The World in 1500

Locate and label the following empires of 1500 on the map below.

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

Label the following trade routes:

- Silk Road (Asia to Mediterranean)
- Indian Ocean sea trade
- Trans Saharan
- Northern European (Black Sea trade)
- South China Sea and South East Asia

What was the importance of trade? Exchange of ideas and goods (Cultural diffusion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Information &amp; Products Exchanged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Technology, silk, tea, religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (Mughal) &amp; Middle East (Ottoman Empire)</td>
<td>Cotton &amp; spices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (Songhai)</td>
<td>Spread Islam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renaissance

Key Vocabulary
Renaissance: "Rebirth" of classical art & learning
Humanism: Study of human potential & achievement

Where the Renaissance did begin & where did it spread?

Italy; to rest of Europe, North

Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?
Thriving cities
Wealthy merchants
Greek & Roman heritage

Trade started by Crusades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Works He Created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michelangelo</td>
<td>Sistine Chapel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statue of David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardo da Vinci</td>
<td>Mona Lisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Last Supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare</td>
<td>Romeo &amp; Juliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Othello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>King Lear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macbeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midsummer Night's Dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Julius Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus</td>
<td>Praise of Folly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Define & Give an Example:

Patron - Supporter of the arts
Renaissance Man - Someone who excels in many areas of study

Two Famous Humanists:
Sir Thomas More wrote Utopia
Desiderius Erasmus wrote In Praise of Folly

Medieval Crusades/Catholic Church/Renaissance
7. B. Michelangelo
8. G. Erasmus
9. D. Shakespeare
10. A. Turks
11. C. Leonardo da Vinci
12. F. Pope
13. E. Johannes Gutenberg

A. Muslims from Asia Minor - defeated Constantinople - renamed it Istanbul - traded coffee and ceramics - spread Islam to Middle East, North Africa, and Balkan Peninsula
B. Renaissance artist - painted Sistine Chapel and sculpted La Pietà and David
C. Renaissance artist - painted Mona Lisa and the Last Supper
D. Renaissance playwright and writer of sonnets
E. Invented the printing press, helped Renaissance ideas spread
F. Head of the Roman Catholic Church
G. Most famous Christian humanist

Timeline of the Renaissance

How long did the Renaissance last?
1300 - 1700

What else was happening during this timeframe?
Reformation, Scientific Revolution, Ottoman/Mughal Empires, Age of Exploration.
## Reformation

### Summary of the Reformation
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.

### What were the conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church?
- **The Church had too much political power**
  - German and English nobility did not like Italian domination of the church (Roman Catholics)
  - The wealth of merchants challenged the church’s view that lending money and earning interest on the loan was a sin (usury)
- **Indulgences & Corruption**
  - Selling false salvation (indulgences) was corrupt
  - The clergy were corrupt

### Table of People, Views, and Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther</td>
<td>What were Luther’s views?</td>
<td>Wrote the 95 <strong>Thesis</strong> in 1517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. only need faith for salvation</td>
<td>Birth of The Protestant Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Bible is ultimate authority</td>
<td>What was the name of Luther’s own church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. All people with faith are equal before God</td>
<td><strong>Lutheran</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Calvin</td>
<td>Predestination - God has already determined if one is going to heaven; faith is revealed by living righteously &amp; working hard</td>
<td>Expanded the Protestant Movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What was the name of Calvin’s own church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Calvinism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Henry VIII</td>
<td>Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome (lender of the Catholic Church)</td>
<td>Divorced; broke from Rome &amp; created his own church; took land and wealth away from the Catholic Church in England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What was the name of Henry’s own church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Church of England or Anglican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Elizabeth</td>
<td>Tolerant of dissenters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expansion and colonialism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victory over Spanish Armada (1588)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about religion, but it led to important economic and political changes.

### Effects of the Reformation

| Germany | 3. Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism & ended the authority of the Pope in their states  
| France | 3. Catholic monarchy granted Protestants (Huguenots) freedom to worship by the Edict of Nantes. It was later revoked (taken away).  
| Catholic Counter Reformation | 3. Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Year War from religious to political conflict  
| 3. Catholic Church began a series of reforms and reasserted its authority - met at the Council of Trent  
| 3. Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the World  
| 3. Roman Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine (teachings)  

### Changing cultural values, traditions & philosophies

Match each new idea with its definition.

- **Secular**: Belief that religion and religious bodies should have NO part in political or civic affairs or in running public institutions; worldly or non-religious
- **Individualism**: Written in a common language, like English or German (not Latin or Greek)
- **Religious Toleration**: Accepting the differing religious views of other people
- **Vernacular**: The pursuit of personal happiness and independence rather than the interests of the church

### Reformation

14. **E** Martin Luther  
15. **A** John Calvin  
16. **B** Jesuits  
17. **C** Elizabeth I  
18. **D** Henry VIII

- A. God predestines certain people to go to heaven
- B. Catholic order that proselytized for all over the world for Catholic church
- C. combined Catholic and Protestant to come up with Anglican Church
- D. broke away from the Catholic Church because of divorce
- E. first to ever break away from Catholic Church. German monk. Faith
THE ROLE OF THE PRINTING PRESS ON THE REFORMATION

The Printing Press invented by Gutenberg in Germany (country).

