East began to cultivate edible plants and to breed animals. Often described as the “first economic revolution” in the history of man, this momentous change from a food-gathering to a food-producing economy initiated the Neolithic Age. Paleolithic man was a hunter; Neolithic man became a farmer and herdsman. . . .

Source: T. Walter Wallbank, et al., *Civilization: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Company

According to the authors of this passage, what is *one* significant change that occurred between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age? [1]

Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations?

- (1) river valleys
- (2) cool temperatures
- (3) locations near a strait
- (4) mountains

The ancient Sumerians modified their environment to increase food production by

- (1) building terraces
- (2) removing rain forests
- (3) digging irrigation canals
- (4) developing chinampas

- Analyzing the design of a Shang bronze pot
- Deciphering the writing on the Rosetta Stone
- Examining the fabric of a Japanese kimono

These actions are most often performed by

- (1) a political scientist
- (2) a geographer
- (3) a sociologist
- (4) an archaeologist

The term *monsoons* can be defined as

- (1) seasonal winds
- (2) sand deposits
- (3) ocean currents
- (4) mountain avalanches

An economist is a social scientist who focuses on the study of the

- (1) development of spiritual practices
- (2) establishment of legal systems
- (3) creation and implementation of social class systems
- (4) production and exchange of goods and services

Where does the archaeological evidence gathered by Louis and Mary Leakey suggest the earliest humans developed?

- (1) Great Rift Valley
- (2) Amazon rain forest
- (3) Himalaya Mountains
- (4) Philippine archipelago

A direct result of the Neolithic Revolution is that people

- (1) began living in permanent settlements
- (2) developed a nomadic way of life
- (3) depended on hunting and gathering
- (4) used crop rotation to increase agricultural output

Which Neolithic Revolution development led to the other three?

- (1) complex civilizations
- (2) surplus of food
- (3) division of labor
- (4) domestication of plants and animals

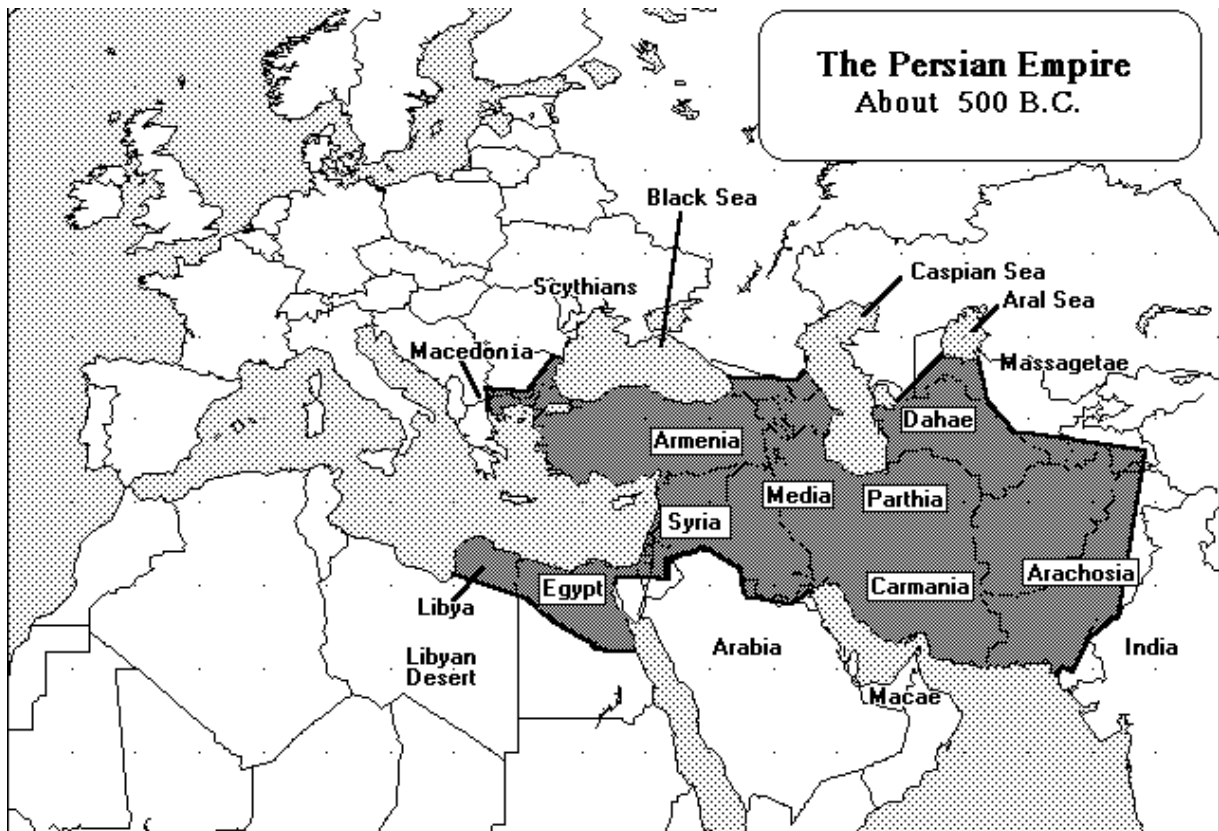
Chapter 3 – Classical Civilizations

Part I – Cyrus Builds an Empire



Persian Empire 550 BCE – 336 BCE

- **Cyrus the Great** formed Persian Empire, based out of modern day **Iran**
- Successors of Cyrus expanded the empire from the Indus to the Mediterranean
- Rivals to the Greek city states, fought it many wars. (Greco-Persian Wars)
- **Zoroastrianism** – official religion of the Persian Empire
 - Zoroaster – founder and prophet.
 - All powerful & good creator god Vs chaotic destroyer god
 - free will with emphasis on good works to keep chaos away
 - final battle between good & evil
 - those who have avoided chaos will rejoin the creator god
- **Persian Empire** was once the superpower of the ancient world!



Part II – The Greek City States

Ancient Greece Geography

- Consisted of a large **mountainous** peninsula
- Numerous Islands
- **Irregular coastline** and many natural harbors.

Effects of Geography

- Independent **city-states** developed!
- Each city-state had its own government, legal systems and customs.
- Shared a basic similar culture (language & religious beliefs)
- Many natural harbors led to trade routes developing in the **Mediterranean Sea**



Forms of Government

Monarchy

- State ruled by a king
- Rule is hereditary
- Some rulers claim divine right
- Practiced in Mycenae (1450 B.C.)

Aristocracy

- State ruled by nobility
- Rule is hereditary and based on land ownership
- Social status and wealth support rulers' authority
- Practiced in Athens (594 B.C.)

Oligarchy

- State ruled by a small group of citizens
- Rule is based on wealth
- Ruling group controls military
- Practiced in Sparta (800–600 B.C.)

Direct Democracy

- State ruled by its citizens
- Rule is based on citizenship
- Majority rule decides vote
- Practiced in Athens (461 B.C.)

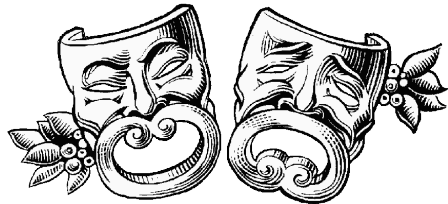
Golden Age of Greece

5th Century BCE the Greeks enjoyed a “Golden Age” – art, literature and philosophy flourished!

Advances in science and mathematics developed

Philosophy born in the city-state of Athens
“to know good is to do good”

Development of **dramas, tragedies and comedic theatre!**



Euclid

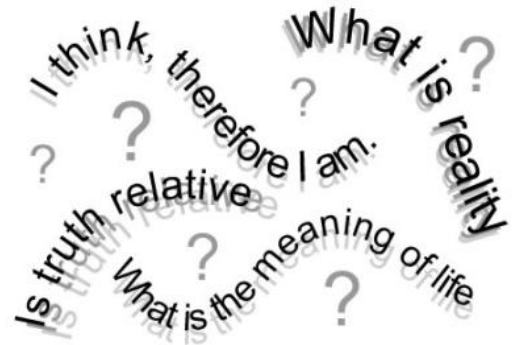
proper noun

a Greek scientist who was interested in the study of geometry; many of his rules about geometry are still taught today

Hippocrates

proper noun

a Greek doctor who is known for his ideas about how doctors should behave



Socrates

proper noun

a Greek teacher and thinker who wanted to make people think and questions their beliefs; accused of questioning the authority of the gods and condemned to death

Plato

proper noun

a Greek teacher and philosopher who believed in an ideal society based on justice and fairness to everyone that would be run by philosophers

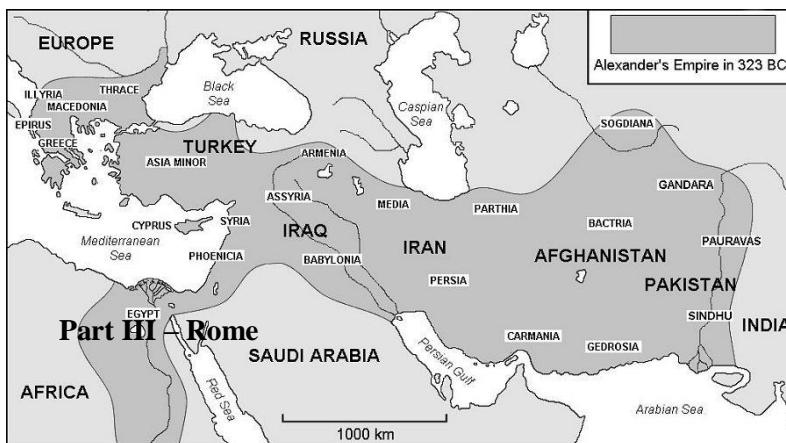
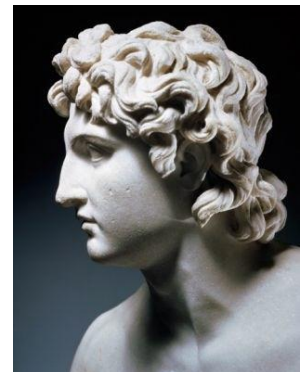
Aristotle

proper noun

a Greek thinker who taught that people should live lives of moderation or balance

Alexander the Great of Macedonia

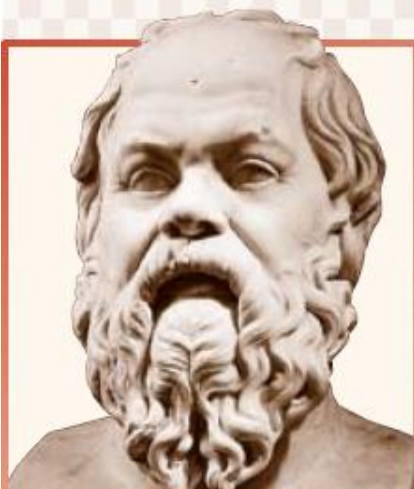
- 338 BCE brought most of Greek city-states under his control
- Conquered Persians, Egyptians & Mesopotamians
- Went as far as the Indus river valley.
- His conquests helped spread Greek culture and traditions
- **Hellenistic Culture** – a blend of Greek, Persian and Egyptian influences spread through the Mediterranean world. (**cultural diffusion**)



The Legacy of Greece

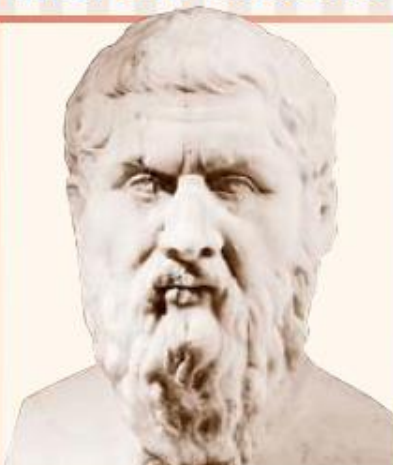


HISTORYMAKERS



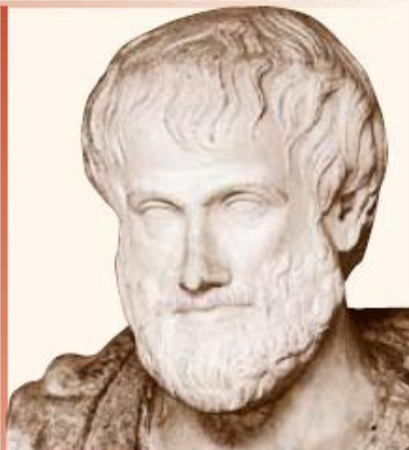
Socrates
469–399 B.C.

Socrates was one of the most powerful thinkers in history. He encouraged his students to examine their beliefs. Socrates asked them a series of leading questions to show that people hold many contradictory opinions. This method of teaching by a question-and-answer approach is known as the *Socratic method*. He devoted his life to gaining self-knowledge and once said, "There is only one good, knowledge; and one evil, ignorance."



Plato
427–347 B.C.

Born into a wealthy Athenian family, Plato had careers as a wrestler and a poet before he became a philosopher. He studied with Socrates. After his teacher died in 399 B.C., Plato left Greece and traveled to North Africa and Italy. He later returned to Athens and founded a school called The Academy in 387 B.C. The school lasted for approximately 900 years. It was Plato who once stated, "Philosophy begins in wonder."



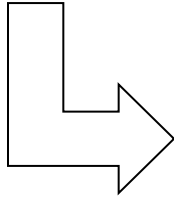
Aristotle
384–322 B.C.

Aristotle, the son of a physician, was one of the brightest students at Plato's academy. He came there as a young man and stayed for 20 years until Plato's death. In 335 B.C., Aristotle opened his own school in Athens called the Lyceum. The school eventually rivaled the Academy. Aristotle once argued, "He who studies how things originated and came into being . . . will achieve the clearest view of them."

Part III – Rome

The Roman Republic

- Early Rome was a city-state located in the center of the Italian Peninsula
- It was a **Republic** – a government ruled by elected representatives.
- 2 major social classes existed. Patricians ruled through Senate & Consuls.

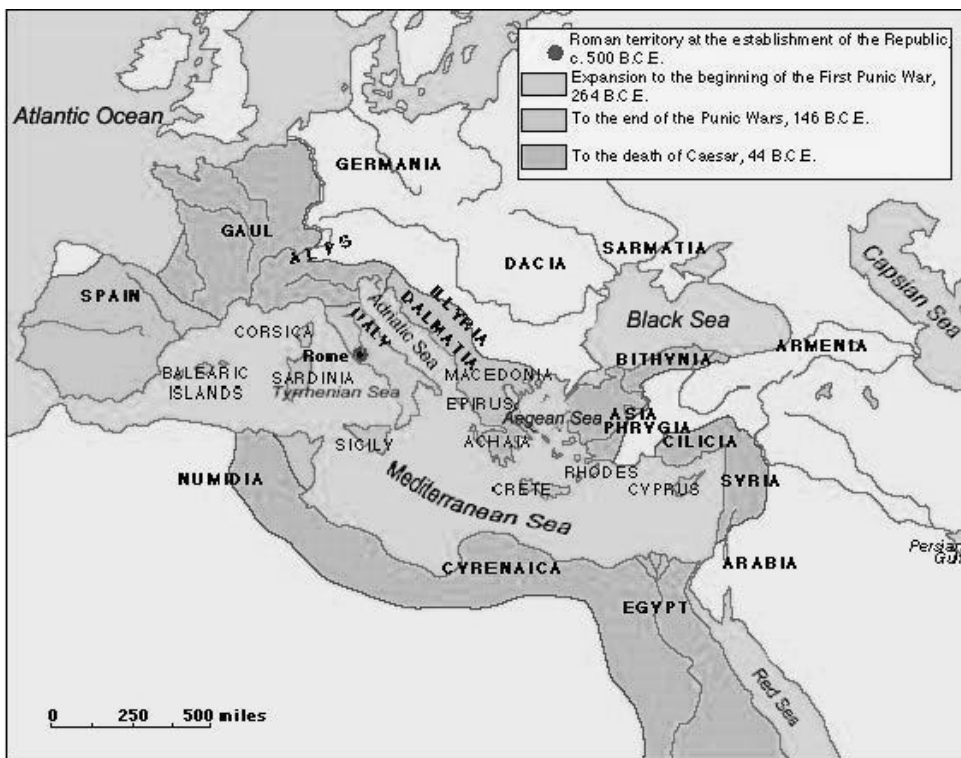


Patricians: The patricians were the upper class, the nobility and wealthy land owners.

Plebeians: The plebeians were the lower class. Nicknamed "plebs", the plebeians included everyone in ancient Rome (except for the nobility, the patricians) from well-to-do tradesmen all the way down to the very poor.

Twelve Tables of Rome – written system of laws to protect the plebeians.

Rome gradually conquered other and controlled all of the Mediterranean world by 146 BCE!



The Roman Empire

Republic to Empire

- Roman General Julius Cesar conquered much of Spain & France.
- Threatened to seize absolute power away from Republic and reform government
- Cesar was assassinated in 44 BCE – Civil War Erupted!
- **Augustus** (nephew) wins the civil war and becomes **1st Roman Emperor**
- **Pax Romana** – period of prosperity and political stability that began with **Augustus**
- Rome's centralized political authority, officials, laws and traditions allowed it to govern a vast empire.
- Romans built extensive **road system, public baths, stadiums, temples, aqueducts.**
- Huge **trade network** based around Mediterranean Sea developed, extensive road network to connect entire empire built.



The Fall of the Roman Empire

Multiple Causes: Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Contributing Factors

Political

- Political office seen as burden, not reward
- Military interference in politics
- Civil war and unrest
- Division of empire
- Moving of capital to Byzantium

Social

- Decline in interest in public affairs
- Low confidence in empire
- Disloyalty, lack of patriotism, corruption
- Contrast between rich and poor

Economic

- Poor harvests
- Disruption of trade
- No more war plunder
- Gold and silver drain
- Inflation
- Crushing tax burden
- Widening gap between rich and poor and increasingly impoverished Western empire

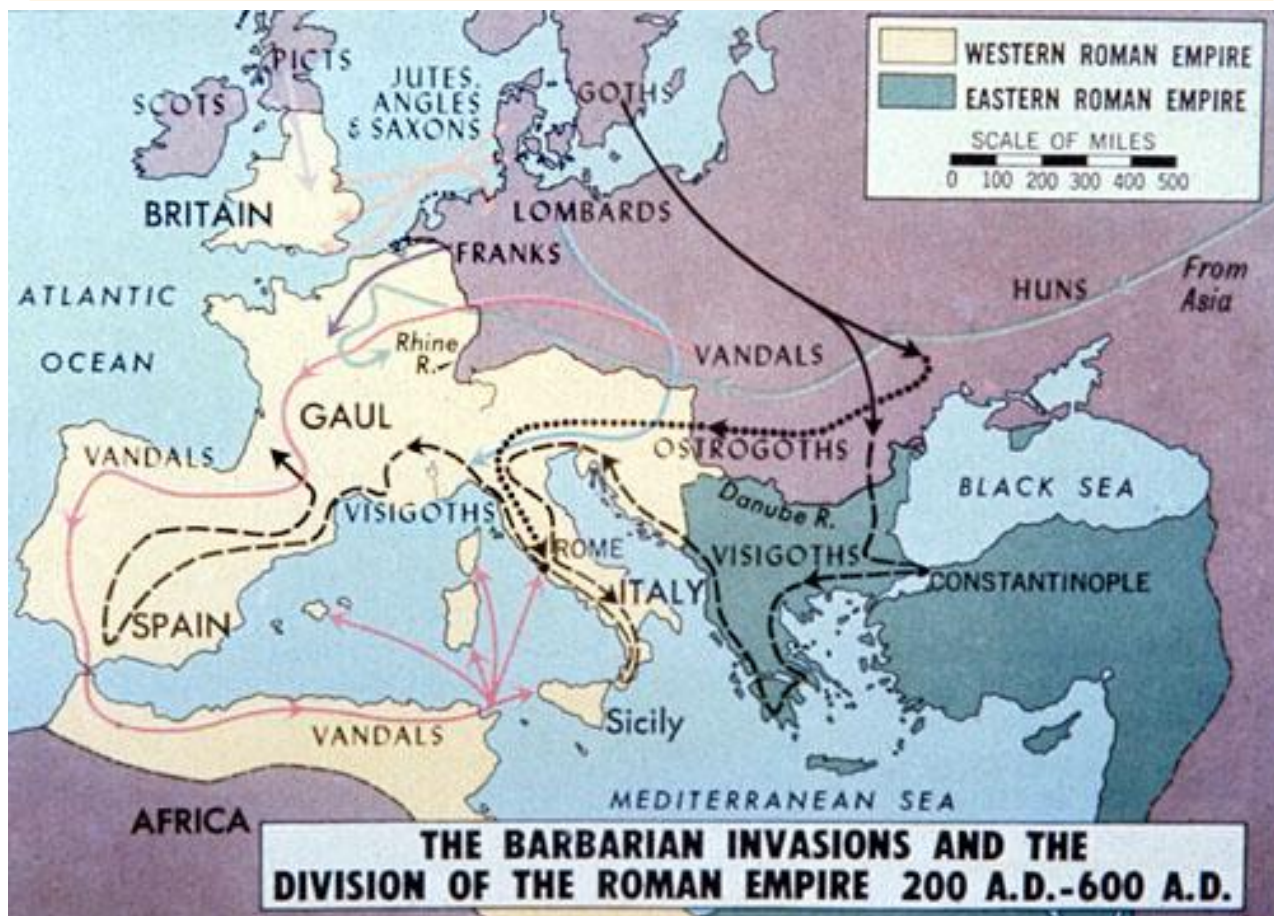
Military

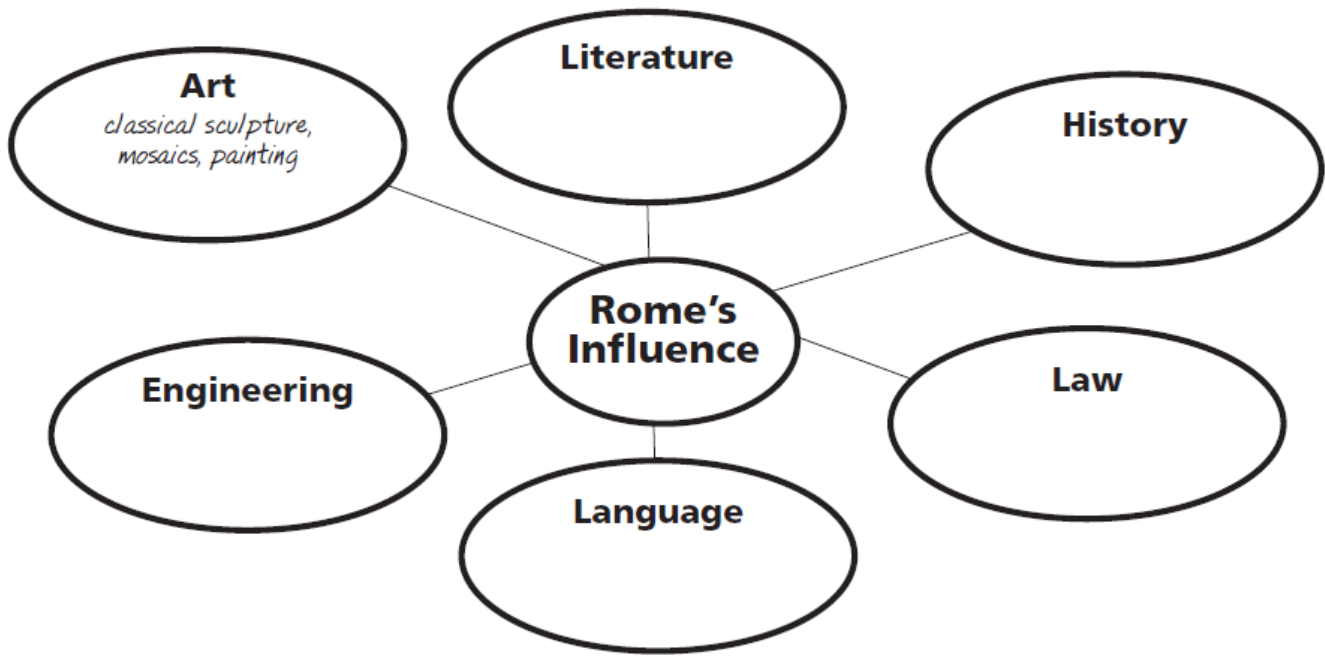
- Threat from northern European tribes
- Low funds for defense
- Problems recruiting Roman citizens; recruiting of non-Romans
- Decline of patriotism and loyalty among soldiers

Immediate Causes

- Pressure from Huns
- Invasion by Germanic tribes and by Huns
- Sack of Rome
- Conquest by invaders

FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE





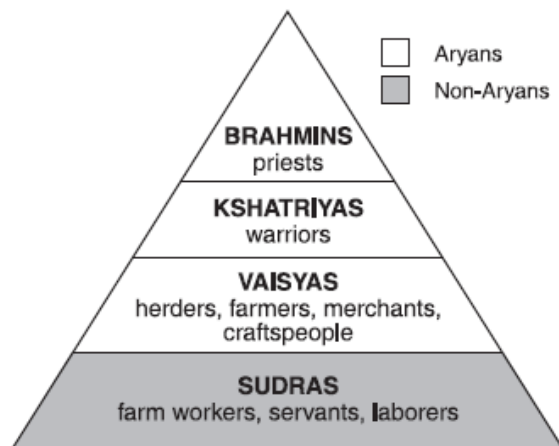
Comparing Republican Governments		
	Rome	United States of America
Executive	Two consuls, elected by the assembly for one year—chief executives of the government and commanders-in-chief of the army.	A president, elected by the people for four years—chief executive of the government and commander-in-chief of the army.
Legislative	Senate of 300 members, chosen from aristocracy for life—controls foreign and financial policies, advises consuls. Centuriate Assembly, all citizen-soldiers are members for life—selects consuls, makes laws. Tribal Assembly, citizens grouped according to where they live are members for life—elects tribunes and makes laws.	Senate of 100 members, elected by the people for six-year terms—makes laws, advises president on foreign policy. House of Representatives of 435 members, elected by the people for two years—makes laws, originates revenue bills.
Judicial	Praetors, eight judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly—two oversee civil and criminal courts (the others govern provinces).	Supreme Court, nine justices appointed for life by president—highest court, hears civil and criminal appeals cases.
Legal Code	Twelve Tables—a list of rules that were the basis of Roman legal system	U.S. Constitution—basic law of the United States
Citizenship	All adult male landowners	All native-born or naturalized persons



Part IV – First Empires of India

India

- 1500 BCE Aryans, a central Asia tribe followed along the Himalayan Mts and invaded the fertile river valleys of India!
- Aryan and traditional Indian religion led to the birth of **Hinduism** and the **caste system**
- **Caste System** – rigid social class system that impacted every aspect of one's life.
- 500 BCE – a new religion **Buddhism** emerged in India.



