

Japan

I. How does geography impact the development of Japan?

A. Japan's geography

1. Islands => Archipelago.
2. Mountainous.
3. Nothing like The Nile.
4. Volcanic => Ring of Fire.

B. Impact

1. Not a lot of arable/ farmable land.
2. Hard to unite.
3. Limited resources because no rivers.
4. VERY isolated => Ethnocentric.
5. Rely heavily on fishing.
6. Nature worship (Animism).
7. Good shipping/ Navy.
8. Selective borrowing => culture.
9. Homogeneous culture- culture that is the same throughout.

C. Early Japanese society

1. Society based on Uji, large family units that exercised control over areas of land.
2. Eventually, by 500 CE, one clan, the Yamato clan, came to control a large portion of Honshu.
3. The Yamato created the first and only dynasty in Japan.
4. Each clan had its own set of gods and goddesses (Kami) that they worshiped and these gods were often nature spirits.
5. Shintu, the early religion of Japan means "the way of gods" and reflects the worship of nature

D. China's influence

1. By the 600s CE, The Japanese decide to have direct dealings with China.
2. Japan sent ambassadors to China, along with students scholars, merchants and religious leaders to learn as much as they could.
3. But Japan never fully became "Chinese".
4. Japan selectively borrowed what they wanted from China and tossed out the rest.
5. A huge example is the Chinese system of writing, which Japan modified by adding kana.

E. Heian Japan

1. The period of time in which Japan borrowed from and adopted to Chinese culture is called the Heian Period.
2. Heian is the name of the capital city of Japan at the time (794-1185 C.E.).
3. The Royal Court was extravagant and luxurious.
4. Works of literature were written, two of the most famous works by women:
 - a. The Pillow Book= described court life and was written by one of the personal servants of the empress.

- b. The Tale of Genji= the second work, was a fictional account of the romantic life of a prince and his son.

II. How does Japanese society develop under Feudalism?

A. Japanese Feudalism

1. Competing clans caused chaos.
2. The emperor was mainly a figure head- respected but has no real power
3. In 1192, the first **Shogun** was appointed.
4. The Shogun gave land to great warrior lords (Daimyo) in return for promises of loyalty and military aid.
5. The Daimyo then gave land to lesser lords called Samurai.
6. Samurai warriors lived by a code of honor called Bushido, which emphasized bravery, and loyalty to one's lords.
7. Honor was so important that those who were dishonored would commit ritual suicide, called Seppuko.

B. Tokugawa **Shogunate** (1603-1868)

1. Restored order after the collapse of the first Shogunate.
2. Named after Tokugawa Ieyasu.
3. Centralize control over Japan.
4. Daimyo were required to appear before the Shogun once every 2 years.
5. The Daimyo family was required to live at the capital city (Edo) full-time.
6. Daimyo needed permission to marry or fix their castles.
7. Only Samurai could hold government positions or serve in the military as officers.

C. Kabuki Theater

1. Influenced by the NO (or noh) theater:
 - a. NO plays were performed on a square wooden stage.
 - b. Men wore elegant masks.
 - c. A chorus chanted important lines.
 - d. Often fused on Zen Buddhist themes.
2. Less refined by the NO plays.
3. Actors wore colorful costumes and used exaggerated movements.
4. Women were prevented from performing on the stage.

D. Literature

1. Written works continued to flourish.
2. Fiction stories as well as essays were common.
3. A new form of poetic expression developed- The Haiku.
4. Haiku are poems consisting of only 17 syllables, written in only 3 lines.
5. Haiku represent only 1 idea and are considered to be a "word picture".

E. Zen Buddhism

1. A form of Buddhism that became popular during Japans Feudal period.
2. Emphasized loyalty and meditation.
3. Showed extreme devotion to nature.
4. Believed that enlightenment could be achieved by carefully carrying out rituals, like the Japanese tea ceremony.

China

III. How does China experience growth after the fall of the Han dynasty?

A. The Fall of the Han

1. The Han dynasty collapsed in 220 C.E.
2. For nearly 400 years China is disunited.
3. Ironically, food production rises and technology improves.
4. Confusion philosophy helped stabilize China, even during this fairly chaotic time.

B. The Tang dynasty

1. The Tang took over in 618 C.E. First led by Li Yuan and then by his son Li Shimin.
2. The Tang dynasty got his name from son, who adopted the title Tang Taizong.
3. The Tang expanded the borders of the empire further into western Asia.
4. Vietnam, Tibet and Korea became tributary states.
5. It is during this time period (618-907 C.E) that Japan sends its scholars to learn directly from China.

C. The Tang achievements

1. Restored the uniform government to China.
2. Used the Civil Service exam event more to attract new talent.
3. Created schools to train male students in Confucian philosophy so that they can pass the tests.
4. Built the Grand Canal, linking the Huang He (yellow) River to the Yangzi River.
5. Redistributed land to the peasants.
6. During the time of the Tang, gunpowder, the mechanical clock and block printing were developed in China.

D. The Song Dynasty

1. Zhau Kuangyin established the Song dynasty in 960 C.E., roughly 55 years after the fall of the Tang.
2. The Song did not rule as large an area as the Tang did.
3. The Song were forced to move south of the Huang He (Yellow) river in 1110 C.E. by northern invaders.

E. Song achievements

1. Farming to focus on the rice-growing south, where new techniques allowed for 2 rice crops to grow each year.
2. Trade increased between the Middle East, Persia and India.
3. The Song perfected the making porcelain and developed moveable type.
4. Cities began to develop as the centers of trade.

IV. How do the Mongols create and maintain their vast empire?

A. The Mongols

1. Mongols live in the land just above China.
2. Mongols are a nomadic people living in clans.
3. They are fierce warriors.
4. Even women would occasionally become warriors.

B. Mongol Conquest and government

1. Mongol conquest left chaos and ruin.
2. Entire regions were destroyed by Ghengiz Khan's advancing armies.
3. But The Mongols generally left the conquered people alone.
4. The Mongols were not interested in converting people.
5. The Mongols generally listened to advice from anyone that's smart enough to give it- Muslims, Jews, Confucians...

