### WHII.1 Geography Skills

The student will improve skills in historical research and geographical analysis by:

- identifying, analyzing, and interpreting primary and secondary sources to make generalizations about events and life in world history since 1500 A.D. (C.E.);
- using maps, globes, artifacts, and pictures to analyze the physical and cultural landscapes of the world and to interpret the past since 1500 A.D. (C.E.);
- identifying geographic features important to the study of world history since 1500 A.D. (C.E.);
- analyzing trends in human migration and cultural interaction from 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the present;
- analyzing the impact of economic forces, including taxation, government spending, trade, resources, and monetary systems, on events from 1500 A.D. (C.E.).

### WHII.2 Renaissance

Describe the artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance:

- **“Rebirth”** of classical knowledge; **“birth”** of the modern world
- **Spread** of the Renaissance from the Italian city-states to northern Europe

**Contributions of the Renaissance**

- Accomplishments in the visual arts: **Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci**
- Accomplishments in **literature** (sonnets, plays, essays): **Shakespeare**
- Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (**humanism**): **Erasmus**

### WHII.3 Reformation

Explain the effects of the theological, political, and economic differences that emerged:

- **Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome**
  - Merchant wealth challenged the Church’s view of **usury**.
  - German and English nobility disliked **Italian domination of the Church**.
  - The Church’s great political power and wealth caused **conflict**.
  - Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.

- **Martin Luther** (the Lutheran tradition)
  - **Views**: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
  - **Actions**: **95 theses**, birth of the Protestant Church

- **John Calvin** (the Calvinist tradition)
  - **Views**: **Predestination**, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
  - **Actions**: Expansion of the Protestant Movement

### King Henry VIII

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

### Queen Elizabeth I

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

### Describe the impact of religious conflicts, the Inquisition, and Catholic Reformation on society and government actions.

### Reformation in Germany

- Princes in northern Germany **converted to Protestantism**, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
- **The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.**
- Conflict between **Protestants and Catholics** resulted in devastating wars (e.g., **Thirty Years’ War**).
Reformation in France
- Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked).
- Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict.

Catholic Reformation
- Dissenters before Martin Luther: Jan Huss, John Wycliffe
- Counter-Reformation:
  - The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
  - The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
  - The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

Describe changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies, and assessing the role of the printing press.

Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies
- Growth of secularism
- Growth of individualism
- Eventual growth of religious tolerance

Role of the printing press
- Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.
- The Bible was printed in English, French, and German.

Explaining the roles and economic motivations of explorers and conquistadors.

Factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere
- Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe (GGG)
- Support for the diffusion of Christianity
- Political and economic competition between European empires
- Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts
- Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator

Establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations
- Portugal: Vasco da Gama
- Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinand Magellan
- England: Francis Drake
- France: Jacques Cartier

Describing the influence of religion

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

Explaining migration, settlement patterns, cultural diffusion, and social classes in the colonized areas.

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

Africas
- European trading posts along the coast
- Trade in slaves, gold, and other resources

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

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

Impact of the Columbian Exchange
- Shortage of labor to grow cash crops led to the use of African slaves.
- Slavery was based on race.
- European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economies and damaged the environment.

Mapping and explaining the triangular trade;
- The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded.
### WHII.5
**IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRADE**

Describe the growth of European nations, including the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism.

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

**Commercial Revolution**
- European maritime nations *competed* for overseas markets, colonies, and resources.
- A new economic system emerged:
  - New *money and banking* systems were created.
  - Economic practices such as *mercantilism* evolved.
  - Colonial economies were *limited by the economic needs of the mother country*

### WHII.6
**SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, & EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES (16, 17, & 18)**

Describe the Scientific Revolution and its effects.

- **Pioneers of the scientific revolution**
  - *Nicolaus Copernicus* developed heliocentric theory.
  - *Johannes Kepler* discovered planetary motion.
  - *Galileo Galilei* used telescope to support heliocentric theory.
  - *Isaac Newton* formulated law of gravity.
  - *William Harvey* discovered circulation of the blood.

**Importance of the scientific revolution**
- Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
- Formulation of the scientific method
- Expansion of scientific knowledge

Describe the Age of Absolutism, including the monarchies of Louis XIV and Peter the Great.

