

Essay Topics for Global Regents

1. Empires/Civilizations-"Golden Age"

A time in a culture of high achievement in arts, literature, and science. It generally occurs in times of peace.

Civilization must have:

-central government, organized religion, different jobs, social classes, art and architecture, cities, roads bridges and public works, system of writing.

A. Empires of West Africa-located near the upper Niger River

a. Ghana

- power based on the gold mines
- wealth was used for a large army and lavish court
- after a military attack, it declined.

b. Mali

- Mansa Musa**=famous emperor
- religion of Islam had spread from the Middle East into North and West Africa
- He made a pilgrimage to Mecca.
- his camels carried gold
- organized and efficient government let Mali control the gold and salt trade. This helped the economy.
- The gold was traded for salt in the Sahara. Salt was short in supply in the Savannah.

c. Songhai- Niger River to Atlantic coast

- Askia the Great**-converted them to Islam.
- Timbuktu** was the center for Islamic culture.

d. Kingdom of Zimbabwe- south Africa

- Bantus had control over the gold mines
- they had stone buildings

B. Islamic Golden Age

- flourished between the 9th and 14th century- Abbasid Dynasty
- high levels of trade provided the Muslim achievements. There was a growth in cities, founding of schools, universities, and libraries.
- Children attended schools that were attached to a mosque.
- At universities, Muslims studied and debated the writings of Ancient Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and Persians.
- Doctors had to pass tests. They discovered medicine-found treatments for smallpox and measles. They performed operations using strips of animal intestines to set up patients. They set up hospitals and had separate areas for trauma cases. They were the first to mix sweet tasting syrups with medicine.
- wrote about history, science, geography, and philosophy. Philosophers commented about texts from other cultures.
- storytellers and poets used refined and imaginative literature. Example- *The Thousand and One Nights*, which is a collection of tales that includes such well known stories as *Aladdin and His Magic Lamp*.
- The **Koran** forbid the use of human figures in art, so they used geometric shapes and patterns that decorated the mosques. They decorated them with calligraphy
- Islamic architects borrowed ideas like the Dome from the Byzantium Empire.
- The most well known Islamic mathematician was **Al-Khwarizimi**, who pioneered the study of algebra. His textbook on the subject became a standard in European universities for centuries
- Scientists studied eclipses and the rotation of planets
- Economically, there was a vast trading route. Technology and culture was spread.=**cultural diffusion**
- partnerships, use of banks to exchange money, and the idea of the credit card was adopted.
- Europeans learned of the Muslim culture- also learned about them from the **Crusades**. Some people from Spain went to Islamic libraries.

-Law- the Koran was used to apply to everyday life. The **Sharia** was their book of laws that regulated to regulate life, moral behavior, family life, business dealings, and government.

C. Ancient Greece-400- 500 B.C.E.

-Geography- city states-independently governed cities that were surrounding areas of farmland.

-Athens had city-states that were democratic

-They had great navy that was engaged in trade in the Mediterranean.

-**Sparta** had great army and were strong on land. They were warlike and those who they defeated were forced to work as slaves=helots. Strict obedience and self discipline were important.

-First to adapt to democratic practices. The decisions were made by the citizens. They were all considered equal before the law. They had the right of trial by jury.

-They had rights, but also were responsible for defending their country in time of war.

-Athens was a **direct democracy**= citizens meet together and decide by majority vote for laws for their community.

-They depended on trade because of their hills. They traded wine, live oil, and pottery,

-Contacts exposed them to ideas of the Phoenician alphabet and Egyptian geometry.

-Art and Architecture- was based on harmony and proportion. They built temples with **columns** and **marble**. The **Parthenon** was constructed.

-Math- Pythagoras- theorem with right triangles=**Pythagorean theorem**. Euclid wrote a book that is today the basis for modern geometry. Archimedes used science for practical use like the pulley and lever.

Science- discovered that the earth rotates on its axis and it was round. They accurately calculated the circumference.

Hippocrates studied illness and causes. He set standards for doctors and the **Hippocratic oath**.

-philosophers= "lovers of wisdom"- used observations and reason. They examined the best forms of government for them. Pericles-wanted democracy. Socrates had **Socratic Method** for questioning when learning. Plato and Aristotle said human reason was the key to learning.

-plays- Aeschylus and Sophocles, wrote tragedies and comedies about human conflict and interaction between the gods and man.

Literature- wrote about history. Herodotus wrote about history- "Father of History"

-sculpture reflected the want for a perfect athletic body-The Discus Thrower=statue. Had Olympic games.-**Alexander the Great**- conquered to the Indus River Valley. New culture emerged= **Hellenistic**

D. Ancient Rome

-Geography- Boot shaped peninsula. The Alps to the north protected them from invaders. The sea also was

-During Conquest of Greece, Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt- the Romans were in close contact with the Greeks.

-had to main classes- patricians and plebeians. **The Twelve Tables of Roman Law**- protected plebeians. Had civil, criminal, religious law. The citizens were equal and innocent until proven guilty.

-they expanded with **Julius Caesar**.

-**Pax Romana** during Augustus.

- architecture- **arches** and **columns** and **domes**. The **Pantheon** was made to honor the Roman gods. It was a large domed building.

-art- influenced by the **realism** of the Hellenistic culture. The portrait bust was used in sculpture.

-Literature- Greek culture was transported. Greek literature was translated into Latin. This was the official language of the Roman empire and spread to over western Europe. Iliad and Odyssey by Homer

-Engineering- made cement for wide roads instead of dirt roads. They had bridges to move goods between Rome and other provinces. They also built aqueducts, sewer systems, and public baths. Saying 'All roads lead to Rome'

-they had trading networks as far as central Africa, India, and China. They imported Chinese silks and spices.

-Science-Ptolemy had geocentric model that the earth was the center of the earth.

-Medicine- Galen compiled an encyclopedia.

-They **spread Christianity**. At first it was rejected because it contradicted their polytheism. Emperor **Constantine** ended the persecution of the Christians and it became the official religion. They had to change the calendar.

-The new capital was in Constantinople. It was between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

E. **Renaissance**-1300s in Italy, 1500-1600=spread around the world

-rebirth of cultural and intellectual pursuits after the stagnation in the middle Ages. There was a new concept of how people thought of themselves and the world around them.

-**Humanism**=movement where people began to focus on life in the present. Education was stressed and individual importance.

-art-realism was formed. **Leonardo Da Vinci** was the ideal 'Renaissance man'. He was a painter, sculptor, and painted the Mona Lisa. Artists used perspective to look like it had a 3D appearance. **Michelangelo** sculpted David, and the Pieta.

Architecture-Domes, arches, and columns were revived.

Literature- **William Shakespeare** wrote about realism and the human spirit. **Dante** wrote the *Divine Comedy*. **Niccolo Machiavelli** wrote *The Prince* and was a political philosopher. He told rulers to do anything needed to maintain power and that can be carried out through force if needed. He believed in "**the end justifies the means**". Petrarch wrote sonnets.

-Technology- **Johann Gutenberg** created the printing press. The Bible was able to be printed in **vernacular**. Books were in greater circulation and literacy increased.

F. **scientific revolution**- offshoot of the renaissance

-**Nicholas Copernicus** stated that the earth and other planets revolved around the sun. This contradicted the church. **Galileo** made the telescope. He was forced to **recant** before the church. Isaac Newton discovered gravity.

Scientific method was emphasized. **Rene Descartes** said that human reason can explain the laws of nature within man.

2. Religion/Belief Systems

A. Hinduism

-**polytheistic**

-can be traced back to the Indus Valley. It was formed by cultural diffusion that were by the Aryan invaders and the Indians. It developed on the Indian subcontinent.

-writings- **Upanishads** and **Vedas**.

-beliefs-reincarnation- the soul does not die, but appears in another form of an animal or dead person. They are given life by **Brahma**, they pass through life and are preserved by the **Vishnu**, and **Shiva** claims them for death.

-**Karma**- the force generated by a person's deeds. Actions in this life will determine the next life. Good deeds can higher a status, bad deeds can lower it.

-**Dharma**- rules and religious duties that a person must do in their life. A person is supposed to help others and show concern for them.

-they thought that the Ganges River was sacred and has the power to wash away sin and evil. The cow was sacred and the Hindus won't eat beef.