C. The Yuan Dynasty

1. Ghengiz Khan died before he could conquer all of China.
2. Kublai Khan, Ghengiz Khan's grandson, finished what his grandfather started in 1279.
3. Kublai also took control of Tibet, Korea and Vietnam.
4. Kublai only allowed Mongols to serve in the military or hold top government jobs.
5. But Kublai also adopted a Chinese name for his dynasty, calling it the Yuan
6. Kublai extended the Grand Canal.
7. Foreigners were welcomed into the royal court, including the European explorer Marco.....Polo

V. How is Chinese rule restored in China?

A. Collapse of the Mongols

1. Empire is way too big= more Chinese than Mongols.
2. Stopped caring about the people= allowed the Grand Canal to fall into disrepair.
3. Focused too much on conquest and too little on the present.
4. Failed the conquest of Japan= Kamikaze.

B. The Ming

1. Took advantage of the Mongols growing weakness in the 1300s.
2. Led by Zhu Yuanzhang, a peasant leader, who raised an army and chased the Mongols beyond the Great Wall in 1368 C.E.
3. Repaired the Civil Service exam.
4. Repaired the canal system that had been ignored under the Mongols.
5. Agricultural production rises with improvements in fertilizing.

C. Ming's explorations

1. Zheng He, an admirable leader, leads several voyages of explorations between 1405 and 1433.
2. He sails from mouth of Yangzi River, down the eastern coast of China, and into the Indian Ocean.
3. He explored as far west as Persian Gulf and the coastline of Africa.
4. He brought back strange animals.

Islam

VI. How does Muhammad become the prophet of Islam?

A. Geography of Arabia

1. Peninsula
2. Desert
3. Oases

B. Impact

1. Developed as Bedouins.
2. Develop into clans and tribes.
3. Geopolitically in an important area.

C. The early life of Muhammad

1. Muhammad is born into the Qurayish tribe from the Hashemite clan in the city of Mecca in 570 C.E.
2. He is orphaned at a young age and is raised by his rich uncle.
3. Muhammad becomes a caravan driver.
4. His uncle arranges a marriage between Muhammed and a rich widow, Kadidja, whose late husband owned a caravan company.
5. Muhammad would go into the desert and meditate.

D. Muhammad the reluctant prophet

1. Muhammad receives revelation from the angel Gabriel but is afraid.
2. His wife Kadidja tells Muhammad to do what god told him to do.
3. The merchants of Mecca at first think that he is a "crazy funnyman".
4. Eventually the merchants see Muhammad, as a threat to business and try to kill him.
5. In April of 622 C.E.- Muhammad flees from Mecca to Yathrib (Later called Medina) in what has become known as the Hijra.

VII. How does Islam develop?

A. What is the nature of god?

- attributes to god

1. Mercy, compassionate
2. Ruler of all
3. Not physical
4. Controls physical world
5. No intercessors
6. god is omni present

B. What are the fundamental beliefs in Islam?

- The 5 pillars of Islam

1. Shahadah- The profession of faith.
2. Salat- Daily ritual prayer.
3. Zakat- Giving alms to the poor.
4. Zawn- Fasting for the month of Ramadan.
5. Hajj- Performing the pilgrimage of Mecca at least one in one's life.

C. Which areas of the world are holy?

1. Mecca- because it had the Ka'aba.

2. Medina- because he ran away to there.
3. Jerusalem- because that was the place where Muhammad was brought to heaven to talk to god.

D. How is Islam tradition passed down?

1. Shariah- Codified Islamic Law.
2. Sunna- Traditions passed down through generations, often orally.
3. Hadith- Stories to The Prophet and/or his first students which important lessons could be learned.

E. What is the role of women?

1. Women are spiritually equal.
2. Women have property rights.
3. Women, as long as they are good, have a portions in heaven.
4. Keep covered what god wants covered.

F. How should the "People of the Book" and other non-Muslims be treated?

1. According to Islam, the same god who gave the Gospel and the Torah is the same god who gave them the Quran.
2. Non-muslims must either pay taxes or leave.
3. Muslims may make a piece treaty with non-believers as long as:
 - a. They didn't go to war with you for religious reasons, for land only.
 - b. If non-believers try to kick you out, than you will comeback and kick them right back out.

VIII. How does Islam spread?

A. Sunni vs. Shiah

1. Some believed that the next leader should be a "descendant" of Muhammed- a pious religious person who was inspired by god.
2. Others believed that the next leader should be righteous, but only a political leader.
3. In the end, Abu Bakr was chosen as the first caliph and under his short reign, the Quran was written down in its current form.
4. Ali did become the fourth Caliph, but he was assigned in 661, angering his followers.

B. The Umayyad (661-750 C.E.)

1. The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750) was the first dynasty to rule the Muslim world.
2. They established their capital city in Damascus, Syria.
3. The large conquest forced the Umayyads to rely heavily on those they conquest to help govern their empire.
4. Eventually, economic problems- especially tension between the wealthy and the poor, and between the Arabs and the non-Arabs weakened the Umayyad Dynasty.

C. The Abbasid (750-1258)

1. Created by Abu al-Abbas, in 750 by using the anger of many non-Arab Muslims against the Umayyads.
2. Caliph al-Mansur moved the Islamic capital from Syria to Baghdad, Iraq for practical and political reasons.
3. The Abbasids saw themselves as the true heirs to the Prophet.
4. Began to adopt Persian methods of governing, giving much power to a prime minister and to local authorities.
5. Persian culture influenced their royal court.

