

Business Name

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**World History**

EOC Cram Packet



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This is not intended as a substitute for regular study ..... But it is a **powerful** tool for review.

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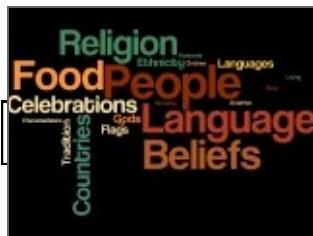
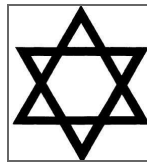
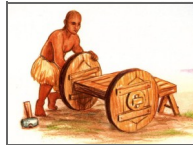
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# The Rise of River Valley Civilizations

## Important Ideas:

1. The earliest humans survived by hunting and gathering their food. They used tools of wood, bone, and stone. Used fire.
2. About 10,000 years ago, people in the Middle East developed the first agriculture and domesticated animals during the Neolithic Revolution.
3. A civilization is a form of human culture in which some people live in cities, have complex social institutions, use some form of writing, and are skilled at using science and technology.
4. The first civilizations arose in fertile river valleys, where favorable geographic conditions allowed farmers to grow a surplus of food.
5. The Sumerians in Mesopotamia invented the wheel, sailboat and cuneiform writing. The Egyptians developed an advanced civilization along the banks of the Nile. They built large stone pyramids for the afterlife of their ruler—the pharaoh—and developed a form of writing known as hieroglyphics.
6. Other early civilizations developed along the Indus River on the Indian Subcontinent and along the Huang He (Yellow River) in China.
7. The earliest civilizations were theocracies and monarchies. In a theocracy, religious leaders govern; in a monarch, a hereditary ruler heads the government.
8. Judaism, the religion of the ancient Hebrews (Jews), was the first religion to worship on one God.

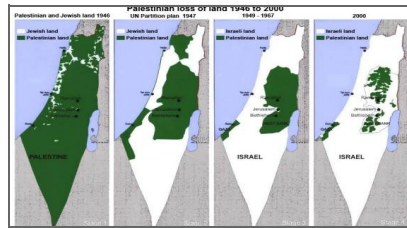


<h2>Culture/Civilization</h2>
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**Culture:** A people's way of life—their foods, clothing, customs and beliefs. Culture is a form of learned behavior that is passed from one generation to the next.

**Civilization:** Advanced form of society in which some people live in cities, have complex institutions, use some form of writing, and are skilled in science and technology.

## Israeli/Palestinian Conflict



- Palestine had been home to Jews and Arabs.
- **Israeli Independence (1948).**
  - The United Nations created a Jewish state out of Palestine
  - Arabs rejected this and attacked Israel.
  - Thousands of Palestinians fled their homes to neighboring Arab states.
- **Arab-Israeli War (1956, 1967, 1973).**
  - After the 1967 war, Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
- **Camp David Accords (1978).**
  - Peace treaty with Egypt's **Anwar al-Sadat**.
  - Israel agreed to give back Sinai to Egypt.
- **Oslo Records.** In 1993, Israel agreed to a **Palestinian Authority**.

## Other Challenges



### Radical Islamic Fundamentalism

- **Iranian revolution, 1979.** Overthrew the Shah and established an Islamic state.
- **Al-Qaeda.** Resents western culture.
- **Sept. 11, 2001.** Terrorists attacked U.S.
- Coalition forces went to war in Afghanistan and Iraq.

### Human Rights

- **Genocide** in Bosnia, Kosovo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Darfur
- **Las Madres de le Plaza de Mayo.** The disappearances of people in Argentina.

### Influential Women

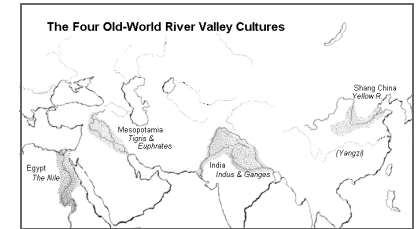
- Mother Teresa, Golda Meir, and Margaret Thatcher

### Globalization

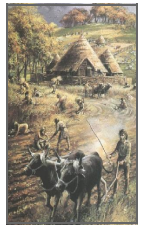
- New global culture and economy due to Internet and transportation.

## River Valley Civilizations

The first civilizations developed along rivers with fertile soil from periodic flooding. Here, farmers were able to grow a surplus of food, allowing the rise of civilization.



- **Mesopotamia:** The region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; invented the sailboat, irrigation, the wheel, calendar and bronze.
- **Egypt:** Developed along the Nile River in North Africa; Egyptian society was ruled by a powerful pharaoh; built pyramids.
- **India:** The Indus River deposited rich soil over the neighboring plain.
- **China:** China's first civilization emerged in the fertile plains along the Huang He.