-Social organization- had the **Caste System**.

-**Brahmins** were the priests. The **Kshatriyas** were the warriors. The **Vaisyays** were the herders, farmers, merchants, and craftspeople. The **Sudras** were the farm workers, servants, and laborers. The **Untouchables** were the street cleaners.

-goal=**moksha**- reunion with Brahman.

-**Ahimsa**- nonviolence

B. Buddhism

-**Siddhartha Gautama** was the founder. People called him Buddha or "enlightened one"

-developed in India, currently in Japan

-practiced in monasteries or temples.

-holy book- **Sutras**

-basic philosophy self denial and meditation.

-He was troubled by human suffering and believed in the **4 noble truths**. 1. Life is full of pain and suffering. 2. human desire causes this suffering. 3. by putting an end to desire, they can end the suffering. 4. they can end desire by following the eightfold path.

- Eightfold path**=give up human desires, give up wealth, act in a worthy manner, speak the truth, live righteously, respect all living things, and meditate.
- they reject the caste system. One is reincarnated until they achieve nirvana- spiritual enlightenment.
- reject priests and rituals

C. Christianity

- derived from Judaism
- monotheistic**- belief in **J.C.**
- writings- New and Old Testament
- pray in churches
- Priests and ministers. Deacons, nuns, and monks dedicate their lives to learning.
- believe in the **Ten Commandments**, believe in the messiah, holy trinity,
- have sacraments like baptism.
- J.C.- thought to be son of g-d. Sacrificed himself to save humans from punishment for their sins,
- power and wealth- nobles left land to the church when they died hoping to gain entry into heaven. Church wealth increased through tithes.
- learning- church was the main center. The church officials were the only ones that could read and write. Rulers relied on church rulers since they were the most educated.
- it spread to the Roman Empire. At first it was rejected, but then Constantine allowed it.
- During the early middle ages, the church was unifying. Christians looked up to the pope. The church demanded that every one believe its teachings. Those who criticized it were called heretics. They were excommunicated.
- in the Crusades, armies of Christians sailed from Europe to Jerusalem.

D. Judaism

- developed in the Middle East near Israel
- Abraham
- Ten Commandments**
- Old Testament**- Torah and Talmud
- monotheistic**
- taught about morals and justice
- G-d chose the Hebrews

E. Islam

- Muslims- "one who submits to the will of Allah"
- monotheistic**
- Mohammed** was the founder
- writings=the **Koran**- had Mohammed's teachings. Has the **5 pillars of faith** and their legal system.
- 5 pillars= 1. confession of faith- there is no G-d but Allah. 2. prayer- 5 times a day facing Mecca. 3-Charity to the poor. 4. fasting during **Ramadan**. They cannot eat or drink during daylight hours. 5. pilgrimage- Muslims must physically go to Mecca once in their life-**hajj**.
- pray in **mosques**
- Caliphs** were the successors
- **jihad**- spread Islam in a holy war
- Laws - **Sharia**
- Language- **Arabic**. This unifies many Muslims.
- women- men and women had spirits that were equal. In worldly affairs, the women's rights were limited.
- arts- ban against symbols of g-d. Had elaborate decoration and architecture in mosques.
- G-d will award those who are faithful and abide by the Koran's teachings.

F. Confucianism

- **Confucius**=founder

-established philosophy based on what he saw as the basic order of the universe. He urged people to follow traditional ways.

-wrote **The Analects**

-There is a **natural order** in society. 5 relationships= 1. ruler to ruled. 2. father to son. 3. older brother to younger brother 4. husband to wife. 5. friend to friend (only equal one). In every relationship there is a superior and inferior. The superior must show love and responsibility, while the inferior must show obedience and loyalty.

- **Filial piety**- respect to elders

-each person's social role brings a number of obligations. If everyone fulfills that, there will be harmony.

-**Mandate of Heaven**- if the ruler benefits the people and provides them with food and protection, then the people will obey their ruler. He will continue his right to rule. The emperor has a pivotal place in the society, but the Mandate of Heaven gives people the right to rebel against unjust rules.

-Education is important to the welfare of the individual and to society.

-Human nature is good, but the success of society and government depend of good conduct and respect of social status.

G. Shinto

-means "Way of G-ds"

-developed on the Japanese archipelago (chains of islands)

- pray in Shinto shrines that are near impressive natural beauty

-thought that the emperor was divine and a son of the Sun G-d

-teachings=everything has sacredness. Mountains, rivers, and plants have kami= earth spirits that inhabit them.

-ancestor worship

H. Animism

-Today in Africa, different ethnic groups practice different beliefs and rituals, but they all stemmed from Animism.

-belief= spirits inhabit both living and nonliving things. Spirits are responsible for a group's welfare like their health.

-rituals conducted by a medicine man, medicine women, or a **Shaman**.

-nature worship

-ancestor worship

-the leader of the group tries to contact the spirits and protect the society from evil forces.

-Africa today- 1/10 of the population practice

F. Daoism (Taoism)

-developed in later part of Chou Dynasty during a period of turmoil and they were unsure whether they will survive.

-**Lao Tze**=founder

-people should accept the way nature moves. **Natural order** is more important than social order.

-universal force guides all things

-**wu-wei**- people should act naturally.

- **yin and yang**- symbol that portrays harmony throughout the world.

3. Geography

Features: topography, location, resources, and climate: select a feature for a given country, describe impacts

I. Middle East

A. Location:

- central link between 3 continents: Africa, Asia, Europe = economic and cultural crossroads
 1. Transmit their religions and transported articles of trade across huge area

B. Climate:

- very hot and **arid (dry)**
- little rain- causes much of the land to be barren desert
- less than 15% of land is good for farming- limits economic development and food production

- Israel: even though much land is desert, ppl managed to make land good for farming
 1. increased irrigation – **drip irrigation**- water pipes in the ground that water the soil
 2. draining swamps
 3. controlling soil erosion
- amount of farmland increases 3x as much since 1948
- some land farmed by individual Israelis, but most of the agricultural output comes from a **kibbutz**- collective/ cooperative farms where ppl combine labor and share property

C. Resources:

1. Oil

- Most of world depends on middle eastern oil
- More than half the worlds oil resources are located in a few key regions in ME
- Rich oil deposits in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, and the UAE- countries are very wealthy
- Mostly countries on Persian Gulf- also located in North Africa in Libya
- World depends on oil for: vehicles, heating, machines, factories...
- Constant demand for oil in ME
- Impact:
 1. governments of countries become very rich
 2. Use money from oil to build highways, hospitals, housing, schools, universities..
 3. able to purchase military weapons- can cause a war
 4. can use the oil as a weapon itself
- 5. Yom Kippur War: America supports Israel so Arabs put embargo on American imports of oil
- 6. OPEC: new organization used to control prices of oil, sets quotas

2. Rivers

- Because water is so scarce people settle close to the main rivers: water is available for irrigation
- Impacts of rivers:
 1. provides water for irrigation
 2. regular overflowing enriches soil
 3. natural waterways for trade and travel
- **drip irrigation- see above**

3. Strategic waterways:

- ME- crossroads for trade and oil so other countries need to protect their waterways to be able to trade
 1. Suez Canal- northern Egypt- merchants go from Mediterranean into Indian Ocean
 2. Persian Gulf- 500 miles long- surrounded by oil producing nations (called Gulf States)
 3. Strait of Hormuz- narrow body of water on eastern side of Persian Gulf- serves as Gateway for oil tankers to pass through into the world's richest oil fields.