The Bible was printed in English, German & French (vernacular).

Spread of ideas.

Growth of literacy (ability to read & write).

Label the locations on the map.

- England
- Germany
- Italy
- France
- Turkey
- Mediterranean Sea
Age of Discovery

Summary: The expanding economies in Europe stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. Constantinople was lost to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and renamed Istanbul. This forced European nations to find new sea routes for trade with Asia.

Mark the locations of: Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, India and Istanbul.

European explorers were motivated by....

Gold
Glory
God

What were some new technologies that influenced exploration?

Compass, astrolabe, mercator projection, caravel ship

Why was Prince Henry the Navigator important? Where was he from?  Portugal

1st to build a school for navigators/explorers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Sailed For</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vasco da Gama</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>First European to reach India by water; went around Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Columbus</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>First European to reach the New World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand Magellan</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>First European to circumnavigate the globe (he actually died in the Philippines but his crew succeeded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando Cortez</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Conquistador who destroyed the Aztec civilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Pizarro</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Conquistador who destroyed the Incan civilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Drake</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>First Englishman to circumnavigate the globe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Cartier</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Explored the St. Lawrence River, discovered Montreal, which became the base of France's colonies in America — Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How was Christianity spread into conquered lands? Missionaries came with colonists and converted indigenous (native) peoples to Christianity.

How were indigenous (native) peoples affected by their contact with Europeans? Disease led to the death of millions and the weakening of native cultures. Without the native peoples, there was shortage of labor needed to grow cash crops. This then led to the use of African slaves to work on plantations. Slavery was based on race or the color of someone's skin.

How was the indigenous (native) environment affected by the Europeans? The European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economies and damaged the environment.

What was the impact of exporting precious metals from the Americas?
- The indigenous empires of the Americas were conquered by the Europeans for their gold and silver.
- The European nations, such as Spain, used this gold to trade for goods from Asia.
- Gold and silver flowed from the Americas and Africa, to Europe, then to Asia.

The Columbian Exchange was a dramatically widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations and ideas between the Western (Americas) and Eastern Hemispheres (Europe & Africa) following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492.

Which continents were parts of the Columbian Exchange?

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New World</th>
<th>Old World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>Asia/Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Mercantilism - the belief that a colony exists only to benefit the paternal country. Colonies supplied raw materials that were used to make manufactured goods (guns, rum). Then, the colonies were used as markets to buy back the manufactured goods.

The Triangle Trade

Europeans nations established a triangular trade pattern and exported precious metals from the Americans. The Triangle Trade linked Europe, Africa and the Americas. Slaves, sugar and rum were traded on each leg of the pattern.

Middle Passage - leg of the Triangle Trade that transported slaves from Africa to the Americas.

Commercial Revolution: European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies and resources. A new economic system emerged:

- New money and banking systems were created
- Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved
- Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country

Exploration

19. Prince Henry
20. Columbus
21. Magellan
22. Drake
23. Cortez
24. Pizarro
25. Cartier
26. da Gama

A. Portugal - brought people together to study navigation
B. his crew was first to circumnavigate the globe
C. Portuguese – first to find water route to Asia
D. wanted to sail west around the world to get to Asia - landed in Caribbean - thought he was in India
E. first Englishman to sail around the globe
F. Spanish conquistador – conquered Aztecs
G. Spanish Conquistador – conquered Incas
H. French explorer – claimed Canada for France
Ottomans, Mughals & Other Empires

The Ottoman Empire
The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople in 1450.
- Originated in Asia Minor
- Expanded into southwest Asia, Southeastern Europe and North Africa.
- Capital at Istanbul (renamed Constantinople)
- Islamic religion was a unifying force, but accepted other religions
- Trade in coffee & ceramics

The Mughal Empire
Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal rulers established an empire in Northern India and traded with the European nations.
- Spread of Islam into India
- Art and Architecture - Taj Mahal
- Portugal, England and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade establishing coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent
- Located in Northern India while southern India remained independent and continued international trade
- Southern India traded silks, spices and gems

China
- Created of foreign enclaves to control trade
- Imperial policy of controlling influences and trade
- Increased in European demand for Chinese goods (tea and porcelain)

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

World Empires
27. Mughals
28. Ottomans
29. Songhai
30. Japanese
31. Chinese
32. Aztecs
33. Incas
34. Mayans

A. Native American civilization – Yucatan – famous for pyramids
B. Set up trading enclaves for foreigners to trade in
C. Kicked out foreigners and became isolationists
D. Africans – traded salt and gold
E. Native American civilization – Mexico – corn
F. Muslims – Asia Minor – coffee and ceramics
G. Muslims – ruled India – built Taj Mahal
H. Native American civilization – Peru – Andes Mts. – roads & bridges
**Scientific Revolution**

Summary: With an emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurements, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

### The Importance of the Scientific Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emphasis on reasoned observations and systematic measurements of nature</th>
<th>Use of the scientific method</th>
<th>Scientific knowledge was expanded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Match each person from the Scientific Revolution to his discovery.

