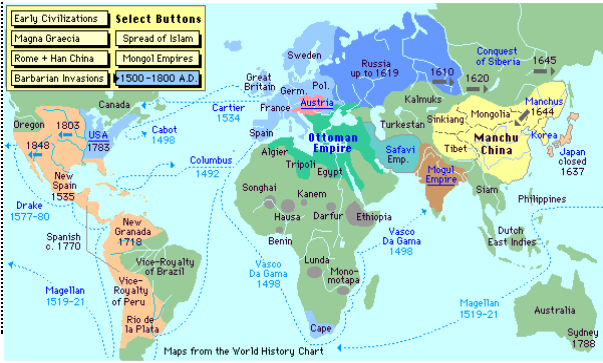


SOL Review for World History and Geography: 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the Present

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world. (WHII.2a)



Major states and empires in Eastern Hemisphere (WHII.2a)

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

Western Hemisphere

- Incan Empire
- Aztec Empire

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere. (WHII.2c)



Judaism: concentrated in Europe and Middle East



Christianity: concentrated in Europe and Middle East

Islam: parts of Asia, Africa and southern Europe



Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia



Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia



New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world. (WHII.2b)

Renaissance -

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

Contributions and accomplishments of Renaissance -

- ◇ **Visual Arts:** Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci
- ◇ **Literature:** sonnets, plays and essays - Shakespeare
- ◇ **Intellectual ideas:** Humanism - Erasmus



By 1500, technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world. (WHII.2e)

- ◆ China - paper, compass, silk, porcelain
- ◆ India and Middle East - textiles, numeral system
- ◆ Scientific knowledge - medicine, astronomy and mathematics

By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Europe. (WHII.2d)

- ⇒ Silk Routes across Asia to Mediterranean basin
- ⇒ Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- ⇒ Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- ⇒ Northern European links with the Black Sea
- ⇒ Western European sea and river trade
- ⇒ South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Trade patterns were important for the exchange of products and ideas.

For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions. (WHII.3a)

Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church of Rome -

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

Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)

- ◆ Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
- ◆ Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church

John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)

- ◆ Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
- ◆ Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement

King Henry VII

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

Queen Elizabeth I

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

The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatred caused war and destruction. (WHII.3b)

Reformation in Germany -

- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
- The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating war (Thirty Years’ War).

Reformation in France -

- Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by Edict of Nantes (later revoked)
- Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict.

Catholic Reformation -

- Dissenters prior to Martin Luther; Jan Huss, John Wycliffe

Counter-Reformation -

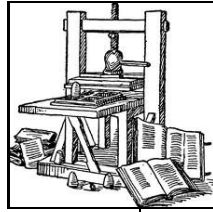
- The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
- The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

Reformation - changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies (WHII.3b)

- ◆ Growth of secularism
- ◆ Growth of individualism
- ◆ Eventual growth of religious tolerance

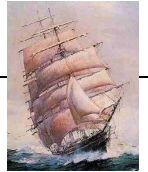
Role of the Printing Press -

- ◆ Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press
- ◆ The Bible was printed in English, French, and German
- ◆ These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of Reformation and the Renaissance



Factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere (WHII.4a)

- ◇ Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe
- ◇ Support for the diffusion of Christianity
- ◇ Political and economic competition between European empires
- ◇ Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts
- ◇ Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator



Age of Discovery Explorers (WHII.4a)

Establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations

- Portugal: Vasco da Gama
- Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro and Ferdinand Magellan
- England: Francis Drake
- France: Jacques Cartier

One motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion. (WHII.4b)

Means of diffusion of Christianity -

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

What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures? (WHII.4d)

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

Impact of Columbian Exchange -

- ◇ Shortages of labor to grown cash crops led to the use of African slaves.
- ◇ Slavery was based on race.
- ◇ European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment.



The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded. (WHII.4ef)

- Exports of precious metals -
- * Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia
- * Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
- * Impact on Spain and international trade

The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa. (WHII.5d)

- African Exports—slaves (triangular trade); raw materials such as ivory and gold
- African Imports—manufactured goods from Europe, Asia and the Americas; new food products such as corn and peanuts

Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns. (WHII.4c)

Americas -

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

Europeans established trading posts and colonies in Africa and Asia

Africa -

- * European trading post along the coast
- * Trade in slaves, gold and other resources

Asia -

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

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople. The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule. (WHII.5a)

Ottoman Empire was originally located in - Asia Minor

Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire -

- Southwest Asia
- Southwestern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
- North Africa

Development of the Ottoman Empire -

- Capital at Constantinople renamed Istanbul
- Islamic religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
- Trade in coffee and ceramics

Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India. The Mughal Empire traded with European nations. Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade. (WWII.5b)

The Mughal Empire is located in North India.

