

The
Global History
& Geography
REGENTS
Study Guide

Asia, Africa & Latin America

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UNIT 1: An Introduction to Geography and the Early World

- General words to know:
 - **Geography:** Bay, Cape, Coast, Delta, Divide, Hill, Isthmus, Lake, Mountain, Mouth of River, Peninsula, Plain, Plateau, River, River Valley, Source of River, Strait, Tributary; Equator, Latitude/Longitude, Prime Meridian, Tropic of Cancer/Capricorn
 - **History:** BCE/CE/BC/AD
- Map Projections:
 - Mercator Projection
 - Peter's Projection
 - Robinson Projection
 - Interrupted Projection
- **Ethnocentrism:** The belief that one culture is superior to another (i.e. when a country places itself at the center of a map, calls itself a specific name, or when they suggest their religion started in their country)
- Discoveries
 - Mary Leakey: an archaeologist who discovered an australopithecine's footprints
 - Lucy: a 3.5 million year old complete hominid skeleton discovered in Ethiopia.
 - Iceman's Tool Kit
- Hominid: Creatures who walked upright on two legs.
- **Paleolithic Age:** Earliest and longest part of the stone age
- **Neolithic Age:** Later part of the stone age in which people learned how to use tools, make pottery, grow crops, and raise animals (**Neolithic Revolution**)
 - Neolithic Revolution caused by:
 - Climate change (longer growing season, drier land)
 - Population increase (demanded more food)
 - Effects:
 - Further increase in population
 - Nomadic enemies, fire, drought, floods could destroy the villages
 - Growth of culture
 - Disease
- **Slash-and-Burn Farming:** Cutting down or burning of trees and grasses to clear a field to use for agriculture, the ashes would fertilize the land.

UNIT 2: Ancient Mesopotamia and Surrounding Cultures, Nomads & Invasions

- Important geography: Caspian Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Steppes, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Nineveh, Babylon, Persia, Palestine, Jerusalem, Arabian Desert, Sinai Peninsula, Mt. Sinai, Nile Delta, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Nile River, Nubia

- Generic words: specialization, artisan, city state, polytheism, cultural diffusion, social structure
- Five characteristics of civilization:
 - Advanced technology
 - Record keeping
 - Advanced cities
 - Complex institutions
 - Specialized workers
- Surplus is a necessity to the growth of civilization
- Mesopotamia
 - **Ur:** Earliest city in Sumer, on the banks of the Euphrates River
 - City states: Assyria, Sumer, Babylonia
 - **Ziggurat:** A tiered pyramid-shaped temple in Sumer
 - **Fertile Crescent/Mesopotamia:** The land between Tigris and Euphrates River
 - Mesopotamian environment & geography
 - floods left fertile soil, allowed irrigation;
 - but extreme wet/dry seasons;
 - no natural defenses of the city;
 - not a lot of resources
 - Agriculture
 - Sheep, goats
 - Barley, wheat
 - Plow out of bronze
 - Wheel
 - Government
 - Kings and queens
 - City states: Assyria, Sumer, Babylonia
 - Education
 - Literature
 - Scribes
 - Poetry
 - **Cuneiform:** An early system of writing of wedge shaped symbols on clay tablets with a stylus.
 - **Pictographs:** An earlier Sumerian writing system
 - Epic of Gilgamesh: Early book
 - Religion
 - **Ziggurat:** A tiered pyramid-shaped temple in Sumer
 - Polytheism
- **Ancient Egypt**
 - Cataract: jagged granite cliffs turn river into churning rapids (divided Upper Egypt (S) from Lower Egypt (N))
 - Government

- Menes: King of Upper Egypt; united both Egypts under one rule in 3100BC.
- Hyksos: Asian nomads that took control of Egypt; 2nd Intermediate Period.
- *Pharaohs*: God-like rulers of Egypt
- *Ka*: the eternal spirit of the Egyptian pharaohs
- Theocracy
- Polytheism
- Time Periods:
 - Old Kingdom: Time period between 2600-2180BC. Hieroglyphs, medicine, pyramids of Giza.
 - First Intermediate Period: Weakness and turmoil after the Old Kingdom
 - Middle Kingdom: Regaining of control by pharaohs after 1st Intermediate Period.
- Education/Culture
 - Hieroglyphics
 - Rosetta Stone
 - Papyrus
 - Most important gods: Horus, Isis, Osiris
 - Wooden plow
 - Metallurgy
 - Based-ten number system
 - Wine
 - Levers and pulleys
 - Class structure, oppressive, slavery
- Sargon of Akkad: defeated Sumerian city states, from the city state of Akkad
- Semitic: People who spoke a language similar to Arabic/Hebrew, came from Arabian Desert.
- **Amorite/Neo-Babylonian Empire**
 - Semitic group of nomadic warriors that took over Sumer and established capital at Babylon
 - **Hammurabi**: Ruled Babylonian Empire, created **Hammurabi's Code**, the first set of written laws
- Indo-Europeans: Semi-nomadic peoples from the steppes, rode chariots
- **Hittite Empire**
 - A group of Indo-European peoples that occupied Anatolia and moved on to dominate Babylon and south west Asia.
 - Abuse to lower classes
 - War-oriented
- **Assyrian Empire**
 - Harsh rulers; deported different cultures and peoples they conquered
 - Slaves, inequality
 - War-oriented

- Sennacherib: An Assyrian king who claimed to have burned Babylon. Established Assyria's capital at Nineveh, the largest walled city of the time.
- Ashurbanipal: Assyrian king who had one of the largest libraries of antiquity.
- Medes and Chaldean peoples worked together to overthrow Assyrian empire in 612BC.
 - Nebuchadnezzar: Chaldean king who restored Babylon with gardens, thick walls, and a huge ziggurat.
- **Persian Empire**
 - **Cyrus:** leader of Persian empire; conquered many lands
 - United many peoples and cultures but allowed them to keep religion, customs, and tradition. Gave the peoples respect.
 - Cyrus welcomed the Jews, who had been outcast, into his empire, eventually allowing them to return to Jerusalem.
 - *Darius:* Leader following Cyrus. Kept many of Cyrus' freedoms and regulations.
 - Ten Thousand Immortals: elite army used to conquer
 - Organized empire into twenty provinces, each ruled by Satraps and local government, checked by the "King's Eyes and Ears"
 - Royal Road connected all parts of the empire.
- **Judaism and Palestine**
 - Canaan: Ancient home of the Hebrews granted by their god.
 - Torah: First five books of Hebrew Bible.
 - Abraham: Chosen by god, the first of the Hebrew people.
 - Monotheistic (Yahweh)
 - Covenant: Mutual promise between people and god
 - Moses: Led Hebrews out of Egypt and out of slavery
 - Israel: United Hebrew kingdom under Saul, David, Solomon, from 1020-922 BC.
 - Judah: Lasting tribe of Hebrew people; the southern Hebrew Kingdom after Israel divided.
 - Solomon's Temple, Second Temple
 - **Diaspora:** Dispersal of Jews from homeland in Palestine. Forced nomadic.
- Tribute: money paid by a weaker force to a stronger force to keep peace.
- Nomads invaded because: not enough food, environmental changes, population changes, strong leaders; cities weak and divided, cities had goods and food and technology

UNIT 3: Early Indian River Valley Civilizations

- Geography: Mohenjo-Daro, Hindu Kush, Khyber Pass, Indus River, Harappa, Brahmaputra River, Ganges River, Himalayan Mountains, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Thar Desert
- Lasted from 2500BCE-1500BCE
- Cities: **Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa**
- Early Indian River Valley:

- Technology
 - Geometry
 - Roads
 - Plumbing
 - Organized
 - Art
 - Metallurgy
 - Inks
 - Engineers and math
- Settlements
 - Grid
 - Separate houses and “district”
 - Central government
- Economy
 - Trade
 - Merchants
- Religion
 - Polytheism
- We can’t understand their writing
- No social class system
- Mysteriously ended
- Aryans (Indo-European people) migrated into Indian subcontinent
 - Vedas/Rig Veda: Important collections of prayers and spells
 - “Dasas” = dark skinned people of Indus River Valley civilizations
 - Mahabharata: Great Indian epic poem.
 - Sanskrit: written language of Aryans
- **Hinduism**
 - Polytheism; but emphasized monism: everything in the universe is one
 - The *atman*, or the soul, is reincarnated to a new body
 - Caste System:
 - **Brahmin**: priests
 - **Kshatriyas**: rulers and warriors
 - **Vaishyas**: Peasants and traders
 - **Shudras**: laborers
 - **Untouchables**
 - **Dharma**: Rules you have to follow in your life
 - **Karma**: What you get based on your following of dharma; i.e. moving up in the caste system; explained why there was unfairness in the world; helped to make people follow the rules
 - **Moksha**: release from the world and burdens of humanity when one finds a state of perfect understanding
- **Jainism**

- Everything has a soul and should not be harmed; wear a mask and sweep before them
- **Ascetic:** a person who renounces all worldly pleasures.
- *Mahavira:* modernizer of Jainism; reached enlightenment as an ascetic.
- Five principles of Jainism:
 - Chastity
 - No violence
 - No lying
 - No stealing
 - No possessions
- **Buddhism**
 - **Siddhartha Gautama:** “*the Buddha*” a man born into a noble family that went out to find the cause of suffering (he saw an old man, a sick man, a corpse, and a wandering holy man), eventually reaching enlightenment and starting Buddhism.
 - **Enlightenment:** Wisdom and understanding of the world; achieved by Buddha after 49 days of meditation
 - **Four Noble Truths:**
 - Everything in life is suffering and sorrow
 - The cause of all suffering is people’s selfish desire for temporary pleasures
 - The way to end all suffering is to end all desire
 - To end all desire and attain enlightenment, follow the Eightfold Path
 - **Eightfold Path:** *Middle Way* between desires and denial; right views, right resolve, right speech, effort, etc.
 - **Nirvana:** Release from selfishness and pain of humanity, end of reincarnation cycle.
 - *Sanghas:* Religious order of Buddhist monks/nuns
 - *Stupas:* Sacred mounds in India that contain Buddha’s relics.
 - Buddhism emphasized equality and no caste system.
 - No gods in Buddhism.
 - Mandala: geometric design in a circle of sand meant to represent impermanence of world
- **Axial Age:** An age of developing religions and questioning of traditional beliefs.