6. The Dynasty saw the growth of trade and commerce between Europe, Asia and Africa.

IX. How Does Islamic Civilization Experience a Golden Age?

A. Art

1. Arabesque
2. Colorful
3. Symmetry
4. Geometric shapes
5. Calligraphy
6. Landscapes
7. Tapestries

B. Architecture

1. Domes
2. Arches
3. Minarets

C. Science

1. Astrolabe (latitude)
2. Arabic numerals
3. Borrowed zero

D. Learning

1. Ibn Rushd - also known as Averoes in Europe - used reason to test knowledge.
2. In math, Muslims worked on algebra.
3. Muslim astronomers observed and catalogued eclipses and studied the rotation of the earth.
4. Ibn Sina - also known as Avicenna in Europe - wrote the *Cannon of Medicine*, which was basically an encyclopedia of medical knowledge.
5. Ibn Sina used information from the Greeks, the Arabs, India, Africa and Europe to help diagnose and treat diseases.

X. How Does Islam Impact India?

A. Islamic conquest

1. After the fall of the Gupta Empire in 550 CE, India was no longer unified.
2. Arab Muslims pushed into the Indus Valley by 711 C.E. but went no further until about 1000 C.E. under the Seljuks.
3. The capital of Islamic India was made at Delhi, and the area became known as the Delhi Sultanate.
4. India became a safe-haven for people fleeing from the Mongol invasions in the 1300s.

B. Muslims and Hindus

1. At first, the Muslims don't know how to deal the the Hindus.
2. Originally, Muslims see the Hind as polytheists and dealt with them harshly.
3. Muslims also have issues with the caste system- because the castes are totally contrary to Muslim idea of **Umma**.
4. Overtime, the sultans became more tolerant.
5. Muslim philosophers began to see the idea of Brahman as a monotheistic idea
6. Even so, Hindus were still Dhimmi
7. A new language began to develop called Urdu- a combination of Arabic, Persian and Hindi.

8. Also, a new religion called Sikhism developed, combining parts of Islam and Hinduism.

C. The Mughal Dynasty

1. Eventually, the Delhi Sultanate became weak.
2. By 1526, more Turkish and even Mongol invaders began to push into India.
3. Babur was the founder of this dynasty.
4. But his son, Akbar, is considered one of the greatest Mughal rulers.
5. Akbar hired government officials instead of appointing them from the nobility.
6. He allowed all Indians- including Hindus- to hold government jobs.
7. He ended the tax on the Dhimmi.
8. He encouraged trade and modernized the army.
9. The Taj Mahal was built by Akbar's grandson, Shah (prince) Jahan, as a tomb and memorial for his wife.

Europe

XI. How were the Late Middle ages a time of Great Revival?

A. Agricultural revolution

1. Horse-drawn, iron plows.
2. Windmills are used.

B. Commercial Revolution

1. As trade increased, the need for capital-or start-up money used for investment-became important.
2. Partnerships develop among merchants.
3. Insurance develops.
4. The bill of Exchange is used so that merchants don't have to carry gold with them.
5. This reliance on money begins to weaken to serfdom and feudalism.
6. The status of many serfs began to change to one of a tenant-farmer.
7. Hired farm day labors would become a new job.

C. Trade routes and towns

1. Towns started developing trade routes.
2. Charters => Grands permission:
 - a. Outline laws and Rights.
 - b. Year-in-a-Day.

D. Guilds

1. Groups of people engaged in similar economic activity.
2. Purpose of guilds is to protect their members:
 - a. Fix the price.
 - b. Determine quality.
 - c. Limit membership.
3. Guild organization:
 - a. Masters.
 - b. Journeymen.
 - c. Apprentices.

F. Literature and art

1. Stories and poems written in the vernacular started to become popular.
2. A popular one was called "The Song of Roland" praised a knight who died while fighting the Muslims in Spain.
3. Dante wrote the famous "The Divine comedy" in which he described Heaven, Purgatory and Hell.
4. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales which follows Christian pilgrims on their way to a shrine in England, giving a slice of medieval life as he describes the journey of a knight, a nun, a commoner, a merchant, etc.
5. Pictures were not painted in perspective.
6. Music was very religious.
7. Gothic architecture:
 - a. Pointed roofs.

- b. Stained-glass windows.
- c. Flying buttresses.

G. Learning

1. Many universities
2. New old knowledge
 - a. A new field of study called **Scholasticism** developed.
 - b. Catholics began studying the works of Averroes and Maimonides, two non-Christians who used reason and faith.
 - c. **Thomas Aquinas** wrote his famous Summa Theologica which looked at Christianity using reason and logic.
 - d. According to Aquinas, both faith and reason led to one thing: harmony and the knowledge that G-d ruled over the entire universe.
 - e. Europe also began to use the scientific and mathematic works coming from the Middle East.

XII. Why were the **crusades sometimes called "successful failures"? (1096-1400)**

A. Religious motivations

1. Free the Holy Land and other Christian sites from the control of the "non-believing" Muslims.
2. Allow for easier Christian pilgrimages into the Holy Land,

B. Political motivations

1. Help increase The Pope's power in Europe by allowing him to take control a great military expedition.
2. Help heal the "Great Schism" between western and eastern Christianity by coming to the rescue of the Byzantine Empire.
3. Increase Europe's influence in the world by expanding into the near east.
4. End feuding between the various lords in Christian Europe.

C. Personal motivations

1. A chance for adventure and honor.
2. Debtors are freed from their debts by going on the Crusades.
3. All sins are forgiven, and death in the Crusades guarantees salvation.
4. Chance to find fortune and get land.

D. Results of crusades

1. Military victory in the First Crusade, but losses in the following efforts.
2. Weakening of the Byzantine empire.
3. Attacks on Jews.
4. Increased trade within Europe.
5. Increased trade with the Islamic world and Asia.
6. "New" old knowledge coming into Europe.

XIII. How does the black plague impact Europe?

- Impact

1. One third- one fourth of the population dies- 20-30 million people died in 6 years!
2. Art and culture is all about dead people:
 - Ring around the rosie= Around the red boil, there are red rashes
 - A pocket full of posey= They had to wear a flower to take away the smell
 - Ashes ashes we all fall down= We're all gonna die
3. Weakens feudalism- because so many people died.

