

## **Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies**

### ***Required examples of improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation***

Pottery- improvements made after surplus agriculture was active throughout towns. Pottery also helped to create the surplus agriculture because it could store water and foods.

- Plows- made improvements to agriculture and surplus agriculture because of the ease to use and create a big field. If the climate and weather habits (rain, flooding, droughts) were predictable, a civilization could flourish.
- Woven textiles- a lot of fabrics such as cotton came in much abundance in India which led to a high supply and demand. Britain needed these woven textiles greatly which created major trade routes to and from India. During the Fifteenth century, cloths and fabrics had the largest industry. Used for clothing and baskets.
- Metallurgy- able to study the chemical makeup of metal through science in order to better use the types of metals to its fullest. With knowledge of the metal, people were then able to make use of the metals to suit their needs
- Wheels and wheeled vehicles- created all forms of transportation, MAJOR importance, cut down on manual labor and made it so that animals (such as ox and cavalry) could be the brute force for transportation of goods and people.

## **Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies**

*Students should be able to identify the location of all of the following required examples of core and foundational civilizations:*

- Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys- first ever civilization was created there and was efficient in surplus agriculture. FIRST law code created in order to end the fighting over resources and other things... called Hammurabi's Code.
- Egypt in the Nile River Valley- gatherings of people around the Nile river because it was VERY fertile land. Very Religious groups thought that the gods (their main god being the sun god) were happy with them and in return gave them predictable floods to increase productivity.
- Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley- Mohenjo- Daro: largest ancient civilization in the Indus River Valley; abandoned in the early 19th Century; located in Pakistan Harappa : archaeological sight in Northeast Pakistan; was a very large settling in its time; around 2600 BC
- Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley- In China a large civilization; spoke Chinese; Shang Dynasty was located around the Yellow River which was a very fertile piece of land that was easy to grow and prosper from;

- Olmecs in Mesoamerica- 1200-400 BC, great agricultural benefits to the rainy and green area, lots of natural growth and flooding.
- Chavín in Andean South America- compared to the olmecs, considered a culture/civilization/region, 'Peru's oldest civilization', ceramic/architecture/sculpture are their strong suits, major trade area, textiles are made and traded,

**New religious beliefs developed in this period continued to have strong influences in later periods.**

*Required examples of new religious beliefs:*

- The Vedic religion- vedic hinduism (Vedism) , in India around 1500 BCE, from the ancient religious script called the Vedas (written in the 15-5 century BCE), Vedas are attached to a group of writing called the Brahmins, Upanishads and Aranyakas are further explanations and writings to clarify the religion, polytheistic (all male gods), Brahmins = priests, traditional to sacrifice to the gods
- Hebrew monotheism- Ancient Hebrews had a monotheistic belief of having one god; there is belief that Moses created the idea of only having one god to cherish and pray to (this is now known as monotheism)
- Zoroastrianism- oldest religion in the world, founded in Persia (Iran) by Zarathustra, first monotheistic faith, fewer than 200,000 followers, created: heaven and hell, the virgin birth and resurrection, Required examples of trade expansion from local to regional
- Between Egypt and Nubia- Egypt conquered Nubia, mainly art and pottery forms were traded for ease in storage as well as gold, ivory, ebony, ostrich feathers, *doam* (palm fruits), and exotic products, and animals like giraffes, Olive oil was given to Nubia from Egypt, exotic animals and such were given to the Egyptians.
- Between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley- **Mesopotamia:** was a region which did not have many natural resources. Therefore, the people who lived there needed to trade with neighbouring countries in order to acquire the resources they needed to live. Grain, oils and textiles were taken from Babylonia to foreign cities and exchanged for timber, wine, precious metals and stones. In addition, merchants from other countries travelled to Babylonia to exchange their goods. Merchants used several different methods for transporting their goods depending on what they were transporting. For example, grain was quite bulky and was best transported on a boat, whereas precious stones were likely to be small, so they could be transported on foot or by donkey. **Indus Valley:** The Indus cities were connected with rural agricultural communities and distant resource and mining areas through strong trade systems. Cotton, lumber, grain, livestock and other food stuffs were probably the major commodities of this internal trade. A highly standardized system of weights was used to control trade and also probably for collecting taxes

## **misc:**

- **Compound bows-** modern type of bow and arrow that is more compacted to shoot farther and more efficiently; also this bow and arrow does not become weathered by the elements
- **Iron weapons-** easy to mass produce and were very strong, iron also led to a great deal of pollution and environmental problems.
- **Chariots-** usually saved for wealthy / noble / important people for transportation; pulled by horses and the chariots were usually made of wood or gold and various other materials dependant on the wealth of the rider; these were seen rampantly in Ancient Rome and Ancient Greece
- **Horseback riding-** improved warfare and the widespread of ideas and trade. The Mongol Empire (led by Genghis Khan) revolutionized warfare through cavalry which led to their huge empire.
- **Ziggurats-** temples with very high platforms on which you step to go into the rooms, Mesopotamian equivalent to the Egyptian pyramids, always built by kings,
- **Pyramids-** 138 pyramids were found since 2008, took up to 100,000 people to make the pyramids. The Egyptians built the pyramids to resemble the primordial mound which is what they believe created the earth. They were designed to enclose and protect the body of dead royalty so that they have the chance to have a good afterlife and be resurrected. The pharaohs were put in the pyramids with their families and their most prized possessions such as gold and furniture for them to have in their afterlife.
- **Temples-** a worship place for many different religions that were a place for prayer and the center of a specific religious community
- **Defensive walls-** EXAMPLE: Great Wall of China; used to keep people/ enemies out and sometimes to keep people in without prisoners or other people running away; used to store weapons for massive attacks
- **Streets and roads-** used to faster transport trade goods and make trade networks more efficient over all; also allowed for better transportation within civilizations
- **Sewage and water systems-** created an under ground way to disperse and get rid of sewage which allowed for a cleaner and healthier and less disease rampant civilization and environment
- **Sculpture-** usually depicted religious beings and figures which was to enhance the religious thoughts in the area and to attempt to unify the civilization religiously
- **Painting-** usually religious pictures and paintings to enhance stories and thoughts on religions

- Wall decorations- usually depicting Gods and things that are divine; progressed into things that liked and things that dont necessarily mean as much; in ancient times pictures of animals and things vital to life were drawn; in ancient Egypt: pharoahs and rich nobles were shown because of their importance to the society
- Elaborate weaving- weaving was also used to depict things that were of importance in society (see above); thick cotton or wool was used (traded from india)
- Cuneiform- earliest form of written expression found; found in Sumer around 30 century BC; pictographs (pictures of object which are symbolized by the “word”); written on clay tablets; used for around 35 centuries; replaced by the alphabet writing from the Roman Empire
- Hieroglyphs- Egyptian way of writing through pictures; passed through the ages; usually written on walls though also found on scriptures; writing and numbering for the ancient Egyptians
- Pictographs- a way of reference and reading which draws objects and has a symbol for everything; the symbol is a drawing of an object instead of letters to name it
- Alphabets- standard set of letters which represents phonemes in various speaking languages;
- Quipu- number system; used by the Incas; used in the society to keep track of the numerical data (EX: population, troops, supplies ect. )
- The “Epic of Gilgamesh”- epic poem from Mesopotamia; earliest surviving works of literature; only a few pieces survive; five independant poems from Sumer about Gilgamesh (the King of Uruk)
- Rig Veda- Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit Hymns; among the four sacred texts called the ‘Vedas’; oldest texts in any Indo-European texts; contains mythological and poetical account of the birth of earth as well as ancient prayers for life and prosperity
- Book of the Dead- egyptian funerary text; magic spells used to assist the dead person to journeying to afterlife; no single book; a compilation of a bunch of separate spells and books of spells

## **Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.**

*Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions*

*Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires*

***Required examples of key states and empires (Student should know the location and names):***

- Southwest Asia: Persian Empires- also known as the achaemendid empire; ruled by a series of monarchs; hierarchy;

- East Asia: Qin and Han Empire- The Qin Dynasty was the first and then came the Han Empire. The Qin Empire calmed China down by having an autocratic rule. The Han Empire had heavy taxes and threatened the northern areas and having forced labor. The Han Empire used the Royal Blood Line in their government unlike the Qin Dynasty that used non-hereditary leaders.
- South Asia: Maurya and Gupta Empires- **Maurya Empire:** Iron Age historical power; from the Indian Sub Continent; mainly practice Hinduism and Buddhism; the government was an absolute monarchy; had a common economic system which enhanced the unity ... they had a unified currency which increased agricultural productivity - **Gupta Empire:** ancient Indian Empire; covered most of the Indian Sub Continent; had peace and prosperity which allowed for the advanced education and exploration of the arts and science; called the Golden Age of India; many inventions in nearly all fields; main religions: Hinduism and Buddhism; and the main language was Sanskrit; Indian Epics and literature to be studied and a source of tradition; Fa Xian from China was one of the main founders and leaders of this Empire; Skandagupta was the strongest and most prosperous leader of the Gupta empire and after his death, the empire slowly declined; very large army and gained a lot of land and power through strong force; was the place/ time of large inventions and discoveries such as the concept of “zero”
- Mediterranean region: Phoenicia and its colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, and Hellenistic and Roman Empires- **Phoenicia and its colonies:** ancient civilization in Canaan in the west part of the Fertile Crescent; maritime trading place; Canaanite Religion; had a government of city states; first people at a state level to be using an alphabet; were some of the greatest traders of their time and gained large amount of \$\$\$ in their trade - **Greek City States:** strived in the Archaic period from the 8th to the 6th centuries; and also included Classical Greece; the Greek culture had a big influence on the Roman Empire; since the Greek Population was very large, they split up into colonies and city states each of which had their own semi-government which was all ruled by the main leader and government of the whole empire; the city states were independent but limited in their freedom and became oligarchies; there were many layers of social classes and the richer you were, the more education you got; people who were very rich were given slaves and the slaves were property of the city states - **Hellenistic Empire:** represents the greek influence over the world from 323 – 146 BC; the spread of Hellenistic Beliefs started through Alexander the Great; Greek culture, language, religion and everything else greek was spread throughout this new world; spread all over the middle east , near east and south west asia; a hybrid Greek-Asian Culture; called a new wave of Greek Colonization; the amount of Greek influence of Hellenistic societies has been disputed though the influence can be largely seen in the culture, language, art, science and religion – **Roman Empire :** post- republic period of Ancient Rome; had an autocratic form of government; held lots of land around the Mediteranean and throughout Europe; the roman empire was weakened due to many civil wars; Julius Caesar was a famous figure who marked the timing and start of this empire; Trajan the Emporer brough the most prosperity to this Empire; religions included Roman Paganism and Christianity; Latin and Greek were the main lanuages;

- Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city-states- **Teotihuacan**: archaeological sight in Mexico; largest pyramidal structures in the pre- columbian americas; established around 100 BC until 250 BC; influenced MesoAmerica with their pottery style (thin pottery); may have influenced the Aztecs; became the largest/most populated city center in the new world; not sure who built this but some possibilities (such as the Nahua, Otomi or Totonac); the origins and founders of this place are debated and not clear though they have narrowed it down; evidence of migration and future influence on the Zapotec, Mixtec and Mayan people – **Maya City- States**: reached the highest state of development in the Classical Era; established in the Pre- Classical period; shares many features with other Mesoamerican civilizations because of the large scale interactions between them and the cultural diffusion; Mayan people never died out or migrated the just scattered and their dialect can still be heard today; creation of the Mayan Calendar ( based around the Mesoamerican long count calendar); classified with sedentary communities and the introduction of pottery and fired clay;

## **Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange**

### *Required examples of trade routes:*

- Eurasian Silk Roads- trade route that went throughout Africa and Asia; extended 4000 miles; got its name from the Chinese luxury of silk that traveled through the trade network; helped to develop the great civilizations (China, India, Arabia, Ancient Rome ect. )
- Trans-Saharan caravan routes- a trade route through Africa and all the way to Europe; peaked in the eight century to the sixteenth century; introduction of the camel and travel by this animal (made it easy to travel for many days in a row through the desert because of their ability to go for days without water); very basic things were traded because of the lack of technology.
- Indian Ocean sea lanes- key factor for East- West trade; long distance trade by basic ships; spices, gold, emeralds and diamonds were the main things traded from India (spices were in high demand due to the plain food that everyone else had); Chinese merchants traded with Egypt; when Muslims cut off the silk road it was replaced with the slave convoys;
- Mediterranean sea lanes- trade through Europe; the big civilizations were the major trade routes; connected to the Atlantic Ocean which allowed for a broader scale of trade to the Americas and beyond; the main import from all over the world was spices

### *Required examples of transformed religious and cultural traditions:*

- Christianity- 1st century: began as a jewish sect; originated in the Middle East, spread everywhere and then to the Roman Empire where it exploded; “Age of Discovery” the “new world” found it and the religion moved to the Americas and Europe; kept expanding over the years; many different interpretations of the main text (Bible) which lead to a minor split and many different sub groups of Christianity;

- **Hinduism**- one of the indigenous belief systems in Indian Subcontinent; wide variety of laws and traditions that should be upheld daily; diverse traditions without one specific founder; founding dates back to India in the Neolithic age; originates from the Vedic Period; Sanskrit Epics is the main body of text used for the belief (a compilation of texts); after the Gupta period the Sanskrit culture declined
- **Buddhism**- philosophy/ religion originated in the Indian Subcontinent; many different rules/ traditions/ beliefs based on the core beliefs and teachings from Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha); Buddha lived and taught in the Indian Subcontinent from the fourth to sixth centuries; Two major branches: Theravada and Mahayana; the main idea is to separate yourself and be very spiritual and be totally disconnected from everything and to the path to Nirvana

### **misc:**

- the influence of Daoism on Medical theories and practices – Daoism: philosophy or religious tradition that emphasizes harmony; very in tune with nature and therefore used nature as a way to heal themselves; though they also believed/ practiced standard and scientific medicinal ways they also incorporated witchcraft and sorcery into their beliefs; in order to elongate their lives they would eat less food and ingest more medicine; they used raw materials for medicine such as plants, metals and minerals; and the medicine that they used has had a lot of influence of common day chemistry
- **Poetry**- in the east, Li Bai's poetry was a big influence on the Chinese culture and became known as *Haikai* in Japan; ideas in Li Bai's poetry also spread and shaped some Western ideas; mainly expressed daily life as well as nature and religion
- **Metallurgy**- known as the distinguished craft and profession of working with metal; the first metallurgy evidence came about around the fifth and sixth millennium BC; found throughout Portugal and Spain; used to create the cast iron and used for agricultural advances
- **Architecture**- mainly reflected religion (EX. pyramids of Giza); the biggest and most monumental buildings were usually religious centers such as the Roman Catholic church in central Europe
- **ancestor veneration**, Africa- formed the basic ideas/ core values of many religions; prayers and things dedicated to the deceased were common;
- **The Mediterranean region**- meaning the land that surrounds the Mediterranean sea (parts of southern Europe, northern Africa and a few sections of the middle east); many different empires and great civilizations were cumulated around this area (Mesopotamia, Roman Empire, Greek, Egyptian)
- **East Asia**- mainly controlled by China, Japan and N/S Korea
- **The Andean areas**- areas surrounding the Andes Mountains (longest continental mt range in the world); ran along the coast of South America;

- Greek plays- had a high literacy rate; very large and developed culture; many different types of plays (comedies, epics, tragedies); held in huge outdoor theaters called amphitheaters;
- Indian epics- usually depicted through the Sanskrit Epics; common topic: religion and daily culture/ life; usually Jain religious literature and Virashava literature
- India- had many regional kingdoms and cultural diversity; called the Indian Medieval Age; had no defined leader and was a little mismatched though it did go through a sort of Industrial Revolution
- Greece- did not exist and a combined state; the geography broke greece up into many different groups which lead to a difference in leadership and beliefs; The delian league was formed between the strongest of these groups (Athens and Sparta who then prospered greatly after the persian war); All sections of greece were quickly controlled and conquered by the Roman empire after the Pelopennisian war
- The Roman Empire- was one of the most peaceful and powerful massive empires to rule this area; (pax romanus) allowed for a unified front and a unified area for safety in trade and prosperity for all people under the roman's rule. 476 = fall of the roman empire
- Achaemenid- also known as the first Persian empire; was founded by Cyrus the great; had large territory and a strong military; athens became in contact with the achaemenids and were even employed by perian kings; held large trading centers
- Parthian- region of northern iran; controlled by the Parthian Empire; Parthian Empire became the biggest Iranian power and cultural observer in ancient persia
- Sassanid- from 224- 651; sassanid empire wanted to get rid of any and all greek influence and obtain/ strengthen Iranian traditions; priests were very important heads/ leaders; hostilities b/w the Sassanid and Roman empire were rampant
- administrative institutions, China- Civil Service Teachings- test on confucian teachings given to people who wanted to be Chinese officials in government; the test was open to anyone but mainly distributed to education people who were provided with preparation for the tests
- Persia- a series of empires that made up the total Persian Empire; (much like Sassanid and Archaemenid Empire)
- Rome- capitol of roman empire as well as the roman republic; considered the birthplace of western ideas; highly influential place and historically rich place which held many place of power and trade cities throughout the years
- South Asia- inhabited by many large empires though none were formed from there/ orinated from; European traders took hold of this land; other large empires to inhabit this land are many of the Chinese empires
- Persepolis- ceremonial center for the Archaemenid Empire; 515 BC are the earliest specimens; 330 BC: Alexander the Great destroyed this center of prosperity



- **Chang'an**- also known as **Xi'an** = origin of east -west trade (Silk Road) as well as the capitol of over ten Chinese dynasties
- **Pataliputra**- Pataliputra was a city in ancient India, originally built by in 490 BC as a small fort near the River Ganges, and later became the capital of the kingdom of Magadha. The city prospered under the Mauryas; the city also became a flourishing Buddhist centre (Ashoka's influence) with important monasteries. It remained the capital of the Gupta dynasty (3rd–6th centuries CE) and the Pala Dynasty (8th-12th centuries CE).
- **Athens**- capital of Greece; one of the largest/ strongest city states in all of the Grecian Empire; was a large trading center and exported massive amounts of olive oil
- **Carthage**- ancient city located in current day Tunisia; was founded by the Phoenicians; was destroyed/ rebuilt many times due to wars and invasions
- **Alexandria**- 331: founded by Alexander the Great; became a big trading center and prosperous place for cultural collaboration
- **Constantinople**- was the capitol of the Eastern Roman Empire ; 330 AD: founded by the Byzantines; connected the East and West trade ports; prosperous literary knowledge and essential goods
- **Teotihuacan**- archaeological site in Mexico, containing some of the largest pyramidal structures built in the Americas pre-Columbus. It is also known for its large architecture, colorful murals, distinctive art, and a pottery style that spread through Mesoamerica. Thought to be built around 100 BC, many things are unclear about the site: was it the center of a state empire? No historian is sure. However, evidence of Teotihuacano presence can be seen at numerous sites in throughout Mesoamerica, and the Aztecs may have been influenced by this city; hypothesized as a multiethnic state
- **Corvée**- mainly unpaid but expensive- needed form of labor; earliest form of taxing and was created/ decided on due to a person social class
- **Slavery**- in this time period people who were enslaved were usually people who had lost a battle and been enslaved by the people who conquered their land; not usually a racial problem; they were used mainly for tedious agricultural work like farming; the plantation system (like in the Caribbean and the British colonies of North America) allowed for cheap and abundant labor; in some places there was little need for slaves due to their lack of difficult agriculture such as tobacco;
- **Rents and tributes**- **Tributes**: excessive taxes placed on people by their government **Rents**: temporary payment in exchange for something (such as shelter or usage of an item)
- **Peasant communities**- a community of a lower class/ people with a smaller income with less prosperity; usually consisting of people who maintain menial jobs

- **Family and household production-** Family and household production in peasant societies was the major economic unit, and so the production of any given peasant unit was dependent on what any given household or family can produce. Within that system, there is less of an emphasis on education so that children can be workers within the family.
- **Deforestation-** used to build up cities and villages for sturdier homes; results in the addition of pollution due to the machines; attributes to the death of animals and future extinction; trees are also cut down to create more farming land because the land is usually very fertile; the trees that are cut down can also be used for fuel which leads to more population
- **Desertification-** the man made effect on desert land
- **Soil erosion-** as people moved and trade centers flourished, roads were being eroded due to the constant pressure and people traveling on them
- **Silted rivers-** leads to good crop production because the silt in the river provides for extra nutrients in the crops; lead to a more agriculturally based trade and a more prosperous trade
- **Between Han China and the Xiongnu-** battle of Baideng; lots of conflict between the two; Xiongnu was afraid of invasion from the Han China; 200BC: Han China invaded; they DID have some peaceful interactions : Motun, the ruler, wanted a marriage with a Han emperor's mother;
- **Between the Gupta and the White Huns-** Huns temporarily overthrew the Gupta and the Hindu Coalition eventually drove them out from India;
- **Between the Romans and their northern and eastern neighbors.-** Interaction between the Romans and their northern and eastern neighbors was beneficial to all the parties involved, as trade flourished between them;
- **Yokes-** a wooden agricultural tool used to tie two animals to a cart or plow to pull; used for transportation of heavy loads
- **Saddles-** allowed for horse back riders more stability and comfort; usually created for horses but can also be custom made for elephants and camels;
- **Stirrups-** stemmed from the Mongolian Empire where horses were used extensively to create a larger and stronger army; the stirrups are used for stability and leverage while riding a horse.
- **Lateen sail-** a triangular fore-and-aft sail used especially in the Mediterranean; helped ships stir in the right direction & keep their travels more safe for trade & exploration.
- **Dhow ships-** rigged ship with two or more sails; used in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea