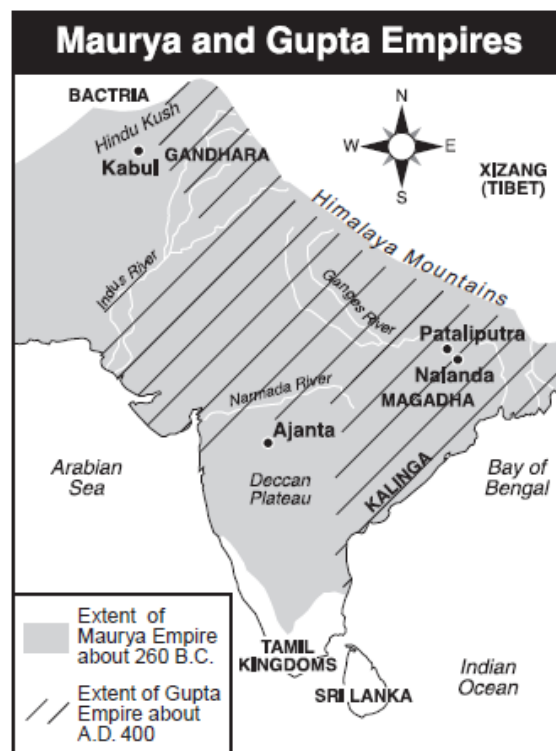
Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Mauryan Empire

- **Emperor Asoka** – used the teachings of Buddhism to govern his empire
- Tolerant ruler, improved roads, built hospitals sent missionaries to spread teachings of Buddhism.
- **Edicts of Asoka** – code of laws that were inscribed on pillars and placed throughout the empire.

Gupta Empire

- 500 years after the collapse of the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta Empire emerged.
- **Golden Age of India** – advances in mathematics, medicine, literature, the arts decimal system, concepts of zero and infinity!
- Caste system expanded
- **Sanskrit** – writing system that developed



Part V – The Dynasties of Classical China

During the twelve centuries from 1027 BCE – 220 CE, China was ruled by three dynasties

<p>Zhou Dynasty (1027 BCE – 221 BCE)</p>	<p>Established the Mandate of Heaven/Dynastic Cycle (<i>see below</i>) –heaven/gods would support god rulers and over throw bad ones.</p> <p>Ideas of 2 Zhou philosophers, Confucius and Lao-zu would greatly influence Chinese history (<i>see belief systems</i>)</p> <p>Use of iron spread to China</p>
<p>Qin Dynasty (221 BCE – 206 BCE)</p>	<p>Shi Huang-di overthrew the Zhou and set up Qin dynasty.</p> <p>First Chinese ruler to call himself “emperor”</p> <p>Helped create Great Wall of China</p> <p>Legalism –system of rule that believed harsh punishments were necessary to keep order.</p> <p>Terracotta Army</p>
<p>Han Dynasty (206 BCE – 220 CE)</p>	<p>Han emperors ruled China for 400 years following fall of Qin.</p> <p>They established complex and organized governments that used civil service exams based on Confucian ideas to staff government.</p> <p>Silk Road developed and opened up trade with other classical civilizations.</p>



Chapter 3 Review

One effect of rugged, mountainous geography on the civilization of ancient Greece was the development of

- (1) absolute monarchies
- (2) separate, independent city-states
- (3) extensive trade with the Persians
- (4) belief in one God

Which description accurately identifies Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?

- (1) rulers of the Roman Republic
- (2) artists of the Italian Renaissance
- (3) religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation
- (4) philosophers of ancient Greece

Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which ancient civilization?

- (1) Egyptian
- (2) Greek
- (3) Roman
- (4) Phoenician

Which statement about ancient Greece is an opinion rather than a fact?

- (1) Mountainous terrain was an obstacle to Greek political unity.
- (2) The Spartan culture placed an emphasis on military skills.
- (3) Athens granted voting rights to male citizens only.
- (4) Greek architecture was superior to Persian architecture.

What was one effect of Alexander the Great's conquests?

- (1) expansion of Hellenistic culture
- (2) formation of the Christian church
- (3) decreased importance of the Silk Roads
- (4) increased support of the Mayan leaders

The Twelve Tables were the written laws of

- (1) ancient Babylonia
- (2) the Mauryan Empire
- (3) the British Empire
- (4) ancient Rome

One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of

- (1) the concept of zero
- (2) the process of making silk
- (3) a republican form of government
- (4) the printing press

After the western Roman Empire fell to Germanic invaders in the 5th century A.D., the eastern part of the empire eventually became known as the

- (1) Byzantine Empire
- (2) Carthaginian Empire
- (3) Islamic Empire
- (4) Persian Empire

Which development is most closely associated with the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?

- (1) emergence of the Russian Orthodox Church
- (2) division of the Roman Empire
- (3) building of the Hagia Sophia
- (4) fall of Constantinople

The caste system in India was characterized by

- (1) toleration for various religious beliefs
- (2) equality between men and women
- (3) a lack of social mobility
- (4) the right of people to choose their occupations

China under the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar in that both grew wealthy because they

- (1) developed extensive trade networks
- (2) created classless societies
- (3) encouraged democratic ideals
- (4) established free-market economies

Which factor contributed to the fall of the Han dynasty, the fall of the Roman Empire, and the fall of the Abbasid Empire?

- (1) invasions by nomadic peoples from Central Asia
- (2) demands for religious freedom by Christians
- (3) long periods of drought that led to isolation
- (4) dependence on slaves to produce manufactured goods

Hammurabi's code of laws and Qin dynasty legalism are similar in that both promoted the idea that

- (1) worship of leaders will maintain the power of an empire
- (2) an informed citizenry will help maintain peace and prosperity
- (3) equality of the people is the most important goal of government
- (4) harsh punishments for crimes will lead to a more orderly society

Golden Age of

I. Mathematical innovation

- A. Decimal system
- B. Concept of zero

II. Astronomy

III. Medicine

- A. Vaccination
- B. Plastic surgery
- C. Hospital system

IV. Literature

- A. Sanskrit poetry & fables

V. Art & Architecture

- A. Stupas
- B. Capital at Pataliputra
- C. Ajanta Caves

Which civilization best completes the title of this outline?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Ghana | (3) Song |
| (2) Khmer | (4) Gupta |

Which geographic factor affected the development of the Gupta Empire?

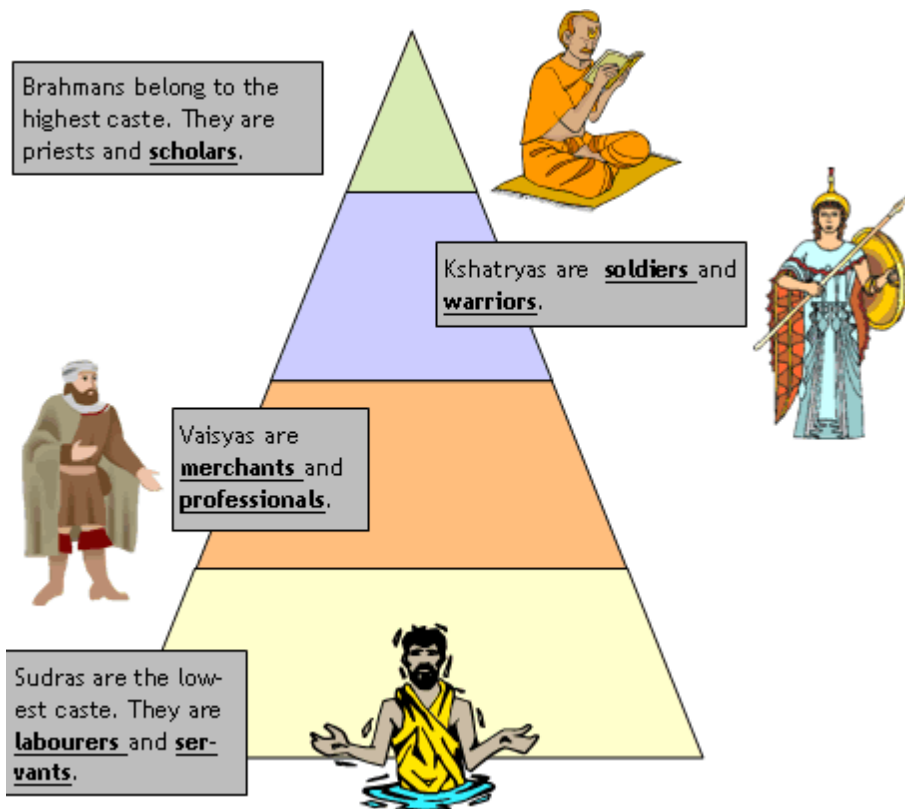
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (1) volcanoes | (3) monsoons |
| (2) permafrost | (4) island location |

Chapter 4 – Belief Systems

Part 1 – Eastern Religions & Philosophies

Hinduism

- Hindus believe in many gods, all of which are manifestations of a single Supreme Being (**Brahma**)
- Believe in **reincarnation** – after death, one’s soul will be reborn as another person or living thing.
- **Moksha** – the escape from reincarnation cycle. Become one with Brahma
- **Ganges** river is also sacred to followers of Hinduism.
- Hindus do not eat beef, consider cow a sacred animal.
- **Karma** – “what goes around comes around”
- **Dharma** – ones duty based upon social rank or position in ones family
- **Caste System** was a fundamental part of Hinduism.
 - **Brahmins** – elite/upper class priests that held much political & social power.



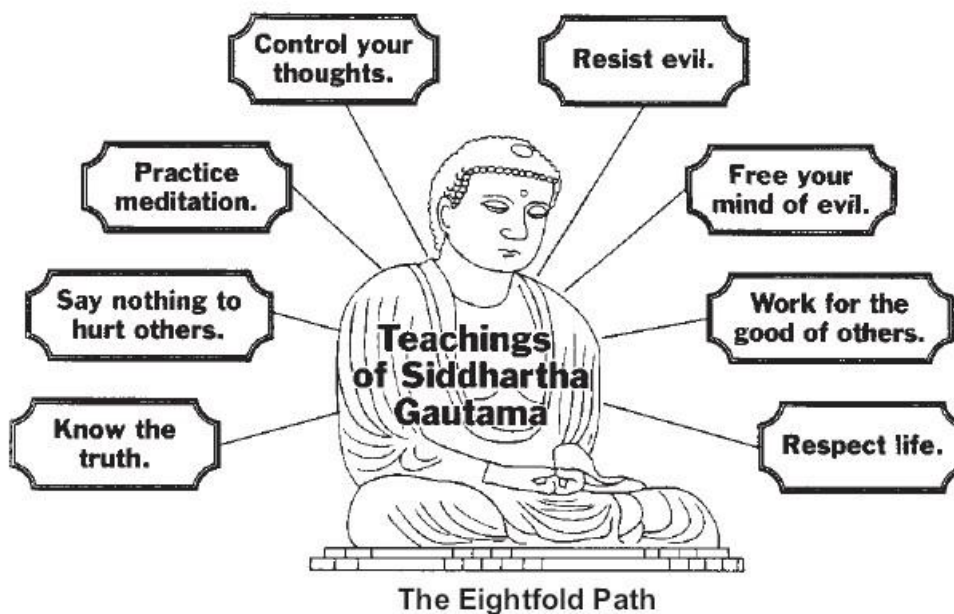
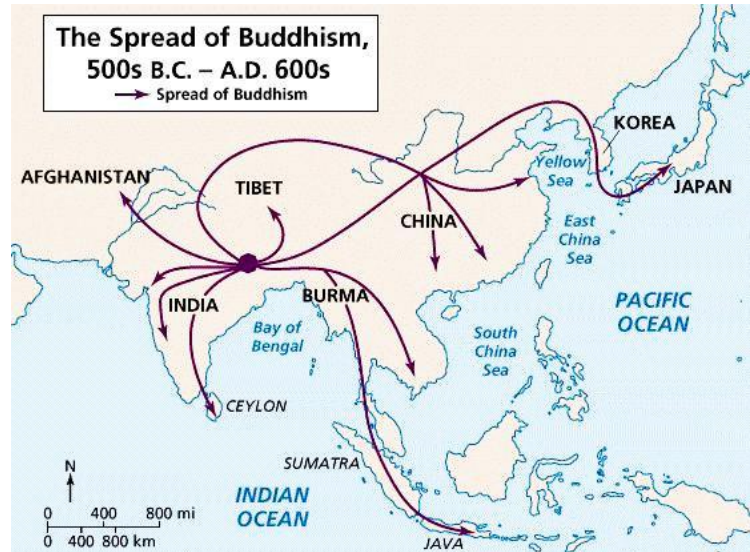
Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama was the founder of Buddhism
- Believed that human desires caused all human suffering.
- Siddhartha became known as “the Buddha” – **Enlightened One**
- **Buddhism** would spread as a result of **cultural diffusion** to China, Japan and Southeast Asia.



The Buddha’s Teachings

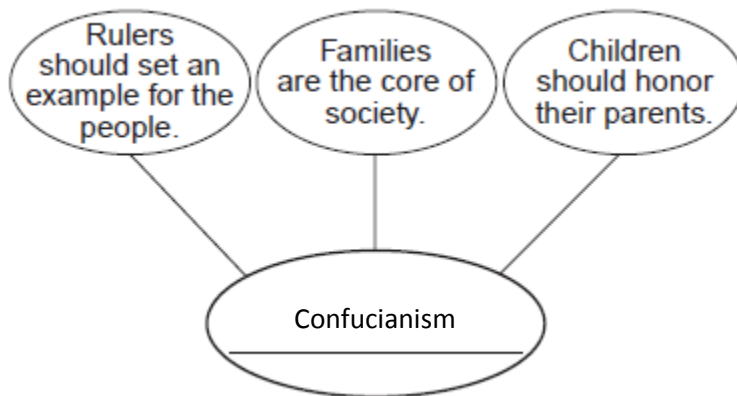
The Four Noble Truths
Life is suffering.
The origin of suffering is desire.
Ceasing to desire will end suffering.
The Noble Eightfold Path will lead to a cessation of suffering.



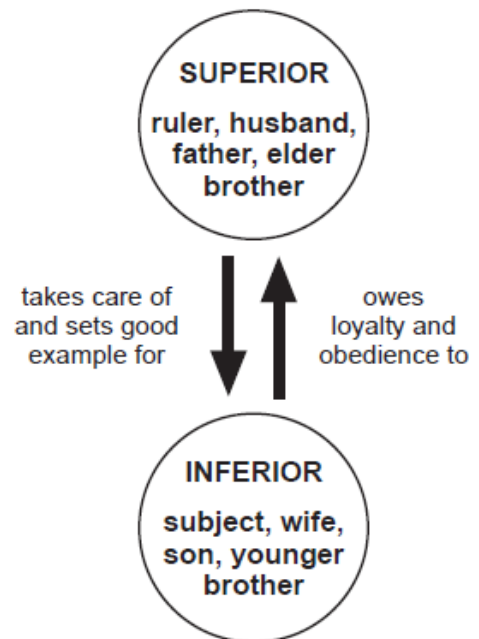
Source: *The Human Experience*, Glencoe

Confucianism

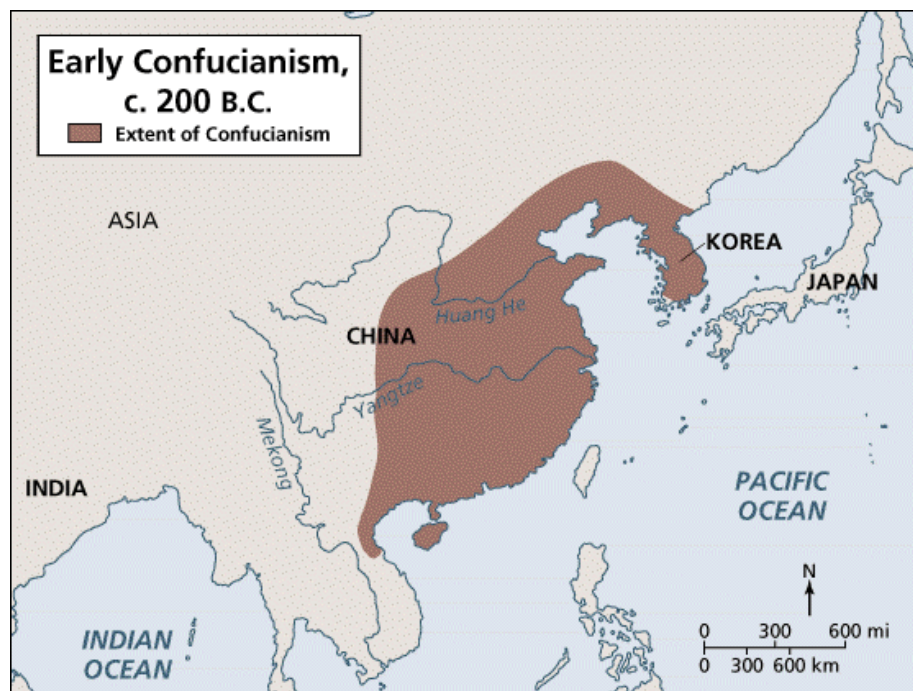
- **Confucius** lived in a chaotic time period during the Zhou Dynasty.
- Created a philosophy/way of life in order to maintain social order & harmony.
- Respect traditional ways and bring honor to one's family. **Five relationships**
- **Filial Piety** – is a virtue of respect for one's parents, elders and ancestors.
- Taught that rulers should govern for benefit of their subjects, while subjects obey their rulers.
- Maintain social peace & harmony.



Everyone had duties and responsibilities, depending on his or her position in a relationship.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)



Taoism

Taoism a philosophical and religious tradition that emphasizes living in harmony with **the Tao**.

Tao denotes something that is both the source and the driving force behind everything that exists

Lao-zu – founder of Taoism

Three Treasures – compassion, moderation, and humility



Shintoism

Traditional religious beliefs of Japan

Belief that spirits, beings and ancestors must be honored and respected.

Kamis – spirits that reside in all living things and some non-living things

Shrines are often built in areas in nature that are considered sacred in order to house the spirits and have an area to offer them thanks & prayers.

No official right/wrong way of practicing Shintoism.



Legalism

Political/Philosophical belief system in which harsh punishment used to maintain social order

Totalitarian State – a government that uses extreme measures to control nearly every aspect of peoples lives.

Established by **Qin Emperor Shi Huang-di** to control his newly formed dynasty.

Harsh treatment lead to Qin downfall and the establishment of the Han Dynasty

Confucius rejected legalism and felt it had caused social disorder and chaos!



Part 2 – Western Religions and Belief Systems

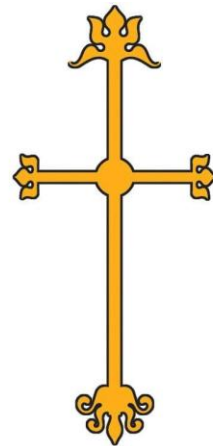
Judaism

- **Monotheistic** religion that originated in the Middle East around 2000 BCE
- Refer to God as Yahweh
- Believe they have a personal relationship with God and are his chosen people
- Abraham, Moses, David are the prophets they follow
- **Torah** (Old Testament) is the primary Holy Scripture
 - follow a code of behavior found within
- **Synagogue** – house of worship
- Believe that Israel is the Promised Land, given to them by God



Christianity







- Stems from the beliefs of Judaism
- Originated from the teachings of **Jesus of Nazareth**
- Belief that Jesus is the Son of God, sent to atone for the sins of mankind.
- **Bible (Old & New Testament)** is the primary Holy Scripture
 - follow a code of behavior found within
- Believe that the Jewish Prophets were referring to the coming of Jesus
- Implements conversion for followers
- **Church** – house of worship



Islam

- Stems from Judaism & Christianity
- Originated in Middle East around 610 CE
- Founded by the Prophet Muhammad
- Belief in one all-powerful God (Allah)
- Jesus was not the Son of God, but a prophet of God
- Reject the notion of atonement.
- **Qur'an** – is the primary Holy Scripture
 - follow code of behavior found within.
- 5 Pillars of Islam
 - Faith in Allah
 - Prayer
 - Charity
 - Fasting
 - Pilgrimage



	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Islam	Judaism	Confucianism
						
Followers Worldwide (estimated 2001 figures)	362 million	2 billion	820 million	1.2 billion	14.5 million	6.3 million
Name of Deity	The Buddha did not teach a personal deity.	God	Three main gods: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	God (Allah)	God (Yahweh)	Confucius (viewed by many as a god)
Founder	The Buddha	Jesus Christ	No one founder	Muhammad	Abraham	Confucius
Holy Book	No one book—sacred texts, including the <i>Dhammapada</i>	Bible	No one book—sacred texts, including the Vedas, the Puranas	Qur'an	Hebrew Bible, including the Torah	the <i>Analects</i> , the Five Classics
Leadership	Buddhist monks and nuns	Priests, ministers, monks, and nuns	Guru, holy man, Brahmin priest	No clergy but a scholar class called the ulama and the imam, who may lead prayers	Rabbis	No clergy
Basic Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons achieve complete peace and happiness (nirvana) by eliminating their attachment to worldly things. • Nirvana is reached by following the Noble Eightfold Path: Right views; Right resolve; Right speech; Right conduct; Right livelihood; Right effort; Right mindfulness; Right concentration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. • Jesus Christ was the son of God. He died to save humanity from sin. His death and resurrection made eternal life possible for others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soul never dies, but is continually reborn. • Persons achieve happiness and enlightenment after they free themselves from their earthly desires. • Freedom from earthly desires comes from a lifetime of worship, knowledge, and virtuous acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons achieve salvation by following the Five Pillars of Islam and living a just life. These pillars are: faith; prayer; almsgiving, or charity to the poor; fasting, which Muslims perform during Ramadan; pilgrimage to Mecca. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. • God loves and protects his people, but also holds people accountable for their sins and shortcomings. • Persons serve God by studying the Torah and living by its teachings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on strong family relationships. • Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society. • Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

Chapter 4 Review

Which religion includes the Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path, and nirvana?

- (1) Buddhism
- (2) Hinduism
- (3) Judaism
- (4) Christianity

Which text is essential to the practice of Islam?

- (1) New Testament
- (2) Analects
- (3) Torah
- (4) Qur'an (Koran)

The introduction of Buddhism into Japan and of Christianity into Africa are examples of

- (1) modernization
- (2) ethnic conflict
- (3) cultural diffusion
- (4) isolation

Which belief is shared by Hindus and Buddhists?

- (1) Everyone should have the same social status.
- (2) People should pray five times a day.
- (3) The soul can be reincarnated.
- (4) Material wealth is a sign of the blessing of the gods.

Which action is most closely associated with polytheism?

- (1) praying in a synagogue
- (2) accepting the Eightfold Path
- (3) worshipping many gods
- (4) reading the Koran

Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to

- (1) believe in reincarnation
- (2) strive for nirvana
- (3) follow a code of behavior
- (4) practice polytheism

Filial piety and the five relationships are most often associated with

- (1) Hinduism
- (2) Daoism
- (3) animism
- (4) Confucianism

Which practice is most closely associated with a person of the Islamic faith?

- (1) refraining from eating meat on Fridays
- (2) praying five times a day
- (3) following the Eightfold Path
- (4) worshipping many gods

Which pair of belief systems share a belief that spirits reside in natural objects and forms?

- (1) Hinduism and Confucianism
- (2) Islam and Judaism
- (3) Shintoism and animism
- (4) Christianity and Buddhism

1. *In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.*
2. Praise be to Allah,
The Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds;
3. Most Gracious, Most Merciful;
4. Master of the Day of Judgement.
5. Thee do we worship,
And Thine aid we seek.
6. Show us the straight way,
7. The way of those on whom
Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace,
Those whose (portion)
Is not wrath,
And who go not astray.

— 'Abdullah Yūsuf 'Alī, ed.,
The Meaning of The Holy Qur'ān,
Amana Publications, 1999

Which concept is best reflected in this passage?