UNIT 4: Ancient China – River Valley Civilizations to the Han Synthesis

- Geography: Tien Shan Mountains, Taklimakan Desert, Gobi Desert, Huang He (Yellow) River, Yellow Sea, Yangtze River, Tibetan Plateau, Himalayan Mountains
- **Loess:** fertile soil blown by winds of deserts to the west and deposited by the Huang He.
- **Dynastic Cycle:** Rise/fall of dynasties; wherein a new dynasty brings peace, corrupts, and revolts bring a new dynasty.

- **Mandate of Heaven:** Approval from heaven thought to be the basis of royal authority. When one loses mandate of heaven, the gods were upset and would cause droughts and floods and revolts.
- **Feudalism:** Nobles grant lords land in return for loyalty; subinfeudation common.
- Chinese language had one writing system but thousands of spoken dialects. Writing system was too complex for many to learn.
- **Xia Dynasty**
 - Legendary; no written records
 - Emperor Yu: leader, engineer, and mathematician. He created flood control, irrigation, and technological projects; made China a civilization
- **Shang Dynasty**
 - First family of rulers to leave written records.
 - Major city: Anyang; made of wood, large protective walls.
 - Religion
 - **Shang Di:** Supreme god of Shang.
 - Polytheistic
 - Oracle bones
 - Valued family and ancestry
 - Social structure:
 - Emperor; warriors/nobles; artisans/merchants; peasants
 - Women inferior
 - Strong central government and public works projects
 - Technology
 - Bronze metallurgy for weapons
 - Wood for tools
- **Zhou Dynasty**
 - A group that overthrew the Shang to establish Zhou Dynasty, claiming that Shang had lost the “Mandate of Heaven”
 - Ruled through *feudalism*
 - Cities: Hao, Luoyang
 - (similar religion as above)
 - Social structure:
 - Emperors; lords; civil servants; merchants; peasants
 - Women inferior
 - Technology
 - Roads, canals, coin money
 - Crossbow and new weapons
 - Farmers used iron for farmers and craftspeople
- **Period of Warring States**
 - Zhou declined when nobles grew powerful and began to fight each other (warlords)
 - Traditions destroyed; led to an axial age

- *The Art of War* by Sun Tzu; described how to wage successful military campaigns.
- **Confucianism**
 - **Confucius**: A Chinese scholar born in 551BCE, developed Confucianism during the Era of Warring States. He was briefly Minister of Justice.
 - **Five Relationships**: believed that they could restore order.
 - Ruler and subject
 - Father and son
 - Husband and wife
 - Older brother and younger brother
 - Friend and friend
 - **Filial Piety**: Children's' respect for parents and elders.
 - *Analects*: Collection of Confucius' teachings
 - Supported bureaucracy, civil servants, education
 - *Ren*: inner attitude of being good and kind
 - *Li*: outer actions of doing the right thing; follow rules
- **Daoism**
 - Started by **Laozi/Lao Tzu**
 - **Dao** is the way; the universal force that guides all in the universe.
 - *Dao de Ching* was the philosophical book of Dao
 - All debate is pointless, Dao will guide all.
 - Yin/Yang: a balance of the feminine/masculine; light/dark; good/bad qualities in the world.
 - Emphasized experiencing nature; just "be"
 - Emphasized that war (i.e. during Era of Warring States) was pointless
- **Legalism**
 - Started by Hanfeizi and Li Si
 - Emphasized an efficient, extremely strong central government
 - Rulers should punish disobedient and reward the loyal
 - Control the ideas and actions of people
 - Evils of humanity can only be made right through punishment
- **Qin Dynasty**
 - Based on legalism
 - *Shi Huangdi* was the first Qin ruler; created an autocracy with absolute power. Was not liked by any social group.
 - He made noble families move to the capital city to "strengthen the trunk and weaken the branches."
 - Harsh rule; controlled the people; but a peaceful time period
 - Technology
 - Standardized writing, law, currency, weights, measurement, carts
 - New roads and travel systems
 - Built the Great Wall of China to repel invaders from the north. It was built by forced labor of the peasants; many died.

- Terra cotta soldiers
 - Intense military
 - Irrigation
 - Horsemanship
- Replaced by son, who was weak, led to the fall of the dynasty
- **Han Dynasty**
 - **Han Synthesis:** A combination of philosophies drawn from legalism, Confucianism, and Daoism as well as earlier Chinese traditions for a combined and unified system during the Han Dynasty
 - Government was divided into six ministries
 - “The Qin ‘broke the eggs’ and now the Han could ‘make the omelet’”
 - Civil service examination
 - Soldiers became the new lower class
 - Family was the base unit of society
 - *Liu Bang* was the founder of the Han Dynasty
 - *Wu Ti* was the greatest Han Emperor; expanded boundaries and adopted official Confucianism

UNIT 5: Cultural Diffusion & Golden Ages in Asia

- Geography: Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea, Africa, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabia, Arabian Sea, Indian Oceans, Bay of Bengal, India, Himalayas, Tibet, Taklimakan Desert, Great Wall of China, China, Gobi Desert, Yellow Sea, Korean Peninsula, Japan, Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, South East Asia, Strait of Malacca, spread routes of Mahayana Buddhism, spread routes of Theravada Buddhism, Silk Road, Indian trade routes by sea

5.1: INDIA

- **Golden Age:** a time of peace and prosperity with many achievements particularly in the arts and sciences
- **Mauryan Empire**
 - *Chandragupta Maurya*
 - Converted to Jainism
 - *Asoka*
 - Buddhism
 - Kindness, respect, nonviolence, tolerance
- **Gupta Empire (Golden Age)**
 - Chandra Gupta I
 - Chandra Gupta II
 - Hinduism Revival
 - Trade & Business
 - Traded spices, gold, ivory, cotton, horses, rice, wheat, tea

- Used coin money
 - Banks
 - Loans
 - Commerce
 - Were the “middle men”
- Medicine
 - 500 healing plants/1000 diseases classified
 - Medicinal guides
 - Plastic surgery
 - C-sections
 - Inoculations
- Schools
- Astronomy
 - Solar calendar (365 days)
 - Earth is round
 - 7 day week
- Math
 - Decimal system
 - Concept of zero
 - Pi
- Art
 - Buddha statues
 - Architecture
- Religion & Buddhist Age
 - Bodhisattva: an enlightened soul who chooses to come back to earth to teach others
 - *Theravada Buddhism*
 - Hard, spiritual work by the most dedicated monks and nuns is needed for nirvana
 - Nirvana is an enlightened state of mind
 - Buddha is only a saint/teacher
 - Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia
 - Not widespread
 - *Mahayana Buddhism*
 - Anyone can reach nirvana
 - Prayer, ritual, and help of bodhisattvas can help reach nirvana
 - Nirvana is heaven/hell
 - Buddha is a god-like figure
 - Widespread

5.2: CHINA

- **Sui Dynasty**
 - Short lived

- Finished Grand Canal
- High taxes
- Forced labor
- **Tang Dynasty** (beginning of the Golden Age)
 - Started by Tang Taizong.
 - *Empress Wu Zetian*: Wife of a sick emperor, controlled with strength while he was sick.
 - Declined due to military expansion, over taxation, and too-thin of an empire
- **Song Dynasty** (Golden Age)
 - Smaller area of land
 - Advancements
 - Gunpowder
 - Mechanical clock
 - Movable type
 - Paper money
 - Magnetic compass
 - Porcelain
 - More roads/canals
 - Lowered taxes
 - Land and improved agriculture
 - Education became significant
 - **Gentry** became a prominent class; a class of powerful well educated people with high-class rights.
 - Societal Changes
 - Civil service exam restored
 - Social mobility and advancement
 - Buddhism dominates
 - Gentry class
 - Urbanization
 - Social structure: Gentry, Urban Middle Class, Laborers/Soldiers/Servants, Peasants/Farmers
 - Foot binding was significant; demonstrated the inferiority of women

5.3: JAPAN

- Islands: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido
- Majority of Japan is mountains, not much is good for farming or natural resource extraction
- Strong natural disasters
- Developed much later than other societies
- **Shinto**
 - Respect for nature
 - Ancestor worship
 - No complex rituals or philosophy

- **Kami:** the design spirits that reside in nature
- Amaterasu: Shinto sun goddess
- Early Japan
 - Clans
 - **Yamato clan** believed they were descendants of Amaterasu; they took control and became emperors of Japan
- *Prince Shotoku:* A regent who served his aunt; sent the first of three missions to Tang China to observe.
- Chinese Influences
 - Buddhism
 - Writing system
 - Central government
 - Rejected Mandate of Heaven and the civil service exam
- **Imperial Period:** (660-1185)
 - Emperor was supreme
 - Heian was the new location of the capital.
 - **Heian Period** Golden Age
 - Lady Murasaki: writer from the imperial court, wrote “The Tale of Genji”
- **Feudal Japan** (Kamakura Shogunate)
 - **Samurai:** A professional warrior who served feudal lords and would risk their lives to protect them.
 - **Bushido:** Strict behavioral code of the samurai.
 - **Shogun:** Supreme military commander who ruled in name of emperor.
 - *Daimyo:* A provincial governor who was responsible for maintaining order
 - *Kamakura:* Shogun’s military headquarters (the real center of power)
 - *Kyoto:* city from which the emperor reigned
 - Social structure: Emperor (figurehead); Shogun; Daimyos; Samurai; Ronin; Peasants; Artisans; Merchants
- **Zen Buddhism:** Version of Buddhism that incorporated Japanese Shinto rituals.

