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 __________________ and __________________
(Cultural D ____________)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Information &amp; Products Exchanged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (Mughal) &amp; Middle East</td>
<td>________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ottoman Empire)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (Songhai)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renaissance

Key Vocabulary
Renaissance: ___________________________
Humanism: _______________________________

Where the Renaissance did begin & where did it spread?

Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Works He Created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michelangelo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonardo da Vinci</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Define & Give an Example:

Patron - 

Renaissance Man - 

Two Famous Humanists:
Sir Thomas M__________ wrote U__________.
Desiderius E__________ wrote In__________ of ___________.

Medieval Crusades/Catholic Church/Renaissance
7. _____ Michelangelo
8. _____ Erasmus
9. _____ Shakespeare
10. _____ Turks
11. _____ Leonardo da Vinci
12. _____ Pope
13. _____ 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 Pieta 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

1450 - 1500
- Wars of the Roses
- Seljuk reaches the Pacific
- Ferdinand
  and Isabella
- Machiavelli
  - The Prince
- Columbus's first voyage
- Leonardo da Vinci
- Henry VII
- Pope establishes Inquisition
- Trafalgar
- Michelangelo

1500 - 1550
- Columbus
- Martin Luther
- Medici
- Guise
- Gregorian calendar adopted
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- Queen Elizabeth I
- Shakespeare
- Founding of Louis XIV (Fr. Absolutism)
- Galileo
- Halley's Comet
- Machiavelli
- Ulamaa
- Absolutism
- Tycho
- Copernicus
- Kepler

1550 - 1600
- Tulip Mania
- Turkish invasion
- Othello
- Sir Francis Drake
- Robert Cecil
- Founding of Harvard College
- Oliver Cromwell
- Royal Society founded

1600 - 1650
- G. M. M. begun
- Robert Boyle
- John Locke
- Newton
- Voltaire
- Diderot
- Rousseau

How long did the Renaissance last?

What else was happening during this timeframe?
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>
<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 ________________ in 15___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Birth of The Protestant Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>What was the name of Luther’s own church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Calvin</td>
<td>P______________ - 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>King Henry VIII</td>
<td>Dismissed the authority of the P______________ in Rome (leader 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>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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism &amp; ended the authority of the Pope in their states. The Hapsburg family &amp; the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church. Year War between Protestants &amp; Catholics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Catholic monarchy granted Protestants (Huguenots) freedom to worship by the Edict of Nantes. It was later revoked (taken away). Huguenots: ____________________________ Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Year War from religious to political conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Counter Reformation</td>
<td>Catholic Church began a series of reforms and reasserted its authority - met at the Council of Trent. Society of Jesus (the ____________) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the World. Roman Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine (teachings) Inquisition: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changing cultural values, traditions & philosophies

Match each new idea w/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 Tolerance**
  - 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. _____ Martin Luther  
15. _____ John Calvin  
16. _____ Jesuits  
17. _____ Elizabeth I  
18. _____ 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 G_______________ in G_______________ (country).

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

Growth of __________ (ability to read & write)

Spread of i______.

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 ....

G
G
G

What were some new technologies that influenced exploration?

Why was Prince Henry the Navigator important? Where was he from?
<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? M_________________________ came with colonists and converted indigenous (native) peoples to Christianity.

How were indigenous (native) peoples affected by their contact with Europeans? D_____________________ led to the death of millions and the weakening of native cultures. Without the native peoples, there was shortage of labor needed to grow c__________ c__________. This then led to the use of African slaves to work on p_________________. Slavery was based on r_______ 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?

**New World**

N_________ S_________

**Old World**

E_________ A_________
Mercantilism - the belief that a country exists only to benefit the country. Colonies supplied 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 established a triangular trade pattern and exported precious metals from the Americas. The Triangle Trade linked Europe, Africa and the Americas. Slaves, sugar and rum were traded on each leg of the pattern.