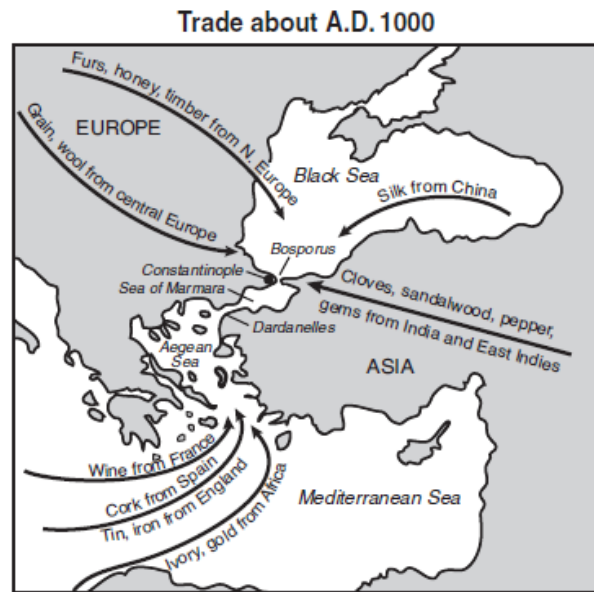
- (1) baptism
- (2) karma
- (3) monotheism
- (4) animism

Chapter 5 – New Centers of Culture

Part I – Empires of the Mediterranean

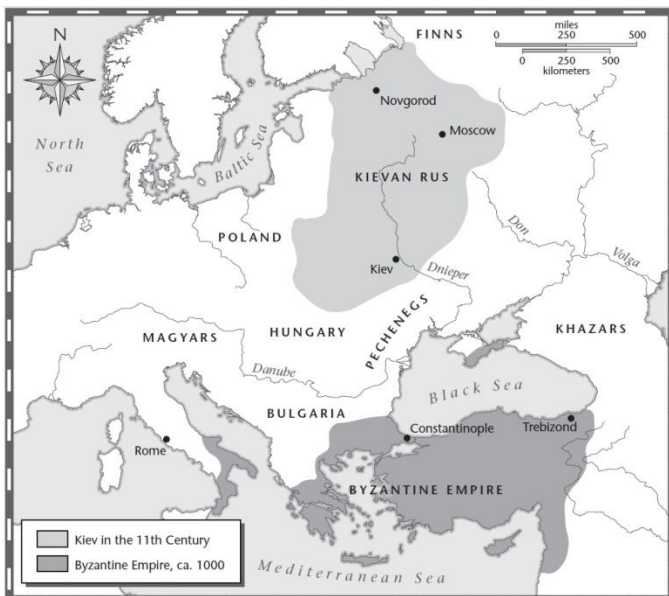
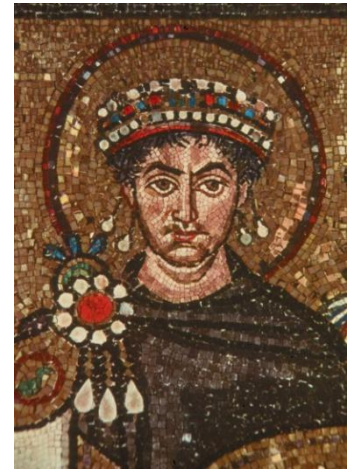
The Byzantine Empire 330 CE – 1453 CE

- Eastern half of the Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire
- **Preserved Greek & Roman culture**
- **Constantinople** – capital city located at the crossroads of Europe & Asia
 - prospered from their location along major trade routes.
- Powerful army and strong government bureaucracy allowed it to last another 1000 years!
- **Emperor Justinian** – known for expanding the empire to its height.
- **Code of Justinian** – system of laws that existed throughout the Byzantine Empire.
- **Hagia Sophia** – magnificent cathedral that Justinian had built in Constantinople.
- **Eastern Orthodox Christianity** – official religion of the Byzantine Empire



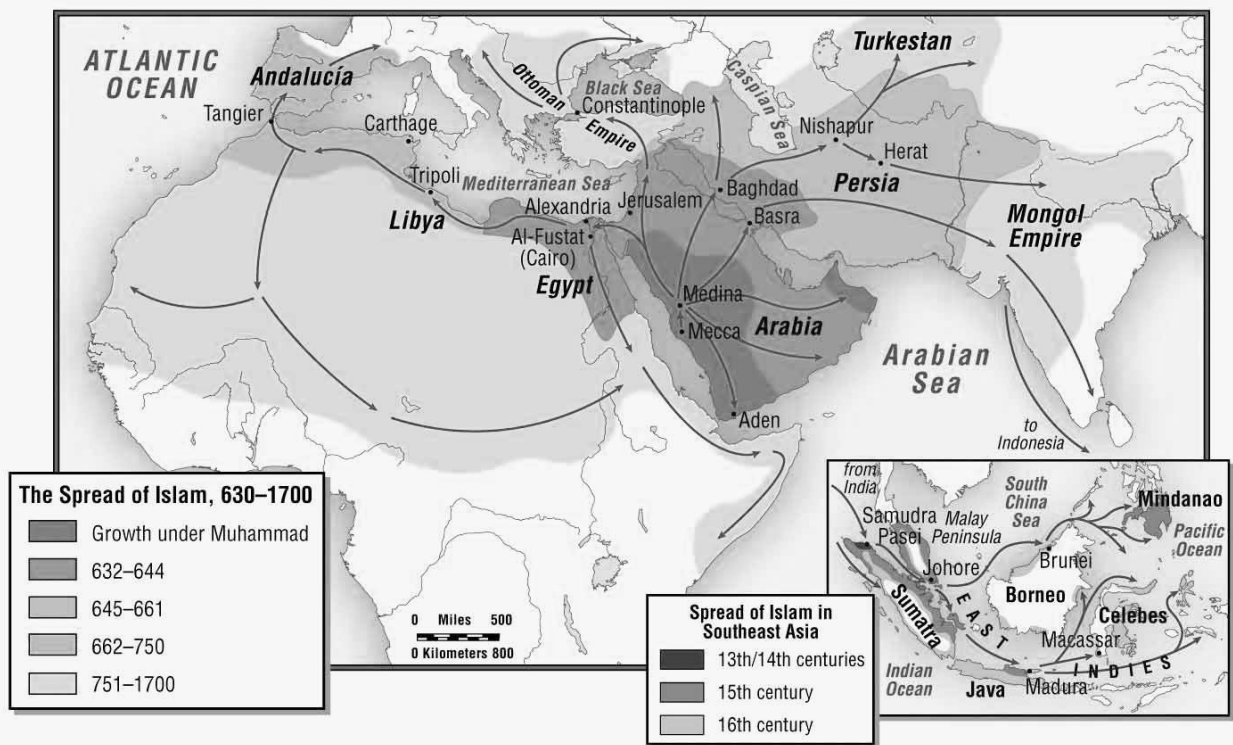
Cultural Diffusion to the North

- Established a strong relationship with the Russian Empire to the north.
- Created a written language for the Kievan Rus. **Cyrillic Alphabet**
- **Eastern Orthodox Christianity** spreads to the Kievan Rus kingdom.
- Byzantine **architecture** styles also spread to Kievan Rus



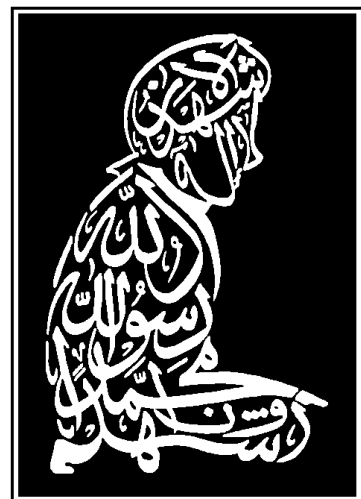
The Rise of the Islamic Empire

- Numerous kingdoms and civilizations had risen and fallen in the Eastern Mediterranean world.
- Many tribes and clans lived throughout the region and controlled small areas & trade routes.
- With the advent of Islam spread by the Prophet Muhammad, the various areas became united under one rule.
- Islam quickly spread from the cities of Medina and Mecca throughout the Arabian Peninsula.
- Following the death of the Prophet, his followers continued to spread the empire and faith
- Islamic empire stretched across 3 continents!
- As the Islamic Empire spread and grew powerful, the Byzantine Empire began to collapse!



Golden Age of Islam

- Influenced by both the Middle East and the achievements of Greece & Rome, the Arabs experienced a Golden Age
- Adopted concept of zero, created Arabic numerals and algebra
- Advances in, art, literature, medicine, tradable goods.

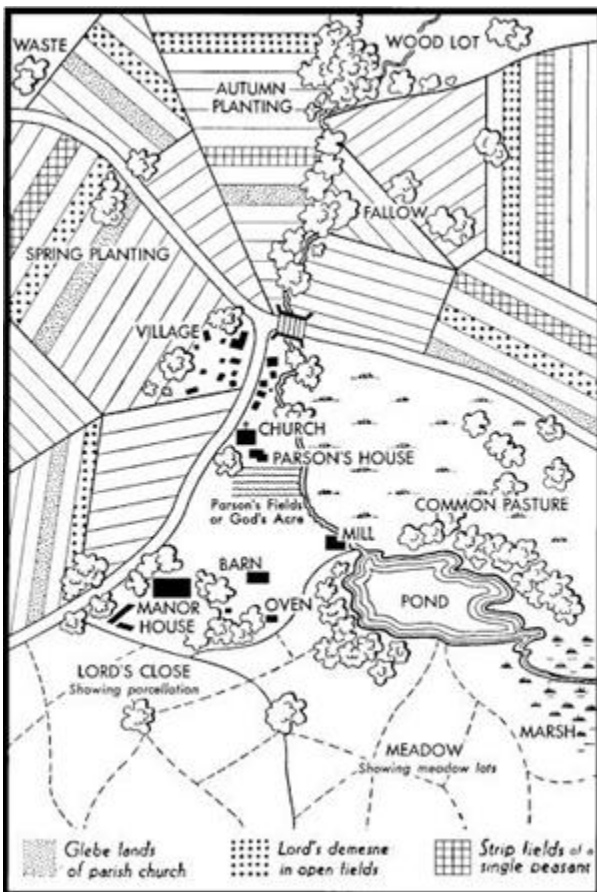


Derived from the book "Farewell khutbah of the Prophet" [5]
"Ashhadu 'anna la ilaha illa Allah..."

Part II – The Rise of Medieval Europe

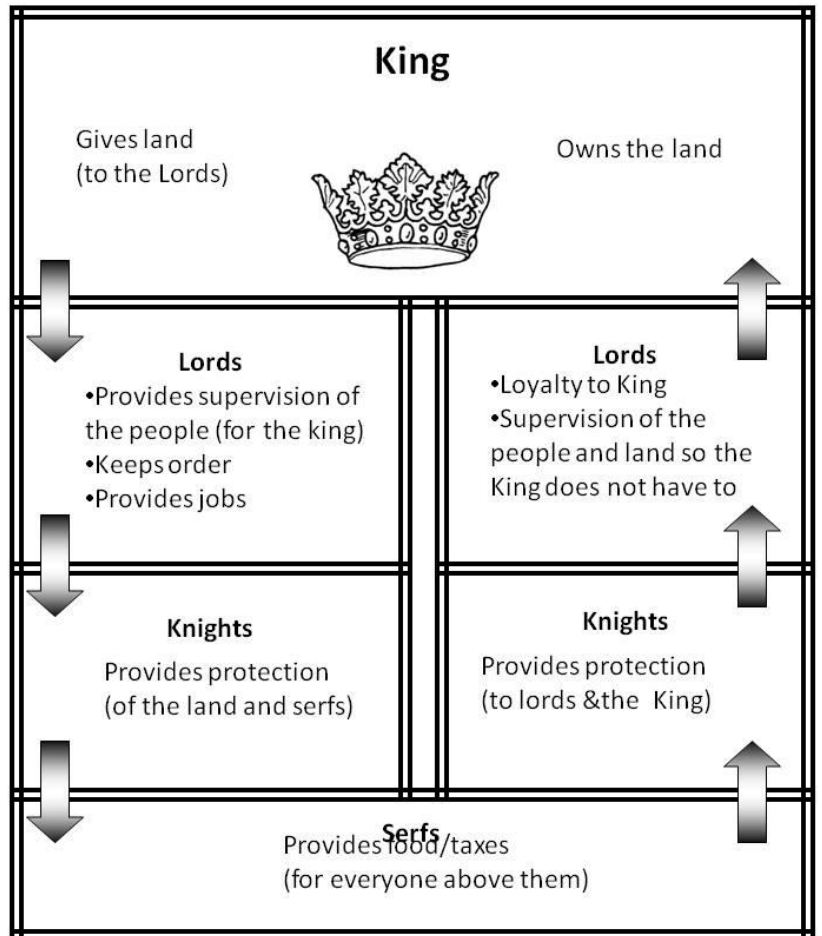
Fall of the Roman Empire

- With the collapse of the Roman Empire, western Europe entered into the “Middle Ages”
- People abandoned cities moved to the countryside. Learning and trade disappeared
- **Feudalism** – decentralized form of government in which the king relied on the services and loyalty of his nobles.
- **Manors** – lands controlled by the nobles that produced its own foods, clothing and supplies.
- **Manorialism** – the self-sufficient agricultural economic system during the middle ages.
- **LAND = Wealth!!**
- Numerous small kingdoms developed throughout western Europe



Feudal Relations Ladder

Though we think of the Feudal system as unfair – especially to the serfs – the system was meant to take care of the needs of society. What did each level on the “ladder” get? What did give?



Charlemagne & the Franks

- **Franks** – Germanic kingdom that arose in Gaul after the fall of the Roman Empire
- **Charlemagne** became the King of the Franks in 768 CE
- Expanded the feudal system throughout his empire as it spread
- Encouraged learning and established church schools.
- Charlemagne established social, cultural and political foundations for most of Western Europe over the next several centuries.
- Crowned 1st **Holy Roman Emperor** in 800 CE



Role of the Church in Feudal Europe

- The Catholic Church was the main **unifying and stabilizing** force during the Medieval Period.
- It was the main center of learning and politics
- Church heavily involved in secular affairs. (non-religious)

The Crusades (1095-1294 CE)

- Catholic Church ordered a series of holy wars known as the **Crusades** to retake control of the Middle East from Muslims.
- Christian armies were not able to permanently reconquer the Holy Land.
- Europeans trade and interest with Middle Eastern goods and products increased!
- Europe rediscovered all that it had **“forgotten”** about during the Middle Ages

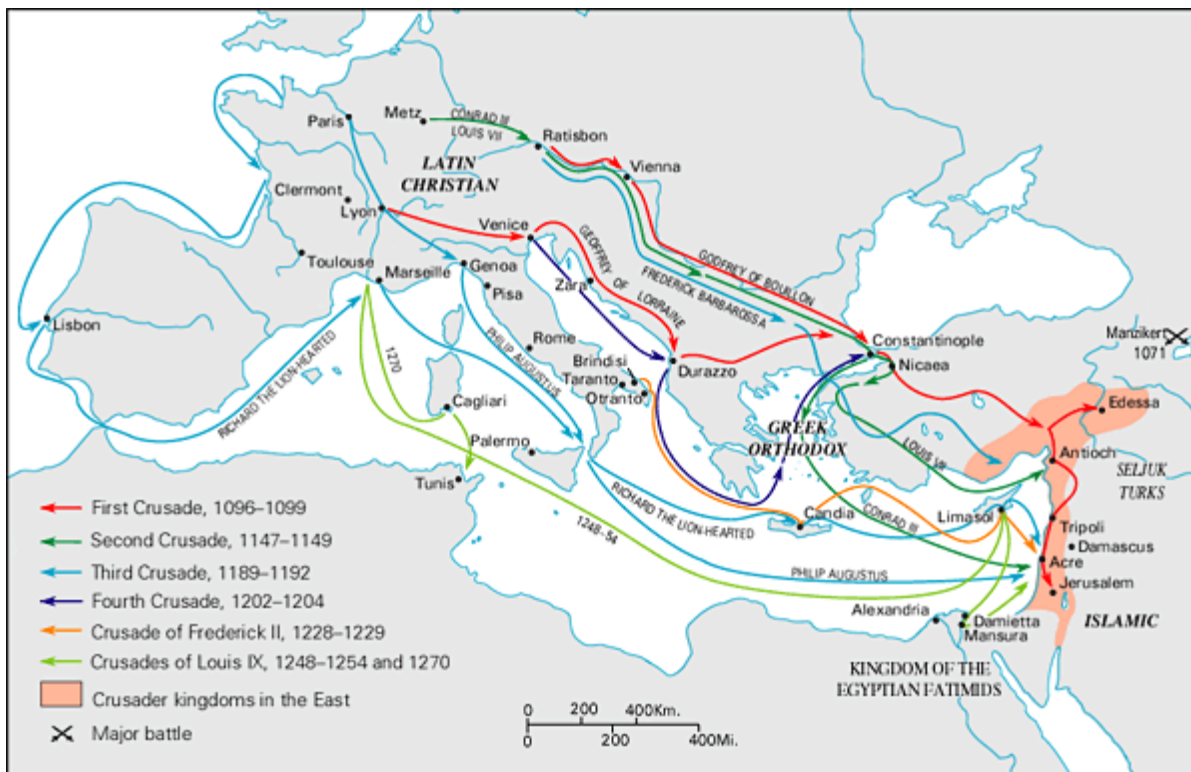
The Crusades

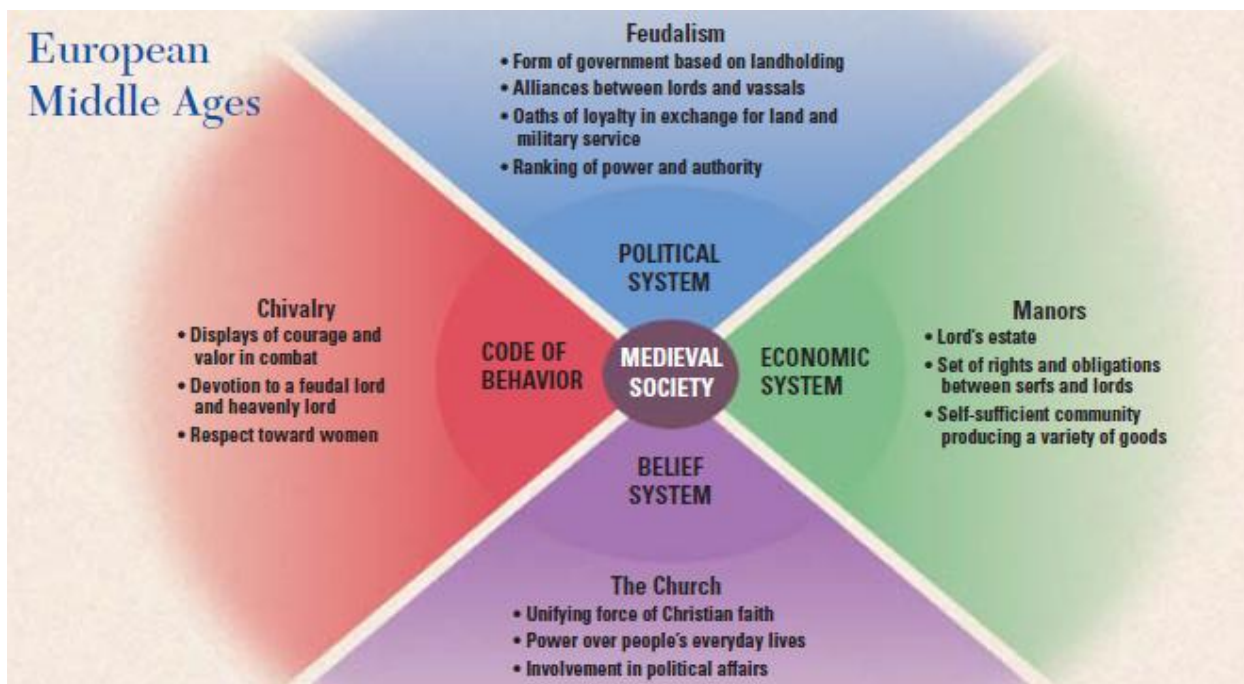
Causes

- Muslims control Palestine (the Holy Land) and threaten Constantinople.
- Byzantine emperor calls for help.
- Pope wants to reclaim Palestine and reunite Christendom.
- Pope appeals to Christian knights.
- Knights feel religious zeal and want land, riches, and adventure.
- Italian cities desire commercial power.

Effects

- Byzantine Empire is weakened.
- Pope’s power declines.
- Power of feudal nobles weakens.
- Kings become stronger.
- Religious intolerance grows.
- Italian cities expand trade and grow rich.
- Muslims increasingly distrust Christians.
- Trade grows between Europe and the Middle East.
- European technology improves as Crusaders learn from Muslims.





DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

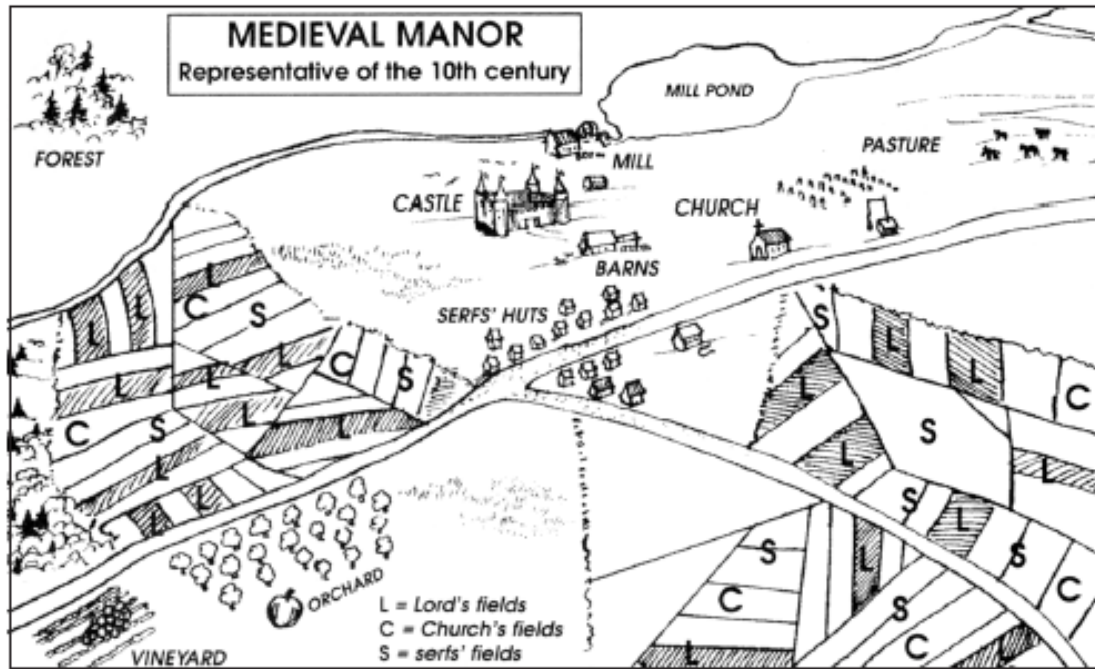
Throughout history, different economic systems have influenced specific nations, regions, and peoples. These systems include **manorialism** during the Middle Ages in Western Europe, **mercantilism** during the Age of Exploration, and **communism** in post–World War II China.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

Choose *two* of the economic systems mentioned in the historical context and for *each*

- Describe the characteristics of the economic system
- Discuss the impact of the economic system on a specific nation *or* region *or* on a group of people

Document 1



Source: Kime and Stich, *Global History and Geography*, STARReview, N & N Publishing Company

1 Based on this diagram, state *one* economic characteristic of the medieval manor. [1]

Score

Document 2

Tenants on a manor owed services to their lord. Some of these services are listed below.

. . . To carry manure for two days, with a cart and two oxen, receiving food as before [3 meals each day];
To find a man to mow for two days receiving food as above; it is estimated that he can mow 1 1/2 acres in the two days;
To gather and lift the hay so mown, receiving 2 meals for one man;
To carry the lord's hay for one day with a cart and three of the tenant's own beasts, receiving 3 meals as before;
To carry beans or oats for two days in the autumn, and wood for two days in the summer, in the same manner and with the same food as before; . . .

Source: S. R. Scargill-Bird, ed., *Customals of Battle Abbey in the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II (1283–1312)*,
The Camden Society (adapted)

2a Based on the *Customals of Battle Abbey*, state *one* benefit the lord received under manorialism. [1]

Score

b Based on the *Customals of Battle Abbey*, state *one* benefit that tenants received under manorialism. [1]

Score

Document 3

. . . Of necessity, the manor was a self-sufficient economic unit in view of the overwhelming difficulties of transportation in the period. International trade was carried on only to serve the demands of the wealthy, and it was largely in the hands of aliens [different peoples]—Greeks, Jews, Moslems. Local society made almost no use of money. To the extent that local exchange was carried on, it was conducted by barter. The small amount of international trade precluded [ruled out] the need for gold coinage. The Carolingians minted only silver coins, which were all that was usually necessary when the smallest silver coin could buy a cow. When gold coins were needed, Byzantine and Moslem currency was used. . . .