4. Attacks on Jews- because the Jews were much cleaner, they didn't get the plague, so they got jealous and blamed the Jews, since the Jews weren't dying.
5. Priests and nun die at greater rates.
6. Attacks on cats- they were convinced that witchcraft was causing the disease and cats are the symbol for witchcraft.
7. Question the Church- they are angry that they do everything that god wants them to do, and he brings them a plague.
8. Flagellants -> atonement.
9. Economy collapses- because they are too busy dying, so they can't buy anything!

XIV. How does the Hundred Years War illustrate a problem with European Feudalism?

A. Events that lead to the hundred year war

1. 1066- William, Duke of Normandy invades England and makes himself king of ENGLAND, so now he's the king of England and the Duke of Normandy at the same time.
2. King of England will intermarry with the king of France.
3. French start to push England out.
4. 300 years after Williams in 1337 the French king dies with no sons nor relatives.
5. Edward III of England claims to be the king of France.

B. Hundred years war

1. Fought from 1337 until 1453.
2. An example of Feudalism gone amuck.
3. The War is fought over who should become king of France: the King of England or descendants of the King of France.
4. During the 1300s, the English have major victories, mostly because of the Long Bow.

C. Joan of Arc

1. During the war, a peasant by the name of Joan of Arc, a 13 year old girl that claims that god came to her to fight for France.
2. She comes to the king of France and says to hand over the army of France to her and she will win because god is on her side.
3. Joan sends letters to the commanders of England to surrender the French territories or else she will kill them.
4. The French claim that she is a witch and are willing to make a deal with England: The English give back some land, in return for Joan.
5. The English put her on trial for witchcraft. They prove that by showing that she goes against good nature by dressing like a man.
6. They wanted to degrade her before they kill her.

D. Results of the war

1. French are mad because Joan was killed so, they now kicked the English out of France.
2. Since all the battles were fought in France, their land was ruined.
3. Nationalism (French are united).

XV. How are the Jews of the medieval period affected by life in Europe and the Islamic world?

A. Time of Crusades for the Jews

- The Christians are killing the Jews during the Crusades because they thought the Jews killed Jesus. Also, because Jews don't believe in christianity

B. King Richard of England

1. The Jews are now forced to register everything they own to the king and now the king can tax you on all the things that you own: Rent, land, cattle etc.
2. English don't trust the Jews, so the Jews have to have a contract with at least 6 witnesses (Jews are very limited on what they could do).
3. Christians discriminate Jews because they aren't Christian and they show off their money.
4. Since Feudalism is the government system in Europe, Jews can't be lords therefore they can't own land so most of them are merchants (or money lenders).
5. 1182- The Jews of France are decreed that all Christians don't have to pay debts to the Jews and only pay 20% to the king.
6. The Jews of France are now being expelled.
7. Ritual Murder- killing of Christian babies to use their blood of matza.
8. From Purim to Pesach it is a happy time for the Jews. It is a bad time for the Catholics because Jesus was killed and they mourn for him.
9. Catholics hate the Jews now because the Jews are very happy while its a very sad time for them.
10. Christians performed passion plays- plays that showed the Jews telling Pontus Pilate to kill the Jews.

C. The pact of Umar

1. Written by the 3rd caliph against Jews.
2. Gave Jews worse rights than Muslims.
3. Jews and Christians are viewed on the same level because they are Dhimmis.

- Jews of Spain are under a gold age.
- Jews are appointed high officials.
- In the Islamic world their empire will split up and there will be civil wars.
- The Muslims blame the Jews for their misfortune.
- There was a little persecution of the Jews but it wasn't common.

XVI. How is the **renaissance** so different from the Medieval Period?

A. Why Italy?

1. Because they were the first to have the black plague, they are the first to recover.
2. Geographically good location (Mediterranean)- trade.
3. Because Rome is in Italy.

B. Humanism

1. A new philosophical movement that developed during the Renaissance period in Europe.
2. Emphasized the power of human beings to know the truth and create.
3. Stressed learning the classics (Greek, Roman art, philosophy, etc.).

C. Art

1. Renaissance art focused on realism and perspective.
2. Art also incorporated Roman and Greek ideas.
3. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was truly a "Renaissance Man" because his interests went beyond art/painting, and included: anatomy, music, architecture and many plants.
4. Perhaps da Vinci's most famous painting is the Mona Lisa.
5. Michelangelo (1475-1564) also had many areas of interest, including painting and sculpture.

6. Michelangelo's sculpture of David and Moses are famous as is his work in the ceiling of the "Sistine Chapel" in the Pope's palace.
7. Raphael (1483-1520) painted Socrates, Aristotle and Plato,

D. The Northern Renaissance

1. By the 1450s, the Renaissance moved northward into Germany, France, Spain and England.
2. Albrecht Durer traveled to Italy from Germany to learn from the Italian artists.
3. Jan and Hubert van Eyck developed oil painting, using the strong colors to create scenes of townspeople as well as religious ideas.
4. Humanists in the north believed that the new Greek and Roman knowledge should be used to create reforms.
5. Erasmus was a Dutch (northern) Humanist who used his knowledge of Greek and Latin to create a new edition and translation of the Bible.
6. Erasmus believed that the Catholic Church had become too worldly and needed to return to its roots.
7. William Shakespeare, who wrote between 1590 and 1613, became one of the world's most famous authors.

E. Machiavelli

1. He wrote a book on how to rule as a prince.
2. Basically he said to rule with fear, or rule with love, no middle.
3. He would rather you rule in fear.
4. "The end justify the means"- whatever your result is, it doesn't matter how you get there, as long as you get there.

XVII. Why and how do the Europeans begin in their voyages of exploration?

A. Christopher Columbus is Indian.

B. Spanish Portuguese needed to explore- they need a direct way to Asia. Spanish already had a trade route but they needed a DIRECT trade route because they had to pass through the Muslims so they went west to avoid Mediterranean sea and Muslims.

