

# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

Life in early hunter-gather societies was shaped by their physical environment. (WHII.2a)

Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.

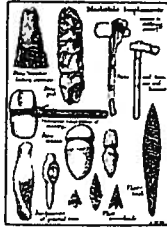
Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas.

Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals.

**The beginning of agriculture, including permanent settlements, was a major step in the advance of civilization.** (WHII.2c)

## Societies during the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)

- Developed agriculture (domesticated plants)
- Domesticated animals
- Used advanced tools
- Made pottery
- Developed weaving skills



**During the New Stone Age, permanent settlements appeared in river valleys and around the Fertile Crescent. River valleys provided water and rich soil for crops as well as protection from invasion.** (WHII.3a)

## River valley civilizations (about 3500 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- \* Mesopotamian civilizations: Tigris and Euphrates river Valleys (Southwest Asia)
- \* Egyptian civilizations: Nile River Valley and Nile Delta (Africa)
- \* Indian civilization: Indus River Valley (South Asia)
- \* Chinese civilization: Huang He Valley (East Asia)

*These river valleys offered rich soil and irrigation water for agriculture, and they tended to be in locations easily protected from invasion by nomadic peoples.*

## Other early civilizations (2000 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- \* Hebrews settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River Valley (part of the Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia)
- \* Phoenicians settled along the Mediterranean coast (part of Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia)
- \* Nubia was located on the upper (southern) Nile River (Africa)

**Language and writing were important cultural innovations.** (WHI.3e)

- ⇒ Pictograms: earliest written symbols
- ⇒ Hieroglyphics: Egypt
- ⇒ Cuneiform: Sumer
- ⇒ Alphabet: Phoenicia

**The monotheism of Abraham became the foundation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—religions that changed the world. The Hebrews were the first to become monotheists.** (WHI.3d)

## Origins of Judaism

- Abraham
- Moses
- Jerusalem

## Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Judaism

- Belief in one God (monotheism)
- Torah, which contains the written records and beliefs of the Jews
- Ten Commandments, which state moral and religious conduct

## Spread of Judaism—

- Exile and diaspora

**Early human societies, through the development of culture, began the process of overcoming the limits set by the physical environment.** (WHII.2b)

## Hunter-gatherer societies during the Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)

- \* Were nomadic, migrating in search of food, water, shelter
- \* Invented the first tools, including simple weapons
- \* Learned how to make and use fire
- \* Lived in clans
- \* Developed oral language
- \* Created “cave art”



**Archaeologist continue to find and interpret evidence of early humans and their lives.** (WHII.2d)

Archaeologist study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, fossils, and artifacts.

Archaeologists apply scientific tests, such as carbon dating, to analyze fossils and artifacts.

Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site in England that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the Bronze Age.



Aleppo and Jericho are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologists.

Catalhoyuk is an example of a Neolithic settlement currently under excavation in Anatolia.

River valleys were the “Cradles of Civilization.” Early civilizations made major contributions to social, political, and economic progress. (WHI.3b)

## Development of social patterns

- ◆ Hereditary rulers: Dynasties of kings, pharaohs
- ◆ Rigid class system where slavery was accepted

## Development of political patterns

- ◇ World's first states (city-states, kingdoms, empires)
- ◇ Centralized government, often based on religious authority
- ◇ Written laws codes (Ten Commandments, Code of Hammurabi)

## Development of economic patterns

- ◆ Use of metal (bronze, iron) tools and weapons
- ◆ Increasing agricultural surplus: better tools, plows, irrigation
- ◆ Increasing trade along rivers and by sea (Phoenicians)
- ◆ Development of the world's first cities
- ◆ Development of the practice of slavery within most cultures in the ancient world, taking various forms

**Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations.** (WHI.3c)

## Development of religious traditions -

- \* **POLYTHEISM** - was practiced by most early civilizations
- \* **MONOTHEISM** - was practiced by the Hebrews

**Built on earlier Central Asian and Mesopotamian civilizations, Persia developed the largest empire in the world. (WHI.4a)**

## Persian Empire -

- \* Tolerance of conquered peoples
- \* Development of an imperial bureaucracy
- \* Construction of road system

## Practice of Zoroastrianism

- Main religion of Persia although other religions were tolerated
- Belief in two opposing forces in the universe

**Classical Indian civilization began in the Indus River Valley, spread to the Indus River Valley, spread to the Ganges River Valley, and then spread throughout the Indian subcontinent. This spread continued with little interruption because of the geographic location. (WHI.4b)**

Physical barriers, such as the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush and the Indian Ocean, made invasion difficult.

Mountain passes in the Hindu Kush provided migration routes into the Indian subcontinent.

The Indus and Ganges were the important rivers in the Indian subcontinent.



## Indus River Valley civilization

- \* Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

## Aryans (Indo-Aryans)

- \* Migration, assertion of dominance
- \* Caste system, which influenced all social interactions and choices of occupations

## Mauryan Empire - Asoka

- \* Continued political unification of much of India
- \* Contributions: spread of Buddhism, free hospitals, veterinary clinics, good roads

## Gupta Empire

- \* Golden Age of classical Indian culture
- \* Contributions: Mathematics (concept of zero), medical advances (setting bones), astronomy (concept of a round earth), new textiles, literature

**Classical China was centered on the Haung He (Yellow River) and was geographically isolated. Invaders entered China from the north. The Great Wall was built for China's protections. Chinese culture began around 1500 B.D. (B.C.E.). Of Chinese contributions to civilization, Confucianism and Taoism are among the most noted. (WHI.4e,f)**

Migratory invaders raided Chinese settlements from the north. Qin Shi Haungdi built the Great Wall as a line of defense against invasions. China was governed by a succession of ruling families called dynasties. Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a Mandate of Heaven only as long as their rule was just.



The silk road facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome.

## Contributions of classical China

- Civil service system
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk

## Impact of Confucianism in forming the social order in China

- Belief that humans are good, not bad
- Respect for elders
- Code of politeness (still used in Chinese society today)
- Emphasis on education
- Ancestor worship

## Impact of Taoism in forming Chinese culture and values

- Humility
- Simple life and inner peace
- Harmony with nature

**Yin and yang represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism.**



Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia.

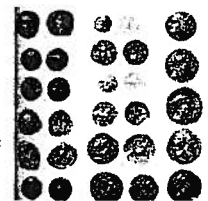
**The physical geography of the Aegean Basin shaped the economic, social and political development of Greek civilization. The expansion of Greek civilization through trade and colonization led to the spread of Hellenic culture across the Mediterranean and Black seas. (WHI.5a)**

## Locations and places

- ⇒ Aegean Sea
- ⇒ Balkan and Peloponnesus peninsula, Europe, Asia Minor
- ⇒ Mediterranean Sea
- ⇒ Black Sea, Dardanelles
- ⇒ Athens, Sparta, Troy
- ⇒ Macedonia

## Economic and social development

- Agriculture (limited arable land)
- Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture
- Shift from barter to money economy (coins)



## Political development

- Mountainous terrain both helped and hindered the development of city-states.
- Greek cities were designed to promote civics and commercial life.
- Colonization was prompted by overpopulation and the search for arable land.