UNIT 6: Islam, the Mongols, the Turks, the Mughals

- Geography: Atlantic Ocean, Iberian Peninsula, Spain, Cordoba, Balkans, Europe, Bosphorus Strait, Black Sea, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Damascus, Mediterranean Sea, Africa, Cairo, Egypt, Red Sea, Medina, Mecca, Jerusalem, Arabia, Baghdad, Persia, Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, Delhi, India, Bay of Bengal

6.1: ISLAM

- Origins:
 - **Bedouins:** the nomads of Arabia
 - **Mecca:** Important trade city with an ancient shrine. Had a house of worship called the Ka’aba.

- **Mohammad** was an orphaned Meccan boy raised by the Bedouins
- He was spoken to by Gabriel in 610, who said that he is a messenger of the lord.
- He was persecuted for speaking his beliefs, so he moved with his followers to Yathrib (later, Medina), in a migration known as **Hijrah**. Later, Mohammad returned to Mecca, took it over, and destroyed the Ka'aba.
- Islamic Teachings:
 - Allah is the one and only god.
 - Good and evil; responsible for actions.
 - **Qur'an**: Holy book of Islam
 - Heaven and hell
 - Protect weak; help elders
 - **Five Pillars of Islam**:
 - Faith (Allah is the one and only god)
 - Prayer (Pray five times a day)
 - Alms (Support the poor)
 - Fasting (Ramadan)
 - Pilgrimage (hajj)
 - *Sharia*: the system of law that helps to aid Muslims in applying the will of Allah
 - The Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem: The spot from which it is believed that Muhammad ascended to heaven in 632.
- *Caliph*: Successor or deputy following Muhammad's leadership
- *Abu-Bakr*: First successor to Muhammad, controlled through military force
- *People of the Book*: Christians & Jews, were granted certain rights
- *Jizya*: a poll-tax imposed on non-Muslims
- The first four caliphs after Muhammad are known as "rightly guided" caliphs.
- *Umayyad*: A dynasty that ruled the Muslim Empire for a period of time, later establishing their kingdom in Al-Andalus. They were the first dynasty after the "Rightly Guided" caliphs. They gave up traditional Muslim beliefs for riches.
 - **Shi'a**: Group of Islam during Umayyad rule that believed the caliph, the person spreading Muhammad's message, needed to be a relative of the prophet.
 - They were a minority
 - Caliphs are infallible
 - People are evil, oppose privilege
 - Prophet Muhammad is the Chosen One
 - Dominant in Iran and Iraq
 - **Sunni**: The group of Islam during Umayyad rule that did not outwardly resist their rule
 - Majority
 - Elect the caliphs
 - People are good
 - Muhammad is a religious leader/statesman
 - **Sufi**: the group of Islam during Umayyad rule that reacted to their luxurious life by pursuing poverty and spirituality

- *Abbasids*: A powerful rebel group that helped to overthrow Umayyad and took control of the empire. They moved the capital to Baghdad and created a strong, centralized government
- *Fatimid*: Islamic dynasty in N. Africa and spread to Western Arabia and Syria
- Spread of Islam
 - Located at the center of trade
 - Merciful and tolerant
 - Equality and justice
 - Armies connected by faith
 - No tax if converted
- Were a unified but diverse empire connected by banking, language, and currency.
- Women were equal to men and held specific divorce, education, and inheritance rights.
- Golden Age & Discovery
 - House of Wisdom: learning center in Baghdad
 - Math & Science & Medicine
 - Al-Jabr: algebra
 - Studied Greeks
 - Observed and conducted experiments
 - Optics
 - Location
 - Time
 - Hospitals where air was cleanest
 - Art & Literature:
 - Qur'an
 - Poetry
 - Sufis a source of art
 - Rumi: *A Thousand Arabian Nights*
 - Calligraphy, woodwork, glass, ceramic, textile, etc.
 - Philosophy:
 - Ibn Rushd
 - Moses Ben Maimon
 - Important cities:
 - Damascus, Baghdad, Córdoba, Cairo

6.2: THE MONGOLS & YUAN DYNASTY

- Pastoralist: Nomads that domesticated herds of animals
- Yurt: portable felt tents
- **Genghis Khan**
 - Origins: Originally named Temujin, he was abandoned as a boy, eventually becoming a Mongolian clan leader
 - Went on to unite all of the Mongol tribes
 - Brilliant military strategist
 - Adopted foreign ideas and products

- Conquered a huge area of land because of horse strategy, deception, communication, cruelty, and confusion.
- **Ogadai**
 - Son of Genghis Khan
 - Expanded the empire even further
- **Pax Mongolia:** Such a large area was ruled that trade and society was stabilized and easy; goods and ideas spread rapidly (including Bubonic Plague and the death they caused when they conquered)
- After Ogadai's death, the empire was divided into 4 *khanates*
- **Kublai Khan:** Mongolian ruler of the Khanate of the Great Khan; called the "Great Khan". United China under Yuan Dynasty
- **Yuan Dynasty**
 - United by Kublai Khan
 - Lasted less than a century
 - Advancements:
 - Medicine/astronomy
 - Reconstructed Grand Canal
 - Trade routes and transportation
 - Tolerance
 - However, the Chinese were treated as 2nd class citizens and could not hold high government positions
 - **Marco Polo:** Venetian trader that served the Great Khan and wrote about the marvels of China
 - **Kamikaze:** The divine wind that destroyed Mongolian ships as they tried to invade Japan

6.3: Ottoman Empire

- **Ghazis:** warriors for Islam
- *Infidels:* Clusters of groups of people who don't believe in Islam
- **Osman:** The most successful Ghazi; founded Ottoman Empire in Anatolia
- **Timur the Lame:** A conqueror who delayed the rise of the Ottoman Empire. Fierce and claimed to be a descendent of Genghis Khan
- **Mehmet the Conqueror:** Mehmet II, who demanded Constantinople and was extremely harsh. He was a tolerant and able ruler and gained control over the Bosphorus strait.
- **Suleiman the Lawgiver:** Son of Selim the Grim; conquered areas and created a stable government
 - Conquered majority of the Mediterranean
 - Simplified taxation and reduced government bureaucracy
 - **Devshirme:** A policy that took non-Muslim boys from their families, educated and trained them into soldiers; called **Janissaries**
- Used gunpowder, muskets, and advanced technology in order to conquer
- Tolerance and equality to non-Muslims

- Decline was caused by corruption of Suleiman's sons

6.4: The Mughal Empire

- A nomadic group that invaded the Indian subcontinent and overthrew the Delhi Sultanate, a capitol of loose empire of Turkish warlords
- **Babur:** King who inherited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan but swept into India and conquered
- **Akbar:** Grandson of Babur. Tolerant of different beliefs and was a strong military leader. Under him, arts and culture flourished
 - Followed his own mixture of religions called *Divine Faith*, but was persecuted for it
- Urdu: a mixture of Arabic, Persian, and Hindi language
- Hindi: a mixture of Persian and local Indian language
- **Jahangir:** Akbar's son. His wife, *Nur Jahan*, held all the power and promoted only Islamic faith
- **Shah Jahan:** Son of Jahangir. Loved his wife, Mumtaz Mahal and built the *Taj Mahal* for her when she died. However, he did not focus on his people, over-taxed them, and caused them to rebel.
- **Aurangzeb:** A harsh ruler who oppressed all people of different religions other than Islam. Heavily taxed and oppressed

UNIT 7: Africa and Latin America prior to 1500

- Geography (Africa): Atlantic Ocean, Senegal River, Equator, Gulf of Guinea, Orange River, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, Tropic of Capricorn, Madagascar, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Victoria Falls, Indian Ocean, Horn of Africa, Ethiopian Highlands, Red Sea, Nile River, Mediterranean Sea, Atlas Mountains, Sahara Desert, Niger River, Sahel, Lake Chad, Namib Desert, Congo River, Great Rift Valley, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Zambezi River, Kalahari Desert
- Geography (Latin America): Rio Grande, Sierra Madre Oriental, Sierra Madre Occidental, Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan Peninsula, Pacific Ocean, Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hispaniola, Atlantic Ocean, Lesser Antilles, Isthmus of Panama, Llanos Plains, Orinoco River, Guiana Highlands, Amazon River, Andes Mountains, Galapagos Islands, Lake Titicaca, Mato Grosso, Brazilian Highlands, Gran Chaco, Pampas, Atacama, Rio de la Plata, Patagonian Plateau, Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Falkland Islands, Cape Horn

7.1: Africa

- Desertification prominent
- Natural resources: gold, diamonds, rubber trees, slat
- Traditional Africa: nomads/hunter gatherers; lived in clans/tribes

- Traditional African Religion: Animism: Spirits that exist in everything and regulate life, ancestor worship
- **Aksum Kingdom:** A trading kingdom that developed in Ethiopia/Eastern Africa.
 - Achievements: built stela towers out of stone; minted its own metal coins; terrace farming, irrigation, dams; trading ports written language
 - Invaded by Islamic warriors; retreated to the mountains
- **Bantu:** A people who spoke the specific language Bantu, and from this group originated over 300 other ethnic groups that were also considered “Bantu”. This diffusion occurred when Bantu of middle-Africa migrated southward for more fertile farming, more land, and etc.
- Griots: African story tellers.
- **African Kingdoms of East Africa:**
 - All relied on the **Gold-for-Salt Trade (Trans-Sahara Trade)**
 - **Ghana**
 - Declined due to invasion
 - **Mali**
 - Formed by the people south of Ghana.
 - **Sundiata:** Mali’s first great leader/emperor; he led Mali in a period of peace and prosperity.
 - **Mansa Musa:** A famous Muslim Mali ruler. Controlled the gold-for-salt trade and made money off of it by using taxes and collectors. His army protected Mali and expanded it to twice the size of Ghana. He made the hajj and ordered the construction of mosques in Timbuktu and Gao.
 - **Timbuktu:** a city in Mali in which the great Mosque was built.
 - **Ibn Battuta:** A traveler and historian who visited Mali. He wrote about the:
 - just government in Mali
 - safety of travel (no fear of robbers)
 - **Songhai**
 - Independent eastern group who broke away from Mali and extended their territory towards Niger River and Gao.
 - *Sunni Ali* was a leader who helped capture Timbuktu and Djenne.
 - He was overthrown by *Askia Muhammad*.