## Neolithic Revolution

- The Neolithic Revolution occurred in the Middle East 10,000 years ago. People saw they could obtain food by planting seeds.
- **Food Surpluses:** People began to change from hunters and gatherers to producers of food.
- **Domestication of Animals:** People learned to domesticate animals such as goats, sheep, and cattle.
- **Settlements:** People no longer had to wander in search of food and could now establish settlements with permanent homes.

## Judaism

- Judaism was the religion of the ancient **Hebrews**. It began in the ancient lands now known as Israel. Moses led Jews out of Egyptian slavery.
- Judaism: The first religion to teach monotheism—the belief in one God.
- **Old Testament:** History of Jewish people is told in the first books of the Bible, known as the Old Testament.
- **Ten Commandments:** Established a moral code of conduct: emphasizes living justly; belief in one god; honoring one's parents; not killing or stealing.

## The “Classical Era” in the West

### Important Ideas:

1. Persia grew large and powerful through military conquests, building good roads, collecting tribute, and tolerating differences among its subjects.
2. The city-state of Greece grew prosperous through trade. Greek culture was characterized by a questioning spirit. The Greeks made contributions to art, architecture, literature, history, drama, philosophy, and mathematics.
3. The city-state of Athens developed the world’s first democracy. In this system, all Athenian citizens participated in important political decisions. Not all Athenians were citizens. Women, slaves, and foreign residents could not vote.
4. Rome was the heir to the Greek civilization. Early Romans developed a republican form of government, based on elected representatives and the “rule of law”.
5. As Rome expanded, it changed into an empire. The Roman emperor was seen as godlike.
6. Christianity, a religion that arose in the Middle East, was adopted by the Roman Emperor Constantine and became the religion of the Roman Empire. The religion survived Rome’s collapse.
7. Under constant attack from outside its borders, the Roman Empire divided into two halves. The western half, with its capital in Rome, was eventually overrun by barbarian tribes and fell in 476 A.D. The eastern half survived almost another 1000 years as the Byzantine Empire.



## Persian Civilization

- Cyrus the Great: Ruler who united the Persian Empire.
- Darius: Son of Cyrus the Great, introduced uniform measures and built several new cities.
- Zoroastrianism: A new religion based Zoroaster, who taught there were two gods: light and goodness, and darkness and evil.
- Persian Accomplishments:
  - \* Learned to use coins, moving from barter to money economy.
  - \* Built hundreds of roads to unify empire.
  - \* Established a postal service.



## Vietnam War

In 1954, French withdrew: Vietnam was split. **Ho Chi Minh** created Communist state in the north; South Vietnam favored the West.

- **Elections.** Reunification elections were never held as promised.
- **Viet Cong.** Guerilla fighters in South, called **Viet Cong**, had Northern help; by 1964, there were 500,000 U.S. troops helping South Vietnam. U.S. officials feared the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia.
- **Result.** Despite advanced technology, U.S. could not turn tide. U.S. withdrew in 1973. Vietnam unified under Communism in 1975.



## The End of Soviet Communism

Central planning could not complete with economic freedom of the West.

- **Pope John Paul II** and **Lech Walesa** fought for greater freedoms in Poland.
- **Mikhail Gorbachev.** Introduced reforms in the Soviet Union and lifted Iron Curtain in Eastern Europe, but his forms failed.
- **Berlin Wall.** In 1989, the wall was finally opened.
- **German Reunification.** In 1990, Germany was reunited once again.



## Containment

President Truman took steps to block the spread of Soviet Communism in Europe.

- **Truman Doctrine.** President Truman announced U.S. would give military aid to all free peoples resisting Communism.
- **Marshall Plan.** Aid given to Western European nations to rebuild their economies to help stop Communist revolutions.
- **Korean War.** United States assisted South Korea against invasion by North Korea. Later, Communist China entered the war on the side of North Korea.



## Communist China

Communists under Mao Zedong drove Nationalists under **Chiang Kai-Shek** from China to **Taiwan** in 1949. Communists then controlled all aspects of life; killed businessmen and wealthy farmers.

- **Great Leap Forward.** Five-Year Plan that failed to industrialize China. Peasant lands were collectivized; 30-50 million died.
- **Cultural Revolution.** Mao's attempt to reinvigorate Communism in China was a disaster. **Red Guards** (Chinese students) forced educated people to work on farms in countryside; destroyed ancient works of art.



## Greek Civilization

- **City-States:** Mountains cut off centers of population from each other. This led to development of separate city-states.
- **Sparta:** A city state that was military in nature. Life was organized around military needs. At an early age, males were taught to be strong soldiers serving the state.
- **Athens:** Developed world's first democracy, but women, foreigners and slaves were not citizens and could not take part in Athenian government.



## Golden Age of Greek Culture

During this period, the Greeks enjoyed great prosperity and made significant achievements in art, literature, and philosophy.