C. On the other hand, India doesn't have to explore because they already have trade routes.

D. Christopher Columbus asked Spanish and they said yes- 3rd on his list because India doesn't need him.

E. He found America, while he was sailing for Spain.

F. They knew that the world was round but they didn't know about the Pacific Ocean.

G. India looks like an island (so when he saw it, he thought it's India because they thought that India was an island).

H. They don't know so they hire cartographers to plan out how these places look and they have compasses, strolabe (latitude lines) and saravel (big boats) big enough to hold 100 men and are easy to sail.

I. The Sextant

1. More accurate than a strolabe- attach to ship.
2. Built of a strolabe- allows Europeans to determine longitude and latitude line to travel further and faster than ever.

J. Scurvy- disease that was attacking people on the voyages

1. Lack of nutrition because can't have fruit and vegetables because they spoil- No vitamin C for 6 months= scurvy.

2. Weakness
3. Joint pain
4. Bruising easily
5. Red spots near hair roots
6. Weakened tissues and cartilage
7. Bleeding gums
8. Breakdown and loss of teeth

XVIIIIa. How do Europe's voyages of exploration impact the world?

A. Europe

1. The treaty of Toresillas- creates a line of demarcation:
 - a. Spain gets new world.
 - b. Portuguese gets old world (Africa and part of Brazil).
2. Gold
3. The Columbian exchange- the cultural, technological, biological and material trade (exchange) made between the new world [The Americas] ; Named after Christopher Columbus.
4. Mercantilism:
 - a. An economic theory used in Europe during the early-modern period which developed partly as a result of Europe's voyages exploration.
 - b. A favorable balance of trade is needed for a nation to be considered wealthy.
 - c. The wealth of a nation can be measured by how much gold it has.
 - d. Colonies are important to provide resources for a country.

B. Africa

1. Slave trade-> triangle trade-> middle.
2. Population decline.
3. Economic decline.
4. Africa's civilization collapse.

C. Latin America

1. Consists of central and South America.
2. Conquistadors- conquerers and explorers.
3. Viceroy:
 - a. Rules in the king's name, governs colonies in kings name.
 - b. If the Viceroy says to do something, you must do it because those are the words of the king.
4. The Encomienda System:
 - a. Similar to feudal system.
 - b. Estates were created by spanish.
 - c. They needed people to work because there are no peasants so they use Native Americans work the land.
5. Peons- Low people in the Encomienda System.
6. Social structure of the new world:
 - a. Peninsulares- People from Latin America who came directly from Spain- Made laws.
 - b. Creoles- A child born to Peninsulares but born here, not as special- also made the laws.
 - c. Mestizos- Mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

- d. Mollatoes- Mixture of Spaniards and blacks.
- e. Native Americans

7. Small Pox:

- a. Spanish brought raves through Native American population.
- b. Spreads all over the body many people died because of them.

8. Bartolome de las Casas:

- a. Priest that converts natives to Christianity.
- b. Writes a letter to the Spanish king and tells him to stop torturing slaves.
- c. He says to be nice to them with words because they will not convert to your religion if they are being tortured.
- d. The king listens and forces Spanish to stop attacking the natives.
- e. Now they have a problem, they need slaves!
- f. Christians thought they can enslave Africans because Cham laughed at Noah for being drunk and naked and his punishment was to be a slave to a slave.
- g. Europeans didn't think that Africans were not worthy of conversion.

D. General summary

1. Growth of the slave/ "triangle" trade.
2. Development of the Columbian Exchange.
3. Growth of Mercantilism as an economic theory in Europe.
4. Further development of the Commercial Revolution in Europe (growth of Joint-Stock Companies).
5. The retreat (closing-off) of Asian countries.
6. A place of refuge becomes available.

XVIIIb. How do the people of Africa and Latin America live before the arrival of the Europeans?

A. Africa's geography

1. Sahara desert= Northern Africa.
2. Congo= rain forest in Central Africa.
3. So we have the north that's hot and dry and the south that's hot and humid.

B. African trading kingdoms (Pre-Europe)

1. These kingdoms were the kingdoms of Mali, Ghana, and Songhai.
2. These were on the west coast of Africa.
3. Their economies were based on the trade of salt and gold.
4. Islamic culture influenced all three - but the kingdoms of Mali and Songhai became Islamic after their kings converted to Islam.
5. History and stories were written, but they were also kept orally.
6. Griots are the story-tellers of a community.
7. In 1324, the King of Mali, Mansa Musa, converted to Islam and based his laws on the Qur'an.
8. During the 1400s, Timbuktu in Songhai became a large learning center.

C. Latin America

1. Mexico- Aztec
2. Peru- Inca

D. Aztec (Pre-Europe)

1. The Aztec setup a strong, central government, and received tribute payments from many of their subject peoples.

2. Aztec scientists developed an accurate solar calendar- not lunar. Sun is harder to deal with because the moon has phases.
3. Physicians were able to treat a variety of wounds and injuries.
4. The Aztec capital city, Tenochtitlan, was well designed and constructed.
5. It included a large pyramid temple, aqueducts for water, and causeways for travel.
6. The Aztecs also setup schools for learning, and kept accurate records of their history.
7. Even though the Aztecs had ziggurats like Mesopotamia and Babylonia, it is not cultural diffusion because they don't know each other and also they were in totally different time periods.
8. Aztec sun disk- similar to sun dial.

E. Inca (Pre- Europe)

1. In the 1400's, the Inca conquered a large part of the western coast of South America (Peru).
2. They instituted a strong central government, and controlled their empire through the use of an elaborate road system.
3. The Inca carved more than 12,000 miles of roads out of the South American rain-forests.
4. Due to the lack of flat land, Incan engineers developed improved methods of terrace farming.
5. Terrace farming cuts strips of flat land into hillsides and uses stone walls to support them.
6. Machu Pichu- Very tall mountain with houses.

XIX. How is Catholic Hegemony ended in Europe (Protestant Reformation 1517)?

A. Problems with the Church (1309-1417)

1. As Europe began to improve economically, the Catholic Church began to focus on money and riches.
2. 1309- The Pope moves from Rome to Avignon, France, a period known as the Babylonian Captivity.
3. By 1378, a second Pope was elected to counter the first Pope in France.
4. It takes a council of Cardinals to meet in 1417 to set things right.