Contributions of Mughal rulers include -

- Spread of Islam into India
- Art and architecture: Taj Mahal
- Establishment of European trading outposts
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry



Trade with European nations -

- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent
- Southern India traded silks, spices and gems

China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants. (WHII.5e)

China -

- ◆ Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade
- ◆ Imperial policy of controlling foreign influence and trade
- ◆ Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain)

Japan -

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

European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies. (WHII.5e)

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

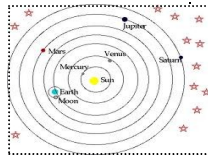
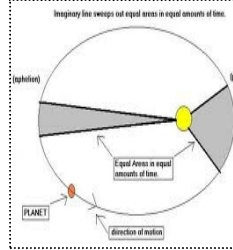
Commercial Revolution -

- European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies and resources
- A new economic system emerged:
 - new money and banking system were created
 - economic practices such as mercantilism evolved
 - colonial economies were limited by the economic need of the mother country

With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it. (WHII.6a)

Pioneers of scientific revolution:

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



Importance of scientific revolution:

- ◆ Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
- ◆ Formulation of scientific method
- ◆ Expansion of scientific knowledge

Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen. (WHII.6c)

Development of the rights of Englishmen:

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

Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence. (WHII.6d)

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

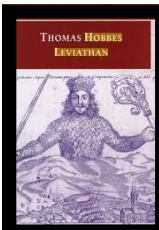
The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments. (WHII.6b)

Characteristics of absolute monarchies -

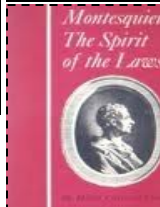
- ⇒ Centralization of power
- ⇒ Concept of rule by divine right

Absolute monarchs -

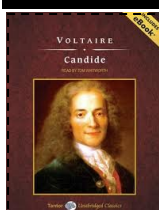
- Louis XIV of France: palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
- Peter the Great of Russia: Westernization of Russia



Thomas Hobbes' Leviathan: Humans exist in a primitive "state of nature" and consent to government for self-protections. (WHII.6d)

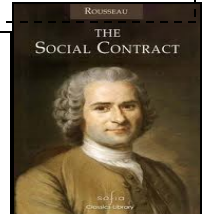


Montesquieu's The Spirit of Laws: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.



Voltaire: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's The Social Contract: Government is a contract between rulers and the people.



John Locke's Two Treatises on Government: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty and property.

Influence of the Enlightenment - (WHII.6d)

- Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France.
- Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
- The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.



The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a new government. (WHII.6e)

Causes of the French Revolution -

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



Events of the French Revolution -

- Storming of the Bastille
- Reign of Terror



Outcomes of the French Revolution -

- * End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- * Rise of Napoleon

Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America - (WHIII.7b)

- * Slaves in Haiti rebelled, abolished slavery and won independence
- * Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement
- * French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence

Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s

- Mexico
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil

Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture - (WHIII.7c)

- * Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French
- * Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France and Britain

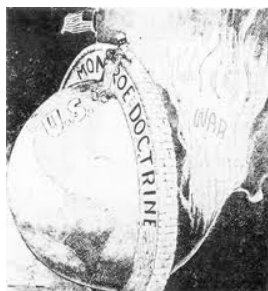
Contributions of Simon Bolivar

- * Native resident who led revolutionary efforts
- * Liberated the northern areas of Latin America

After the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization. (WHII.7d)

Impact of Monroe Doctrine -

- The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.
- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.
- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety, any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.