II. Japan-

A. Location-

- Japan= **archipelago** (group of many islands) consists of four main islands and many small one (largest= Honshu) – Tokyo is in Honshu
- Islands are part of **Ring of Fire**- group of lands around the Pacific Ocean vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanoes
- Surrounded by water-
 1. East= pacific ocean
 2. West= Sea of Japan
- Very isolated

- Southern Japan- 100 miles from the southern part of the Korean peninsula
- Japan- 700 miles from eastern China
- Impacts:
 1. able to maintain its political and cultural independence
 2. cultural diffusion: Japan borrows ideas and technologies from China and Korea
 - A. Korea acts as a bridge between China and Japan- introduced Japanese to Chinese culture
 3. limits contacts with outside world: not imperialized however in more recent times, Japan recognizes that it cant afford such a policy- depends on world trade
 4. Sea acts as an isolator from invasion
 5. Tang Dynasty- sends people to China to learn customs-
 - Writing
 - Buddhism (**Zen Buddhism**- value peace, simple living, nature and beauty)
 - Confucianism – family loyalty, honoring parents, respect for learning and the educated class
 - Customs- tea drinking & ceremony
 - Music & dancing
 - Garden design

B. Topography-

- Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of Japan is mountainous
- Causes problems:
 1. buildings and roads are often threatened by volcanic eruptions,
 2. small % of land **arable**- suitable for farming
 3. lack of living space- ppl crowded together
- Japanese Solutions:
 1. harvested fish around the seas- major fish producing nation
 2. **terraced farming**- along sides of mountains, farmers cut level patches of land for growing crops- successfully farm on mountains
 3. make use of EVERY acre of land
 4. make up for shortages by importing goods
- Impacts:
 1. Japanese use the sea as a means of food and transportation
 2. build small homes on narrow strips of land or build apartments
 3. due to lack of land- people farm food crops such as rice & eat fish for protein
 4. because of constant threat of natural disaster- gain deep respect for forces of nature **Shintoism**- way of the gods- worshiped the **kami** spirits thought to appear in living and non living things so the people worshiped things such as mts. or rivers

III. **India**- the south Asian subcontinent

A. Topography-

- Mountains- Himalayas stretch across the northern part of the subcontinent-
 1. Eastern Himalayas contains worlds highest elevations (Mt. Everest) – because of high, mountains make an impassible barrier btwn India and other countries
 2. Western Himalayas- not as tall & have some passes (Kyber Pass) over which invaders can enter the land- Islam
- Rivers- 2 main rivers: Indus and Ganges
 1. Indus- flows south from Pakistan to the Arabian Sea
 2. Ganges- flows east from northern India into Bay of Bengal (delta in Bangladesh)
 3. Impacts:
 - Broad fertile valleys- good for farming

- Rivers= trade and transporting goods
- ancient civilizations built impressive civilizations along river valleys
- Other features:
 1. **Deccan Plateau**- central and southern India surrounded by mountains

Impacts: India is politically divided until Great Britain unites it
Southern India is made of small kingdoms
Language barrier

B. Climate

- **Monsoons**- prevailing winds that change directions according to the season
 1. summer- blow in from the Indian Ocean- heavy rains (after hot, dry springs)
 2. winter- blow in from north- cold & dry
- monsoons are unpredictable- sometimes bring too much rain (floods) sometimes come too late (droughts)

4. Conflicts/Wars

A. **Crusades**= series of wars to recapture the Holy Land from Muslim rulers. The Seljuk Turks took control of Jerusalem and drove out the Christian pilgrims. The pope called Europe to Unite and fight.

-causes

- desire to free the holy land
- desire to win wealth and land
- search for adventure
- some Europeans wanted to escape troubles at home.
- 7 crusades. Rulers and nobles were brought together in a common cause. Even though the Crusades never achieved more than temporary control of Jerusalem, there were many effects.

-effects

- trade increased and got new products- wanted coffee, rice, spices, perfumes, cotton, cloth, raisins, glass mirrors and silk from other countries.
- new ideas like concept of zero
- people of different religions grew to hate each other. The Crusades led to the Christian persecution of Jews and Muslims, and Muslim persecution of the Christians.
- popes became more powerful.
- feudal kings are more powerful
- Europeans became interested in traveling
- people learned about other cultures=**cultural diffusion**.
- new learning- Europeans discovered the writings and knowledge of the Greeks and Romans that had been preserved by the Muslims.
- increased Byzantine resentment towards the west.
- growth of money economy
- wider world views

B. **Cold War**- end of WWII-1990s

-conflict between the Western democracies that were spreading democracy and capitalism, while the Soviet Union was spreading communism.

Western democracies=citizens elected representatives and national leaders, people had the right to form their own political parties. Citizens had basic rights like freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion. Under capitalism people could own corporations, lands, and businesses.

Soviet Communism= dictatorship controlled by Communist Party leaders, Communist party was the only political party allowed, ordinary citizens had few rights, secret police arrested critics of government, practice of religion was not allowed.

-causes

- Joseph Stalin** creates satellite nations. **Winston Churchill** said, "an **iron curtain** has fallen upon Europe"
- President Truman had **Truman Doctrine** where the policy of **containment** was proposed=idea of communism must be stopped.
- Europe was in a state of ruin after the WWII. People were living in hunger and poverty. The **Marshall plan** was to rebuild Germany. Stalin saw this as a threat. The western half of Berlin and Germany were rebuilt. The eastern half was controlled by Stalin. Berlin airlift= allied planes flew over to East Berlin.
- Results**
- NATO** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was formed by the U.S., Canada, and most free nations of Western Europe.
- Warsaw Pact** was formed by U.S.S.R and satellite nations.
- each side was trying to compete in the arms race
- Mikhail Gorbachev** wanted to preserve communism, but through reforming policies. He had 2 new ones-**Glasnost**= "openness. Restrictions on speech and the press were lifted. **Perestroika**= "restructuring" have more initiative in the soviet economy. People could have small businesses, factory managers can have greater control on their factories, and foreign companies were allowed to invest in the Soviet Union.
- Berlin Wall** falls. Germany is united
- problems=**ethnic nationalism**. The Soviet Union had 15 republics now all wanted independence.
- Failed **coup** against Gorbachev. **Boris Yeltsin** was elected.
- Breakup of Soviet Union- Baltic States were recognized. Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine declared independence.
- Commonwealth of Independent States** was formed from the independent countries. Yeltsin was President.

C. **WWI** 1914-1918

- Causes** (M.A.I.N.)
- militarism**- was seen as symbol of national prestige. There was a glorification of war. There was an arms race because imperialism and nationalism led to increased production of goods and economic stability. More weaponry was produced, strong navies, and armored vehicles. Influential military leaders encouraged militarism and were looked upon. They believed in **social Darwinism**.
- Alliances**-Alliances were formed as protection for each other. **Triple Entente** and **Triple Alliance** were against each other. There was an agreement among nations to aid each other if attacked. Russia agreed to protect small Slavic nations. It was the **Central Powers** (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey) vs. **Allies** (Great Britain, France, Russia)
- Imperialism**- European countries divided up Africa and Asia to strengthen the mother country. This resulted in competition between European countries. Britain was concerned over German growth. They were concerned that Germany would have more colonies. British and French wanted to contain German territorial claims in Africa.
- Nationalism**- Germany and Italy united into stronger nations, and caused the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and Austria- Hungary. The French wanted revenge on Germany. They wanted **Alsace and Lorraine** back. They were **Pan- Slavism** in Eastern Europe. Germany took pride in military power and industrial growth. Serbians wanted to create a Slav state.
- In the Balkans, **Serbia** wanted to reunite with **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which was controlled by **Austria- Hungry**, and wanted to rely on Russia. Austria- Hungry relied on Germany. All the tensions led to "**The Power Keg in Europe**"
- the spark=Austria's Archduke- **Francis Ferdinand** was assassinated by a Slav nationalist-**Gavrilo Princip**. Austrians believed that it was a Serb official. Austria Hungry decided to invade Serbia.
- Germany declared war on Russia, and France (Russia's ally) Germany then invaded Belgium before France. This resulted in Great Britain declaring war on Germany, and WWI has begun!
- Results**
- Technology changes warfare-**automatic machine gun** made it possible to mow down waves of soldiers. **Tanks** protected advancing troops as they broke through enemy defenses. **Submarines** were used by Germany to destroy allies. This brought the U.S. into the war. **Airplane** was used for observation. **Poison gas** was put into enemy trenches.-**Trench Warfare**. **Gas masks** lessened the importance of the poison.

-peace conference followed attended by "the Big 4" (Britain, France, Italy, U.S.) They drafted the **treaty of Versailles** in 1919, and this was the end of the war. Woodrow Wilson wanted the 14 points, built was rejected.

-**League of Nations** was created to maintain peace in Europe. U.S. and Russia did not join it.

-Germany lost territory to France and Poland and its overseas colonies like Alsace and Lorraine, Polish Corridor, Danzig.