7.2: Latin America

- **Mayan Civilization**
 - Achievements:
 - Farmed on raised beds and hillside terraces
 - Tall pyramids
 - 365 day calendar
 - Numerical base-20 number system
 - Complicated writing system
 - Concept of zero

- Religion:
 - Polytheism
 - Sacrifice
 - Religion important\
- **Aztecs**
 - Came to rule by forming alliances with other tribes (Triple Alliance) to gain control
 - Divided empire into provinces
 - Social Structure: Emperor, noble class, commoners, slaves.
 - Emperor demanded tribute but allowed sufficient autonomy
 - *Montezuma II* came to power and demanded even more human sacrifice to please the sun god. To satisfy this need, the Aztecs had to conquer more land and demand more humans for sacrifice. This caused a thinning of the empire and general decline and rebellion that would divide them when the Spanish arrived.
- **Incas**
 - *Quechua*: The one language used by all in the Incan empire
 - *Cuzco*: Large city at the center of the Incan empire
 - *Mita*: Tribute requirement that all able bodied subjects work for a certain amount of days
 - **Quipu**: Knotted strings as a numerical system
 - Incas offered honorable surrender and allowed customs and beliefs to be kept; even setting captives free
 - United people through one language, a road and economic system.

UNIT 8: Imperialism in Latin America

- Geography: Aztec Empire, Inca Empire, Pacific Ocean, Strait of Magellan, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Hispaniola, West Indies, Atlantic Ocean, Iberian Peninsula, Portugal, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, Calicut, Indian Ocean, Java, Spice Islands, East Indies, Philippines
- Routes of Explorers: Magellan, Cabral, Dias, da Gama, Columbus
- **Ming Dynasty**
 - Established after defeating the Mongols; Emperor Zhu Di seized throne.
 - He sent voyages of *treasure ships*, under **Admiral Zheng He**, to explore new areas and expand diplomatic/commercial relations; demand tribute, etc.
 - Were expensive, spread disease, increased taxes and were dangerous
 - However, they stopped Muslim persecution, explored coasts, engraved the superiority of China, encouraged diffusion, etc.
- European Exploration
 - 1400s “The Age of Exploration”
 - Factors encouraging exploration:
 - “God” – wanted to convert people to Christianity

- “Gold” – wanted to find wealth and new products
 - “Glory” – fame and colonies for their nation
 - New technology:
 - Caravel
 - Improved rudder
 - Sextant
 - Cargo area
- **Bartolomeu Dias:** A Portuguese explorer that navigated a bit past the tip of Africa
- **Prince Henry:** Son of Portugal’s king that supported oversea expansion and formed a trade school supporting map making, sailing, etc.
- **Vasco da Gama:** Portuguese explorer that reached Calicut.
- **Cabral:** A Portuguese explorer that claimed Brazil for Portugal
- **Magellan:** A Portuguese explorer that sailed around the world.
- **Treaty of Tordesillas:** A peace treaty signed by Spain and Portugal that enforced the *Line of Demarcation*.
- **Conquistadors:** Spanish explorers and conquerors.
- **Pizarro:** A Spanish conquistador that conquered the Incas
 - Used an army to subdue the Inca; captured the ruler Atahualpa; and used him for ransom for gold and silver; then capturing the Capitol.
- **Cortés:** A Spanish conquistador that conquered the Aztecs.
 - The Aztecs believed he was a god and gave money to him; but Cortés forced them to give tribute; and the Spanish eventually conquered them due to superior weaponry, the help of other native groups, and disease.
- Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas; but was extremely harsh to the native peoples.
- Settling in the Americas
 - A new tax, language, and writing system emerged
 - Social Structure:
 - *Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattoes*, Native Americans, African Slaves
 - **Encomienda:** A forced labor system on the Native Americans.
 - **Hacienda System:** An estate which workers lived on and got food and a small amount of money for work
 - **Tribute System:** Every person of a certain age is required to obtain a certain amount of resources or do a certain amount of work.
 - **Mercantilism:** A theory that states that a country’s power depends on its wealth.
 - **Favorable balance of trade:** a way by Mercantilism in which a country can gain money by selling more goods than it buys
 - **Bartolome de las Casa** spoke out against Native American slavery (used on plantations for intensive labor) and suggested the use of Africans, which he later denounced too.
 - Disease, labor, and weapons killed a large majority of Native Americans

- Forced Christianity upon Native Americans
- **Columbian Exchange:** The global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas.
 - Tomato, potato, maize to Europe, Guns and liquor to Africa; coffee, slaves, horses, sugar cane, and disease to Americas
- Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Development
 - Mines for gold & sugar plantations needed laborers
 - African rulers captured other Africans for slavery through religious justification and military justification
- Consequences of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
 - Decrease in young, able-bodied Africans
 - Families torn apart
 - Tortured slaves, malnourished and abused
 - Helped the colonies survive
 - Millions died on the **Middle Passage**

UNIT 9: Nationalism in Latin America

- Geography: Mexico, Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Caribbean Sea, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Panama Canal, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina
- System of Spanish rule over colonies:
 - King and queen → Council of Indies → Viceroy → Administrators and Judges (peninsulares) → Large Bureaucracy → Cacique
- The Class System in the Colonies (& why the Creoles led the movement)
 - Peninsulares: held the best jobs, had the best land and best education
 - Creoles: Wealthy, good jobs, but were prohibited from working for the government or getting a lot of power just because of their birthplace; had money, were educated, but wanted power
 - Mestizos: Middle class, didn't belong, farmers, ranches, couldn't inherit wealth
 - Native Americans: Forced labor, low wages
 - African Slaves: no rights, abused, no education, lived in bad conditions
- **Nationalism:** The belief that people should be loyal to their nation
- Haiti
 - **Toussaint L'Ouverture**, an African slave at the bottom of the social system
 - Enslaved Africans were overworked, masters were brutal and terrorized
 - L'Ouverture was a brilliant military and diplomatic leader and led the slaves (of which there were more than European masters)
 - French troops made Toussaint stop freeing people but took him and killed him; General Dessalines took over
- South America

- **Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, O'Higgins**; were all Creoles who were aided by other groups in lower positions
- Wanted to gain independence from Spain
- When Bolivar and San Martín's armies joined forces, the brilliant leaders led the troops to victory
- Suffered many defeats but eventually won
- Mexico
 - **Miguel Hidalgo** (socially low), José María Morelos, Augustin de Iturbide (a Creole who eventually declared himself emperor)
 - Believed in Enlightenment ideals; Creoles feared a loss of power
 - Peasants gathered by priests and creoles gathered by Iturbide
 - Hidalgo's troops defeated
 - Morelos was defeated by Iturbide; who then declared himself emperor but was overthrown
- Brazil
 - When Portuguese royal family was forced to flee Portugal, they settled in Brazil and Brazil became a hub of commerce, government, etc.
 - Upon return to Portugal, Brazil (to become a colony) wanted independence
 - Brazilians signed a petition (started by Creoles) to become free and be ruled by the king's son, Dom Pedro.
- Four Bases of Power after Independence
 - **Caudillo**: local viceroys practiced absolute authority without democracy
 - Caudillo literally means "a strong man with military/dictatorial power with aggressive masculinity"
 - Ruthless in quest for power
 - Bloody seizures; used military for elections and rebellions
 - Mostly mestizos
 - The Church: enforced only Catholicism
 - Churches owned all of the land, were responsible for education
 - Supported politics that supported the church
 - **Latifundia**: A system based on peonage and the hacienda system in which large landholders controlled the land and the peasants that worked on them.
 - One crop farming
 - Peasants, cattle, etc. part of the land
 - Foreigners: Countries and investors from Europe
 - Invested in one crop farming
 - Supported governments that promised to protect landholdings
 - Money made by investments
 - Relied on cheap, unskilled labor
 - Steamships, railroads & ability of trade increased
 - Foreigners lent money for export facilities; when owners were unable to pay back a loan, foreign industries took over the company

- Money not used for schools, hospitals, or development, therefore the countries never developed
- Positive Effects of Independence
 - Rulers from their own country; own decisions
 - Self determinations
 - No more colonies
 - Peninsulares lost power
 - Trade with whomever
 - No unnecessary colonial tax
 - Growth in economy
 - Growth in public schools
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of religion
 - Slaves were freed
 - Less rigid social class
 - No more Europeans
 - Return to traditions
- Negative Effects of Independence
 - Inexperienced & disorganized government
 - Anyone could take power, including violent “caudillo” dictators
 - Creoles take power
 - Political instability and power struggles
 - Oligarchy
 - Not as strong an economy
 - Border disputes
 - Peasants have no money or land → **peonage**: peasant debt (created through low wages and high prices) passed on through generations
 - Some land not returned
 - Social inequality resounded
 - Lost protection from home country
 - Catholicism resounded
- The United States’ role in Imperialism in Latin America
 - **Monroe Doctrine**: No American country to be interfered with by a European power
 - *Spanish-American War*: The US fought Spain out of Cuba and gained Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
 - The US expanded its influence by staying in Cuba, building the Panama Canal, investing in countries, and the *Roosevelt Corollary*, in which the US had the right to act as a police force in Latin America.
- Cuba and Communism & the Cold War
 - **Fulgencio Batista**: Cuba’s unpopular dictator through the 1950’s that was backed by the US, but was overthrown by a revolution.