- The qanat system- used in Iran; irrigation system throughout the desert; constructions of wells/ shafts use to transport/ store water; allowed for large scale traveling without seepage or evaporation

- The effects of disease on the Roman Empire- the Antonine plague and smallpox brought the Roman Empire's militia back to the home base due to their illness'; with the constant travel of the military, the soldiers picked up many diseases from different places; with the soldiers constantly being in a close proximity to illness', they were weakened and in the end defeated due to their weak health

- The effects of disease on Chinese empires- the black death spread through China through the Silk Road trade systems; many people died throughout the world

## **Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450**

*Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks*

***Required examples of existing trade routes:***

- The Silk Roads- allowed for the spread of Buddhism and Christianity into China; created an interest to explore the waters which lead to a greater amount of trade; silks and porcelain were traded from China; cloth, glass, horses and ivory were also some of the many items traded along this route;

- The Mediterranean Sea- Muslim raiders and Black Sea were both places that were around the Mediterranean Sea and places that people did not want to go; this was a basic trade route used all over the world; used mainly by the Europeans so that they could import all of their necessities

- The Trans-Saharan- helped for the rise of African kingdoms and empires in West Africa; spread Islam through West Africa; many different cloths and linens were traded; gold, ivory, slaves and spices were the main things that were traded

- The Indian Ocean basins- brought gold to East Africa due to the trade developments into the "interior of the continent"; allowed for the African trading cities such as Sofala and Kilwa to survive and expand; spread Swahili (mix of Arabic and Bantu languages); brought Islam to coastal Bantu-speakers

## Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

### *Required examples of empires:*

- China- the Tang Dynasty : 1. chinese empire spread towards central asia and southeast asia 2. considered the golden age of china in the arts and sciences 3. the civil service became the chief administrative arm of the govt and reached down to the local level 4. examination of Confucian classics- philosophy and law; the whole empire depended on a single set of ethical principles = UNIFORMITY . . . the scholar- gentry. the Song Dynasty (960-1279): weak military; increased agricultural farming of rice; this created an increase in population and a stronger population due to the increase in food; created a currency based government and economy; iron manufacturing which lead to industrialization and the development of TRADE SHIPS; the compass\*; landscape painting was the dominant art form (impressionist).
- The Byzantine Empire-also known as the Eastern Roman Empire in the Middle Ages; this empire existed for more than one thousand years; conquered many areas (the entire Mediterranean area and most of the costal regions in southwestern Europe and North Africa
- The Caliphates- the 1st system in government establish in/for Islam; represented the leaders of the Muslim community; split between the Sunni and Shiite communities (different beliefs on who should be the caliph/leader); Sunni: believe that anyone who is a fit leader with good common sense should lead and it doesnt matter his heritage Shiite: believe that the caliph/leader has to be one of muhammads descendants and it really doesnt matter what their leading skills are
- The Mongols- existed in the 13th and 14th century; largest continuous land empire in all of history; stretched from Eastern Europe to the Sea of Japan; 6,000 miles covered and a population 100 million; emerged after the Mongols and Turkic tribes unified; lead by Genghis Kahn; held many religions such as Christianity, Buddhism, Islam and many more

### *Required examples of technological and cultural transfers:*

- Between Tang China and the Abbasids-Tang Dynasty was centered in Chang'an, a city established by the Han dynasty on the ruins of Emperor Qin Shi Huang's capital of Xian and developed by Sui emperor Wen Tu. Under the Tangs, Chang'an became a thriving metropolis and center of international trade filled with merchants, foreign traders, missionaries from numerous religions, acrobats, artists and entertainers. It was the largest city in Asia, perhaps the world, with a population of around two million people at a time when no city in Europe had a population of more than a few hundred thousand. The city was linked to the rest of China through a network of canals and toll roads which brought more riches and taxes into Chang'an

- Across the Mongol empires- Mongols had a strong history of supporting merchants and trade. Genghis Khan had encouraged foreign merchants early in his career, even before uniting the Mongols. Merchants provided him with information about neighboring cultures, served as diplomats and official traders for the Mongols, and were essential for many needed goods, since the Mongols produced little of their own. Mongols sometimes provided capital for merchants, and sent them far afield, in an *ortog* (merchant partner) arrangement. As the Empire grew, any merchants or ambassadors with proper documentation and authorization, received protection and sanctuary as they traveled through Mongol realms. Well-traveled and relatively well-maintained roads linked lands from the Mediterranean basin to China, and greatly increasing overland trade, and resulting in some dramatic stories of those who traveled what became known as the Silk Road. One of the best known travelers from West to East was Marco Polo, and a comparable journey from East to West was that of the Chinese Mongol monk Rabban Bar Sauma, who traveled from his home of Khanbaliq (Beijing) as far as Europe. Missionaries such as William of Rubruck also traveled to the Mongol court, on missions of conversion, or as papal envoys, carrying correspondence between the Pope and the Mongols as attempts were made to form a Franco-Mongol alliance. It was rare though for anyone to travel the entire length of the Silk Road. Instead, traders moved products much like a bucket brigade, with luxury goods being traded from one middleman to another, from China to the West, and resulting in extravagant prices for the trade goods
- During the Crusades- the crusades lead to : 1. and enhanced power of the European monarchs (taxes to support the armies) 2. introduced Europeans to the East's luxuries (spices, silk, perfume, medicine) 3. encouraged the growth of a merchant and artisan middle class 4. increased the geographical knowledge among Europeans 5. exposed Europeans to different art, science, technology, and Islam 6. developed many wealthy trading cities (EX: Venice and Genoa) and internal-European trading routes.

### **Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences**

II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

#### **A. Multiple factors contributed to the declines of urban areas in this period.**

Required examples of these factors:

- Invasions- with invasions people were driven off of the land and their urban setting and form of social class is destroyed and replaced with the conquering groups beliefs and powers(EX: English Farmers in the 1500's)
- Disease- with any large population, people are forced together. People that are in abundance and in tight quarters are more likely to spread disease due to their lack of virus control and close proximities. AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) spread quickly in Sub-Saharan Africa and is now the fourth largest killer in the world even though it was first reported in 1981; The Black Death was another pandemic that swept through EURASIA AND north Africa from 1331- around 1352 and ended up killing almost half of the people in Europe and was carried through busy trade and city ports in the form of rats and fleas;

- The decline of agricultural productivity- with a lack of agricultural productivity (caused by a lack of people to proceed with the labor) can be a cause of deadly problems such as famine and disease; with a lack of productivity, there is not enough food to keep the people fed which leads to the people being sick and dying of starvation; since people are without food, they are more likely to obtain and pass on illnesses and diseases because their immune system is down; all of this can lead to the decline and downfall of a once thriving city due to the weakness of the military and people
- The Little Ice Age- period of cooling which occurred after the Medieval Warm Period; period extending from the 16th-19th century; causes a decrease in the population because of the extreme temperatures that people cannot survive; crops also died due to extreme weather conditions which left people to starve

**B. Multiple factors contributed to urban revival. Required examples of these factors:**

- The end of invasions- with the end of invasions usually comes a revival of either a new government and group of people and leaders or the strengthening of the old one; with the end of invasions comes a winner and a loser; whoever the winner is, takes over the land that they acquired; with a new leader comes new powers and the cycle starts all over again where the group gains power for a while until the next leader comes along to rival them.
- The availability of safe and reliable transport- a luxury for people because they were able to freely travel and trade throughout their territory while feeling safe; this also led to a greater amount of trade because people felt safer to move around and trade instead of being afraid of attack
- The rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300- also known as the Medieval Warm Period; was followed by an incredibly cold period called the “Little Ice Age”; increased commerce due to an increase of buying/ selling;
- Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population- with an increase of agricultural productivity (food) came a larger population because people were given more food which led to stronger workers which led to a rise in population
- Greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth- with more opportunities of cheap labor comes an increase in urban building because there are more people who can build and provide the labor needed to create homes and urban areas; this also led to greater job production in general

***Required examples of forms of labor organization:***

- Free peasant agriculture- defined as the cultivation of crops and on a smaller scale, animal pastoralization; peasant farmers usually sell their goods in small and local marketplaces to cut down on the costs of putting their products into a larger scale trade network; they mainly use small tools and man power to get through all of the labor involved; creates a larger scale of agriculture with more variety of goods being produced.

- Nomadic pastoralism- this is moving from place to place in order to keep up with the ever changing lands to grow and produce agricultural products; and livestock are herded around frequently so that they always have enough grass and natural resources to feed on;
- Craft production and guild organization- the process by which people produce their goods without any form of tools and all with their own labor/ handy-work; this occurred greatly throughout the pre-industrialized world
- Various forms of coerced and unfree labor- **Unfree Labor:** when people are employed with the constant threat of injury or death looming over them;
- Government-imposed labor taxes- the tax that a government puts on people in order to increase the overall benefit of the state's people for safety and maintenance
- Military obligations- with military organization and an obligation at a certain age or other factor to go into the military allows for a unified front and a strong army; if a person is required to go into the army, the army will therefore be much stronger due to its vastness; if the requirement is for a certain age (usually when school is finished, therefore a younger age) the people who are in the army will be young and strong

**Teach one illustrative example of regions where free peasants revolted, either from the list below or an example of your choice:**

- China- 859 at the end of the Tang Dynasty; 1351 during the Song Dynasty; also occurred during the Yuan Dynasty
- The Byzantine Empire- 532 AD: during the Byzantine empire in Constantinople, the Nika Revolt occurred; half the city was burned and tens of thousands were brutally killed  
misc:
- Novgorod- near the Volkhov River in northwestern Russia; considered Russia's oldest city; 862: founded by Rurik; was ruled by Alexander Nevsky;
- Timbuktu- located in the African country, Mali; located close to the Niger River Delta; on the southern edge of the Saharan Desert; capitol of the Timbuktu Region; its Golden Age: when Islamic Scholars had a great amount of power and created a huge trade center in the Trans – Saharan Trade route; the major trade occurred between the Niger River Delta and local trade with the Saharan Pastoralists; founded in 1000;

- **The Swahili city-states-** The Swahili are Bantu inhabitants on the coast of East Africa, in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. They are mainly united under the mother tongue of Kiswahili, a Bantu language.<sup>[1]</sup> This also extends to Arab, Persian, and other migrants who reached the coast some believe as early as the 7th-8th c. CE, and mixed with the local people there, providing considerable cultural infusion and numerous loan words from Arabic and Persian.<sup>[2]</sup> Archaeologist, Felix Chami notes the presence of Bantu settlements straddling the East African coast as early as the beginning of the 1st millennium. They evolved gradually from the 6th century onward to accommodate for an increase in trade (mainly with Arab merchants), population growth, and further centralized urbanization; developing into what would later become known as the Swahili City-States.
- **Hangzhou-** city located in eastern china; the capitol of the largest city (Zhejiang); pop: around 2 million
- **Calicut-** a seaport in southwest India; near the Malbar Coast
- **Baghdad-** largest city in Iran/ capitol; located near/ on the Tigris River
- **Melaka-** 1511: conquered by the Portugese; built the trade network between Europe and the East (esp. China)
- **Venice-** capitol of Ventia Region in Northern Italy; major trading port
- **Tenochtitlan-** Capital of the Aztec Empire, located on an island in Lake Texcoco. Its population was about 150,000 on the eve of Spanish conquest. Mexico City was constructed on its ruins.
- **Cahokia-** villiage in SW illinois; across the Mississippi River from St. Louis; hold pre- Colombian works
- **Silk and cotton textiles-** major trading goods; west wanted silk very badly because they only had cotton and wool which were rough fabric (silk=luxury)
- **Porcelain-** a fine china from created in China; increased China's economy greatly due to this being considered a luxury; a very fragile type of ceramics;
- **Spices-** were traded and they were very useful to rotten food. Spices meant that people could season their food & they don't waste as much food if they season it. Because when it is seasoned, it tastes better. Spices also aided in the discovery of different foods and tastes, cultures.
- **Precious metals and gems-** **Metal:** a solid, hard and shiny solid that is taken from the ground and able to be heated and molded into different objects, mainly built and constructed to make tools for agricultural things **Gems:** a precious or semiprecious stone that is extracted from the ground; they are considered a luxury and very expensive due to their difficulty to take from the ground and their rarity ; they can be polished, engraved and cut



Slaves- slaves were traded so that they could do manual labor. They had no legal rights, marrying was not recognized, they could not own property, they had little legal protection, they were sold away from their families, & they could not learn to read & write.

- Caravanserai- was a roadside inn where travelers could rest and recover from the day's journey.
- Camel saddles- they helped so that people could stay on top of the camels. They also helped in keeping goods from falling off of the camel.
- Bills of exchange- type of money, very useful in trading because it was easier to carry around and exchange. It was lighter than coins & they didn't jingle & they were less of a hassle than coins.
- Credit- The ability to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future: "unlimited credit".
- Checks- A written order to a bank to pay a stated sum from the drawer's account.
- Banking houses- were used to store & keep people's money. This was a safer place to keep one's money.
- Minting of coins- when discussing the history of the New Orleans Mint, the usage of that mint by the Confederate States of America beginning in 1861 is a notable occurrence. The origins of the Philadelphia Mint, which began operations in 1792 and first produced circulating coinage in 1793, are interwoven with the initiation of the Federal era of the United States.
- Use of paper money- paper money was lighter and easier to handle. People could carry it with them without a noise and it was more convenient to keep track of it. It was easier with transactions.
- Hanseatic League- a trade alliance between major cities & small towns along the Baltic & North Seas that formed in the 13th century. The Hanseatic League was centered in Lübeck, Germany, & had almost total control over trade in the Baltic & North Seas; however, it went into decline in the 16th & 17th centuries, as it was eclipsed in the region by the English, Dutch, & Swedes.
- The way Scandinavian Vikings used their longships to travel in coastal and open waters as well as in rivers and estuaries- Longships (Icelandic: langskip) were naval vessels made and used by the Vikings from Scandinavia and Iceland for trade, commerce, exploration, and warfare during the Viking Age. (google def.)
- The way the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara- used for trade. A large, long-necked ungulate mammal of arid country, with long slender legs, broad cushioned feet, and either one or two humps on the back. Camels can survive for long periods without food or drink, chiefly by using up the fat reserves in their humps

- The way Central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes- intimidated others because horses were able to run fast & travel long distances, and they were bigger than people were. They were very useful to people because, then people could just ride horses instead. A solid-hoofed plant-eating domesticated mammal with a flowing mane and tail, used for riding, racing, and to carry and pull loads (google def.)
- The spread of Bantu languages including Swahili- the Bantu left because of the use of trees that was occurring. Trees around them were being used & burned. Because of this they had to leave. Because they left, the languages also spread.
- The spread of Turkic and Arabic languages-The oldest records of a Turkic language, the Old Turkic Orkhon inscriptions of the 7th century Göktürk khaganate, already show characteristics of the Eastern branch of Turkic, and reconstruction of Proto-Turkic must rely on comparisons of Old Turkic with early sources of the Western branches, Oghuz and Kypchak, as well as the Oghur branch (Bulgar, Chuvash, Hunnic, Khazar, Turkic Avar). Since attestation of these non-Eastern languages is much more sparse, reconstruction of Proto-Turkic still rests fundamentally on East Old Turkic of the Göktürks. The earliest surviving texts in Proto-Arabic, or Ancient North Arabian, are the Hasaeen inscriptions of eastern Saudi Arabia, from the 8th century BC, written not in the modern Arabic alphabet, nor in its Nabataean ancestor, but in variants of the epigraphic South Arabian *musnad*. These are followed by 6th-century BC Lihyanite texts from southeastern Saudi Arabia and the Thamudic texts found throughout Arabia and the Sinai, and not actually connected with Thamud. Later come the Safaitic inscriptions beginning in the 1st century BC, and the many Arabic personal names attested in Nabataean inscriptions (which are, however, written in Aramaic). From about the 2nd century BC, a few inscriptions from Qaryat al-Fāw (near Sulayyil) reveal a dialect which is no longer considered “Proto-Arabic”, but Pre-Classical Arabic. By the fourth century AD, the Arab kingdoms of the Lakhmids in southern Iraq and the Ghassanids in southern Syria appeared. The Kindite Kingdom emerged in Central Arabia. Their courts were responsible for some notable examples of pre-Islamic Arabic poetry, and for some of the few surviving pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions in the Arabic script (wiki)
- Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region-The community had an influence on the communities they came in contact with as they settled. There was fusion of Islamic and other indigenous cultures. This was in the context of military expansion and trade as well. There was also reinforcement of kingship by Islam in different areas. States such as, the Sudanese, built mosques in support of the Islam rulers and even attended public prayers

- **Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia-**China's Ming emperors regarded the conduct of foreign trade as an important facet of political power and prestige. The point of articulation was the Chinese tribute system. Foreign states wanting to trade with China had to pay tribute to the emperor at specified ports of call (Canton being the designated locale for envoys from Southeast Asian states). This tribute was not merely a material gift or donation. Ming emperors regarded it as an act of political submission with feudal overtones. When they established trade relations with China, envoy states acknowledged Ming overlordship. During the 15th century, numerous Southeast Asian rulers, including the kings of Java, Siam and Champa (present-day Vietnam), sent tribute missions to China. The Ming government regarded private commerce with foreigners as illegal, synonymous with piracy. The overtly political context of China's trade relations with outsiders had an important cultural impact on countries in Southeast Asia, many of which imported various Chinese customs along with trade goods and theoretical vassal status. Champa, which maintained close contact with China, was sending students to study there by 1371.
- **Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia-** It is Sogdiana that is here referred to as the area between Dayuan (Ferghana [seeFARĠĀNA]) and Anxi (the Parthian empire). This description contrasts, however, with those about the neighboring regions, where the presence of long-distance merchants is emphasized. Archeology indeed bears witness, for the period before our era, only to limited regional trade in Sogdiana (turquoise from Ferghana to Samarkand), contrasting with that of the neighboring regions (Chinese imports to Ferghana). The economy appears to have been very little based on money and, rather, to have been dominated by agricultural exchange. China of the Han period sent numerous embassies with a large number of rolls of silk and other products of the empire, in order to ingratiate itself with the nomadic aristocracies (Yuezhi, Wusun, Kangju) who dominated political life in Central Asia, so as to fight against its Xiongnu enemies. The Sogdians traded with the Chinese envoys on a small scale, while in Bactria and Gandhara merchants discovered how much they would be able to benefit by developing a market for Chinese silk in India, Iran, and the Hellenized Near East. The latter decided to re-export the silk brought by the embassies and even took the road to China, pretending to be ambassadors so as to buy the silk right at its source (*Han shu* 96 A, p. 3885; tr. Hulsewé and Loewe, p. 109). The Sogdians were to imitate them. In 29 and 11 BCE, ambassadors from Kangju, a nomad state centered on the middle reaches of the Syr Daria but at that time including Sogdiana, presented themselves at the Chinese court pronouncing the word "commerce"
- **Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads-** Since Roman times Jews were found in many cities throughout the Mediterranean region. After the fall of Jerusalem in 66 c.e., Jews were scattered even wider. This scattering of the Jews is called the Diaspora, which means dispersion in Greek. The Jews that settled in Spain [Sepharad in Hebrew] came to be called the Sephardim or Sephardic Jews. They lived among the Islamic Moors and the Catholic Spanish. This influenced their language and culture. These Jews came to speak a language related to Spanish called Ladino.

- **Ibn Battuta**-was a Muslim Berber Moroccan explorer, known for his extensive travels published in the *Rihla* (lit. “Journey”). Over a period of thirty years, he visited most of the known Islamic world, including North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe in the West, to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China in the East, a distance surpassing his near-contemporary Marco Polo. Ibn Battuta is considered one of the greatest travellers of all time.<sup>[2]</sup> He journeyed more than 75,000 miles (121,000 km), a figure unsurpassed by any individual explorer until the coming of the Steam Age some 450 years later.
- **Marco Polo**- (1200s) Travels from Italy to present day Beijing. (Mongolia) Then goes back to Italy after 20 yrs. in China. He brought back paper money. Gets put in jail because gets in a trade war. Writes a book in jail about his travels in China & the wealth from spices. His book became a best seller. He inspired people to explore (ex. Christopher Columbus)
- **Xuanzang**- [c.602 - 664] was a famous Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang period. (google def.)
- **The influence of Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in East Asia**- reemergence of scholar-gentry class, weakening of military influence, restrictions on merchant class; urging scholar-gentry, institutionalizing of civil service examination system, large idle bureaucracy, 5 relationships, gender distinctions, & tradition. (Peterson’s AP World History)
- **Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia**-**Buddhism**: A widespread Asian religion or philosophy, founded by Siddhartha Gautama in northeastern India in the 5th century bc. **Hinduism**: A major religious and cultural tradition of the Indian subcontinent, developed from Vedic religion (google def.)
- **Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia**- Islam had already spread into northern Africa by the mid-seventh century A.D., only a few decades after the Prophet Muhammad moved with his followers from Mecca to Medina on the neighboring Arabian Peninsula (622 A.D./1 A.H.). The Arab conquest of Spain and the push of Arab armies as far as the Indus River culminated in an empire that stretched over three continents, a mere hundred years after the Prophet’s death. Between the eighth and ninth centuries, Arab traders and travelers, then African clerics, began to spread the religion along the eastern coast of Africa and to the western and central Sudan (literally, “Land of Black people”), stimulating the development of urban communities. Given its negotiated, practical approach to different cultural situations, it is perhaps more appropriate to consider Islam in Africa in terms of its multiple histories rather than as a unified movement.

- Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean America- The Incas drew on the artistic traditions of their Andean predecessors and the skills of subject peoples. Beautiful pottery and cloth was produced in specialized workshops. Inca metallurgy was among the most advanced of the Americas, and Inca artisans worked gold and silver with great technical skill. The Incas also used copper and some bronze for weapons and tools. Like the Mesoamerican peoples, the Incas made no practical use of the wheel, but unlike them, they had no system of writing. The Incas, however, did make use of a system of knotted strings, or quipu, with which numerical and perhaps other information could be recorded. It functioned something like an abacus, and with it the Incas took censuses and kept financial records. The Incas had a passion for numerical order, and the population was divided into decimal units from which population, military enlistment, and work details could be calculated. The existence of so many traits associated with civilization in the Old World and yet the absence of a system of writing among the Incas should make us realize the variation of human development and the dangers of becoming too attached to certain characteristics or cultural features in defining civilizations. Inca genius was best displayed in their statecraft and in their architecture and public buildings. Inca stonecutting was remarkably accurate and the best buildings were constructed of large fitted stones without the use of masonry. Some of these buildings were immense. These constructions, the large agricultural terraces and irrigation projects, and the extensive system of roads were among the Incas' greatest achievements, displaying their technical ability and workmanship as well as their ability to mobilize large amounts of manpower.

- The influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars-In the history of mathematics, **mathematics in medieval Islam**, often termed **Islamic mathematics** or **Arabic mathematics**, covers the body of mathematics preserved and developed under the Islamic civilization between circa 622 and 1600.<sup>[1]</sup> Islamic science and mathematics flourished under the Islamic caliphate established across the Middle East, extending from the Iberian Peninsula in the west to the Indus in the east and to the Almoravid Dynasty and Mali Empire in the south. Islamic mathematicians exercised a prolific influence on the development of science in Europe, enriched as much by their own discoveries as those they had inherited by the Greeks, the Indians, the Syrians, the Babylonians, etc. (wiki)

• The return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia-In the seventh century A.D., the prophet Muhammad (SAW) was sent to the people of Arabia. Within a decade of his death the Muslims had conquered all of the Arabian peninsula. Within a century, Islam had spread from Al-Andalus in Spain to the borders of China. Islam unified science, theology, and philosophy. Muslims were commanded to study, seek knowledge, and learn and benefit from others' experiences by Allah (SWT) in the holy Quran and by the prophet Muhammad (SAW) in the Sunnah. It was this that inspired the Muslims to great heights in sciences, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, philosophy, art and architecture. Muslim scholars began obtaining Greek treatises and started their study and translation into Arabic a few centuries after the Hijrah (622 A.D.) They critically analyzed, collated, corrected and supplemented substantially the Greek science and philosophy. After this period began what is known as the Golden Age of Islam, which lasted for over two centuries. It is here we find many of the great scientists of Islam who literally left behind hundreds and thousands of books on the various branches of science. Abu Ali al-Hussain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina, universally known as Avicenna (980-1037), alone wrote 246 books, including Kitab-al Shifa (The Book of Healing) consisting of 20 volumes and Al-Qanun fit Tibb (The Canons of Medicine). The Qanun was the chief guide for medical science in the West from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. Dr. William Osler, who wrote The Evolution of Modern Science, remarks "The Qanun has remained a medical Bible for a longer period than any other work". Containing over a million words, it surveyed the entire medical knowledge available from ancient and Muslim sources, and including his own original contributions.

• The spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe-The cultural exchange between China and the West offered mutual benefit and achieved common progress. The Chinese Four Great Inventions (paper making, printing, gunpowder and compass) as well as the skills of silkworm breeding and silk spinning were transmitted to the West. This greatly sped up the development of the entire world. Apart from Chinese exquisite goods, many Chinese advanced technologies were also exported to the west, such as the silkworms breeding, silk spinning, paper making, printing with movable type and gunpowder. In Han Dynasty (206 BC–220 AD), China had a monopoly on silk trade by keeping the silk's production technology a secret. A Han princess smuggled silkworms and mulberry seedlings as well as skilled workmen into Yutian (now Hetian). It was not until the 12th century AD that this technology reached to West Europe. In 750, a war between the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Arab Empire broke out in Bishkek City and the Tang troops were defeated. As a result, Arabs took Chinese prisoners to Samarkand along the Silk Road. Among them there were paper making workmen. In Tang Dynasty, Printing Technique had been introduced into the Central Asia. In the thirteenth century, many European travelers reached China through the Silk Road and brought back Printing Technique to Europe. In 1444, Gutenberg, a German inventor of letterpress printing, printed the Bible using a similar printing technique.

- **Bananas in Africa-** Southeast Asian farmers first domesticated bananas. Recent archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence at Kuk Swamp in the Western Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea suggests that banana cultivation there goes back to at least 5000 BCE, and possibly to 8000 BCE. It is likely that other species were later and independently domesticated elsewhere in southeast Asia. Southeast Asia is the region of primary diversity of the banana. Areas of secondary diversity are found in Africa, indicating a long history of banana cultivation in the region. Actual and probable diffusion of bananas during Islamic times (700–1500 CE) Phytolith discoveries in Cameroon dating to the first millennium BCE triggered an as yet unresolved debate about the date of first cultivation in Africa. There is linguistic evidence that bananas were known in Madagascar around that time. The earliest prior evidence indicates that cultivation dates to no earlier than late 6th century CE.<sup>[24]</sup> It is likely, however, that bananas were brought at least to Madagascar if not to the East African coast during the phase of Malagasy colonization of the island from South East Asia c. 400 CE.
- **New rice varieties in East Asia-** The commonly accepted view is that rice was first domesticated in the region of the Yangtze River valley in China. Morphological studies of rice phytoliths from the Diaotonghuan archaeological site clearly show the transition from the collection of wild rice to the cultivation of domesticated rice. The large number of wild rice phytoliths at the Diaotonghuan level dating from 12,000–11,000 BP indicates that wild rice collection was part of the local means of subsistence. Changes in the morphology of Diaotonghuan phytoliths dating from 10,000–8,000 BP show that rice had by this time been domesticated. Soon afterwards the two major varieties of *Indica* and *Japonica/Sinica* rice were being grown in Central China. In the late 3rd millennium BC, there was a rapid expansion of rice cultivation into mainland Southeast Asia and westwards across India and Nepal. In 2003, Korean archaeologists claimed to have discovered the world's oldest domesticated rice.<sup>[29]</sup> Their 15,000 year old age challenges the accepted view that rice cultivation originated in China about 12,000 years ago.<sup>[29]</sup> These findings were received by academia with strong skepticism, and the results and their publicizing has been cited as being driven by a combination of nationalist and regional interests. In 2011, a combined effort by the Stanford University, New York University, Washington University in St. Louis, and Purdue University has provided the strongest evidence yet that there is only one single origin of domesticated rice, in the Yangtze Valley of China.
- **The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus throughout Dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin-** Mediterranean trade routes promoted the growth of powerful trading cities in this time period by allowing wealth to flow in and out of cities, making them more powerful. The relationship was reliant on one to grow the other (i.e.- you had to have trade in order for cities to grow and you have to be growing constantly in order to have lots of trade) and because of this, both the trade and the cities grew. In conclusion, Mediterranean trade routes promoted the growth of powerful trading cities in this time period by allowing wealth to flow in and out of cities, making them more powerful.
- **Patriarchy-** A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is traced through the male line (google def.)
- **Religion-** The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, esp. a personal God or gods (google def.)



• **Land-owning elites**-Just as under the Ptolemies, Alexandria and its citizens had their own special designations. The capital city enjoyed a higher status and more privileges than the rest of Egypt. Just as it was under the Ptolemies, the primary way of becoming a citizen of Roman Alexandria was through showing when registering for a demethat both parents were Alexandrian citizens. Alexandrians were the only Egyptians that could obtain Roman citizenship.<sup>[8]</sup> If a common Egyptian wanted to become a Roman citizen he would first have to become an Alexandrian citizen. The Augustan period in Egypt saw the creation of urban communities with “Hellenic” landowning elites. These landowning elites were put in a position of privilege and power and had more self-administration than the Egyptian population. Within the citizenry, there were gymnasiums that Greek citizens could enter if they showed that both parents were members of the gymnasium based on a list that was compiled by the government in 4-5 AD.<sup>[9]</sup> The candidate for the gymnasium would then be let into the ephebus. There was also the council of elders known as the gerousia. This council of elders did not have a boulai to answer to. All of this Greek organization was a vital part of the metropolis and the Greek institutions provided an elite group of citizens. The Romans looked to these elites to provide municipal officers and well-educated administrators.<sup>[10]</sup> These elites also paid lower poll-taxes than the local native Egyptians, fellahin. It is well documented that Alexandrians in particular were able to enjoy lower tax-rates on land.<sup>[11]</sup> Interestingly enough, these privileges even extended to corporal punishments. Romans were protected from this type of punishment while native Egyptians were whipped. Alexandrians, on the other hand, had the privilege of merely being beaten with a rod.<sup>[12]</sup> Although Alexandria enjoyed the greatest status of the Greek cities in Egypt, it is clear that the other Greek cities, such as Antinoopolis, enjoyed privileges very similar to the ones seen in Alexandria.<sup>[13]</sup> All of these changes amounted to the Greeks being treated as an ally in Egypt and the native Egyptians were treated as a conquered race. (wiki)

• **New methods of taxation**-The United States has an assortment of federal, state, local, and special purpose governmental jurisdictions. Each imposes taxes to fully or partly fund its operations. These taxes may be imposed on the same income, property or activity, often without offset of one tax against another. The types of tax imposed at each level of government vary, in part due to constitutional restrictions. Income taxes are imposed at the federal and most state levels. Taxes on property are typically imposed only at the local level, though there may be multiple local jurisdictions that tax the same property. Excise taxes are imposed by the federal and some state governments. Sales taxes are imposed by most states and many local governments. Customs duties or tariffs are only imposed by the federal government. A wide variety of other taxes, some called user or license fees, are imposed. (wiki)

• **Tributary systems**-A system in which, from the time of the Han Empire, countries in East and Southeast Asia not under the direct control of empires based in China nevertheless enrolled as tributary states, acknowledging the superiority of the emperors in China in exchange for trading rights (google def.)

• **Adaptation of religious institutions**-The adaptation and renewal of the religious life includes both the constant return to the sources of all Christian life and to the original spirit of the institutes and their adaptation to the changed conditions of our time.

• **Abbasids**-The Abbasid caliphate or, more simply, the Abbasids (العباسيون / ISO 233), was the third of the Islamic caliphates. It was ruled by the Abbasid dynasty of caliphs, who built their capital in Baghdad after overthrowing the Umayyad caliphs from all but the Al Andalus region. (google def.)



- **Muslim Iberia**-The etymology of the word “Al-Andalus” is disputed. Furthermore, the extent of Iberian territory encompassed by the name changed over the centuries. As a designation for Iberia or its southern portion, the name is first attested by inscriptions on coins minted by the new Muslim government in Iberia circa 715 (the uncertainty in the year is due to the fact that the coins were bilingual in Latin and Arabic and the two inscriptions differ as to the year of minting). (wiki)
- **Delhi Sultanates**-Centralized Indian empire of varying extent, created by Muslim invaders. (google def.)
- **city-states , in the Italian peninsula**-The first Italian city-states appeared in northern Italy as a result of a struggle to gain independence from the GermanHoly Roman Empire.<sup>[1]</sup> The Lombard League was an alliance formed around 1167, which at its apex included most of the cities of northern Italy including, among others, Milan, Piacenza, Cremona, Mantua, Crema, Bergamo,Brescia, Bologna, Padua, Treviso, Vicenza, Venice, Verona, Lodi, Reggio Emilia and Parma, though its membership changed through time. Other city-states were associated to these “commune” cities, like Genoa, Turin and, in the Adriatic, Ragusa. (wiki)
- **In East Africa**-From the approximately 1000 to 1500 AD, a number of city-states on the eastern coast of Africa participated in an international trade network and became cosmopolitan Islamic cultural centers. The major autonomous, but symbiotic, city-states stretched over 1,500 miles from Mogadishu (in modern day Somalia) in the north to Sofala (in modern Mozambique) in the south and included Mombasa, Gedi, Pate, Lamu, Malindi, Zanzibar, and Kilwa. (<http://www.blackpast.org/?q=gah/east-african-city-states>)
- **In Southeast Asia**-the **Republic of Singapore**, is a Southeast Asian city-state off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, 137 kilometres (85 mi) north of the equator. An island country made up of 63 islands, it is separated from Malaysia by the Straits of Johor to its north and from Indonesia’sRiau Islands by the Singapore Strait to its south. Singapore is highly urbanised but almost half of the country is covered by greenery. More land is being created for development through land reclamation. (wiki)
- **In the Americas**- <http://arbesman.net/city-states.pdf>
- **Persian traditions that influenced Islamic states**-The composite **Turko-Persian tradition**<sup>[1]</sup> was a variant of Islamic culture.<sup>[2]</sup> It was Persianate in that it was centered on a lettered tradition of Iranian origin; it was Turkic insofar as it was for many generations patronized by rulers of Turkic background; it was Islamic in that Islamic notions of virtue, permanence, and excellence infused discourse about public issues as well as the religious affairs of the Muslims, who were the presiding elite

- Chinese traditions that influenced states in Japan-**Language.** The Japanese had no written language at the time of their first contact with the Chinese and their use of Chinese proved important for the purpose of political unification under the Japanese Emperor. **Religion.** Buddhism and Confucianism are important features of Chinese culture. As a systematic belief system, Buddhism forced the local Japanese religions, which were less coherent systems, to define themselves in relation to Buddhism. Confucianism, a systematic religious belief system, had a lot to say about governance and society and proved attractive for the Japanese. Consequently it had an important influence on Japanese culture. **System of government.** The method of organization of the Imperial Court, a significant element of ancient Chinese culture, was also adopted by the Japanese. The Japanese Imperial Court as well as its bureaucracy, including titles, ranks and functions, soon came to be modeled after Confucian principles. City-planning is also an aspect of Chinese culture borrowed by the Japanese. Kyoto and Nara, capital cities constructed along these lines, are examples. Several localities around these old capital cities reveal a system of fields and irrigation systems divided into even rectangles based on the ancient Chinese model of city planning. The use of a road system to hasten communication and control rebelling localities are also important features of this system of planning. ([http://www.char4u.com/article\\_info.php?articles\\_id=47](http://www.char4u.com/article_info.php?articles_id=47))
- Champa rice varieties-Champa rice is a quick-maturing, drought resistant rice that can allow two harvests, of sixty days each, in one growing season. Originally introduced into Champa from Vietnam, it was later sent to China as a tribute gift from the Champa state. (google def.)
- The chinampa field systems-Often referred to as “floating gardens,” chinampas were artificial islands that usually measured roughly  $30 \times 2.5$  m ( $98 \times 8.2$  ft), although they were sometimes longer. They were used by the ancient Aztec Indians. They were created by staking out the shallow lake bed and then fencing in the rectangle with wattle. The fenced-off area was then layered with mud, lake sediment, and decaying vegetation, eventually bringing it above the level of the lake. Often trees such as *āhuexōtl* (*Salix bonplandiana*)<sup>[1]</sup> and *āhuēhuētl* (*Taxodium mucronatum*)<sup>[2]</sup> were planted at the corners to secure the chinampa. Chinampas were separated by channels wide enough for a canoe to pass. These “islands” had very high crop yields with up to seven crops a year. (wiki)
- Waru waru agricultural techniques in the Andean areas-The terraces throughout the Andean slopes, and the waru-waru (raised fields) and qochas in the Altiplano are sophisticated expressions of landscape modification that have historically rendered more than a million hectares of land for agricultural purposes (Rengifo 1987). The past and present existence of these and other forms of intensive agricultural systems document a successful adaptation to difficult environments by indigenous farmers. In fact, applied research conducted on these systems reveals that many traditional farming practices, once regarded as primitive or misguided, are now being recognised as sophisticated and appropriate. (<http://www.farmingsolutions.org/successtories/stories.asp?id=37>)
- Improved terracing techniques-**erraces** are used in farming to cultivate sloped land. Graduated terrace steps are commonly used to farm on hilly or mountainous terrain. Terraced fields decrease erosion and surface runoff, and are effective for growing crops requiring much water, such as rice. (wiki)

- **The horse collar**-A horse collar is a part of a horse harness device used to distribute load around a horse's neck and shoulders when pulling a wagon or plow. The collar often supports a pair of curved metal or wood pieces, called hames, to which the traces of the harness are attached.

## **Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750**

*Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange*

*Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production*

*Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion Land empires expanded dramatically in size.*

### **Required examples of land empires:**

- **Manchus**- Qing Dynasty was founded not by Han Chinese, who form the majority of the Chinese population, but by a semi-sedentary people known as the Jurchen, a Tungusic people who lived around the region now comprising the Chinese provinces of Jilin and Heilongjiang. What was to become the Manchu state was founded by Nurhachi, the chieftain of a minor Jurchen tribe – the Aisin Gioro – in Jianzhou in the early 17th century. Originally a vassal of the Ming emperors, Nurhachi embarked on an inter-tribal feud in 1582 that escalated into a campaign to unify the nearby tribes. By 1616, he had sufficiently consolidated Jianzhou so as to be able to proclaim himself Khan of the Great Jin in reference to the previous Jurchen dynasty. Two years later, Nurhachi announced the “Seven Grievances” and openly renounced the sovereignty of Ming overlordship in order to complete the unification of those Jurchen tribes still allied with the Ming emperor. After a series of successful battles, he relocated his capital from Hetu Ala to successively bigger captured Ming cities in Liaodong Province: first Liaoyang in 1621, then Shenyang (Mukden) in 1625. Relocating his court from Jianzhou to Liaodong provided Nurhachi access to more resources; it also brought him in close contact with the Mongol domains on the plains of Mongolia. Although by this time the once-united Mongol nation had long since fragmented into individual and hostile tribes, these tribes still presented a serious security threat to the Ming borders.
- **Mughals**- empire welcomed the English East India Company; they were soon destroyed by Western and other European powers due to their “openness”; was and imperial power from the Indian Subcontinent; began in 1526; late 17th century and early 18th century was its height of power; controlled most of the Indian Subcontinent; the reign of Akbar was when they conquered the most land
- **Ottomans**- conquered land and people with their large military; traded with the West and enlarged their empire at the expense of the west; tried to hit and capture western places to enlarge their domain; 1453: captured Constantinople and crashed the Byzantine Empire; their most western invasion was Vienna; also fought with the Holy Roman Empire and in the end gained control of their eastern portion

- **Russians- The Russian Empire** (Pre-reform Russian orthography: Российская Имперія, Modern Russian: Российская Империя, translit:*Rossiyskaya Imperiya*) was a state that existed from 1721 until the Russian Revolution of 1917. It was the successor to the Tsardom of Russia and the predecessor of the short-lived Russian Republic, which was succeeded by the Soviet Union. It was one of the largest empires in world history, surpassed in landmass only by the British and Mongol empires: at one point in 1866, it stretched from eastern Europe across Asia and into North America. At the beginning of the 19th century the Russian Empire extended from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea on the south, from the Baltic Sea on the west to the Pacific Ocean and into North America on the east. With 125.6 million subjects registered by the 1897 census, it had the third largest population of the world at the time, after Qing China and the British Empire. Like all empires it represented a large disparity in economic, ethnic, and religious positions. Its government, ruled by the Emperor, was the last absolute monarchy in Europe at the time of its demise.