- **Nicolaus Copernicus**
  - Used telescope to prove Heliocentric Theory
  - Heliocentric Theory

- **Johannes Kepler**
  - Planetary motion is elliptical

- **Galileo Galilei**
  - Gravity. It isn't just a good idea. It's the law.

- **Isaac Newton**

- **William Harvey**
  - Circulation of blood
Age of Absolutism

Summary: The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European Monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.

Divine Right: Belief God created monarchy and they act as God's representatives on earth.

Late Medieval Europe

France
Ruler: Louis XIV
Nickname: Sun God
Accomplishments: Built the Palace of Versailles.
Ended religious freedoms for the Huguenots (revoked the Edict of Nantes).

Prussia
Ruler: Frederick the Great
Accomplishments: Built the Prussian military into the finest in all Europe.

Russia
Ruler: Peter the Great
Accomplishments: Built St. Petersburg
Westernization
Peter the Great tried to make Russia more like western Europe, including changes in culture, politics, education and
**English Civil War & the Glorious Revolution**

Summary: Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundation of the English rights includes the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Key Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1642-1649</td>
<td><strong>English Civil War</strong>&lt;br&gt;Charles I has his head chopped off - ONLY time in English history that a monarch was publicly executed &lt;br&gt;Fought between the <strong>Roundheads</strong> &amp; <strong>Royalists</strong></td>
<td>Royalists v. Parliament (Roundheads) &lt;br&gt;Roundheads win the war! &lt;br&gt;England becomes a Commonwealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1653-1658</td>
<td><strong>Oliver Cromwell</strong> was the leader of the Roundheads. He became the leader of the new Commonwealth.</td>
<td>Cromwell acted like a dictator or absolute ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>The Parliament “restored” Charles II to the throne after Cromwell died. &lt;br&gt;Charles II returns England to absolute monarchy.</td>
<td>People were unhappy with the Cromwell’s absolute rule &amp; wanted a true king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>The <strong>Glorious Revolution</strong> occurred when William &amp; Mary were asked to be the new King and Queen. &lt;br&gt;Before William &amp; Mary could take the throne they had to sign the <strong>English Bill of Rights</strong>.</td>
<td>Peaceful transfer of power from one family to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>The <strong>English Bill of Rights of 1689</strong> guaranteed religious tolerance and fueled democratic revolutions around the world.</td>
<td>England became a <strong>Constitutional Monarchy</strong>&lt;br&gt;A constitutional monarchy limited royal powers (the king and queen had to follow the rule of law.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why were the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution important to world history?
THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Summary: Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible by the applying scientific knowledge and reason to issue of law and government. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (1776).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writer</th>
<th>What they wrote</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hobbes</td>
<td>Leviathan</td>
<td>Humans are by nature greedy and selfish (exist in a primitive &quot;state of nature&quot;). They need a strong, centralized government for self-protection. Hobbes believed in <strong>absolute monarchy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>Two Treatises on Government</td>
<td>People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Life, liberty and property are <strong>natural rights</strong> that every person is born with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
<td>The Spirit of Laws</td>
<td>The best form of government includes a <strong>separation of powers</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</td>
<td>The Social Contract</td>
<td>Government is a <strong>contract</strong> between rulers and the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Candide</td>
<td>Religious tolerance should triumph over religious fanaticism: separation of <strong>church</strong> and <strong>state</strong>. Freedom of speech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the Enlightenment Thinker to the American document he influenced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writer</th>
<th>Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
<td>Bill of Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Declaration of Independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1776 an American wrote, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Who wrote these famous words? **Thomas Jefferson**

The ideals and events of the American Revolution inspired **France** (country) to rebel against the absolute monarchy of the Bourbon dynasty.
Summary: The ideas of the Enlightenment and the events of the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI and established a new, republican government.

What event is considered the symbolic start of the French Revolution? Storming of the Bastille. The bastille was a French prison in Paris.

**CAUSES**

Enlightenment Ideas
- Freedom of religion and speech
- Government of the people

Influence of the American Revolution

Social Injustice
- Treatment of the 3rd Estate (peasants)

Dislike of Louis XVI & Queen Marie Antoinette

**Major Events**

Storming of the Bastille - July 14, 1789

Reign of Terror
- Reign of Terror led by Robespierre
- Louis & Marie Antoinette executed
- Thousands killed who were possibly against the revolution
- Reign of Terror ends with the execution of Robespierre

**Outcomes of the French Revolution**

- End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- Rise of Napoleon & French Empire

How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to the French Revolution?

Ideas of freedom, democracy, rights, life, liberty, property
Age of Reason

Summary: The Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature and political philosophy. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovation in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.

Composers, Philosophers, & Artists

Johann Sebastian Bach
Baroque composer

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- Classical Composer
- Child prodigy (genius)

Voltaire
Philosopher & Writer

Eugene Delacroix
Painter
- Romantic School
- "Liberty Leading the People" - a woman symbolizing Liberty leads the people forward over the bodies of the fallen, holding the flag of the French Revolution.