Source: Norman F. Cantor, *The Civilization of the Middle Ages*, Harper Perennial

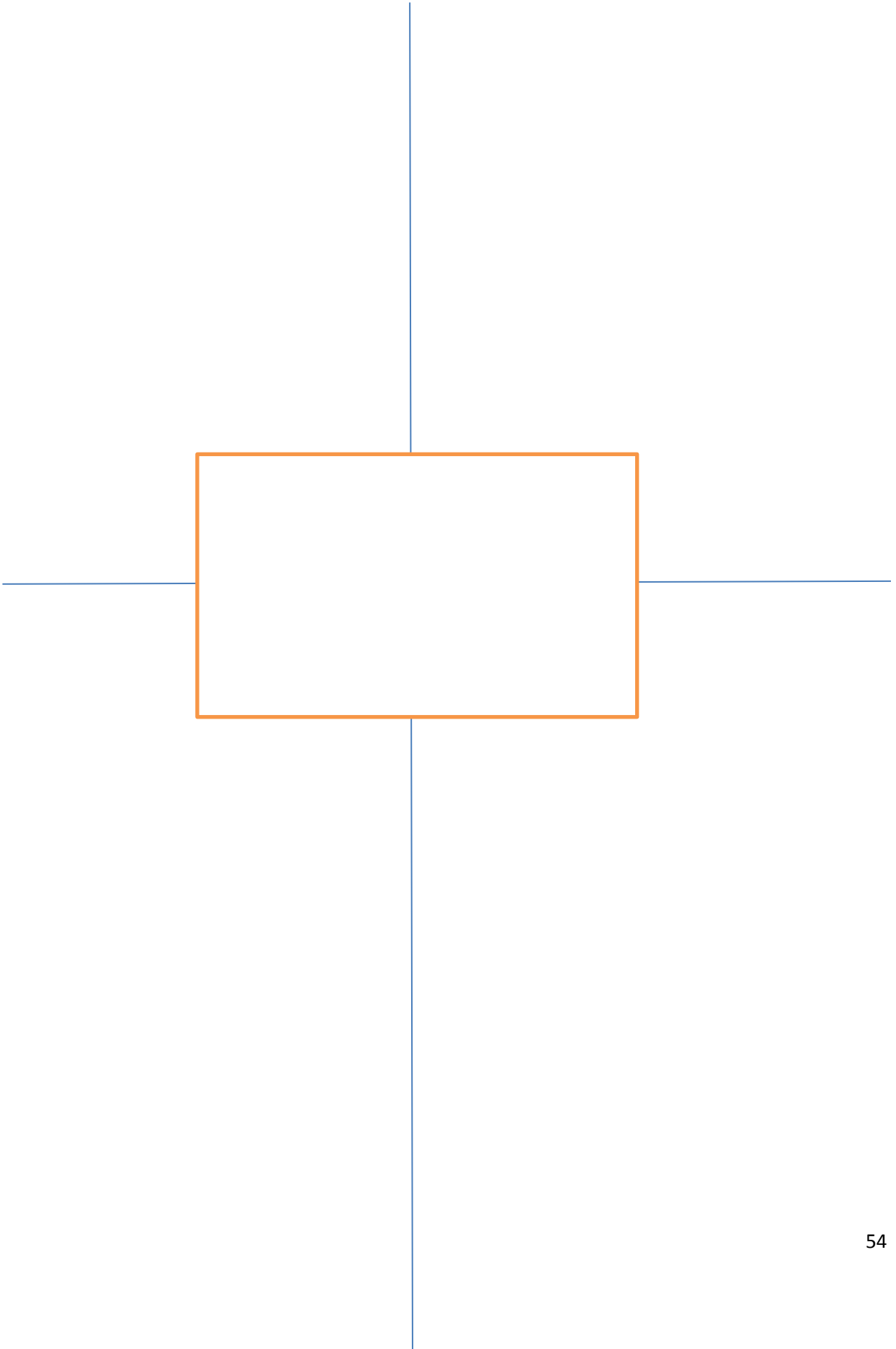
3 According to Norman Cantor, what are *two* ways manorialism influenced the economy of Europe? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score



A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of 25 lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

Part III – The Golden Ages of China & Japan

Chinese Dynasties

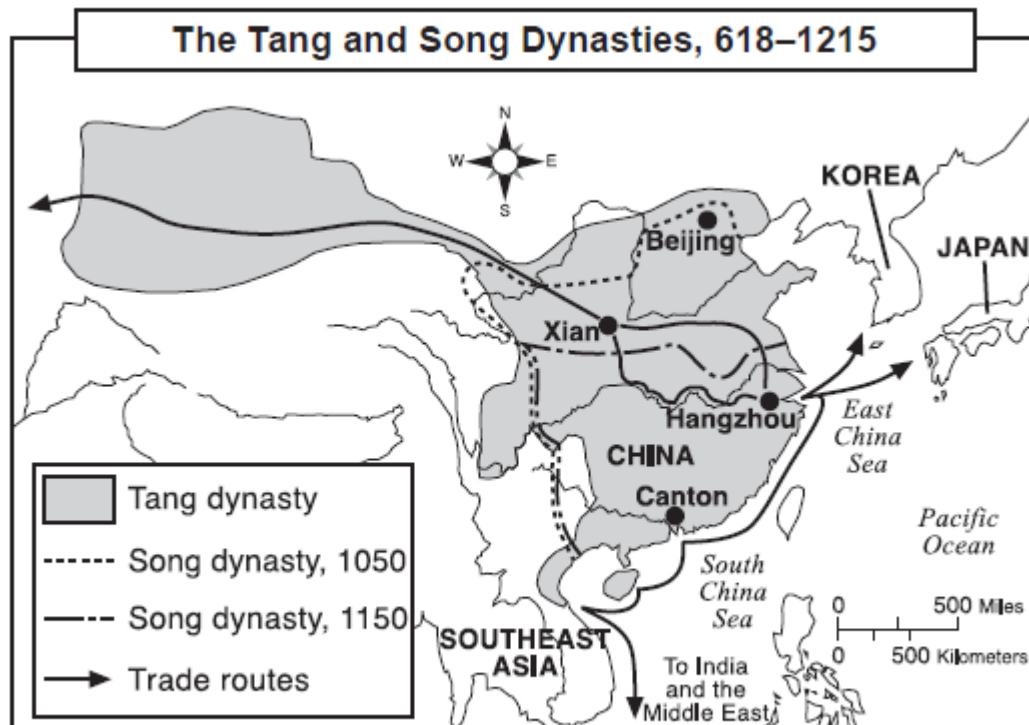
T'ang Dynasty (618 – 907 CE)

- Like western Europe, China experience a long period of unrest after the Han Dynasty collapsed in 220 CE
- **T'ang Dynasty** reunited the warring areas of China and brought on a new Golden Age
- Architecture, painting, sculpture and **Confucian** philosophy flourished during this period.
- Expanded the Silk Road and gained wealth and power due to the trade!



Song Dynasty (960 – 1279 CE)

- Replaced the T'ang Dynasty in the 10th century
- Song China was the most populous and advanced civilization of its day.
- Chinese artists perfected porcelain and painting on silk paper.
- New technologies developed – crossbow, gunpowder, the compass.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

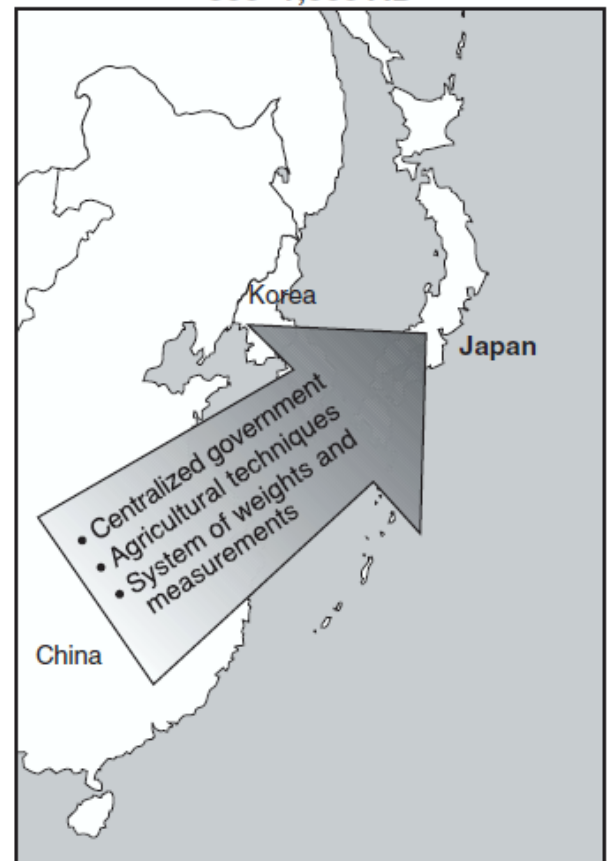
Japan's Golden Age

The Heian Period (794-1185 CE)

- Classical Japanese society had adopted many cultural traits of China (diet, government, writing and art)
- Japanese followed the **Shinto** religion
- Believed that their Emperor was descended from the Sun Goddess.
- Rejected the Mandate of Heaven & Confucianism & Civil Service Exams cut ties with China!
- Cultural achievements in literature, art and music.
- Emphasis on proper conduct and morality.
- By the 800s, the Emperor began to lose authority and the aristocrats/nobles gained power.
- Emperor remained but only a symbolic position.



Cultural Diffusion from China 500–1,000 AD



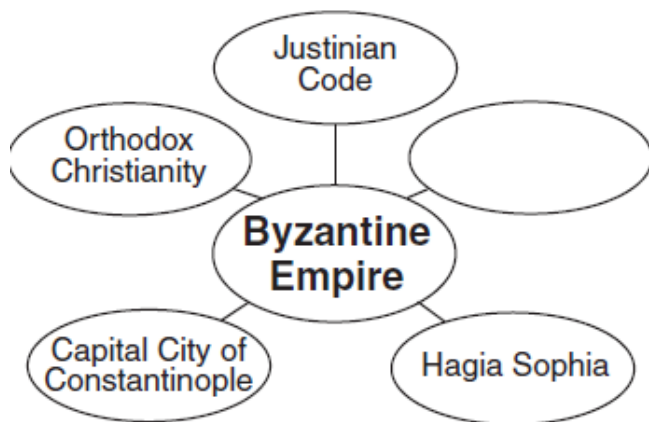
Chapter 5 Review

In the European feudal system under manorialism, what is the most significant economic commodity?

- (1) livestock
- (2) land
- (3) gold and silver
- (4) sugar and spices

In western Europe, feudalism developed after the

- (1) Roman Empire collapsed
- (2) Renaissance began
- (3) city of Constantinople fell
- (4) Mongols invaded



Which item best completes this graphic organizer?

- (1) Development of the Wheel
- (2) Preservation of Greek and Roman Culture
- (3) Creation of the Compass
- (4) Utilization of Cuneiform

What was an impact of Korea's geographic location on the history of East Asia?

- (1) isolating Russia from Japan
- (2) protecting China from Mongol invaders
- (3) preventing Europeans from colonizing East Asia
- (4) serving as a cultural bridge between China and Japan

How did the geography of the Italian peninsula influence the development of the Roman Empire?

- (1) The unnavigable rivers in the northern part of the peninsula protected the Romans from their neighbors.
- (2) The harsh climate prevented agricultural production on the Italian peninsula.
- (3) The lengthy, rugged seacoast encouraged frequent invasions of the Italian peninsula.
- (4) The location of the peninsula contributed to Roman control of the Mediterranean region.

What was the most important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during the Middle Ages?

- (1) church
- (2) nobility
- (3) inquisition
- (4) military

What was one direct result of the Crusades?

- (1) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
- (2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
- (3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of Jerusalem between them.
- (4) Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.

- Block printing, gunpowder, and the abacus were developed.
- Porcelain making and black-ink painting on silk paper were perfected.
- The compass was discovered and used to improve the determination of direction when sailing.

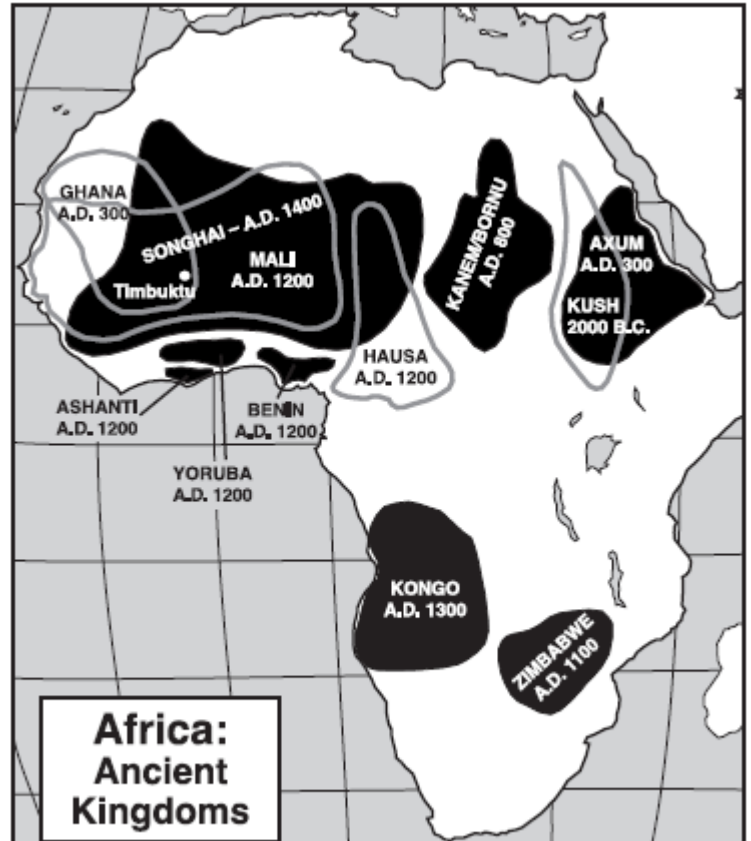
These advances are associated with the

- (1) Tang and Sung dynasties of China
- (2) Gupta Empire in India
- (3) Ghana and Mali civilizations of Africa
- (4) Byzantine Empire in the Middle East

Chapter 6 – Kingdoms of Africa & Asia

African Societies and Empires

- **Niger River Valley:** where civilization developed in western Africa
- **Sahara Desert** separated the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa from those of North Africa, Europe & Asia
- **Savannas** – wide band of fertile grasslands south of the Sahara Desert.
- Merchants domesticated camels and used them to create extensive trade routes.
- Thriving **gold & salt** trade gave rise to a series of powerful kingdoms in the West African savanna
- **Timbuktu** – major city in every West African Kingdom

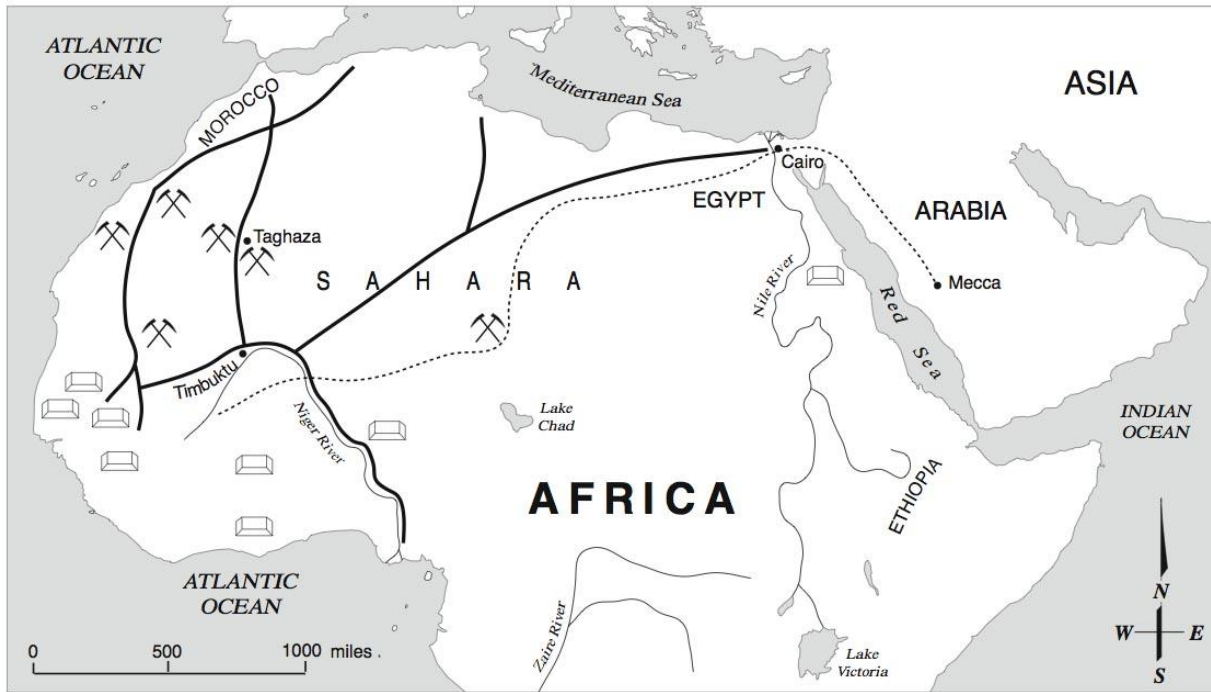


Source: Sue Ann Kime, et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing, Inc. (adapted)

Societies and Empires of Africa

	Organization & Time Periods	Significant Facts
Igbo people	• Existed as a stateless society from 9th through 19th centuries	• Elders resolved conflicts
Almoravids	• Muslim state from mid-1000s to mid-1100s	• Founded city of Marrakech
Almohads	• Muslim state from mid-1100s to mid-1200s	• Unified the Maghrib under one authority for first time in history
Ghana	• West African empire from 700s to 1076	• Grew wealthy and powerful by controlling gold-salt trade
Mali	• West African empire from 1235 to 1400s	• Mansa Musa's hajj made Mali's wealth famous
Songhai	• West African empire that flourished in the 1400s and 1500s	• Conquered Mali and gained control of trade routes
Benin	• West African trading kingdom strong in 1400s and 1500s	• Famous for bronze and brass works of art
Kilwa	• East African city-state flourished from 1200s to 1400s	• Grew wealthy from trade
Great Zimbabwe	• Capital of trade-based empire from 1200s until about 1450	• City abandoned, perhaps because natural resources were used up
Mutapa Empire	• Founded about 1420 by man from Great Zimbabwe	• Remained independent in spite of Portuguese attempts to conquer


Timbuktu: A Center for Trade



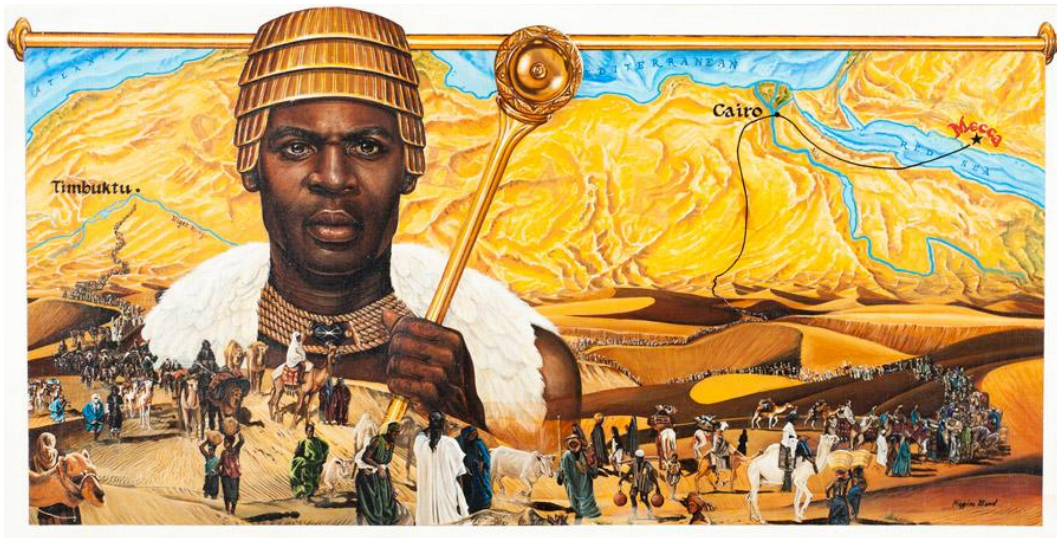
Legend

..... Mansa Musa's route to Mecca, 1324

— trade route

 salt mine

 gold mine



The Warrior States of Asia

Geography of Central Asia

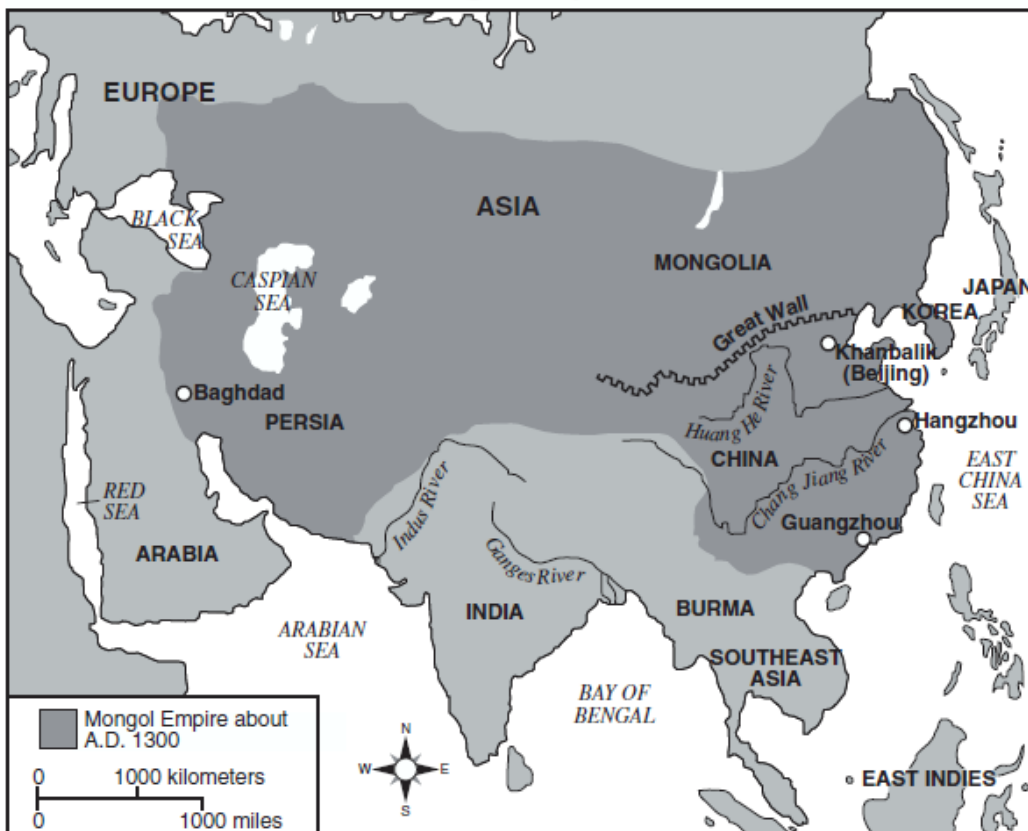
- **Steppes** – huge stretch of dry, treeless grasslands in central Asia.
- Steppes provided an environment in which nomadic peoples could herd animals and perfect horsemanship and fighting skills.
- **Huns, Turks, & Mongol** peoples pushed in and out of the region over centuries.



The Rise of the Mongols

- **Ghengis Khan (1162-1227)** united various Mongol tribes and began conquering areas in central Asia
- **Ghengis Khan** captured the Muslim states in Asia.
- His grandson **Kublai Khan** and other successors would go on to conquer Persia, Russia, & the rest of China.
- Use of the **Stirrup & Combine Bow** allowed the Mongols a military advantage!
- **Kublai Khan** encouraged Mongols to adapt Chinese customs and culture. Created the **Yuan Dynasty**
- **Marco Polo** – Italian merchant visited China during Kublai's reign.
 - his **primary source** accounts of China aroused great interest about China in Europe.

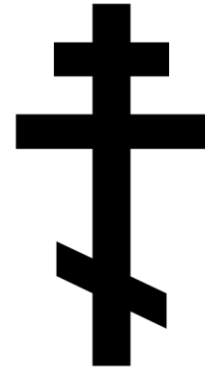
The Mongol Empire 1300



Source: H. Braun, L. Forman, H. Brodsky, *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

Russia Before Mongol Control

- Russia began as an organized state in the 800s. – **Kievan Rus Kingdom**
- City states developed in Noyogrod & Moscow with powerful lords controlling the city-states
- **Cultural Diffusion** with the Byzantine Empire brought **Cyrillic alphabet, Eastern Orthodox Christianity.**
- Russia became a blend of Slavic and Greek culture.



Mongol Rule in Russia

- 1200s the Mongols conquered Russia and established a tribute system.
- Mongols isolated the Russians from the rest of the western world
- 200 years the Mongols controlled the Russian peoples.

Russian Independence

- 1480 **Ivan III (the Great)** declared his city-state of Moscow independent from the Mongols
- Bloodless Revolution!
- Ivan declared himself **Tsar (emperor)** and conquered neighboring lands.
- Succeeding Tsar would expand the Russian kingdom's territory.
- Russian leaders would adopt the Mongol practice of a strong centralized government.



