

Unit I: Ancient World Civilizations & Religions

Neolithic Revolution

- Paleolithic = Old Stone Age
 - early people were nomadic hunter-gatherers
- Neolithic = New Stone Age
- Revolution = a relatively quick and radical change in government or society
 - The Neolithic Revolution was the time when early humans first started to settle down and use farming (agriculture) to survive
 - This change allowed civilizations to develop

River Civilizations

- ① Tigris & Euphrates: Mesopotamia/Sumer/Babylon
- ② Nile River: Egypt
- ③ Indus & Ganges: Harappan Civilization (Ancient India)
- ④ Huang He (Yellow River): China

Development of Government and Towns

- Five features of a civilization: cities, written language, specialization of jobs, central government, religion/belief system
- Kings, warrior chiefs, and religious officials were heads of government and had the most power
- Patriarchy: males were the heads of society

Polytheistic Religions and Belief Systems

- ♦ Animism: nature worship, the belief that all living and non-living things have a spirit
- ♦ Hinduism: traditional religion of India
 - karma,
 - dharma,
 - reincarnation
- ♦ Shinto – traditional religion of Japan

- ♦ **Buddhism** – stresses unification with a universal spirit; shares many beliefs with Hinduism
- ♦ **Daoism (Taoism)** – belief in two opposing forces (yin & yang) present in all
- ♦ **Confucianism** – founded by Confucius, emphasized that every individual has a place in society (Five Basic Relationships)

Monotheistic Religions

- ♦ **Judaism** – Moses, Ten Commandments. The Hebrews were kept as slaves by the Egyptians
- ♦ **Christianity** – belief in Jesus, the Holy Trinity. A kind and gentle God offers salvation to all who believe
- ♦ **Islam** – God is called Allah, Five Pillars of Faith (prayer, fasting, alms, pilgrimage to Mecca, belief in Mohammed)

Contributions to Later Societies

- ♦ Writing systems: cuneiform (Mesopotamia), hieroglyphics (Egypt), Chinese
- ♦ Law Code: Code of Hammurabi (Mesopotamia)

Greece

- ♦ Government: Democracy (rule by the citizens) was first used in Classical Greece
- ♦ Architecture: Greek style columns
- ♦ Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

Rome

- ♦ Language: Latin is the basis of many major languages
- ♦ Laws: Twelve Tables
- The Roman Empire stretched from England to Asia

Cultural Diffusion

- Alexander the Great: conquered vast amounts of land, spread the Hellenistic (Greek) culture wherever he went

- Silk Road: ran from China all the way to the Roman Empire

Rise & Fall of Empires

- With the exception of China, none of these cultures exist today. All empires eventually fell.
- Reasons for decline include weak governments and rulers, invasions by foreigners, and large debt.
- When the Roman Empire fell, a period of chaos swept through Europe known as the Dark Ages

Unit II: Expanding Zones of Exchange

Byzantine Empire

- When the Roman Empire fell, the Byzantine Empire stood strong in the East
- It's capital city was Constantinople, now called Istanbul (in Turkey)

Contributions:

- ✦ Created the Eastern Orthodox branch of Christianity
- ✦ Developed the Cyrillic alphabet and passed it to Russia
- ✦ Preserved Roman law through Justinian's Code

Early Russia

- Russia's geography had a great impact on its history:
 - Tundra: polar flatlands, frozen all year
 - Tiaga: sub-arctic climate, dense forest
 - Steppe: flat, dry grasslands
 - Coastline: Early Russia was driven to find a warm water port – a port where the water did not freeze over
- the people were subject to harsh rule by the czar (king)

Golden Age of Islam

- ★ Islam's Golden Age lasted from 850-950 A.D., under the Abbasid dynasty
- ★ The Islamic empire included all of the Middle East, Northern Africa, western Asia, and Spain

Contributions:

- preservation of Greek and Roman learning
- illuminated manuscripts, calligraphy, arabesque
- the use of zero, astronomy