***Required examples of maritime empires:***

- **Portuguese-**In 1505, Portuguese traders reached Ceylon; their initial forays were against Kotte, which enjoyed a lucrative monopoly on the spice trade, which was also of interest to the Portuguese.<sup>[29]</sup> Although Cankili I of Jaffna initially resisted contact with them, the Jaffna kingdom came to the attention of Portuguese officials soon after for their resistance to missionary activities as well as logistical reasons due to its proximity with Trincomalee harbour among other reasons.<sup>[29]</sup> In April 1511 Albuquerque sailed to Malacca in Malaysia,<sup>[30]</sup> the most important east point in the trade network where Malay met Gujarati, Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, Bengali, Persian and Arabic traders, among others, described by Tomé Pires as of invaluable richness. The peninsula of Malacca became then the strategic base for Portuguese trade expansion with China and South-east Asia, under the Portuguese rule with its capital at Goa. To defend the city was erected a strong gate which, called the “A Famosa”, still remains. Knowing of Siamese ambitions over Malacca, Albuquerque sent immediately Duarte Fernandes on a diplomatic mission to the kingdom of Siam (modern Thailand), where he was the first European to arrive, establishing amicable relations between both kingdoms.<sup>[31]</sup> In November that year, getting to know the location of the so-called “Spice Islands” in the Moluccas, he sent an expedition led by António de Abreu to find them, arriving in early 1512. Abreu went by Ambon while deputy commander Francisco Serrão came forward to Ternate, where a Portuguese fort was allowed. That same year, in Indonesia, the Portuguese took Makassar, reaching Timor in 1514. Departing from Malacca, Jorge Álvares came to southern China in 1513. This visit was followed the arrival in Guangzhou. From 1516 on Portuguese traders established in Shangchuan Island, until in 1557 the Ming court gave consent for a permanent official Portuguese trade base at Macau. The Portuguese empire expanded into the Persian Gulf as Portugal contested control of the spice trade with the Ottoman Empire. In 1515, Afonso de Albuquerque conquered the Huwala state of Hormuz at the head of the Persian Gulf, establishing it as a vassal state. Aden, however, resisted Albuquerque’s expedition in that same year, and another attempt by Albuquerque’s successor Lopo Soares de Albergaria in 1516, before capturing Bahrain in 1521, when a force led by Antonio Correia defeated the Jabrid King, Muqrin ibn Zamil.<sup>[32]</sup> In a shifting series of alliances, the Portuguese dominated much of the southern Persian Gulf for the next hundred years. With the regular maritime route linking Lisbon to Goa since 1497, the island of Mozambique became a strategic port, and there was built Fort São Sebastião and an hospital. In the Azores, the Islands Armada protected the ships en route to Lisbon. Portuguese eastern trade routes from Lisbon to Nagasaki (green), and Spanish Manila galleon route (gold))(16th–17th centuries) In 1525, after Fernão de Magalhães’s

expedition (1519–1522), Spain under Charles V sent an expedition to colonize the Moluccas islands, claiming that they were in his zone of the Treaty of Tordesillas, since there was not a set limit to the east. García Jofre de Loaísa expedition reached the Moluccas, docking at Tidore. The conflict with the Portuguese already established in nearby Ternate was inevitable, starting nearly a decade of skirmishes. An agreement was reached only with the Treaty of Zaragoza (1529), attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and the Philippines to Spain. In 1534 Gujarat was occupied by the Mughals and the Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat was forced to sign the Treaty of Bassein (1534) with the Portuguese, establishing an alliance to regain the country, giving in exchange Daman, Diu, Mumbai and Bassein.<sup>[33]</sup> In 1538 the fortress of Diu is again surrounded by Ottoman ships. Another siege failed in 1547 putting an end to the Ottoman ambitions, confirming the Portuguese hegemony. In 1542 Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier arrived in Goa at the service of King John III of Portugal, in charge of an Apostolic Nunciature. At the same time Francisco Zeimoto and other traders arrived in Japan for the first time. According to Fernão Mendes Pinto, who claimed to be in this journey, they arrived at Tanegashima, where the locals were impressed by firearms, that would be immediately made by the Japanese on a large scale.<sup>[34]</sup> The Portuguese explorer Simão de Andrade started bad relations with China, due to his pirate activities, raiding Chinese shipping, attacking a Chinese official and kidnappings of Chinese. He based himself at Tamao island in a fort. The Chinese claimed that Simão kidnapped Chinese boys and girls to be molested and cannibalized. As a result, the Chinese posted an edict banning men with caucasian features from entering Canton. The Chinese responded by killing multiple Portuguese in Canton and drove the Portuguese back to sea. After the Sultan of Bintan detained several Portuguese under Tomás Pires, the Chinese then executed 23 Portuguese and threw the rest into prison where they resided in squalid, sometimes fatal conditions. The Chinese then massacred Portuguese who resided at Ningbo and Fujian trading posts in 1545 and 1549, due to extensive and damaging raids by the Portuguese along the coast, which irritated the Chinese. As Portugal increased its presence along China's coast, they began trading in slaves. Many Chinese slaves were sold to Portugal. Since the 16th century Chinese slaves existed in Portugal, most of them were Chinese children and a large amount were shipped to the Indies. Chinese prisoners were sent to Portugal, where they were sold as slaves, they were prized and regarded better than Moorish and black slaves. The first known visit of a Chinese person to Europe dates to 1540, when a Chinese scholar, enslaved during one of several Portuguese raids somewhere on the southern China coast, was brought to Portugal. Purchased by João de Barros, he worked with the Portuguese historian on translating Chinese texts into Portuguese.

- **Spanish-The Spanish Empire** (Spanish: *Imperio Español*) comprised territories and colonies administered directly by Spain in Europe, in America, Africa, Asia and Oceania. It originated during the Age of Exploration and was therefore one of the first global empires. At the time of Habsburgs, Spain reached the peak of its world power, being the foremost global power. Its establishment in the 15th century ushered in the modern global era and five centuries of European dominance of global affairs. Spain's reach beyond Europe spanned six centuries, from the first voyages to the Americas in 1492 until the independence of its last African colonies in the 1970s. After the War of the Castilian Succession (1475–1479), Spain had emerged with a personally unified monarchy, with the marriage of the Catholic Monarchs or *los Reyes Católicos* between the Queen of Castile and the King of Aragon: the internal and foreign policy was coordinated although the rule was separate. In 1492, the Spanish monarchs completed the *Reconquista* with the incorporation of Granada to the Kingdom of Castile. That same year Christopher Columbus commanded the first Spanish exploratory voyage west across the Atlantic Ocean, leading to the Discovery of America and Europe's eventual colonial engagement in

the New World. The Americas thereby became the focus of Spanish exploration and colonization. In the 16th century, Spain settled the Greater Antilles in the Caribbean, and took over large areas on mainland North and South America overrunning the Aztecs and Incas. The Spanish expedition of world circumnavigation started by Ferdinand Magellan in 1519, and completed by Juan Sebastian Elcano in 1522, achieved what Columbus had longed for, a westward route to Asia and the sought-after Spice Islands. In 1565 navigator Miguel Lopez de Legazpi arrived in Guam and the Philippine Islands establishing the Spanish East Indies. In addition to the overseas empire in America and Oceania, the Spanish Monarchy controlled several European territories (the Low Countries, the greater part of Italy, and some parts of modern France and Germany), and a number of coastal strongholds in Africa. By the 17th century, Spain controlled an empire on a scale and world distribution that had never been approached by its predecessors. Spain's European possessions were given up at the conclusion of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713, but Spain retained its vast overseas empire. In 1741, a massive victory over Britain at the Battle of Cartagena de Indias in modern day Colombia prolonged Spain's hegemony in the Americas until the 19th century. During the late 18th century, Spanish expeditions to the Pacific Northwest reached Canada and Alaska, resulting in a settlement on Vancouver Island and the discovery of several archipelagos and glaciers. The French occupation of Spain in 1808 under Napoleon cut off its American colonies temporarily, and a number of independence movements between 1810 and 1825 resulted in a chain of newly independent Spanish American republics in South and Central America. The remainder of Spain's then-four hundred year empire, namely Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Spanish East Indies, continued under Spanish control until the end of the 19th century, when most of these territories were annexed by the United States after the Spanish-American War. Spain sold its remaining Pacific islands to Germany in 1899. Therefore, at the turn of the 20th century, Spain only held territories in Africa, namely Spanish Guinea, Spanish Sahara and Spanish Morocco, obtained during the Scramble for Africa, but they were relinquished from the mid 20th century due to the Decolonization of Africa

- **Dutch**-The territories that would later form the Dutch Republic were originally part of a loose federation known as the Seventeen Provinces, which Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain had inherited and brought under his direct rule in 1543. In 1567, a Protestant revolt broke out against rule by Roman Catholic Spain, sparking the Eighty Years War. Led by William of Orange, independence was declared in the 1581 Act of Abjuration. The revolt resulted in the establishment of an independent Protestant republic in the north, although Spain did not officially recognize Dutch independence until 1648. The coastal provinces of Holland and Zeeland had for a long time prior to Spanish rule been important hubs of the European maritime trade network. Their geographical location provided convenient access to the markets of France, Germany, England and the Baltic. The war with Spain led many financiers and traders to emigrate from Antwerp a major city in Flanders and then one of Europe's most important commercial centres, to Dutch cities, particularly Amsterdam, which became Europe's foremost centre for shipping, banking, and insurance. Efficient access to capital enabled the Dutch in the 1580s to extend their trade networks beyond northern Europe to new markets in the Mediterranean and the Levant. In the 1590s, Dutch ships began to trade with Brazil and the Dutch Gold Coast of Africa, and towards the Indian Ocean and the source of the lucrative spice trade. This brought the Dutch into direct competition with Portugal, which had dominated these trade networks for several decades, and had established colonial outposts on the coasts of Brazil, Africa and the Indian Ocean to facilitate them. The rivalry with Portugal, however, was not entirely economic: from 1580, after the battle of Ksar El Kebir, the Portuguese crown had been joined to that of Spain in an "Iberian Union"



under Philip II of Spain. By attacking Portuguese overseas possessions, the Dutch forced Spain to divert financial and military resources away from its attempt to quell Dutch independence. Thus began the several decade-long Dutch-Portuguese War. In 1594, the “Compagnie van Verre” (Company of Far Lands) was founded in Amsterdam, with the aim of sending two fleets to the spice islands of Maluku. The first fleet sailed in 1596 and returned in 1597 with a cargo of pepper, which more than covered the costs of the voyage. The second voyage (1598–1599), returned its investors a 400% profit. The success of these voyages led to the founding of a number of companies competing for the trade. The competition was counterproductive to the companies’ interests as it threatened to drive up the price of spices at their source in Indonesia whilst driving them down in Europe.

- **French-**The **French Empire** (French: *Empire Français*), also known as the **Greater French Empire**, **First French Empire**, or **Napoleonic Empire**, was the empire of Napoleon I of France. It was the dominant power of much of continental Europe during the early 19th century. Napoleon became Emperor of the French on 18 May 1804 and crowned Emperor on 2 December 1804, ending the period of the French Consulate, and won early military victories in the War of the Third Coalition against Austria, Prussia, Russia, Portugal, and allied nations, notably at the Battle of Austerlitz (1805) and the Battle of Friedland (1807). The Treaty of Tilsit in July 1807 ended two years of bloodshed on the European continent. The subsequent series of wars known collectively as the Napoleonic Wars extended French influence over much of Western Europe and into Poland. At its height in 1812, the French Empire had 130 départements, ruled over 44 million subjects, maintained an extensive military presence in Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Duchy of Warsaw, and could count Prussia and Austria as nominal allies. Early French victories exported many ideological features of the French Revolution throughout Europe. Seigneurial dues and seigneurial justice were abolished, aristocratic privileges were eliminated in all places except Poland, and the introduction of the Napoleonic Code throughout the continent increased legal equality, established jury systems, and legalized divorce. Napoleon placed relatives on the thrones of several European countries and granted many noble titles, most of which were not recognized after the empire fell. Historians have estimated the death toll from the Napoleonic Wars to be 6.5 million people, or 15% of the French Empire’s subjects. In particular, French losses in the Peninsular War in Iberia severely weakened the Empire; after victory over the Austrian Empire in the War of the Fifth Coalition (1809) Napoleon deployed over 600,000 troops to attack Russia, in a catastrophic French invasion of that country in 1812. The War of the Sixth Coalition saw the expulsion of French forces from Germany in 1813. Napoleon abdicated in 11 April 1814. The Empire was briefly restored during the Hundred Days period in 1815 until Napoleon’s defeat at the Battle of Waterloo. It was followed by the restored monarchy of the House of Bourbon.

- **British-**The **British Empire** comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom. It originated with the overseas colonies and trading posts established by England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. At its height, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. By 1922 the British Empire held sway over about 458 million people, one-fifth of the world’s population at the time, and covered more than 33,700,000 km<sup>2</sup> (13,012,000 sq mi), almost a quarter of the Earth’s total land area. As a result, its political, linguistic and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, it was often said that “the sun never sets on the British Empire” because its span across the globe ensured that the sun was always shining on at least one of its numerous territories. During the Age of Discovery in the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal and Spain pioneered European exploration of the

globe, and in the process established large overseas empires. Envious of the great wealth these empires bestowed, England, France and the Netherlands began to establish colonies and trade networks of their own in the Americas and Asia. A series of wars in the 17th and 18th centuries with the Netherlands and France left England (and then, following union between England and Scotland in 1707, Great Britain) the dominant colonial power in North America and India. The loss of the Thirteen Colonies in North America in 1783 after a war of independence deprived Britain of some of its oldest and most populous colonies. British attention soon turned towards Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Following the defeat of Napoleonic France in 1815, Britain enjoyed a century of almost unchallenged dominance, and expanded its imperial holdings across the globe. Increasing degrees of autonomy were granted to its white settler colonies, some of which were reclassified as dominions. The growth of Germany and the United States had eroded Britain's economic lead by the end of the 19th century. Subsequent military and economic tensions between Britain and Germany were major causes of the First World War, during which Britain relied heavily upon its empire. The conflict placed enormous financial strain on Britain, and although the empire achieved its largest territorial extent immediately after the war, it was no longer a peerless industrial or military power. The Second World War saw Britain's colonies in South-East Asia occupied by Japan, which damaged British prestige and accelerated the decline of the empire, despite the eventual victory of Britain and its allies. India, Britain's most valuable and populous possession, was given independence two years after the end of the war. After the end of the Second World War, as part of a larger decolonisation movement by European powers, most of the territories of the British Empire were granted independence, ending with the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997. 14 territories remain under British sovereignty, the British Overseas Territories. After independence, many former British colonies joined the Commonwealth of Nations, a free association of independent states. 16 Commonwealth nations share their head of state, Queen Elizabeth II, as Commonwealth realms.

### **misc:**

- **Astrolabe**- a tool used to make astronomical measurements; allowed for assistance in navigation using the stars and finding longitude and latitudinal coordinates
- **Revised maps**- a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or ocean; shows not only the land formation but also man made things such as roads and cars
- **Caravels**- 15-17th century ship (usually Portuguese and/or Spanish fleeing ship)
  - **Potatoes**- boosts population due to immense nutritional value; traded in the Colombian Exchange
- **Maize**- also known as corn; used in the Colombian Exchange; full of nutrients so it, as well as potatoes, can boost a population
- **Manioc**- a staple food in tropical lands; starching and drying the plants makes it edible
- **Sugar**- sweet and crystalized substance; obtained from various plants
- **Tobacco/Okra**- created from nicotine- rich plants; can be smoked or chewed after drying and fermentation



- **Vodun in the Caribbean-** a religion originating from Saint- Dominique as well as in the West Indies; connected to deep rooted and traditional african religions and beliefs;
- **The cults of saints in Latin America-**The veneration of saints, in Latin, *cultus*, or the “cult of the saints”, describes a particular popular devotion or abandonment to a particular saint or saints. Although the term “worship” is sometimes used, it is intended in the old-sense meaning to honor or give respect (*dulia*). According to the Catholic Church, Divine Worship is properly reserved only for God (*latria*) and never to the saints. They can be asked to intercede or pray for those still on earth, just as one can ask someone on earth to pray for them. A saint may be designated as a patron saint of a particular cause or profession, or invoked against specific illnesses or disasters, sometimes by popular custom and sometimes by official statements of the Magisterium. Saints are not thought to have power of their own, but only that granted by God. Relics of saints are respected in a similar manner to holy images and icons. The practices of past centuries in venerating relics of saints for healing is taken from the early Church. For example, an American deacon claimed in 2000 that Blessed John Henry Newman interceded with God to cure him. The American, Jack Sullivan, asserted that after addressing Newman he was cured of spinal stenosis in a matter of hours. In 2009, a panel of theologians concluded that Sullivan’s recovery was the result of his prayer to Newman. According to the Catholic Church, to be deemed a miracle, “a medical recovery must be instantaneous, not attributable to treatment, disappear for good.” Once a person has been declared a saint, the body of the saint is considered holy. The remains of saints are called holy relics and are usually used in churches. Saints’ personal belongings may also be used as relics. Some of the saints have a symbol that represents their life. In Church tradition, a person who is seen as exceptionally holy can be declared a saint by a formal process, called canonization. Formal canonization is a lengthy process often taking many years, even centuries. The first step in this process is an investigation of the candidate’s life, undertaken by an expert. After this, the report on the candidate is given to the bishop of the area and more studying is done. It is then sent to the Congregation for the Causes of Saints in Rome. If the application is approved, the person may be granted the title of “Venerable”. Further investigations may lead to the candidate’s beatification and given title of “Blessed. At a minimum, two important miracles are required to be formally declared a saint. These miracles must be posthumous. Finally, when all of this is done the Pope canonizes the saint
- **Sikhism in South Asia-** The word ‘sikh’ means ‘disciple’ or ‘learner.’ Guru Nanak Dev Ji founded Sikhism around the fifteenth century. During one of his daily meditations, Nanak disappeared. Three days later he returned, saying God had charged him to spread the message of equality and truth. Nine gurus followed Guru Nanak, all offering enlightenment and wisdom to followers of Sikhism. Sikhs believe that these ten gurus all shared a divine spirit that was passed from one to another beginning with Guru Nanak. The final guru, Gobind Singh, compiled a book of writings from the gurus, called Guru Granth Sahib, which he declared the “living guru.” Sikhs consider the Guru Granth Sahib to be the final guru. Sikhs believe in a cycle of reincarnation that can only be broken through following the teachings of the gurus, leading lives full of integrity, and meditation. These practices are said to free them from the ensnarement of human weakness and conflict. When they are completely free, they are able to merge with god. Male Sikhs can be identified by the turbans they wear. To a Sikh, the turban symbolizes commitment to discipline, integrity, humility and spirituality

- **Renaissance art in Europe-** classified as the artistic styles of individual painters; general characteristics: 1. before the themes of art were religious and now they often depicted the rich and powerful (monarchs, popes, merchants ect.) 2. human figure was used more realistically because in science, people were starting to study the anatomy and figure out how humans work 3. new perspective was used, such as 3-D figures while previous styles were 1 dimensional and flat 4. oil paint was also used over tempera
- **Miniature paintings in the Middle East and South Asia-** this was used throughout the Mughal Empire from 1450 – 1750 ; Miniature painting was particularly highly developed among the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals, three empires ruling in the Near and Middle East, greater Iran and South Asia, respectively. Studying miniature paintings allows us to understand the richness and diversity of Muslim artistic production, and to examine the aesthetic values, social life and stories of the cultures that produced them.
- **Wood-block prints in Japan-** widely used in print books; used in China for centuries in order to print books; used during the Edo Period; many varieties of colors and glazes
- **Post-conquest codices in Mesoamerica-** This is a category that will allow the reader to easily locate all articles dealing with Mesoamerican (either pre- or post-conquest) codices. Most of these manuscripts are not strictly codices by the normal definition (a normal book with pages), but the term is now traditionally used for them
- **Shakespeare-William (1564–1616),** English playwright. His plays are written mostly in blank verse and include comedies, historical plays, the Greek and Roman plays, enigmatic comedies, the great tragedies, and the group of tragicomedies with which he ended his career. He also wrote more than 150 sonnets, which were published in 1609, as well as narrative poems (google def.)
- **Cervantes-Miguel de (1547–1616),** Spanish novelist and playwright; full name Miguel de *Cervantes* Saavedra. His most well-known work is *Don Quixote* (1605–15), a satire on chivalric romances that greatly influenced the development of the novel (google def.)
- **Sundiata-**Sundiata is a given name or surname, and may refer to: \* Ibrahim K. Sundiata, American historian \* Sekou Sundiata, African-American poet and performer \* Sundiata Acoli (born 1939), African-American prisoner \* Sundiata Keita (circa 1217-1255), founder of the Mali Empire, and subject of the epic (google def.)
- **Journey to the West-**Journey to the West is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature. Originally published anonymously in the 1590s during the Ming Dynasty, its authorship has been ascribed to the scholar Wu Cheng'en since the 20th century. (google def.)
- **Kabuki-**A form of traditional Japanese drama with highly stylized song, mime, and dance, now performed only by male actors, using exaggerated gestures and body movements to express emotions, and including historical plays, domestic dramas, and dance pieces

- The development of frontier settlements in Russian Siberia- In the early 17th century the eastward movement of Russians was slowed by the internal problems in the country during the Time of Troubles. However, very soon the exploration and colonisation of the huge territories of Siberia was resumed, led mostly by Cossacks hunting for valuable furs and ivory. While Cossacks came from the Southern Urals, another wave of Russians came by the Arctic Ocean.
- Cotton textile production in India- right as the start of the Silk Road trade route was beginning, India was first beginning to mass produce cotton. cotton was seen as a moderate luxury throughout Europe and therefore was in high demand and very expensive. europeans only had very stiff and itchy fabrics such as wool and were therefore very interested at the sight of a light weight fabric that was comfortable and could be worn and sown many different ways/ styles
- Silk textile production in China- silk also became very popular around the Silk Road time period, hence the name of this East- West trade route, silk was one of the biggest items/ goods being traded along this route due to its demand; the demand for silk in Europe was very high due to its idea of luxury- (see above) the Europeans only had very stiff fabrics and therefore this very soft and fragile fabric was intriguing
- Chattel slavery- a slavery system where people/ slaves are considered the property of their owners/ masters; in this form of slavery, people can be born into slavery due to their parent's enslavement or their being captured by invaders; in some places/ cultures it was even okay to kill your slave if they have acted out of line or questioned their masters authority
- Indentured servitude- a laborer (or slave) that was almost employed for a certain amount of time but could also leave this type of lifestyle and live on their own. in most societies these people were enslaved in order to pay back a debt or save themselves from starvations- usual time period of enslavement was three to seven yrs
- Encomienda and hacienda systems- **encomienda**: a system inserted into the newborn North American colonies by the British and Spanish monarchy in order to regulate/ control the labor work of Native Americans; natives were given an agreement (one which encased their willingness to conform to Christianity in exchange for a part in the new society) but were outnumbered and tricked by the incomers; the native americans were then forced to do very strenuous labor
- The Spanish adaptation of the Inca mit'a- a form of public service that was mandatory in the Inca Empire; a form of public service and labor that was very close to slavery
- The Manchus in China- people originally living in Manchuria who formed the last imperial dynasty of China
- Creole elites in Spanish America-general area of present or former colonies in other continents, and originally referred to locally born people with foreign ancestry
- European gentry- denotes "well-born and well-bred people" of high social class, especially in the past. *Gentry*, in its widest connotation, refers to people of good social position connected to landed estates , including various ranks of nobility