-Austria- Hungary was divided into several smaller national states. Turkey lost its territories in the Middle East.

-Germany lost its navy and its army was reduced to just a small police force. They were forced to accept blame for starting the war and were required to pay huge **reparations** to the Allies=**war guilt clause**

-WWII is a direct result because of Germany's harsh punishments

D. WWII - 1939-1945

-causes

-**Hitler** blamed the treaty of Versailles for Germany's economic problems. He organized a **totalitarian** government and a call for **extreme nationalism**. The Nazi Party came to power in the 1930s and used terror to achieve its goals of a strong army nation. The Jews were blamed for the German problems-**anti Semitism**.

-**Benito Mussolini** had a similar rise and utilized the same policies.

-The axis powers- Germany, Italy, and Japan were hungry for territory.

-the League of Nations and treaties like the **Kellogg-Briand** pact were weak.

-immediate cause= appeasement adopted by the Allied powers. **Neville Chamberlain** held a conference in **Munich** that allowed Germany to take some of the land back as long as they don't ask for any more.

-In 1939, Hitler used the **Blitzkrieg**- lightning warfare- against Poland. This marked the beginning

-2941- Pearl Harbor is attacked by Japan

-results

-Hitler committed suicide

-Holocaust

-Nuremberg Trials

-1945, Atomic Age began and U.S. concentrated on Japan. **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** were devastated. **Douglas MacArthur** accepted Japan's unconditional surrender.

E. Persian Gulf War-1990

-**Saddam Hussein** seized power in Iraq

-In 1980, he attacked Iran, which led to an 8 year war.

-1990-attacked **Kuwait**. The U.S. sent in troops to remove the Iraqis from Kuwait. The Iraqi forces were defeated but the Allied nations let Sadaam stay in power.

5. **Cultural Diffusion**=is the exchange of ideas between different cultural groups. This is accomplished through the movement of people and goods.

-occurs by trade, conquest, exploration and colonization, and warfare

A. **Crusades** (see conflict)

B. **silk road**

-**Han Dynasty** established a trade route that reached from China to as far as Mesopotamia.

-It served as a conduit for the exchange of goods and ideas between China and other countries.

-it was 4,000 miles long

-Merchants did not travel the entire route, but along the way they traded and established markets.

-main export=**silk**

-imports=glass, muslin, cucumbers, grapes

-contacts with India led to the introduction of **Buddhism** in China

-during the Mongols and the **Pax Mongolia**, gunpowder, porcelain, and papermaking were traded with the west.

-**Marco Polo** traveled on these roads

C. Age of Exploration

- Motives= search for new trade routes, technology- had new advances like the **compass** and **rudder** that allowed sailing faster than before, religion-wanted to spread Christianity overseas, desire for new products.
- Europe became the center of world-wide trade. European nations became the wealthiest and most powerful.
- The Americas were taken over by Europeans. The Europeans had guns, horses, and advanced weaponry that the native Americans were easily defeated. The Native American died because they were not immune to the diseases that the Europeans brought with them.
- Africa was used to bring in slaves to the Americas. The **Trans Atlantic Slave Trade** was organized. This caused African warfare. Tribes fought over who would go as slaves so they can get guns and other goods from Europe. It disrupted the African culture. It created a legacy of violence, bitterness, social upheaval. =**African diaspora**
- The slave trade brought new weapons to Africa, and new poems and myths to Americas.
- Columbian exchange-From the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Europe- maize, potato, sweet potato, beans, peanut, squash, pumpkin, tomato, chili pepper, avocado, pineapple, cocoa, tobacco, and quinine (medicine)
From Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas came wheat, sugar, banana, rice, grape, dandelion, horse, pig, cattle, goat, sheep, chicken, smallpox, measles, and typhus.
- Native American civilizations were destroyed and were killed.
- Europeans brought rats and diseases
- capitalism spread throughout the world
- Europeans migrated to the Americas
- African farmers lost their land to the Europeans, they had to pay taxes but couldn't vote, had to work for low wages, had to adapt to European customs, languages, and way of life.

D. Imperialism (see Imperialism/Nationalism)

- European nations competed for **colonies**
- Reasons=technology- steamships, rifles, telegraphs, railroads, and better medicines made it possible to penetrate deeply into Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Economically, European industries needed raw materials to keep their factories busy. Industries wanted new markets to sell their manufactured goods. They had national pride and wanted the most colonies. They wanted to maintain balance of power. When one country gained a colony, another wanted one too. Many believed in social Darwinism and that they were advanced socialites and were superior and had the obligation. **White Man's Burden- ethnocentric**
- European methods of education were adopted
- foreigners starting study democracy and embraced the enlightenment and made revolutions

6.. Revolutions

A. French Revolution-1789

-Political causes

- get rid of Old Regime and **King Louis XIV** and **Marie Antoinette**. He did not permit anyone to criticize him. He imprisoned with letters de cachet. He was a poor leader and very unpopular.
- the population was divided into 3 estates. 1- clergy or priests. 2. nobles. 3. bourgeoisie. They were the merchants, professionals, and shopkeepers. The 3rd estate was 90% of the population
- The Estates- General**- each estate had one vote, but the 3rd state was powerless because the 2 estates voted together.

-economic causes

- the 3rd estate was more heavily taxed. They had to pay the **taille**-land tax and **corvee**- labor on roads.
- they had to pay a tithe to the church
- Others had to pay feudal dues to certain lords
- the bourgeoisie were upset at their restriction on commercial activities

-social causes

- the first 2 estates, were less than 5% of the population, but had more privileges than the third estate. They owned more land, and were exempt from taxes.
- the **enlightenment** also caused it by describing political systems

influence of the American and English Revolutions-**Glorious Revolution**

-**immediate causes**

-France is bankrupt- he spent heavily and they were in debt.

-Louis summoned the estates General. For 175 it had not been together. He knew that alone he could not solve their difficulties. There were 300 representatives in the first and second estate, and 600 in the third, yet they still had the same number of votes.

-There was a list of grievances- **cahiers**- that the third estate wrote to end to old regime abuses.

-the 3rd estate demanded that the estates general become a national assembly. The king rejected it, but they held the **Tennis Court Oath** and pledged to provide France with a constitution.

-spark-The **Bastille** was destroyed July 14th, 1789.

During War

-The **National Assembly** abolishes special privileges. No more payment of church tithes, feudal dues, class distinctions, and guild restrictions on trade. They declared the rights of man- that they are born free with life, liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

-A **constitution of 1791** was written that they would have a limited monarchy. They elected legislative assembly that passed the nation's laws.

-The **Jacobin** party headed by **Robespierre** wanted this. The French nobles, Louis, and the foreign monarchs wanted to return to the old regime.

-tried to kill Louis with the guillotine.

-The Jacobins has the **committee of public safety**- they were determined to protect the revolution. There was a draft to make sure that they were protected from foreign enemies.

-**reign of terror**- was instated by the committee of public safety. People were killed who were found to be disloyal to the cause

-**significance**

-democratic ideals- **Liberty**- all people are free from unjust imprisonment, unnecessary economic restrictions, influence and change in government, and have freedoms of speech, press, and religion. **Equality**- equal treatment of everyone before the law, business, society, and politics. **Fraternity**- brotherhood making a better world.

-Emphasis on nationalism. Loyalty to the nation and all classes. July 14th became **Bastille Day**

-World wide influence- had ideals of democracy, nationalism. Latin America, Asia, and Africa were influenced.

B. **Protestant Reformation**=religious revolt against the authority and certain doctrines of the **Roman Catholic Church**. It established many protestant sects. It shattered unity and led to Christian diversity.

-political causes

-rulers resented the church courts and the church claim of supremacy over authority.

Economic causes

-rulers wanted the Church's wealth and wanted to confiscate church properties. Nationalists resented that their taxes were going to the papacy in Rome.

-The church was corrupted. It raised fees for services like marriage and baptism. There was worldliness- the luxurious and materialistic life of some popes and high clergy. **Simony**- selling appointments to church officers.

Selling **indulgences**- accepting money for pardons without requiring true repentance.

Martin Luther attacked the church with the **95 thesis**. This aroused popular support. He denied the pope supremacy, proclaimed the bible as the final authority, and criticized the church for its practices. He developed the **doctrine of justification by faith**- faith alone ensures salvation. He was **excommunicated** by the pope and was punished by Charles V, king of Spain.