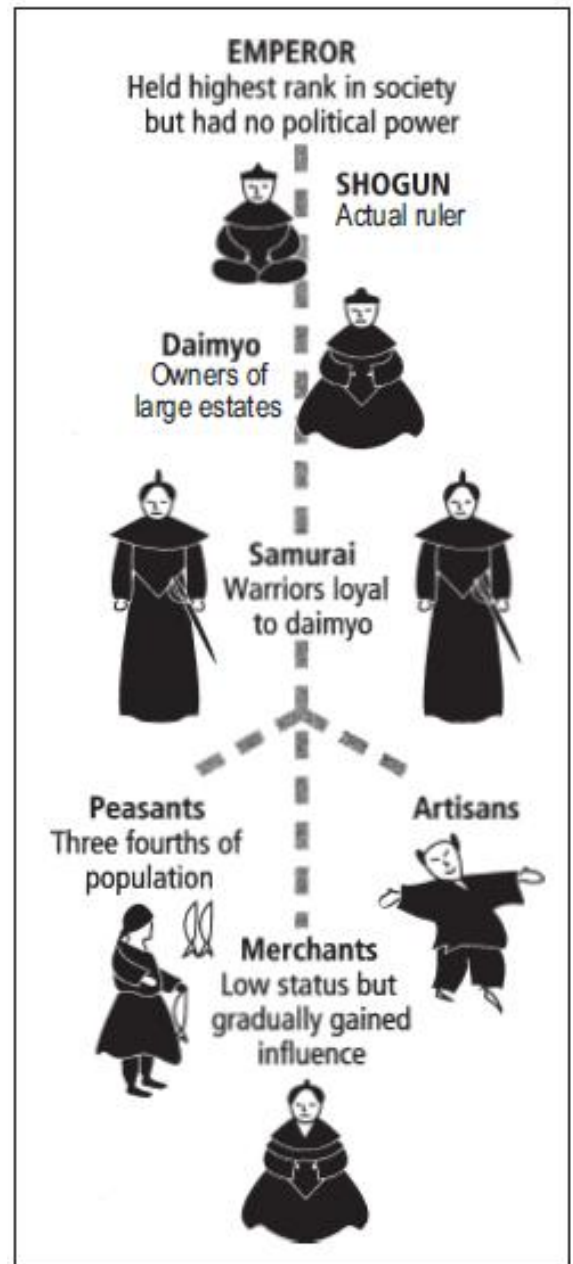
Feudal Japan

Geography of Japan

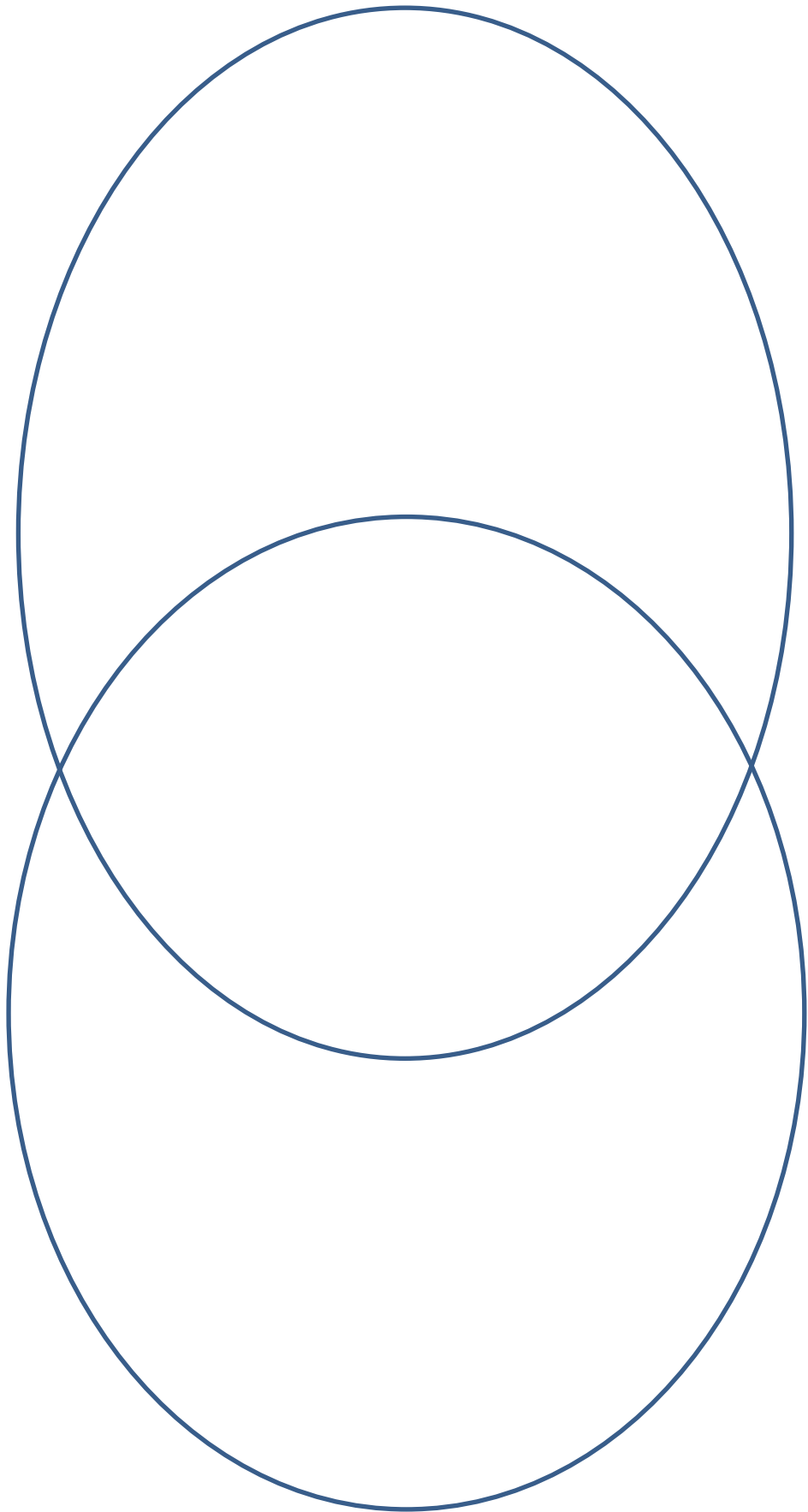
- archipelago/island geography protected it from Mongol invasion
- the mountainous geography made it difficult to keep much of the country united

Feudalism Develops

- Emperor of Japan began to lose power to the noble families and their personal armies.
- 1192 CE **Kamakura Clan** defeated the rival noble families and had the emperor appoint its head as **Shogun** – held real political power during the feudal period of Japan. (absolute ruler)
- Next 600 years Japan dominated by feudal society.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)



Chapter 6 Review

Which river was essential to the survival of the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?

- (1) Thames
- (2) Niger
- (3) Indus
- (4) Euphrates

Which statement is an opinion rather than a fact?

- (1) Mansa Musa made a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- (2) Mali would have flourished without Mansa Musa's influence.
- (3) Mali's economy was based on the gold and salt trade.
- (4) Timbuktu became a center for Islamic learning.

What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

The terms *Bushido*, *samurai*, and *daimyo* are most closely associated with which group in Japanese history?

- (1) emperors
- (2) warriors
- (3) peasants
- (4) merchants

Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of

- (1) loyalty to their military leader
- (2) devotion to their nation-state
- (3) service to their church
- (4) allegiance to their families

Base your answer to question 12 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . As early as the struggle for the steppe he had spread the claim that Heaven had destined him as ruler; members of Mongol trading caravans spread stories intended to cause panic among the local populace; forged letters were fed to Sultan Muhammad which strengthened his mistrust of his Turkic units; freedom of religion was proclaimed; those who offered no resistance were promised that life and property would be spared; terrible destruction was threatened in the event of resistance; bloody examples were designed to spread fear and reduce the populace's will to resist. . . .

— Paul Ratchnevsky, *Genghis Khan: His Life and Legacy*, Blackwell Publishing

12 According to this passage, which Mongol practice contributed greatly to their success?

- (1) nomadic lifestyle
- (2) superior horsemanship
- (3) psychological warfare
- (4) religious conversion

Kievan Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art and architecture through contact with

- (1) traders from South Asia
- (2) conquering invaders from Mongolia
- (3) crusaders from western Europe
- (4) missionaries from the Byzantine Empire

What was one influence of Mongol rule on the history of Russia?

- (1) Contact with kingdoms in western Europe greatly increased.
- (2) The Chinese writing system was introduced and adopted.
- (3) Most Russians converted from Orthodox Christianity to Islam.
- (4) Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire.

Chapter 7 – The Muslim Empires

Part I – Turkish Empires Arise

The Rise of the Turks

- The Turks were a nomadic people from the steppes of Asia that migrated into Iran
- During the 10th century many Turkish tribes adopted Islam.
- **Seljuk Turks** – rose to power in the region and adopted and helped to spread aspects of Persian Culture.
- By 1075 had conquered and pushed the **Byzantine Empire** out of the Middle East and Anatolia
- 1092 – Seljuk Emperor died and the empire collapsed into a network of kingdoms.
- 1095 – Pope Urban II orders the Crusades with the goal of reestablishing a Christian Kingdom in the region.
- 1099 – 11870 – Kingdom of Jerusalem is established. – Christians control Holy Land
- **Saladin the Great** – reconquers the Holy Land and reestablished Muslim control in the region in 1187.

(See *Kingdom of Heaven*)



Fall of the Seljuks

- External pressure from the Mongol invaders puts pressure on the military and the government
- Rebellions rise up within the borders!
- Massive military defeat causes the Seljuks to collapse
- **Mongol Empire** takes control of the region briefly until another Turkish tribe would rise up to retake the Middle East.

Rise of the Ottomans

- **The Ottomans**, another Islamic Turkish tribe rose to power under the leadership of Osman in central Anatolia
- Established a small Muslim state in by 1326
- His successors quickly expanded and used their military might to overthrow the Byzantine Empire by the mid 1400s
- Captured the important city of **Constantinople** and renamed it **Istanbul**.

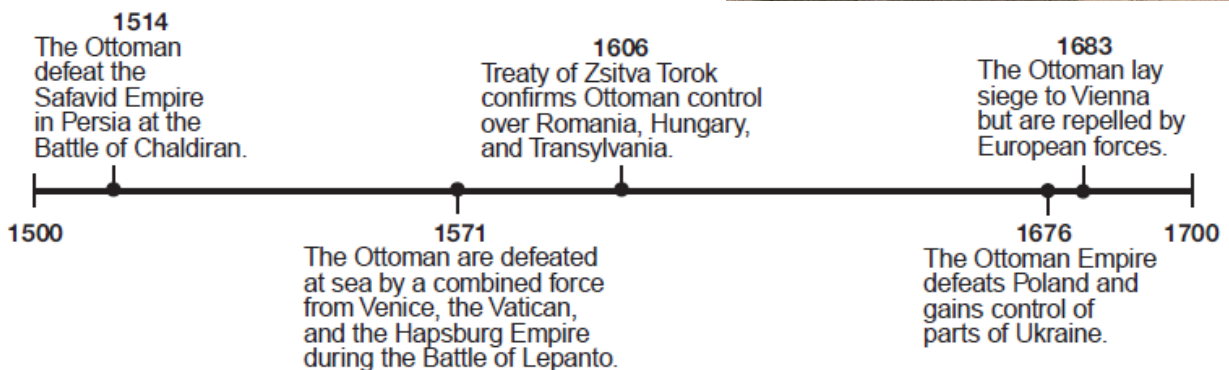
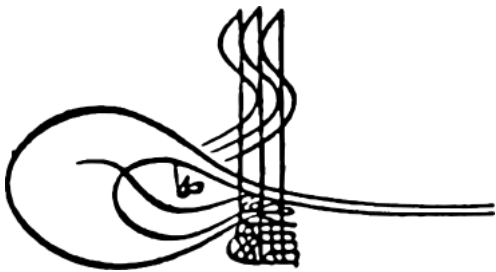
Expansion of the Ottoman Empire

- Throughout the 15th Century the rulers of the Ottoman Empire used military victories to expand!
- Expanded across **3 continents**
 - Europe, Asia & Africa
- **Took control of the trade** routes going in and out of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea!
- Cut European countries off from the flow of goods they were demanding!
- Ottoman Empire flourished as a result of cultural diffusion and trade that developed.



Suleiman the Magnificent

- Came to power in 1546 and ushered in a **Golden Age** for the Ottoman Empire
- Under Suleiman the empire reached its height
- Created a highly structured and organized government based on merit and skill not nepotism.
- Tolerant of other monotheistic religions
- Art, literature and architecture flourished under his leadership
- Created a unified set of laws throughout his empire



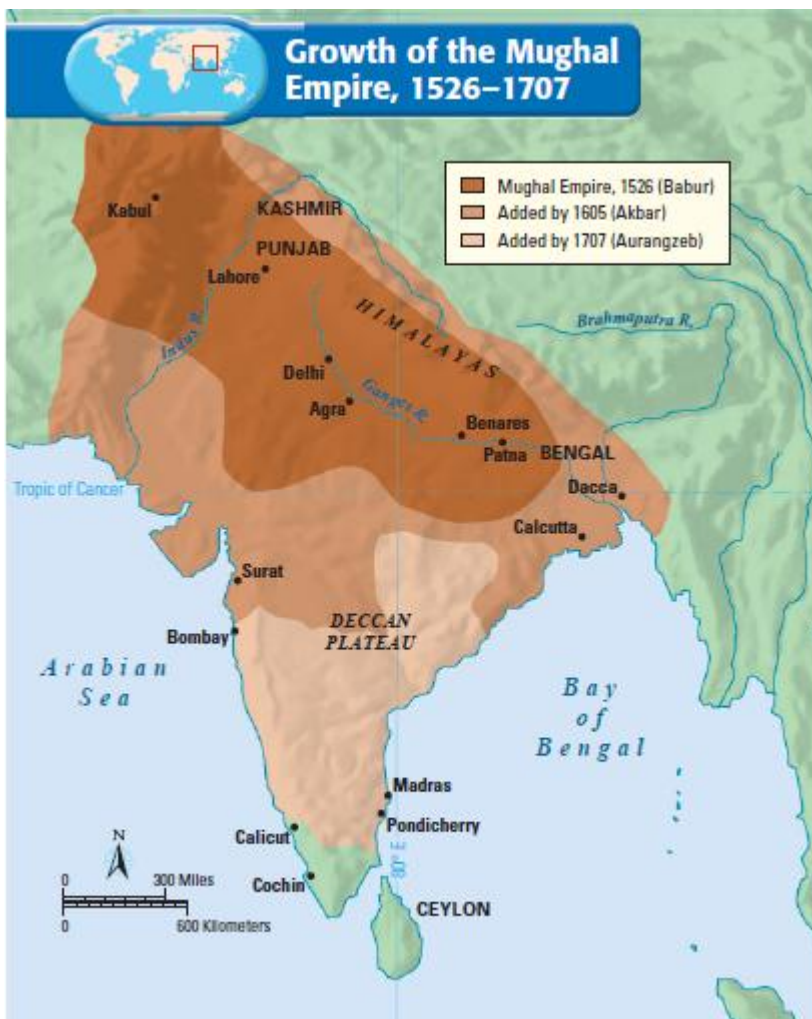
The Safavid Empire

- Shiite Muslim Dynasty that developed in Persia between the 16-18th Century
- Founded by **Shah Ismai'il**, was the direct rival religiously and politically of the Ottoman Empire.
- **Shah Abbas**, or Abbas the Great, took the throne in 1587. He helped create a Safavid culture and golden age that drew from the best of the Ottoman, Persian, and Arab worlds.
- Instituted a series of reforms in both military and civil life
- Worked to end corruption in the government bureaucracy.
- Encouraged religious tolerance of other monotheistic faiths to encourage trade with European nations.



The Mughal Empire

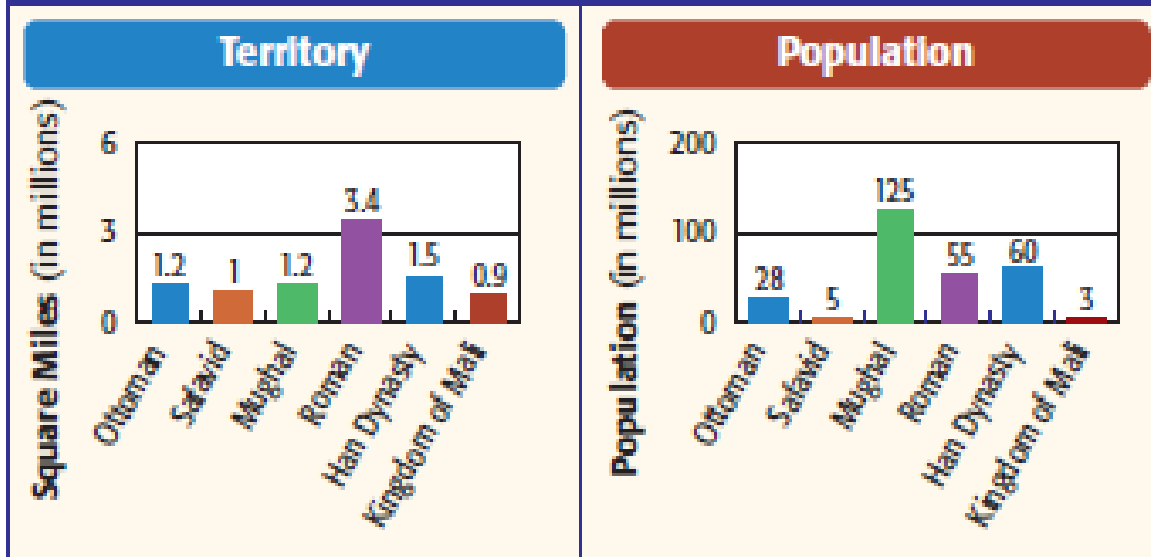
- After the collapse of the Gupta Empire, India became a center of invasion and migrations.
- Arabs, Turks and Mongol people all came through and settled through at different times.
- **Babur I** – established the Mughal Kingdom in the northeastern regions of Pakistan and quickly moved south.
- **Akbar the Great** – Grandson of Babur, who came to power and ushered in a **Islamic Golden Age in India.** (Art, architecture, literature,)
- Akbar firmly supported religious tolerance and encouraged cultural diffusion with the outside.
- Created an effective government bureaucracy and taxation system.



The Muslim World Expands



Comparison of Empires



Source: *Atlas of World Population History*

Chapter 7 Review

The location of the Ottoman Empire had an impact on the

- (1) trade between Europe and Asia
- (2) conquest of Spain by the Muslims
- (3) spread of Buddhism into Southeast Asia
- (4) decline in the Atlantic slave trade

Which factor most contributed to the cultural diversity of the Ottoman Empire?

- (1) legal system based on the Qur'an (Koran)
- (2) central location spanning Europe, Africa, and Asia
- (3) alliances with the Russians and Hapsburgs
- (4) reliance on colonies in the Americas

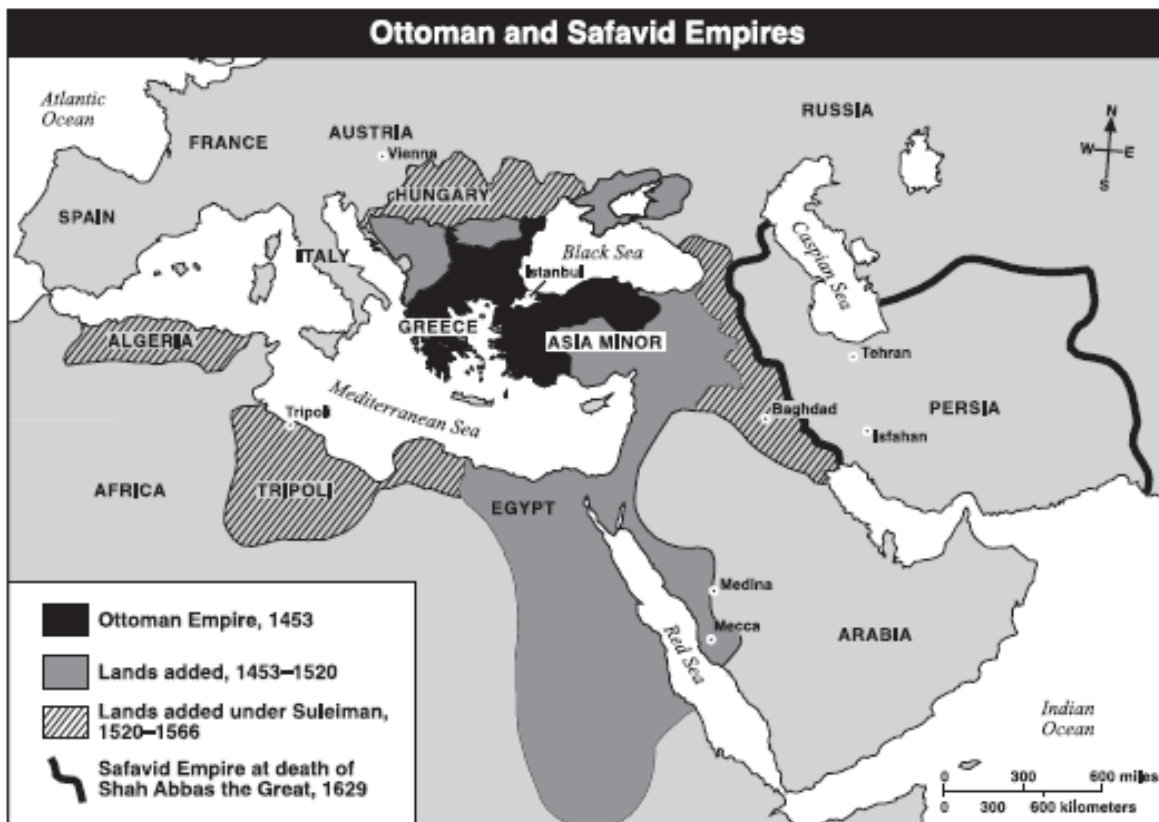
- Dominated the eastern Mediterranean Sea (1500s)
- Conquered Egypt and Syria (1517)
- Laid siege to Vienna (1529)

Which empire is most closely associated with these events?

- (1) Ottoman Empire
- (2) Spanish Empire
- (3) Persian Empire
- (4) Russian Empire

One way in which Akbar the Great, Ivan the Terrible, and Louis XIV are similar is that they were all

- (1) theocratic rulers
- (2) elected leaders
- (3) absolute rulers
- (4) enlightened despots



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

12 Which generalization is best supported by the information in this map?

- (1) The Ottoman Empire controlled the largest amount of territory by 1453.
- (2) The Safavid Empire controlled parts of western Europe by 1629.
- (3) By the 1500s, the Ottoman Empire controlled parts of the Middle East, North Africa, and eastern Europe.
- (4) The Mediterranean Sea served as a cultural barrier between Asia Minor and North Africa.

Chapter 8 – Mesoamerican Civilizations

Mayan Civilization (1500 BCE – 1546 CE)

- Developed a complex civilizations in modern day **Guatemala**
- Built highly **organized cities** with palaces, temples, streets and markets.
- Created a highly complex hieroglyphic writing system and number system.
- Developed a **rigid social structure** between Rulers, Nobles, Warriors, Serfs & Slaves.
- Adapted to the land and used various farming techniques to feed their huge population.
(terracing, irrigation systems, transporting soil)
- **Over population and exhaustion of natural resources** led to the collapse of the Mayan Civilization



Source: Wilson G. Turner, *Maya Designs*,
Dover Publications

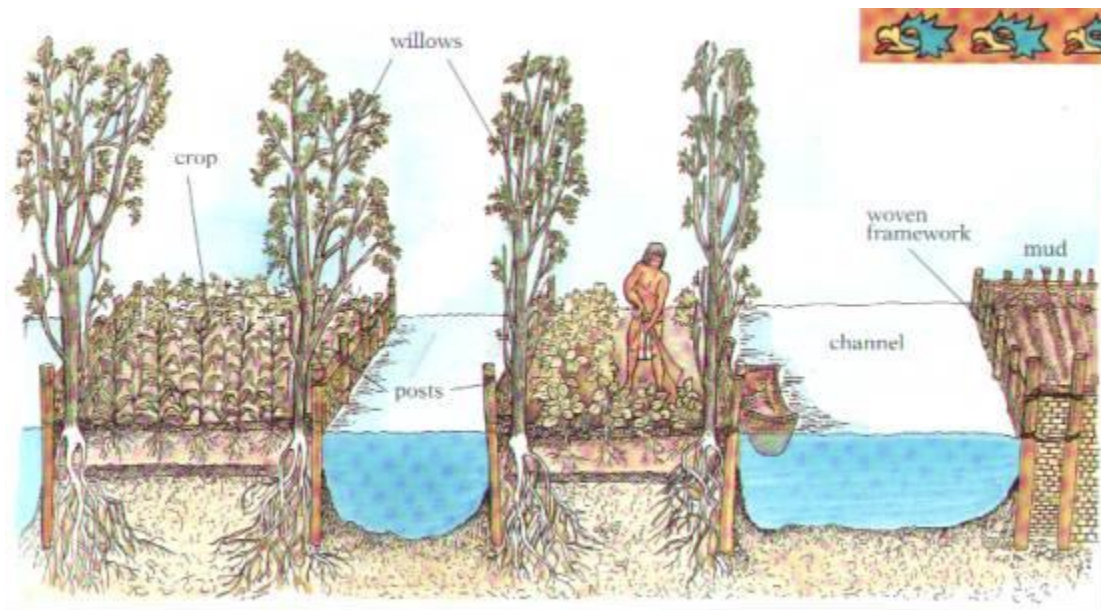


Encyclopedia Mythica
<http://www.pantheon.org/>



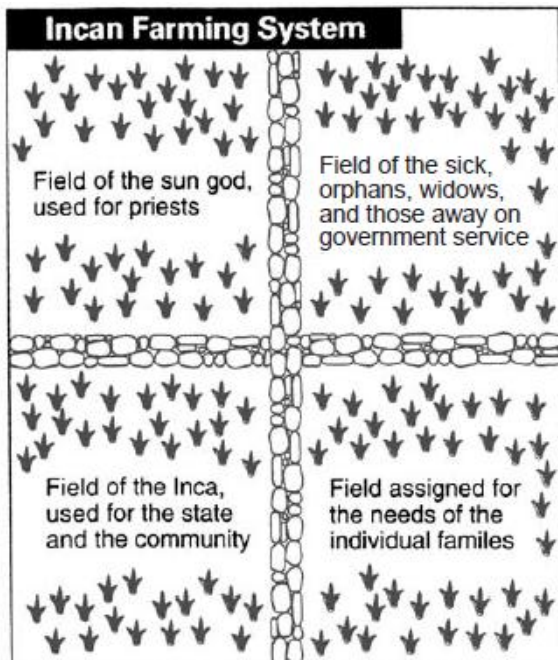
Aztec Civilization (1200 – 1521 CE)

- Settled in central **Mexico** around 1300 CE
- Adapted to the geography to produce an agricultural surplus!
 - **chinampas** – artificial islands that were built on shallow lake beds. Very successful growing method
- Used warfare to conquer neighboring people and pay tribute to them.
- Aztec developed their own writing system and accurate calendar
- **Tenochtitlan** – capital of the Aztec Empire was the largest and most complex city in the world at that time!
- Aztec developed excellent goldsmith skills!