- Urban commercial entrepreneurs in all major port cities in the world- A new period of governance in cities characterized by competition between cities to encourage economic development. May be linked with the ‘hollowing out’ of the central state
- The zamindars in the Mughal Empire- a tax system that occurred in the Mughal empire: lords collected the taxes to bring to their emperor
- The nobility in Europe- mainly started to occur in the Middle Ages; you usually got higher up in this hierarchy by having connections/ family or being a noble warrior; in the Military Revolution, the nobles and warriors slowly started to lose their titles
- The daimyo in Japan- the shogun, daimyo were the most powerful feudal rulers from the 10th century to the middle 19th century in Japan
- Mestizo-(in Latin America) A man of mixed race, esp. the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian
- Mulatto-A person of mixed white and black ancestry, esp. a person with one white and one black parent
- Creole-are human languages which started life as less expressive pidgins, but developed the status of full language systems on being acquired as native tongues by children, who endowed them with complete grammars and more extensive vocabularies.
- Monumental architecture- large man-made structures of stone or earth. These generally are used as public buildings or spaces, such as pyramids, large tombs, large mounds (but not single burials), plazas, platform mounds, temples, standing stones, and the like. The defining characteristic of monumental architecture is typically its public nature—the fact that the structure or space was built by lots of people for lots of people to look at or share in the use of, whether the labor was coerced or consensual.
- Urban design- the pattern of design/ shape that occurs throughout a city; this is more large scale than something with the title “architectural design”
- Courtly literature- Written works, esp. those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit
- The visual arts- a large scale form of art that is used to visually enhance and idea of create and insert a thought into one's mind/ thoughts
- European notions of divine right- kings have the “ability” to obtain the approval/ disapproval of their power/ reign from the divine gods (divine rights); Mandate of Heaven

- **Safavid use of Shiism-** establishment of Shi'ism as the state religion led to various Sufi orders openly declaring their Shi'i position, and others, to promptly assume Shi'ism. Among these, the founder of one of the most successful Sufi orders, Ni'matullah (d. 1431) traced his descent from the Ismaili Imam Muhammad b. Ismail, as evidenced in a poem as well as another unpublished literary composition. Though Nimatullah was apparently Sunni, the Ni'matullahi order soon declared his order to be Shi'I after the rise of the Safavid dynasty
- **Mexican or Aztec practice of human sacrifice-** a way to give back to the gods or pray/ beg the gods for a good crop or prosperity; this was a religious aspect of society in the pre- Colombian era; Hernan Cortez observed these cultural traits when he explored through these areas;
- **Songhay promotion of Islam-** early 15th to the late 16th century, Songhai was one of the largest Islamic empires in history.<sup>[3]</sup> This empire bore the same name as its leading ethnic group, the Songhai. Its capital was the city of Gao, where a Songhai state had existed since the 11th century. Its base of power was on the bend of the Niger River in present day Niger and Burkina Faso. The Songhai state has existed in one form or another for over a thousand years if one traces its rulers from the first settlement in Gao to its semi-vassal status under the Mali Empire through its continuation in Niger as the Dendi Kingdom.
- **Chinese emperors' public performance of Confucian rituals-** Confucius applied the term "ritual" to actions beyond the formal sacrifices and religious ceremonies to include social rituals: courtesies and accepted standards of behavior — what we today call social mores. He saw these time-honored and traditional rituals as the basis of human civilization, and he felt that only a *civilized* society could have a stable, unified, and enduring social order.
- **Ottoman treatment of non-Muslim subjects-** rules were created to separate the Muslim and Islamic people; the Islamic people were considered to be dominant due to their sheer outnumbering; Muslims were not allowed to convert to other religions, nor could non-Muslims attempt to convert Muslims. Non-Muslims were to wear distinctive clothing. In various places at various times non-Muslims were also restricted in certain ways. Perhaps the most important of the special regulations was the demand that Christians and Jews pay a special tax, the *jizya*, that was not paid by Muslims. This tax was paid by adult Christians and Jews who lived in Islamic states.
- **Manchu policies toward Chinese-** the Mongol empire split up into many different tribes that did NOT get along; tribes still presented a serious security threat to the Ming borders. Nurhachi's policy towards the Mongols was to seek their friendship and cooperation against the Ming, securing his western border from a powerful potential enemy
- **Spanish creation of a separate "República de Indios"-** Republica de Espanoles, that incorporated Spaniards born in both Spain and the Americas, as well as the *castas*, peoples of mixed ancestry. The second large corporate group was the Republica de Indios, that ostensibly embraced all native vassals of the king. The natives grouped in the Republica de Indios had distinct rights, privileges, and obligations that formed the basis of the Spanish colonial system; the creation of many different classes which soon leads to discrimination and value between people

- Ottoman devshirme- by which the Ottoman Empire took boys from Christian families, who were selected by skilled scouts to be trained and enrolled in one of the four imperial institutions: the Palace, the Scribes, the Religious and the Military. Although the primary objective of the devshirme system was to select and train the ablest children for leadership positions, either as military leaders or as high administrators to serve the Empire converting
- Chinese examination system- civil service recruitment method and educational system employed from the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) until it was abolished by the Ch'ing dowager empress Tz'u Hsi in 1905 under pressure from leading Chinese intellectuals. The concept of a state ruled by men of ability and virtue was an outgrowth of Confucian philosophy. The examination system was an attempt to recruit men on the basis of merit rather than on the basis of family or political connection
- Salaried samurai- -A member of a powerful military caste in feudal Japan, esp. a member of the class of military retainers of the daimyos receiving or recompensed by a salary rather than a wage
- Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=urC-5eld2c>
  - Piracy in the Caribbean (see above vid)
  - Thirty Years War (see above vid)
  - Ottoman-Safavid conflict (see above vid)
  - Food riots (see above vid)
  - Samurai revolts (see above vid)
  - Peasant uprisings (see above vid)

## **Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900**

Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism

*Required examples of factors leading to the rise of industrial production:*

- Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean- europe was stationed in the perfect location to have access all over the world, they had access to the New world and the West African coast VIA the Atlantic ocean; through this ocean they were able to collect raw natural materials to make a profit from
- The geographical distribution of coal, iron and timber- Belgium, the US, and Germany needed resources to stimulate industrial production so they began to mine these natural resources; The collection and production of these materials caused deforestation and drastically harmed the environment
- European demographic changes- slowly started in the 18th century and then rapidly picked up its pace in future years; lead to a higher standard of living and a bigger population; more births– more children — child labor in Britain
- Urbanization- was a consequence of the Industrial Revolution; also known as the urban growth or drift a group of people or nation has to becoming a more structured and efficient community and civilization; can be seen as a specific time or it can occur over a long period of time; caused by a reform

- Improved agricultural productivity- the Americas were big producers of food due to very fertile land; this led to overall specialization and wealth for the communities as well as an increase in healthiness
- Legal protection of private property- enclosure movement: rich landowners fenced off their own land and common land — applied new scientific farming methods— this forced former tenants to become sharecroppers or landless laborers; Jobless people would migrate to cities looking for work which caused population inflation in these cities; jobless people settled for the hard jobs in the factories; The enclosure of farmland improved soil, had better livestock breeding, and initiated crop rotation
- An abundance of rivers and canals- any waterways allowed for cheaper, faster and more efficient travel for trade due to the lack of gas and man- power needed
- Access to foreign resources- the French were able to travel across the Suez Canal and to travel among the colonies; this also allowed for the European colonization of Africa, India and the Americas; power was perpetually given to the Europeans due to their control of natural resources
- The accumulation of capital- the accumulation of wealth in settled communities spurred warfare between communities and/or with pastoralists; this violence drove the development of new technologies of war and urban defense

**Required examples of developments in transportation and communication:**

- Railroads- allowed for fast and direct transportation of goods and people; occurred due to the invention of the steam engine; a big catalyst for industrialization in Europe due to the intensifying efficiency
- Steamships- allowed for people to quickly travel great distances; availability of cross- Atlantic travel
- Telegraphs- Morse code, 5-wire telegraph, made railroads more safe and more efficient. Submarine telegraphs made the world smaller; communication wasn't limited to the speed of a ship anymore; allowed for communication without having to travel
- Canals- the Panama Canal allowed for faster travel between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean; cut down on the time of having to travel around a continent instead of just passing through a canal

**Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation**

**Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform**

*Required examples of revolutionary documents:*

- The American Declaration of Independence- declared the US to be independent of the British Crown, signed on July 4, 1776, by the congressional representatives of the Thirteen Colonies, including Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams; changed the way that people acted and thought



- **The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen-** representatives of the French people, organized as a National Assembly, believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities and of the corruption of governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, unalienable, and sacred rights of man, in order that this declaration, being constantly before all the members of the Social body, shall remind them continually of their rights and duties; in order that the acts of the legislative power, as well as those of the executive power, may be compared at any moment with the objects and purposes of all political institutions and may thus be more respected, and, lastly, in order that the grievances of the citizens, based hereafter upon simple and incontestable principles, shall tend to the maintenance of the constitution and redound to the happiness of all; located the key social problems and accommodated to them and went around them to create a more equal and safer place
- **Bolivar's Jamaica Letter-** Bolivar wrote to an English gentleman in Jamaica in response to a request that he tell his views on the Venezuelan independence movement; said that Latin America must break from a parasitic Spain— outlined his principles in the context of his recent failures at uniting and republicanizing the governments of Latin America; This is important because it provides not only insight into the mind and desires of revolutionaries throughout this time period (America, Haiti, South American countries) but it also provides context for Bolivar's successes and failures and Latin American countries' connections with each other & Spain.

***Required examples of rebellions:***

- **American Revolution-** Grew from British colonial policy after the French and Indian war. Actions such as the stamp act and the Boston Massacre provoked colonists to revolt. Colonial Patriots met in the Continental Congress, assumed government powers, raised an army, and issued the Declaration of Independence; freedom from Europe
- **French Revolution-** radical, social and political turmoil in France; the absolute monarchy that had once ruled all of Europe collapsed within 3 years; created a republic;
- **Haitian Revolution-** period of conflict in the French Colony; elimination of slavery and the creation of independent Haiti and the Haitian Republic; wanted complete freedom from the European powers; considered a slave rebellion; the social statuses/classes were still in effect and the old prejudices against some people still existed; mulatto people were in the highest class
- **Latin American independence movements-** Mexican Revolution 1810- 1820: revolution of Mestizos and Native Americans; some rebellions were led by the wealthy Creoles; newly independent nations were a few powerful and elite creole families; for the majority of people, their regular lifestyles did not change; some leaders in this independence were Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin (Creoles familiar with the writings of the Enlightenment); Caudillo was called the strong man or head of government



## Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration

### *Required examples of coerced and semicoerced labor migration:*

- **Slavery-** colonists and europeans, when invaded into Africa, seized millions of Africans and brought them to work as slaves. The trans-atlantic slave trade took place between the 16th century and the 19th century where africans were sold to Europeans as slaves who then transported them across the Atlantic ocean to North America and South America; the English institutionalized slavery because they thought: it was cheap and abundant labor and that the african people were less human because of their differences.
- **Chinese and Indian indentured servitude-** the contracting or men and women into a form of slavery for two to three years. they worked for food and housing and were signed into legal documents that states that they cannot leave. In India they looked for cheaply paid workers for the sugar cane plantations. In china they werent slaves but they also were not free. Indians and Chinese people, derogatoritively refered to as coolie's, were sent of to the Americas to work without pay and be provided with shelter and food.
- **Convict labor-** people who have broken the law and are thrown in jail are forced into a training and working group. They make up for a lot of the production of liscence plates and laundry ect. due to their large prison population. Though prisoners can refuse to work , they loose priveleges. They are unpaid which leads to the label of "slave" at times. This job is traced to the end of the Cold War where farmers and other people in AMERICA were searching for people to replace their slaves who had recently been freed.

### **misc:**

- **export of single natural resources ,Cotton-** A soft white fibrous substance that surrounds the seeds of a tropical and subtropical plant and is used as textile fiber and thread for sewing, a cargo of *cotton* and wheat, a white *cotton* blous, an Indian hammock woven in colored *cotton*
- **Rubber-** Plastic comes from a form of latex and was first discovered by Natives in North America, when Christopher Columbus landed, he found natives playing with rubber and looked into it. A French Astronomer also brought home a fluid, much like rubber that he found from Natives in 1736. It is used for water -proofing things so that foods do not go rotten and to keep people warm and dry from harsh weather.
- **Palm oil-** the liquid produced from edible plants such as palm trees. taken from the seed of an oil palm, common cooking ingrediant found around Africa and Southeast Asia as well as parts in Brazil. Europeans also did trade with the Africans for this oil and set up plantations to manufacture it in masses. It was demanded for amongst British traders as they wanted it to grease their machines.
- **Sugar-** Was produced out of India, also native in Southern Asia. Crusaders gathered sugar from India and brought loads of it home to Europe. There became a high demand for it in Britain which lead to sugar factories being built to mass produce the refined sugar.
- **Wheat-** Mainly found along the Nile River and The Fertile Crescent in Africa. was then farmed to create foods and basic fabrics. It was in high demand due to its healthy-ness. Which also lead to a great increase in population due to its healthy nature.

- **Meat-** provided for by an animal to eat; keeps the population healthy with much needed protein
- **Guano-** manure from birds (such as seagulls) used as fertilizer; can be found along the coast, anywhere
- **Metals and minerals-** solid material that is typically hard, shiny, malleable, fusible, and ductile, with good electrical and thermal conductivity (ex. iron, gold, silver, copper, and aluminum, and alloys such as brass and steel), vessels made of ceramics or *metal*, being a *metal*, aluminum readily conducts heat  
**minerals-** Any of the various naturally occurring substances (ex. coal, crude oil, metals, natural gas, salt, sand, stone, sulfur, and water) usually obtained from the earth. The term is used to include all wasting, non-regenerative, inorganic substances that are extracted from the earth
- **Textile production in India-** cotton, silk and wool were all produced in India and in a high demand from Europe due to Europe's uncomfortable and unpractical local wools; fleece of mountain goats raised in the cold regions of the country—Kashmir, Ladakh, and the Himalayas—is spun into wool; inner fleece of wild goats collected from the rocks and bushes on which it is shed in the summer
- **British and French attempts to “open up” the Chinese market during the nineteenth century-** the opium wars allowed for prosperity throughout Europe despite the calamity it caused to the Chinese population and economy; the amount of opium that was shipped, illegally, into China sent the country into a very dangerous debt due to their lack of money to pay for the widely-abused addiction
- **Copper mines in Mexico-** founded by Raul Antonio Escobedo and Larrea in 1988; After govt of Carlos Salinas declared the state mining company bankrupt—Larrea purchased key Mexican copper mines in Cananea and Nacozari (cities in the state of Sonora); also purchased numerous other mining sites (including coal mines in the state of Coahuila)—2000, Grupo México = responsible for 87.5 percent of Mexico's copper production and is the world's third-largest copper producer in the world. Grupo México has been in continual conflict with Local 65, the Cananea branch of the Mexican Mine Workers' Union (SNTMMSRM). During miners' strikes in January 2003 and October 2004, Grupo México responded with threats to close the Cananea mines
- **Gold and diamond mines in South Africa-** were very valuable and considered a luxury in Europe due to their difficulty to mine and their rarity;
- **Stock markets-** stock market or equity market is a public market (a loose network of economic transactions, not a physical facility or discrete entity) for the trading of company stock (shares) and derivatives at an agreed price; these are securities listed on a stock exchange as well as those only traded
- **Insurance-** an arrangement b/w a govt agency or company and the people — the agency and/or company promises compensation for loss or damages
- **Gold standard-** increase in gold mining led to the exchange system in which the standard economic unit of account is a fixed weight of gold (gold was used for money and the weight of the gold corresponded to the amount that it was worth)

- **Limited liability corporations-** flexible form of enterprise that blends elements of partnership and corporate structures. It is a legal form of company that provides limited liability to its owners in the vast majority of United States jurisdictions. LLCs do not need to be organized for profit
- **The United Fruit Company-** Fruit companies in Latin America that are able to manipulate the government and acquire large portions of land in Latin America.
- **The HSBC — Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation-** prominent bank established and based in Hong Kong since 1865 when Hong Kong was a colony of the British Empire. It is the founding member of the HSBC Group and since 1990 is now a wholly owned subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc. The company’s business ranges from the traditional High Street roles of personal finance and commercial banking, to corporate and investment banking, private banking and global banking. It is the largest bank in Hong Kong with branches and offices throughout the Asia Pacific region including other countries around the world. HSBC is one of the oldest banking groups in the modern world. The bank is known locally simply as “The Bank”, “Hongkong Bank”, “Hong Kong Bank” and “Lion Bank
- **Utopian socialism-** term used to define the first currents of modern socialist thought as exemplified by the work of Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, and Robert Owen, which inspired Karl Marx and other early socialists.<sup>[1]</sup> However, visions of imaginary ideal societies, which competed with revolutionary social-democratic movements, were viewed as not being grounded in the material conditions of society and as reactionary.<sup>[2]</sup> Although it is technically possible for any set of ideas or any person living at any time in history to be a utopian socialist, the term is most often applied to those socialists who lived in the first quarter of the 19th century who were ascribed the label “utopian” by later socialists as a negative term, in order to imply naivete and dismiss their ideas as fanciful or unrealistic
- **Marxism-** the theory of Marxism agrees with the Dependency Theory and the Modernization theory; **Modernization Theory:** nations will prosper, social changes will occur and there will be more chances and rights for women will occur with the development of nations and as people learn; the **Dependency Theory:** developing nations are economically dependant on the developed nations due to their past and future dependancy on the richer and stronger nations, this is inherent in the system of capitalism
- **Anarchism-** -is generally defined as the political philosophy which holds the state to be undesirable, unnecessary, and harmful, or alternatively as opposing authority and hierarchical organization in the conduct of human relations. Proponents of anarchism, known as “anarchists”, advocate stateless societies based on non-hierarchical voluntary associations

- The development of factories and railroads in Tsarist Russia-At the turn of the century, Russia gained room to maneuver in Asia because of its alliance with France and the growing rivalry between Britain and Germany. By 1895 Germany was competing with France for Russia's favour, and British statesmen hoped to negotiate with the Russians to demarcate spheres of influence in Asia. This situation enabled Russia to intervene in northeastern Asia after Japan's victory over China in 1895. In the negotiations that followed, Japan was forced to make concessions in the Liaotung Peninsula and Port Arthur in southern Manchuria. The next year, Sergei Witte used French capital to establish the Russo-Chinese Bank. The goal of the bank was to finance the construction of a railroad across northern Manchuria and thus shorten the Trans-Siberian Railway. Within two years, Russia had acquired leases on the Liaotung Peninsula and Port Arthur and had begun building a trunk line from Harbin in central Manchuria to Port Arthur on the coast. At the same time Great Britain occupied Wei-Hai-Wei, and Germany Kiaochow. (wiki)

- China's Self-Strengthening Movement-1861–1895, was a period of institutional reforms initiated during the late Qing Dynasty following a series of military defeats and concessions to foreign powers.

- The economic reforms of Meiji Japan- when Japan quickly Urbanized; second half of the 19th century; restored imperial rule back in Japan; lead to a huge political and social change; causes: they knew that they were behind the rest of the world in the reform and they wanted to catch up to their competitors; gave rise to a stronger military power; had a rapid industrial growth and urbanization and efficiency in agriculture and production

China's Self-Strengthening Movement-1861–1895, was a period of institutional reforms initiated during the late Qing Dynasty following a series of military defeats and concessions to foreign powers. (wiki)

- Muhammad Ali's development of a cotton textile industry in Egypt-He expanded the area under cultivation and planted crops specifically for export, such as long-staple cotton, rice, indigo, and sugarcane. The surplus income from agricultural production was used for public works, such as irrigation, canals, dams, and barrages, and to finance industrial development and the military. The development plans hinged on the state's gaining a monopoly over the country's agricultural resources. In practical terms, this meant the peasants were told what crops to plant, in what quantity, and over what area. The government bought directly from the peasants and sold directly to the buyer, cutting out the intermediaries or merchants. (<http://countrystudies.us/egypt/21.htm>)

- State pensions and public health in Germany-In response to criticisms of Industrial Capitalism governments promoted reforms such as healthcare. (quizlet)

- Expansion of suffrage in Britain-Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote on the same terms as men. This was the goal of the suffragists and the suffragettes. Limited voting rights were gained by some women in Sweden, Britain, and some western U.S. states in the 1860s. In 1893, the British colony of New Zealand became the first self-governing nation to extend the right to vote to all adult women. In 1894 the women of South Australia achieved the right to both vote *and* stand for Parliament. The autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland in the Russian Empire was, in turn, the first European nation to allow all women to both vote and run for parliament. (wiki)

- **Public education in many states**-Compulsory education requirements can generally be satisfied by educating children in public schools, state-certified private schools, or an approved home school program. In most public and private schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and high school (sometimes referred to as secondary education). In almost all schools at these levels, children are divided by age groups into grades, ranging from kindergarten (followed by first grade) for the youngest children in elementary school, up to twelfth grade, the final year of high school. The exact age range of students in these grade levels varies slightly from area to area. (wiki)
- **British in India**-The British brought new technology to India such as canals, railroads, and sewage (most important\*). The British profited from textile manufacturing that was taking place in India. (quizlet)
- **Dutch in Indonesia**-was a Dutch colony that became modern Indonesia following World War II. It was formed from the nationalised colonies of the Dutch East India Company, which came under the administration of the Dutch government in 1800. (wiki)
- **British empire**-comprised the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom. It originated with the overseas colonies and trading posts established by England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. At its height, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. By 1922 the British Empire held sway over about 458 million people, one-fifth of the world's population at the time, and covered more than 33,700,000 km<sup>2</sup> (13,012,000 sq mi), almost a quarter of the Earth's total land area. As a result, its political, linguistic and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, it was often said that "the sun never sets on the British Empire" because its span across the globe ensured that the sun was always shining on at least one of its numerous territories. (wiki)
- **Dutch empire**-comprised the overseas territories controlled by the Dutch Republic and later, the modern Netherlands from the 17th to the 20th century. The Dutch followed Portugal and Spain in establishing an overseas colonial empire, but based on military conquest of already-existing Portuguese and Spanish settlements, and not on discovery and colonization. For this, they were aided by their skills in shipping and trade and the surge of nationalism accompanying the struggle for independence from Spain. Alongside the British, the Dutch initially built up colonial possessions on the basis of indirect state capitalist corporate colonialism, via the Dutch East and West India Companies. Dutch exploratory voyages such as those led by Willem Barents, Henry Hudson and Abel Tasman revealed to Europeans vast new territories. (wiki)
- **French empire**-also known as the Greater French Empire or Napoleonic Empire, was the empire of Napoleon I of France. It was the dominant power of much of continental Europe during the early 19th century. (wiki)
- **German empire**- common name given to the state officially named the **Deutsches Reich** (literally: **German Realm**), designating Germany from the unification of Germany and proclamation of Wilhelm I as German Emperor on 18 January 1871, to 1918, when it became a federal republic after defeat in World War I and the abdication of the Emperor, Wilhelm II. (wiki)

- **Russian empire**-was a state that existed from 1721 until the Russian Revolution of 1917. It was the successor to the Tsardom of Russia and the predecessor of the short-lived Russian Republic, which was succeeded by the Soviet Union. It was one of the largest empires in world history, surpassed in landmass only by the British and Mongol empires: at one point in 1866, it stretched from eastern Europe across Asia and into North America. (wiki)
- **Britain in West Africa**-was the collective name for British colonies in West Africa during the colonial period, either in the general geographical sense or more specifically those comprised in a formal colonial administrative entity. The United Kingdom colonised varying parts of these territories or the whole from the late 1780s until the 1960s. (wiki)
- **Belgium in the Congo**-King Leopold II decides to seek more territory for himself and conquers the Congo for himself. (quizlet)
- **The British in southern Africa, Australia, and New Zealand**-Cecil Rhodes used British South Africa to take over land in southern Africa and accumulate more land. Australia and New Zealand were used as places to send convicts for them to settle. (quizlet)
- **The French in Algeria**-under a variety of governmental systems. From 1848 until independence, the whole Mediterranean region of Algeria was administered as an integral part of France, much like Corsica and Réunion are to this day. The vast arid interior of Algeria, like the rest of French North Africa, was never considered part of France. One of France's longest-held overseas territories, Algeria became a destination for hundreds of thousands of European immigrants, known as *colons* and later, as  *pieds-noirs*. However, indigenous Muslims remained a majority of the territory's population throughout its history. Gradually, dissatisfaction among the Muslim population with its lack of political and economic status fueled calls for greater political autonomy, and eventually independence, from France. Tensions between the two population groups came to a head in 1954, when the first violent events of what was later called the Algerian War began. The war concluded in 1962, when Algeria gained complete independence following the March 1962 Evian agreements. (wiki)
- **The British and French expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars**-When China refused to trade with other countries, Britain decided to expose them to Opium and get them addicted; they profited greatly from the amount of opium sold. When the Chinese government tried to outlaw it, Britain went to war against them with help from France. (quizlet)
- **The British and the United States investing heavily in Latin America**-The seeking of help from the United States continued into the 1950s. Investments by wealthy Latin Americans in their nation's economy was on the rise, but some Latin American governments considered this and their state's supply of money inadequate. Early in the century the British had led in investing in Latin America — at a bargain rate — the over-all return on British investments amounting to less than five percent per year. In the 1950s the United States became the leading source of foreign investment in Latin America. U.S. companies extended some operations into Latin America, and Latin American governments were requiring U.S. companies to have a certain percentage of local people as their employees and to pay taxes that amounted to more than 50 percent of the company's net profits. United Fruit and most U.S. oil companies were among those paying such taxes: 66 percent of their net profits. (<http://www.fsmitha.com/h2/ch24v.html>)

- The establishment of independent states in the Balkans-Although the new government reaffirmed Serbia's intentions to fulfil its obligations as member of the Axis,<sup>[28]</sup> Germany using its other two allied countries in the region, Bulgaria and Romania, invaded both Greece and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia immediately disintegrated when those loyal to the Serbian King and the Croatian units mutinied.<sup>[29]</sup> Greece resisted, but, after two months of fighting, collapsed and was occupied. The two countries were partitioned between the three Axis allies, Bulgaria, Germany and Italy, and two independent states, Croatia and Montenegro were created. (wiki)
- Semi-independence in Egypt, French and Italian colonies in North Africa-North Africa formerly had a large Jewish population, almost all of whom emigrated to France or Israel when the North African nations gained independence. A smaller number went to Canada. Prior to the modern establishment of Israel, there were about 600,000-700,000 Jews in Northern Africa, including both Sfarīm (refugees from France, Spain and Portugal from the Renaissance era) as well as indigenous Mizrāhīm. Today, less than fifteen thousand remain in the region, almost all in Morocco and Tunisia, and are mostly part of a French-speaking urban elite. (See Jewish exodus from Arab lands.) (wiki)
- Later British influence in Egypt-In 1882, the Khedivate of Egypt becomes part of the British sphere of influence in the region, a situation that conflicted with its position as an autonomous vassal state of the Ottoman Empire. The country became a British protectorate in 1914 and achieved independence in 1922. wiki)
- The Cherokee Nation-Andrew Jackson moved much of the Cherokee Nation from Georgia to Oklahoma and put them on reservations. Countless Indians died on the Trail of Tears due to disease and harsh weather. (quizlet)
- Siam- is an exonym that was used as the name of Thailand before 24 June 1939 and again from 8 September 1945 to 20 July 1949; see History of Thailand. (google def.)
- Hawai'i-Hawai'i is said to have been named for Hawai'iloa, the legendary Polynesian navigator who first discovered it. Other accounts attribute the name to the legendary realm of Hawaiki, a place from which the Polynesians originated (see also Manua), the place where they go in the afterlife, the realm of the gods and goddesses. Captain James Cook, who called them the "Sandwich Islands", was killed on the Big Island at Kealahou Bay. Hawai'i was the home island of Pai'ea Kamehameha, called Kamehameha the Great, who by 1795 united most of the Hawaiian Islands under his rule after several years of war. He gave his Kingdom of Hawaii the name of his native island, and the islands in chain are known collectively as "Hawaiian Islands". (wiki)
- The Zulu Kingdom-sometimes referred to as the **Zulu Empire** (or rather imprecisely as **Zululand**) was a monarchy in Southern Africa that extended along the coast of the Indian Ocean from the Tugela River in the south to Pongola River in the north. The small kingdom grew to dominate much of Southern Africa, but when it came into conflict with the British Empire in the 1870s during the Anglo-Zulu War, it was defeated despite early Zulu victories in the war. The area was subsequently absorbed into the Colony of Natal and later became part of the Union of South Africa. (wiki)



- **The German nation**-a republic in central Europe; split into East Germany and West Germany after World War II and reunited in 1990 (google def.)
- **Filipino nationalism**-began with an upsurge of patriotic sentiments and nationalistic ideals in the 1800s Philippines that came as a consequence of more than two centuries of Spanish rule. This served as the backbone of the first nationalist revolution in Asia, the Philippine Revolution of 1896,<sup>[1]</sup> and continues up to this day. These nationalistic sentiments have led to a wide-ranging campaign for political, social, and economical freedom in the Philippines. (wiki)
- **Liberian nationalism**-Liberia was founded in 1822 as a settlement for freed slaves from the U.S. and was proclaimed independent in 1847. Indigenous peoples form the majority of the population. In 1980, the predominant Liberian-American elite was overthrown in a coup; a civil war, which ended with a cease-fire in 1996, began in 1990. After years of continuing unrest, a transitional government took control in 2003. (dictionary)
- **Voltaire**-he admired the english freedom of the press, and religious toleration. he criticized france because of its royal absolutism and lack of freedom of thought. (quizlet)
- **Rousseau-Jean-Jacques** (1712–78), French philosopher and writer, born in Switzerland. He believed that civilization warps the fundamental goodness of human nature, but that the ill effects can be moderated by active participation in democratic consensual politics. Notable works: *Émile* (1762) and *The Social Contract* (1762) (google def.)
- **Locke**-The principal theoretician of the Glorious Revolution which replaced the Catholic James the 2nd with the Protestant William of Orange. His ideas were influential in both the US Declaration of Independence & in the French Revolution. Known as the “father of liberalism.” (quizlet)
- **Montesquieu**-Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de (1689–1755), French political philosopher. He is best known for *L’Esprit des lois* (1748), a comparative study of political systems in which he championed the separation of judicial, legislative, and executive powers as being most conducive to individual liberty (google def.)
- **The challenge of the Marathas to the Mughal Sultans**-Increasing discontent with Imperialism propelled reformists and revolutionary movements. (quizlet)
- **The establishment of Maroon societies.**-In Spanish colonies of the Western Hemisphere, runaway slaves called maroons would band together in communities that were especially numerous in the mountains of Jamaica and Hispaniola and in the Guianas. Some Maroon societies got treaties signed that recognized their freedom and allowed them property. These are a form of successful slave resistance. (quizlet)
- **The Indian Revolt of 1857**-Revolt of Indian soldiers against the British; caused by a military practice in violation of the Muslim and Hindu faiths (quizlet)
- **The Boxer Rebellion**- an uprising of Chinese militia organizations in 1900 in which large numbers of Europeans & Chinese Christians were killed.

- **The Taiping Rebellion-** an international rebellion in China that devastated much of the country between 1850 & 1864 & resulted in some 20 million deaths. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, claimed he was the younger brother of Jesus & rejected Confucianism, Buddhism, & Daoism in favor of unique form of Christianity. Hong & his followers demanded revolutionary change & sought to overthrow the Qing Dynasty, but were stopped by the armies of landowners who feared the radical program. (bedford gloss.)
- **The Ghost Dance-**An American Indian religious cult of the second half of the 19th century, based on the performance of a ritual dance that, it was believed, would drive away white people and restore the traditional lands and way of life. Advocated by the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, the cult was central to the uprising that was crushed at the Battle of Wounded Knee (google def.)
- **The Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement-** In 1854, a disease spread through the cattle of the Xhosa. It was believed to have spread from cattle owned by the Settlers. Widespread cattle deaths resulted, and the Xhosa believed that the deaths were caused by ubuthi, or witchcraft. In April, 1856 two girls, one named Nongqawuse, went to scare birds out of the fields. When she returned, she told her uncle Mhlakaza that she had met three spirits at the bushes, and that they had told her that all cattle should be slaughtered, and their crops destroyed. On the day following the destruction, the dead Xhosa would return and help expel the whites. The ancestors would bring cattle with them to replace those that had been killed.<sup>[1]</sup> Mhlakaza believed the prophecy, and repeated it to the chief Sarhili. (wiki)
- **The Tanzimat movement-** Declared that all subjects of the Ottoman Empire were guaranteed equal rights in “life, liberty, and property,” no matter what their religion was. The Tanzimat reforms was also characterized by attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire and to try and stop uprisings within the empire. (quizlet)
- **The Self-Strengthening Movement-**was a period of institutional reforms initiated during the late Qing Dynasty following a series of military defeats and concessions to foreign powers. (wiki)
- **Mary Wollstonecraft’s A Vindication of the Rights of Woman-**Women during this time were believed to be below men, receiving less pay and believed to be incapable to doing the same tasks. By protesting women’s rights and arguing that they are not weak and helpless—they are strong and independent—the feminist movement was started. (quizlet)
- **Olympe de Gouges’s “Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen”-**She began her career as a playwright in the early 1780s. As political tension rose in France, de Gouges became increasingly politically involved. She became an outspoken advocate for improving the condition of slaves in the colonies as of 1788. At the same time, she began writing political pamphlets. Today she is perhaps best known as an early feminist who demanded that French women be given the same rights as French men. In her *Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen* (1791), she challenged the practice of male authority and the notion of male-female inequality. She was executed by guillotine during the Reign of Terror for attacking the regime of Maximilien Robespierre and for her close relation with the Girondists. (wiki)

- The resolutions passed at the Seneca Falls Conference in 1848-Those who opposed this resolution argued that its presence would cause the other, more rational resolutions to lose support. Others argued that only the social, civil and religious rights of women should be addressed, not the political rights. James and Lucretia Mott were against the resolution; Lucretia said to Stanton, “Why Lizzie, thee will make us ridiculous.” Stanton defended the concept of woman suffrage, saying women would then be able to affect future legislation and gain further rights. Frederick Douglass, the only African American at the meeting, stood and spoke eloquently in favor; he said that he could not accept the right to vote himself as a black man if woman could not also claim that right. Douglass projected that the world would be a better place if women were involved in the political sphere. “In this denial of the right to participate in government, not merely the degradation of woman and the perpetuation of a great injustice happens, but the maiming and repudiation of one-half of the moral and intellectual power of the government of the world.” Douglass’s powerful words rang true with many in attendance, and the resolution passed by a large majority. Lucretia Mott spoke to end the session. (wiki)
- Manual laborers-is physical work done by people, most especially in contrast to that done by machines, and also to that done by working animals. It is most literally work done with the hands (the word “manual” comes from the Latin word for hand), and, by figurative extension, it is work done with any of the muscles and bones of the body. For most of human prehistory and history, manual labour and its close cousin, animal labour, have been the primary ways that physical work has been accomplished. Mechanisation and automation, which reduce the need for human and animal labour in production, have existed for centuries, but it was only starting in the 19th century that they began to significantly expand and to change human culture. To be implemented, they require that sufficient technology exist and that its capital costs be justified by the amount of future wages that they will obviate. (wiki)
- Specialized professionals-is a person who is paid to undertake a specialized set of tasks and to complete them for a fee. The traditional professions were doctors, lawyers, clergymen and commissioned military officers. Today, the term is applied to architects, accountants, educators, engineers, scientists, social workers and many more. The term is also used in sports to differentiate amateur players from those who are paid—hence “professional footballer” and “professional golfer“. (wiki)
- Japanese agricultural workers in the Pacific- Increased contact with Japan caused an increase in Japanese workers to migrate into the Pacific to work for low pay during the harvesting season and return home after the work was completed. (quizlet)

- **Lebanese merchants in the Americas**-The Lebanese generally reside in enclaves, and resist integration. At the same time, many hold Ivoirian citizenship. They are generally both unable and unwilling to assimilate to Ivoirian society.<sup>[4]</sup> Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the first President of Côte d'Ivoire, in the beginning was an ardent defender of the Lebanese community, citing their contributions to the Ivoirian economy; the Lebanese community, in turn, sought to assure the Ivoirian leadership of its loyalty and its commitment to national goals by public declarations and by charitable contributions in support of cultural and sporting events. However, in the mid-1980s, Houphouët-Boigny began issuing warnings to Lebanese merchants alleged to be guilty of customs fraud and monopolistic practices. Thus, the unconditional welcome that the Lebanese community had enjoyed appeared to be wearing out. The media scapegoat Lebanese businesspeople as tax-evaders, and police often fail to intervene when popular riots turn against them. In July 2009, the killing of an Ivoirian youth by a Lebanese resident sparked protests and attacks on Lebanese-owned shops in Abidjan. (wiki)
- **Italians in Argentina**-It is estimated up to 28 million Argentines have some degree of Italian descent (up to 60% of the total population). Italians began arriving in Argentina in great numbers from 1857 to 1940, totaling 44.9% of the entire immigrant population; more than from any other country (including Spain at 31.5%), and this migratory flow continued to the 1960s, with Italy also having the most emigrants to Argentina for the decades 1980–2000. Because of this, Italian descent is likely the largest ethnic heritage of Argentina's population, with about 28 million descendants. (wiki)
- **Chinese in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, South America, and North America**- Due to the drastic population increase, Chinese workers needed to find work elsewhere. They migrated to other countries with more jobs to make money and provide for their families. This angered some people as outsiders took over their jobs. (quizlet)
- **Indians in East and southern Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia**-**Indian South Africans** are people of Indian descent living in South Africa and mostly live in and around the city of Durban, making it 'the largest 'Indian' city outside India'<sup>[1]</sup>. Most Indians in South Africa are descendents of migrants from colonial India(South Asia) during late 19th-century through early 20th-century. At other times Indians were subsumed in the broader geographical category "Asians", including persons originating in present-day Iran and parts of the small Chinese community. **Indo-Caribbeans** are Caribbean people with roots in India or the Indian subcontinent. They are mostly descendants of the original indentured workers brought by the British, the Dutch and the French during colonial times. (wiki)
- **The Chinese Exclusion Acts**-The Chinese Exclusion act was created by the United States. It eliminated most Chinese Immigration into the United States. If allowed to immigrate they received low wages in hard working jobs. This is significant because it led to the spread of anti-Chinese prejudice in Peru, Mexico and Cuba. It also led to immigration rebellions as some immigrants refused assimilation. It also led to the reformation of school systems. Schools now taught lessons on many other cultures and languages. They became a place where children of immigrants could exchange ideas and cultures. It promoted the idea of nationalism and the use of patriotic songs, flags, and the recording of national history. (quizlet)

- The White Australia Policy-comprises various historical policies that intentionally restricted non-white immigration to Australia. From origins at Federation in 1901, the policies were progressively dismantled between 1949-1973. (wiki)

## Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present

Key Concept 6.1 Science and the Environment

Key Concept 6.2 Global Conflicts and Their Consequences

*Required examples of the sources of global conflict:*

- Imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan- Called the New Imperialist, started with the expansion of Europe's power and then Japans and and the US in the 19th and 20th centuries, In the US it became prevalent after the American Revolution and the fall of the Spanish Empire, the UK was first to start this process.
- Competition for resources- occurs in every population that is not yet a civilization where the need for resources in rampant but there is a lack of resources which leads to migration as well as a hunter/gathering lifestyle,
- Ethnic conflict- a conflict between ethnic groups often as a result of ethnic nationalism,
- Great power rivalries between Great Britain and Germany- germany became unified which was a big problem for great britain because germany because a huge and powerful industrialized nation. Germany had a great deal of geographical luck in the form of iron which lead to their rapid advances as a powerhouse.
- Nationalist ideologies- a belief in your nation; a strong connection to promote and being attached to your nation (patriotism); two major perspectives on the origins and basis of nationalism, one is the primordialist perspective that describes nationalism as a reflection of the ancient and perceived evolutionary tendency of humans to organize into distinct grouping based on an affinity of birth; the other is themodernist perspective that describes nationalism as a recent phenomenon that requires the structural conditions of modern society, in order to exist. There are various definitions for what constitutes a nation, however, which leads to several different strands of nationalism. It can be a belief that citizenship in a state should be limited to one ethnic, cultural, religious, or identity group, or that multinationality in a single state should necessarily comprise the right to express and exercise national identity even by minorities
- The economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.- the great depression was caused by the crash of the stock market though the exact time/ reason is still being discused by economists; deflation in asset and commodity prices, dramatic drops in demand and credit, and disruption of trade, ultimately resulting in widespread unemployment and hence poverty. However, historians lack consensus in describing thecausal relationship between various events and the government economic policy in causing or ameliorating the Depression.