-The northern Germans supported Luther. They had a new religion called **Lutheranism**. Latin was replaced with **vernacular** and said that the church was subordinate to civil authority.

-Scandinavia also accepted Lutheranism in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

-**John Calvin**- also reformer like Luther. He preached predestination-certain people were chosen by g-d for salvation.

Calvinism spread to Switzerland. It was called the Swiss Reformed Church.

- In Scotland Calvinism became the Presbyterian Church.

- In France Calvinism was supported by the **Huguenots**.
- England Calvinism was introduced as the **Congressional Church**.
- Henry VIII**, king of England was at 1st loyal to the catholic church, but then broke off because it refused to grant him a divorce. He made parliament pass the act of supremacy which instituted the **Anglican Church of England**.
- Anglicanism** was practiced in England.

C. Catholic Reformation/Counter Reformation

- cause=to defend itself against the protestant movement, the church took actions.
- effective leadership by strong, energetic popes were dutiful to the church
- Council of Trent**- reaffirmed the Catholic doctrines and said only the Church can translate the bible. It prohibited church abuses like simony and sale of indulgences. The clergy renounced worldly pleasures. There was also an index- a list of heretical books that were forbidden to read.
- holy inquisition- the church courts combated heretics
- society of J.C.- Jesuits that served as teachers and priests
- immediate effects**
- end of religious unity
- Catholics were in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Ireland, southern Germany,
- protestants on England, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, northern Germany.
- Methodists** and **Baptists** emerged later
- religious wars were fought between the countries due to religious differences. Examples- **thirty years war** between protestants and Catholics in Germany
- long term effects**
- encouragement of education- Protestantism stressing reading the bible in own language
- step toward religious tolerance- people later realized that the disunity was affecting governments, so it was tolerated.

D. Neolithic Revolution- until 10,000 B.C.E.

- in the **Paleolithic revolution**- people had been nomads and lived in groups 2-30 people. Most of the time they were hunting and gathering. The work was divided by men and women who hunted game animals, picked berries, and gathered fruits.
- Neolithic- started cultivating crops and **domesticating** animals
- causes**
- food gathering women notices seeds grow into new plants
- game animals are scarce
- immediate effects**
- shift from agriculture to permanent settlements
- abandon nomadic way of life
- acquire more possessions
- establishment of social classes and rise of civilizations like
- develop new technologies like the plow and **metal tools**
- develop **calendars**
- settle near Yangtze River, Tigris and Euphrates
- Long- term effect**
- growth in population
- more interaction with communities
- increased warfare
- women loose status

- E. **Industrial Revolution**=change in manufactured methods from more expensive production methods and by hand to less costly means and operated by machinery.
- causes**

-**Agrarian Revolution**- change in farming methods for better production. Examples- seed drill and fertilizers. There was a population explosion

-**Enclosure movement**- consolidation of many farms into one farm, this left many people homeless. People moved to the cities-**urbanization**

-Renaissance spirit- they were encouraged to seek material comforts.

-**commercial revolution**- west European expansion uncovered new markets. They went from a static, localized economy, to trading and banking and manufacturing.

-natural resources- Britain had coal for steam power, iron to make machines, and good harbors for trade. They had valuable raw goods like lumber and cotton. They also had navigable rivers.

-Britain had a stable government

-They switched to steam power from animal power. They had the steamboat and locomotive for transportation

-**John Kay**- flying shuttle

-**James Hargreaves**- spinning jenny

-**Richard Arkwright**- water frame

-**Samuel Crompton**- spinning mule

-**Edmund Cartwright**- power loom

Eli Whitney- cotton gin

-electricity was used as a new source of power

-telegraph, telephone, electric light bulb, radio vacuum tube, TV were later invented.

Effects

-**mass production** and use of **factory system**

-big businesses and **corporations**

-laissez faire

-Social and economic- harmful working conditions, low wages, health risks. The homes were black from the soot and diseases were caught like cholera. The horrible working conditions gave people disabilities and they were deformed. Children worked as young as 8.

-Politically- many acts and reforms to benefit the workers

-communism also formed from **Karl Marx-Communist Manifesto**- conflict of life is between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. He predicted that there would be revolutions to overthrow the bourgeoisie and create a society that has equal class distribution. This was the basis for the Bolshevik, Cuban, and Chinese Revolutions.

-Imperialism was an effect with raw materials and colonies

F. **Enlightenment**=people began to question workings of society and government- explained the purpose the of the government

-**causes**

scientific revolution

-French philosophers

-**Montesquieu**- Spirit of Laws- urged **balance of powers** into 3 branches=legislative, executive, and judicial. Each one checks each others instead of permitting the power to be concentrated the king.

-**Voltaire**- freedom of speech. "**I disapprove what you say, but I will defend to death your right to say it**". He spoke out against the French government and the intolerance of the Catholic Church.

Rousseau- **Social Contract**- society is good, but the unequal distribution of wealth is the cause of many problems. Governments should go according to majority and general will. This is the best interest of the people.

-**Hobbes**- man was greedy, selfish, and cruel. A strong government is needed. People enter a social contract- their freedoms are sacrificed for an organized society. He believed in **absolute monarchy**.

-**Locke**- men have **natural rights**- life liberty, and property. The purpose of government is to protect these rights. People have a right to revolution when the government stops protecting these rights. He supports a limited government.

effects

-**French Revolution, American Revolution, Glorious Revolution**

-**Catherine the Great** enacted laws with religious toleration and education

-In Austria reforms were enacted that released censorship.

7. Imperialism/ Nationalism

Imperialism- a strong nation takes over a weaker nation or region and dominates its economic, political, or cultural life.

I. India

"India was the greatest jewel in the British crown"

- British East India Company- joint stock company in India
 1. controlled about 3/5 of India
 2. chartered by Queen Elizabeth I
 3. abused the diversity of India- Hindus and Muslims weren't united so it was easy to conquer and control them
 4. took advantage of native rivalries between rulers
 5. they hired local Hindu and Muslim soldier known as **sepoys** (who swore to protect the country)
- Purpose:
 1. make money – imported/ exported Indian goods(cotton, spices, opium)
- People of India grow annoyed with British imperialism
 1. sepoys were forced to work overseas
 2. missionaries were trying to convert natives to Christianity
 3. outlawed the **suti**- ritual suicide to jump on husbands pyre
 4. put animal fat on gun cartages- offended Hindus and Muslims- **Sepoy Rebellion**- sepoys fight the British for independence- British defeat them by forces but put India under British crown making it a colony under control of a viceroy

• Impacts:

Positive

1. brought peace & order to individuals
2. revised the legal system to promote justice (now they have prime minister)
3. brought in railroad/ telegraph
4. bridged differences- encouraged unity
5. educated Indian- modernized them
6. improved infrastructure

Negative

1. Missionaries imposed Christianity on Indians (forced to convert to a "real" religion)
2. Paternalistic- Indians looked down upon, "white man's burden"- dismissed their achievements
3. restricted Indian owns industries (so they depend on the British)
4. destroyed hand domestic crop system- unemployment
5. **cash crops**- reduced food production, Indians lose self sufficiency
6. Suez Canal- British flood India with cheap manufactured goods
7. **deforestation**- cleared forests to create more farmland
8. increased population

II. Africa-

- Causes:
 1. Africa pre 1850- Europeans stay on the coastlines & primarily interested in slave trade- called the "unknown continent"
 2. natural resources & labor
 3. nationalism- they wanted power for country + white mans burden
 4. missionaries want to give African a real religion
 5. easy to conquer- Africa has low level of technology

6. Belgian **King Leopold** sent Stanley to establish trade with native Africans in the Congo. This single act began a flurry of **imperialistic** activity as the other nations of Europe, including: France, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Portugal.
7. Berlin Conference- European nations (not Africa) meet in Berlin to discuss conquering & dividing up Africa-
 - Impacts
 1. Africans lose right to rule themselves- controlled by Europeans
 2. forced to adopt Europeans languages & culture- assimilation- Europeans civilize them
 3. lost land to Europeans- cash crops- reduced food production
 4. forced to work for Europeans at low wages
 5. paid taxes but couldn't vote- taxation w/o representation
 6. **Tribalism**- ethnic groups are divided with other member and forced to live together: when Europeans leave civil wars & power struggles