**Hinduism was an important contribution of classical India.**

**Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practice in India today. (WHI.4c)**

## Hinduism—

- ◆ Belief in many forms of one God
- ◆ Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma
- ◆ Karma: knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences
- ◆ Vedas and Upanishads: Sacred writings
- ◆ Spread along major trade routes

**Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama in a part of India that is in present day Nepal. Buddhism became a major faith when Asoka sent missionaries throughout Asia. (WHI.4d)**

## Buddhism—

- ◇ Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- ◇ Four Noble Truths
- ◇ Eightfold Path to Enlightenment

**Asoka's missionaries and their writings spread Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia.**

Greek mythology was based on a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art in ancient Greece. Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Greek mythology. (WHI.5b)

## Greek mythology

- \* Based on polytheistic religion
- \* Offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

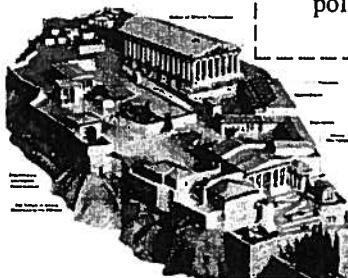
## Greek gods and goddesses

- \* Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Aphrodite
- \* Symbols and images of Western literature, art and architecture

Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision making. It became a foundation of modern democracies. Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens (democracy) and Sparta (oligarchy). (WHI.5c)

## Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

- ◆ Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- ◆ Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- ◆ Slaves had no political rights.



## Athens

- \* Stages in the evolution of Athenian government: Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy
- \* Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, Solon
- \* Origin of democratic principles: direct democracy, public debates, duties of the citizen

## Sparta

- \* Oligarchy (ruled by a small group)
- \* Rigid social structure
- \* Militaristic and aggressive society

Athenian culture during the classical era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization. (WHI.5e,f)

## Golden Age of Pericles (mostly occurring between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars)

- ⇒ Pericles extended democracy; most adult males had an equal voice.
- ⇒ Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars; the Parthenon is an example of this reconstruction.



The Greeks defeated the Persian empire and preserved their political independence. Competition between Sparta and Athens for control of Greece helped cause the Peloponnesian War. (WHI.5d)



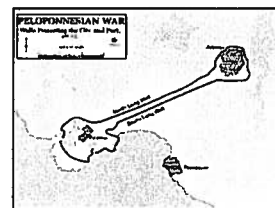
## Importance of Persian Wars (499-449 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- \* Persian wars united Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire.

- \* Athenian victories over the Persians at Marathon and Salamis left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.
- \* Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture.

## Importance of Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- \* Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world: Athens and the Delian League versus Sparta and the Peloponnesian League.
- \* Resulted in slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power.



The Macedonian conquest of Greece followed the weakening of Greek defenses during the Peloponnesian Wars. Alexander the Great adopted Greek culture and spread Hellenistic influences throughout his vast empire. (WHI.5g)

## Philip II, King of Macedon

- \* Conquered most of Greece



## Alexander the Great

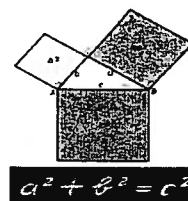
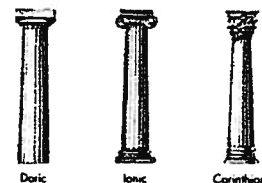
- \* Established an empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India
- \* Extended Greek cultural influences

## Hellenistic Age

- \* Blend of Greek and oriental elements
- \* Spread of Hellenistic culture through trade

## Contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization (WHI.5e,f)

- \* Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles
- \* Poetry: Homer (*Iliad and Odyssey*)
- \* History: Herodotus, Thucydides
- \* Sculpture: Phidias
- \* Architecture: Types of columns, including the Doric (Parthenon), Ionic and Corinthian.
- \* Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates
- \* Mathematics: Euclid, Pythagoras
- \* Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle



# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

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The city of Rome, with its central location on the Italian peninsula, was able to extend its influence over the entire Mediterranean Basin. The Italian peninsula was protected by the sea and the arc of the Alps mountains. (WHI.6a)

## Locations and places:

- Rome: centrally located in the Mediterranean Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers
- Italian Peninsula
- Alps: protection
- Mediterranean Sea: protections, sea-borne commerce

Although women, most aliens (non-Romans living in the Republic), and slaver were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of representative democracy, which became the foundation of modern democracy. (WHI.6c)

## Social structure in the Roman Republic

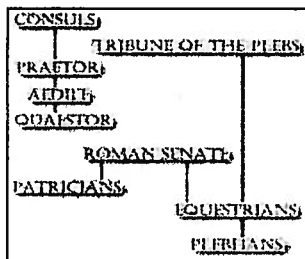
- \* Patricians: powerful nobility (few in number)
- \* Plebeians: majority of population
- \* Slaves: not based on race

## Citizenship

- Patrician and plebeian men
- Selected foreigners
- Rights and responsibilities of citizenship (e.g., taxes, military service)

## Features of democracy

- \* Representative democracy
- \* Assemblies
- \* The Senate
- \* Consuls
- \* Laws of Rome codified as Twelve Tables



Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics and art. Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology. (WHI.6b)

## Roman Mythology

- ◇ Based on Greek polytheistic religion
- ◇ Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

## Roman gods and goddesses

- ◆ Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, Minerva, and Venus
- ◆ Symbols and images in literature, art, and architecture

The Roman Republic in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed to civil war and was replaced by an imperial regime, the Roman Empire. (WHI.6e,f)

## Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic

- Spread of slavery in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment
- Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar
- Devaluation of Roman currency; inflation

## The origin and evolution of Imperial Rome

- First triumvirate
- Julius Caesar: Civil war, defeat of Marc Anthony, Rome's first emperor
- Empire: unified and enlarged, using imperial authority and the military
- Failure to provide for peaceful succession of Emperors



Augustus Caesar established the Roman Empire by institution civil service, rule of law, a common coinage, and secure travel and trade throughout the Empire. Following Augustus Caesar, the Roman Empire enjoyed 200 years of peace and prosperity known as the Pax Romana. (WHI.6g)

## The Pax Romana

- \* Two centuries of peace and prosperity under imperial rule
- \* Expansion and solidification of the Roman Empire, particularly in the Near East