## Key Concept 6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture

Misc: (REVIEW)

- The theory of relativity- two theories of Albert Einstein: special relativity and general relativity. The basic overall concept is that both time and space are relative, not fixed. However, the word *relativity* is sometimes used in reference to Galilean invariance
- Quantum mechanics- branch of physics dealing with physical phenomena where the action is on the order of the Planck constant. Quantum mechanics departs from classical mechanics primarily at the *quantum realm* of atomic and subatomic length scales. QM provides a mathematical description of much of the dual *particle-like* and *wave-like* behavior and interactions of energy and matter
- The Big Bang theory- explains the early development of the Universe.<sup>[1]</sup> According to the Big Bang theory, the Universe was once in an extremely hot and dense state which expanded rapidly. This rapid expansion caused the Universe to cool and resulted in its present continuously expanding state. According to the most recent measurements and observations, the Big Bang occurred approximately 13.75 billion years ago
- Psychology- scientific study of the human mind and its functions; the study and practice of behavioral disorders and the frequency of thoughts and personalities
- The polio vaccine- used throughout the world to combat poliomyelitis (or polio). The first was developed by Jonas Salk and first tested in 1952. Announced to the world by Salk on April 12, 1955, it consists of an injected dose of inactivated (dead) poliovirus. An oral vaccine was developed by Albert Sabin using attenuated poliovirus. Human trials of Sabin's vaccine began in 1957 and it was licensed in 1962; the two vaccines have eliminated polio from most countries in the world,<sup>[3][4]</sup> and reduced the worldwide incidence from an estimated 350,000 cases in 1988 to 1,652 cases in 2007
- Antibiotics- medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms
- The artificial heart- bridge the time to heart transplantation, or to permanently replace the heart in case heart transplantation is impossible; designed by Paul Winchell and also attributed to Robert Jarvik and implemented in 1982. The first two patients to receive these hearts, Barney Clark and William Schroeder, survived 112 and 620 days beyond their surgeries
- Malaria- intermittent and remittent fever caused by a protozoan parasite that invades the red blood cells. The parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions
- Tuberculosis- infectious bacterial disease characterized by the growth of nodules (tubercles) in the tissues, the lungs
- Cholera- infectious and often fatal bacterial disease of the small intestine, typically contracted from infected water supplies; symptoms: severe vomiting and diarrhea

- The 1918 influenza pandemic- influenza pandemic, and the first of the two pandemics involving H1N1 influenza virus (the second was the 2009 flu pandemic, an outbreak of swine flu). It was an unusually severe and deadly pandemic that spread across the world. Historical and epidemiological data are inadequate to identify the geographic origin. Most victims were healthy young adults, in contrast to most influenza outbreaks, which predominantly affect juvenile, elderly, or weakened patients. The flu pandemic was implicated in the outbreak of encephalitis lethargica in the 1920s
- Ebola- human disease which may be caused by any of four of the five known ebolaviruses. These four viruses are: Bundibugyo virus (BDBV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Sudan virus (SUDV), and Tai Forest virus (TAFV, formerly and more commonly Côte d'Ivoire Ebolavirus (Ivory Coast Ebolavirus, CIEBOV)). EVD is a viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), and is clinically nearly indistinguishable from Marburg virus disease (MVD). (wiki)
- HIV/AIDS- is a disease of the human immune system caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> The illness interferes with the immune system, making people with AIDS much more likely to get infections, including opportunistic infections and tumors that do not affect people with working immune systems. This susceptibility gets worse as the disease continues
- Diabetes- disorder of the metabolism causing excessive thirst and the production of large amounts of urine; when your blood glucose level is too high and cannot be diffused due to a lack of insulin
- Heart disease- is a class of diseases that involve the heart or blood vessels (arteries and veins).<sup>[1]</sup> While the term technically refers to any disease that affects the cardiovascular system
- Alzheimer's disease- a disease which affects the brain and more specifically the memory- storing section; a form of dementia; first described by German psychiatrist and neuropathologist Alois Alzheimer in 1906 and was named after him.
- Tanks- tracked, armoured fighting vehicle designed for front-line combat which combines operational mobility and tactical offensive and defensive capabilities. Firepower is normally provided by a large-calibre main gun in a rotating turret and secondary machine guns, while heavy armour and all-terrain mobility provide protection for the tank and its crew, allowing it to perform all primary tasks of the armoured troops on the battlefield. (wiki)
- Airplanes- A powered flying vehicle with fixed wings and a weight greater than that of the air it displaces
- The atomic bomb- created by the U.S. and used in the Cold War. Joseph Stalin (Soviet Union leader) wanted to have an atomic bomb as well; a weapon of mass destruction
- Nanjing- capital of Jiangsu province in China and has a prominent place in Chinese history and culture, having been the capital of China on several occasions. Its present name means "Southern Capital" and was widely romanized as **Nankin** and **Nanking** until the Pinyin language reform, after which Nanjing was gradually adopted as the standard spelling of the city's name in most languages that use the Roman alphabet



- **Dresden**- capital city of the Free State of Saxony in Germany. It is situated in a valley on the River Elbe, near the Czech border. The Dresden conurbation is part of the Saxon Triangle metropolitan area
- **Hiroshima**- capital of Hiroshima Prefecture, and the largest city in the Chūgoku region of western Honshu, the largest island of Japan. It is best known as the first city in history to be destroyed by a nuclear weapon when the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) dropped an atomic bomb on it at 8:15 A.M. on August 6, 1945, near the end of World War II.<sup>[1]</sup> Its name 広島 means “Wide Island”
- **Economic hardship**- **Economic policy** refers to the actions that governments take in the economic field. It covers the systems for setting interest rates and government budget as well as the labor market, national ownership, and many other areas of government interventions into the economy
- **Political and social discontent**- unhappiness among the general population due to something that is considered rude or against proper manners done in the political or social world that can cause a slight uproar or unhappiness among the people
- **Technological stagnation**- **tagnation** or **immobilism**, is a prolonged period of slow economic growth (traditionally measured in terms of the GDP growth), usually accompanied by high unemployment.
- **Military defeat**- ultimate acceptance of cessation of combat by an armed force brought on through exhaustion of the troops, complete loss of cohesion, lack of weapons and equipment, significant interruption of logistic support or loss of effective military command.
- **India from the British Empire**- British rule in the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947. The term can also refer to the *period* of dominion. The region under British control, commonly called **India** in contemporary usage, included areas directly administered by the United Kingdom (contemporaneously, “British India”) as well as the princely states ruled by individual rulers under the paramountcy of the British Crown. After 1876, the resulting political union was officially called the **Indian Empire** and issued passports under that name. As *India*, it was a founding member of the League of Nations, and a member nation of the Summer Olympics in 1900, 1920, 1928, 1932, and 1936.
- **The Gold Coast from the British Empire**- British colony on the Gulf of Guinea in west Africa that became the independent nation of Ghana in 1957
- **Algeria and Vietnam from the French empire**- Following World War I and especially World War II, anti-colonial movements began to challenge French authority. France unsuccessfully fought bitter wars in Vietnam and Algeria to keep its empire intact. By the end of the 1960s, many of France’s colonies had gained independence, although some territories – especially islands and archipelagos – were integrated into France as overseas departments and territories. These total altogether 123,150 km<sup>2</sup> (47,548 sq. miles), which amounts to only 1% of the pre-1939 French colonial empire’s area, with 2,685,705 people living in them in 2011. All of them enjoy full political representation at the national level, as well as varying degrees of legislative autonomy.

- **Angola from the Portuguese empire-** first global empire in history. In addition, it was the longest-lived of the modern European colonial empires, spanning almost six centuries, from the capture of Ceuta in 1415 to the handover of Macau in 1999 or the grant of sovereignty to East Timor in 2002. The empire spread throughout a vast number of territories that are now part of 53 different sovereign states.
- **Mohandas Gandhi-** preeminent leader of Indian nationalism in British ruled India. Employing non-violent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for non-violence, civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi is commonly known as **Mahatma Gandhi**
- **Ho Chi Minh-** Vietnamese Marxist-Leninist revolutionary leader who was prime minister (1945–1955) and president (1945–1969) of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). He was a key figure in the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, as well as the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and the Viet Cong (NLF or VC) during the Vietnam War. He led the Việt Minh independence movement from 1941 onward, establishing the communist-governed Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945 and defeating the French Union in 1954 at Điện Biên Phủ. He officially stepped down from power in 1955 due to health problems, but remained a highly visible figurehead and inspiration for Vietnamese fighting for his cause – a united, independent Vietnam – until his death. After the war, Saigon, the capital of Republic of Vietnam, was renamed Hồ Chí Minh City in his honor.
- **Kwame Nkrumah-** leader of Ghana and its predecessor state, the Gold Coast, from 1952 to 1966. Overseeing the nation's independence from British colonial rule in 1957, Nkrumah was the first President of Ghana and the first Prime Minister of Ghana. An influential 20th-century advocate of Pan-Africanism, he was a founding member of the Organization of African Unity and was the winner of the Lenin Peace Prize in 1963.
- **Muhammad Ali Jinnah-** twentieth-century lawyer, politician and statesman who is known as being the founder of Pakistan. He is popularly and officially known in Pakistan as **Quaid-e-Azam** (Urdu: قائد اعظم — “Great Leader”) and **Baba-e-Qaum**. Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947, and as Pakistan's first Governor-General from 15 August 1947 until his death on 11 September 1948. Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress initially expounding ideas of Hindu-Muslim unity and helping shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress; he also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League. He proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India
- **The Québécois separatist movement-** both the political movement and the ideology of values, concepts and ideas that promote the secession of the province of Quebec from the rest of Canada. While some affiliations to the movement suggest a violent, militarist revolution for the creation of a separate country, most groups seek to use negotiation-based diplomatic interventions, which would eventually lead to Quebec becoming a country. In practice, “separatist” and “sovereignist” are terms used to describe individuals wanting the province of Quebec to separate from Canada to become a country of its own. However, the latter term is perceived as euphemistic by proponents of remaining within Canada while the former term is perceived as pejorative by the people within the sovereignist movement

- **The Biafra secessionist movement-** secessionist state in south-eastern Nigeria that existed from 30 May 1967 to 15 January 1970, taking its name from the Bight of Biafra (the Atlantic bay to its south). The inhabitants were mostly the Igbo people who led the secession due to economic, ethnic, cultural and religious tensions among the various peoples of Nigeria. The creation of the new country was among the complex causes for the Nigerian Civil War, also known as the Nigerian-Biafran War
- **Communism-** revolutionary socialist movement to create a classless, moneyless, and stateless social order structured upon common ownership of the means of production, as well as a social, political and economic ideology that aims at the establishment of this social order. This movement, in its Marxist-Leninist interpretations, significantly influenced the history of the 20th century, which saw intense rivalry between the “socialist world” and the “western world”, culminating in the Cold War between the Eastern bloc and the “Free World
- **Pan-Arabism-** ideology espousing the unification – or, sometimes, close cooperation and solidarity against perceived enemies of the Arabs – of the countries of the Arab world, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Sea. It is closely connected to Arab nationalism, which asserts that the Arabs constitute a single nation. Its popularity was at its height during the 1950s and 1960s. Advocates of pan-Arabism have often espoused socialist principles and strongly opposed Western political involvement in the Arab world
- **Pan-Africanism-** movement that seeks to unify African people or people living in Africa, into a “one African community”. Differing types of Pan-Africanism seek different levels of economic, racial, social, or political unity
- **The India/Pakistan partition-** partition of British India on the basis of religious demographics. This led to the creation of the sovereign states of the Dominion of Pakistan (later the Islamic Republic of Pakistan) and the Union of India (later Republic of India) which took place in 1947, on August 14 and 15, respectively. The partition of India was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj. It resulted in a struggle between the new states of India and Pakistan and displaced up to 12.5 million people in the former British Indian Empire, with estimates of loss of life varying from several hundred thousand to a million. The violent nature of the partition created an atmosphere of mutual hostility and suspicion between India and Pakistan that plagues their relationship to this day
- **The Zionist Jewish settlement of Palestine-** Zionism as an organized movement is generally considered to have been fathered by Theodor Herzl in 1897; however the **history of Zionism** began earlier and related to Judaism and Jewish history. The Hovevei Zion, or the *Lovers of Zion*, were responsible for the creation of 20 new Jewish settlements in Palestine between 1870 and 1897. Before the Holocaust the movement’s central aims were the creation of a Jewish National Home and cultural centre in Palestine by facilitating Jewish migration. After the Holocaust, the movement focussed on creation of a “Jewish state” (usually defined as a secular state with a Jewish majority), attaining its goal in 1948 with the creation of Israel. Since the creation of Israel, the importance of the Zionist movement as an organization has declined, as the Israeli state has grown stronger

- **The division of the Middle East into mandatory states-** legal status for certain territories transferred from the control of one country to another following World War I, or the legal instruments that contained the internationally agreed-upon terms for administering the territory on behalf of the League. These were of the nature of both a treaty and constitution which contained minority rights clauses that provided for the right of petition and adjudication by the International Court.<sup>[1]</sup> The mandate system was established under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, entered into on 28 June 1919. With the dissolution of the League of Nations after World War II, it was stipulated at the Yalta Conference that the remaining Mandates should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations, subject to future discussions and formal agreements. Most of the remaining mandates of the League of Nations (with the exception of South-West Africa) thus eventually became United Nations Trust Territories
- **South Asians to Britain-** began with the arrival of the East India Company to the Indian subcontinent. This continued during the British Raj and increased in volume after the independence of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh from British rule, chiefly for education and economic pursuits. A major influx of South Asian immigrants, mostly of Indian and Pakistani origin, also took place following the expulsion of Indian communities from Uganda and other East African nations
- **Algerians to France-** 1830 to 1962, under a variety of governmental systems. From 1848 until independence, the whole Mediterranean region of Algeria was administered as an integral part of France, much like Corsica and Réunion are to this day. The vast arid interior of Algeria, like the rest of French North Africa, was never considered part of France. One of France's longest-held overseas territories, Algeria became a destination for hundreds of thousands of European immigrants
- **Filipinos to the United States-** 3.4 million people of Filipino descent residing in the United States, according to the 2010 United States Census. Filipino Americans make up about 1.1% of the country's population and making them the second largest Asian American subgroup. The Philippines is also one of the major sources of immigration into the United States. The term Filipino American is sometimes shortened to "Fil-Ams", or "Pinoy". Some Filipinos believe that the term *Pinoy* was coined by the early Filipinos who came to the United States to distinguish themselves from Filipinos living in the Philippines. Filipinos in what is now the United States were first documented in the 16th century, with small settlements beginning in the 18th century. Mass migration did not begin until the early 20th Century when the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the United States in the Treaty of Paris. The Philippines' independence recognized by the United States on July 4, 1946. Immigration was reduced significantly during the 1930s, except for those who served in the United States Navy, and increased following immigration reform in the 1960s.
- **Armenia-** landlocked, mountainous country in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia. Located at the crossroads of Western Asia and Eastern Europe, it is bordered by Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, the *de facto* independent Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan to the south. A former republic of the Soviet Union, Armenia is a unitary, multiparty, democratic nation-state with an ancient and historic cultural heritage. The Kingdom of Armenia became the first state in the world to adopt Christianity as its religion, in the early years of the 4th century (the traditional date is 301 AD). The modern Republic of Armenia recognizes the Armenian Apostolic Church, the world's oldest national church, as the country's primary religious establishment. Armenians have their own unique alphabet

- **The Holocaust-** genocide of approximately six million European Jews during World War II, a programme of systematic state-sponsored murder by Nazi Germany, led by Adolf Hitler, throughout Nazi-occupied territory. Of the nine million Jews who had resided in Europe before the Holocaust, approximately two-thirds perished. In particular, over one million Jewish children were killed in the Holocaust, as were approximately two million Jewish women and three million Jewish men
- **Cambodia-** southern portion of the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. With a total landmass of 181,035 square kilometres (69,898 sq mi), it is bordered by Thailand to the northwest, Laos to the northeast, Vietnam to the east, and the Gulf of Thailand to the southwest. With a population of over 14.8 million, Cambodia is the 68th most populous country in the world. The official religion is Theravada Buddhism, which is practiced by around 95% of the Cambodian population. The country minority groups include Vietnamese, Chinese, Chams and 30 various hill tribes. The capital and largest city is Phnom Penh; the political, economic, and cultural center of Cambodia.
- **Rwanda-** central and eastern Africa with a population of approximately 11.7 million (2012). Located a few degrees south of the Equator, Rwanda is bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. All of Rwanda is at high elevation, with a geography dominated by mountains in the west, savanna in the east, and numerous lakes
- **Palestinians-** descendants of the peoples who have lived in Palestine over the centuries.<sup>[15][16]</sup> Today, Palestinians are largely culturally and linguistically Arab. Despite various wars and exoduses, roughly one half of the world's Palestinian population continues to reside in the area encompassing the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Israel. In this combined area, as of 2004, Palestinians constituted 49% of all inhabitants,<sup>[17]</sup> encompassing the entire population of the Gaza Strip (1.6 million), the majority of the population of the West Bank (approximately 2.3 million versus close to 500,000 Jewish Israeli citizens which includes about 200,000 in East Jerusalem), and 16.5% of the population of Israel proper as Arab citizens of Israel.
- **Darfurians-** region in western Sudan. An independent sultanate for several hundred years, it was incorporated into Sudan by Anglo-Egyptian forces in 1916. The region is divided into five federal states: Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur. Because of the war in Darfur between Sudanese government forces and the non-Arab indigenous population, the region was in a state of humanitarian emergency between 2003 and 2010.
- **The Gurkha soldiers in India-** Gorkhas are indigenous people mainly from mid-western and eastern Nepal. Well known for their history and their role in the unification of modern day Nepal (Gorkha Paltoon, modern day Nepalese Army), the Brigade of Gurkhas (British Army), Gurkha Rifles (Indian Army). Gurkha units are closely associated with the khukuri, a forward-curving Nepalese knife of formidable fighting power
- **The ANZAC troops in Australia-** was a First World War army corps of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force that was formed in Egypt in 1915 and operated during the Battle of Gallipoli. General William Birdwood commanded the corps, which comprised troops from the First Australian Imperial Force and 1st New Zealand Expeditionary Force. The corps was disbanded in 1916 following the Allied evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula and the formation of I Anzac Corps and II Anzac Corps.

- **Military conscription-** compulsory enlistment of people in some sort of national service, most often military service.<sup>[1]</sup> Conscription dates back to antiquity and continues in some countries to the present day under various names. The modern system of near-universal national conscription for young men dates to the French Revolution in the 1790s, where it became the basis of a very large and powerful military. Most European nations later copied the system in peacetime, so that men at a certain age would serve 1–3 years on active duty, then transfer to the reserve force
- **Picasso in his Guernica-** *Guernica* is a painting by Pablo Picasso. It was created in response to the bombing of Guernica, Basque Country, by German and Italian warplanes at the behest of the Spanish Nationalist forces, on 26 April 1937, during the Spanish Civil War. The Spanish Republican government commissioned Picasso to create a large mural for the Spanish display at the Paris International Exposition at the 1937 World's Fair in Paris. *Guernica* shows the tragedies of war and the suffering it inflicts upon individuals, particularly innocent civilians. This work has gained a monumental status, becoming a perpetual reminder of the tragedies of war, an anti-war symbol, and an embodiment of peace. On completion *Guernica* was displayed around the world in a brief tour, becoming famous and widely acclaimed. This tour helped bring the Spanish Civil War to the world's attention
- **The antinuclear movement during the Cold War-** 80 anti-nuclear groups that oppose nuclear power, nuclear weapons, or both. These include the Abalone Alliance, Clamshell Alliance, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, Nuclear Information and Resource Service, and Physicians for Social Responsibility. The anti-nuclear movement has delayed construction or halted commitments to build some new nuclear plants, and has pressured the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to enforce and strengthen the safety regulations for nuclear power plants. Anti-nuclear protests reached a peak in the 1970s and 1980s and grew out of the environmental movement; the movement has been momentarily ceased due to the constant threat that nuclear weapons holds on the whole world and the immense damage that nuclear arms perpetually due to the environment and world as a whole
- **Thich Quang Duc by self-immolation-** was a Vietnamese Mahayana Buddhist monk who burned himself to death at a busy Saigon road intersection on 11 June 1963. Đức was protesting the persecution of Buddhists by South Vietnam's Roman Catholic government led by Ngô Đình Diệm. Photos of his self-immolation were circulated widely across the world and brought attention to the policies of the Diệm regime.
- **Gandhi-** preeminent leader of Indian nationalism in British ruled India. Employing non-violent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for non-violence, civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi is commonly known as **Mahatma Gandhi** (Sanskrit: *mahātmā* or "Great Soul", an honourific that was being applied to him by the time he left South Africa for India in 1914) and in India also as *Bapu* (Gujarati: *bāpu* : or "Father"). He is known in India as the *Father of the Nation*; his birthday, 2 October, is commemorated there as *Gandhi Jayanti*, a national holiday, and world-wide as the International Day of Non-Violence.