- **Fidel Castro:** The leader of the revolution to overthrow Batista. He was a young lawyer that took over power promising reform but actually was a harsh totalitarian/communist dictator that suspended elections, killed opponents, etc.
- **Bay of Pigs Invasion:** Anti-Castro invasion sponsored by the US for Cuban Exiles in Florida to invade the Bay of Pigs. The US supported it because Castro took over all of the US factories in Cuba. The invasion, however, was a complete failure, and the exiles were easily turned back.
- **Cuban Missile Crisis:** The Soviet leader after Stalin, **Khrushchev**, installed 42 missile sites in Cuba, which were detected by a US spy plane. Kennedy demanded their removal and announced an **embargo** on Cuba, which lasts to this day (although it has been relaxed). Everyone prepared for war, but the two powers ceded.
- *Raul Castro:* Fidel Castro's younger brother who stepped up to assume presidency. He promises limited reform and has took very small steps towards a more open society, such as signing human rights treaties and allowing public debate on issues; but not incredibly effective.
- **Marxism** was a socialist system on the philosophies of Marx. The proletariat would rise up to overthrow the capitalist bourgeoisie society to form an equitable, classless, stateless, society. Communism is still present today in Cuba, China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos

UNIT 10: Imperialism & Nationalism in India

- “The sun never sets on the British empire”
- British Domination
 - **British East India Company:** A trading company that took economic control after the Mughals. (**indirect imperialism**)
 - The company gained influence by dividing the people by religion, caste, and rivalry to weaken them; worked with local rulers and bribed them; used local rulers as puppets; gave economic investment
 - *Robert Clive:* Worked for the British East India Company; led the troops to a decisive victory over Indian forces at the *Battle of Plassey*, which established the British East India Company as the dominant force in India.
 - **Sepoy Mutiny:** The 1857 rebellion of *sepoys* (Indian soldiers that staffed the army of the East India Company) that joined forces against British East Indian company control when it was rumored that their religious beliefs were being violated.
 - After the Sepoy Mutiny, the Sikhs and the British allied – the Sikhs became the “Calvary of the British army”
 - *The Sepoy Mutiny caused Britain to take direct control over India. (Direct Imperialism)*
 - **Raj:** The British rule over India lasting from 1757-1947.

- *Ram Mohun Roy*: A modern, well-educated Indian who campaigned to move India away from traditional beliefs such as the caste system and widow suicide.
- Positive Effects of Imperialism***
 - Railroads, roads, telephone lines, dams, bridges, irrigation were built
 - Outlaw of widow suicide and infanticide (killing of female babies)
 - Crime decreases
 - Modern medicine
 - Banking system
 - Libraries and schools
 - Improved sanitation
 - Organization increased
 - Slavery forbidden
 - Hindu/Muslim peace

***it should be noted that much of the “advancements” above did not actually reach the Indians.
- Negative Effects of Imperialism
 - Indian manufacture and business was destroyed since competition to British goods was prohibited
 - Indians became servants
 - White people took all the good jobs and controlled all the money
 - English-based education
 - Industry slowed and stopped (except for those dealing with Britain) →
 - Great unemployment
 - Low standard of living
 - Mercantilism
 - Culture was devalued
 - India became dependent on British
 - If one refused a Briton, they could be beaten.
- Nationalism
 - **Indian National Congress**: A group of Hindu Indian people against British rule, formed in 1885. (related to it was the political party called *Congress Party*)
 - Led by **Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - Goal: independence: “swaraj”
 - **Muslim League**: A group of Muslim Indian people against British rule, formed in 1906.
 - Led by **Mohammed Ali Jinnah**
 - **Mohandas K. Gandhi**: An Indian man, later referred to as “Mahatma” or Great Soul, who blended Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity and emerged as a leader of the independence movement for India.
 - He encouraged nonviolence, *satyagraha*, and *civil disobedience* (The deliberate refusal to obey an unjust law)
 - He wanted Hindu/Muslim unity in India

- In return for assistance in WWI, British promised India reform and self-government. However, the **Rowlatt Act** was passed instead, which was a law that allowed the government to jail protestors without trial for up to two years.
- In response to the act, people gathered publicly (unknowingly breaking the law against public meetings) to protest it. Called the **Amritsar Massacre**, a British commander named General Dyer ordered sudden shooting on the crowd. Many people were injured and many were killed. It sparked anger and revolts.
- **Government of India Act:** A law passed by the British parliament that provided local self-government and limited democratic elections.
- Gandhi's Movements
 - *Homespun Movement:* A movement that boycotted British cloth, hurting the British economy.
 - *Salt March:* A march on the unjust salt acts which had prohibited Indians from buying salt from other sources and implemented a tax. Gandhi and his followers walked 240 miles to the seacoast to make their own salt. It hurt the British economy.
 - *Dharasana Salt Works:* The protesters try to peacefully march through the guards to get to the gate. The guards brutally beat each protester as they try to walk through.
 - Because Gandhi and his followers were always unarmed, anything the British did to them seemed extremely harsh to others in the world.
- Gandhi's movements exposed British violence, weakened the economy; and, in addition with the debt
- During WWII, the British committed India's armed forces to the war without consulting the colony's elected representatives, ignoring self-government.
 - As a result, the *Quit India* campaign emerged to drive Britain out of India.
- Different views on independence
 - The Congress Party wanted a united India; and proposed a representative government.
 - The Muslim League feared that the Hindu-dominated Congress Party would not represent the Muslim people. They did not want to accept independence if it meant unity, and proposed the **partition** of India into Hindustan (commonly called India today) and Pakistan. Gandhi was deeply opposed to this.
 - Sikhs feared partition because the Sikh area of the Punjab would be forced into minority under either Hinduism or Islam.
- The British passed the partition plan
- During 1946-1947, everything in India was split, everyone had to decide which side to join. As mass migrations occurred, extreme hatred caused violence. Muslims killed Sikhs and Hindus killed Muslims and Sikhs, etc. Over 1 million people were killed.
- Gandhi was killed by a Hindu extremist in 1948.
- After Independence
 - The Kashmir Conflict: Both India and Pakistan claim Kashmir, a land with borders on both countries. Pakistan claims it on that it is majorly Muslim, while

India claims, as a secular nation, they will best encompass all of its ethnic groups. Fighting and several small wars have occurred between Pakistan and India over it.

- India after independence
 - Democracy
 - Jawaharlal Nehru becomes India's first Prime Minister; wanted equality and reform
 - Indira Gandhi: Nehru's daughter chosen as second prime minister. She overran the Sikh temple and was killed for it.
 - Rajiv Gandhi: Indira's son; a very corrupt ruler.
 - *Tamils*: A militant group based in Sri Lanka who fought for a separate country, but lost.
 - Modern India
 - More industry and innovation
 - Increase in education
 - Before 1991, poverty was wreaking havoc; for the closed, socialist economy prevented economic growth. Illiteracy and poverty was extremely high. In 1991, however, the government adopted free market practices, loosened regulations and opened India to foreign investment, corporations, etc. The economy has been booming and growing ever since. The huge work force aids in this economic advancement. However, there still is:
 - Overpopulation, famine, disease
 - Hindu-Muslim tensions
 - Caste and gender bias
 - Kashmir troubles
 - Nuclear Weapons
 - Political assassinations
- Pakistan after Independence
 - **Benazir Bhutto**: Elected prime minister of Pakistan who took office after a military coup and was removed after months of disorder in 1996
 - **Pervez Musharraf**: A Pakistani politician who seized power and formed a military coup.
 - Modern Pakistan
 - Political instability (a series of military dictatorships)
 - Hindu-Muslim tensions
 - Gender issues
 - Terrorism
 - Kashmir troubles
 - Nuclear weapons: arms race with India
 - Afghanistan issues
 - Recently:
 - Violent protests, martial law, suicide bombings; political instability

- Afghan-Pakistan border rife with terrorism: Taliban
- Corruption
- President Musharraf promoted free market reforms, encouraged foreign investment, and developed a new middle class. However, new violence in Afghanistan and assassinations has caused Musharraf to declare martial law; he intends to keep his power.

UNIT 11: Imperialism & Nationalism in China

- **Manchus:** The people of Manchuria who lived northeast of the Great Wall.
- In 1644 the Manchus invaded China and established the **Qing Dynasty**, replacing the Ming (who had corrupt and ineffective rulers and insufficient money), lasting until 1912.
 - *Kangxi:* A Manchu emperor who reduced government expenses, lowered taxes, gave intellectuals government positions, and modernized the country in science, medicine, and mathematics.
 - *Kowtow:* A ritual required to be performed by foreign traders in which a merchant kneeled in front of the emperor and touched the ground with their forehead nine times.
 - Like Korea during the 17th and 18th centuries, China was also essentially isolated due to its self-sufficiency.
 - Women were still inferior
- **The Opium Wars**
 - Britain wanted to trade with China due to China's goods and large market; China refused, but Britons began selling something Chinese people did want – Opium.
 - When China wanted to stop British merchants from trading/smuggling opium into China (many Chinese were addicted and it interfered with everyday life), Britain refused to stop and the Opium War ensued in 1839.
 - China's outdated ships and lack of sophisticated weaponry caused defeat.
 - **Treaty of Nanjing:** The treaty signed after the Opium Wars in which:
 - Britain gained the city of Hong Kong
 - China was carved into **spheres of influence**, in which a foreign nation has control over the economy of the area.
 - Foreigners gained *extraterritorial rights*, exemption from certain laws at certain ports.
- **Internal Issues in China**
 - Population boom but no increase in food production → starvation
 - Corrupt and inept government
 - Crime
 - Failing infrastructure
 - Opium addiction
 - Lack of unity
- **The Taiping Rebellion**

- A rebellion against the Qing Dynasty's corruption.
- Led by Hong Xiuquan, who believed the Qing were evil demons.
- Looked to establish a Kingdom of Heavenly Peace with equality.
- The army was risen from peasants.
- Lasted 20 years.
- 20-30 million people died.
- They captured Nanjing, but didn't overthrow the Qing.
- **Dowager Empress Cixi:** Ruled China from 1861-1908. She supported certain reforms; but was a traditionalist.
 - *The Self-Strengthening Movement* was a reform by the Dowager empress in which education, diplomacy, and military were reformed. However, it upset trade and didn't really work.
- **Open Door Policy:** A policy proposed by the US in 1899 in which all nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China, thus protecting the US trade partnership with China due to the prevention of colonization.
- **Guangxu's Hundred Days of Reform**
 - Called for by Guangxu while Dowager Empress was away.
 - Called for overhaul in education (including adoption of public schooling), economy, military, and government.
 - He was jailed and all reforms ended.
- **Boxer Rebellion**
 - A campaign against the Dowager Empress' rule and foreign privilege, which caused a bad economy, suffering, and inequality.
 - Led by peasants and workers called the "Society of Harmonious Fists" / "Boxers"
 - Seized the European section of Beijing, but were defeated by a multi-national force of troops.
 - *Boxer Protocol of 1901:* Allowed European troops in Beijing and restricted more freedoms of the Chinese.
- Ultimately: The Qing was forced to open up after the Opium War; and they tried to readjust through modernizations, but they failed and became dominated by foreign powers.
- **Kuomintang (KMT):** The **Nationalist Party** led by **Sun Yat-sen**, who helped to overthrow the last Qing emperor (Pu Yi). They wanted modernization and nationalization of the military and education and industry.
 - *Three Principles of People:* Nationalism (an end to foreign control); people's rights (democracy); and people's livelihood (economic security).
 - When power was turned over to Yuan Shikai, he betrayed the ideals and provoked revolts as a military dictator.
 - Sun Yat-sen turned to the USSR because the democracies refused to help his group; and, in turn, he wanted to unionize with the Communist party. Lenin helped form a pact with the Nationalist Party.
 - **Jiang Jieshi** took over after Sun Yat-sen's death in 1925. As a son of a merchant, his followers were bankers and business people who feared a socialist economy.