The 16th, 17th and 18th centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation. (WHII.6f)

Representatives composers, artists, philosophers and writers included:

Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer

Voltaire: philosopher

Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist

Eugene Delacroix: Painter (transition to Romantic School of 19th century)

New schools of art and forms of literature:

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

Latin American revolutions of the 19th century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers. Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys. (WHII.7a)

Characteristics of the colonial system -

- ◆ Colonial governments mirrored the home governments
- ◆ Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies
- ◆ A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export
- ◆ Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority:
Havana, Mexico City, Lima, Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires

Rigid class structure -

- ⇒ Viceroys / colonial officers
- ⇒ Creoles
- ⇒ Mestizos

The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas. The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests. (WHII.8a)

Legacy of Napoleon -

- ◆ Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination
- ◆ Napoleonic Code
- ◆ Awakening of feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism



Legacy of the Congress of Vienna -

- ◇ "Balance of power" doctrine
- ◇ Restoration of monarchies

How did nationalism and democracy influence national revolutions? (WHII.8b)

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

The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italy and the German states. Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tensions.

In contrast to continental Europe, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

Unification of Italy - (WHII.8cd)


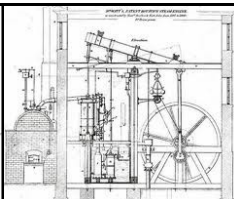

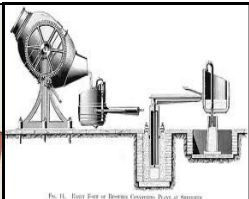
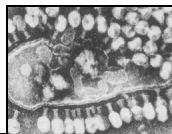
- Count Cavour unified Northern Italy.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy.
- The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.

Unification of Germany -

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

Industrial Revolution - (WHII.9a)

- * Originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g., coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine
- * Spread to Europe and the United States
- * Role of cotton textile, iron and steel industries
- * Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement
- * Rise of factory systems and demise of cottage industries
- * Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world

				<p>Advancements in science and medicine -</p> <p>Smallpox vaccination: Edward Jenner</p> <p>Discovery of bacteria: Louis Pasteur</p> 
Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves	Steam engine: James Watt (WHII.9a)	Cotton gin: Eli Whitney	Process to make steel: Henry Bessemer	

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries - (WHII.9a)

- ◇ Population increase
- ◇ Increased standards of living for many but not all
- ◇ Improved transportation
- ◇ Urbanization
- ◇ Environmental pollution
- ◇ Increased education
- ◇ Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
- ◇ Growth of middle class

Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some. Social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism. (WHII.9b)

Capitalism:

- ◆ Adams Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*
- ◆ Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
- ◆ Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class
- ◆ Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distributions of wealth in society

Socialism and communism :

- ◆ Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* written with Friedrich Engels and *Das Kapital*
- ◆ Response to the injustices of capitalism

The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized labor unions to fight for improved working conditions and workers' rights. (WHII.9c)

The nature of work in the factory system:

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

Impact of Industrial Revolution on slavery:

- The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations
- The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery

Social effect of the Industrial Revolution:

- * Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor
- * Introduction of reforms to end child labor
- * Expansion of education
- * Women's increased demands for suffrage

The rise of labor unions:

- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve lives of workers including women and children
- Wanted workers' rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. Industrially produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influence. (WHII.9d,e)

Forms of imperialism:

- ⇒ Colonies
- ⇒ Protectorates
- ⇒ Spheres of influence



Imperialism in Africa and Asia:

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

Responses of colonized peoples:

- ⇒ Armed conflicts (e.g., events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)
- ⇒ Rise of nationalism (e.g., first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)

World War I (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war. (WHII.10ab)

Causes of World War I -

- * Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps
- * Nationalistic feelings
- * Diplomatic failures
- * Imperialism
- * Competition over colonies
- * Militarism



Major events -

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

Major leaders - Woodrow Wilson, Kaiser Wilhelm II

Outcomes and global effect -

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

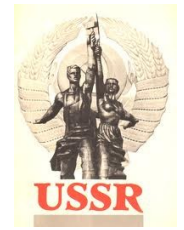
Treaty of Versailles -

- Forced Germany to accept responsibility for war and loss of territory and to pay reparations

Tsarist Russia entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and the peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R. (WHII.10c)

Causes of the 1917 revolutions:

- ⇒ Defeat in war with Japan in 1905
- ⇒ Landless peasantry
- ⇒ Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- ⇒ Military defeats and high casualties in World War I



Rise of communism:

- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
- Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy
- Joseph Stalin, Lenin's successor

After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts. (WHII.11a)

League of Nations

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

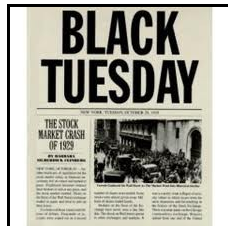
The mandate system

- ◆ During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves
- ◆ After the war, the "mandate system" gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British controlled) and Syria and Lebanon (French controlled)
- ◆ The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (1920s) was followed by world wide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism. (WHII.11b)