Feudalism in Medieval Europe

- **Feudalism:** an economic, political, and social system based on land and protection in exchange for service.
- Feudalism came about because there was no central government, and the people had no one to protect them.
- Lords granted land, called a **fief**, to a **vassal** in exchange for loyalty and services
- **Vassals** (lower lords) gave the peasants protection in exchange for working the land
- **Serfs** were lower than peasants, they were bound to the land on which they were born
- **Knights** were soldiers bound to the honor code of chivalry

Roman Catholic Church

- † Was the most powerful unifying force in Europe during the Middle Ages
- † Charged a special tax on the people called the **tithe**
- † Had many secular (non-religious) powers
- † **Excommunicate:** banish from the church

Crusades

- ✕ Wars fought between Christians and Muslims over Israel
- ✕ the first crusade began in 1096; they lasted almost 200 years!
- ✕ Israel is considered holy to Christians, Jews, and Muslims

Effects:

- cultural diffusion – interaction between Christians and Muslims led to a demand for eastern goods
- decline of feudalism – lords died in battle; peasants and serfs deserted the manors

Unit III: Global Interactions (1200 – 1500)

Early Japan

- Japan is an archipelago or chain of islands
- Japan has had problems with earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions
- Early Japan was ruled by Feudalism
- Japanese feudalism was similar to European feudalism, but put peasant farmers above wealthy merchants in the social class
- Lords were called Daimyo
- Knights were Samurai
- The Tokugawa Shogun (Japanese emperor) were strict rulers who isolated Japan from outside influence

Mongols

- The Mongols were a fierce nomadic people of Central Asia
- They united under one ruler – Genghis Khan, and he created the largest empire in all of human history
- The empire stretched from the Black Sea to the Pacific ocean and included China, India, Russia (Golden Horde), and southern Asia
- The Mongols demanded tribute (payment for protection and to show loyalty) from their conquered lands

Commercial Revolution in Europe

- At the end of the Middle Ages, and increase in trade and towns took place in Europe called the Commercial Revolution

- **Guild:** an association of craft workers or merchants. Like a union of today, protected workers, took on apprentices, etc.
- **Capitalism:** an economic system where the means of production and distribution are privately owned
- **Joint Stock Companies:** organizations that sold stock (pieces of the company) to individuals who then shared in the profit

Bubonic Plague/Black Death

- Disease carried by rats and the fleas who fed on them
- spread through trade routes and killed 1/3 of Europe's population from 1348 – 1353.

Renaissance

- the Golden Age or “rebirth” of Europe, a revival of interest in the arts and culture
- began in Italy – wealthy traders had free time & extra money
- **Humanism:** cultural movement which emphasized secular concerns and the power of individuals.
- the power of the church decreased, and new social, political, and artistic achievements were made
 - DaVinci, Michaelangelo, & Raphael were artists
 - Machiavelli wrote about political science
 - Cervantes & Shakespeare were authors

Printing Press

- Johann Guttenberg invented printing from movable type in Europe in 1450's
- helped promote literacy and spread Renaissance ideas

Protestant Reformation

- Martin Luther nailed his 95 Theses, complaints against the Catholic church, to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany
- **Indulgence:** the selling of forgiveness by the church

- Simony: the buying or selling of church positions
- Luther sparked a revolution which resulted in the formation of brand new branches of Christianity such as Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican (all under category of Protestant).

Counter-Reformation

- also called the Catholic Reformation, the Catholic Church tried to fix some of the problems noted by the Protestant Reformation
- the Council of Trent forbade the selling of indulgences and helped reform the Catholic church

Rise of Nations

- In the 16th and 17th centuries, feudalism had died and powerful kings with central governments replaced feudal lords.
- Hundred Years War: fought between France and England over the control of French lands.
- Joan of Arc helped inspire the French to win back their territory

African Civilizations

- African civilizations, such as Kush, Axum, Ghana, Songhai, and Mali, grew rich on trade of gold, salt, and ivory
- Many African kingdoms eventually converted to Islam

Unit IV: The First Global Age (1450 – 1770)

Mesoamerican Civilizations

- Highly complex civilizations existed in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans
- Aztecs: Central Mexico; conquered by Cortes
- Maya: Southern Mexico to Central America; used terrace farming; human sacrifices
- Inca: Peru/Andes Mountains; conquered by Pizarro