He allied with the Communists at first but then turned against them and moved into Shanghai, killing many Communists, nearly wiping them out.

- **Mao Zedong:** A schoolteacher who studied at Beijing. He supported protests of the Treaty of Versailles and the European imperialists. He was one of the founders of the **Chinese Communist Party**.
 - Mao gained support from the peasants by utilizing Marxist communism.
 - He wanted to help the suffering peasants. He gained support from them by dividing the land that the Communists won among the local farmers to show suffering could end.
 - This “Red Army” of peasants was eventually defeated.
- **The Long March:** The 6,000 mile journey by the Communists as they fled the Nationalists led by Jiang. Nearly 90,000 people died.
- Fighting briefly ends between the KMT and the Communists when Japan invades China due to this weakness. They invaded Manchuria and launched an all-out invasion.
 - Used bombings, mass killings, destruction of land, starvation
 - Due to this, the Mao and Jiang briefly unify to fight the Japanese.
- Communism succeeds and becomes official due to:
 - Mao promising land, gaining support
 - Support from USSR
 - Nationalist soldiers deserted and were corrupt, allowed foreigners to dominate China
 - Mao’s army used guerrilla warfare
 - Promised equality for women and peasants
- Nationalists flee to Taiwan.
- Communist China under Mao
 - Industrialized
 - Increased literacy
 - Class privileges somewhat ended
 - Rural China received healthcare
 - One party dictatorship
 - No religion allowed.
 - Denied basic rights and freedoms to Inner Mongolia and Tibet
 - **Agrarian Reform Law of 1950:** Mao’s law that took land from the landlords and divided it up among peasants. Those who resisted were killed, the total death toll was over 1 million.
 - **Five Year Plan of Industry:** A Soviet-style (Stalin) plan that set high production targets for industry. By 1957, steel, cement, coal, and electricity output had increased a lot.
 - However, the product was often cheap and of poor quality, as they were produced in *Backyard Industries* to fill quotas.
 - **“The Great Leap Forward”** 1958-1962
 - Another Five Year Plan to increase agriculture

- Creates **communes**: large groups of people working together on large plots of land, given production quotas, but no one worked.
 - It fails due to poor quality of products, poor weather, and no incentive to work, which led to famine.
- When Mao reduced his position, the leader began to make changes for a less-strict Socialistic economy. (Farm families could live in their own homes, sell crops, wage increases could be competed for, etc.)
- In response, Mao became extremely angry and called the **Red Guards** in the **Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution** (often referred to as just the Cultural Revolution), 1966-1976.
 - The Red Guards lashed out at anyone with privilege, money, resistance, education, or any hierarchy. They wanted to create a society of complete equality. Sent these people to work on farms.
 - Mao built a *cult of personality* through propoganda, especially **Mao's Little Red Book**, which was quoted and was required to be kept on every person.
 - Eventually, the economy was collapsing and destruction was everywhere. Mao admitted it needed to stop.
- **Deng Xiaoping** became the leader of China
 - Removed many of Mao's hated policies
 - Four major modernizations:
 - Agriculture: Small businesses, leased land, allowed selling of products
 - Industry
 - Science: Foreign technology, encouraged foreign study
 - Defense
 - Was more open to new, capitalistic ways
 - However, at the **Uprising at Tiananmen Square**, 1989, students gathered for democracy, but Deng sends in tanks to massacre the people and squash the revolution.
- Modern China
 - Outsourcing for cheap labor
 - Authoritarian government remains:
 - Throw protestors in jail
 - Censor the internet
 - Prevent labor unions → horrific working conditions
 - Extreme low pay for workers and long hours
 - Huge population with growing affluence
 - Continue to use archaic and environmentally destructive forms of energy → lots of cars, consumerism, and use of coal.
 - 1 child rule to reduce the population.
 - Extreme pollution and subsequent disease.

UNIT 12: Imperialism & Nationalism in Japan

- Geography (Asia 1800s-1940s): China, Russia, Manchuria, Korea, Yellow Sea, Nanjing, Hong Kong, Thailand, French Indochina, Vietnam, South China Sea, Taiwan, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Shikoku, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Japan, Sea of Japan, Pacific Ocean, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia.
- **Tokugawa Shogunate**
 - Centralized feudalism and stability and peace for over 250 years under the Tokugawa Shoguns.
 - **Tokugawa Ieyasu:** *Toyotomi Hideyoshi's* (The general to the previous leader, Oda Nobunaga and the current leader) strongest daimyo ally. He completed the unification of Japan, defeated his allies and established the Tokugawa Shogunate.
 - *Alternate Attendance Policy:* Required daimyos to live every other year in Edo; and the families must remain in the capital, preventing rebellion.
 - When Portuguese began to trade with Japan, bringing firearms and new technology, they accepted the trade. But when Christianity and other foreign beliefs began to cause uprisings; the Shogun began to persecute Christians and made Buddhism mandatory.
 - Also, in reaction, they imposed the **Seclusion Act** and the **Closed Country Policy:** The attempt to control foreign ideas and close out Christian missionaries and merchants. Trade was only open at Nagasaki to the Dutch and Chinese. Japan tried to avoid colonization while still developing self-sufficiently using their monopoly on trade.
 - Surplus of food allowed population increase and increase in overall wealth.
 - Large markets
 - Irrigation, road, and sewer system
 - Centralized government located in Edo.
 - Traditional culture thrived
 - *Kabuki Theater:* Actors in elaborate costumes and makeup, portraying modern life. Only men were allowed.
 - Wood block printing: focused on nature and life
 - Calligraphy
 - Ikebana: flower arrangement
 - Tea Ceremony
 - *Noh Dramas:* An ancient type of Japanese theater which focused on tragedy, using Buddhist themes. A chorus chanted the story
 - Haiku
- 1853: **Commodore Matthew Perry** of the US sails to Japan to “ask” to trade
 - Japan says yes because:
 - Saw how China was broken apart into Spheres of Influence
 - Perry brought huge boats to show power of the US

- **Treaty of Kanagawa:** Signed in 1854 by Japan and America, which opened up two ports at which American ships could take supplies; set up American embassies.
- **Mutshito**, a young emperor, takes power after the Tokugawa shogun steps down (when people rallied against foreign privilege).
- **Meiji Era of Restoration**
 - To prevent total colonization, Mutshito leads Japan in rapid modernization.
 - Feudal lords gave their land to benefit the country
 - Rapid industrialization
 - Restructure of infrastructure
 - Built up military
 - More education and equality
 - Government became modeled after European structures:
 - American education
 - German strong central government and army
 - British navy
 - However, only a small group of people held real power; loss of traditional culture; and working conditions were not always great.
 - As a result, Japan was able to take control of the country, eliminate extraterritorial rights, and developed politically, economically, and militarily, also gaining a desire for imperialism.
- **First Sino-Japanese War:** Japan fought the Qing Dynasty in China for Korea. Japan got its first colonies, and it set the stage for the Russo-Japanese war.
- **Russo-Japanese War:** 1904-1905 conflict in which Russia and Japan's desires to dominate Manchuria and Korea exploded. Russia refused to back off Korea in exchange for Manchuria. Japan crushed the Russians and, with the Treaty of Portsmouth, Japan gained captured territories and forced Russia to stay out of Manchuria and Korea.
- Japan annexed Korea in 1910.
 - Harsh, oppressive rule
 - Forbade public protest & newspapers
 - Shut down Korean education; replaced it with Japanese
 - Peasants' land was given to Japanese settlers.
 - Increase in factories, transportation, and communication
- Militarists gained control of the Japanese government by gaining support of civilians who blamed the great depression on the government. They continued to support the emperor, but were extreme nationalists who believed foreign expansion would provide raw materials, space, and markets that would help Japan's economy.
- **Second Sino-Japanese War:** 1937 – Japan invaded Manchuria to access the rich ores of iron and coal. They set up a puppet government. They then invaded Nanjing – **The Rape**

Note that after the treaty, there were 16 years of conflict between the new, modernized samurai and the old, traditional samurai. Civil war causes the old samurai to become defeated by the Imperial Army of new samurai; and this leads to the Meiji Restoration.

of Nanjing: Killed citizens, raped women, destroyed land, massacred, bombed the city, and killed over 200,000 people.