## Economic impact of the Pax Romana

- \* Established uniform system of money, which helped to expand trade.
- \* Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads
- \* Promoted prosperity and stability

## Social impact of the Pax Romana

- \* Returned stability to social class
- \* Increased emphasis on the family

## Political impact of Pax Romana

- \* Created a civil service
- \* Developed a uniform rule of law

## Beliefs, traditions and customs of Christianity

- ◇ Monotheism
- ◇ Jesus as both Son and incarnation of God
- ◇ Life after death
- ◇ New testament, containing accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus, as well as writings of early Christians
- ◇ Christian doctrines established by early church councils

After the victory over Carthage in the Punic Wars, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the Mediterranean basin, leading to the diffusion of Roman culture. (WHI.6d)

## Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage (264-146 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- ◇ Rome and Carthage were in competition for trade
- ◇ Hannibal invaded the Italian Peninsula
- ◇ Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of Carthage, and expanded trade and wealth for Rome

## Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture

- ◇ Mediterranean basin (Africa, Asia, Europe, including the Hellenistic world of Eastern Mediterranean)
- ◇ Western Europe (Gaul, British Isles)

The followers of Jesus spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism and eventually changing Western civilization. (WHI.6h)

## Origins of Christianity

- ◆ Had its roots in Judaism
- ◆ Was led by Jesus of Nazareth, who was proclaimed the Messiah
- ◆ Conflicted with polytheistic beliefs of Roman Empire

## Spread of Christianity

- ◆ Popularity of the message
- ◆ Early martyrs inspired others
- ◆ Carried by the Apostles, including Paul, throughout the Roman Empire

# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

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As the Roman Empire declined in the West, the Church of Rome grew in importance, followers, and influence. (WHI.6i)

## Impact of Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire

- \* The Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and made it legal.
- \* Christianity later became the official state religion.
- \* The Church became a source of moral authority.
- \* Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor.
- \* The church became the main unifying force of Western Europe.

Over a 300 year period, the western part of the Roman Empire steadily declined because of internal and external problems. (WHI.6k)

## Causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire

- ◆ Geographic size: difficulty of defense and administration
- ◆ Economy: the cost of defense, and devaluation of Roman currency
- ◆ Military: Army membership started to include non-Romans, resulting in decline of discipline
- ◆ Moral decay: People's loss of faith in Rome and the family
- ◆ Political problems: civil conflict and weak administration
- ◆ Invasion: attacks on borders

## Division of the Roman Empire

- ◆ Move of the capital by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople
- ◆ Survival of the Western Roman Empire until 476 A.D. (C.E.), when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor
- ◆ Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire)

The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was changed to Constantinople to provide political, economic, and military advantages. (WHI.7a)

## Location of Constantinople

- ◇ Protection of the eastern frontier
- ◇ Distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire
- ◇ Crossroads of trade
- ◇ Easily fortified site on a peninsula bordered by natural harbors

## Role of Constantinople

- ◇ Seat of the Byzantine Empire until Ottoman conquest
- ◇ Preserved classical Greco-Roman culture
- ◇ Center of trade

The cultural and political differences between the Eastern and Western Roman Empires weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division. (WHI.7d)

## Eastern Church

- Centered in Constantinople
- Close to seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Greek language in the liturgy

## Western Church

- Centered in Rome
- Farther from seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Latin language in the liturgy

## Division between Western and Eastern Churches

- Authority of the Pope eventually accepted in the West
- Authority of the Patriarch accepted in the East
- Practices such as celibacy eventually accepted in the West

Conquests and trade spread Roman cultural and technological achievements throughout the Empire. Western civilization was influenced by the cultural achievements of Rome. (WHI.6j)

## Contributions of Ancient Rome -

- Art and architecture: Pantheon, Colosseum, Forum
- Technology: Roads, aqueducts, Roman arches
- Science: Achievements of Ptolemy
- Medicine: emphasis of public health (public baths, public water systems, medical schools)
- Language: Latin, romance languages
- Literature: Virgil's *Aeneid*
- Religion: roman mythology; adoption of Christianity as the imperial religion
- Law: The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" (from the Twelve Tables)



As the first to codify Roman law, Justinian provided the basis for the law of codes of Western Europe. Under Justinian, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity. (WHI.7b)

## Byzantine Emperor Justinian

- Codification of Roman law (impact on European legal codes)
- Reconquest of former Roman territories
- Expansion of trade



Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and of architecture. Greek and Roman traditions were preserved in the Byzantine Empire. (WHI.7c)

## Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

- \* Inspiration provided by Christian religion and imperial power
- \* Icons (religious images)
- \* Mosaics in public and religious structures
- \* Hagia Sophia (Byzantine domed church)



## Byzantine culture

- \* Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
- \* Greek language (as contrasted with Latin in the West)
- \* Greek Orthodox Christianity
- \* Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine libraries

Byzantine civilization influenced Russian and Eastern European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade. (WHI.7e)

## Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia -

- ⇒ Trade routes between Black Sea and Baltic Sea
- ⇒ Adoptions of Orthodox Christianity by Russia and much of Eastern Europe
- ⇒ Adoptions of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril (Cyrillic alphabet)
- ⇒ Church architecture and religious art

# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

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The revelations of Muhammad form the basis of the Islamic religion, a monotheistic faith. Muhammad and his followers spread Islam. Islamic traditions and customs developed over centuries and created a distinctive Muslim culture. (WHI.8a)

## Origins of Islam

- \* Muhammad, the Prophet
- \* Mecca and Medina on the Arabian Peninsula: Early Muslim cities

## Spread of Islam

- \* Across Asia and Africa and into Spain
- \* Geographic extent of first Muslim empire

## Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam

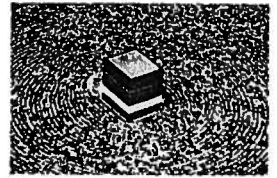
- \* Monotheism: Allah (Arabic word for God)
- \* Qur'an (Koran): the word of God
- \* Five Pillars of Islam
- \* Acceptance of Judeo-Christian prophets, including Moses and Jesus



In the first three centuries after Muhammad's death, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming geographic barriers, and facilitated by weakened political empires. Political unity and the Arabic language facilitated trade and stimulated intellectual activity. (WHI.8b)

## Geographic influences on the origin and spread of Islam

- Diffusion along trade routes from Mecca and Medina
- Expansion despite great distances, desert environments, and mountain barriers
- Spread into the Fertile Crescent, Iran, and Central Asia facilitated by weak Byzantine and Persian empires



## Geographic influences on economic, social, and political development

- Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived
- Arabic language spread with Islam and facilitate trade across Islamic lands.
- Slavery was not based on race.