Ming Dynasty

- overthrew Mongol rule in 1368
- began exploration but were not impressed with what they found
- restricted foreign trading rights in China; reaffirmed Chinese ethnocentrism

Ottoman Empire

- a Muslim empire; conquered Constantinople in 1453; sultans were absolute rulers
- golden age occurred under Sultan Suleiman I, called the "Lawgiver"; he also expanded the empire

Exploration

- Zheng He: Chinese explorer who went to Africa
- Marco Polo: Italian explorer to Asia
- Columbus: began European domination of the Americas (1492)
- Dias: first to go around the tip of Africa (1488)
- DaGama: established all water route to India (1498)

Colonization of Americas

- Mercantilism: policy of building a nation's wealth by exporting more than importing
- In the 15th century, Portugal & Spain led the Age of Exploration
- colonies were made to acquire resources and markets for goods; native inhabitants were used to work the land

Slave Trade

- natives were first used as slave labor, but they soon died
- Europeans began to import slaves from Africa
- the journey across the Atlantic was called the Middle Passage

Columbian Exchange/Triangular Trade

- Columbian Exchange: the trade of goods, livestock, and disease between the eastern and western hemispheres

- Triangular Trade: the trade of goods and slaves between Europe, Africa, and the Americas

Social System in the Colonies

- In the encomienda system, Spanish nobles were granted chunks of land in the “New World” and all the people who lived on it
- a strict social class system was instituted:
 - ① Peninsulares: Spanish born nobles
 - ② Creoles: pure blood Spanish, but born in America
 - ③ Mestizo/Mulatto: mixed Spanish and native blood or mixed Spanish and African blood
 - ④ Native Americans & African Slaves

Absolutism

- a political system where a country is ruled by a king or queen who has complete control over everything
- these monarchs claimed divine right: the idea that they got the right to rule from, and are only responsible to God.

Absolute Monarchs

- Spain: Charles V, Phillip II
- France: Louis XIV – the “Sun King”
- Russia: Peter the Great – westernized Russia; Catherine the Great secured a warm water port
- England: resisted absolutism and forced the monarchy to give up power and become a constitutional monarchy through the Glorious Revolution; passed the English Bill of Rights

Unit V: Age of Revolutions (1400’s – 1800’s)

Scientific Revolution

- ❖ period of time when scientists questioned traditional beliefs
- ❖ Scientific Method: uses observation and experimentation to understand how things work.

- Copernicus: believed in the heliocentric model of the universe (that the sun was the center of our solar system)
- Galileo: used telescope to prove Copernicus' theory
- Isaac Newton: stated the laws of gravity

Enlightenment

- A movement in the 18th century that stressed the importance of reason and science in philosophy and the study of human society
 - John Locke: wrote that all people had the rights to life, liberty, and property when born
 - Jean Jacques Rousseau: wanted government to rest in the hands of the people
 - Montesquieu: believed in separation of powers in government (legislative, executive, and judicial)
 - Voltaire: emphasized freedom of speech
- Enlightened Despots who used their absolute power for good
 - Austria: Maria Theresa
 - Prussia: Frederick the Great
 - Russia: Catherine the Great

French Revolution & Napoleon

- In France, the people were broken up into Three Estates
 - ① First Estate: church officials; 1% of the population
 - ② Second Estate: nobility; 2% of the population
 - ③ Third Estate: everyone else; 97% of the population which could be taxed by the other two
- inspired by the American Revolution, the Third Estate rebelled and executed King Louis XVI & Queen Marie Antoinette
- an important general, Napoleon Bonaparte, seized control of France and became the emperor of the French Empire (1804 – 1814)
- Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Nations and exiled to the island of Elba

Latin American Revolutions

- ★ During the time of Napoleon, Europe had its hands full, and could not fully control its colonies in Latin America.
- ★ Leaders, fueled by the Enlightenment, fought for independence
 - Simon Bolivar: a Creole in Columbia
 - Jose de San Martin: a Creole in Argentina
 - Bernardo O'Higgins: a Creole in Chile
 - Toussaint L'Overture: a slave; helped Haiti