- Japan's imperialism and war-driven nature would cause it to become largely involved in WWII.
 - Felt that American and British individualism should be destroyed.
 - Japan, angry when America sent aid to strengthen Chinese resistance against Japan and cut off oil shipments; which caused Japan to bomb Pearl Harbor.
 - Japan, at first, supported the propagandistic idea "Asia for Asians," but Japan continuously conquered and treated the Asian nations harshly.
 - During WWII, a surplus of propaganda in Japan made the Allies look horrific; the citizens were supposed to do everything for the emperor/country; even suicide.
 - *Kamikaze Pilots* were supposed to crash into American ships.
 - "Citizen soldiers" were strapped with bombs and were sent to destroy tanks.
 - Okinawa was a three month long battle in which civilians were a major part of the war.
 - At the end of the war; America fire-bombed Tokyo, and then dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end the war. (August 6 and August 9, 1945)
- Peace Terms of WWII
 - US occupied Japan, under direction of **Douglas MacArthur**.
 - **Hirohito**, the emperor of Japan, told Japan to lay down arms and had to admit he was not a god.
 - **Demilitarization**, leaving only a police force
 - Democratization and the writing of a new constitution with a Bill of Rights
 - Everyone is equal, including women
 - *Diet*: A two house parliament established in Japan by a new constitution.
 - **Article 9**: A provision which stated that Japan could not go to war with anyone or fight anyone; only if it was in self-defense.
 - America gave 2 million in emergency relief
 - Labor unions allowed
- After occupation, Japan's economy boomed.
 - Economy expanded rapidly
 - Really good education system and motivation/investment allowed growth
 - Luxury goods and surplus of wealth
- After 1990s, however, Japan's economy began to stagnate.
 - Deflation occurred
 - The country is still prosperous, but the economy is not expanding.
 - People are not spending as much money; the Japanese youth are referred to as the "survival generation" due to their frugal living.
 - Lack of spending prevents further growth.
 - Small young work force.
- Korea after WWII
 - Divided along the **38th Parallel**
 - North Korea was supported by the USSR

- South Korea was supported by the Allies
- **The Korean War**
 - Soviets sent troops, money, and supplies to North Korea to take over the peninsula.
 - N. Korea conquered much of the peninsula, and the UN and South Korea acted.
 - South Koreans and Douglas MacArthur's multi-national force, through a surprise attack, helped push the North Koreans up to the Chinese border.
 - China began to send aid to North Korea, who, once again pushed down to Seoul
 - The South Koreans and Americans pushed back up to the 38th Parallel
 - A ceasefire was called.
 - Five million deaths
 - But Korea remained divided along the same line.
- North Korea came under an oppressive military dictatorship and communist economy.
 - Extreme poverty; all money is spent on the dictator.
 - Kim Jong Un is the current dictator.
 - Nuclear war is threatened frequently.
 - Isolated and repressive
 - Vicious dogs
 - Torture of inmates
 - Starvation
 - No rights of speech or information
 - Executions
 - Prison camps for political protestors
 - No internet, TV, or radio – Big Brother: TVs and radios that play only government propaganda 24/7.
- South Korea, under democracy, boomed.
 - Huge, expanding economy
 - Expanding GDP
 - Capitalism

UNIT 13: Imperialism & Nationalism in Africa

- Geography: Libya, Egypt, Mediterranean Sea, Turkey, Black Sea, Suez Canal, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa

13.1: Imperialism

- In Africa, a multitude of different types of imperialism were used:
 - Colony
 - Protectorates
 - Spheres of influence

- Economic imperialism
- Indirect control: Control over a country by a foreign power in which local government officials remained, there was still limited self-rule, and the government institutions were a mixture of European and local rules. The goal was that the colony would eventually govern itself under these ideals.
- Direct control: A pattern of rule over a country by a foreign power in which foreign officials are brought to rule. There is no assimilation and no self-rule.
- Paternalism: A policy of treating colonized people as if they were children, giving them necessities but not giving them rights.
- Assimilation
- Early African resistance to imperialism
 - Tried to ally with Europeans in hopes of remaining independent
 - Resist with whatever force they had
 - Spiritual resistance
 - Declaration of war (Ethiopia: Menelik II played Italians, French, and British against each other, and won the war)
- Scramble for Africa: 1880s-1914
 - After David Livingstone and Henry Stanley, people were exposed to Africa
 - Europeans realized the values that were present.
 - Europeans began to take over (with help of quinine, maxim gun, and steamboats)
 - **Berlin Conference of 1884-1885**
 - 14 European nations met to divide Africa, but no Africans were present
 - Bismarck was a major player
 - No consideration for tribes, ethnicities, and enemies
- Positive Effects of Imperialism on Africa
 - Reduced *some* local warfare
 - Improved sanitation (plumbing, sewers)
 - Hospitals and western medicine
 - New skills taught to Africans
 - Increased life span
 - Modern schools and increased literacy rates
 - Economic expansion of trade
 - Improvement in infrastructure
- Negative Effects of Imperialism on Africa
 - Random splitting of tribes and enemies combined
 - Destroyed religion (Animism), culture, and traditions
 - Diseases
 - Africans lost land and independence
 - Sexual abuse
 - Cash crops → famine
 - Paternalism
 - Deaths
 - Unfair court system

- Forced labor
- In some countries, there was no health care, no education, and a lot of poverty
- Imperialism in the Congo
 - Controlled by King Leopold in Belgium
 - Harsh rule
 - Quotas of rubber must be filled or hand is chopped off
 - No education or social services
 - Took all of the resources, drained wealth
 - Forced labor
 - Burned villages, people
 - Whippings and beatings
 - Hangings, torturous punishments
- Imperialism in Egypt
 - In the early 1800s, Egypt decides to break away from the Ottoman Empire
 - **Muhammad Ali** was leader
 - Under him, the cash crop, cotton, falls in prices, causing suffering of peasants and poverty
 - Under *Ismail*, Ali's grandson, Egypt takes out loans for the **Suez Canal**, and other modernization attempts, such as irrigation, communication, schools, docks, and industry, from Britain, France, and the USA.
 - Due to this, Egypt gains a huge debt.
 - To compensate, Egypt sold shares of the Suez Canal to the British, who eventually gain financial control over most of the country.
 - Britain occupies Egypt, France takes Algeria, and Germany calls the Berlin Conference (See Above)

13.2: Independence Movements

- **Negritude Movement:** A movement to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values.
- **Pan-African Congress:** A group for the decolonization of Africa.
- **Organization of African Unity:** A group formed to unify Africa's many countries.
- World War II had a major impact on African nationalism in that African soldiers fought alongside Europeans to defend "freedom." The debt after the war, as well as the hypocrisy of the rule and the emergence of an African middle class, helped to support independence.
- Independence in **Ghana**
 - Originally called the "Gold Coast" colony of England
 - **Kwame Nkrumah:** A nonviolent protestor (often imprisoned by the British)
 - *Freedom Now!* movement wanted elected representatives
 - To gain independence, they used boycotts, strikes, peaceful protesting
 - They succeeded and became independent in 1957
 - After Independence

- Nkrumah becomes prime minister/president for life
 - Expensive development and economic plans: new roads, schools, health facilities, as well as improvement in health, welfare, education, and industrialization.
 - However, Nkrumah's expensive policies and programs undermined the economy and strengthened his opposition.
 - Nkrumah was focused more on African unity than his own country.
 - In 1966, the army and police seized power.
 - The country has been shifting between civilian and military rule since
 - Economic stability
 - *Jerry Rawlings* rules by coup currently.
- Independence in **Kenya**
 - Previously a colony of England
 - **Jomo Kenyatta:** A Kikuyu (an ethnic group in Kenya) educated in London, who helped lead Kenya to independence.
 - **Mau Mau:** A secret society of Kikuyu farmers who wanted to scare white farmers off the Highlands
 - Gained independence through violence through the Mau Mau, and etc.
 - After Independence
 - Kenyatta became president of the new nation.
 - Worked hard to unite different ethnicities
 - Nairobi grew to become a major business center.
 - *Daniel arap Moi* takes power next
 - Less successful at governing
 - Opposition to his one party rule
 - University strikes, protests result in student deaths
 - Pressure for democracy
 - Economy suffers in the 1990s
 - Corruption in the government
 - Ethnic conflicts, many are killed or left homeless
- Independence in **Zaire** (Today, the Dem. Rep. of the Congo)
 - Previously "The Congo" colony ruled harshly by Belgium - took all resources, forced labor, drained wealth, left no social services; no preparation for independence.
 - Belgium decided to allow independence in 1960. It was very sudden, unexpected and not prepared for.
 - After Independence
 - Civil strife caused upheaval
 - **Patrice Lumumba:** first prime minister. He ruled a divided country. He appealed to the UN and USSR for help with unification.

- **Moise Tshombe:** At the time of Lumumba, he declared his southeastern province of Katanga (rich with natural resources) as independent. He was backed by outsiders.
 - **Mobutu Sese Seko:** A coup army leader who overthrew Lumumba, gave him to Tshombe, and then overthrew Tshombe. He took power through a bloodless coup in 1965.
 - Ruled through force
 - One party rule
 - Used bribery to keep power
 - Zaire had rich natural resources and mineral wealth, but potential was destroyed
 - Corruption: Mubutu and associates looted the country of billions of dollars
 - This caused extreme poverty
 - Civil war; armed rebellions; ethnic clashes
 - *Laurent Kabila* overthrows Mobutu Sese Seko in 1997.
 - Banned all political parties
 - Promises transition to democracy and free elections.
- Independence in **Algeria**
 - Previously a colony of France
 - **Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN)** intended to use force to fight for independence; used guerrilla tactics; led by **Ahmed Ben Bella**.
 - The FLN goes to war against France and both sides commit atrocities.
 - **De Gaulle** (Leader of France) allows self-determination for France's colonies in 1962.
 - After independence
 - Ben Bella becomes first prime minister/president of Algeria
 - Established national order
 - Began land reforms
 - Began new educational plans
 - Ben Bella was overthrown by his chief of staff
 - Instability
 - Modernization and industrialization attempts failed when oil prices fell in 1985-1986.
 - Unemployment and unfulfilled promises → Islamic Revival
 - Riots against secular government
 - Civil war between government and Islamic militants
- Independence in **Angola**
 - Previously a colony of Portugal; they ruled harshly and gave no preparation for independence – no education, commerce, health facilities, modernizations, etc.
 - **Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA):** was a communist independence group backed by Cuba and the USSR.