Major historical turning points marked the spread and influence of Islamic civilization. (WHI.8c)

- ⇒ Death of Ali: Sunni-Shi'a division
- ⇒ Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus
- ⇒ Islamic capital moved to Baghdad
- ⇒ Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours
- ⇒ Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols

The Roman Catholic Church grew in importance after Roman authority declined. It became the unifying force in western Europe. During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed the Emperors, missionaries carried Christianity to the Germanic tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people. (WHI.9a)

## Foundations of early medieval society

- Classical heritage of Rome
- Christian beliefs
- Customs of Germanic tribes

## Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- Secular authority declined, while Church authority grew.
- Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes
- The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E)
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.



Invasions by Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings disrupted the social, economic, and political order of Europe. (WHI.9d)

## Areas of settlement

- \* Angles and Saxons migrated from continental Europe to England.
- \* Magyars migrated from Central Asia to Hungary.
- \* Vikings migrated from Scandinavia to Russia.

## Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings

- \* Manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system.
- \* Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened.

Early Islamic civilization was characterized by achievements in science and the arts that transformed the Islamic world and contributed to world civilization. (WHI.8d)

## Cultural contributions and achievements

- \* Architecture (Dome of the Rock)
- \* Mosaic
- \* Arabic alphabet
- \* Universities
- \* Translation of ancient texts into Arabic



## Scientific contributions and achievements

- \* Arabic numbers (adapted from India, including zero)
- \* Algebra
- \* Medicine
- \* Expansion of geographic knowledge

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The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into feudal agreements with landholding lords who promised them protection. (WHI.9b)

Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.

## Feudal society during the Middle Ages

- ◇ Fiefs
- ◇ Vassals
- ◇ Serfs
- ◇ Feudal obligations

## Manorial system during the Middle Ages

- ◇ Rigid class structure
- ◇ Self-sufficient manors



Frankish kings used military power to expand their territory. The Alliance between Frankish kings and the Church re-established Roman culture (Christianity) in Western Europe. (WHI.9c)

- Franks emerged as a force in Western Europe.
- The Pope crowned the Emperor.
- Power of the Church was established in political life.
- Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire.
- Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.



# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

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During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia. (WHI.10a)

Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

- ⇒ Silk routes across Asia to the Mediterranean Basin
- ⇒ Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- ⇒ Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- ⇒ Northern European links with the Black Sea
- ⇒ Western European sea and river trade
- ⇒ South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

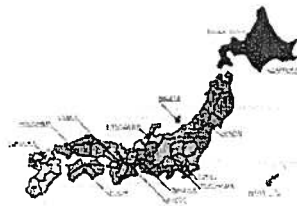
Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to China. Shinto and Buddhism coexisted as religious treasors in the Japanese's culture. (WHI.10c)

## Location and place

- Mountainous Japanese archipelago (four main islands)
- Sea of Japan or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity to China and Korea

## Influence of Chinese culture

- Writing
- Architecture
- Buddhism



## Shinto

- Ethnic religion unique to Japan
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors
- State religion; worship of the emperor

African civilizations developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa. Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeaster Africa. (WHI.10d)

## Axum

- ⇒ Location relative to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River
- ⇒ Christian kingdom

## Zimbabwe

- ⇒ Locations relative to the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers and the Indian Ocean coast
- ⇒ City of "Great Zimbabwe" as capital of a prosperous empire

## West African Kingdoms

- ⇒ Locations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires relative to Niger River and the Sahara
- ⇒ Importance of gold and salt to trans-Saharan trade
- ⇒ City of Timbuktu as center of trade and learning
- ⇒ Roles of animism and Islam



Regional trade networks and long-distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia. (WHI.10b)

## Goods

- ◆ Gold from West Africa
- ◆ Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean
- ◆ Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe
- ◆ Porcelain from China and Persia
- ◆ Amber from the Baltic regions

## Technology

- ◇ Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- ◇ New crops from India (e.g., for making sugar)
- ◇ Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East
- ◇ Navigation: Compass from china, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

## Ideas

- ◆ Spread of religions across the hemisphere
  - Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
  - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
  - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- ◆ Printing and paper money from China

The Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations emerged in South America, Central America, and Mexico. (WHI.11a,b)

## Mayan civilization

- \* Located in the Mexican and Central American rain forests
- \* Represented by Chichen Itza
- \* Groups of city-states ruled by kings
- \* Economy based on agriculture and trade
- \* Polytheistic religion: pyramids



## Aztec civilization

- Located in arid valley in central Mexico
- Represented by Tenochtitlan
- Ruled by an Emperor
- Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples
- Polytheistic religion: pyramids, rituals



## Incan civilization

- \* Located in the Andes Mountains of South America
- \* Represented by Machu Picchu
- \* Ruled by an emperor
- \* Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- \* Polytheistic religion
- \* Road system



## Achievements of Mayan, Aztec and Incan civilizations

- Calendars
- Mathematics
- Writing and other record keeping systems

# World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

8

**European monarchies consolidated their power and began forming nation-states in the late medieval period. (WHI.12a)**

## England

- \* William the Conqueror, leaders of the Norman Conquest, united most of England.
- \* Common law had its beginnings during the reign of Henry II.
- \* King John signed the Magna Carta, limiting the king's power.
- \* The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define England as a nation.
- \* Evolution of Parliament.

## France

- \* Hugh Capet established the French throne in Paris, and his dynasty gradually expanded their control over most of France.
- \* The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define France as a nation.
- \* Joan of Arc was a unifying factor.

## Spain

- \* Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled Jews and Moors.
- \* Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under Charles V.

## Russia

- \* Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation.
- \* Power was centralized in the hands of the Tsar.
- \* The Orthodox church influenced unification.

**Education was largely confined to the clergy during the Middle Ages. The masses were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with feudal obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in monasteries in the East and West. (WHI.12d)**

## Church Scholars

- Were among the very few who could read and write
- Worked in monasteries
- Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
- Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe

## Economic effects of the Crusades (WHI.13a)

- \* Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- \* Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
- \* Encouraged the use of credit and banking

## Important economic concepts

- \* Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy
- \* Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade
- \* New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced

**Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active civic leaders. (WHI.13b)**

## Florence, Venice, and Genoa

- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle East market
- Served as trading centers for distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

## Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- An early modern treatise on government
- Supports absolute power of the ruler
- Maintains that the end justifies the means
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

**Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims. Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China creating an empire. (WHI.12b)**

## Key Events of the Crusades

- Pope Urban's speech
- The capture of Jerusalem
- Founding of Crusader states
- Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin
- Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders

## Effects of the Crusades

- Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs
- Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

## Mongol armies

- Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an empire

## Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the Ottoman Empire

**In the 14th century, the Black Death (Bubonic plague) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of Europe. (WHI.12c)**