New Schools of Art & Forms of Literature
New art forms depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).

New form of literature: **Novel**. Example: Cervantes' Don Quixote

What improved technologies and institutions were important to growing European economies?

- All weather **roads** improved transportation all year long - no more mud!
- New designs for **farm** tools increased how much farmers could grow (productivity).

Enlightenment/Age of Reason

41. **I** Montesquieu
42. **E** Mozart
43. **L** Voltaire
44. **H** Rousseau
45. **H** Hobbes
46. **O** Locke
47. **J** Jefferson
48. **B** Bach
49. **B** Delacroix
50. **C** Cervantes

- Spanish - novelist - wrote *Don Quixote*
- Second great composer of Enlightenment
- American - wrote Declaration of Independence
- French - believed in freedom of speech - separation of church and state
- Austrian - great composer - began composing at age 3
- English - used natural law - *Two Treatises on Gov't* - man has rights and is generally good - gov't to protect our rights - influenced Jefferson
- French - painted Liberty Leading the People and nature scenes
- French - *Social Contract* - gov't is only a contract and not that necessary
- French - wrote *Spirit of the Laws* - believed in separation of power
- English - used natural law to say that people need an absolute monarch because they are naturally bad - wrote Leviathan
Latin America Revolutions

Summary: Latin American revolutions of the 19th Century were influenced by a rigid class system 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 Spanish crown. They were now called Viceroy.

What were the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the 19th Century?

Colonial governments mirrored the home governments.

A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export.

Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.

Major cities in that were established as outposts of colonial authority:
- Havana, Cuba
- Mexico City, Mexico
- Lima, Peru
- Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Buenos Aires, Argentina

Which class were the revolutionaries? Creoles

Why? Wanted more rights as natural citizens
The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700's. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations in Haiti, Mexico and South America.

What did Toussaint L'Ouverture accomplish in Haiti?

- Independence from French rule/colonial rule

What were the contributions of Simon Bolivar to revolutions in Latin America?

- Helped to free Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, (San Martin)

What were the contributions of Father Hidalgo to revolution in Mexico?

- Independence from Spanish rule

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.

Explain the Monroe Doctrine in your own words:

-To stop European colonization in the U.S. - act of aggression

What was the impact of the Monroe Doctrine on Latin America?

- Led them to want to gain their own independence
Challenge Yourself! Put the following events in the correct order.

1. The Scientific Revolution
2. The Enlightenment
3. American Revolution (1776)
4. French Revolution (1789)
5. Napoleon’s French Empire
6. Revolutions in Latin America

Political and Philosophical Developments in Europe

Summary: The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history, including secular society, nationalism and democratic ideas. Napoleon’s attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful. The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.

What is a coup d’etat? “blow to the state”

What did Napoleon try to do? Was he successful?
Take over Europe/World; No
Which nations was he NOT able to conquer?
United Kingdom, Portugal, Russia

The Napoleonic Code

A uniform set of laws. The Napoleonic Code promoted order over individual rights. How else could Napoleon rule his vast empire?!
The Congress of Vienna was led by Klemens von Metternich of Austria. It was a Peace Conference - meeting of ambassadors from European countries after Napoleon tried to unify Europe under French control, but failed.

What did the Congress of Vienna want to do?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Balance of Power&quot;</th>
<th>Restore Monarchies</th>
<th>Redraw the Map</th>
<th>New Political Philosophies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make sure that no single nation would ever dominate Europe again. There would be no more Napoleons!</td>
<td>Bring back the monarchies that had existed before Napoleon’s conquests. Legitimate monarchies would stabilize political relations among the nations</td>
<td>Return the territories that Napoleon had captured &amp; make France the size it was before the empire.</td>
<td>Liberals: Believed in the NEW ideas of the French Revolution: liberty, equality &amp; fraternity. Conservatives: Did not believe in the ideas that came from the French Revolution - liked the OLD ideas, like monarchy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1848 - REVOLUTIONS AND RISE OF NATIONALISM
Widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.

Nationalism: pride in one's country/culture

- 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, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means (the branch which has the power to create and pass laws). The UK made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

Circle the locations of: Europe, Latin America, North America, Asia and Africa.
UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY

Summary: Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.

Unification of Italy

- **Cavour** unified Northern Italy.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi unified Southern Italy then joined it to Northern Italy.
- The Papal States (including Rome) were the last to join Italy.

Who were the Red Shirts?
Followers of Garibaldi, guerilla fighters

What is Realpolitik?
"Tough power politics"

What wars did Bismarck start as unified Germany
Franco-Prussian War

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 - justifies all means to achieve and hold power.
- The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German State

English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, French Revolution, Congress of Vienna. Other Revolutions.