- **Characteristics of absolute monarchies**
  - *Centralization* of power
  - Concept of rule by *divine right*

- **Absolute monarchs**
  - *Louis XIV* of France: Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
  - *Peter the Great* of Russia: Westernization of Russia

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

**Explaining the political, religious, and social ideas of the Enlightenment and the ways in which they influenced the founders of the United States.**

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

**Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas**
- *John Locke*’s *Two Treatises on Government*: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- *Montesquieu*’s *The Spirit of Laws*: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.
- *Voltaire*: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.

**Influence of the Enlightenment**
- Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France
- *Thomas Jefferson*’s *Declaration of Independence* incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
- The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
### Describe the French Revolution.

**Causes of the French Revolution**
- Influence of *Enlightenment* ideas
- Influence of the *American Revolution*

**Events of the French Revolution**
- Storming of the Bastille
- Reign of Terror

**Outcomes of the French Revolution**
- End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- Rise of Napoleon

### Describe the expansion of the arts, philosophy, literature, and new technology.

**Representative composers, artists, philosophers, and writers**
- *Johann Sebastian Bach*: Baroque composer
- *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*: Classical composer
- *Voltaire*: Philosopher
- *Miguel de Cervantes*: Novelist
- *Eugène Delacroix*: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century)

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

**Technologies**
- All-weather roads improved year-round transport and trade.
- New designs in *farm tools* increased productivity (agricultural revolution).
- Improvements in *ship design* lowered the cost of transport.

### Influence of the American and French Revolutions on the Americas

- Independence came to *French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies*
- *Toussaint L’Ouverture*—Haiti
- *Simon Bolivar*—South America

### Legacy of Napoleon

- Unsuccessful attempt to unify
- Europe under French domination
  - Napoléonic Code
  - Awakened feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism

### Legacy of the Congress of Vienna

- “*Balance of power*” doctrine
- Restoration of monarchies
- New political map of Europe
- New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism)

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

- The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe (especially in Italy and the German states.)

- Unsuccessful *Revolutions of 1848* increased nationalistic tensions.
- In contrast to continental Europe, Great Britain expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.
**WORLD HISTORY II:**

**ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE**

**WHII.7**

**LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS IN THE 19th CENTURY**

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**Characteristics of the Colonial System**

- Colonial governments mirrored the home governments
- Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies
- A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export.
- **Hacienda** – A Spanish owned plantation that used native or slave labor
- **Encomienda** – the right to organize unpaid labor by the earliest Spanish colonists in Latin America.
- Established major cities as outposts of colonial authority
  - Havana
  - Mexico City
  - Lima
  - Sao Paulo
  - Buenos Aires
- **Rigid Class Structure**
  - Viceroy/colonial officer
  - Creoles
  - Mestizo

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**Influence of the American and French Revolutions on the Americas**

- Revolutions in the Americas were led by native born men of European background (except for French Haiti) who were able to rally the population to the cause of independence.
- **Slaves in Haiti rebelled**, abolished slavery, and won independence.
- Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement.
- Independence came to French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies.

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**Locations of selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s**

- Mexico
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil

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**Contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture**

- **Former slave** who led Haitian rebellion against French.
- Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain.
- At first, Haiti tasted freedom, but after L’Ouverture’s death, it fell into despotism.

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**Contributions of Simon Bolivar**

- Liberated the northern areas of Latin America.
- Native-born resident who led revolutionary efforts.
- Tried during the 1820s to bring regions together under a federal constitution modeled after that of the United States. The plan failed because of the differences of the Latin American peoples.