## Impact of the Black Death -

- ◊ Decline in population
- ◊ Scarcity of labor
- ◊ Towns freed from feudal obligations
- ◊ Decline of Church influence
- ◊ Disruption of trade



## Northern Renaissance (WHI.13d)

- ◆ Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- ◆ Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity.
- ◆ The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books disseminate ideas. (Gutenberg Bible)

## Northern Renaissance writers

- ◆ Erasmus: *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
- ◆ Sir Thomas More: *Utopia* (1516)

*Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.*

**The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. (WHI.13c)**  
**Medieval art and literature focused on the church and salvation, while Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.**

## Artistic and literary creativity

- Leonardo da Vinci: *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*
- Michelangelo: *Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel* and *David*
- Petrarch: *Sonnets*, humanist scholarship

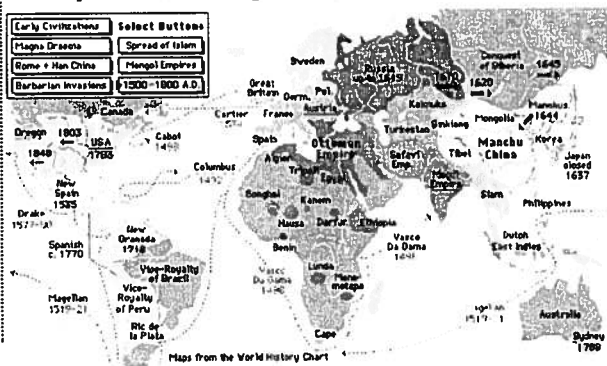
## Humanism

- Celebrated the individual
- Stimulated the study of classical Greek and Roman literature and culture
- Supported by wealthy patrons



# SOL Review for World History and Geography: 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the Present

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world. (WHII.2a)



Major states and empires in Eastern Hemisphere (WHII.2a)

- England
- France
- Spain
- Russia
- Ottoman Empire
- Persia
- China
- Mughal India
- Songhai Empire

Western Hemisphere

- Incan Empire
- Aztec Empire

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere. (WHII.2c)



Judaism: concentrated in Europe and Middle East



Christianity: concentrated in Europe and Middle East

Islam: parts of Asia, Africa and southern Europe



Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia



Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia



New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world. (WHII.2b)

**Renaissance -**

- ◊ "Rebirth" of classical knowledge; "birth" of modern world
- ◊ Spread of the Renaissance from the Italian city-states to northern Europe

**Contributions and accomplishments of Renaissance -**

- ◊ Visual Arts: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci
- ◊ Literature: sonnets, plays and essays - Shakespeare
- ◊ Intellectual ideas: Humanism - Erasmus



By 1500, technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world. (WHII.2e)

- ◆ China - paper, compass, silk, porcelain
- ◆ India and Middle East - textiles, numeral system
- ◆ Scientific knowledge - medicine, astronomy and mathematics

By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Europe. (WHII.2d)

- ⇒ Silk Routes across Asia to Mediterranean basin
- ⇒ Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- ⇒ Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- ⇒ Northern European links with the Black Sea
- ⇒ Western European sea and river trade
- ⇒ South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Trade patterns were important for the exchange of products and ideas.

For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions. (WHII.3a)

**Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church of Rome -**

- \* Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury
- \* German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church
- \* The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict
- \* Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict

**Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)**

- ◆ Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
- ◆ Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church

**John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)**

- ◆ Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
- ◆ Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement

**King Henry VII**

- ◆ Views: Dismissed the authority of the Pope of Rome
- ◆ Actions: Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England

**Queen Elizabeth I**

- ◆ Anglican Church
- ◆ Tolerance for dissenters
- ◆ Expansion and colonialism
- ◆ Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)

The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatred caused war and destruction. (WHII.3b)

**Reformation in Germany -**

- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
- The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating war (Thirty Years' War).

**Reformation in France -**

- Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by Edict of Nantes (later revoked)
- Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political conflict.

**Catholic Reformation -**

- Dissenters prior to Martin Luther; Jan Huss, John Wycliffe

**Counter-Reformation -**

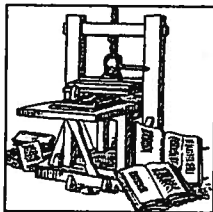
- The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
- The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

**Reformation - changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies (WHII.3b)**

- ◆ Growth of secularism
- ◆ Growth of individualism
- ◆ Eventual growth of religious tolerance

**Role of the Printing Press -**

- ◆ Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press
- ◆ The Bible was printed in English, French, and German
- ◆ These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of Reformation and the Renaissance

**Factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere (WHII.4a)**

- ◇ Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe
- ◇ Support for the diffusion of Christianity
- ◇ Political and economic competition between European empires
- ◇ Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts
- ◇ Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator

**Age of Discovery Explorers (WHII.4a)**

Establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations

- Portugal: Vasco da Gama
- Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro and Ferdinand Magellan
- England: Francis Drake
- France: Jacques Cartier

**One motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion. (WHII.4b)**

Means of diffusion of Christianity -

- Migration of colonists to new lands
- Influence of Catholic and Protestant colonist who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands
- Conversion of indigenous peoples

**What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures? (WHII.4d)**

- ◆ Western Hemisphere agricultural products, corn, potatoes, tobacco changed European lifestyles.
- ◆ European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians.
- ◆ European disease, such as smallpox, killed many American Indians.

**Impact of Columbian Exchange -**

- ◇ Shortages of labor to grown cash crops led to the use of African slaves.
- ◇ Slavery was based on race.
- ◇ European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment.

**Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns. (WHII.4c)****Americas -**

- \* Expansion of overseas territorial claims and European emigration to North and South America
- \* Demise of Aztec and Inca Empires
- \* Legacy of rigid class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America
- \* Forced migration of Africans who had been enslaved
- \* Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent countries

**Europeans established trading posts and colonies in Africa and Asia****Africa -**

- \* European trading post along the coast
- \* Trade in slaves, gold and other resources

**Asia -**

- \* Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)
- \* Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople. The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule. (WHII.5a)

Ottoman Empire was originally located in - Asia Minor

**Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire -**

- Southwest Asia
- Southwestern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
- North Africa

**Development of the Ottoman Empire -**

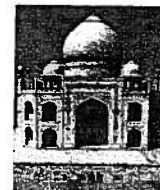
- Capital at Constantinople renamed Istanbul
- Islamic religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
- Trade in coffee and ceramics

Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India. The Mughal Empire traded with European nations. Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade. (WWII.5b)

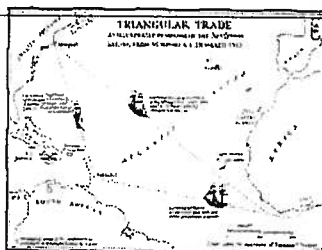
The Mughal Empire is located in North India.