M_________ P_________ - 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. ________ Carter
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 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 Mrs. - 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</th>
<th>Use of the</th>
<th>Scientific knowledge was expanded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__________ &amp; systematic __________ of nature</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>expanded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match each person from the Scientific Revolution to his discovery.

- **Nicolaus Copernicus**
  - Gravity. It isn't just a good idea. It's the law.
  - Planetary motion is elliptical

- **Johannes Kepler**
  - Used telescope to prove Heliocentric Theory

- **Galileo Galilei**
  - Heliocentric Theory

- **Isaac Newton**
  - Circulation of blood

- **William Harvey**
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: 

Late Medieval Europe

**F**

Ruler: Louis ________
Nickname: ________
Accomplishments: Built the P_______ of V__________
Ended religious freedoms for the Huguenots (revoked the Edict of Nantes)

**PR**

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

**R**

Ruler: ________ the Great
Accomplishments: Built St. Petersburg

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

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 applying 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 (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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hobbes believed in A_______________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Locke</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on Government</td>
<td>Life, liberty and property are ____________ 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 ____________ of _____________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</td>
<td>The ____________</td>
<td>Government is a ____________ between rulers and the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Candide</td>
<td>Religious tolerance should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of c_______ and s________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom of speech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the Enlightenment Thinker to the American document he influenced.

- John Locke: U.S. Constitution
- Montesquieu: Bill of Rights
- Voltaire: Declaration of Independence

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? T_________________ J_________________

The ideals and events of the American Revolution inspired ....

____________________ (country) to rebel against the absolute monarchy of the Bourbon dynasty.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION - 1789

Summary: The ideas of the Enlightenment and the events of 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 B_______________. The bastille was a French ____________ in Paris.

CAUSES

Enlightenment Ideas
  Freedom of religion and speech
  Government of the people

Influence of the American Revolution

Social Injustice
  Treatment of the _____ Estate (peasants)

Dislike of Louis XVI & Queen M__________
  A______________

Major Events

Storming of the Bastille - July 14, _________

Reign of Terror
  - Reign of Terror led by R________
  - Louis & Marie Antoinette executed
  - Thousands killed who were possibly against the revolution
  - RoT 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?
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
- "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: N_________. Example: Cervantes' Don Quixote

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

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

Enlightenment: Age of Reason

44. ___________ Montesquieu
45. ___________ Mozart
46. ___________ Voltaire
47. ___________ Rousseau
48. ___________ Hobbes
49. ___________ Locke
50. ___________ Jefferson
51. ___________ Bach
52. ___________ Delacroix
53. ___________ Cervantes

A. Spanish - novelist - wrote Don Quixote
B. second great composer of Enlightenment
C. American - wrote Declaration of Independence
D. French - believed in freedom of speech - separation of church and state
E. Austrian - great composer - began composing at age 5
F. English - used natural law - Two Treatises on Gov't - man has rights and is generally good - gov't to protect our rights - influenced Jefferson
G. French - painted Liberty Leading the People and nature scenes
H. French - Social Contract - gov't is only a contract and not that necessary
I. French - wrote Spirit of the Laws - believed in separation of power
J. 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 Viceroyos.

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?

Why?
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?

Which European countries lost colonies?

F_______
S_______ and P_______
B_______

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

Which new countries gained independence?

H_______
B_________, V_______ &
C____________
M____________

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

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 colonizaton.

Explain the Monroe Doctrine in your own words:

What was the impact of the Monroe Doctrine on Latin America?
Challenge Yourself! Put the following events in the correct order.

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

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?

What did Napoleon try to do? Was he successful?

Which nations was he NOT able to conquer?

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
The Congress of Vienna was led by Klemens von M_____________ 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>“Balance of Power”</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.</td>
<td>Return the territories that Napoleon had captured &amp; make France the size it was before the empire.</td>
<td>L__________ Believed in the NEW ideas of the French Revolution: liberty, equality &amp; fraternity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legitimate monarchies would stabilize political relations among the nations</td>
<td></td>
<td>C__________ 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:

- 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

- 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?