B. Important people who question the Church

1. Jan Huss- Czechoslovakia
2. John Wycleff- English

C. Outline of Luther's Beliefs

1. The selling of Indulgences is wrong.
2. Salvation comes only from faith in Christ, not from good works.
3. There are only 2 "sacraments"- Baptism and Communion because those are the only 2 in the Gospel.
4. There should be no separate social class for priests because priests are just plain people.
5. The Bible should be written in the vernacular and read by everyone.

D. Luther's popularity

1. The upper-classes like Luther.
2. Peasants think that Luther wants to overturn the system- equality for all.
3. Some German princes protect Luther.

4. Printing press- invented by Johannes Guttenberg.

E. Impact of the Reformation

1. Iconoclastic rebellions (mostly in Northern Europe).
2. The Henrician Reformation (the Anglican Church)- England becomes Protestant.
3. The Council of Trent (1545)
4. The Counter Reformation
5. The Index
6. The Inquisition
7. St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits (missionaries)
8. The Peace of Augsburg (1550)
9. Increased literacy rates

F. Martin Luther does not like the Jews

XX. How does science change during the early-modern period?

A. The Aristotelian view of movement

1. According to Aristotle, objects move only as long as there is a constant force applied to them.
2. According to Aristotle, there are two types of motion:
 - a. In Natural Motion, all elements move towards things that are like them- Earth and Water fall downward (because that's where Earth and water are) while Fire and Air move upward.
 - b. In forced motion, elements move where they are made to move by an outside force.

B. Newton's laws and motions

1. An object remains at rest or moves in a straight line of constant velocity as long as no external forces acts on it.
2. Force= Mass x Acceleration.
3. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

XXI. How do Philip II of Spain and Louis XIV of France rule their respective kingdoms?

A. Philip II of Spain

1. Philip is born in 1527 and is part of the Hapsburg family.
2. Charles V, King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor, abdicates and gives his son Philip, the Spanish throne in 1556.
3. Philip believes he rules through divine right.
4. Philip uses the Inquisition to control his people, but he and the Pope have a strange relationship.
5. Philip leads wars against the Ottoman Empire (1571) the rebellious Dutch in the northern Netherlands (1560-1648), and the English (in 1588) with Armada.

B. King Louis XIV of France early years

1. Under Louis XIII, the power of the nobles and the French Protestants (Huguenots) was limited.
2. When Louis XIII died (1643) his son, Louis XIV took over at the age of 4.
3. From 1643 to 1661, Louis ruled with the help of chief advisor, Cardinal Jules Mazarin.
4. A rebellion called the Fronde broke out in 1648.

C. Louis XIV

1. "L'etat, C'est Moi"- I am the state.
2. "Le Roi Soleil"- The sun king.

3. "Une foi, un loi, un roi"- one faith, one law, one king.

D. Louis XIV as king

1. Louis never calls the Estates General, which represent the three Estates of the French Kingdom:
 - a. The nobles
 - b. The clergy
 - c. The peasantry
2. Louis strengthens the royal bureaucracy, of which he is the center, appointing **intendants** to carry out royal commands.
3. Finance advisor, Jean Baptiste Colbert, encourages mining, farming and luxury trades, and imposes high tariffs to protect the French economy.
4. Repealed the Edict of Nantes (1685).
5. Louis tries to expand France's influence- military, economic and political- threatening the balance of power throughout Western Europe and involved France in four major wars between 1660 and 1713.
6. Increases use of Parliament (French courts).
7. He hates Paris because of the Rebellion of Fronde. So he moves the capital from Paris to Versailles.

E. Absolute Monarchs

1. Kings who rule without the restrictions of a constitution or a law-making body.
2. Kings who rule by claiming their authority comes from G-d.

XXII. How does Parliament eventually triumph over the crown in England?

- Key Events in the English Parliamentary History

A. (1066) William, Duke of Normandy, conquers England.

1. He Brings French people with him.
2. Introduces Feudalism into England.
3. Mixing and French and Germanic tradition.
4. Mixing of Language= English.

B. (1154) King Henry II makes the **Common Law** unified in Europe.

1. He makes the common law the same for everyone.
2. Must be unified code of law because it causes less fights.

C. (1215) King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta.

1. It limits the power of kings in terms of taxes.
2. If king wants taxes he has to ask first and he has to ask for a reasonable amount of taxes.
3. Part of common council of king= nobles and not peasants. King calls the council to him king can't imprison any free man or exile him or be in any way destroyed. Except by judgment of his peers. This rule is for nobles (because they are ^{Morgan} freemen) and not for peasants (serfs).
4. He was abusing his power by:
 - a. Killed too many people.
 - b. Throwing too many people in prison.
 - c. Taking their land or if lord.
 - d. Noble dies without a will their children should inherit it. But King John said he will "hold on to it" until the kids grow up and used and spent property and had nothing to give back.

5. After he died, all the other kings were forced to follow the Magna Carta= common law- follow tradition.

D. (1348) King Edward III calls Parliament for the first time- starts the 100 years war.

1. He calls parliament because he needs taxes to start the 100 years war.
2. He calls peasants and nobles to make them feel like they are part of it.
3. They might agree to give him the taxes cause they don't want to lose the war
4. Parliament in 1348:
 - a. House of lords= bishops, nobles etc.
 - b. House of commons= peasants