- **Philosophers:** Athenians believed human reason was powerful enough to understand the world and solve problems. Noted Greek philosophers questioned nature and life.
- **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle**
- **Architecture:** Athens created statues and buildings of perfect proportions.
- **Parthenon:** Temple to goddess Athena. High point of Greek Architecture.



## Roman Civilization

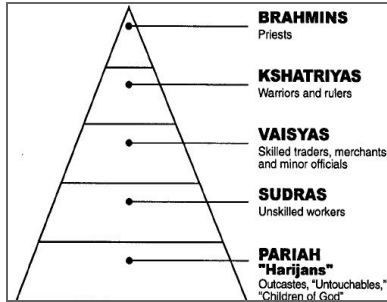
Rome: built on fertile plain in the middle of Italy.

- **Roman Republic:** A republic has a system of government by elected representatives. Roman society had two main social classes: Patricians and Plebeians.
- **Twelve Tables:** Roman code of laws that stated that citizens were "equal under the law" and "innocent until proven guilty."
- **Roman Empire:** After uniting Italy, Rome defeated Carthage, and spread to Western Europe. Augustus became the first emperor. Christianity gradually spread.

## The “Classical Era” in the East

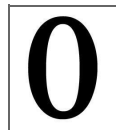
### Important Ideas:

- The Aryans introduced Hinduism and the caste system to India, creating hereditary social classes.
- Although Buddhism began in India, it spread rapidly throughout South, Central Southeast, and East Asia. Asoka, a Mauryan ruler, adopted Buddhism.
- The Gupta Empire was marked by a “Golden Age of Hindu Culture,” which saw growth in learning, the arts, literature, the sciences, and mathematics.
- China was ruled by a series of dynasties (ruling families).
- Confucianism became China’s dominant belief system. Based on the teachings of Confucius, it stressed kindness and following traditional ways to achieve peace and harmony.
- The Qin Empire, Shih Huang-ti, united distant parts of China and built the Great Wall to protect China from foreign invaders.
- The fall of the Han Dynasty in the East had some similarities to the fall of the Roman Empire in the West.



## Empires of India

- Aryans came to India around 1500 B.C.
  - \* Created city-states in major river valleys.
  - \* Developed Sanskrit, a form of writing.
  - \* Introduced Hinduism to India.
  - \* New social order developed, known as the caste system
- Mauryan Empire:
  - \* Asoka allowed all religions in India.
  - \* Asoka built roads and hospitals.
- Gupta Empire: They ushered in a “Golden Age of Hindu Culture”.
  - \* Advanced concept of zero, decimal system.
  - \* Their system of numerals is used today.



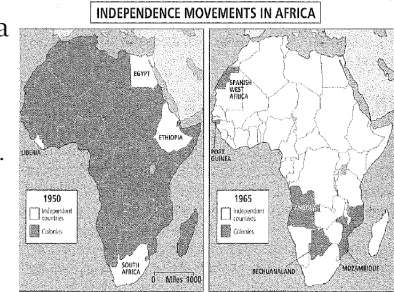
## Decolonization of Asia and Africa

### South Asia

- Gandhi used non-violent resistance.
- Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan created.

### Africa

- Ghana was the first to achieve independence in 1957; other colonies soon followed.
- Problem of apartheid in South Africa; Nelson Mandela was elected President in 1994.



### Southeast Asia

- Indonesians and Vietnamese fight; win independence from Holland and France.

## Cold War (1946-1991)



Global competition between the U.S. and Soviet Union; both armed with atomic weapons.

- Eastern Europe.** Despite Yalta Conference pledge, Soviets refused to hold free elections after World War II; allowed Communist puppet governments to take power.
- “Iron Curtain” Falls.** Eastern Europe was cut off from contact with the West.
- NATO.** Alliance formed by Western Europe and U.S. to protect against Soviets.
- Warsaw Pact.** Alliance of Eastern European nations and Soviet union as a countermeasure to NATO.

## Key Events of WWII

- Worldwide conflict between:
  - **Axis Powers** (Italy, Germany, Japan)
  - **Allied Powers** (Britain, U.S., Russia)
- League of Nations** was too weak to maintain world peace.
- Hitler marched into Austria and seized it.
- Britain and France **appeased** Hitler, giving him a large part of Czechoslovakia.
- Hitler-Stalin Pact.** Non-aggression pact. This allowed Hitler to invade Poland in 1939, which began WWII.



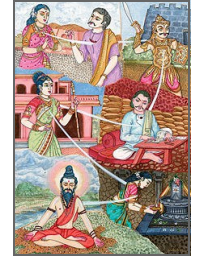
- Germans conquered Western Europe using lightning attacks, called **blitzkriegs**.
- Britain held back the Germans in the **Battle of Britain**.
- Germany invaded Russia (1941).