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.

What is Realpolitik?

What wars did Bismarck start as unified Germany

---

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

A. Puritan - Led English Civil War - then became dictator
B. advisor to king of Sardinia - united N. Italy
C. led slave revolt in Haiti - inspired by the French Rev.
D. king of England - wants to be absolute - executed after civil war
E. guerrilla warfare - united S. Italy with N. Italy
F. French absolute ruler - executed in Reign of Terror
G. dictator of France - conquers Europe - spreads Code of Laws
H. led revolutions all over Latin America
I. Austrian prince - Congress of Vienna - balance of power - kings in power
J. realpolitik - "blood and iron" - Prussian who created Germany
K. rulers of Eng. after Glorious Revolution - had less power than Parliament
L. French poor and middle class - begin revolution at Bastille
Industrial Revolution

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?

KEY POINTS
- Spread to E_________ & the U_________ S_________
- The cotton t___________ 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 & i________________________
- Rising economic powers wanted raw m____________ & 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 J__________ - Developed smallpox vaccination
- Louis P___________ - 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
C________G____
increased the demand for slaves labor in American plantations.
United States & Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery.

Impact on Society
Women and ______________ entered the workplace as cheap labor
Reforms to end child labor
Expansion of education
Women's increased demands for rights & s____________ - 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?
What is collective bargaining?

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 "W____________ of N______________"
- Role of market competition & entrepreneurial abilities
- Private ownership of property
- Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution

Socialism/Communism
- Based on
C__________________
M__________________
(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

A________S________ wrote “Wealth of Nations”

K________M________ 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

Imperialism in Asia and Africa
European conflicts carried over to the colonies
- Spheres of Influence in China
  - Qing Dynasty limited entry into China
  - Japan opens Japan to trade with the Treaty of Kanagawa
- British E____ I____ Company dominates the Indian States
- Suez Canal - located in E_________: connects the "M_______" with the "Red"
  - Started by France but completed and controlled by Britain

Colonized People Respond With Armed Conflict
- CHINA
  - Opium War between China & Britain
  - B_______ 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. ______ Whitney
67. ______ Watt
68. ______ Bessemer
69. ______ Smith
70. ______ Jenner
71. ______ Pasteur
72. ______ Capt. Perry
73. ______ Karl Marx
- A. steam engine - work now done by machines instead of human power.
- B. used US Navy to open Japan to trade
- C. invented steel, now machines could be made stronger and resistant to fire
- D. cotton gin - clean cotton faster - need for slaves grows
- E. made world's first vaccination - smallpox
- F. discovered germs bacteria
- G. Socialism - Communist Manifesto - proletariat to rise up and revolt
- H. capitalism and laissez-faire - Wealth of Nations - profits make people work
Summary: World War 1 (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The War transformed European and American life, wreaked 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.
11. Draw in the Eastern Front

What were the MAIN Causes of WWI?
M
A
I
N

Which country used Unrestricted Submarine Warfare?

What was Trench Warfare?

TURNING POINTS

1917 - United States Enters the War

- Sinking of the L_________ (example of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare)
- Zimmerman Telegram indicating a possible alliance between Germany & M__________
- 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 G_______ to accept responsibility for the war
- Germany had to pay r__________ 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?
R______
O_______
A_________ - 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.

Causes
- Defeated in the Russo-Japanese War
- Landless peasantry
- Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- Military defeats & high casualties in World War I

Russian Revolutions of 1917
- Tsar Nicholas II abdicates the throne & family is executed
- New provisional government fails
- Civil War & growing power of the soviets (states)
- Bolshevik takeover under Lenin

Effects
- Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)
- Bolshevik control of government
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is formed
- 1922- USSR is a communist country

RISE OF COMMUNISM
- Vladimir L_________ & B_________ Revolution
- New Economic Policy: allowed for some capitalism & private ownership until the new communist government stabilized
- Lenin's successor – Joseph S_________

R_________ became the communist country of the
Before 1922

S_______ U_______
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 _________ & US did _______ 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
O__________E___________ in the
M__________ East between themselves.