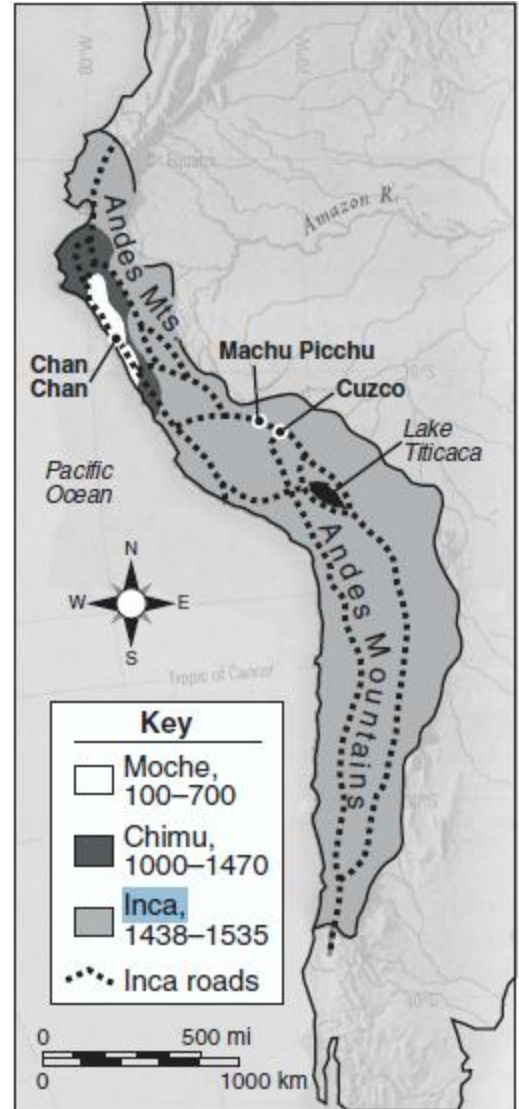


Incan Civilization 1200 – 1533 CE

- Lived along the Pacific coast of South America in the Andes Mountains.
- Developed an extensive stone road network that stretched 1000s of miles!
- **Terrace farming** – a system of farming on **mountains** which was used to produce enough food for all members of society.
- Built intricate stone temples, palaces, houses, workshops without any mortar!



All land belonged to the community. Farmers grew crops in different fields.



Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell



Chapter 8 Review

Tenochtitlán: Capital City of the Aztecs

- Tenochtitlán was crisscrossed by canals.
- Canals served as the major streets of the city.
- Merchant canoes carried goods to the city's major market, Tlatelolco.
- Tribute in the form of gold, silver, beautiful feathers, cocoa, bark paper, as well as victims for human sacrifice were brought into Tenochtitlán on the canals.

5 Based on this document, state *one* way the canals were vital to the functioning of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán. [1]

Score

One way in which the Aztec and Inca civilizations are similar is that they both

- (1) defeated the Spanish conquistadors
- (2) developed advanced architectural techniques
- (3) lacked strong central governments
- (4) settled primarily in river valleys

The Aztec use of the calendar and the Maya writing system both illustrate that pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas

- (1) traded extensively with Africa
- (2) flourished prior to European contact
- (3) declined because of invasion and disease
- (4) converted others to Islam

A study of Aztec, Maya, and Inca agricultural systems would show that these civilizations

- (1) relied on mechanized agricultural techniques
- (2) carried on extensive food trade with each other
- (3) adapted to their environments with creative farming techniques
- (4) relied on a single-crop economy

The Gupta civilization (4th–6th centuries) and the Maya civilization (4th–10th centuries) were similar in that both

- (1) built temple complexes and developed the concept of zero
- (2) eliminated standing armies and introduced an aristocracy
- (3) developed early democratic systems
- (4) were conquered by European imperialists

How did the Inca adapt to their physical environment?

- (1) They built large fishing fleets to feed their populations.
- (2) They built footbridges that connected their roads across the Andes.
- (3) They established extensive trade agreements with Europe.
- (4) They raised cattle and horses on the pampas.

Chapter 9 – The European “Age of Discovery”

Trading Problem

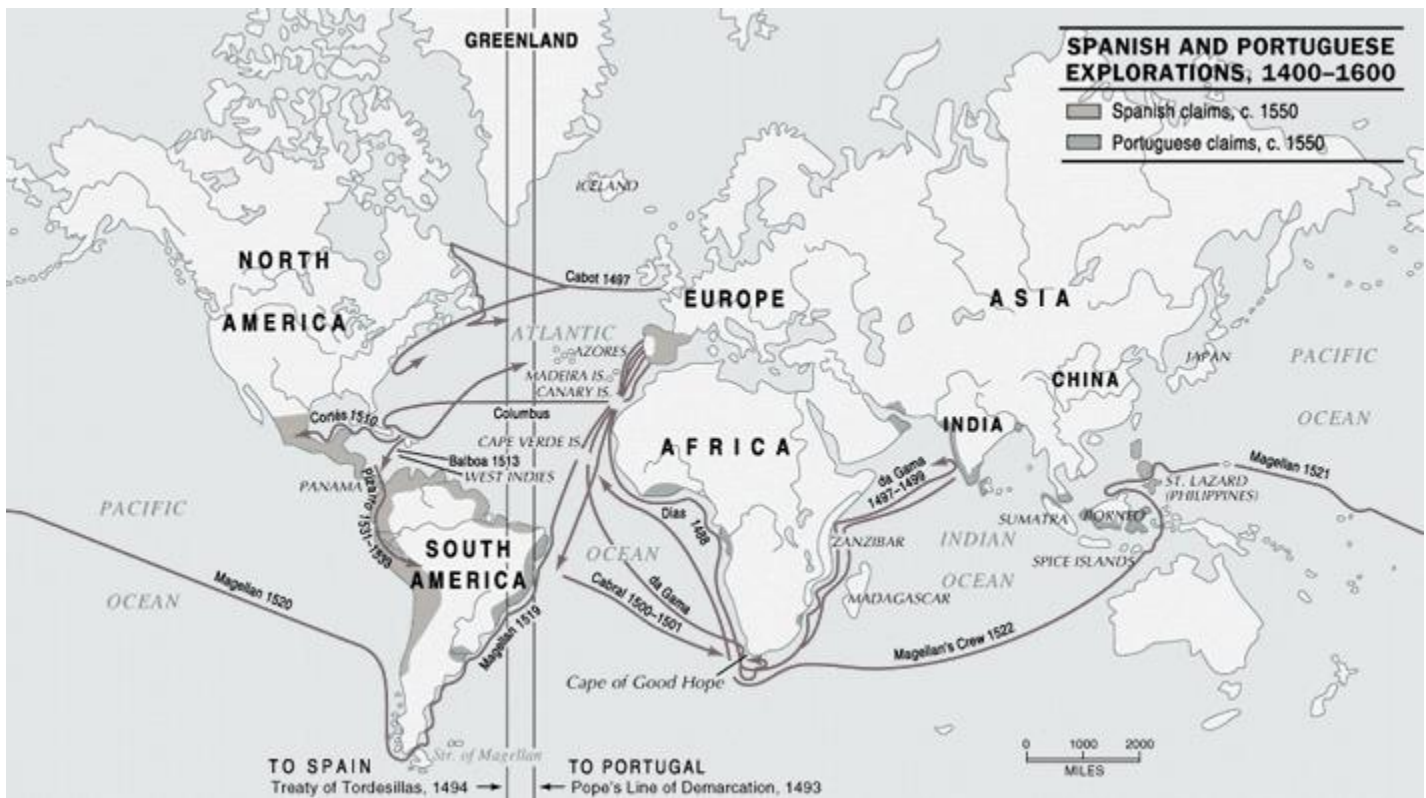
- The rise of the Ottoman Turks in 1453 limited Europeans trade with Asia.
- Europeans did not want to have to go through the Turkish middle-men.
- Many nations in Europe decided to look for other routes to get the products they wanted!

New Technology

- Scientific Revolution gave rise to new technology that allowed long distance travel to occur.
- Compass, astrolabe and sextant, moveable rudder, telescope, clocks,

Spain & Portugal Take the Initiative

- **Iberian Peninsula** – is the name of the Peninsula that the nations Spain and Portugal exist on. The location of the peninsula along the Atlantic Ocean made it perfect place to launch voyages from.
- **Christopher Columbus** – Italian sailor who sailed under the Spanish Crown, believed he could reach obtain Asian goods by sailing around the earth and avoid Ottoman middle men.
- Word of Columbus discovering a “new world” spread throughout Europe. Portugal and Spain are determined to claim as much of this new land as possible!



The Arrival of the Europeans

- European motivation for exploration
 - 1.) Gold
 - 2.) Glory
 - 3.) God

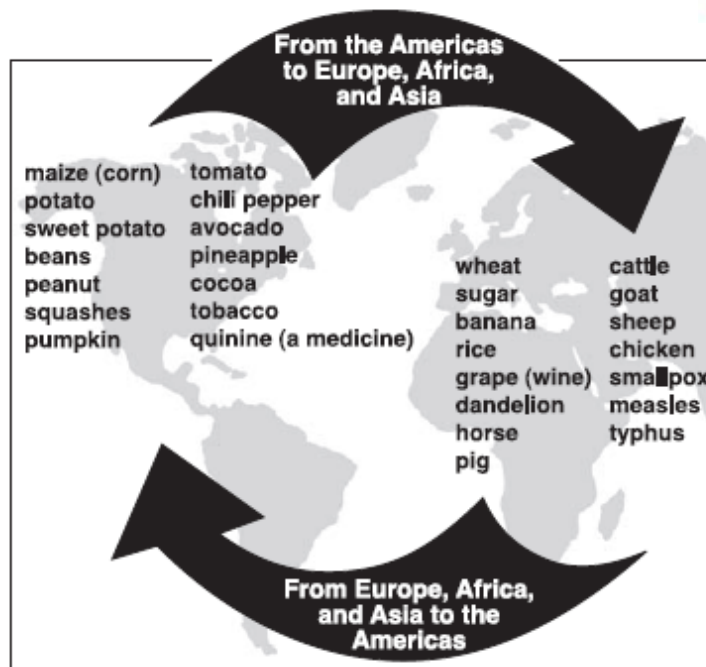
Spanish Conquistadors

- **Hernando Cortes – 1519** landed in Mexico with horses, cannons, and several hundred soldiers. By 1522 Cortes had defeated the mighty Aztec Empire with the capture of Tenochtitlan
 - Weapons & Technology!
 - Disease
- **Francisco Pizarro** –launched an invasion of the Incan Empire and was able to conquer it by 1533
 - Weapons & Technology
 - Disease
 - Civil War – weakened Incan political stability



Columbian Exchange

- Cultural diffusion that occurred between the “old” and “new” worlds
- Europeans introduced to many new agricultural products which lead to a **food surplus!**
- European nations undergo a population boom!
- **Diseases** decimated native populations in the Americas.
- **Gold & Silver** from the Americas made Spain very wealthy & powerful!

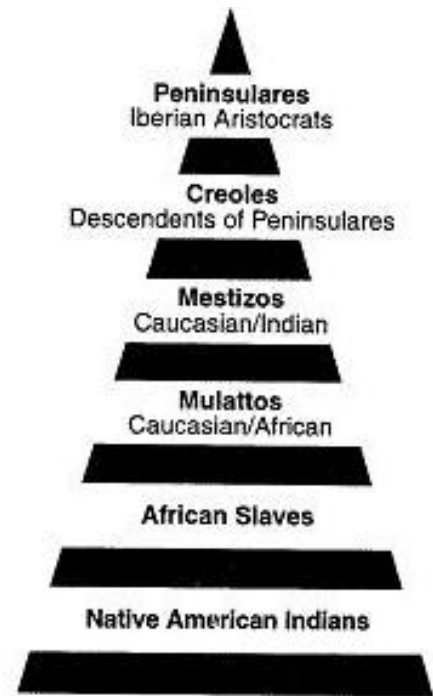


The Colonial Experience in Latin America

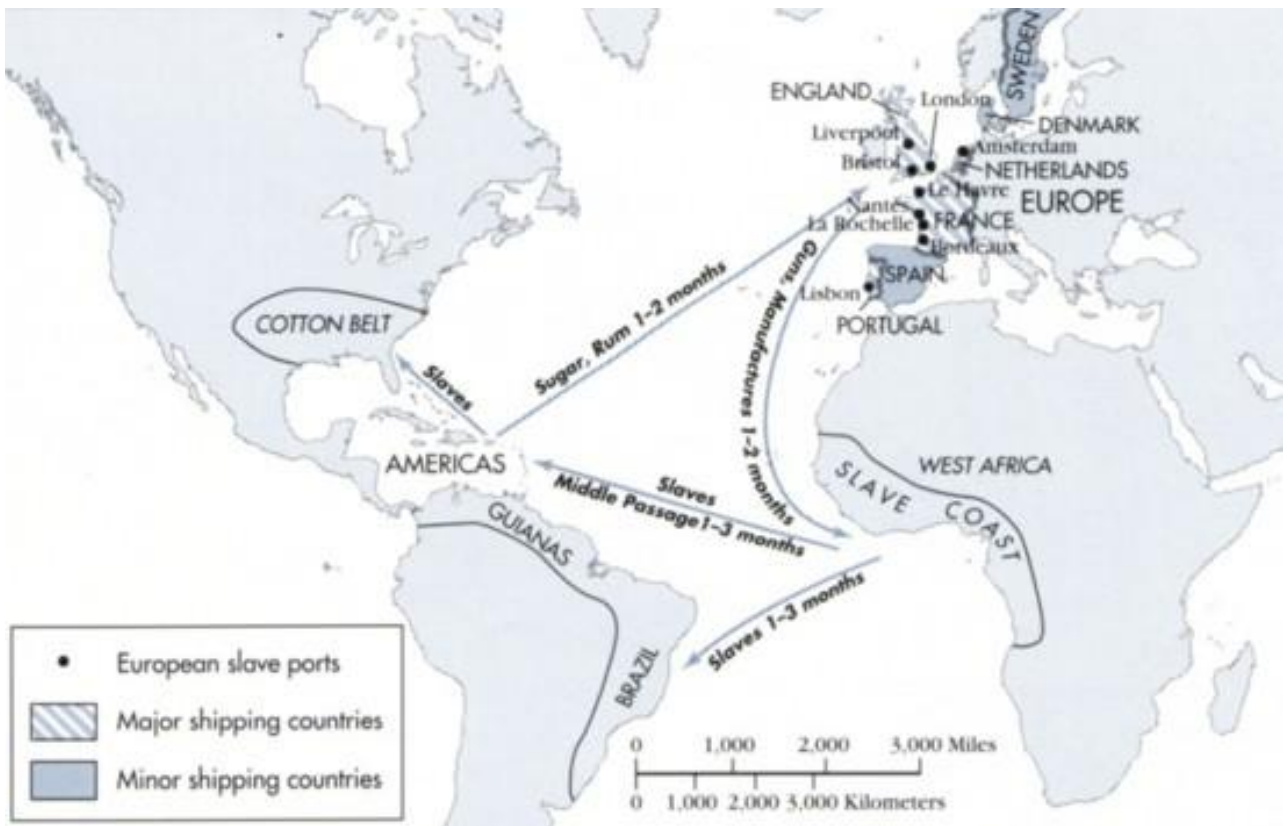
- Spain took control of Mexico, South America and the Caribbean
- Portugal took control of Brazil
- Catholic missionaries began converting/forcing native peoples to Christianity.
- Native peoples lost all political, social and economic power
- Strict rigid encomienda system emerges in Latin America

Africa Slave Trade

- Huge loss of native population due to disease made Europeans look elsewhere for the labor needs.
- Europeans establish a “triangle trade” system in which raw materials, goods and slaves are traded between Europe, Africa and the Americas
- African peoples were faced with a **diaspora – forced migration**
- **West African** civilization experience tremendous social, economic and political problems as a result of slavery and the following imperialism.



Global Studies—A Competency Review Text, 1992



Commercial Revolution

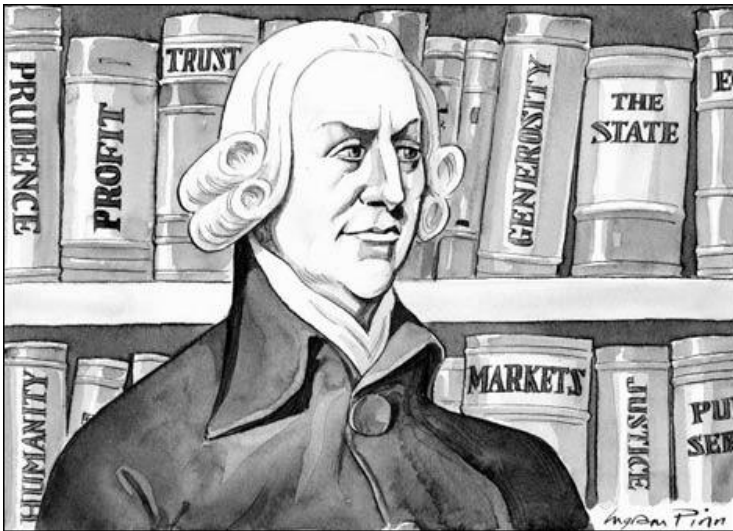
The Development of Capitalism

Capitalism – private owners risked their capital (resources) in order to make profits. **Survival of the fittest**, those with more capital have more power and wealth.

- **Adam Smith**, an English philosopher wrote in his book “**the Wealth of the Nations**”, that if a nation wanted to be strong and powerful it needed to adopt **laissez-faire capitalism**.

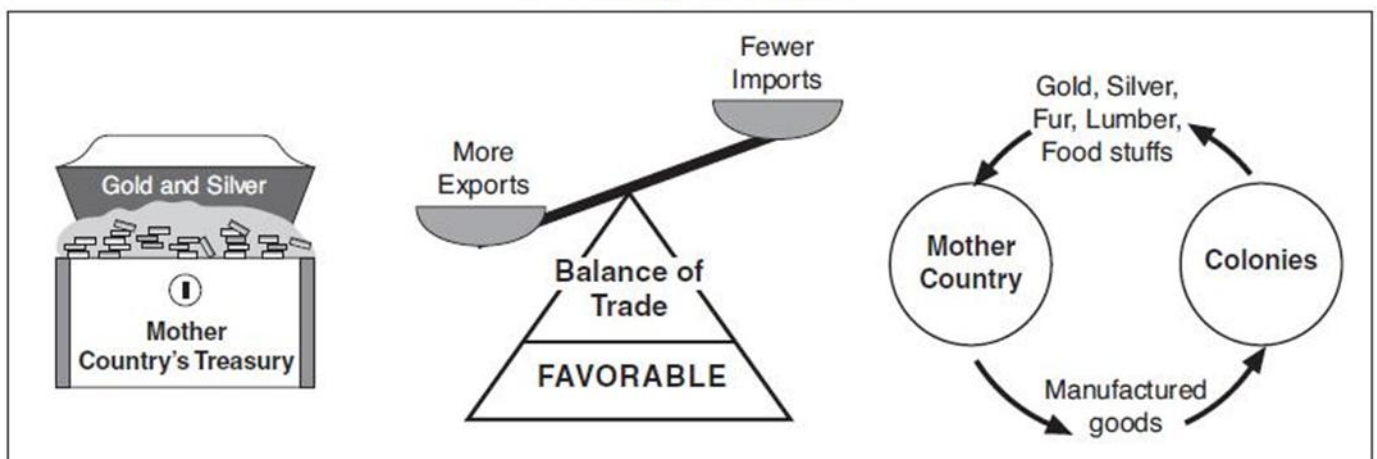
Supply & Demand – economic laws that govern how a capitalistic economy ought to run.

Join stock companies, bankers, merchants invested in overseas trade and became wealthy enough to loan money to European rulers.



New Business Practices	
Partnerships & Joint Stock Company	Used to raise capital for larger projects. Less financial risk to the individual
Banks	Provided money lending services as well as issuing Bills of Exchange.
Bills of Exchange	Worked like modern checking account. Merchant would deposit gold and receive a Bill of Exchange. Could then turn that in for gold at other banks. Easier and Safer than carrying gold along trade routes
Insurance	Paid a small fee to insure goods during travel. If goods were damaged or lost, insurance company pays replacement costs. If arrive safely, insurance company keeps the fee.

A European View



Chapter 9 Review

The astrolabe and improvements in cartography helped Europeans to

- (1) launch the Crusades
- (2) defeat the Mongols
- (3) expel the Moors
- (4) explore the Western Hemisphere

- Invention of the compass and astrolabe
- European dependence on spices from Asia
- Rise of nation-states in Europe

These developments influenced the start of the

- (1) Crusades
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Reformation
- (4) Age of Exploration

What was a result of the efforts of Prince Henry of Portugal, Christopher Columbus, and Ferdinand Magellan?

- (1) The importance of Mediterranean trade routes was established.
- (2) The modern concept of universal human rights was promoted.
- (3) The European view of the physical world was transformed.
- (4) An understanding of the benefits of cultural diversity was encouraged.

The Spanish encomienda system in the Americas resulted in

- (1) the strengthening of indigenous cultures
- (2) political independence for the colonies
- (3) the exploitation of natives
- (4) religious freedom for the majority of peasants

During the first Global Age (A.D. 1450–1770), European countries obtained both a source of raw materials and a reliable market for their finished goods by developing

- (1) the policy of mercantilism
- (2) laissez-faire principles
- (3) trade cooperatives
- (4) forts along the Silk Roads

- Spain mines silver in the Americas.
- The Dutch establish a colony in Southeast Asia.
- The English East India Company controls tea plantations in India.

Which policy is most closely associated with these events?

- (1) pacifism
- (2) mercantilism
- (3) nonalignment
- (4) containment

The expeditions of Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro resulted in the

- (1) destruction of the Aztec and Inca empires
- (2) capture of Brazil by Portugal
- (3) colonization of North America by Portugal
- (4) exploration of the Philippines and East Indies

In Europe, joint stock companies, shareholders, entrepreneurs, and the bourgeoisie contributed to the

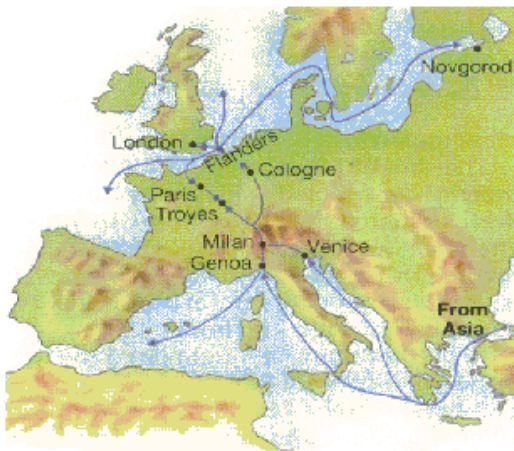
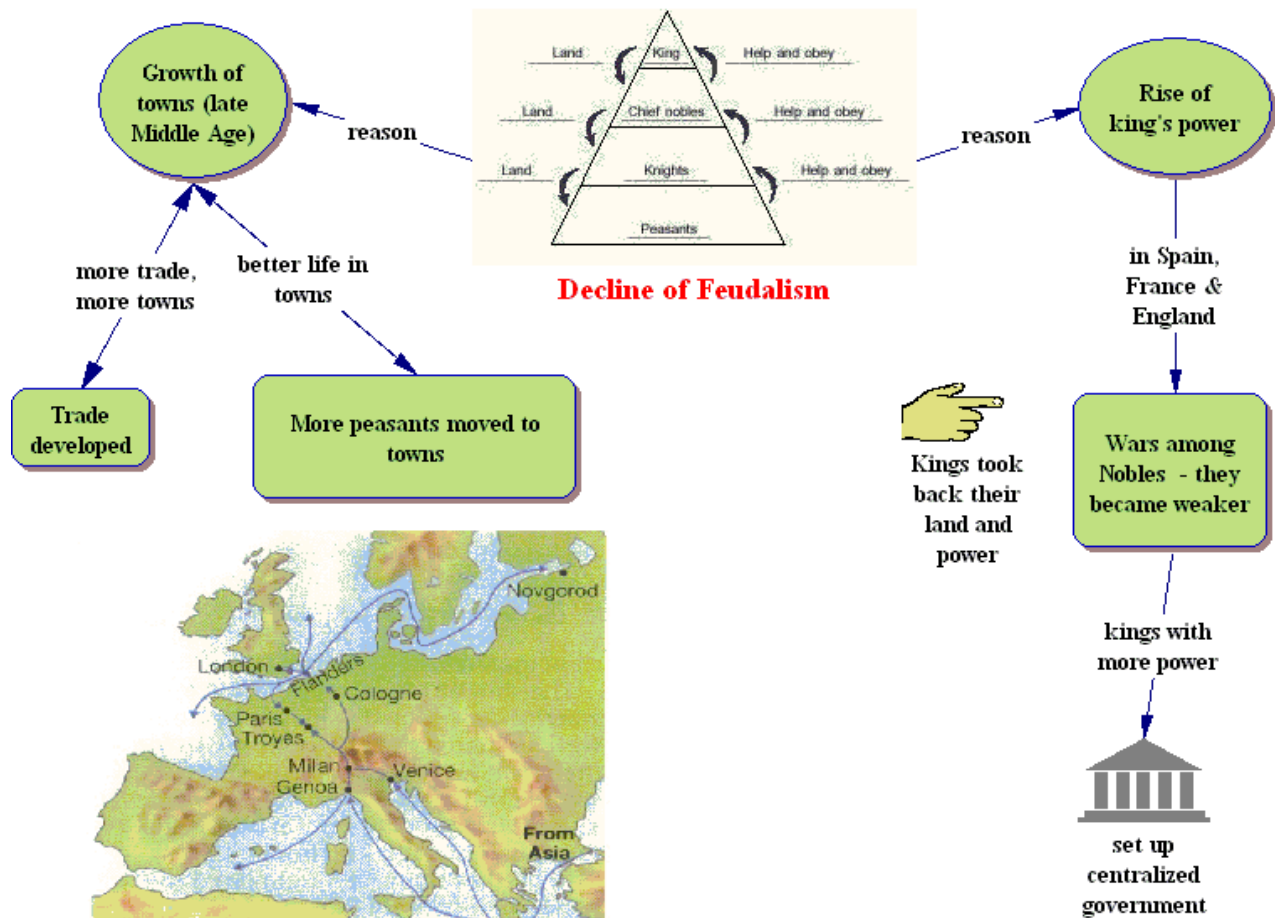
- (1) rise of capitalism
- (2) development of feudalism
- (3) decline of communism
- (4) increase in power of the guilds