- **National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA):** An independence group backed by the USA and Zaire. It eventually faded away.
- **National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA):** An independence group backed by South Africa and the USA. It was the major opposition to the MPLA.
- Many of the people involved in the independence movements were educated civilians who had learned of other country's independence.
- Rebels in Angola caused Portugal to send troops in. It was extremely expensive; and when Portugal's dictator was toppled by the military coup, they freed Angola without any preparation and without handing power over to anyone.
- After independence
 - Civil war between the MPLA and UNITA
 - Havoc and unrest
 - In 1988, the US pressed for a ceasefire between associated parties and for the evacuation of Cuban troops.
 - Worked forward to represent all groups in the government.
- **Dominance, Inequality and Rights in South Africa**
 - Prior to European entrance, **Shaka** united the **Zulu** tribes of South Africa into one centralized state.
 - Conflict before Imperialism
 - **Boers:** Dutch settlers in the Cape of Good Hope who took the natives' land and established farms.
 - When the British arrived and occupied South Africa, the Boers were forced to move north in the **Great Trek**.
 - The **Boer War** was fought between the British and the Boers (Dutch) for control of South Africa after the discovery of gold. Britain won.
 - South Africa gained its independence in 1931 and became part of the British Commonwealth
 - It was ruled by the whites who lived there who impose unjust laws onto the natives. The *Union of South Africa* was established after the Boer War, in which Boer republics (ruled by white people) were self-governing under British influence.
 - **National Party:** A political party for the nationalism of Dutch South Africanism, called *Afrikaner*. It called for segregation and welcomed inequality between minority whites and majority blacks.
 - **Apartheid:** The policy instituted by the National Party which called for the complete segregation of the races. Contact between whites and blacks was forbidden and schools, hospitals, and neighborhoods were segregated, the best of each going to the whites.
 - **Homeland:** Reserves set up for blacks by the white government. Blacks were forbidden to live in white areas. Although 75% of the population was black, these reserves consisted of only 13% of the land.
 - Resistance:

- **African National Congress (ANC):** Established to fight for African rights in South Africa.
 - **Nelson Mandela:** The leader of the armed forces for ANC who was imprisoned in the 1960s and released in 1990. He originally used forceful methods, but then moved on to use civil disobedience.
 - **Sharpeville Massacre:** The shooting of 69 people at a ANC demonstration by the police.
 - **Soweto Riots:** Riots in Soweto over school policies in 1976, leaving 600 students dead.
 - **Steve Biko:** The popular protest leader that was beaten to death by the police in 1977 while in custody, which sparked an international outcry
 - **Desmund Tutu:** A black South African bishop who led an economic campaign against apartheid and asked foreign countries to not trade with South Africa. He helped launch the **international boycott** on South Africa, in which trade and social restrictions were placed on South Africa by other countries. (i.e. prevention of entering the Olympics)
 - When **FW de Klerk**, a white South African is elected as president in 1989, he transformed South Africa
 - Legalized the ANC
 - Freed Mandela
 - Repealed apartheid laws
 - Allowed a new, multiracial election in 1994
 - Nelson Mandela won the election and became president of South Africa
 - New constitution
 - Bill of rights promising equality for all
- Africa after Decolonization (summary)
 - Dictatorships
 - Tribalism
 - Ethnic conflict/civil war
 - Corrupt governments
 - Economic crashes
 - Europeans took all of the natural resources
 - Difficult to industrialize
 - Lack of money; debt
 - Poverty
 - Food shortages
 - Overpopulation
 - Lack of health care
 - Epidemics (AIDs)
 - Westernization vs. traditionalism
- Imperialism and Conflict after Independence in **Rwanda**
 - Before imperialism, two major tribes existed:
 - **Hutu:** Tribe of farmers (85% of the population)

- **Tutsi:** Tribe of cattle-owners (15% of the population). The Tutsi had more European-like phenotypes.
- When Belgium implemented *indirect imperialism* on Rwanda, they put the Tutsi in charge due to their phenotype, and the Hutu were set as inferior.
- After independence, in 1961, the Hutu and Tutsi fight for power.
- In 1990, Tutsi rebel groups attack the Rwandan border
 - Peace is negotiated by President Habyarimana (a Hutu)
- 1994: Habyarimana's plane is shot down
- 1994: the Hutu majority starts the genocide on the Tutsi minority.
 - Over 1 million people are killed
 - The west sends peace keeping troops, but pull out when the killing starts; they don't do much to help
- Eventually, the government and people decide to end the genocide, and they establish a new government. The new government is trying to reinforce equality among all ethnicities.

UNIT 14: Nationalism & Conflict in the Middle East

- Geography: Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Mediterranean Sea, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Oman, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Kuwait, Jordan, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Jerusalem, Golan Heights, Sinai Peninsula.
- **The Arab-Israeli Conflict**
 - After WWII, **Zionism**, the desire for a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine, developed.
 - The **Balfour Declaration** of 1917 (before WWII) affirmed that Britain supported the creation of a Zionist state.
 - The Jews and the Palestinians are unable to live together. On November 9, 1947: the UN creates an independent Jewish state – Israel.
 - However, the large numbers of Palestinians who already lived in the area are forced out as refugees.
 - *1947 UN Resolution 181*: The UN wanted the Arab Nations to recognize Israel as an independent state, but the Arab nations refused.
 - *1948 War of Independence*: Five Arab nations fight Israel's independence, but, with the help of the US, Israel wins some land. .
 - *1956 Suez War*: US and Britain stop their support of the *Aswan Dam* (on the Suez Canal); so *Nasser*, leader of Egypt, sends troops to take the Suez Canal and block supplies from getting to Israel. Israel, with the help of US and Britain, won, but are pressured to withdraw.
 - *1967 Six Days War*: Nasser and Arab allies prepare to confront Israel, but Israel attacks the air bases and on the ground from three fronts.
 - Israel won and occupies West Bank, Sinai, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and Golan Heights as “buffers”
 - *1967 UN Resolution 242*: Lands occupied by Israel will be freed if Arab governments recognize Israel's independence, but the attempt failed.

- Golda Meir is the prime minister of Israel from 1969-1974
- In the 1970s, the **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)** begins terrorist acts against Israel and Israelis, including hijacking planes and bombing athletes.
 - **Intifada:** Palestinian civil disobedience against Israel, including boycotts, demonstrations, and rock throwing, which caused negotiations later.
 - **Yasser Arafat** was the leader of the PLO who would later sign treaties with the Israelis.
- *1973 Yom Kippur War:* A surprise attack on Israel by the Egyptians and Arab allies directed by Egypt's new leader, Anwar Sadat. Heavy casualties; and surprise counterattacks by Israel under Golda Meir leads to an uneasy truce.
- **1979 Camp David Accords:** Jimmy Carter invites leader of Israel (**Menachem Begin**) and leader of Egypt (**Anwar Sadat**) to Camp David, where Egypt formally recognizes Israel. Egypt, in turn, gets the Sinai Peninsula back.
- Sadat is assassinated by a Muslim Extremist in 1981. **Hosni Mubarak** succeeds him and maintains peace with Israel. He is overthrown in the Egyptian Revolution.
- As a result of the PLO intifada (see above), Prime Minister of Israel **Yitzhak Rabin** (later assassinated) and Arafat issue a **Declaration of Principles**, in which Palestinians are granted self-rule at the Gaza Strip and West Bank.
- Terrorist Groups
 - *Hamas:* The Sunni Muslim Palestinian extremist group based in the Gaza Strip
 - *Fatah:* The major Palestinian political party that evolved from the PLO. It consists of many militant/terror groups.
 - *Hezbollah:* "Party of God" – A radical Shi'a Muslim group fighting against Israel and western Imperialism in Lebanon.
- Turk Nationalism
 - Under the Ottoman Empire, rebel groups like the "*Young Turks*" pushed for basic democratic rights under the corrupt and weak Ottoman Regime.
 - **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk**
 - A leader and commander of Turkish nationalists who overthrew the last Ottoman sultan and became president of the new Republic of Turkey.
 - Under his rule, he ushered in many reforms and modernizations based on European countries.
 - More secular rule and courts
 - Western style clothing
 - Language reform (including adoption of the Roman alphabet)
- Iranian Nationalism
 - Persia had been split into spheres of influence, but Pahlavi (below) seized power during a nationalist revolt against Britain.
 - **Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**
 - A nationalist army officer of Persia who seized power, disposed of the ruling **shah** (name for the monarch of Persia) and became the ruler

- He modernized his new country, Iran, but kept power in his own hands.
 - Extended women's rights
 - Promoted industrial growth
 - Built schools, roads, and railroads
 - The secret police brutally punish anyone who opposed the shah or opposed the limitations on Islam, which outraged Muslim fundamentalists.
 - Many continued to live in poverty.
- **Ayatollahs:** Iran's conservative Muslim leaders who opposed secular government
- **Prime Minister Muhammed Mossaddeq** was an Iranian nationalist who protested Pahlavi's westernization and foreign alliances. In 1953, he seized power and forced the shah to flee; but he US arrested Mossaddeq in fear of Soviet support of Iran, thus reinstating the shah.
- **Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini**
 - An exiled Islamic fundamentalist / revolutionist who spurred strikes and forced the shah to flee Iran.
 - He took power and formed an Islamic state.
 - Banned alcohol, western culture, and removed rights of women
 - Used an oppressive police force to punish opposition to the revolution
 - He banned all Western influences.
 - Stopped trade with US
 - Made the hatred of the US the basis of his rule, including holding American hostages.
- Saudi-Arabian Nationalism
 - **Ibn Saud**
 - A powerful Arabian who seized power and renamed his country Saudi Arabia.
 - Laws were strictly based on Arab and Islamic traditions.
 - Some modernizations were made.
- Other terrorism groups & causes (in addition to the Hamas, Hezbollah, and Fatah, above)
 - Causes
 - US has different cultures and values forced onto Islam
 - US gives weapons and money to Israelis to kill Palestinians
 - US stations troops in Saudi Arabia and other countries and use bombs and guns
 - US gives support to Israel; support democracies
 - US has a history of supporting corrupt leaders
 - Taliban Terrorist Group
 - Afghanistan and Pakistan
 - Islamic Fundamentalists
 - No women's rights
 - no western influences
 - Harsh punishments
 - *Malala Yousafzai*: a Pakistani schoolgirl who was shot for going to school.

- Al Qaeda Terrorist Group
 - Extremist Muslim group
 - Osama Bin Laden

THE END.

Don't forget that European history is on the Regents too.