The division of the Ottoman Empire through the Mandate System planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middles 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 r__________
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economies
- High protective t__________
- Excessive expansion of credit
- S__________ M__________ crash of 1929

IMPACTS
- H____ unemployment in industrial countries
- Bank failures and collapse of c__________
- Collapse of prices in world trade (i__________)
- Nazi party’s growing importance in G__________
- Nazi’s blamed European J__________ 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 & 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joseph Stalin</th>
<th>Adolf Hitler</th>
<th>Benito Mussolini</th>
<th>Hideki Tojo &amp; Emperor Hirohito</th>
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<td><img src="image4.jpg" alt="Hideki Tojo &amp; Emperor Hirohito" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 & USSR after WWI?

How did these regimes affect the world following WWI?
World War I and Between the Wars

1. Archduke Ferdinand
   A. Russian socialist, wanted to spread socialism all over the world, led the
5. Tsar Nicholas II
   B. US president WWI
7. Bolsheviks
   C. radical socialists led by Lenin.
8. Woodrow Wilson
   D. prince of Austria-Hungary – assassinated – spark for WWI
9. Hitler
   E. totalitarian leader of Japan
30. Mussolini
   F. totalitarian leader of Italy.
31. Stalin
   G. totalitarian leader of Germany
32. Tojo
   H. totalitarian leader of Soviet Union
   I. ruler of Russia in early 1900s – 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: G______________, I______________, and J______________
◇ Nationalism
◇ Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
◇ Weakness of the L______________ of II______________
◇ Appeasement:
◇ Tendency towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe & the United States

Major Events of the War (1939-1945)

◇ Germany invades P______________ – Lightening War – “B______________”
◇ France falls to Nazi Germany
◇ Battle of Britain between German and British air forces - the “Blitz” – Britain holds off the Germans
◇ Germany invades the S______________ U______________
◇ Japanese attack P______________ H______________, Hawaii - US enters WWII on the Allies side
◇ D-Day – A______________, invasion of E______________, leads to the surrender of Italy & Germany
◇ US drops Atomic Bombs on Japanese cities of H______________ and Nagasaki – Japan surrenders

Who were the Allies?

U________ S________
F________________
B________________
R________________

Who were the Axis Powers?

G______________
I______________
J______________

When did WWII start? When did it end?
OUTCOMES OF WWII

- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: U____ and U_____
  - "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__________
  - Division of East & West B__________
- Establishment of the U________ N__________ (replaced the League of Nations)
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan to rebuild E________________
- Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (______________) 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?

What led to the Holocaust?
- Totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- History of anti-semitism:
- 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 (G________ P________)
- Artist, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities and other educated individuals were killed by Pol Pot's government in C______________
- Tutsi minority killed by the H____ majority in Rwanda
Reconstruction after WWII

Marshall Plan: The US program of economic aid to E_________ countries to help them rebuild after ____________.

Reconstruction of Germany

⊙ Democratic governments established in West Germany and West Berlin
⊙ Germany & Berlin divided among four Allied powers
⊙ West Germany becomes an economic power

George ____________ led the reconstruction of ____________

Reconstruction of Japan

⊙ US occupation of J_________
⊙ Democracy & economic development
⊙ Japan’s military offensive capabilities ended with guarantee of protection by US
⊙ Japan becomes an economic power in Asia

Douglas ____________ led the reconstruction of ____________

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:
- Rivalry between the United States & the USSR
- Democracy & Capitalism (free enterprise system) v. Dictatorship & Communism
- President Truman and the policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations & the Iron Curtain

WHAT WAS CONTAINMENT?