**Contributions of Mughal rulers include -**

- Spread of Islam into India
- Art and architecture: Taj Mahal
- Establishment of European trading outposts
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

**Trade with European nations -**

- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent
- Southern India traded silks, spices and gems



The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded. (WHII.4ef)

**Exports of precious metals -**

- \* Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia
- \* Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
- \* Impact on Spain and international trade

The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa. (WHII.5d)

African Exports—slaves (triangular trade); raw materials such as ivory and gold

African Imports—manufactured goods from Europe, Asia and the Americas; new food products such as corn and peanuts

**China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.** (WHII.5c)

China -

- ◆ Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade
- ◆ Imperial policy of controlling foreign influence and trade
- ◆ Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain)

Japan -

- ◆ Characterized by a powerless emperor controlled by a military leader (Shogun)
- ◆ Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences

**European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.** (WHII.5e)

**Mercantilism:** An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient; based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country

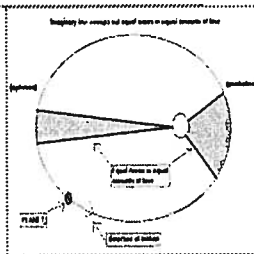
**Commercial Revolution -**

- European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies and resources
- A new economic system emerged:
  - new money and banking system were created
  - economic practices such as mercantilism evolved
  - colonial economies were limited by the economic need of the mother country

**With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.** (WHII.6a)

**Pioneers of scientific revolution:**

- ◇ Nicolas Copernicus - developed heliocentric theory
- ◇ Johannes Kepler - discovered planetary motion
- ◇ Galileo Galilei - used the telescope to support heliocentric theory
- ◇ Isaac Newton - formulated law of gravity
- ◇ William Harvey - discovered circulation of the blood



**Importance of scientific revolution:**

- ◆ Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
- ◆ Formulation of scientific method
- ◆ Expansion of scientific knowledge

**Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.** (WHII.6c)

**Development of the rights of Englishmen:**

- \* Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I
- \* The restoration of Charles II
- \* Development of political parties/factions
- \* Glorious Revolution (William and Mary)
- \* Increase of parliamentary power and decrease of royal power
- \* English Bill of Rights of 1689

**Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.** (WHII.6d)

- Applied reason to the human world, as well as to the rest of the natural world
- Stimulated religious tolerance
- Fueled democratic revolutions around the world

**The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.** (WHII.6b)

**Characteristics of absolute monarchies -**

- ⇒ Centralization of power
- ⇒ Concept of rule by divine right

**Absolute monarchs -**

- Louis XIV of France: palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
- Peter the Great of Russia: Westernization of Russia



**Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan*:** Humans exist in a primitive "state of nature" and consent to government for self-protections. (WHII.6d)

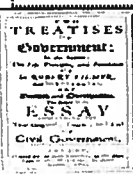


**Voltaire:** Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.



**Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws*:** The best form of government includes a separation of powers.

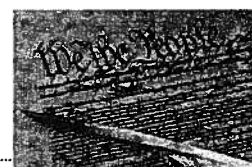
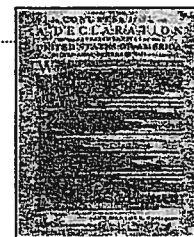
**Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract*:** Government is a contract between rulers and the people.



**John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*:** People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty and property.

**Influence of the Enlightenment -** (WHII.6d)

- Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France.
- Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
- The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.



The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a new government. (WHII.6c)

#### Causes of the French Revolution -

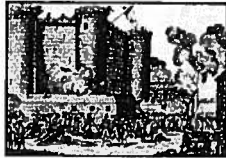
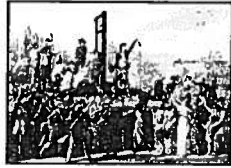
- \* Influence of Enlightenment ideas
- \* Influence of the American Revolution

#### Events of the French Revolution -

- Storming of the Bastille
- Reign of Terror

#### Outcomes of the French Revolution -

- \* End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- \* Rise of Napoleon



#### Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America - (WHIII.7b)

- \* Slaves in Haiti rebelled, abolished slavery and won independence
- \* Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement
- \* French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence

#### Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s

- Mexico
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil

#### Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture - (WHIII.7c)

- \* Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French
- \* Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France and Britain

#### Contributions of Simon Bolivar

- \* Native resident who led revolutionary efforts
- \* Liberated the northern areas of Latin America

After the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization. (WHII.7d)

#### Impact of Monroe Doctrine -

- The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.
- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.
- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety, any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.



The 16th, 17th and 18th centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation. (WHII.6f)

#### Representatives composers, artists, philosophers and writers included:

- Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer
- Voltaire: philosopher
- Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist
- Eugene Delacroix: Painter (transition to Romantic School of 19th century)

#### New schools of art and forms of literature:

- Painting depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).
- New forms of literature evolved, such as the novel (e.g., Cervantes' *Don Quixote*).

Latin American revolutions of the 19th century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers. Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys. (WHII.7a)

#### Characteristics of the colonial system -

- ◆ Colonial governments mirrored the home governments
- ◆ Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies
- ◆ A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export
- ◆ Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority: Havana, Mexico City, Lima, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires

#### Rigid class structure -

- ⇒ Viceroys / colonial officers
- ⇒ Creoles
- ⇒ Mestizos

The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas. The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests. (WHII.8a)

#### Legacy of Napoleon -

- ◆ Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination
- ◆ Napoleonic Code
- ◆ Awakening of feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism



#### Legacy of the Congress of Vienna -

- ◇ "Balance of power" doctrine
- ◇ Restoration of monarchies

#### How did nationalism and democracy influence national revolutions? (WHII.8b)

National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of nationalism.

The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italy and the German states. Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tensions.

In contrast to continental Europe, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

**Unification of Italy - (WHII.8cd)**

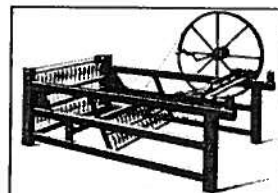
- Count Cavour unified Northern Italy.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy.
- The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.

**Unification of Germany -**

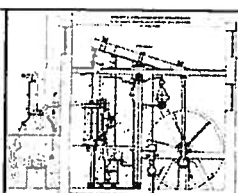
- Otto von Bismarck led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings.
- Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of *Realpolitik*, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.
- The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German State.