Unifications

54. William and Mary
55. Napoleon
56. Metternich
57. Charles I
58. Cromwell
59. Third Estate
60. Louis XVI
61. Toussaint L'Ouverture
62. Bolivar
63. Cavour
64. Garibaldi
65. Bismarck

- Puritan - Led English Civil War - then became dictator
- Adviser to King of Sardinia - united N. Italy
- Led slave revolt in Haiti - inspired by the French Rev.
- King of England - wants to be absolute - executed after civil war
- French absolute ruler - executed in Reign of Terror
- Dictator of France - conquers Europe - spreads Code of Laws
- Led revolutions all over Latin America
- Austrian prince - Congress of Vienna - balance of power - kings in power
- Realpolitik - "blood and iron" - Prussian who created Germany
- Rulers of Eng. after Glorious Revolution - had less power than Parliament
- French poor and middle class - begin revolution at Bastille
Summary: The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States. With the industrial Revolution came an increase demand for raw materials from the Americas, Asia and Africa. Advancements in technology produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in science and medicine altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. Cultural changes soon followed.

Why did the Industrial Revolution start in England?

Natural resources, human resources, technology, economics, government

KEY POINTS

- Spread to Europe and the United States
- The cotton textile industry was the first to become "industrialized"
- Advances in iron and steel industries led to the development of other industries - transportation
- Rise of the factory system (mass production of goods by machine in factories) and end of cottage industries (production of goods by hand by farming families at home)
- Spread of industrialization led to colonialism & imperialism
- Rising economic powers wanted raw materials & new markets to sell manufactured goods

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES THAT PRODUCED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James Hargreaves</th>
<th>James Watt</th>
<th>Eli Whitney</th>
<th>Henry Bessemer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spinning Jenny</td>
<td>Steam Engine</td>
<td>Cotton Gin</td>
<td>Process for making steel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advances in Science & Medicine

Edward Jenner - Developed smallpox vaccination
Louis Pasteur - Discovered bacteria; made milk safe to drink

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution

- Increase in population, education & middle class
- New advancements in science
- Dangerous working conditions
- Urbanization
- Standard of living increases
- Transportation improved
- Rise of pollution
- Yeah, steel production improved
Nature of Work in the Factory System

- Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages.
- Child labor kept the cost of production low and profits high.
- Owners of mines and factories had considerable control over the lives of their laborers.

Impact on Slavery

Cotton Gin increased the demand for slave labor in American plantations.

United States & Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery.

Impact on Society

Women and children entered the workplace as cheap labor.
Reforms to end child labor
Expansion of education
Women's increased demands for rights & suffrage - the right to vote

Rise of Labor Unions

Organized groups of workers who push owners for better working conditions for all.

What is a strike?

to stop work; cease production until demands are met

What is collective bargaining?

negotiations between owners & workers

Capitalism v. Socialism/Communism

Summary: Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some, but not all. Capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism, because the working class was exploited.

Capitalism

- Based on "Wealth of Nations"
- Role of market competition & entrepreneurial abilities
- Private ownership of property
- Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution

Socialism/Communism

- Based on Communist Manifesto (written with Friedrich Engels) and Das Kapital
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Redistribution of wealth
  - "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs"
- Becomes the basis of revolution in Russia, China and other nations in the 20th century

Adam Smith wrote "Wealth of Nations"

Karl Marx wrote "Communist Manifesto"
IMPERIALISM

Summary: Industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies. These nations competed to control Africa and Asia in order to secure their own economic and political success. Imperialism spread economic, political and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world. Resistance to imperialism took many forms, including armed conflict and intellectual movements.

Causes of Imperialism
- Nationalism
- Competition among European powers
- Raw Materials & New Markets were needed
- Christian missionary efforts

Forms of Imperialism
- Colony - areas under the direct control of the mother country
- Protectorate - areas that have some self-governance under the watchful eye of the mother country
- Sphere of Influence - areas within a country where another country has economic or political control (trade)

Imperialism in Asia and Africa

European conflicts carried over to the colonies
- Spheres of Influence in China
  - Qing Dynasty limited entry into China
  - America opens Japan to trade with the Treaty of Kanagawa
  - British East India Company dominates the Indian States
  - Suez Canal - located in Egypt connects the "Med. with the Red"; Started by France but completed and controlled by Britain

Colonized People Respond With Armed Conflict
- CHINA
  - Opium War btwn China & Britain
  - Boxer Rebellion

- INDIA
  - Sepoy Rebellion leads to India becoming a British colony

Rise of Nationalism
- Indian National Congress
  - First Indian nationalist party founded in the mid 1800's
  - Led by Mahatma Gandhi

Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

66. **D** Whinney
67. **A** Watt
68. **C** Bessemer
69. **H** Smith
70. **E** Jenner
71. **F** Pasteur
72. **B** Cudr. Perry
73. **G** Karl Marx

Steam engine - work now done by machines instead of human power.
**B** used US Navy to get Japan to open up to trade
**E** invented steel, now machines could be made stronger and resistant to fire
**H** cotton gin - clean cotton faster - need for slaves grows
**F** made world's first vaccination - small pox
**A** discovered germs/bacteria
**D** Socialism - Communist Manifesto - proletariat to rise up and revolt
capitalism and laissez-faire - Wealth of Nations - profits make people work
Summary: 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.