Congress of Vienna & Metternich

- ⌘ After the defeat of Napoleon, European representatives met to restore a balance of power
- ⌘ Prince Metternich of Austria was a conservative representative who wanted to put Europe back the way it was
- ⌘ A Quadruple Alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England was formed (England later dropped out)
- ⌘ While meeting, Napoleon returned from Elba and attempted to gain power; he was defeated for good at the Battle of Waterloo

Unification of Italy and Germany

- ♦ In the late 19th century, Nationalism helped unify the independent states which made up Italy and Germany
- ♦ In Italy, Giuseppe Mazzini, Camillo di Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi helped promote the “Risorgimento” or Italian unification
- ♦ In Germany, Otto Von Bismarck used the strategy of “Blood & Iron” (military force) to help win unification

Agrarian Revolution & Industrial Revolution

- the Agrarian Revolution saw brought new technology which helped farmers produce more food. More food = ↑ population
- the Industrial Revolution saw a change in goods being made at home (domestic system) to goods being made by machines (factory system)

- began in England because of its coal and iron resources, large cities/population, and access to seas for trade
- the negative social conditions of the Industrial Revolution led to a belief in socialism: the idea that the society or government should control the means of production

Meiji Restoration

- ✠ Emperor Meiji of Japan (1867 – 1912) ended the rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate and initiated the modernization and industrialization of Japan

Imperialism

- ❖ Imperialism is the control of a weaker area by a stronger, more powerful nation. Nations were imperialistic for many reasons
 - need for raw materials and markets
 - drive to spread Christianity and “civilization”
 - the more land a country took, the more powerful it was
 - the “White Man’s Burden” to civilize natives

Effects of Imperialism

- ☞ Most of India was controlled by the British East India Co.
- ☞ the Berlin Conference split Africa among the European nations
- ☞ the British sold Opium to the Chinese which led to the Opium Wars; Britain won and Europe pushed further into China
- ☞ the Taiping Rebellion, and the Boxer Rebellion tried (unsuccessfully) to expel foreign influence from China
- ☞ Sphere of Influence: an area of one country under control of another

Unit VI: Half a Century of Crisis (1900 – 1950)

World War I

There were four underlying causes of World War I:

- ❶ Militarism: countries were building up their armies

- ② Alliances: many countries had secret treaties with each other
- ③ Imperialism: countries were competing for land
- ④ Nationalism: many countries had rivalries with each other
- ☼ The Spark: the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Serbian began the war
- Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire
- Allied Powers: Britain, France, Russia

New Technology

- WWI saw the first use of tanks, machine guns, and aircraft
- WWI used trench warfare, which produced few results and many more casualties. A stalemate was reached.
- It was a war of attrition: each side hoped to wear down the other

Turning Points/Armistice/Treaty

- ❖ Germany was practicing unrestricted submarine warfare
- ❖ America entered the war when the Lusitania, a British passenger ship, was sunk with Americans on board
- ❖ the U.S. intercepted the Zimmerman Telegram from Germany – it proposed that Mexico wage war against America
- ❖ the Treaty of Versailles ended WWI:
 - the “Big Four” made key decisions – David Lloyd George (Britain), Georges Clemenceau (France), Vittorio Orlando (Italy), & Woodrow Wilson (U.S.)
 - blamed Germany for the war
 - Austria-Hungary splits, Ottoman empire is no more

Russian Revolution

- the Russian people marched to the palace of the king to ask for reforms – soldiers fired on them, known as Bloody Sunday
- the Revolution of 1905 forced Tsar Nicholas II to promise more power to the people, the Duma (a parliament) was created

- the March 1917 revolution forced Nicholas II to abdicate (give up) the throne – the Duma set up a provisional government
- in November of 1917, a civil war began between the Whites (provisional government) and the Reds (Lenin's Bolsheviks)
- the Red Bolsheviks won and become known as communists
- the communists created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made up of Russia and surrounding nations

Stalin

- ❖ Lenin's death in 1924, left Josef Stalin in power
- ❖ Stalin instituted a Five Year Plan to increase industry and ordered collectivization, or consolidation of farms
- ❖ Many resisted these plans – Stalin had them killed, sentenced to gulags (work camps), or starved them to death
- ❖ he conducted “purges” to rid the country of his opposition – called the Great Purge
- ❖ instituted Russification: forced the Russian culture on all parts of the U.S.S.R.