Chapter 10 – Formation of Western Europe

The Decline of Feudalism

- Beginning in the late 1200s Europe experienced
 - 1.) Increase in trade
 - 2.) growth and development of towns & **guilds** (see below)
 - 3.) rise of the middle class
 - 4.) greater use of money
- End of the Crusades & development of trade encouraged people to not return to the manor system.
- Job specialization developed in towns and skilled trades developed and led to the **Guild System**

Decline of Feudalism in late Medieval Times

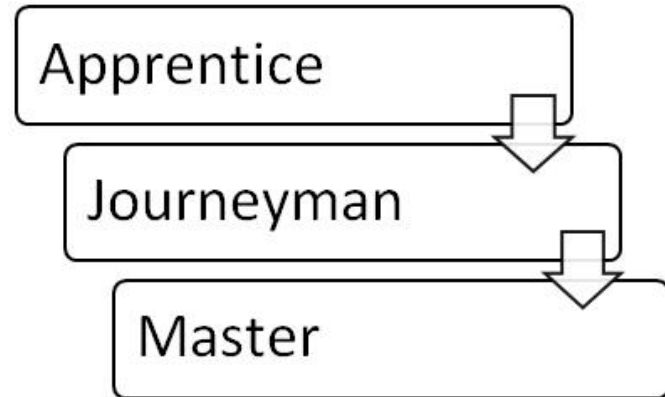


Trade routes (12th century)

TK Chung

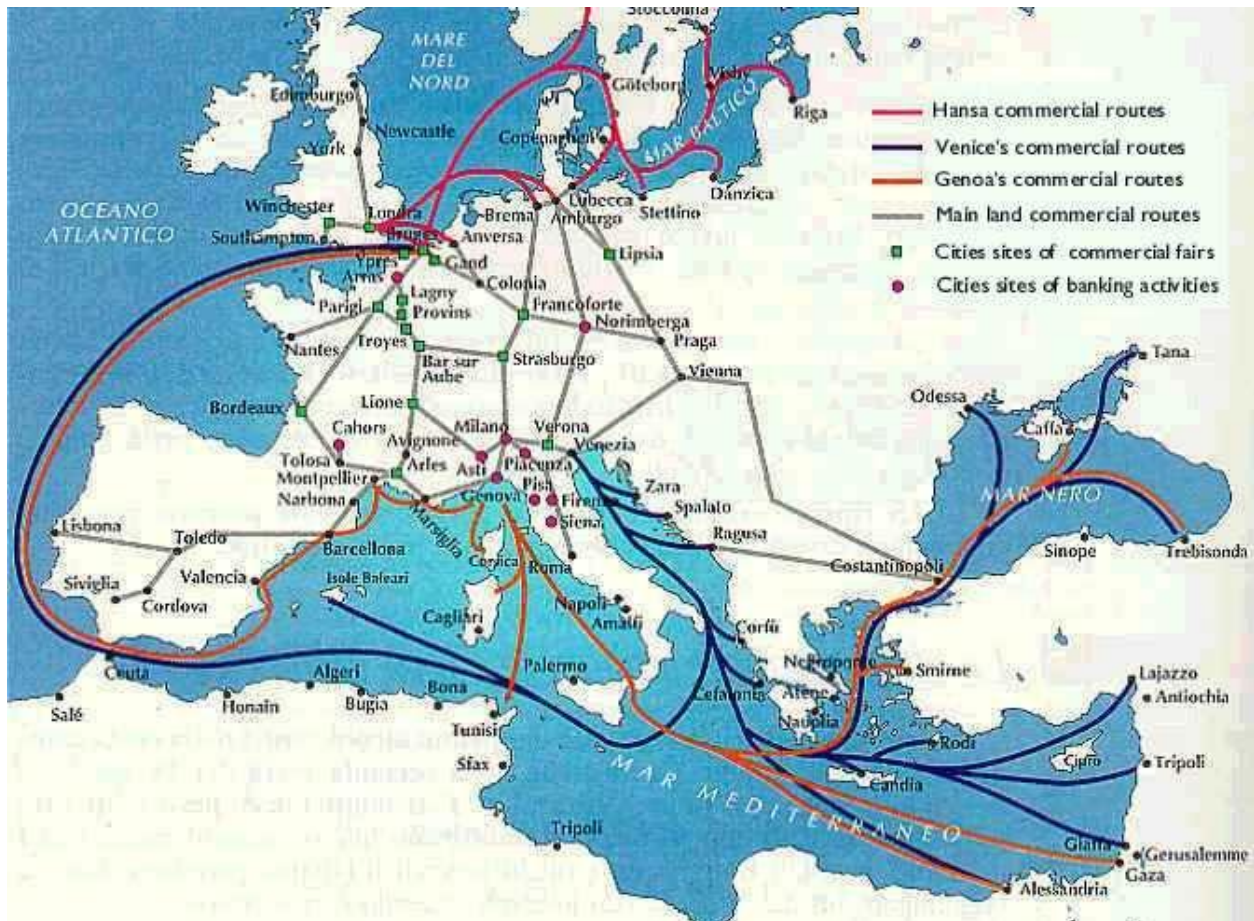
Guild System

- Developed as skilled craftsmanship began to grow in Europe
- Guilds were head by master craftsmen who worked to standardize goods & prices.
- Keep their secrets within their Guild!
- Higher quality products led to a growth in demand and trade network developed!
- **Trade fairs** & large public markets expanded throughout Europe!



The Italian Peninsula

- The peninsula's location in the middle of **the Mediterranean Sea** allowed city-states to grow rich from the developing East-West trade.
- **Genoa, Venice & Florence** were major city-states that developed as a result of their control of trade routes.
- Trade begins to expand throughout Europe and the East one again



English Monarchy Develops

Monarchy – a system of government in which a king or queen, considered royalty is the head of government.

Development of England

- Over 100s of years, waves of various peoples including Danes, Angles, Saxons, Normans, Vikings and others have migrated to British Isles.
- William the Conqueror of Normandy invades England and establishes a dynasty. His descendants would control territory in both England & France
- Over centuries English monarchs tried to **1.) hold/add to their French holdings**
2.) strengthen their power over the nobles/Church.

England
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• William the Conqueror invades England in 1066.• Henry II (1154–1189) introduces use of the jury in English courts.• John (1199–1216) agrees to the Magna Carta in 1215.• Edward I (1272–1307) calls the Model Parliament in 1295.

Hundred Years War (1337 – 1453) – series of conflicts between the Kings of England & France for control of the throne of France.

Result of the Hundred Years War

- advancements in military technology including the introduction of firearms
- development of French **nationalism**
- England loses control of French territory, France reasserts its authority and independence!


Rise of the French Monarchs

Capetian Dynasty 987 – 1792

- Hugh Capet and his successors were able to expand their small kingdom into one of the most powerful in Europe.
- Created a organized government with officials and tax collectors as well as an appeals court system.
- Capetian strengthened the power of the monarchy while reducing the power of the feudal lords.
- **Absolutism** – a system of government in which the rulers hold unlimited power
- **Divine Right Theory** – rulers are God’s deputy on Earth and that royal commands express God’s wishes
- **Hundred Years War** breaks out with the death of a Capetian King and many claiming to be the next heir to the throne!


(See Joan of Arc)

France



- Hugh Capet increases the territory of France.
- Philip II (1180–1223) established bailiffs to preside over courts and collect taxes.
- Louis IX (1226–1270) creates a French appeals court.
- Philip IV (1285–1314) adds Third Estate to the Estates-General.

HISTORY MAKERS



JOAN OF ARC
1412?–1431

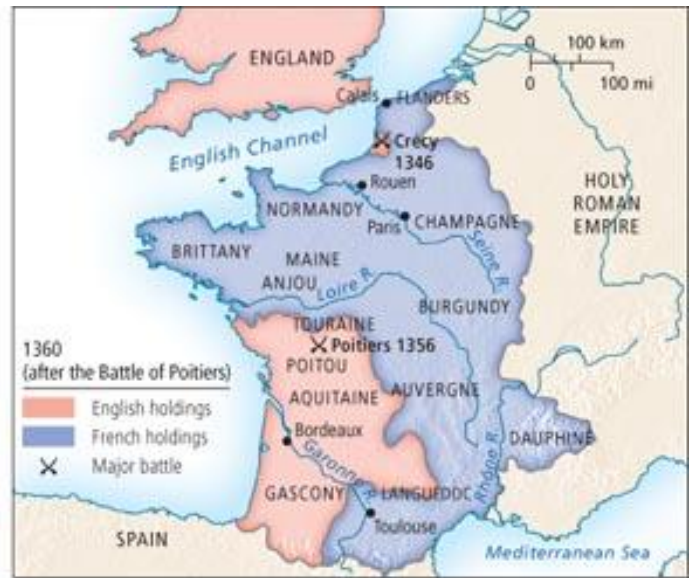
When Joan was just 13 she began to have visions and hear what she believed were voices of the saints urging her to help Charles VII drive the English from France. When helping to lift the English siege of Orléans, she said:

You, men of England, who have no right in the kingdom of France, the King of Heaven sends the order through me, Joan the Maid, to return to your own country.

In 1430, she was turned over to a Church court for trial. Because of her claim to hear voices, Joan was tried for witchcraft and heresy. In truth, her trial was more political than religious. The English were embarrassed that a teenage girl had defeated them.

Impacts of the Hundred Years War

- Physically the countryside was a disaster
- In some areas of the country almost ¾ population died from warfare, disease etc.
- Weakened feudal power and allowed French monarch to gain more authority
- Capetian Dynasty formed a close relationship with the Catholic Church, which allowed them to legitimize their authority.



The Development of England and France

England

- William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, invades England in 1066.
- Henry II (ruled 1154–1189) introduces use of the jury in English courts.
- Under pressure from his nobles, King John agrees to Magna Carta in 1215.
- Edward I calls Model Parliament in 1295.

France

- Hugh Capet establishes Capetian Dynasty in 987, which rules until 1328.
- Philip II (ruled 1180–1223) increases the territory of France.
- Louis IX (ruled 1226–1270) strengthens France's central government.
- Philip IV (ruled 1285–1314) adds Third Estate to Estates-General.

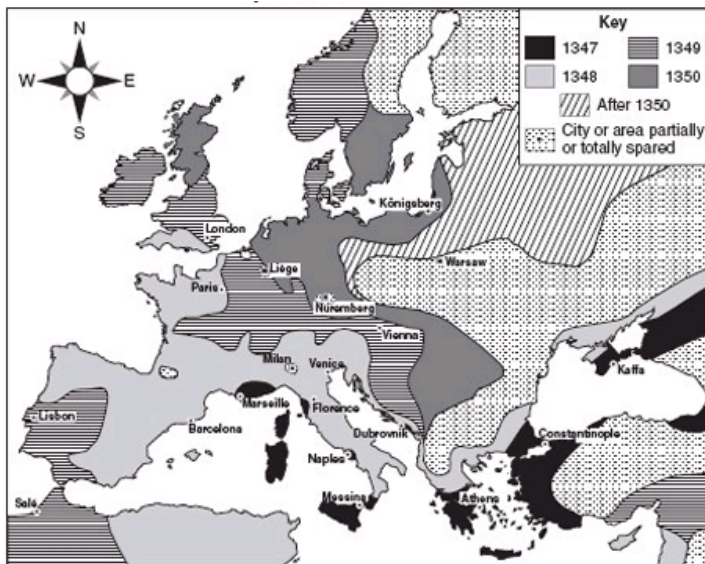
The Bubonic Plague!

- The rebirth of trade and interaction with foreign peoples had a negative impact upon Europe that would slow down its emergence from the Medieval Era.
- In the late 1300s, Bubonic Plague entered into Europe from Asian trading ships.



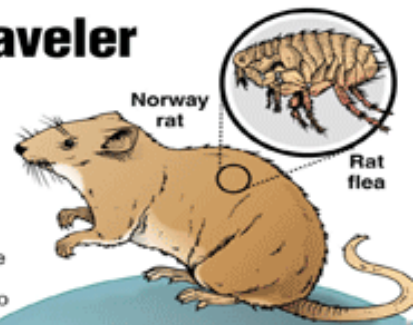
Effects of the Plague

- **1347 – 1351** One third (1/3) of the population died from the epidemic!
- Major labor shortages gave peasants opportunity to leave manor system.
- Prices of goods went up as only a few producers existed now!
- Contact & interaction between Europeans and outside world decreased....again.
- Art, music, and writing has a very grim/gothic tone to it as a result of the constant presence of death



A deadly traveler

During the last 400 years, Norway rats migrated to every continent except Antarctica. Along the way they became killers, as well as dubious pests.



'Black death'

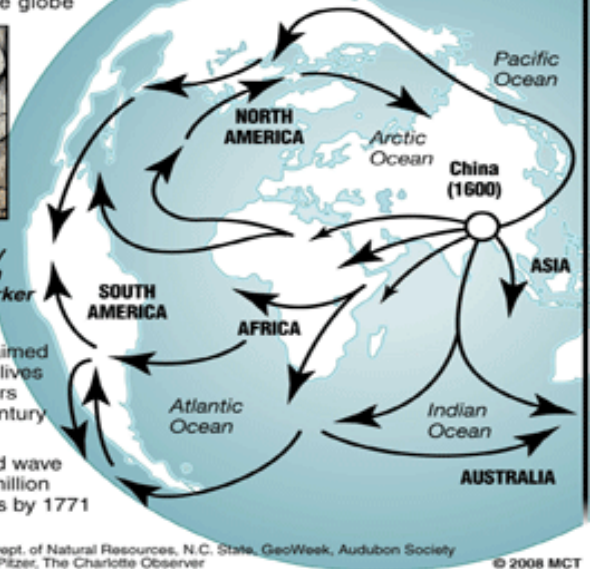
- Plague-infested fleas rode the backs of rat hosts into villages and towns and onto ships, passing the deadly bacteria to humans around the globe



14th-century French grave marker

- Bubonic plague claimed 25 million lives in five years in 14th-century Europe

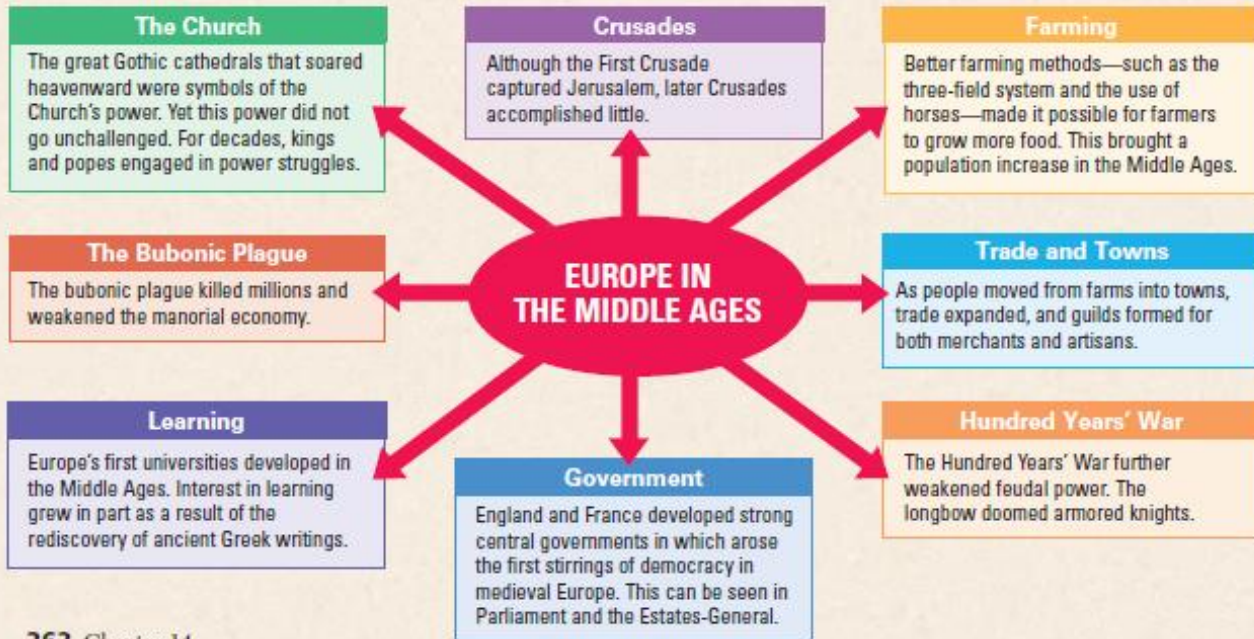
- A second wave killed 50 million Europeans by 1771



Source: S.C. Dept. of Natural Resources, N.C. State, GeoWeek, Audubon Society
Graphic: Wm. Pflizer, The Charlotte Observer

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Visual Summary



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VISUAL SUMMARY

Absolute Monarchs in Europe

Long-Term Causes

- decline of feudalism
- rise of cities and support of middle class
- growth of national kingdoms
- loss of Church authority

Immediate Causes

- religious and territorial conflicts
- buildup of armies
- need for increased taxes
- revolts by peasants or nobles



European Monarchs Claim Divine Right to Rule Absolutely

Immediate Effects

- regulation of religion and society
- larger courts
- huge building projects
- new government bureaucracies appointed by the government
- loss of power by nobility and legislatures

Long-Term Effects

- revolution in France
- western European influence on Russia
- English political reforms that influence U.S. democracy

Chapter 10 Review

Base your answer to question 10 on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

?

LORDS	SERFS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigned farmland Provided protection from bandits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tended the lord's land Maintained the lord's estate

10 What is the best title for this chart?

- Role of the Church
- Feudal Obligations
- Knights' Code of Chivalry
- Rules for Guild Membership

The bubonic plague affected economic development in medieval times by

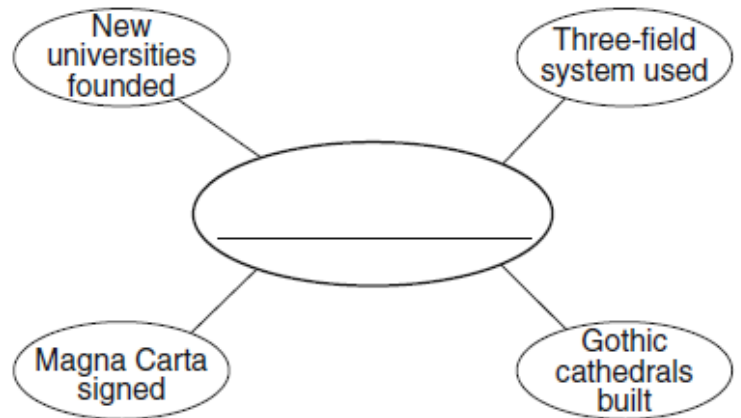
- encouraging the introduction of new types of crops
- causing production to decline and prices to rise
- sparking the ideas of socialism and reform
- destroying the guild system

During the European Middle Ages, guilds were created to

- obtain better working conditions in factories
- standardize goods and prices
- regulate the money supply
- increase competition

Which action is linked to the spread of the Black Death to Europe during the 14th century?

- trade with Asia
- conquest of Japan
- trade across the Sahara
- exploration of the Western Hemisphere



15 Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

- Improvements Under the Tokugawa
- Achievements of Medieval Europe
- Developments in Ancient Ghana
- Changes Resulting From the Counter Reformation

Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?

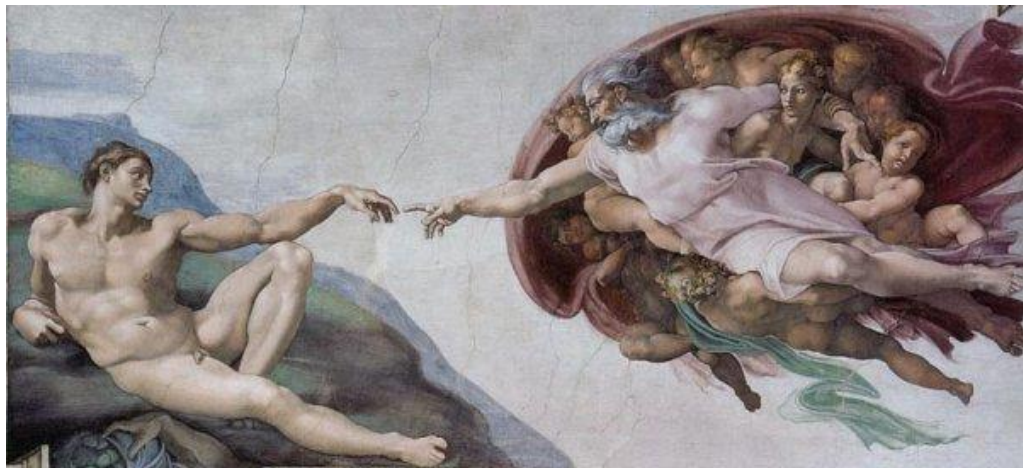
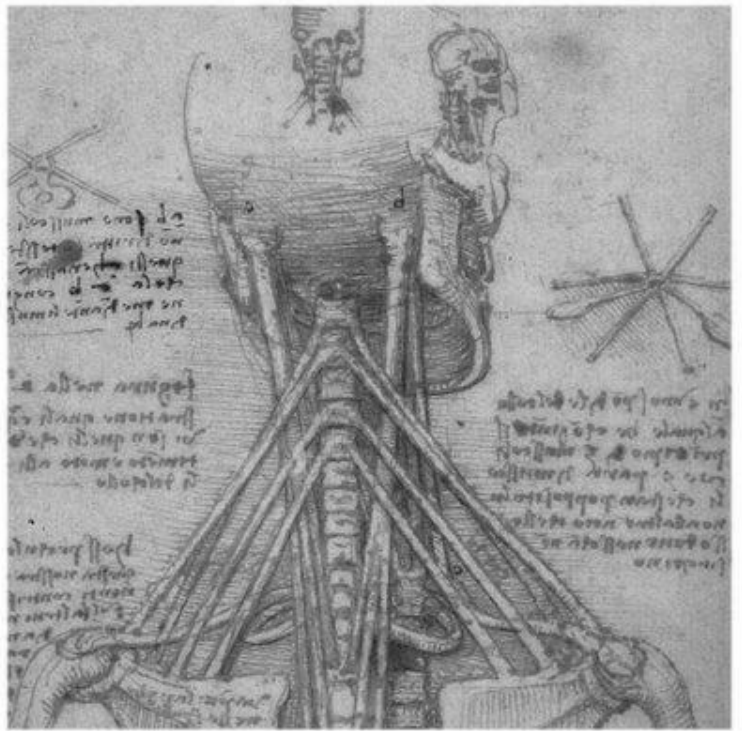
- legislature
- church
- monarchy
- military

Chapter 11 – Question Everything

The Renaissance

- Wealthy nobles, merchants and families acted as patrons to artists, writers and scholars to produce works for them.
- **Renaissance Men** – professional artists who were masters of many disciplines. (art, science, medicine, philosophy, engineering)
- **Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo & Raphael** – are considered some of the greatest artists not only of the Renaissance but of all time.

The Artists Work



The Ideas of the Renaissance

Secularism – looking at the world from a non-religious point of view and separating religious and public life.



Niccolo Machiavelli – Italian writer who advised rulers in his book “**The Prince**” on how to rule successfully



NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI (1469 – 1527)
© UNFINISHED POLIS

**THE ENDS
JUSTIFIES
THE
MEANS**

William Shakespeare – considered one of the greatest English poets and playwrights of all time!

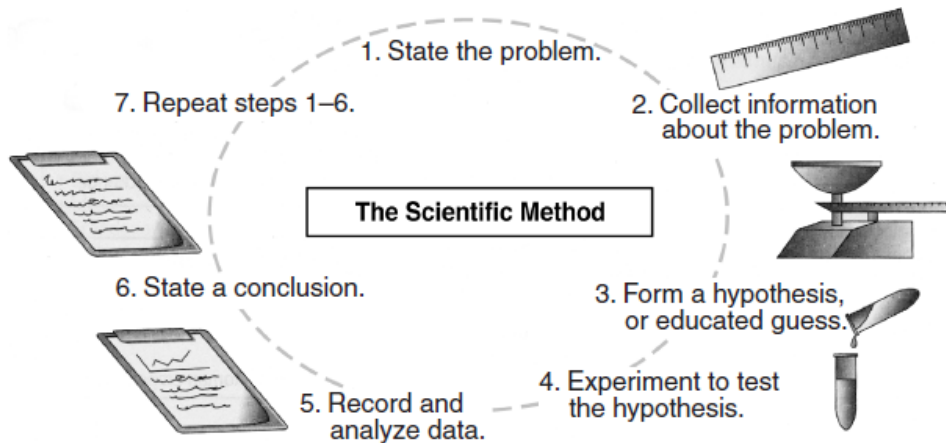
Humanism – focus on the development on the humanities and encouraging the studying and practicing of them. (arts, grammar, rhetoric, history, poetry and moral philosophy)

- It was an attempt to **revive** the cultural legacy and more philosophy of the ancient Greek & Romans.
- Focus on investigating areas of **individual interest** and developing ones potential.



Scientific Revolution

Scientific Method – scholars begin to use observation and experience to explain the world



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

The Scientists & Their Achievements.

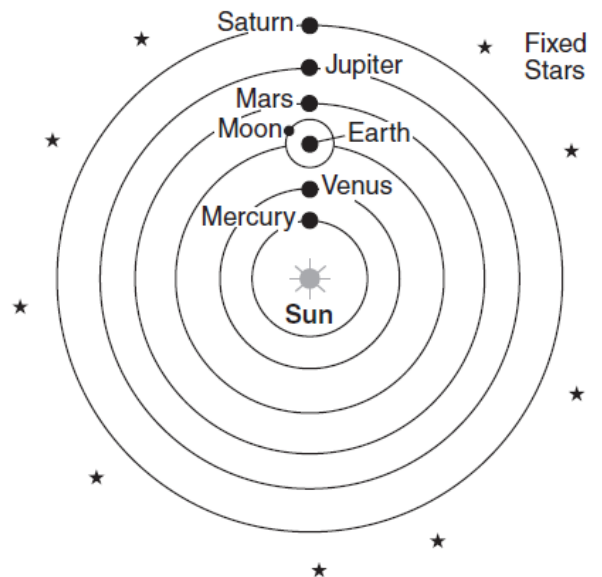
Copernicus – proposed the **heliocentric model** of the universe that contradicted **the Catholic Church!**

Galileo Galilei – used Scientific Method to prove that Copernicus was right!