**Locate and Identify**

**Central Powers**
1. Germany
2. Austria-Hungary
3. Ottoman Empire

**Allied Powers**
4. Britain
5. France
6. Russia
7. Italy
8. Which ally is not on this map of Europe? ___________

9. Circle the Balkan Peninsula.
10. Draw in the Western Front.

**What were the MAIN Causes of WWI?**

- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism

**Which country used Unrestricted Submarine Warfare?**

Germany

**What was Trench Warfare?**

Land warfare using trenches as fighting lines

**Turning Points**

1917 - United States Enters the War
- Sinking of the *Lusitania* (example of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare)
- Zimmerman Telegram indicating a possible alliance between Germany & Mexico
- American troops, weapons and tanks help Allies win on the Western Front

1917 - Russia Leaves the War
- Russian Revolution
- Germany pulls its troops from the East to the Western Front, but the Germans are no match for the fresh American troops
Outcomes & Global Effects of WWI

- Colonies participated in the war, which increased their demands for independence
- Central Powers lost WWI
- Enormous cost of the war in lives, property and way of life (society)

Treaty of Versailles

- Forced Germany to accept responsibility for the war
- Germany had to pay reparations and lost territory in Europe & colonies in Africa/Asia
- Limited the German military
- League of Nations was created to produce lasting peace

"This isn't a peace, it's a twenty year truce!"

Reaction of Germany’s Marshal Foch when he saw the terms that Germany was forced to accept in the Treaty of Versailles.

Which empires came to end with WWI?

- Russian
- Ottoman
- Austria-Hungarian

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Summary: 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 handling of World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that became the U.S.S.R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Russian Revolutions of 1917</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defeated in the Russo-Japanese War</td>
<td>Tsar Nicholas II abdicates the throne &amp; family is executed</td>
<td>Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landless peasantry</td>
<td>New provisional government fails</td>
<td>Bolshevik control of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II</td>
<td>Civil War &amp; growing power of the soviets (states)</td>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military defeats &amp; high casualties in World War I</td>
<td>Bolshevik takeover under Lenin</td>
<td>1922- USSR is a communist country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISE OF COMMUNISM

- Vladimir Lenin & Bolshevik Revolution
- New Economic Policy: allowed for some capitalism & private ownership until the new communist government stabilized
- Lenin's successor - Joseph Stalin

Russia became the communist country of the

Before 1922

Soviet Union

After 1922
Inter War Period

Summary: After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.

League of Nations
- From President Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Point Plan for Peace
- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars

Why did the League of Nations fail?
No military & US did not join

The Mandate System - The victors of World War I were given responsibility for governing former German and Ottoman territories as mandates from the League of Nations. The ultimate goal was development of each mandate toward eventual independence.

- Following World War I, Great Britain & France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.
- The division of the Ottoman Empire through the Mandate System planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.
  - Great Britain had the mandates of Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine.
  - France had the mandates of Syria and Lebanon.

The Great Depression
Summary: A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (1920’s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930’s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of Totalitarianism.

CAUSES
- German reparation
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economies
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Stock Market crash of 1929

IMPACTS
- High unemployment in industrial countries
- Bank failures and collapse of credit
- Collapse of prices in world trade (inflation)
- Nazi party’s growing importance in Germany
- Nazi’s blamed European Jews for economic collapse
RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Summary: Economic disruptions following WWI led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930's provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan. A communist dictatorship was established by Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union. The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of Totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany. Japan emerged as a world power after WWI and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.

DESCRIBE A TOTALITARIAN DICTATOR

Absolute centralized control over all aspects of life.

For each leader, fill in his country and then match him to his actions.

Joseph Stalin
Russia/USSR
Adolf Hitler
Germany
Benito Mussolini
Italy
Hideki Tojo & Emperor Hirohito
Japan

- Inflation & Depression
- Democratic government weakened
- Extreme nationalism
- National Socialism (Nazi Party)
- German occupation of nearby countries
- Rise of fascism
- Wanted to restore glory of ancient Rome
- Invaded Ethiopia
- Communism
- Five-year plans & Collectivization
- Secret police
- The Great Purge
- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China

Why did Totalitarian dictators come to power in Germany, Italy, Japan, and USSR after WWI?

Countries left open & vulnerable to dictators promising to revive the economy

How did these regimes affect the world following WWI?

Led to powerful dictators wanting world domination → great destruction
World War I and Between the Wars

- **D**. Archduke Ferdinand – Austrian heir apparent, assassinated by Bosnian nationalist
- **T**. Tsar Nicholas II – Russian monarch, abdicated in favor of the Bolsheviks
- **B**. Bolsheviks – radical socialists led by Lenin, took over Russian government in a coup d'etat
- **L**. Lenin – Bolshevik leader
- **W**. Woodrow Wilson – US president during WWI
- **H**. Hitler – totalitarian leader of Germany
- **M**. Mussolini – totalitarian leader of Italy
- **S**. Stalin – totalitarian leader of Soviet Union
- **T**. Tojo – ruler of Japan in early 1930s – incompetent, overthrown

World War II

Summary: Many economic and political causes led to WWII. Major areas of fighting included Africa, Europe, Asia & the Pacific. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.