- Japanese Aggression.**
  - Japan attacked China (1937).
  - Launched a surprise air attack on **Pearl Harbor** (1941).
- Holocaust.** Six million Jews killed in concentration camps, such as **Auschwitz**.
- Normandy** landings in France in 1944 opened a second front against Germany.
- Germany surrendered in 1945.
- Atom Bomb.** U.S. dropped atom bombs on Japanese cities: **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**.
- Nuremberg Trials:** Nazi leaders were put on trial for war crimes and genocide.



## Hinduism

- Hindus believe in many gods and goddesses—all are forms of one Supreme Being.
- Reincarnation: We're reborn in a new form after we die, based on deeds in this life.
- Caste system



## Buddhism

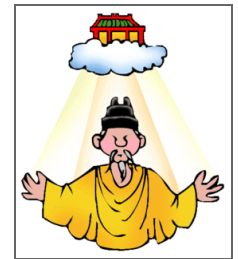
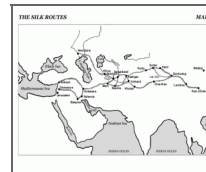
- Began in India around 500 B.C.
- Siddhartha Gautama:** Known as **Buddha**.
  - \* Rich prince who set off in search of truth.
- Beliefs: Self-Denial and Meditation
  - \* One must give up selfish desires to find true peace and harmony:
  - \* Eight-Fold Path
- Believe in Reincarnation—a person's soul is reborn as another living thing



## Dynasties of China

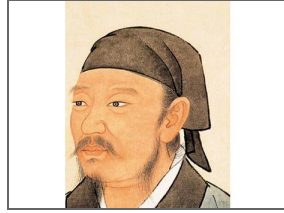
China's history is divided into dynasties.

- Zhou Dynasty:** Believed their ruler was in power due to Mandate of Heaven.
- Qin Dynasty:**
  - \* Shi Huang-ti: First Emperor of China.
  - \* Unified China under his rule.
  - \* Built/Improved/Expanded Great Wall of China.
- Han Dynasty:**
  - \* Kept China unified over the next 400 years.
  - \* Selected officials based on examinations.
  - \* Established trade along Silk Road.



## Confucianism

- Confucius established a philosophy followed in China for centuries.
- This philosophy stressed kindness, peace, harmony, and following the natural order—each person's role in society is due to his or her position in the universe.
- In every relationship there is a superior and inferior.
- A good ruler should govern justly and for the benefit of his subjects.



## Middle Ages in Europe

### Europe after the fall of Rome:

**In the East**—the Roman Empire continued as the Byzantine Empire.

**In the West**—Europe experienced centuries of turmoil as different groups invaded and political authority was frequently challenged by outbreaks of violence.



## The Byzantine Empire

**Emperor Constantine**—moved the capital from Rome to Constantinople in 330 A.D.

**Constantinople** - was located on the land route between Europe and Asia.

Lasted for almost 1,000 years.

**Religion**—They developed their own form of Christianity known as **Eastern Orthodox Christianity**.

**End of Empire**—Over time, the Byzantine Empire gradually lost its territories. In 1453, it was conquered by the Ottoman Turks.

## Fascism

A political system developed in Italy, Germany, Spain, and other nations following WWII.



### Main characteristics of Fascism:

- **Extreme Nationalism**—Belief a country should unite its national leaders.
- Glorified violence and racism.
- **Devotion to Party Leader.** An all powerful leader as seen as embodying the true ideals of a nation.
- Saw democratic governments as being feeble and weak.
- **Totalitarianism.** A dictator or political party controls all aspects of life.

## Nazism (National Socialism)

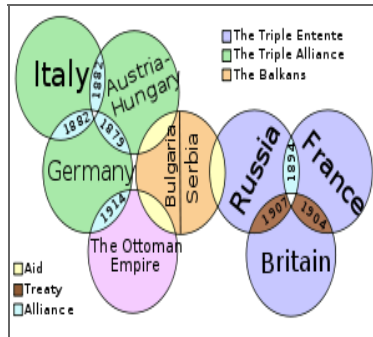


- Hitler became Nazi Party leader; attacked the **Weimar Republic** as weak; attacked Versailles Treaty as too harsh on Germany.
- Wrote *Mein Kampf*, where he stated that Germans were a superior race and Jews were the major cause of Germany's problems.
- Nazi Party seized power in 1933: eliminated all political rivals; restricted Jews in business and education; began a massive rebuilding of military; public projects to stimulate economy; used terror with **Gestapo** (secret police); built **concentration camps**.





# WWI



**WWI**— War between the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S.) and Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Turkey).

**Causes**—Nationalism, imperialism, alliance system, militarism.

**New Weapons and tactics**—Submarines, machine guns, planes, “trench warfare,” poison gas, early tanks.

**Results, Versailles Treaty**— Germany forced to pay reparations; Germany lost its colonies; Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey were broken up; a League of Nations was created.