- **Martin Luther King**- American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teachings of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.<sup>[2]</sup> King has become a national icon in the history of modern American liberalism. A Baptist minister, King became a civil rights activist early in his career. He led the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott and helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in 1957, serving as its first president. King's efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. There, he established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history
- **Communist leaders such as Vladimir Lenin and Mao Zedong**- former capital of South Vietnam, Saigon, was officially renamed Hồ Chí Minh City on 1 May 1975 shortly after its capture which officially ended the war. Hồ's embalmed body is on display in Hanoi in a granite mausoleum modeled after Lenin's Tomb in Moscow. Streams of people queue each day, sometimes for hours, to pass his body in silence. This is similar to other Communist leaders like Vladimir Lenin and Mao Zedong. The Hồ Chí Minh Museum in Hanoi is dedicated to his life and work. Chilean musician Victor Jara references Hồ Chí Minh in his song "El Derecho de Vivir en Paz" ("The Right to Live in Peace"). In Vietnam today, Hồ's image appears on the front of Vietnamese currency notes. His portrait and bust are featured prominently in many of Vietnam's public buildings, classrooms (both public and private schools) and in many family's altar. There's at least one temple dedicated to him, built in Vinh Long in 1970, shortly after his death right in the heart of Republic of Vietnam control areas
- **The Non-Aligned Movement**, which presented an alternative political bloc to the Cold War- group of states considering themselves not aligned formally with or against any major power bloc. As of 2011, the movement had 120 members and 17 observer countries. The organization was founded in Belgrade in 1961, and was largely the brainchild of Yugoslavia's President, Josip Broz Tito, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Egypt's second President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ghana's first president Kwame Nkrumah, and Indonesia's first President, Sukarno. All five leaders were prominent advocates of a middle course for states in the Developing World between the Western and Eastern blocs in the Cold War.
- **The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa**- originally known as the **Boycott Movement**, was a British organization that was at the center of the international movement opposing South Africa's system of apartheid and supporting South Africa's non-whites.
- **Participants in the global uprisings of 1968**- Protests were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, as the first mass protest in Yugoslavia after the Second World War. (The Communist world had already seen at several mass protest after World War II by 1968 - Hungary, East Germany and several in Poland.) After youth protests erupted in Belgrade on the night of July 2, 1968, students of the Belgrade University went into a seven-day strike. Police beat the students and banned all public gatherings. Students then gathered at the Faculty of Philosophy, held debates and speeches on the social justice, and handed out copies of the banned magazine *Student*. Students also protested against economic reforms, which led to high unemployment and forced workers to leave the country and find work elsewhere. President Josip Broz Tito gradually stopped the protests by giving in to some of the students' demands and saying that "students are right" during a televised speech



- The Tiananmen Square protesters that promoted democracy in China- **June Fourth Incident in Chinese**, were a series of demonstrations in and near Tiananmen Square in Beijing China beginning on 15 April 1989. In the late 1970s, the Chinese leadership led by Deng Xiaoping implemented economic reforms, transitioning the nation from Maoist Communism into a “socialist market economy“. By the late 1980s, grievances over inflation, limited career prospects for students, and corruption of the party elite were growing rapidly. Internationally, Communist governments were losing their grip on power in Eastern Europe. In April 1989, spurred by the death of deposed Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, mass gatherings and protests took place in and around Tiananmen Square. The largely student-run demonstrations aimed for continued economic reform and liberalization, and eventually evolved into a mass movement for political reform and freedom of the press. Peaceful protests also occurred in other cities, such as Shanghai and Wuhan, while looting and rioting broke out in Xi’an and Changsha. The movement lasted seven weeks after Hu’s death on 15 April
- The promotion of military dictatorship in Chile, Spain, and Uganda- form of government where in the political power resides with the military. It is similar but not identical to a stratocracy, a state ruled directly by the military. Like any dictatorship, a military dictatorship may be official or unofficial, and as a result may not actually qualify as stratocratic. Mixed forms also exist, where the military exerts a very strong influence without being entirely dominant
- The United States’ promotion of a New World Order after the Cold War- made themselves seem like the perfect leaders because they conquered the whole world in the Cold War and then promoted a “New World” for peace and happiness which is something that everyone wanted.
- The buildup of the “military-industrial complex” and arms trading- is a concept commonly used to refer to policy and monetary relationships between legislators, national armed forces, and the defense industrial base that supports them. These relationships include political contributions, political approval for defense spending, lobbying to support bureaucracies, and beneficial legislation and oversight of the industry. It is a type of iron triangle. The term is most often used in reference to the military of the United States, where it gained popularity after its use in the farewell address of President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 17, 1961, though the term is applicable to any country with a similarly developed infrastructure.
- IRA- Irish republican Army, Organized the Easter Rising in 1916
- ETA- armed Basque nationalist and separatist organization. The group was founded in 1959 and has since evolved from a group promoting traditional Basque culture to a paramilitary group with the goal of gaining independence for the Greater Basque Country. ETA is the main organisation of the Basque National Liberation Movement and is the most important participant in the Basque conflict. ETA declared ceasefires in 1989, 1996, 1998 and 2006, but subsequently broke them. However, on 5 September 2010, ETA declared a new ceasefire; that is still in force – moreover, on 20 October 2011 ETA announced a “definitive cessation of its armed activity”
- Al-Qaeda- Terrorist group stationed in Afghanistan, once lead by Osama Bin Laden, made attacks on the USA (September 11), was TRAINED by the US and supplied weapons by the USA

- **Dada-** cultural movement that began in Zurich, Switzerland, during World War I and peaked from 1916 to 1922. "Dada was born out of negative reaction to the horrors of World War I. This international movement was begun by a group of artists and poets associated with the Cabaret Voltaire in Zurich. Dada rejected reason and logic, prizing nonsense, anarchy, irrationality and intuition. The name 'Dada' was reputedly arrived at during a meeting of the group when a paper knife stuck into a French-German dictionary happened to point to 'dada', a French word for 'hobbyhorse.'" <sup>[2]</sup> The movement primarily involved visual arts, literature—poetry, art manifestoes, art theory—theatre, and graphic design, and concentrated its anti-war politics through a rejection of the prevailing standards in art through anti-art cultural works. Its purpose was to ridicule the meaninglessness of the modern world
- **James Bond-** fictional character created in 1953 by writer Ian Fleming, who featured him in twelve novels and two short story collections. There have been six other authors who wrote authorised Bond novels or novelizations after Fleming's death in 1964: Kingsley Amis, Christopher Wood, John Gardner, Raymond Benson, Sebastian Faulks and Jeffery Deaver; a new novel, written by William Boyd, is planned for release in 2013. <sup>[1]</sup> Additionally, Charlie Higson wrote a series on a young James Bond and Kate Westbrook wrote three novels based on the diaries of a recurring series character, Money Penny.
- **Socialist Realism-** style of realistic art which was developed in the Soviet Union and became a dominant style in other communist countries. Socialist realism is a teleologically-oriented style having its purpose the furtherance of the goals of socialism and communism. Although related, it should not be confused with social realism, a type of art that realistically depicts subjects of social concern. Unlike social realism, socialist realism often glorifies the roles of the poor.
- **Video games-** a game often utilized by young teenage boys; this is a source of controversy due to the glorification of violence, sex and drugs which can be seen in these automated games
- **The Five-Year Plans-** series of nation-wide centralized economic plans in the Soviet Union. The plans were developed by a state planning committee based on the Theory of Productive Forces that was part of the general guidelines of the Communist Party for economic development. Fulfilling the plan became the watchword of Soviet bureaucracy
- **The Great Leap Forward-** economic and social campaign of the Communist Party of China (CPC), reflected in planning decisions from 1958 to 1961, which aimed to use China's vast population to rapidly transform the country from an agrarian economy into a modern communist society through the process of rapid industrialization and collectivization. Mao Zedong led the campaign based on the Theory of Productive Forces, and intensified it after being informed of the impending disaster from grain shortages. Chief changes in the lives of rural Chinese included the introduction of a mandatory process of agricultural collectivization, which was introduced incrementally.
- **The New Deal-** series of economic programs implemented in the United States between 1933 and 1936. They were passed by the United States Congress during the first term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The programs were Roosevelt's responses to the Great Depression, and focused on what historians call the "3 Rs": Relief, Recovery, and Reform. That is, Relief for the unemployed and poor; Recovery of the economy to normal levels; and Reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression. The New

Deal produced a political realignment, making the Democratic Party the majority (as well as the party that held the White House for seven out of nine Presidential terms from 1933 to 1969), with its base in liberal ideas, the white South, big city machines, and the newly empowered labor unions and ethnic minorities.

- **The Fascist corporatist economy-** Fascism's theory of economic corporatism involved management of sectors of the economy by government or privately controlled organizations (corporations). Each trade union or employer corporation would, theoretically, represent its professional concerns, especially by negotiation of labor contracts and the like. This method, it was theorized, could result in harmony amongst social classes. Authors have noted, however, that de facto economic corporatism was also used to reduce opposition and reward political loyalty. In Italy from 1922 until 1943, corporatism became influential amongst Italian nationalists led by Benito Mussolini. The Charter of Carnarogained much popularity as the prototype of a 'corporative state', having displayed much within its tenets as a guild system combining the concepts of autonomy and authority in a special synthesis. This appealed to Hegelian thinkers who were seeking a new alternative to popular socialism and syndicalism which was also a progressive system of governing labor and still a new way of relating to political governance.
- **Nasser's promotion of economic development in Egypt-** **Gamal Abdel Nasser Hussein**, 15 January 1918 – 28 September 1970) was the second President of Egypt from 1956 until his death. A colonel in the Egyptian army, Nasser led the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 along with Muhammad Naguib, the first president, which overthrew the monarchy of Egypt and Sudan, and heralded a new period of modernization, and socialist reform in Egypt together with a profound advancement of pan-Arab nationalism, including a short-lived union with Syria. Nasser is seen as one of the most important political figures in both modern Arab history and politics in the 20th century. Under his leadership, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal Company and came to play a central role in anti-imperialist efforts in the Arab World and Africa. The imposed ending to the Suez Crisis made him a hero throughout the Arab world. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the international Non-Aligned Movement. He is well known for his nationalist policies and version of pan-Arabism, also referred to as Nasserism, which won a great following in the Arab World during the 1950s and 1960s.
- **The encouragement of export-oriented economies in East Asia-** **Export-oriented Industrialization** (EOI) sometimes called export substitution industrialization (ESI) or export led industrialization (ELI) is a trade and economic policy aiming to speed up the industrialization process of a country by exporting goods for which the nation has a comparative advantage. Export-led growth implies opening domestic markets to foreign competition in exchange for market access in other countries. However this may not be true of all domestic markets, as governments may aim to protect specific nascent industries so they grow and are able to exploit their future comparative advantage and in practise the converse can occur. For example, many East Asian countries had strong barriers on imports from the 1960s to the 1980s. Reduced tariff barriers, a floating exchange rate (a devaluation of national currency is often employed to facilitate exports), and government support for exporting sectors are all an example of policies adopted to promote EOI and, ultimately, economic development.

- **The United States beginning with Ronald Reagan-** Reagan implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His supply-side economic policies, dubbed “Reaganomics“, advocated reducing tax rates to spur economic growth, controlling the money supply to reduce inflation, deregulation of the economy, and reducing government spending. In his first term he survived an assassination attempt, took a hard line against labor unions, and ordered an invasion of Grenada. He was reelected in a landslide in 1984, proclaiming that it was “Morning in America.” His second term was primarily marked by foreign matters, such as the ending of the Cold War, the 1986 bombing of Libya, and the revelation of the Iran-Contra affair. Publicly describing the Soviet Union as an “evil empire,”<sup>[1]</sup> he supported anti-communist movements worldwide and spent his first term forgoing the strategy of détente by ordering a massive military buildup in an arms race with the USSR. Reagan negotiated with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, culminating in the INF Treaty and the decrease of both countries’ nuclear arsenals. Reagan left office in 1989; ranks highly in public opinion polls of U.S. Presidents and is credited for generating an ideological renaissance on the American political right
- **Britain under Margaret Thatcher-** process of privatisation, especially the preparation of nationalised industries for privatisation, was associated with marked improvements in performance, particularly in terms of labour productivity. Some of the privatised industries including gas, water, and electricity, were natural monopolies for which privatisation involved little increase in competition. The privatised industries that demonstrated improvement often did so while still under state ownership. British Steel, for instance, made great gains in profitability while still a nationalised industry under the government-appointed chairmanship of Ian MacGregor, who faced down trade-union opposition to close plants and reduce the workforce by half. Regulation was also significantly expanded to compensate for the loss of direct government control, with the foundation of regulatory bodies like Ofgas, Oftel and the National Rivers Authority. There was no clear pattern to the degree of competition, regulation, and performance among the privatised industries; in most cases privatisation benefitted consumers in terms of lower prices and improved efficiency, but the results overall were “mixed”. Thatcher always resisted rail privatisation, and was said to have told Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley ”Railway privatisation will be the Waterloo of this government. Please never mention the railways to me again.”
- **China under Deng Xiaoping-** was the leader of the Central Committee Congress of the Communist Party of China. From 1980, Deng led the expansion of the economy & in the political terms, took over negotiations with the UK to return the territory of Hong Kong. He met personally with the British prime minister Margaret Thatcher. The result of these negotiations was the Sino-British Joint Declaration signed on Dec. 19, 1984. This declaration said that the states that the UK should return to Hong Kong to China by 1997. The Chinese govern. pledged to respect the economic system & civil liberties of the British colony for 50 yrs. after the return. In 1987, Portugal, under pressure from the Chinese authorities agreed to arrange the return of its colony of Macau by 1999, with an agreement roughly equal to that of Hong Kong. The return of these two territories was based on political principle formulated by Deng himself called “one country two systems”, which refers to the coexistence under one political authority areas with different economic systems, communism and capitalism. Although this theory was applied to the cases of Hong Kong and Macau, it seems that Deng Xiaoping intended to also present it as an attractive option to the people of Taiwan for eventual incorporation of that island, claimed as Chinese territory. He changed China into a more capitalist society.

- **Chile under Pinochet-** ruled by a military dictatorship headed by General Augusto Pinochet from 1973 when Salvador Allende was overthrown in a coup d'état until 1990 when the transition to democracy began. Pinochet's 17-year regime was characterized by systematic suppression of political parties and the persecution of dissidents to an extent that was unprecedented in the history of Chile. The military government of Chile is considered an example of a police state by scholars
- **The League of Nations-** intergovernmental organization founded as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War. It was the first permanent international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace. Its primary goals, as stated in its Covenant, included preventing wars through collective security and disarmament, and settling international disputes through negotiation and arbitration.<sup>[1]</sup> Other issues in this and related treaties included labour conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants, human and drug trafficking, arms trade, global health, prisoners of war, and protection of minorities in Europe.<sup>[2]</sup> At its greatest extent from 28 September 1934 to 23 February 1935, it had 58 members.
- **The United Nations-** international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions
- **The International Criminal Court-** permanent tribunal to prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression
- **The International Monetary Fund (IMF)-** international organization that was created on July 22, 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference and came into existence on December 27, 1945 when 29 countries signed the Articles of Agreement. It originally had 45 members. The IMF's stated goal was to stabilize exchange rates and assist the reconstruction of the world's international payment system post World War II. Countries contribute money to a pool through a quota system from which countries with payment imbalances can borrow funds on a temporary basis. Through this activity and others such as surveillance of its members' economies and policies, the IMF works to improve the economies of its member countries. The IMF describes itself as "an organization of 188 countries (as of April 2012), working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty." The organization's stated objectives are to promote international economic cooperation, international trade, employment, and exchange rate stability
- **World Bank-** international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. The World Bank's official goal is the reduction of poverty. According to the World Bank's Articles of Agreement (As amended effective 16 February 1989) all of its decisions must be guided by a commitment to promote foreign investment, international trade and facilitate capital investment.

- **UNICEF**- created by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1954, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the original **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund** but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. Headquartered in New York City, UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It is one of the members of the United Nations Development Group and its Executive Committee.<sup>[2]</sup> It is estimated that 91.8% of their revenue is distributed to Program Services
- **The Red Cross**- also known as the **American National Red Cross**, is a volunteer-led, humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance, disaster relief and education inside the United States. It is the designated U.S. affiliate of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- **Amnesty International**- is a British non-governmental organisation focused on human rights with over 3 million members and supporters around the world. The objective of the organisation is “to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.”
- **Doctors Without Borders**- **Doctors Without Borders**, is a secular humanitarian-aid non-governmental organization best known for its projects in war-torn regions and developing countries facing endemic diseases. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland.<sup>[1]</sup> The organization is known in most of the world by its French name or simply as *MSF*, but in Canada and the United States the name *Doctors Without Borders* is commonly used. In 2007 over 26,000, mostly local, doctors, nurses and other medical professionals, logistical experts, water and sanitation engineers and administrators provided medical aid in over 60 countries. Private donors provide about 80% of the organization's funding, while governmental and corporate donations provide the rest, giving MSF an annual budget of approximately US\$400 million.
- **World Health Organization (WHO)**- a special agency from the UN (United Nations) that takes concern for the public health; established in 1948; agency of the League of Nations; signed by 61 countries to have a safe standard of cleanliness; played/plays a leading role of eradicating a lot of diseases and protecting the health of everyone.
- **The European Union**- is an economic and political union or confederation of 27 member states which are located primarily in Europe. The EU traces its origins from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC), formed by six countries in 1958. In the intervening years the EU has grown in size by the accession of new member states, and in power by the addition of policy areas to its remit. The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union under its current name in 1993. The latest amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009. (wiki)
- **NAFTA**- is an agreement signed by the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America. The agreement came into force on January 1, 1994. It superseded the Canada – United States Free Trade Agreement between the U.S. and Canada. In terms of combined GDP of its members, as of 2010 the trade bloc is the largest in the world. (wiki)



- **ASEAN**-Association of the Southeast Asian Nations; formed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore); purpose: to accelerate the economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and the protection of peace and stability
- **Mercosur**-economic and political agreement between Argentina, Peru, Uruguay and Brazil; founded in 1991; purpose: to promote free trade as well as and fluid movement of goods, people, and currency; now a full customs union; Venezuela signed on in 2006 as well as Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru; mainly composed of the four sovereign members ( Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay); used to create a unified group of people for a simpler transportation and movement between the places.
- **Royal Dutch Shell**-commonly known as Shell; global oil and gas company; with headquarters in the Netherlands; Fifth largest company in the world (second largest energy company); finds,drills,extracts,refines and distributes all oil found for fuel; has a primary listing on the london stock exchange; mainly searches and drills for gas in Africa and parts of Asia; is a leading cause for the immense pollution near the Niger Delta including oil spills and the death of vegetation and animals;
- **Coca-Cola**- through a drink, the world was able to be unified through merchandise; expanded from the US into becoming one of the most widely purchased soft drink in the world; shaped our community and culture through the never ending “need for speed”, the constant fast pace of the world was evermore fueled by this caffinated soft drink;
- **Sony**- Electronic company stationed throughout the world and incorporates electronics of all types into the world
- **Greenpeace**- The largest independant direct action enviromental organziation in the world, works to create a greener enviroment and cut back on pollution and the emission of green house gasses throughout the world.
- **Green Belt in Kenya**- a movement in Africa (Kenya), to improve the lifestyle lead by most African Women and allow them the basic human rights that they deserve, It was also to support Africa as a whole as they work to better their communities and “women’s change”
- **Earth Day**- A day that challenges all communities to cut down of their wastage and pollution give off by cutting back on their spending, use of light and power, ext. This day became a national holiday after the pollution in our world became a prblem to the point of the idea of global warming and the breaking down of our ecosystem.
- **The U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights**- The declaration that determined that every single human has the basic rights to live and carry on with their lives the way that they wish, as a way to preserve kindness and equality



- **Women's rights-** In Ancient Greece the rights of women varied from city state to city state (in some women could own land and in others, women were thought of as properties of her husband), In Europe women were always thought of as less important or noble as men though they were given some basic rights, Through modern movements women are now allowed to vote, own land and may other things which they would have never been able to do in the past . . .1450-1750: the roles of women varied dependant on the culture; generalizations: 1. the higher the woman's social class the more freedom she had to have and education and art (slaves did the work) 2. the lower the woman was on the social scale, the more her time was taken due to her families needs and farming 3. cities created opportunities for woman to take a part in arts and commerce 4. the higher in class status a woman had the more she was "protected" 5. woman of a lower class were more highly regarded because they were seen as helpers to the family and actually helped the family survive; poor women in industrial societies would have to take care of the home and children as well as work in the fields or in sweatshops... upper class women in industrial societies had more wealth and lots of servants but far less influence and less power outside of the home than prior eras; Victorian Age: women were idealized (manners, etiquette and nothing distasteful) and they were sheltered greatly from all things that seemed distasteful
- **The end of the White Australia Policy-** End to the restriction of people who were not white to immigrating into Australia, The federation disbanded this law in 1901, This Policy was being slowly taken down by every leader since the end of World War Two, This Policy was disbanded due to the need of cheap labor which they sought out in the form of colored people,
- **Negritude-** literary and ideological movement, of the black people being educated and their fight against the French government for basic rights,
- **Xenophobia-** called an unreasonable fear of foreigners or what is foreign and strange, when different races and people started to travel around the world, prejudices and fears were held due to ancestral beliefs- this led to a fear of strange people or the unknown
- **Race riots-** The term was introduced in the USA in the 1890's, was a mob of action and usually violent force led by one racial group against other races, In the 1890's many racial minorities stepped up to fight against the larger racial populations (for example: the african american people against white people), These riots are usually started by a threat being given towards the minority which results in immense anger and hatred which leads to a revolt, throughout history race riots have occurred throughout asia and africa
- **Citizenship restrictions-** To control the numbers of people that were entering and residing in many countries (mainly the Western and European Countries) a border control was set up so that they could limit the number of citizens and focus more on the people who were originally from and have always resided in these countries, unlike the people who move country to country.
- **New Age Religions-** Western Spiritual Movement that developed in the second half of the 20th century, examining and promoting large religions from the east and west,
- **Hare Krishna-** Part of the Vaishnava movement, a mantra

- Falun Gong- a spiritual discipline introduced first in china in 1922 (by Li Hongzhi), excersize with moral philosophy, main components: truthfulness, faithfulness and compasion,
- Fundamentalist movements- Demand of high respect and loyalty to a way of thinking, ferocious enforcement of what a group believes is right, occurs in all religions and belief systems and is usually enforced and controlled by an ‘extremist ‘ group within the larger scale belief
- Liberation Theology- Christian Movement in theological politics, interperates Jesus’ teachings into an extreme social, economic and politicol system, Spread throughout the world,
- World Cup Soccer- Unification of the world and all of their countries in a competition for a title of the best soccer team in the world,
- The Olympics- Originoly from Greece, a game made up by the gods (Hercules specifically), Unified the whole world and everybody through athletic competition,
- Cricket- A game traced back to England in 1598, Grew throughout south east England, Influence from Africa and other influencial places controlled by England in that time frame.
- Reggae- Music genre coming from Jamaica in the late 1960’s, African and American influence, Musical instruments that were commonly used in African and Northern American music.
- Bollywood- focused in Mumbai, India, indian film industry, largest film producer in india, largest center of film production in world