**Industrial Revolution - (WHII.9a)**

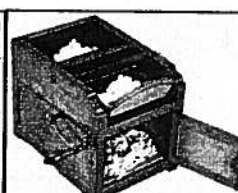
- \* Originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g., coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine
- \* Spread to Europe and the United States
- \* Role of cotton textile, iron and steel industries
- \* Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement
- \* Rise of factory systems and demise of cottage industries
- \* Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world



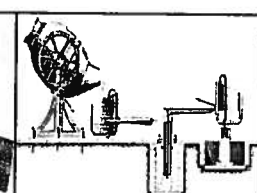
**Spinning jenny:**  
James Hargreaves



**Steam engine:**  
James Watt (WHII.9a)



**Cotton gin:**  
Eli Whitney



**Process to make steel:**  
Henry Bessemer

**Advancements in science and medicine -**

Smallpox vaccination: Edward Jenner

Discovery of bacteria: Louis Pasteur

**Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries - (WHII.9a)**

- ◇ Population increase
- ◇ Increased standards of living for many but not all
- ◇ Improved transportation
- ◇ Urbanization
- ◇ Environmental pollution
- ◇ Increased education
- ◇ Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
- ◇ Growth of middle class

The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized labor unions to fight for improved working conditions and workers' rights. (WHII.9c)

**The nature of work in the factory system:**

- \* Family-based cottage industries displaced by factories
- \* Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages
- \* Child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high
- \* Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers

**Impact of Industrial Revolution on slavery:**

- The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations
- The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery

**Social effect of the Industrial Revolution:**

- \* Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor
- \* Introduction of reforms to end child labor
- \* Expansion of education
- \* Women's increased demands for suffrage

**The rise of labor unions:**

- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve lives of workers including women and children
- Wanted workers' rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some. Social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism. (WHII.9b)

**Capitalism:**

- ◆ Adams Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*
- ◆ Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
- ◆ Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class
- ◆ Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distributions of wealth in society

**Socialism and communism :**

- ◆ Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* written with Friedrich Engels and *Das Kapital*
- ◆ Response to the injustices of capitalism

Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. Industrially produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influence. (WHII.9d,e)

**Forms of imperialism:**

- ⇒ Colonies
- ⇒ Protectorates
- ⇒ Spheres of influence

**Imperialism in Africa and Asia:**

- European domination
- European conflicts carried to the colonies
- Christian missionary efforts
- Spheres of influence in China
- Suez Canal
- East India Company's domination of Indian states
- America's opening of Japan to trade

**Responses of colonized peoples:**

- ⇒ Armed conflicts (e.g., events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)
- ⇒ Rise of nationalism (e.g., first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)

**World War I (1914-1918)** was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war. (WHII.10ab)

#### Causes of World War I -

- \* Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps
- \* Nationalistic feelings
- \* Diplomatic failures
- \* Imperialism
- \* Competition over colonies
- \* Militarism

#### Major events -

- Assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand
- United States enters the war
- Russia leaves the war

#### Major leaders - Woodrow Wilson, Kaiser Wilhelm II

#### Outcomes and global effect -

- \* Colonies' participation in the war, which increased demands for independence
- \* End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires
- \* Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruptions

#### Treaty of Versailles -

- Forced Germany to accept responsibility for war and loss of territory and to pay reparations



**Tsarist Russia** entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and the peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R. (WHII.10c)

#### Causes of the 1917 revolutions:

- ⇒ Defeat in war with Japan in 1905
- ⇒ Landless peasantry
- ⇒ Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- ⇒ Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

#### Rise of communism:

- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
- Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
- Joseph Stalin, Lenin's successor



**After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.** (WHII.11a)

#### League of Nations

- ◇ International cooperative organization
- ◇ Established to prevent future wars
- ◇ United States not a member
- ◇ Failure of the League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions

#### The mandate system

- ◆ During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves
- ◆ After the war, the "mandate system" gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British controlled) and Syria and Lebanon (French controlled)
- ◆ The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

**A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (1920s) was followed by world wide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.** (WHII.11b)

#### Causes of worldwide depression:

- \* German reparations
- \* Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the US in the global economy
- \* High protective tariffs
- \* Excessive expansion of credit
- \* Stock Market Crash of 1929

#### Impact of worldwide depression:

- \* High unemployment in industrial countries
- \* Bank failures and collapse of credit
- \* Collapse of prices in world trade
- \* Nazi Party's growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party's blame of European Jews for economic collapse



#### U.S.S.R during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

##### Joseph Stalin

- Entrenchment of communism
- Stalin's policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police
- Great Purge



#### Germany during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

##### Adolf Hitler

- \* Inflation and depression
- \* Democratic government weekend
- \* Anti-Semitism
- \* Extreme Nationalism
- \* National Socialism (Nazism)
- \* German occupation of nearby countries



#### Japan during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

##### Hirohito and Hideki Tojo

- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China



Hideki Tojo



Hirohito



#### Italy during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

##### Benito Mussolini

- Rise of fascism
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
- Invasion of Ethiopia



**Many economic and political causes led to World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory. (WHII.12a)**

#### **Economic and political causes of World War II**

- ⇒ Aggression by totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy, Japan
- ⇒ Nationalism
- ⇒ Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- ⇒ Weakness of the League of Nations
- ⇒ Appeasement
- ⇒ Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

#### **Major events of the war (1939-1945)**

- German invasion of Poland
- Fall of France
- Battle of Britain
- German invasion of the Soviet Union
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)
- Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

**The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations. (WHII.12c)**

#### **Outcomes of World War II**

- \* Loss of empires by European powers
- \* Establishment of two major powers in the world: United States and U.S.S.R
- \* War crimes trials
- \* Division of Europe, Iron Curtain
- \* Establishment of the United Nations
- \* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- \* Marshall Plan
- \* Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

#### **Efforts for reconstruction of Germany**

- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

#### **Efforts for reconstruction of Japan**

- \* United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur's administration
- \* Democracy and economic development
- \* Elimination of Japan's military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan's security by the United States
- \* Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

#### **International Cooperative Organizations**

- United Nations
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Warsaw Pact



**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the "inherent dignity and ...the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family...."**

- \* Established and adopted by members of the United Nations
- \* Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

#### **Major Leaders of WWII—(WHII.12a)**

- Franklin D. Roosevelt: US President
- Harry Truman: US president after death of Roosevelt
- Dwight d. Eisenhower: Allied commander in Europe
- Douglas MacArthur: US general
- George C. Marshall: US general
- Winston Churchill: British prime minister
- Joseph Stalin: Soviet dictator
- Adolf Hitler: Nazi dictator of Germany
- Hideki Tojo: Japanese general
- Hirohito: Emperor of Japan

**Why did the Holocaust occur? There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries. (WHII.12b)**

**Genocide—the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group**

#### **Elements leading to the Holocaust:**

- \* Totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- \* History of anti-Semitism
- \* Defeat of World War I and economic depression blamed on German Jews
- \* Hitler's belief in the master race
- \* Final Solution: Extermination camps, gas chambers