# Russian Revolution (1917)

- Before WWI, most Russians lived in poverty; Tsar and nobles immensely rich.
- Russia entered WWI; lost many battles; food supplies to cities cut; food riots broke out.
- **Tsar Nicholas II.** Overthrown and executed; provisional government established.



- **Bolsheviks come to power.** Bolsheviks, led by **Vladimir Lenin**, promised “**Peace, Bread, and Land**” to Russian peasants. They seized power; withdrew from the war; founded the first Communist government.

• **Civil War (1919-1921).** War between **Reds** (Communists) and **Whites** (anti-Communists); ended in Communist victory.

# People in the Middle Ages



**St. Augustine**—Appealed to faith in God.

**Charlemagne**—was crowned Holy Roman Emperor at Aachen in 800 A.D., expanded the empire, and revived learning.

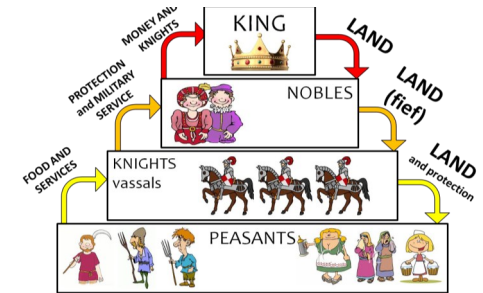
**St. Thomas Aquinas**—argued men could judge government laws against natural law and could overthrow unjust rulers.

**King John**—signed the **Magna Carta** in 1215. It guaranteed Englishmen the right to a trial and required consent of the nobles before passing any new taxes.

**Justinian**—Code of Justinian—collected all of the existing Roman laws and legal opinions and organized them into a single code.

# Feudalism

Feudalism arose in Europe out of the chaos after the fall of Rome. It provided security and protection in a period of great turmoil.

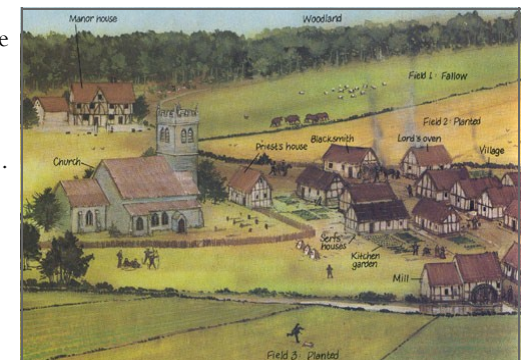


Feudal Pyramid of Power

**Social System**—Society was divided between the king, nobles, knights, and serfs. Lords gave land to **vassals** in exchange for service.

**Political System**—The king ruled with the advice of his leading nobles. The Nobles served the king with their **knights**, armed warriors on horses.

**Economic System (Manorialism)**—Serfs worked on the land of their lord. Most people lived on a self-sufficient **manor**.



## Age of Faith: Catholic Church

The Catholic Church was the most powerful organization in Western Europe. The **Pope** was the head of the Church.

- Christians believed the Church held power to send persons to Heaven or Hell.
- Church was the main center of learning.
- Church wealth grew as many nobles who died left their land to the Church in order to gain entry to Heaven.



**Crusades**—Christian Europeans challenged the Muslims for control of the Holy Land. The Crusades increased interest in trade with the East.

## Islam



- **Rise of Islam**— In the 7th century, Islam arose on the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Mohammed**— Founded Islam. He believed God had selected him as a messenger to preach faith in Allah, the one true God.
- **Quran**— Holy book of Islam. Contains God's message as spoken to Mohammed.



Five Pillars of Islam— Faith, Prayer, Charity, Fasting, Pilgrimage

- **Spread of Islam**— Within 100 years, the Islamic **caliphates** controlled the Middle East, North Africa, and Spain.

### A division in Islam

- **Sunni Muslims**— followed a new caliph not related to Mohammed.
- **Shiite Muslims**— believe only Mohammed's descendants could be caliphs.



## “Informal Imperialism”

**China:** Opium War and establishment of spheres of influence by European powers. British began selling opium in China to buy tea. Chinese government objected and British declared war defeating the Chinese and setting up “treaty ports” giving the British trading privileges which hurt the Chinese economy.

**Boxer Rebellion:** Chinese rebelled against the spread of foreign influence in China. Hundreds of foreigners were killed; U.S. played a key role in putting the rebellion down and establishing an “Open Door Policy” in China.

**Latin America:** Britain and the United States dominated the economy of this area. Spain controlled Cuba, Puerto Rico, and a few islands in the Caribbean. People rebel against Spain because of harsh working conditions in the sugarcane fields. Spain used brute force; *USS Maine* is blown up in Havana killing 250 American soldiers; led to the Spanish-American War; U.S. acquires Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

## Causes of New Imperialism

\*New technologies made it possible:

- Military technology—rifles
- Medicines—quinine used against malaria
- Transportation—steamboats and railroads
- Communication technology—telegraph and telephone made communication easier.