III. China

- China- views itself as the **Middle Kingdom**-center of the world
- Ethnocentric- they are better than others- no trading with the outside world
- British desperately want to trade with China-
 1. China gets **Favorable balance of trade**- they export things they don't need such as tea, silk, porcelain in return for things they need like silver

Impacts:

- British become depleted of silver- trade opium instead- India gets addicted
- Emperor's daughter overdoses on opium, Chinese are mad!
 1. **Opium Wars**- Chinese find warehouse of British Opium and burn & dump Opium- British defeat them. They are forced to sign the **Treaty of Nanking**- (unequal)
 - Forced to give up Hong Kong
 - Had to open 4 new ports to British
 - Paid war damages
 - Opium trade continues
 - **Extraterritorial rights**- foreigners abided by their own rules even though they were in China
 - China becomes Sphere of Influence- An area of one country under the control of another. In China, these areas guaranteed specific trading privileges to each imperialist nation within its respective sphere.
- America establishes Open Doors Policy- 1898 - open to all nations that which to trade with them. This policy did not include the consent of the Chinese, and was another form of imperialism.
- Missionaries come in and want to convert Buddhists into Christianity
- Boxer Rebellion- summer 1898- gods are angry with the people because the emperors are letting other countries invade
 1. sends flooding and droughts
 2. natural disasters- heavens punishments for human misconducts
 3. Solution: go kill all foreigners
 4. very disorganized, poorly equipped
 5. Europeans quickly put down the Boxer Rebellion- another embarrassment for China
- Manchu dynasty- last dynasty
- Dr. Sun Yat Sen= new ruler

IV. Japan

(*note- Japan successfully resisted imperialism and instead became imperialistic themselves)

- Japans policy towards foreigners- middle kingdom, ethnocentric- no trading with outside world!
- Japan opens its doors in 1853-
 1. Matthew Perry(U.S.)- sent with a letter arrives in Tokyo Harbor to open trade with Japan
 2. **Treaty of Kanagawa**- opens 2 ports to US ships can get supplies & US can make embassy in Japan
 3. Japan opens doors to others
 4. Tokugawa Shogunate forced to step down because Japanese ppl are angry that they're giving into foreign demands
 5. Meiji rule- Emperor Mutsuhito
 - **Selective borrowing**- took some ideas and rejected others
 - Goal was to modernize Japan
- Charter Oath-
 1. free choice of jobs
 2. unworthy customs of the past are discarded
 3. wisdom and knowledge are sought after
- Impacts:
 1. Japanese & European customs
 2. increased infrastructure
 3. increased agriculture & trading
 4. Industrialization- new technology, manufacturing, banks give out loans
 5. Trade surplus- export more than import- more money
 6. territorial expansion- by 1910 almost 4x as much land than in 1895
 7. gains Manchuria, Korea, Taiwan
 - Sino Japanese war- Japan defeats China and gains Manchuria & Taiwan but not Korea
 - Russo- Japanese war- Japan defeats Russia
 - Officially annexes Korea in 1910- replace Korean culture, language with Japanese

7.Nationalism-

I. Israel-Zionism

- Causes:
 1. always Jews in Israel- they had settled in 4 cities called "yishuv ha'yashan" (fellahin, poor Arab farmers lived there)
 2. they were being supported with a system known as "chalukah"- in Europe they collected money and twice a year send it to Israel
 3. Palestine wasn't a country- a country needs government, laws, land, national recognition but Palestine was governed by other countries
 4. Back in Eastern Europe- Jews were kept in Pale Settlements- when finally released by Alexander II, Alexander is killed & Jews are blamed- police don't stop riots (pogroms)
 5. Russification- forced Jewish Children to join Russian army
 6. 1/3 policy- 1/3 die, 1/3 leave country 1/3 assimilate
 7. Kishniev- killed thousands of jews
 8. Western Europe- Emancipation- Jews are given some civil rights, enter universities but start to assimilate & convert!
 9. anti-Semitism
 10. Jews need a home of their own!!
- Theodore Herzl- witnesses dry face affair and realizes that if Jews can be targeted in places as enlightened as France, were not safe anywhere!
- Methods:
 1. writes "Der Judenstat"

- says the problem is were try to merge ourselves but in vain
- Solution: we need to be normalized, need a homeland, and need to be organized
- 2. Organizes the First World Wide Zionist Congress in Basle Switzerland
 - Forms Basle Declaration- we want a homeland secured by law
- 3. stressed worldwide cooperation- got people from all over the world
- 4. Quest for a Charter-
 - British offer Hertzl Yuganda- determined to get Israel
- Success:
 1. President Truman supports Jews in the UN
 2. Independence War- 1948
 - Arabs invade Israel from all sides
 - Arab victories at first but Israel soon brought it to a standstill
 - Made a ceasefire-
 1. Six Day War-
 - Nasser gets word that Israelis are massing on Syrian border
 - Puts troops on alert, moves into Sinai, got rid of UN buffer, Blockaded straits of Tiran
 - Johnson wont help Israelis if they make preemptive attack
 - Israel cant afford to lose the war so they make the first attack- Israelis fly far west so as not to be seen
 - Destroy Egyptian air force so they have no air cover- destroy airways first
 - Then take the soldiers on foot- conquered Sinai in 3 days
 - Hussein(Jordan) drops bombs on Israeli border so Israel marches into Jordan and reconquer Jerusalem

II. Africa-

- Causes- Apartheid
 2. Africans legally segregated
 3. forced to carry passbooks
 4. cant marry whites
 5. no voting
 6. whites took their resources & wealth
- Nelson Mandela- important ANC leader
- Methods:
 1. civil disobedience & nonviolence- followed policies of Gandhi
 2. 1912- political party called ANC- African national congress organized in south Africa- strong opponent of the apartheid
 3. openly violated apartheid laws & displayed discontent
 4. went to jail without complains for 27 years
 5. became a powerful symbol for the struggle for freedom
- along with many others- appealed to the UN- who encouraged countries to divest from SA
- ended Apartheid
- got voting rights

III. Germany

- Causes:
 1. Germany in a state of Chaos- Weimar republic steps down after failure to hold stability
 2. Results of WWI- Treaty of Versailles
 3. Germany must pay War Reparations- 33 billion dollars
 4. High unemployment- 1932- 30%
 5. lost land- being oppressed
- Leader: Hitler

- Methods:
 1. writes a book while in jail- "Mien Kampf" my struggle
 2. encourages extreme nationalism
 - Germany is the best country in the whole world
 3. German race is the best race on the whole earth
 4. Plans for revival
 - Germans must reunite
 - Germans need more living space (lebensraum)
 - Non Aryans will bow down to you
 - Germany needs a leader- De Fuhrer
 5. became a leader through legal means by taking over all the seats (661)
 6. Propaganda (arts, radio, education- rewrote children's books [poisonous mushroom])

Success:

1. created more jobs (2% unemployed in 1932)
2. ended reparations
3. rearmed Germany
4. Nuremberg Laws- dehumanizes them
5. Hitler youth- thinks like Hitler
6. creates **Totalitarian** government- total control of all aspects of life

8. World Leaders/Individuals

A. Ayatollah Khomeini

1. The Shah fled Iran in 1979 in the Iranian Revolution, and he returned.
 - declared Iran a theocracy and returned to Islamic Fundamentalism
 - school, dressing, and all aspects of culture conformed to Islamic Law.
 - women were required to return to traditional dress
 - he sponsored acts of terrorism including seizing American hostages in the capital city, Tehran.

B. Mao Zedong

- he was a communist leader that followed Marx and Lenin, but he emphasized the role of peasants over workers.
- he changed Chinese life by eliminating the capitalist class. He considered landowners, factory owners, and village leaders to be capitalists. He said that the capitalists exploited others, so capitalists were killed.
- he believed in education and required learning in all universities and schools. Newspapers were brought under the government control though and had to support communism.
- family authority was replaced by the authority of the communists. Children were taught to obey the state, not their parents. Ancestor worship was now forbidden.
- he became like a god-like figure
- great leap forward**- 5 year plan designed to increase China's industrial productivity. China's population was building dams, bridges, roads, and factories.
- cultural Revolution**=He thought people were losing enthusiasm, so he instituted this. Had a **red guard** that terrorized people that were against communism. China became disrupted though and the cultural revolution was brought to a close.