- developed better telescope
- discovered moons of Saturn
- observed sun spots
- considered father of modern science!
- important
- **punished by the Church!**

Effects of the Scientific Revolution

- Numerous disciplines of Science develops
- People begin to question traditional held ideas involving the physical, natural and spiritual worlds!
- Catholic Church begins to lose political and social control over people's lives.



The Protestant Reformation

The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution's spirit of inquiry led to a questioning of corruption within the powerful Catholic Church



Martin Luther

- German monk who was critical of the Church and its policies
- 1517 – nailed the **95 Theses** to a church door, challenging the Pope's authority
 - **Indulgences**: pardons from sin that could be bought from the Church for the living or deceased
- Luther was **excommunicated** by the Catholic Church and labeled a **heretic**
- Broke from the Church and began the **Protestant Reformation**.
 - attempt to reform the Christian faith and bring it back to what it is supposed to be

Johann Gutenberg's Invention

- Developed a moveable type printing press in 1439.
- Luther used his invention to publish his ideas and encourage others to break free from the Church and follow his example.



The Reformation Spreads Across Europe

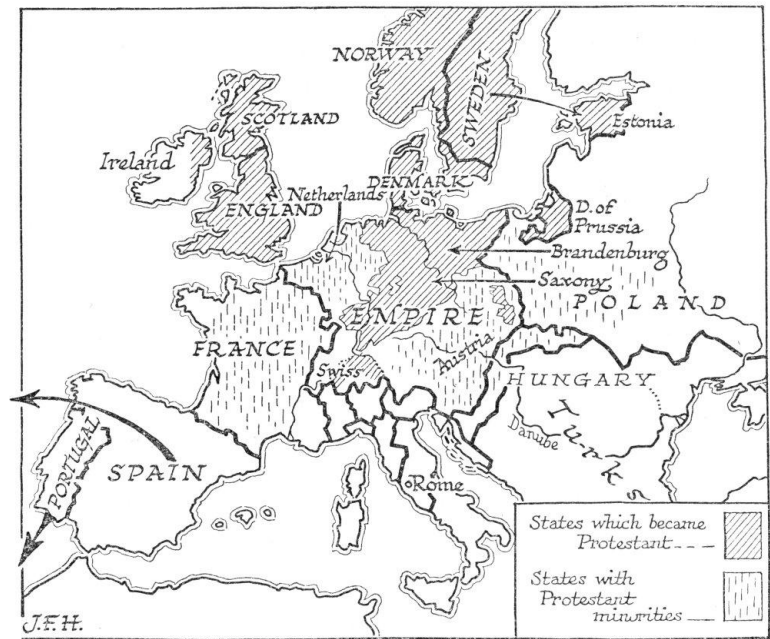
	Catholic	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anabaptist	Anglican
Founder(s)		Martin Luther	Ulrich Zwingli* John Calvin**	No official founder but inspired by Zwingli and Erasmus	Henry VIII
Protest		Challenged sale of indulgences	Reformation concerned more with moral regeneration of the church and the community, than with the individual	Reformation concerned more with moral regeneration of the church and the community, than with the individual	Challenged authority of Catholic church over the nation-state and monarchy. Political protest more than spiritual.
Role of Bible	Pope/clergy interprets the bible	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation Ministers help explain scripture.	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation Ministers help explain scripture.	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation Ministers help explain scripture.	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation. Content of Bible is determined by hierarchy of church. Book of Common Prayer
Church Governance [Role of clergy]	[Medieval] hierarchy of believers: pope, cardinals, bishops, priests Celibate priests Only clergy may administer sacraments and interpret scripture.	Rejected hierarchy of Church but kept bishops Ministers and clergy of all believers Married priests. Ministers oversee sacraments	*Ministers **Most] governed church by ministers and a group of elders, a system called Presbyterianism Married priests Ministers provide moral guidance. Rejected most sacraments except baptism which minister could oversee.	Rejected most forms of church governance in favor of congregational democracy with Ministers chosen by community Married priests Ministers provide moral guidance. Rejected most sacraments except baptism which minister could oversee.	Rejected authority of Pope and substituted the monarch as the Supreme governor of the church but kept hierarchy of bishops, priests and laity. Married priests Only clergy may administer sacraments
Salvation "Justification" (removal from sin)	Living the life according to Christian beliefs and participating in the practices of the church — Faith and good works	Justification by faith — salvation cannot be earned except through faith. Good works are a consequence of justification not a cause.	*Faith: justification is God's endorsement of your morals. Good works are a precondition of justification. **Predestination — salvation is known only to God and is determined at birth. Good works may or may not be evidence of justification.	Faith	Faith although some Anglicans believe faith and good works

Impact of the Reformation

- Power of the Pope & Catholic Church **declines** throughout Europe
- Monarchs **centralize** power and become stronger.
- Religious unity declines throughout Europe

Counter Reformation

- Catholic Church attempted to stop the Reformation through the **Counter-Reformation**
- **Council of Trent** – reformed some of the issues Luther raised.
- The Wars of Religion were fought over which version of Christianity is the “right one”



Visual Summary

European Renaissance and Reformation

Effect in Renaissance	Social Change	Effect in Reformation
• Art celebrates individual and personal expression.	• Growing emphasis on individual	• Individuals interpret Bible for themselves.
• Merchants sponsor artists and pay to beautify city.	• Growing prosperity of merchants	• German merchants resent flow of money to Church in Rome.
• Rulers sponsor artists and philosophers.	• Decline of feudalism and growing power of princes and kings	• Rulers defy pope and become Protestant.
• Political, social, and artistic theories spread.	• Printing press and spread of learning	• Luther's 95 Theses spread; Bible printed in vernacular languages, so more people have access.

Chapter 11 Review

- Focus on individual achievement
- Use of classical Greek and Roman ideas
- Artistic works of Leonardo da Vinci

Which time period is most closely associated with these characteristics?

- (1) Hellenistic Golden Age
- (2) Early Middle Ages
- (3) European Renaissance
- (4) Scientific Revolution

Humanism during the Italian Renaissance was focused on

- (1) the affairs of the church
- (2) self-sufficiency
- (3) the importance of the individual
- (4) political theories

What was a major characteristic of the Renaissance in Europe?

- (1) Secular achievements were emphasized.
- (2) Suffrage was granted to men and women.
- (3) Most literature was written in Arabic.
- (4) Most ancient Greek and Roman ideas were rejected.

Which period in European history is most closely associated with Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, William Shakespeare, and Nicolaus Copernicus?

- (1) Early Middle Ages
- (2) Renaissance
- (3) Age of Absolutism
- (4) Enlightenment

“. . . Therefore those preachers of indulgences are in error, who say that by the pope's indulgences a man is freed from every penalty, and saved; . . .”

— Martin Luther

Which period in European history is most directly related to this statement?

- (1) Age of Exploration
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) Crusades
- (4) Protestant Reformation

Which person is credited with saying “L'état, c'est moi” (I am the state)?

- (1) Louis XIV
- (2) John Locke
- (3) Karl Marx
- (4) Queen Isabella

Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, and Johannes Kepler are all directly associated with the

- (1) Industrial Revolution
- (2) Scientific Revolution
- (3) English Revolution
- (4) Agricultural Revolution

The heliocentric model, the development of inductive reasoning, and the work of Descartes are all associated with which revolution?

- (1) Neolithic
- (2) Agricultural
- (3) Green
- (4) Scientific

Famous People Vocabulary List

1. **Abraham** : The first patriarch in the Bible. Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son, Isaac, and was rewarded for being prepared to do so. He is considered by Jewish people as the father of the Israelites through his son Isaac, and by Muslims as the father of Arab peoples through his son Ishmael.
2. **Akbar the Great** : (1542-1605) Emperor of the Mughal Empire in India. He is considered to be their greatest ruler. He is responsible for the expansion of his empire, the stability his administration gave to it, and the increasing of trade and cultural diffusion.
3. **Alexander the Great** : (356 BCE-323 BCE) He conquered most of the ancient world from Asia Minor to Egypt and India, which began the Hellenistic culture which was a blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian influences.
4. **al-Sadat, Anwar** : (1918-1981) President of Egypt between 1970 and 1981. He was assassinated by Islamic fundamentalists for making peace with Israel.
5. **Arafat , Yasir** : (1929-) President of the Palestine National Authority and Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Considered by many to be a terrorist, he has in recent years been accepted as the legitimate authority to speak for the Palestinians. His goal is to create a homeland for the displaced Palestinians.
6. **Archimedes** : (287-212 BCE) Greek mathematician and inventor. He wrote works on plane and solid geometry, arithmetic, and mechanics. He is best known for the lever and pulley.
7. **Asoka** : (?-232 BCE) King of the Maurya dynasty. He ruled nearly the entire subcontinent of India. He also was instrumental in the spread of Buddhism after his conversion.
8. **Ataturk, Mustafa Kemal** : (1881-1938) Nationalist leader of Turkey who is responsible for modernizing and westernizing his country after World War I. This enabled Turkey to resist imperialist attempts at takeover by various European powers.
9. **Augustus** : (63 BCE – 14 CE) First emperor of Rome (27 BCE – 14 CE) He restored order and prosperity to the Empire after nearly a century of turmoil. Grandnephew to Julius Caesar.
10. **Ayatollah Khomeini** : (1900?-1989) Islamic religious leader who led a fundamentalist revolution in Iran in 1979. Ruled until 1989.
11. **Baron de Montesquieu** : (1689-1755) Enlightenment thinker from France who wrote a book called, *The Spirit of the Laws* in 1748. He states that government should divide itself according to its powers, creating a Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branch. Montesquieu explained that under this system each branch would Check and Balance the others, which would help protect the people's liberty.

12. **Batista, Fulgencio** : (1901-1973) Cuban president from 1940 to 1944 and 1952 to 1959, he overthrew the legitimate government and ruled as a dictator until he was forced from office by Fidel Castro.
13. **Bolívar, Simón** : (1783-1830) Latin American revolutionary responsible for the ousting of Spain from much of South America during the 19th century. He is considered to be the most important figure in the fight for Latin American independence.
14. **Bonaparte, Napoleon** : (1769-1821) Emperor of the French. Responsible for many French Revolution reforms as well as conquering most of Europe. He was defeated at Waterloo, and died several years later on the island of Saint Helena.
15. **Brezhnev, Leonid** : (1906-1982) Leader of the Soviet Union from 1964 to 1982. During his control of the Soviet Union, relations with the West, as well as the Soviet economy, experienced a long period of stagnation.
16. **Buddha** : Hindu for “enlightened one.” See also Siddhartha Gautama.
17. **Caesar, Julius** : (100-44 BCE), Roman general and statesman. He is responsible for setting up the imperial system in Rome which placed his grandnephew, Augustus, on the throne.
18. **Calvin, John** : (1509-1564) Theologian and church reformer who developed a form of Protestantism during the Reformation. His church is known for the idea of predestination, which states certain people are predestined for heaven.
19. **Castro, Fidel** : (1926?-) Leader of the Cuban Revolution and communist dictator of Cuba. He is responsible for making Cuba a socialist country which has often been at odds with the United States. Notably, the bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
20. **Catherine the Great** : An enlightened despot who ruled over Russia. She is responsible for many positive changes in Russia, as well as securing the country a warm water port.
21. **Cavour, Camillo** : (1810-61) Prime Minister of Sardinia, a large Italian State. He formed alliances with other foreign powers to help end Austria's and Spain's control. Instrumental in the unification of Italy.
22. **Chamberlain, Neville** : (1869-1940) Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1937 to 1940. He is responsible for the policy of appeasement with Adolf Hitler’s Nazi Germany.
23. **Christ, Jesus** : (8-4 BCE- 29? CE) Founder of Christianity. Considered by Christians to be the son of God and the Messiah. He is the central figure in the Christian Religion.
24. **Churchill, Sir Winston** : (1874-1965) British politician and Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940 to 1945, and 1951 to 1955. He is regarded as the finest British leader of the 20th century and was instrumental in leading Britain to victory during World War II.

25. **Columbus, Christopher** : (1451-1506) Italian explorer working for Spain who, in 1492, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and discovered the Americas for Spain.
26. **Confucius** : (551-479 BCE?) Chinese philosopher and writer of The Analects, a collection of moral and social teachings, including the concept of the Five Relationships. Also known as Kong Fu Zi.
27. **Constantine** : (274 CE – 337 CE) Roman Emperor between 306 CE and 337 CE. He issued the Edict of Milan which outlawed the persecution of Christians. He also founded the city of Constantinople, the future capital of the Byzantine Empire.
28. **Copernicus, Nicolaus** : (1473-1543) Polish astronomer who wrote *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres*. Theorized that the Earth orbited the Sun (heliocentric system) and laid the foundations of modern astronomy.
29. **Cortez, Hernan** : (1485-1547) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Aztec Empire and the claiming of much of Central America for the Spanish.
30. **Cromwell, Oliver** : (1599-1658) Leader of the English Revolution that deposed the Stuart monarchs in favor of a short lived Republic. Cromwell acted as Lord Protector until the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660.
31. **Czar Nicholas II** : (1868-1918) Czar of Russia (1894-1917). He was overthrown during the Russian Revolution of 1917. Later, he and his family were killed by the revolution's leadership.
32. **Da Gama, Vasco** : (1469?-1524) Portuguese explorer who, in 1498, established an all water route to India
33. **Da Vinci, Leonardo** : (1452-1519) An Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, and inventor. Famous works include paintings Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Also left a variety of sketches showing flying machines and underwater boats centuries before the invention of planes and submarines.
34. **Dalai Lama** : The spiritual leader of the Tibetan sect of Buddhism, and is considered to be the reincarnation of the bodhisattva, or "buddha-to-be."
35. **Dante** : (1265-1321) Italian poet and Renaissance writer. His greatest work is The Divine Comedy.
36. **de San Martín, José** : (1778-1850) Latin American revolutionary. He is one of the main leaders of the Latin American independence movement.
37. **Deng Xiaoping** : (1904-1997) Chinese Communist leader. Ruled from 1978 until 1997. Tried to institute reform inside of Communist China.

38. **Descartes, Rene** : (1596-1650) French philosopher that said that human reason was capable of discovering and explaining the laws of nature and man. The idea of human reason being superior to tradition led to the beginning of the Enlightenment, a time of political awakening that became revolution.
39. **Diocletian** : (245-313) Emperor of Rome who was responsible for dividing Rome into different provinces and districts. Eventually, the eastern portions of the Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire.
40. **Elizabeth I** : (1533-1603) Queen of England and Ireland between 1558 and 1603. She was an absolute monarch and is considered to be one of the most successful rulers of all time.
41. **Engels, Friedrich** : (1820-1895) German socialist and co-author of The Communist Manifesto.
42. **Ferdinand and Isabella** : During the late 15th century, they became King and Queen of a united Spain after centuries of Islamic domination. Together, they made Spain a strong Christian nation and also provided funding to overseas exploration, notably Christopher Columbus.
43. **Ferdinand, Franz** : (1863-1914) Archduke of Austria, nephew to the Emperor. He was assassinated in Bosnia in 1914. This resulted in the start of World War I.
44. **Frederick the Great** : (1712-1786), King of Prussia from 1740 to 1786. Enlightened despot who enlarged Prussia by gaining land from Austria when Maria Theresa became Empress.
45. **Galilei, Galileo** : (1564-1642) Italian astronomer. One of the founders of Europe's scientific revolution, one of his main contributions is the application of the telescope to astronomy. He was able to prove Copernicus' heliocentric model correct.
46. **Gandhi, Mohandas** : (1869-1948) Nationalist leader in India, who called for a non violent revolution to gain his country's freedom from the British Empire.
47. **Garibaldi, Guiseppe** : (1807-1882?) Military leader whose Red Shirt army liberated most of southern Italy, before conquering the northern section. He was instrumental in the unification of Italy.
48. **Gautama, Siddhartha** : (563?-483?BCE), Indian philosopher and the founder of Buddhism. He deduced that desire was the root cause of all suffering. Also known as the Buddha.
49. **Genghis Khan** : (1167?-1227) One of the Mongol's greatest leaders and founder of the Mongol Empire.

50. **Gorbachev, Mikhail** : (1931-), leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His policies of Perestroika and Glasnost, which aimed at revitalizing the Soviet Union contributed to the downfall of communism.
51. **Guevara, Che** : (1928-1967) Latin American guerilla leader. In the mid 20th century Guevara was instrumental in helping Fidel Castro lead the Cuban Revolution. He was later killed in Bolivia while trying to lead a revolution there.
52. **Gutenberg, Johannes** : (1400?-1468) German printer and European pioneer in the use of movable type.
53. **Henry VIII** : (1491-1547) King of England who transformed his country into a Protestant nation during the Reformation.
54. **Hirohito** : (1901-1989) Emperor of Japan from 1926 until 1989. He is the last Japanese emperor to be considered divine. Led Japan through World War II.
55. **Hitler, Adolf** : (1889-1945) Austrian-born leader of Germany. He co-founded the Nazi Party in Germany, and gained control of the country as chancellor in 1933. Hitler started World War II with the invasion of Poland. He was responsible for the Holocaust.
56. **Ho Chi Minh** : (1890-1969) Vietnamese leader who is responsible for ousting first the French, then the United States from his country. Supported by both communist China and the Soviet Union, he guided Vietnam through decades long warfare to emerge as a communist nation.
57. **Hobbes, Thomas** : (1588-1679) English philosopher and political theorist. Wrote *Leviathan*, where he favored an absolute government as the only means of balancing human interests and desires with their rights of life and property.
58. **Hussein, Saddam** : (1937-) President of Iraq since 1979. He has led his control into two devastating wars, one against Iran in 1980 to 1988, and the Persian Gulf War in 1990 – 1991 which started as a result of his invading Kuwait.
59. **Jiang Jieshi** : (1887-1975) Leader of the Guomindang, or Nationalist Party in China. Fought to keep China from becoming communist, and to resist the Japanese during World War II. He lost control of China in 1949, and fled to Taiwan where he setup a rival government. Also known as Chang Kai Shek.
60. **Kaiser Wilhelm** : (1859-1941) King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany whose political policies led his country into World War I. He was forced from power when Germany lost the war.
61. **Kenyatta, Jomo** : (1894?-1978) Independence leader who help lead Kenya out of European imperialism after World War II.

62. **Khrushchev, Nikita** : (1894-1971) Leader of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964. Khrushchev was critical of Stalin's policies and attempted to reverse some of them. He is responsible for placing nuclear missiles in Cuba which resulted in the Cuban Missile Crisis.
63. **King Leopold** : (1835-1909) King of Belgium who began imperialistic trade inside of Africa which resulted in the Scramble for Africa.
64. **Kipling, Rudyard** : (1865-1936) British writer and poet. His poem *The White Man's Burden* became a popular justification for European imperialism.
65. **Kublai Khan** : (1215-1294) Grandson of Genghis Khan and founder of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty in China.
66. **Lao Tze** : (570-490 BCE?) Chinese philosopher credited with originating Taoism/Daoism. His teachings were collected and published as the *Tao-te Ching*.
67. **Lenin, Vladimir** : (1870-1924) Russian revolutionary leader and political theorist. He was the first leader of the new communist government of Soviet Russia. Later, he was also the first leader of the Soviet Union, which was composed of most of the republics of the former Russian Empire.
68. **Locke, John** : (1632-1704) English philosopher and political theorist. He wrote *Two Treaties on Government* which explained that all men have Natural Rights, which are Life, Liberty, and Property, and that the purpose of government was to protect these rights.
69. **Louis XIV** : (1638-1715) Known as the Sun King, he was an absolute monarch that completely controlled France. One of his greatest accomplishments was the building of the palace at Versailles.
70. **Louis XVI** : (1754-1793) King of France between 1774 and 1792. He was overthrown during the French Revolution and later beheaded.
71. **L'Ouverture, Toussaint** : (1743?-1803) Revolutionary leader who is responsible for ousting France from Haiti during the Latin American Revolutions in the early 19th century.
72. **Loyola, Ignatius** : (1491-1556) Founded the Society of Jesus, the Order of the Jesuits. He worked to combat the Protestant Reformation by providing strong Catholic leadership to monarchs across Europe.
73. **Luther, Martin** : (1483-1546) Theologian and religious reformer who started the Reformation with his *95 Theses* which protested church corruption, namely the sale of indulgences.

74. **Machiavelli, Niccolo** : (1469-1527) Italian historian, statesman, and political philosopher of the Renaissance. His greatest work is *The Prince*. This book was used to defend policies of despotism and tyranny. Machiavelli wrote that “*the ends justifies the means.*”
75. **Magellan, Ferdinand** : (1480?-1521) Spanish explorer who was the first to circumnavigate the globe.
76. **Mandela, Nelson** : (1918 -) A black South African leader who protested the policy of Apartheid and spent over thirty years in prison before becoming the first black president of South Africa.
77. **Mansa Musa** : Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East.
78. **Mao Zedong** : (1893-1976) Leader of the Communist Party in China that overthrew Jiang Jieshi and the Nationalists. Established China as the People’s Republic of China and ruled from 1949 until 1976.
79. **Marco Polo** : (1254-1324) Italian explorer and author. He made numerous trips to China and returned to Europe to write of his journeys. He is responsible for much of the knowledge exchanged between Europe and China during this time period.
80. **Marx, Karl** : (1818-1883), German political philosopher and writer. Coauthor with Friedrich Engels of *The Communist Manifesto* which described the new philosophy of scientific socialism, which is the basis for modern communism.
81. **Maurya, Chandragupta** : (?-286 BCE) First king of the Maurya dynasty in India.
82. **Meiji** : (1852-1912) Emperor of Japan from 1867 to 1912. He was responsible for the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the rapid modernization and industrialization of Japan.
83. **Michelangelo** : (1475-1564) An Italian sculptor, painter, poet, engineer, and architect. Famous works include the mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, and the sculpture of the biblical character David.
84. **Milosevic, Slobodan** : (1941-) Former Yugoslavian President. During the 1990s, he used his army to commit genocide against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, who were asking for self rule. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) finally put a stop to this violence, and Milosevic has since been arrested and awaits trial for war crimes.
85. **Mohammed** : Prophet of Allah; founder of Islam.
86. **Mussolini, Benito** : (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.

87. **Nehru, Jawaharlal** : (1889-1964) Indian nationalist leader and the first prime minister of independent India from 1947 to 1964. Along with Mohandas Gandhi, he was instrumental in freeing India from Britain's control.
88. **Nkrumah, Kwame** : (1909-1972) Independence leader who help lead Ghana out of European imperialism after World War II.
89. **Osama bin Laden** : (1957-) Saudi Arabian multimillionaire and leader of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda. He is responsible for numerous terrorist attacks on the United States including the destruction of the World Trade Center.
90. **Pahlavi, Muhammad Reza** : (1919-1980), Dictator ruler of Iran from 1941 to 1979. He was supported by the United States throughout most of the Cold War due to his anti communist stance. Overthrown during the Iranian Revolution in 1979.
91. **Perry, Matthew** : (1794-1858) Commodore. United States Navy officer who is responsible for opening Japan to trade and imperialism.
92. **Philip II** : (1527-1598) King of Spain from 1556 to 1598. Absolute monarch who helped lead the Counter Reformation by persecuting Protestants in his holdings. Also sent the Spanish Armada against England.
93. **Pizarro, Francisco** : (1476?-1541) Spanish conquistador who was responsible for the conquest of the Incan Empire.
94. **Pol Pot** : (1925-1998) Leader of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Pol Pot is responsible for the deaths of almost 2 million of his own people due to starvation, execution, and beatings.
95. **Pope Urban II** : (1040?-1099) The head of the Roman Catholic Church who issued the proclamation the began the First Crusade.
96. **Rousseau, Jean Jacques** : (1712-1778) French writer and Enlightenment philosopher who wrote a book called, *The Social Contract*,. Rousseau believed that government should be run according to the will of the majority, which he called the General Will. He claimed that the General Will would always act in the best interest of the people.
97. **Shakespeare, William** : (1564-1616) English poet and playwright. He wrote 37 plays between 1590 and 1613. His plays reflect the ideas of individualism and the unconquerable human spirit, and most of them are still performed today.
98. **Smith, Adam** : (1723-1790) British philosopher, writer, and economist. His book, *The Wealth of Nations*, describes his theory on free trade, otherwise known as laissez-faire economics.

99. **Stalin, Josef** : (1879-1953) The General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1922 until 1953. Known for his brutality in dealing with opponents and his failed policies of collectivism that caused widespread famine across the Soviet Union.
100. **Sun Yixian** : (1866-1925) Chinese nationalist leader who fought to end foreign domination. He formed the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty and established a republican form of government in its place. Also known as Sun Yat-sen.
101. **Voltaire** : (1694-1778) French philosopher. He believed that freedom of speech was the best weapon against bad government. He also spoke out against the corruption of the French government, and the intolerance of the Catholic Church.
102. **von Bismarck, Otto** : (1815-1898) Appointed Prussian chancellor in 1862. he began a program of war to unify all the German states under the control of Prussia. His policy as Blood and Iron. He was the most powerful statesman in Europe as chancellor of the new German Empire from 1871 to 1890.
103. **Wilson, Woodrow** : (1856-1924) President of the United States during World War I.. He also proposed the League of Nations to avoid future conflicts through diplomacy in his 14 Points Speech.
104. **Yeltsin, Boris** : (1931-) President of Russia. He was elected before the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. He served until 1999. Yeltsin was instrumental in keeping a cout d'etat from occurring which would have returned hard line communists to power in Russia.
105. **Zheng He** : (1371-1433?) Chinese naval explorer who sailed along most of the coast of Asia, Japan, and half way down the east coast of Africa before his death.