\*Motives for Imperialism

**Political**—European countries competed for power and colonial empires.

**Economic**—European nations wanted natural resources and markets for goods.

**Social**—European nations wanted to spread their culture and civilize Africa and Asia.



## Impact of Industrial Revolution

**\*Economic Impact:** Mass production of goods made them more available and cheaper.



**\*Social Impact:** People moved from the countryside to towns and cities.

**\*Political Impact:** 1) Reform movements demanded social change, such as a 10-hour work day and a ban on child labor 2) middle class supported reforms in England, like the Reform Bill of 1832 3) Led to unification of Italy and Germany.

## Imperialism

**Characteristics of Imperialism:** the political and economic control of one area or country by another.

**\*\*\*Old Imperialism\*\***

**India:** Ruled by the British (Raj); used trained Indian soldiers known as “Sepoys” to easily put down Sepoy Rebellion (British had better weapons and trained soldiers)

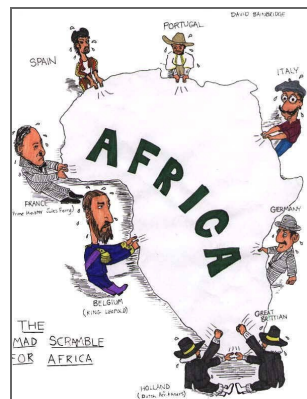
**Southeast Asia:** French, Dutch, Spanish established colonies there.

**\*Africa: “Scramble for Africa”**

Britain takes Egypt to keep control of the Suez Canal.

**Berlin Conference (1884-1885)**

**King Leopold II:** King of Belgium, ruled Congo located in central Africa; treated natives harshly, killing millions to increase production in his rubber plantations.



## The Golden Age of Muslim Culture

**Arab Cultural Achievements**

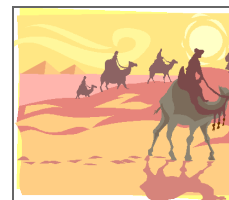
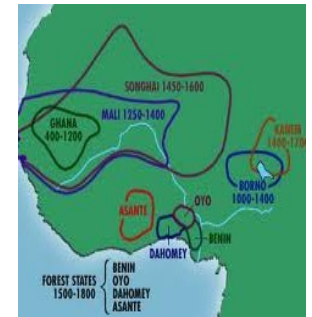
- **Mathematics**– borrowed the concept of zero from India; developed Arabic numerals; advances in geometry and algebra
- **Arts and Crafts**– geometric designs; textiles; leather works; rugs
- **Medicine**– learned to diagnose many diseases such as measles and smallpox
- **Architecture**– beautiful palaces and mosques; calligraphy; geometrical designs



## Kingdoms of Africa

Merchants crossed the Sahara to trade salt for gold and other riches.

- **Kingdom of Ghana**– Prospered by taxing the gold-salt trade.
- **Kingdom of Mali**– Controlled the gold-salt trade.
- **Mansa Musa** visited Cairo and Mecca.
- Expanded **Timbuktu**, which became a center of Islamic learning and culture.
- **Kingdom of Songhai**–Also grew rich from trade across Sahara. Its people were Muslims; expanded trade with Europe and Asia.



## Ibn Battuta

Wrote his accounts of travels across Africa and the Middle East.



## Ottoman Empire

- Ottoman Turks, ruled by the Sultan, emerge in the 1200s and captured Constantinople in 1453.
- Their empire was located at the crossroads between Europe and Asia.
- They controlled the Middle East and parts of Eastern Europe.
- Ottomans also dominated the Mediterranean until they were defeated by Spain.



## Muslim and Mughal Empire

- Ottomans allowed Christians and Jews some limited self-government.
- Muslims began invading Northwest India in the later 7th century.
- The Muslims established Sultanates in Northwest India.
- Babur founded the **Mughal Empire**:
- **Akbar the Great conquered Muslim and Hindu states, uniting India under his control.**
- **Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal.**
- **Sikhism**— A religion that combined beliefs from Islam and Hinduism.



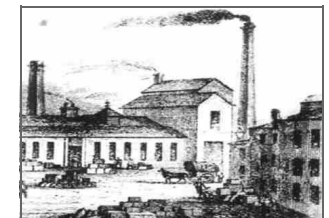
## Economics

- \***Basic Economic Questions:** 1) What will be produced? 2) How will it be produced? 3) Who gets what is produced?
- \***Free Enterprise:** Producers make what they want; consumers buy what they need. Supply and demand determine prices.
- \***Adam Smith:** Explained the free enterprise system stated the “Invisible Hand” theory which guides individual actions so that they actually work for the common good.
- \***Karl Marx:** Felt capitalists oppressed workers; one day workers would overthrow capitalists and establish a classless society; private property would be eliminated.