C. Mohandas Gandhi

- wanted ideas of democracy and nationalism
- civil disobedience, passive resistance, non cooperation
- went against the British government passively.
- boycotted British goods
- refused to pay taxes, disregarded British laws
- power of speech

- power of fasting
- he was jailed many times, but this was good because the public was involved and the press. It showed who really was the bad guy.
- he affected civil rights movements headed by Martin Luther King Jr.

D. Nelson Mandela

- leader of the **ANC (African National Congress)**
- imprisoned 28 years by the Afrikaner government for his actions against the apartheid.
- elected first black president of South Africa
- after the **Apartheid** period, people's lives improved, jobs were open, and he assured foreign investors that they would remain capitalist.
- he brought people together and adopted a new constitution in 1996.

E. Fidel Castro

- lead the Cuban revolution with communism and overthrew the dictator in 1959.
- he turned for the soviet union for support.
- He threatened to bring communism to other Latin American nations
- Bay of Pigs invasion- Cuban exiles that were trained by the United States invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs.
- Cuban Missile Crisis- In 1962, Americans realized that Cuba was secretly building bases to install soviet missiles with nuclear warheads. JFK blocked Cuba and threatened to invade if the missiles were not drawn. Khrushchev finally withdrew the missiles.

9. Women's rights

I. Japan-

- Pre WWII- women of Japan were in an inferior position to men
 1. couldn't vote
 2. no working in industries/ professions
 3. limited to wearing traditional style of dress
 4. marriages were arranged
 5. no admission to universities
- After WWII Japan became a more democratic nation- status of women began to change
 1. allowed to vote
 2. worked both inside and outside the home
 3. adopted the Western approach to marriage- love, marry who they want not who parents want
 4. adopted western fashions
 5. admitted to universities
 6. sometimes can get roles in government (1993- women elected to diet)

II. Islamic societies-

During the Islamic golden age, women were allowed to **inherit property**, were **educated**, and could **marry freely**. However, this soon changed and varied from region to region:

A. Saudi Arabia-

- still government by a king instead of an elected leader
- laws based on traditional Koranic law and the Sharia
- Abuses:
 1. women cant leave the house unless accompanied by a man
 2. cant drive a car
 3. cant get a divorce
 4. cant appear in public without covering their heads- Chador
- However, women are allowed to work!

- When the demand for ME oil fell, the Saudi economy suffered- many families needed both parents working- they are teachers, doctors (but can only associate with women)

B. Afghanistan-

- Political unrest & poverty worsened status of women
- 1978- a Marxist group of the Soviet Union, took over the gov. and to prevent an Afghan revolt, they sent troops in 1979.
- Aided by Pakistan and the US guerillas calling themselves mujahadin took over Afghanistan
- After the war, mujahadin parties struggled for control-one group called the Taliban came out on top and gained control
- They interpreted the Koran strictly and denied women the right to work or leave home without a male escort- no exceptions.

III. Europe

- In the past women had many restrictions such as:
 1. **owning property**,
 2. the ability to **divorce**, or even choose a **husband freely**,
 3. the ability to **inherit**,
 4. **political rights** such as **voting**
- As time passed women gained their rights especially during the Industrial Revolution where middle class women ran the household while their husbands were away at work. They were responsible for **overseeing any servants, maintaining the home**, and the **raising and educating of the children**. Lower class women worked long hours in **factories** for less pay than men. They had the double burden of taking care of the household and family after returning from factory work..
- Most countries did not allow their women to have rights- when Britain gave women the right to vote- many countries followed

11. Environmental concerns-

I. Pollution

Pollution- contamination of the environment, including air water and soil

- Harmful to humans, plants, animal
- Cause respiratory disease
- Water can become polluted by human wastes, fertilizers, pesticides, and toxic chemicals,
- Can cause cancer/lead to death
- Impact: Nations begin to set standards on air and water quality
EX- countries signed agreements to try to stop emissions causes acid rain
- Results in:
 1. Acid Rain- rain falls through polluted air that is polluted by burning fossil fuels- fossil fuels= coal, oil, natural gas released by factories, cars...
Impact: damages forests, lakes, farmland—because of wind, air pollution can be carried from one part of the world to another
 2. Depletion of Ozone layer- ozone layer= layer of gases high in the atmosphere, that protects the earth from the UV rays of the sun- it is becoming thinner because of CFS, a chemical pollutant
Impact: depletion of ozone could expose ppl to solar radiation resulting in cancer & eye disease.
UV rays damage crops & marine life
-Result: Russia, Japan and the European Union have agreed to stop production of CFS

3. Global Warming- gradual rise in global temperature- may be caused by the **greenhouse effect**- warm air gets trapped in lower atmosphere-
Causes: use of CFS, burning fossil fuels & destruction of forest
Impact: icecaps melt, flooding, bad agriculture

II. Deforestation

- Deforestation- destruction of forests especially in tropical rainforest
- Cause: developing nations harvest lumber, clear out land to raise crops, graze cattle or build homes(world is losing more than 50 million acres of land per year)
- Effects: changing local weather patterns, buildup of CO₂, soil erosion, extinction of plants and animals
- Solution: developing nations need to balance it out- had a UN discussion in 1992 of various solutions

III. Desertification-

Desertification- changeover from arable land (land that can be farmed) into desert

- Cause:
 1. overgrazing of livestock that eliminates the grasses that hold the soil together to prevent erosion
 2. cutting down forests for lumber
- As grass and trees are eliminated , the soil loses nutrients. Without plant roots to hold the soil, water erosion removed the fertile topsoil and causes the soil to not be able to sustain plant life (EX- Sahara desert)
- Solution:
 1. restricting livestock
 2. planting new trees to act as a barrier against soil erosion
 3. new farming methods

IV. Nuclear Proliferation

- the use of nuclear weapons or the proliferation (spread) of nuclear weapons

- Accidents: 1986- Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union exposed ppl and crops to deadly radiation
- Radiation was blown across Europe
- Nuclear waste- radioactive waste that stays radioactive for many years
- Exposure to nuclear wastes- harmful to human beings
- People used to dump it into the sea/into wells- banned
- Nuclear Weapons- US & Russia- main controllers of nuclear weapons
- Concerns- it might get into the wrong hands- another nuclear war

12. World/Global Problems

-**Nuclear proliferation**-after the Cold War- we don't know where it can be

-Taliban and terrorism

-oil- trying to find oil in Russia so we don't have to rely on the Middle East

13. World Organizations

A. UN

-after WWII, in 1945 the Allies launched the United Nations as an organization to maintain peace in the world

Purpose- It is one of the main bodies of the U.N. It keeps peace, and settles any disputes among the nations. It prevents and resists aggression.

It contains representatives of 15 members who each have one vote. 5 of these nations- the U.S., G.B., S.U., France, and China were called the Big Five and were permanent members. Any one of the Big Five

can prevent the council from taking important action by using their veto power- defeating anything with a single vote.

Operates- When they consider a dispute, they ask many questions and who was involved. They send with their consent UN representatives to investigate. After the dispute is discussed, the council urges the nations to meet and work out a solution. Sometimes a mediator is appointed to aid in the negotiations. The council may suggest a compromise or send the case to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for a decision.

B. OPEC- organization of petroleum exporting countries.

-Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and United Arab Emirates are OPEC members

-they cooperate and keep the price of oil

-

D. ANC

- In south Africa with Nelson Mandela

E. NATO

-during the cold war they were against the Warsaw Pact and supplied food to East Germany.