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**Monroe Doctrine**

- Issued by American President, James Monroe in 1823.
- The document was backed by the British government as well.
- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.
- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
- The United States would not interfere in European affairs.
- The document continues to be a cornerstone of American foreign policy.
Industrial Revolution
- Origin in England, because of its natural resources like coal, iron ore, and the invention and improvement of the steam engine
- Spread to Europe and the United States
- Role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries
- Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement
- Rise of the factory system and demise of cottage industries
- Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world
- Technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution
  - James Hargreaves - Spinning jenny
  - James Watt - Steam engine
  - Eli Whitney - Cotton gin
  - Henry Bessemer - Process for making steel

Advancements in science and medicine
- Edward Jenner - Developed smallpox vaccination
- Louis Pasteur - Discovered bacteria

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries
- Population increase
- Increased standards of living for many, though not all
- Improved transportation
- Urbanization
- Environmental pollution
  - Increased education
  - Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
  - Growth of the middle class

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

Impact of the Industrial Revolution on slavery
- The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.
- The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery.
ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

Social effects of the Industrial Revolution
- Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor
- Introduction of reforms to end child labor
- Expansion of education
- Women’s increased demands for suffrage

The rise of labor unions
- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to increase wages and improve working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children
- Wanted worker rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

Capitalism
- Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations
- Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
- Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class
- Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society

Socialism and communism
- Karl Marx’s Communist Manifesto (written with Friedrich Engels) and Das Capital
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Importance of redistribution of wealth to the communists

UNIFICATIONS OF GERMANY & ITALY

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

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

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN THE 19th CENTURY

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

Forms of imperialism
- Colonies
- Protectorates
- Spheres of influence
World History II:

Essential Knowledge

Whii.9

European Imperialism in the 19th Century

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

Imperialism in Africa and Asia

Responses of colonized peoples

- Armed conflicts (Events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)
- Rise of nationalism (first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s; Indian National Congress, below)

Whii.10

The Worldwide Impact of the Great War (World War I)

Causes of World War I

- Militarism
- Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps
- Imperialism
  - Competition over colonies
- Nationalistic feelings (Serbia, Black Hand)
- Diplomatic failures (Munich Agreement)

Major events

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

Major leaders

- Woodrow Wilson
- Kaiser Wilhelm II

Outcomes and global effects

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

Treaty of Versailles

- Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay reparations
- Limited the German military
- League of Nations
WHII.10

THE WORLDWIDE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR (WORLD WAR I)

Causes of 1917 revolutions
- Defeat in war with Japan in 1905 (Russo-Japanese War)
- Landless peasantry
- Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

Rise of communism
- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
- Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy (NEP)
- Lenin’s successor—Joseph Stalin

WHII.11

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE INTERWAR PERIOD

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

The mandate system
- The system was created to administer the colonies of defeated powers on a temporary basis.
- France and Great Britain became mandatory powers in the Middle East.

Causes of worldwide depression
- German reparations
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Stock Market Crash (1929)
### WHII.11 - Economic, Social, and Political Developments of the Interwar Period

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

**U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period—Joseph Stalin**
- Entrenchment of communism
- Stalin’s policies (five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police)
- Great Purge

**Germany during the Interwar Period—Adolf Hitler**
- Inflation and depression
- Democratic government weakened
- Anti-Semitism
- Extreme nationalism
- National Socialism (Nazism)
- German occupation of nearby countries

**Italy during the Interwar Period—Benito Mussolini**
- Rise of fascism
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
- Invasion of Ethiopia

**Japan during the Interwar Period—Hirohito and Hideki Tojo**
- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China

### WHII.12 - Worldwide Impact of the Second World War (WWII)

**Economic and political causes of World War II**
- Aggression by totalitarian powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement
- Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

**Major events of the war (1939-1945)**
- German invasion of Poland
- Fall of France
- Battle of Britain
- German invasion of the Soviet Union
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)
- Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

**Major leaders of the war**
- Franklin D. Roosevelt—U.S. President
- Harry Truman—U.S. President after death of President Roosevelt
- Dwight D. Eisenhower—U.S. general/Allied commander in Europe
- Douglas MacArthur—U.S. general
- George Marshall—U.S. general
- Winston Churchill—British prime minister
- Joseph Stalin—Soviet dictator
- Adolf Hitler—Nazi dictator of Germany
- Hideki Tojo—Japanese general
- Hirohito—Emperor of Japan
Terms to know

- **Genocide**: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group

Elements leading to the Holocaust

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

Examples of other genocides

- Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire
- Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin
- The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by Pol Pot in Cambodia
- Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda
- Muslims and Croats by Bosnian Serbs in former Yugoslavia

Outcomes of World War II

- European powers’ loss of empires
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: USA & USSR
- War crimes trials (Nuremberg Trials)
- Division of Europe—Iron Curtain
- Establishment of the United Nations
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan
- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