Inter-War Period (Rise of Dictators)

- ♦ the Great Depression left many countries poverty stricken
- ♦ Fascism: government ruled by a dictator where extreme nationalism, strict obedience to the state are promoted through the use of violence and repression
- ♦ Fascism in Italy = Benito Mussolini
- ♦ Fascism in Germany = Nazi Party led by Adolf Hitler

World War II (Causes & Spark)

- Italy, Germany, & Japan all began to build up their military forces and attack others
- at first European powers practiced appeasement; they let Germany conquer lands hoping Hitler would be eventually stop
- Hitler ran through Poland and signed the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact

- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan
- Allied Powers: Great Britain, Soviet Union, France, U.S., China

World War II in Europe

- Hitler's blitzkrieg (lightning war) conquered Poland and occupied France, while also attacking Britain and the U.S.S.R.
- by 1943, German & Italian forces were defeated in North Africa, Allies spread up through Italy
- in June of 1944, Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, France, and fanned out from there (D-Day)
- Germany surrendered on May 7th, 1945, ending the war in Europe (VE Day)

World War II in Pacific

- ✱ December 7, 1941: Japan attacked American naval base Pearl Harbor → the U.S. enters the war
- ✱ the U.S. engaged in "island hopping", taking control of Japan island by island
- ✱ to avoid further U.S. casualties, President Harry S. Truman authorized use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and then on Nagasaki
- ✱ Japan surrendered on September 2nd, 1945, ending war in Japan (VJ Day)

Holocaust

- ✧ During WWII, Hitler's racism led to his Final Solution: the genocide of all Jews
- ✧ Jews were rounded up, killed, or sent to death camps.
- ✧ approximately 6 million Jews, two-thirds of the Jewish population were exterminated
- ✧ Other "undesirables" such as Poles, gypsies, and the disabled were also targeted.

Unit VII: 1945 – Present

Cold War

- Cold War: the tension and competition that existed between democratic and communist governments (U.S. v. Soviet Union)
- Marshall Plan: U.S. offered aid money to European governments; communist governments rejected it
- After WWII, Germany is divided by the Berlin Wall into communist East Germany, and democratic West Germany
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): alliance of democratic countries
- Warsaw Pact: alliance of communist countries

Korean & Vietnam Wars

- ❖ Korea: was divided into communist North Korea and democratic South Korea at the 38th parallel. South invaded north, then north invaded south;
- ❖ no progress made in three years, but many died.
- ❖ Vietnam: leader Ho Chi Minh declared independence from France and established a communist government
- ❖ the country split (at the 17th parallel), with communism in North Vietnam, and Ngo Dinh Diem as leader in non-communist South Vietnam
- ❖ The U.S. gives aid and eventually sends soldiers (1959 – 1975) to help Diem's anti-communist South Vietnam. WHY??
- ❖ Domino Theory: the idea that if one nation falls to communism, the surrounding nations would too
- ❖ Vietnam reunites under communism (U.S. loses!)

Partition of Palestine

- both Arabs (Muslim) and Jews claimed Palestine as Holy Land
- in 1948, a Jewish Israel declared its independence; Arab forces attacked

- Israel won, gained territory, and evicted the Palestinian Arabs
- the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), led by Yasir Arafat, was formed to create a state for these Palestinians
- terrorism is still commonplace in the fight over Palestine