#### **Other examples of genocide:**

- ◆ Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire
- ◆ Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin
- ◆ Artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities, and other educated individuals by Pol Pot in Cambodia
- ◆ Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda

**Competition between the US and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War. (WHII.13a,b)**

#### **Beginning of the Cold War (1945-1948)**

- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Rivalry between the US and the U.S.S.R
- Democracy and the free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism
- President Truman and the Policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations, the Iron Curtain

#### **Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989)**

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence

#### **Collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe**

- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of Berlin Wall
- Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Expansion of NATO



After World War II, the US pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam. (WHII.13c)

**Containment:** is a policy for preventing the expansion of communism.

#### Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China -

- ◊ Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war
- ◊ Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
- ◊ Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): communist China (mainland China)
- ◊ Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- ◊ Communist China's participation in Korean War

#### Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam

- ◆ Role of French Imperialism
- ◆ Leadership of Ho Chi Minh
- ◆ Vietnam as a divided nation
- ◆ Influence of policy of containment
- ◆ The US and the Vietnam War
- ◆ Vietnam as a reunited communist country today



**Indira Gandhi** - (WHII.13d)

- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the cold War
- Developed nuclear program

#### Margaret Thatcher -

- \* British prime minister
- \* Free trade and less government regulation of business
- \* Close relationship with US and US foreign policy
- \* Assertion of United Kingdom's military power



#### Mikhail Gorbachev -

- Glasnost and perestroika
- Fall of Berlin Wall
- Last president of Soviet Union

#### Deng Xiaoping -

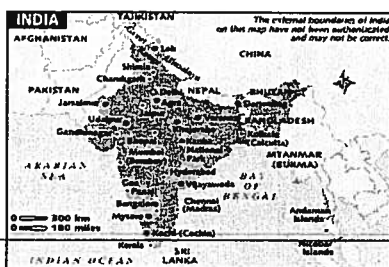
- \* Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy leading to rapid economic growth
- \* Continued communist control of government



British policies and India's demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence. (WHII.14a)

#### Regional setting for the Indian independence movement

- Indian sub-continent
- British India
- India
- Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan)
- Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan)
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)



#### Evolution of the Indian independence movement

- British rule in India
- Indian National Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
- Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines - Pakistan/India
- Republic of India
  - World's largest democratic nation
  - Federal system, giving many powers to the states



Gandhi

#### Indian democracy

- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western style industrialization
- 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination
- Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation.
- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation.



Nehru

The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism. (WHII.14b)

#### The independence movement in Africa -

- ◊ Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)
- ◊ Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II
- ◊ Pride in African cultures and heritage
- ◊ Resentment of imperial rule and economic exploitation
- ◊ Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal; influence of superpower rivalry during Cold War

#### Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts -

- ◆ West Africa: peaceful transition
- ◆ Algeria: War of Independence from France
- ◆ Kenya (Britain): Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta
- ◆ South Africa: Black South Africans' struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa



The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East. (WHII.14c)

#### Mandates in the Middle East -

- \* Established by League of Nations
- \* Granted independence after World War II
- \* Resulted in Middle East conflicts created by religious differences

#### French mandates in the Middle East -

- \* Syria
- \* Lebanon

#### British mandates in the Middle East -

- \* Jordan (originally Transjordan)
- \* Palestine (a part became independent as the State of Israel)

**Golda Meir** - (WHII.14c)

- Prime Minister of Israel
- After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War
- Sought support of United States

**Gamal Abdul Nasser** -

- President of Egypt
- Nationalized Suez Canal
- Established relationship with Soviet Union
- Built Aswan High Dam

**Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.** (WHII.15a)

#### Judaism

- \* Monotheism
- \* Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct
- \* Torah: Written records and beliefs of the Jews

#### Christianity

- \* Monotheism
- \* Jesus as Son of god
- \* Life after death
- \* New Testament: Life and teachings of Jesus
- \* Establishment of Christian doctrines by early church councils

#### Islam

- \* Monotheism
- \* Muhammad, the prophet
- \* Qur'an (Koran)
- \* Five Pillars of Islam
- \* Mecca and Medina

#### Buddhism

- \* Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- \* Four Noble Truths
- \* Eightfold Path to Enlightenment
- \* Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka's missionaries and their writings

#### Hinduism

- \* Many forms of one God
- \* Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma
- \* Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences

#### Geographic distributions of world's major religions (WHII.15b)

- ⇒ Judaism: concentrated in Israel and North America
- ⇒ Christianity: concentrated in Europe and North and South America
- ⇒ Islam: concentrated in the Middle East, Africa and Asia
- ⇒ Hinduism: concentrated in India
- ⇒ Buddhism: concentrated in East and Southeast Asia

Both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural and economic systems. Some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities. Terrorism is the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons. A major cause of terrorism is religious extremism. (WHII.16d)

#### Examples of international terrorism -

- ⇒ Munich Olympics
- ⇒ Terrorist attacks in US (9/11/2001) motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden)
- ⇒ Car bombings
- ⇒ Suicide bombers
- ⇒ Airline hijackers

#### Governmental responses to terrorist activities

- Surveillance
- Review of privacy rights
- Security at ports and airports
- Identification badges and photos

**What are some challenges faced by the contemporary world?** (WHII.16a)

#### Migration of refugees and others

- Refugees as an issue in international conflicts
- Migrations of "guest workers" to European cities

#### Ethnic and religious conflicts

- Middle East
- Northern Ireland
- Balkans
- Horn of Africa
- South Asia

#### Impact of new technologies

- Widespread but unequal access to computers and instantaneous communications
- Genetic engineering and bioethics

#### Contrasts between developed and developing nations (WHII.16b)

- ◆ Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries
- ◆ Economic conditions
- ◆ Social conditions (literacy, access to health care)
- ◆ Population size and rate of growth

#### Factors affecting environment and society

- ◇ Economic development
- ◇ Rapid population growth

#### Environmental challenges

- ◆ Pollution
- ◆ Loss of habitat
- ◆ Global climate change

#### Social challenges

- ◇ Poverty
- ◇ Poor health
- ◇ Illiteracy
- ◇ Famine
- ◇ Migration

#### Relationship between economic and political freedom -

*Free market economies produce rising standards of living and expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.*

**The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw material, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.** (WHII.16c)

#### Economic interdependence

- \* Role of rapid transportation, communication and computer networks
- \* Rise and influence of multinational corporations
- \* Changing role of international boundaries
- \* Regional integration, e.g. European Union
- \* Trade agreements, e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and World Trade Organization (WTO)
- \* International organizations, e.g., United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