Efforts for reconstruction of Germany

- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe
Efforts for reconstruction of Japan
- U.S. occupation of Japan under MacArthur’s administration
- Democracy and economic development
- Elimination of Japanese Offensive military capabilities; United States’ guarantee of Japan’s security
- Emergence of Japan as Dominant economy in Asia

International Cooperative Organizations
- United Nations
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Warsaw Pact
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights= 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

Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) v. the Warsaw Pact
- Korean Conflict
- Vietnam War
- Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
  - Nuclear weapons and the theory of Deterrence

Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (1989-)
- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of Berlin Wall
  - Breakup of U.S.S.R. the Soviet Union
  - Expansion of NATO

Terms to know
- Containment: Policy for preventing the expansion of communism

Beginning of the Cold War (1945-1948)
- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R.
- Democracy and the free enterprise system v. dictatorship and communism
- President Truman and the Policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe—Soviet satellite nations; the Iron Curtain
Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China
- Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war
- Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) — Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
- Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong) — Communist China (mainland China)
- Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- Communist China’s participation in Korean Conflict

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam
- Role of French Imperialism
- Leadership of Ho Chi Minh
- Vietnam as a divided nation
- Influence of policy of containment
- The United States and the Vietnam War
- Vietnam as a reunited communist country today

Indira Gandhi
- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed nuclear program

Margaret Thatcher
- British Prime Minister
- Opposed Soviet communism – “Iron Lady”
- Free trade and less government regulation of business
- Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy
- Asserted United Kingdom’s military power

Mikhail Gorbachev
- Glasnost and perestroika
- Fall of the Berlin Wall
- Last president of Soviet Union
- Oversaw peaceful transition to democracy

Deng Xiaoping
- Reformed communist economy to market economy leading to rapid economic growth
- Communist control of government continued
**Regional setting for the Indian independence movement**
- Indian sub-continent
- British India
- India
- Pakistan (former West Pakistan)
- Bangladesh (former East Pakistan)
- Sri Lanka (former Ceylon)

**Evolution of the Indian independence movement**
- British rule in India
- **Indian National Congress**
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
- Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines, Pakistan/India

**Republic of India**
- World’s largest democratic nation
- Federal system gives many powers to the state

**Indian Democracy**
- [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) – a close associate of [Gandhi](#), supported Western style industrialization
- **Ethnic and religious differences** caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation
- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation
The independence movement in Africa
- Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)
- Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II
- Pride in African cultures and heritage
- Resentment toward imperial rule and economic exploitation
- Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal
- Influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War

Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts
- West Africa — Peaceful transition
- Algeria — War for independence from France
- Kenya (Britain) — Violent struggle under leadership of Kenyatta
- South Africa — Black South Africans’ struggle against apartheid
  led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black President of the Republic of South Africa.

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

French Mandates in the Middle East
- Syria, Lebanon

British Mandates in the Middle East
- Jordan
- Palestine (part became independent as the State of Israel)

Golda Meir
- Prime Minister of Israel
- Led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War
- Sought support of United States

Gamal Abdul Nasser
- President of Egypt
- Won Suez Canal back from Britain
- Established relationship with Soviet Union
- Built Aswan High Dam (artificially controls the “Miracle of the Nile”)
# World History II:
## Essential Knowledge

### WHII.15
Religions Influence on the Contemporary World

### Judaism
- **Monotheism**
- **Ten Commandments** of moral and religious conduct
- **Torah**—Written record and beliefs of Hebrews

### Christianity
- **Monotheism**
- **Jesus** as Son of God
- Life after death
- **New Testament**—Life and teachings of Jesus
- Establishment of Christian doctrine by early church councils

### Islam
- **Monotheism**
- **Muhammad** the prophet
- **Quran / Koran**
- **Five Pillars of Islam**
- Mecca and Medina

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

### Hinduism
- Many forms of one deity
- **Caste system**
- Reincarnation
- **Karma**—Future reincarnation based on present behavior

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**This is literally everything the state gave me about the SOL. This is what they consider to be the essential knowledge for passing the World History II SOL. Know this, and you will survive… Don’t know this, and…**