### Economic and Political Causes of World War II

- Aggression by totalitarian states: Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement: giving in to an aggressor to keep the peace
- Tendency towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe & the United States

### Major Events of the War (1939-1945)

- Germany invades Poland – Lightening War – "Blitzkrieg"
- France falls to Nazi Germany
- Battle of Britain between German and British air forces – the "Blitz" – Britain holds off the Germans
- Germany invades the Soviet Union
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii – US enters WWII on the Allies side
- D-Day – Allied invasion of Europe – leads to the surrender of Italy & Germany
- US drops Atomic Bombs on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki – Japan surrenders

Who were the Allies?

- United States
- France
- Britain
- Russia

Who were the Axis Powers?

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan

When did WWII start? When did it end?

1939 - 1945
OUTCOMES OF WWII

- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: U__S__ and U__S_R
  - "Superpowers"
- War Crimes Trials - Nuremberg Trials, 22 Nazi leaders put on trial for "crimes against humanity"
- Division of Europe
  - Iron Curtain
  - Division of East & West G__e__r__m__a__n__y
  - Division of East & West B__e__r__l__i__n
- Establishment of the U__n__i__t__e__d N__a__t__i__o__n__s (replaced the League of Nations)
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan to rebuild E__u__r__o__p__e
- Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (N__A__T__O__) and Warsaw Pact

HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE

Summary: There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries. Various instances of genocide have occurred throughout the 20th Century. The Holocaust is just one example of genocide.

WHAT IS GENOCIDE?

Deliberate killing of a large group of people (ethnic group or nation)

What led to the Holocaust?

- Totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- History of anti-semitism: Hatred of Jews
- Germany's defeat in WWI & economic depression that was blamed on German Jews
- Nazi belief in a master race (Aryan Supremacy)
- Hitler's Final Solution: extermination of the Jewish race - death camps & gas chambers

Other Examples of Genocide in the 20th Century

- Armenian Christians killed by Ottoman Turks before and during WWI
- Peasants, government & military leaders and members of the elite in the Soviet Union were killed by Joseph Stalin's government (Great Purge)
- Artist, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities and other educated individuals were killed by Pol Pot's government in Cambodia
- Tutsi minority killed by the Hutu majority in Rwanda
Reconstruction after WWII

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 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

Map of Asia
Locate and identify these countries: China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Vietnam & Cambodia
THE COLD WAR

Summary: Competition between the United States and the USSR laid the foundation of the Cold War. The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States the USSR towards other nations and conflicts around the world. The presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation's since 1945. Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Beginnings of the Cold War (1945 - 1948)
- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
  - Yalta Conference: Meeting held to discuss Europe's postwar reorganization
- Rivalry between the United States & the USSR
- Democracy & Capitalism (free enterprise system) vs. Dictatorship & Communism
- President Truman and the policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations & the Iron Curtain

WHAT WAS CONTAINMENT?
Action/policy of preventing expansion of a hostile country or influence

Characteristics of the Cold War (1948 - 1989)

Match the definition/characteristic to each event. Some events will have more than one match.

Wall built to stop people from escaping to the West
Buildup of nuclear weapons to intimidate your enemy into not attacking you
China & US provide aid to competing sides
Blockaded the Western part of the City
Communist North won

| North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) & Warsaw pact |
| Korean War |
| Vietnam War |
| Berlin & the Berlin Wall |
| Cuban Missile Crisis |
| Nuclear Weapons & Theory of Deterrence |

Fought between Communist North & non-communist South
Division between West (UK, France & United States) and East (USSR)
38th parallel becomes dividing line
Military alliance between countries with similar economic structures
USSR allied with communist Cuba. USSR places missiles in Cuba & United States place missiles in Turkey

1990 - Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union & Eastern Europe
- The collapse of the Soviet economy forced them to pull their military out of Eastern Europe
- Nationalism grew in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War
- Breakup of the USSR - republics that had been part of the Soviet Union began declaring their independence & breaking away
- Expansion of NATO
CONFLICTS & REVOLUTIONS IN CHINA AND VIETNAM

Summary: Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after WWII. After WWII, the United States 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.

**CHINA**

- Civil War between Nationalists and Communists
- The Nationalists fled to Taiwan at the end of the Civil War
  - Led by Chiang Kai-shek
  - Established nationalist China in Taiwan
- The Communists established Communist China on the mainland
  - Led by Mao Tse-Tung (Mao Zedong)
  - Communist China participated in the Korean War & helped North Korea

**VIETNAM**

- French Imperialism – France did not want to give up its colony in Vietnam (Indo China)
- Ho Chi Min – nationalist leader of Vietnam
- Ho Chi Min (backed by Communist China, USSR) first fought the French & later the Americans for control of Vietnam
- Vietnam War - South Vietnam & US v. Communist North Vietnam (Viet Cong); US pulls out in 1973
- Vietnam was divided; North was Communist & South was Democratic
- Today Vietnam is unified & Communist nation

WHAT WAS THE DOMINO THEORY?