E. (1485) King Henry VII becomes king after Civil War (After the 100 years war because England gets bankrupt).

1. Crushes the nobles- can't take land because then not nobles anymore.
2. In Feudalism- Nobility has power to raise army- army service.
3. The king wants to take away this power to kill each other.
4. Take armies away from them, so they don't rebel against him or each other
5. Wants peace!
6. England is very bankrupt and they need money fast so they decide or marry off their sons to rich people.
7. Henry VII has a son Arthur and wants to marry him to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella's Catherine of Aragon because Spanish has a lot of \$ from Christopher Columbus and from the Spanish inquisition when they kicked Jews out and took their money.
8. Catherine= 16 and Arthur= 11-12.
9. King Henry separates them and takes his son Arthur traveling and Arthur gets upper respiratory infection and dies.
10. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella wants their money back, but Henry wants to keep it.
11. Henry has another son name Henry (as if its not confusing enough)- Henry is younger and Isabella doesn't want to give her daughter (Catherine) to Henry because according to the Torah they will be childless.
12. So they ask the Pope if they could marry and he says yes Catherine because it helps the economy in England and removes embarrassment to Catherine= because 16 year old widow.
13. Catherine gets pregnant and has MANY miscarriages and many still babies (babies that die) and finally she as a normal baby, but its a girl named Mary.
14. This is a problem because there was never a woman role by inheritance.
15. They went to the Pope and told him that he was wrong because he is the one that said to marry Catherine.
16. He wants his son to marry a different girl to hopefully have a boy. They want to stop the marriage by annulling the marriage, but that was never done before.
17. That would make Mary a bastard (yes, a bastard) which means that she can never inherit and no one will marry her.
18. Catherine didn't agree because she would be considered adulterer= mistress.
19. Henry goes to the pope to get permission to annul the marriage. Part of the Hapsburg family controls Spain.

20. Charles V= King Philip's father surrounds the Pope's palace and says not to grant annulment.
- F. (1534) King Henry VIII officially breaks from Rome and has Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy- which says that the Pope doesn't have power over religion anymore, the king (and the Parliament) does!
1. He calls parliament to say I don't want to do it- the people want me to do it
 2. Over time he will give Parliament power.
 3. Asks parliament to take the churches land and give it to him.
 4. English law- based on tradition. Using act of supremacy- he divorces Catherine because he is no longer Catholic, he is Protestant.
 5. He gets married right away to Anne Boelyn.
 6. She gives birth early because he was probably having an affair with first and then to get a divorce from Catherine.
 7. Has a baby named Elizabeth and accuses Anne of inappropriate relationship with another man- treason -going against the king.
 8. Puts her on trial for treason and she is executed.
 9. Marries again to Jane Seymour who gives birth to a baby boy named Edward.
 10. But Edward was born sickly and never fully recovers.
 11. He marries 3 more times but still no children.
 12. He writes a will- if Henry VIII dies, Edward takes over.
 13. But if he does not have children and dies, Mary, if she dies- Elizabeth.
 14. Edward rules for 5 years, never gets married and dies.
 15. Mary becomes queen and rules for 5 years.
 16. She is Catholic.
 17. Henry made England Protestant.
 18. Mary hated her father so she got rid of the act of supremacy -doesn't call parliament to do this- she does it herself= Bloody Mary.
 19. Executes 500 people because they were Protestant.
 20. She didn't care who she killed, and she wanted to also kill her sister Elizabeth because if she dies without children, she still wants kingdom to stay in family.
 21. Mary gets married to the king of Spain- Phillip II so that England can be Catholic.
 22. Mary's period stops, which means she's either pregnant or cancer, it was cancer. She died without children.
- G. (1558-1603) Queen Elizabeth I rules England for the longest stretch in English history.
1. Now Elizabeth becomes queen and undoes everything that Mary did and restores what her father did.
 2. Calls parliament- rules for 45 years.
 3. Sets up fighting between kings and parliament because she gives parliament power.
 4. Sir Francis Drake- English pirate went and attacked Spanish treasure ships that were coming into Spain.
 5. King Phillip II complains to Elizabeth but she doesn't do anything because she wants the treasure.
 6. So Phillip II sends an **Armada** in Atlantic and Elizabeth destroys the fleet before it is even built.
 7. Phillip II builds it again, but this time in the Mediterranean so that English can't see.
 8. Elizabeth wants all all ships that conduct trade to fight armada.

9. There were worries that while attacking sea, Catholics will rebel.
 10. Spanish ships are big and English ships are small and the Spanish ships can't maneuver.
 11. English go on side of ship and attack, the Spanish canons go flying.
 12. It is a tie, Spanish want to retreat but English block them off because they have to go around England.
 13. Storm comes and destroys the fleet. Rest of fleet tries to go to Scotland and Ireland and crash ships. When they get to Spain, only a few men are left.
 14. England wins, Elizabeth is happy. Says we won because god was on our side: "God is Protestant and Englishmen".
 15. Elizabeth doesn't get married because she doesn't want to share her control with other kings and can't marry nobleman from England because other nobles might say- "why not us or them" or "Why this family over our?".
 16. Queen Elizabeth is old-no kids-cousin James takes over.
- H. (1603) The crown passes from the Tudors to their cousins, the Stuarts; James I (James VI of Scotland) takes the throne from England.
1. James' mother is Catholic. Scotland= Protestant country.
 2. When James was a baby, his mother was forced to run away leaving him behind.
 3. No one wants to kill the baby because whoever has the baby in possession has the thrown of Scotland. Grows up to be a Protestant.
 4. When he gets older he kills nobles and is king of Scotland alone.
 5. Becomes king of England and Scotland when Elizabeth dies.
 6. Lives in England because Act of Supremacy he has the power over Church and religion- has more power in England. He thinks that he's absolute divine right monarch.
- I. (1625) Charles I, James' son, becomes king.
1. Has a son- King Charles- born knowing he was king so he has a massive ego.
 2. Church of England- compromise of Catholic and Protestant.
 3. Charles says that this is the only religion! Making it clear to everyone that he controls the power.
 4. Charles I needs tax money, needs to ask parliament. He was trying to collect taxes without calling parliament.
 5. Nobles send him a petition of rights because he's ignoring the Magna Carta- cant tax without consent. Now when he need tax money and calls parliament, they do not give it to him without signing a form that says you need us to make laws.
 6. Charles says no!- and swears that he will never call parliament again!
 7. His wife is Catholic so people think that he is a secret Catholic.
 8. He tries to get money from Scotland because nothing limits the his power in Scotland and the people of Scotland tried to rebel
 9. Charles calls short parliament in 1641 (called short because it only lasted 6 weeks because they didn't do what he wants).
- J. (1641-1649) The English Civil war.
1. Calls Parliament back again- long parliament.
 2. He has to sign the petition of rights and he can't fire them unless they tell. him to. He does this because he needs money.
- K. (1649-1660) The Commonwealth/Interregnum.