16. Technology-

I. Printing Press-

- Before the Printing Press:
 1. books written on scrolls- middle ages- books were written on scrolls
 2. took months/years to complete
 3. not many books were available
 4. books were very expensive
 5. only nobles could afford them- high illiteracy rate
- paper making & printing reached Europe from China – Chinese invented block printing- & Koreans experimented w/ movable type
- 1455- Johannes Gutenberg invented the Printing Press
 1. printed the Gutenberg Bible in 1456- 1st full sized book printed w/ movable type
 2. 1500-inventions spread throughout Europe
- Impacts:
 1. enabled printers to produce hundreds of copies- all alike in a single work
 2. books were cheap enough for many ppl to afford them
 3. literacy rate increased
 4. helped spread ideas of the Renaissance-
 - read about the Greek & Roman accomplishments
 - wanted information
 5. increased the vernacular- language of the country which replaced Latin- bibles printed in vernacular so ppl could read it
 6. ppl began to interpret the bible by themselves
 7. helped Protestant revolution-
 - Luther hung up 95 Theses & someone copied it with a printing press- Luther's name known all over Germany
 8. scientific ideas able to spread quickly throughout Europe

II. Steam Powered Machinery

- early 1700s- women produced cotton/ wool on spinning wheels

- worked by hand at wheels/looms
- very slow work- didn't produce enough
- New inventions:
 1. James Watt- **steam engine**- use of coal instead of water, meant that mills no longer had to be built near bodies of water
 2. Robert Fulton- **Clermont**- established the first regular steamboat service- traveled many rivers throughout world
 3. George Stephenson- **The Rocket**- steam propelled train that ran on rails- went at 29 mph- railroads connect western world
 4. Charles Goodyear- **Vulcanizing**- made rubber more elastic
 5. Henry Bessemer- **Bessemer Process**- cheap & efficient way of making steel
 6. **Flying Shuttle, Spinning Jenny, water frame, spinning mule** - weaved thread across loom quicker, created more cotton thread, water powered spinning machine(many workers can now work together in a water mill)
 7. Edmund Cartwright- **Power loom**- loom powered by water- increased speed
 - Could run multiple machines at one time- increase in production
 - Goods became cheaper- middle class emerged-unions led to better working conditions
 - Revolutionized railroad transportation0 passengers traveled btwn cities & goods were carried on them- quick & cheap- people could take distant city jobs- spread industrialization
 - Industrialization—rise of imperialism competed for markets for their goods
- Brought about the industrial revolution- increased production
 1. brought riches to factory owner
 2. more jobs
 3. population shifted to the cities

17. **Developing Countries**=nations that have economies that are more agricultural then industrial and have a low **standard of living (Problems)**

-have and have not. Ones that are industrialized have a high standard of living. The U.S., Canada, Japan, and South Korea are examples. They are in a post industrial revolution state. There are large numbers of workers that are employed in service occupations like banking, education, health care, and entertainment,

A. **Malnutrition and hunger**-third world countries do not produce enough food to sustain their populations. In n developing countries, about 150 million children under 5 go to bed hungry. 12 million every year die of malnutrition. The lack of food can lead to insufficient amounts of protein and vitamins. The high death rate makes parents give birth to more children, yielding an even higher amount of malnutrition.

-There are famines in large areas of East Africa because of droughts and military conflict. Lack of rainfall can cause crops to fail and herds to run away. Food is shipped to Africa by various countries, religious groups, and international organizations.

-economic causes for hunger are that there are low paying jobs and price of food rises when its in scarcity.

B. The **Green Revolution** brought new high-yield crops and better fertilizers. Environmentally safe insecticides are now being perfected.

C. **They lack skilled workers.** Majority of the population are peasants without modern machinery.

-They are not able to read and write

D. **Debts**- They have debts to nations that are developed or international organizations.

E. need for **capital investment**- they lack roads, bridges, communication systems, urban centers, and manufacturing facilities. They need capital investment to develop a modern economy

-F. **foreign competition**- its difficult for them to compete with developed countries on world markets. They can't manufacture goods as cheaply because they lack the technology, workforce, and capital investment,

G. **population growth**- the birth rates are high, they have a large amount of children to help with the farming and housework.

-need population control like in China.

also **urbanization**- people move in hope to make money. There is rarely enough housing for newcomers; most are forced to live in primitive shacks. There is no proper sanitation. Some resort to living on the streets begging, stealing, or drug use.

-developing nations have no education. In recent studies, the literacy rate has been rising

Solution- technological advances are now providing more food in shorter periods of time

-The **Free Market** approach could improve economic development. Foreign investors were attracted to developing countries because of the low labor costs.

18. Global Economic Systems/ Policies

I. Feudalism- in Europe

- Causes:
 1. During the 8th 9th and 10th centuries Feudalism developed because other governments fell apart.- EX- Charlemagne was emperor of the Roman Empire until his death. His death marked the collapse of the Romans- completely fell apart without him
 2. Feared invasions- Muslims- caused widespread disorder
 3. People left towns and cities
- Feudalism- a loosely structured political system where land is controlled by the local lord who owed allegiance to higher lords/monarchs- lords allowed serfs to work land/ serve military in exchange for protection
- Nobles divided up their land into estates called fiefs, which were given to lesser lords called vassals. Vassals pledged loyalty and military service to lords in exchange for the land.
- Classes in Feudal society: (1-4= nobility)
 1. kings- little power
 2. lords
 3. lesser lords
 4. knights- practiced strict discipline & learned how to ride & handle weapons- followed code of conduct called **chivalry**- had to be brave, loyal and true to their word
 5. peasants and townspeople- wealth of lords came from peasants
 - very rigid- based on prestige/power
 - little chance to move
 - clergy well respected
 - ladies were in charge of the home while husbands were at war- cared for children, taught daughter how to be a lady
- Manorialism- economic system based around a lord's manor/estate
- Most people were serfs(people bound to the land)- couldn't leave the estate w/o lords permission
- Serfs did lords work such as repairing roads/working land- in exchange lord gave them the land and protection during war
- Life was harsh & difficult- worked long hours

II. Feudalism in Japan

- Causes
 1. power of Japanese emperor declined
 2. local warlords fought one another
- Classes- everyone had a defined place
 1. emperor- served as a figurehead, not as a ruler
 2. shoguns- top military commander- had the power
 3. daimyo- shoguns gave land to the daimyo, in exchange for military support with a strong army
 4. samurai- daimyo granted land to lesser lords called samurai(those who serve) – promised loyalty & lived by the bushido- way of the warrior -loyal, brave & honorable
 5. peasants & artisans- peasants farmed & artisans made weapons in exchange for protection
 6. merchants- wealthiest but not considered honorable

III. Communism in Russia-

- Causes:
 1. Czarist rule- Czar Nicolas II wanted to industrialize the country- did this in a harsh way- secret police, suppressed reform
 2. rigid social class system existed in Russia- nobles/czar dominated society- peasants had harsh life, had to work long hours, very poor to buy land
 3. the Czars tried to make small ethnic groups think act and believe as Russians (Russification) – but they didn't want to be assimilated
 4. Revolution of 1905- peaceful marchers wanted to influence the Czar to change his ways- Czar Nicolas II feared an uprising and shot many civilians- people lost faith in the Czar
 5. In March 1917, people were fed up with the military defeats, lack of food and housing in Russia and revolted. The Czar's soldiers refused to fire on them- Czar abdicated
 6. Provincial government ruled after the Czar- Duma(elected national legislature) officials took control- couldn't end the problems faced hardships had to step down
- Lenin takes over: headed a revolutionary socialist party (**Bolsheviks**)
- Follows ideas of Karl Marx- changes them to fit Russian situation (EX- Marx- urban workers will overthrow the capitalists, Russia didn't have urban workers so Lenin says Bolsheviks would guide revolution)
- Wants to create a classless society with productions in the hands of the people
- Standard of living raises slightly
- His Red Army battles the Whites- those loyal to the Czar
- Features:
 1. Promised peace, land and bread
 2. Promised an end to Russia involvement in WWI
 3. One Party Government- had a constitution & elected legislature but Communist party had the real power(not the ppl) only its members could run for office
 4. New Economic Policy government controlled banks, trade, industry but allowed some privately owned businesses
 5. created the Soviet Union
- Stalin gains control: (Lenin dies) rules through terror & brutality
- Features:
 1. Totalitarian Rule- one party dictatorship regulates every aspect of a citizen's life
 - Launched the Great Purge- accused thousands of ppl of crimes against the government out of fear of losing power
 2. promoted extreme nationalism
 3. used secret police
 4. wanted to modernize Russia- formed a command economy (government officials made all economic decisions)
 - five year plan- build industry & increase farm output in 5 years – didn't work, most ppl stayed poor
 - collective farms- state owned farms- took all property & forced to work on the farm where all profits go to Stalin