If one country falls to a political event (Communism), then others surrounding that country will also fall!
### World Leaders During the Cold War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indira Gandhi</th>
<th>Margaret Thatcher</th>
<th>Mikhail Gorbachev</th>
<th>Deng Xiaoping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed nuclear program in India
- British Prime Minister
- Free trade and less gov. regulation of business
- Pushed UK’s military power
- Last president of Soviet Union
- Implemented the policy of Glasnost & Perestroika
- Reformed Communist China’s economy to a market economy leading to rapid growth
- Continued communist control of gov.

---

**What is Glasnost?**

Policy of "open" consultation with the government & gathering information from local populations.

**What is Perestroika?**

Policy of "restructuring" the economic/political system, temporary capitalism in USSR.

---

**Independence Movement - India**

Summary: 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 in 1947.

**India's Fight for Independence**

- British rule in India
- Indian National Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
  - Pushed for civil disobedience & passive resistance
  - Helped free India from British rule
- 1947 - Partition of India along Hindu-Muslim lines
  - East & West Pakistan v. India
- Republic of India
  - Today world's largest democratic nation
  - Federal system, giving many powers to the states

"An eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind."

Mohandas Gandhi
Leader of the India National Congress
Believed in non-violent, non-cooperation
Indian Democracy
- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western-style industrialization
- 1950 Constitution tried to prohibit caste discrimination
- Ethnic & 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

Pakistan used to be? West Pakistan
Bangladesh used to be? East Pakistan
Sri Lanka used to be? Ceylon

Independence Movements - Africa

Characteristics of African Independence Movements
- Right to self-determination (U.N. Charter)
- Peaceful & violent revolutions after WWI
- Pride in African heritage and cultures
- Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal lost colonies
- Superpowers try to influence newly independent nations during the Cold War

Examples
- West Africa: Peaceful transition
- Algeria: War of independence from France
- Kenya: Jomo Kenyatta led violent struggle against British
- South Africa: Nelson Mandela led black South Africans' struggle against Apartheid; Mandela became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa

WHAT IS SELF DETERMINATION?
Process where a country determines its own statehood & forms its own alliances & government

WHAT IS APARTHEID?
South Africa → policy of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race

Communist Revolutions and Independence Movements
92. B. Mao → led fight against British for independence of his country
93. E. Chiang → led communists in China
94. C. Ho Chi Minh → led communists in Vietnam
95. D. Gandhi → led passive resistance against British in India
96. A. Kenyatta → led nationalists in China – fled to Taiwan after losing
Independence Movements – Middle East

Summary: The Mandate system established after WWI was phased out after WWII. With the end of the Mandates, new countries were created in the Middle East.

Beginnings of Middle East Independence Movements
- Mandates established by the League of Nations (end of WWI)
- Mandates were granted independence after WWII
- Resulted in current conflicts created by religious differences & lost territory

Locate & Label: Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Israel, Egypt, Suez Canal, Saudi Arabia

Why would Israel be given to the Jews after WWII?

out of guilt from WWII; given by U.S.

What group of people used to live on the land that is now Israel?

Palestinians

Which religions are in conflict over the creation of Israel in 1948?

Jews vs. Muslims

Leaders of the Middle East During Independence

Fill in their countries ...

Golda Meir
Israel

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

Gamal Abdul Nasser
Egypt

- President of Egypt
- Nationalized Suez Canal to Egypt
- Established relationship with Soviet Union
- Built Aswan High Dam on Nile River
What are the three great monotheistic religions?

- **Bible** is the Holy Book for Christians.
- **Torah** is the Holy Book for Jews.
- **Quran** is the Holy Book for Muslims.

According to Christianity, **Jesus** is the Son of God.

Islam

- The **10 Commandments** to Judaism and Christianity like the Five Pillars are to **Islam**.
- **Muhammad** is the founder of Islam.

Buddhism

- **Siddhartha Gautama** is the founder of Buddhism.

Buddhists must follow the **8 Fold Path** to achieve enlightenment or nirvana.

Hinduism

- Explain the Caste System.
- What is reincarnation?
- Both **Buddhists** and **Hindus** believe in reincarnation.
- In order to achieve good **karma**, you must follow the rules of dharma.

In 1500, most Jews lived in **Europe** and **Middle East**.

In 1500, most Christians lived in **Europe** and **Middle East**.

In 1500, most Muslims lived in parts of **Asia**, **Africa**, and southern **Europe**.

In 1500, most Hindus lived in **India** and parts of Southeast **Asia**.

In 1500, most Buddhists lived in **East** and Southeast **Asia**.

World Religions

1. **E**. Abraham - Founder of Christianity - according to Christians he's the messiah
2. **D**. Moses - Founder of Judaism
3. **B**. Gautama - Founder of Buddhism
4. **A**. Jesus of Nazareth - Led Jews out of Egypt in the exodus
5. **C**. Allah - Islamic name for God
6. **E**. Muhammad - Founder of Islam
Location of Major Religions in Today's World

Judaism: Israel & North America
Christianity: Europe, North America & South America
Islam: Middle East, Africa, and Asia
Hinduism: India
Buddhism: East Asia & Southeast Asia

Mark each of the locations on the map. Label each location with the religion(s) that are found there.