1. Fight with Parliament.
2. Oliver Cromwell- leader of parliament- protestant (Calvinist) hates Charles I because he thinks he's secretly Catholic.
- 3.

People who support king (Interregnum)	People who support Parliament (Common wealth)
Royalists	Parliamentarians
Cavalier	Roundheads

4. Charles goes to fight in war.
 5. Gets captured on the battle field, arrested, and charged with treason (for going to war against your own people, you did treason).
 6. Parliament wins! and Charles is executed by his own people.
 7. Cromwell abolished monarchy- no more king or laws of king anymore and no more Church of England and no more Act of Supremacy. He calls himself "Lord Protector".
 8. He undoes the law of expelling the Jews and they could come back.
 9. Many people look at Cromwell as a dictator (dictator= changing laws based on himself).
 10. He hates people who don't like ideas so starts to dismiss parliament (Like Charles I).
 11. He wants his son to take over but his son is not suppose to when you are a dictator.
 12. Son takes over for 6 months and is stupid so parliament doesn't like him and sends a letter to Charles I's sons and asks the oldest son if he wants to become king- Charles II (parliament realized that they needed a king).
- L. (1660) Charles II, Charles I's son, is invited back by Parliament to become King of England (a period known as the Restoration).
1. Charles II comes back to England from France.
 2. Ruled for 25 years, had no sons from his wife but sons from other women.
- M. (1685) James II, Charles I's second son, becomes king.
1. James II is Catholic (born and raised Protestant but influences by Catholic Church).
 2. Married protestant wife and has 2 daughters: Mary and Anne.
 3. Protestant wife dies in France- surrounded by Catholics.
 4. Falls in love with Catholic and converts to Pythalymusism.
 5. Tories says that James has the right to become king because of brothers and father and Whigs says James cant be king.
 6. Tories win!- James becomes king.
 7. Parliament says yes because he will die and daughter will be queen.
 8. (Queen-protestant) wife gets pregnant and gives birth in front of witnesses.
 9. But the Witnesses were kicked out of the room right before the birth.
 10. Baby boy- but they think that they replaced one baby with another because the baby was a girl.
 11. Parliament sends letter to Mary to be queen and she says that she will only if her husband is king in his own name (William prince of Denmark).
 12. Goes to England. James' army goes out to fight and bows down to Mary and William, so now Mary and William are king and queen and James is no longer the king.

N. (1688) The Blood/Glorious revolution; the English Bill of Rights; William of Orange and Mary (James II's oldest daughter) rule together as equal.

1. Parliament chose the leader for the 1st time ever- Glorious revolution.
2. Mary and William needed to sign the English Bill of Rights to be the King and Queen.
3. Bill of rights:
 - a. King can't get rid of laws, only parliament can.
 - b. Kings can't collect taxes without parliament.
 - c. Citizens can tell kings what's wrong during peace time without parliament.
 - d. Protestants can bare weapons- right to bare arms.
 - e. King doesn't interfere with the elections of parliament.
 - f. Freedom of speech on parliament is allowed.
 - g. Punishment must be fair (i.e. you can't get hanged if you steal a piece of bread).
 - h. People are guaranteed trial by jury for everyone. Magna Carta is only for nobility.
 - i. Parliament must be held frequently.
4. Crown in Parliament.
5. The king cannot rule without parliament.
6. Parliament can't rule without king.
7. Mary and William don't have kids. Mary dies and he rules on his own.
8. Then after William dies, Anne (Mary's sister) becomes queen had 11 children and they all died.

O. (1701) Parliament passes the Act of Settlement.

- Says that after Anne dies cousin becomes queen- king must be protestant because act of supremacy- king has power over church of England.

P. (1702) Queen Anne (James II's second daughter) becomes queen; the last monarch to use the Royal Prerogative.

Q. (1714) The first of the Hanover kings (George I) becomes King of England; development of the office of Prime Minister (Sir Robert Walpole).

1. Sophia of Hanover= princess of Germany.
2. Man was closer to Anne, chose woman over man because he was catholic.
3. Anne rules for 12 years. Last british monarch to use "The royal prerogative"- choice.
4. Choice to make law in his or her name- last to veto laws of parliament.
5. Sophia died before Anne died. Sophia had son- George, who hated England, their language and their climate.
6. Parliament makes laws under George because George doesn't care.
7. George uses a prime minister to help him deal with parliament.
8. Prime minister today has power in many places.

Words

Archipelago= A group of islands

Ethnocentric= Thinks that they are the best and that they are the center of the world

Usi= clans

Kana= Phonetic symbols which represent syllables

Adapt= To borrow/change

Shogun= Supreme military commander

Shogunate= presidency

Porcelain= Clay that is formed that is put into a kiln (a very hot oven)

Shaman= Witch doctor

Pax Mongolia= The Mongolia peace

Kamikaze= The winds of the gods

Islam= Complete submission to the will of god

Bedouins= Nomadic herdsman

Theology= The study of god

Quran= The recital

Dhimmi= Second-class citizens, protected by law

Shiah= the supporters of Ali (Muhammad's sun-in-law)

Caliph= Successor

Jihad= To struggle for god

Flux= Change

Ummah= Nation

Revival= Bring to life

Scholasticism= The use of knowledge and reason to prove god

Crusades= A holy war

Amuck= Crazy

Renaissance= Rebirth

Demarcation= To show

Geocentric= Everything revolves around the Earth

Recant= To take back

Intendants= People that reinforce the law

Common Law= The common practices within a community

Armada= A fleet of ships

GOOD LUCK!