Chinese Communist Revolution

- The Chinese Communist Party first formed in 1921, and soon allied itself with the Goumindang (Chinese Nationalist Party)
- The CCP, led by Mao Zedong, and the Goumindang, led by Chiang Kai-shek fought for control of China
- The CCP wins (1949), and Mao Zedong takes control:
 - totalitarian government abuses human rights, BUT...
 - literacy and health care increase, crime goes down
 - Great Leap Forward tried to collectivize farmers; it was unpopular with the people and led to famine
- The Chinese Cultural Revolution created a youth army called the Red Guard to attack anyone opposing Mao's government
- Deng Xiaoping becomes leader after Mao's death in 1976
 - Deng's Four Modernizations attempted to improve the military, increase industrialization, develop technology and modernize agriculture
- China remains a communist government today, but many of the Chinese people want greater freedoms (Tiananmen Square)

Indian Independence

- ♦ England still controlled much of India; soldiers fired on a group of peaceful Indian protesters in the Amritsar Massacre (1919)
- ♦ Mohammed Ali Jinnah headed the Muslim League, while Mohandas Gandhi led the people in non-violent passive resistance, such as the Salt March and boycotts
- ♦ Great Britain granted Indian independence in 1947, creating the Hindu state of India, and the Muslim state of Pakistan

African Independence

- ★ African nations slowly began gaining independence starting with Ghana (1957) and leader Kwame Nkrumah; and Kenya (1958), led by Jomo Kenyatta
- ★ South Africa suffered from Apartheid: the policy of racial segregation
- ★ The African National Congress, Nelson Mandela (later imprisoned) & Bishop Desmond Tutu fought against Apartheid.
- ★ Later, in the 1980's President F.W. de Klerk released Mandela from prison and instituted reforms to end apartheid

Middle East

- ♦ In Iran, the government of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was disliked by his people because they felt they were influenced too much by America
- ♦ Ayatollah Khomeini led the Iranian Revolution and became the new head of state
- ♦ Iraq fought with Iran from 1980 – 1988. In 1990, Iraq moved to Kuwait, sparking the Persian Gulf War and U.S. involvement
- ♦ Islamic fundamentalism has pushed many Middle Eastern countries away from western influence and ties

Collapse of U.S.S.R.

- Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev initiated the policy of détente (a more friendly policy with the U.S.)
- Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost (openness) gave people more rights to speak against the Soviet government; and perestroika pushed the U.S.S.R. toward a free market system
- this new freeness in Soviet policy led to the complete dissolution of the U.S.S.R. in December of 1991
- Gorbachev resigns, and Boris Yeltsin becomes president

Human Rights

- ** In Rwanda & Burundi, the Hutu and Tutsi people are constantly killing each other for control

- ** Iraq: Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons to kill thousands of Kurds in the war with Iran
- ** Cambodia: leader Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge massacred over a million Cambodians to remove western influence
- ** In Bosnia & Herzegovina, non-Serbians were killed or forced out of the country by “ethnic cleansing”

Central/South America Today

- ❖ political instability, military dictatorships, and dependence cash crops such as bananas, coffee, and cotton
- ❖ Fidel Castro brings communism to Cuba
- ❖ The Organization of American States (O.A.S.) was formed in 1948 to promote democracy and human rights

Unit VIII: Global Connections & Interactions

Global Interdependence

- ♦ in today’s world, it has become almost completely impossible for a country to exist completely independently
- ♦ the European Union links together democratic European nations

Modern Issues

- environmental issues such as pollution, the depletion of the ozone layer, deforestation, and desertification plague Earth
- Developing Nations struggle with a number of different problems
 - urbanization and overcrowding
 - government instability – military vs. civilian government
 - use of cash crops instead of subsistence agriculture causes famine and hunger
 - civil wars and ethnic rivalries
 - low literacy rates
 - as a result, many people migrate to other nations or become refugees

Science & Technology

- ⌘ the use of computers and the internet make communication instantaneous
- ⌘ the Green Revolution saw the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and new technology to increase food production
- ⌘ the AIDS epidemic is one of the greatest health concerns which has especially affected Africa

Human Rights Issues

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) defined basic rights for all people (life, liberty, security, etc.)
- despite efforts, many countries still take away the basic human rights of their people

Terrorism

- ☼ terrorism is the use of violence to force change
- ☼ many terrorist acts have roots in the Arab-Israeli conflict
- ☼ the U.S. as well as many European nations have been targets of terrorism from African & Asia (Afghanistan – al-Qaeda)