Causes of worldwide depression:

- * German reparations
- * Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the US in the global economy
- * High protective tariffs
- * Excessive expansion of credit
- * Stock Market Crash of 1929



Impact of worldwide depression:

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

U.S.S.R during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

Joseph Stalin

- Entrenchment of communism
- Stalin's policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police
- Great Purge



Germany during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

Adolf Hitler

- * Inflation and depression
- * Democratic government weekend
- * Anti-Semitism
- * Extreme Nationalism
- * National Socialism (Nazism)
- * German occupation of nearby countries



Japan during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

Hirohito and Hideki Tojo

- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China



Hideki Tojo



Hirohito



Italy during the Interwar Period - (WHII.11c)

Benito Mussolini

- Rise of fascism
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
- Invasion of Ethiopia

Many economic and political causes led to World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory. (WHII.12a)

Economic and political causes of World War II

- ⇒ Aggression by totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy, Japan
- ⇒ Nationalism
- ⇒ Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- ⇒ Weakness of the League of Nations
- ⇒ Appeasement
- ⇒ Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

Major events of the war (1939-1945)

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

The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations. (WHII.12c)

Outcomes of World War II

- * Loss of empires by European powers
- * Establishment of two major powers in the world: United States and U.S.S.R
- * War crimes trials
- * Division of Europe, Iron Curtain
- * Establishment of the United Nations
- * The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- * Marshall Plan
- * Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

Efforts for reconstruction of Germany

- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

Efforts for reconstruction of Japan

- * United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur's administration
- * Democracy and economic development
- * Elimination of Japan's military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan's security by the United States
- * Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

International Cooperative Organizations

- United Nations
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Warsaw Pact



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the "inherent dignity and ...the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family...."

- * Established and adopted by members of the United Nations
- * Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

Major Leaders of WWII—(WHII.12a)

- Franklin D. Roosevelt: US President
- Harry Truman: US president after death of Roosevelt
- Dwight d. Eisenhower: Allied commander in Europe
- Douglas MacArthur: US general
- George C. Marshall: US general
- Winston Churchill: British prime minister
- Joseph Stalin: Soviet dictator
- Adolf Hitler: Nazi dictator of Germany
- Hideki Tojo: Japanese general
- Hirohito: Emperor of Japan

Why did the Holocaust occur? There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries. (WHII.12b)

Genocide—the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group

Elements leading to the Holocaust:

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



Other examples of genocide:

- ◆ Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire
- ◆ Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin
- ◆ Artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities, and other educated individuals by Pol Pot in Cambodia
- ◆ Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda

Competition between the US and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War. (WHII.13a,b)

Beginning of the Cold War (1945-1948)

- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Rivalry between the US and the U.S.S.R
- Democracy and the free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism
- President Truman and the Policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations, the Iron Curtain

Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989)

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence

Collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of Berlin Wall
- Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Expansion of NATO



After World War II, the US pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam. (WHII.13c)

Containment: is a policy for preventing the expansion of communism.

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China -

- ◇ Division of china into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war
- ◇ Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
- ◇ Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): communist China (mainland China)
- ◇ Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- ◇ Communist china's participation in Korean War

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam

- ◆ Role of French Imperialism
- ◆ Leadership of Ho Chi Minh
- ◆ Vietnam as a divided nation
- ◆ Influence of policy of containment
- ◆ The US and the Vietnam War
- ◆ Vietnam as a reunited communist country today

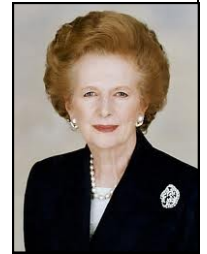


Indira Gandhi - (WHII.13d)

- Closer relations ship between India and the Soviet Union during the cold War
- Developed nuclear program

Margaret Thatcher -

- * British prime minister
- * Free trade and less government regulation of business
- * Close relations ship with US and US foreign policy
- * Assertion of United Kingdom's military power



Mikhail Gorbachev -

- Glasnost and perestroika
- Fall of Berlin Wall
- Last president of Soviet Union

Deng Xiaoping -

- * Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy leading to rapid economic growth
- * Continued communist control of government



British policies and India's demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence. (WHII.14a)

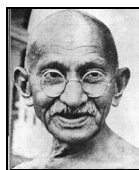
Regional setting for the Indian independence movement

- Indian sub-continent
- British India
- India
- Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan)
- Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan)
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)



Evolution of the Indian independence movement

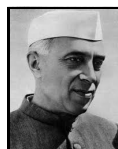
- British rule in India
- Indian National Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
- Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines - Pakistan/ India
- Republic of India
 - World's largest democratic nation
 - Federal system, giving many powers to the states



Gandhi

Indian democracy

- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western style industrialization
- 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination
- Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation.
- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation.