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 | Fought between Communist North & non-communist South |
| Korean War | Division between West (UK, France & United States) and East (USSR) |
| Vietnam War | 38th parallel becomes dividing line |
| Berlin & the Berlin Wall | Military alliance between countries with similar economic structures |
| Cuban Missile Crisis | USSR allied with communist Cuba. USSR places missiles in Cuba & Unites States place missiles in Turkey |
| Nuclear Weapons & Theory of Deterrence |

1990 - Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union & Eastern Europe
- The collapse of the Soviet economy forced them to pull their military out of E_______ Europe
- Nationalism grew in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of the B_______ W_______ 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 N________ and C________
- The Nationalists fled to Taiwan at the end of the Civil War
  o Led by Chiang Kai-shek
  o Established nationalist China in Taiwan
- The Communists established Communist China on the main land
  o Led by Mao Tse-Tung (Mao Zedong)
  o 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?
World Leaders During the Cold War

Fill in their countries ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indira Gandhi</th>
<th>Margaret Thatcher</th>
<th>Mikhail Gorbachev</th>
<th>Deng Xiaoping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closer relationship</td>
<td>British Prime Minister</td>
<td>Last president of Soviet</td>
<td>Reformed Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>between India and the</td>
<td>Free trade and less gov.</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>China’s economy to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union during the</td>
<td>regulation of business</td>
<td>Implemented the policy of</td>
<td>market economy leading to rapid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold War</td>
<td>Pushed UK’s military</td>
<td>Glasnost &amp; Perestroika</td>
<td>growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed nuclear</td>
<td>power</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued communist control of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program in India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is Glasnost?

What is Perestroika?

How did these ideas help cause the Soviet Union to break apart?

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
- L_________________ N_________________ Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas G_________________
  - 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 has helped to ease financial problems of the nation

Pakistan used to be? __________________
Bangladesh used to be? ________________
Sri Lanka used to be? __________________

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 1st black president of the Republic of South Africa

WHAT IS SELF DETERMINATION?

WHAT IS APARTHEID?

Communist Revolutions and Independence Movements
92. ______ Mao
93. ______ Chuang
94. ______ Ho Chi Minh
95. ______ Gandhi
96. ______ Kenyatta
A. led fight against British for independence of his country
B. led communists in China
C. led communists in Vietnam
D. led passive resistance against British in India
E. 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?

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

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

Leaders of the Middle East During Independence

Fill in their countries ...

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

Gamal Abdul Nasser
- 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?

- ____________ is the Holy Book for Christians.
- ____________ is the Holy Book for Jews.
- ____________ is the Holy Book for Muslims.

According to Christianity, ____________ is the Son of God.

Islam

- ____________ is to Judaism and Christianity like the Five Pillars are to ____________.
- ____________ is the founder of Islam.

Buddhism

- ____________ is the founder of Buddhism.
- Buddhists must follow the ____________ to achieve enlightenment or nirvana.

Hinduism

- Explain the Caste System.
- What is reincarnation?
- Both B ____________ and H ____________ believe in reincarnation.
- In order to achieve good ____________, you must follow the rules of dharma.

In 1500, most Jews lived in E ____________ and M ____________. E ____________.

In 1500, most Christians lived in E ____________ and M ____________. E ____________.

In 1500, most Muslims lived in parts of A ____________, A ____________, and southern E ____________.

In 1500, most Hindus lived in I ____________ and parts of Southeast A ____________.

In 1500, most Buddhists lived in East and Southeast A ____________.

World Religions

1. Abraham  
   A. founder of Christianity - according to Christians he's the messiah
2. Moses  
   B. founder of Buddhism
3. Gautama  
   C. founder of Islam
4. Jesus of Nazareth  
   D. led Jews out of Egypt in the exodus
5. Allah  
   E. founder of Judaism
6. Muhammad  
   F. Islamic name for God
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.