## Pre-Conditions for Industrial Revolution

- \*Great Britain was ready for changes due to its favorable geography.
- \*Britain had good transportation and communication systems.
- \*Global trade and prosperous agriculture.
- \*Strong commercial outlook and global empire.
- \*Scientific advances in the 17th and 18th centuries made inventors open to new ways of doing things. They had the technical skills to build the new machines.



## Industrial Revolution

- \***Textile Revolution:** spinning jenny
- \***Factory system:** goods were no longer made at home



- \***Steam engine:** James Watts improves steam engine
- \***Transportation Revolution:** steamboats and railroads

## American Revolution

\*Colonists objected to the British government's imposing new taxes without their consent: **"no taxation without representation."**

\*Colonists were influenced by religion, legacy of the **Glorious Revolution** and **Enlightenment** philosophers like **John Locke**.

\***Declaration of Independence**-written mainly by Thomas Jefferson; applied Enlightenment ideas.



\***U.S. Constitution** established a stable government with a separation of powers, as suggested by Baron de Montesquieu.

\***Impact of American Revolution:** The success of the American Revolution encouraged the outbreak of the French Revolution; also led to the rise of independence movements throughout Latin America.



## French Revolution

\***Causes:** Inequality among the Estates (social classes); severe financial crisis; spread of Enlightenment ideas questioned privileges.

\***Louis XVI** summoned the **Estates General** (clergy, nobles, commoners) to vote on new taxes in 1789 to relieve the financial crisis.

\*Third Estate declared itself a National Assembly, they issued the **Declaration of Rights of Man**.

\***Bastille:** Citizens stormed the Bastille to get weapons.

\*Convention executed Louis XVI in 1793.

\*France was at war with most of Europe.

\***Robespierre** launched a revolutionary **Reign of Terror** against all dissenters; introduced mass conscription (draft).

## Golden Age of China

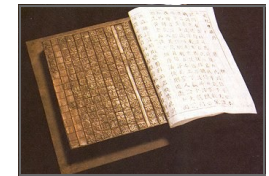
### Tang Dynasty (618–907)

- Reunited China and brought peace and prosperity.
- Reintroduced government examinations.
- Great advances were made in architecture, sculpture, and painting.
- Conquered Korea and Manchuria.



### Song Dynasty (960–1279)

- Introduced compass and paper money.
- Greatly increased farm production.
- Population saw an increase in wealth.
- Introduced the use of gunpowder in war.



## Mongol Empire

Central Asia saw the rise of nomadic peoples who excelled at horsemanship and fighting skills.

- During 1200, the **Mongols** of Central Asia established the world's largest empire.
- **Chinggis Khan** united Mongols and attacked China; promoted trade in the empire.
- **Kublai Khan** established the **Yuan Dynasty** in China. Visited by **Marco Polo**.



The **Ming Dynasty** overthrew the Mongols in China and established 300 years of peace; later Ming emperors were involved in trade with

## The End of Medieval Europe

**Crusades**—These exposed Europeans to eastern ideas and goods and stimulated trade; increased trade led to the growth of towns.

**Great Famine**—A decade of extended rains led to serious food shortages in Europe.



**Black Death**—Killed one third of Europe's population; shortage of labor led to the decline of serfdom.



**Great Schism**— Occurred when there were Popes in Avignon and Rome; led people to question the authority of the Church.

## Renaissance

The Renaissance sparked a rebirth of classical culture in Italy from about 1350 to the 1500's.



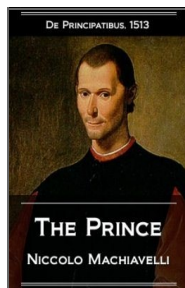
**Secularism**—Thinkers used observation to observe world, rather than church teachings.

**Humanism**—Renaissance thinkers celebrated human achievements and focused on individual worth.

**Artistic**—New realistic paintings and sculpture: Giotto, Masaccio, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo.

**Political**—Rise of powerful states: Niccolo Machiavelli wrote *The Prince*.

**Economic** - Further increases in Trade

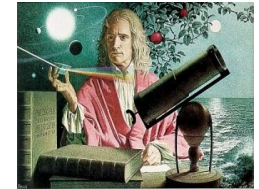


## Limited Monarchy in England



- Traditional checks on English king's power:
  - Magna Carta (1215) limited king's power.
  - English Parliament (legislature).
- **Henry VIII** and **Elizabeth I** ruled with Parliament
- **James I** favored divine right. His son, Charles, tried to rule without Parliament.
- **English Civil War.** Parliament defeated and executed Charles I (1649).
- **Glorious Revolution.** **James II** was overthrown.
- **English Bill of Rights.** Stated supremacy of parliament and the right of subjects.
- **John Locke** justified Glorious Revolution. Locke stated that subjects have a right to rebel against an oppressive government.
- **William Blackstone** summarized English law.

## Scientific Revolution



- **Changed ways of thinking:**
  - New ways of scientific investigation.
  - Rejected traditional teachings of Church.
  - **Robert Boyle.** Investigated gases.
  - **Isaac Newton.** Laws of gravity.

## Enlightenment

Applied human reason to society.

- Questioned role of Catholic Church.
- Rejected traditional teachings of Church.
- Opposed hereditary privileges.
- Sought to reform society.

Leading Enlightenment thinkers:

- Voltaire
- Baron de Montesquieu
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Thomas Hobbes



## Commercial Revolution

**Mercantilism**—Rulers increased their power by amassing gold and silver through conquests, taxes, trade, and obtaining colonies.

**Colonies**—Spain, Holland, Portugal, France, and England developed overseas empires.

**Free Enterprise (Capitalism).**

- Merchants developed new methods to finance large business ventures.
- Used borrowing and **joint-stock companies** to raise the large amounts of capital needed for these ventures.



## Absolute Monarchy

**Factors leading to growth of royal power:**

- Kings increased size of their army.
- Kings raised more taxes among their subjects.
- Kings subdued nobility.
- Royal authority based on “reason of state” — need for order, or **divine right**.



**A Case Study in Absolute Monarchy — King Louis XIV of France:**

- His will was law.
- He permitted no criticism of his rule.
- Built **Versailles** Palace to house nobles.
- Developed a large and powerful army.



## The Protestant Reformation

**Martin Luther** objected to the Church’s sale of indulgences. In his **Ninety-Five Theses** (1517), Luther challenged the Pope’s authority. Luther broke from the Church.



### Effects of the Protestant Reformation

- Ended religious unity in Europe.
- Others, like **John Calvin**, started Protestant churches of their own. **Henry VIII** of England broke with the Catholic Church.
- Led to a century of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants.
- Spurred economic growth in North Europe.

## Catholic Counter Reformation

The Catholic Church fought back against the rise of Protestantism.

**Council of Trent**—Ended the sale of indulgences, introduced Church reforms, began a Church ban of certain books.

**Inquisition**—Tried and executed persons who were suspected of committing heresy—(non-Catholic beliefs).

**Jesuits**—New Catholic order.

**Religious Wars**—Catholic rulers cooperated with the Pope in fighting Protestantism. Europe became divided between Catholic countries and Protestant countries (mainly in Northwestern Europe).



## Pre-Columbian Civilizations

**Maya Empire**—More than 3000 years ago, the Maya developed a complex civilization in the rainforests of present-day Guatemala; developed a form of writing; grew corn.

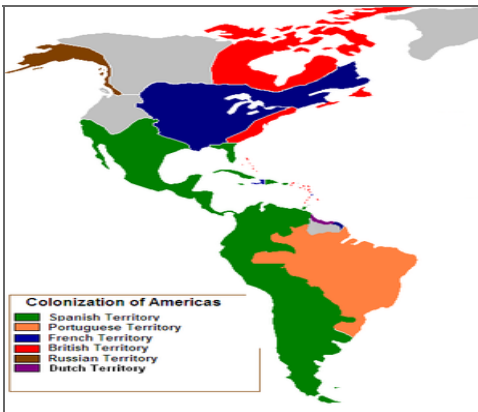
**Aztec Empire**—Over two centuries, the Aztecs engaged in frequent wars to conquer other peoples of the region.

**Inca Empire**—The Inca Empire developed along the Pacific coast and in the Andes mountains of South America; they grew potatoes; built roads and stone buildings



## Colonial Empires

- Spanish conquerors subdued the Aztecs and Incas. Established colonies in the Americas.
- Europeans brought new animals and food to the Americas, including horses, cattle, chickens, pigs, wheat, sugar, and rice.
- Spain sought gold and silver from new world.



- New Spanish colonies were ruled by viceroys.
- Native Americans gradually converted to religion of the Europeans—Christianity.
- Other countries—France, Holland, and England—set up colonies in the New World.
- New colonial societies emerged.

## Impact of the Columbian Exchange

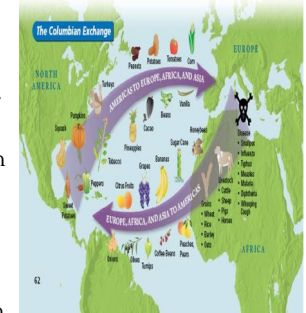
**Christopher Columbus**—“encountered” the Americas after crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

**Effects**—This encounter (1492) had many lasting effects;

– Europeans learned about new foods, such as corn, tomatoes, and chocolate.

– Europeans established vast colonial empires in the Americas.

– Millions of Native Americans died from exposure to new European diseases, such as smallpox and measles.



## Atlantic Slave Trade

**Capture**—Africans were captured by other African tribes and were often sold to European slave traders on West African Coast.

**Middle Passage**—Millions were taken in ships chained together in inhumane conditions, for the voyage across the Atlantic to the New World.

**Treatment**—when enslaved Africans arrived, they were forced to work under brutal conditions.