Nehru

The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism. (WHII.14b)

The independence movement in Africa -

- ◇ Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)
- ◇ Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II
- ◇ Pride in African cultures and heritage
- ◇ Resentment of imperial rule and economic exploitation
- ◇ Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal; influence of superpower rivalry during Cold War

Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts -

- ◆ West Africa: peaceful transition
- ◆ Algeria: War of Independence from France
- ◆ Kenya (Britain): Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta
- ◆ South Africa: Black South Africans' struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa



The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East. (WHII.14c)

Mandates in the Middle East -

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

French mandates in the Middle East -

- * Syria
- * Lebanon

British mandates in the Middle East -

- * Jordan (originally Transjordan)
- * Palestine (a part became independent as the State of Israel)

**Golda Meir** - (WHIL.14c)

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

**Gamal Abdul Nasser** -

- President of Egypt
- Nationalized Suez Canal
- Established relationship with Soviet Union
- Built Aswan High Dam

Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization. (WHIL.15a)

Judaism

- * Monotheism
- * Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct
- * Torah: Written records and beliefs of the Jews

Christianity

- * Monotheism
- * Jesus as Son of god
- * Life after death
- * New Testament: Life and teachings of Jesus
- * Establishment of Christian doctrines by early church councils

Islam

- * Monotheism
- * Muhammad, the prophet
- * Qur'an (Koran)
- * Five Pillars of Islam
- * Mecca and Medina

Buddhism

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

Hinduism

- * Many forms of one God
- * Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma
- * Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences

Geographic distributions of world's major religions (WHIL.15b)

- ⇒ Judaism: concentrated in Israel and North America
- ⇒ Christianity: concentrated in Europe and North and South America
- ⇒ Islam: concentrated in the Middle East, Africa and Asia
- ⇒ Hinduism: concentrated in India
- ⇒ Buddhism: concentrated in East and Southeast Asia

Both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural and economic systems. Some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities. **Terrorism is the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons. A major cause of terrorism is religious extremism.** (WHIL.16d)

Examples of international terrorism -

- ⇒ Munich Olympics
- ⇒ Terrorist attacks in US (9/11/2001) motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden)
- ⇒ Car bombings
- ⇒ Suicide bombers
- ⇒ Airline hijackers

Governmental responses to terrorist activities

- Surveillance
- Review of privacy rights
- Security at ports and airports
- Identification badges and photos

What are some challenges faced by the contemporary world? (WHIL.16a)

Migration of refugees and others

- Refugees as an issue in international conflicts
- Migrations of "guest workers" to European cities

Ethnic and religious conflicts

- Middle East
- Northern Ireland
- Balkans
- Horn of Africa
- South Asia

Impact of new technologies

- Widespread but unequal access to computers and instantaneous communications
- Genetic engineering and bioethics

Contrasts between developed and developing nations (WHIL.16b)

- ◆ Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries
- ◆ Economic conditions
- ◆ Social conditions (literacy, access to health care)
- ◆ Population size and rate of growth

Factors affecting environment and society

- ◇ Economic development
- ◇ Rapid population growth

Environmental challenges

- ◆ Pollution
- ◆ Loss of habitat
- ◆ Global climate change

Social challenges

- ◇ Poverty
- ◇ Poor health
- ◇ Illiteracy
- ◇ Famine
- ◇ Migration

Relationship between economic and political freedom -

Free market economies produce rising standards of living and expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.

The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw material, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations. (WHIL.16c)

Economic interdependence

- * Role of rapid transportation, communication and computer networks
- * Rise and influence of multinational corporations
- * Changing role of international boundaries
- * Regional integration, e.g. European Union
- * Trade agreements, e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and World Trade Organization (WTO)
- * International organizations, e.g., United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF)