

World History Review

PART 1

****Neolithic Revolution

- Led to the stopping of hunting and gathering as the primary method of food gathering or survival
- Introduced settled farming
- Domesticated plants and animals
- Benefit: people could now produce food to feed a bigger population
- (population will grow, cities will grow)
- Before this people were nomadic: wander around looking for food and shelter
- This revolution allowed for the birth of cities and then civilizations

- **Neolithic Revolution (10,000–6,000 B.C.E)**
- **Change: from nomadic lifestyle where people follow their food to settled farming and domestication of animals**
- **Impact: increased lifespan, increased food production and surplus, increased population, created cities and led to civilizations**

Subsistence farming

- Where people produce enough food for them to survive

Polytheism

- Belief in many gods or more than one god
- Examples: animism, Hinduism, early traditional religions from Africa and Latin America
- Monotheism
- Belief in one god
- Judaism, Christianity, Islam

Similarities of Judaism, Christianity and Islam

- **Monotheistic: belief in one god**
- **All follow a code of behavior**
- **Christian and Judaism believe in the 10 Commandments**
- **Islam has the Five Pillars**

Muhammad

- According to Islam, Muhammad was the prophet through whom God revealed his final message.

Islam, Judaism, and Christianity

- Islam is related to Judaism and Christianity because all three religions are monotheistic (believing in one God)

Beliefs of Islam

- Giving alms to the poor
- Praying five times a day
- Taking a pilgrimage to Mecca
- Fasting during the month of Ramadan

Muslim contributions to medicine

- **First public hospital**
- **Encyclopedia of drugs**
- **Description of diseases**
- **First pharmacy school**

Islam

- **Monotheistic**
- **Practiced the Five Pillars of Faith**
- **Allah is the one true god**
- **Charity**
- **Fasting during Ramadan**
- **Pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime called the Hajj**
- **Praying FIVE times a day facing Mecca**

Effects of the Trans-Saharan Trade

- Spreading Islam
- Bringing economic growth
- Increasing the gold and salt trade
- Spread the Arabic language

Maya and Aztec similarities

- Both the Maya and the Aztec civilizations developed accurate calendars.



Defeat of the Aztec

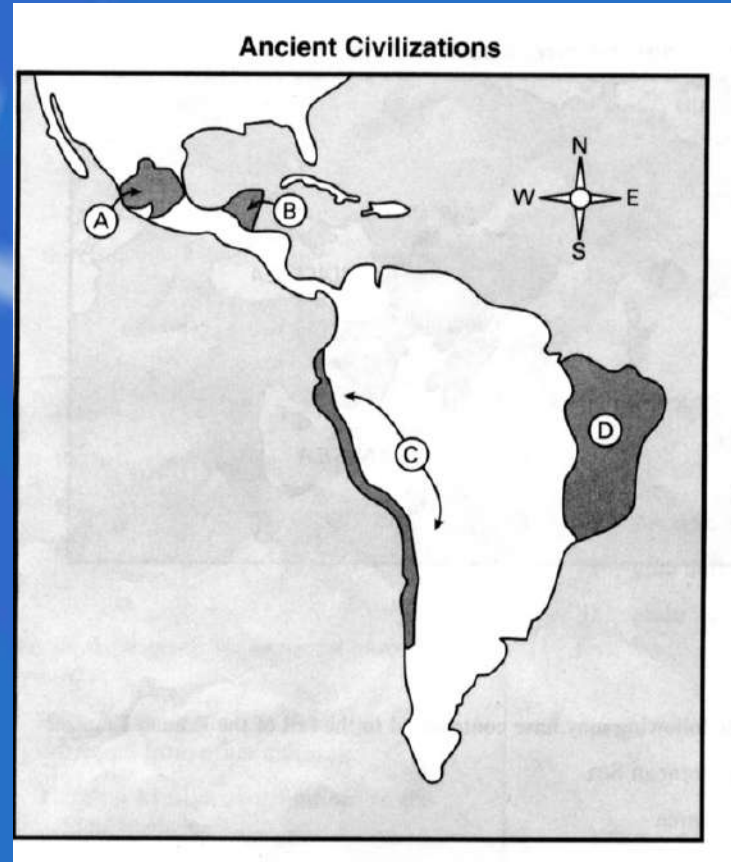
- One of the reasons the Spanish were able to defeat the Aztecs was Cortes developed alliances with the enemies of the Aztec.



The Inca

- Located in modern day Peru
- One of the early Latin American civilizations
- Used Quipu as a system of record keeping
- Built cities in the mountains
- Created and used terrace farming (construction of terraces on the side of mountains to produce crops)

The Inca Empire developed in South America.



The Inca believed their leaders were direct descendants of

- The Sun God



Reunification of China

- After the breakup of the Han Dynasty, China became unified again because of the establishment of a central government

China inventions

- Paper money
- Gunpowder
- The compass



Government positions in Tang China

- During the Tang Dynasty, a person who passed an exam for government positions could become a scholar-official.

Japan

- The Samurai in Medieval Japan were the military of Japanese society.



Japan

- **Shintoism: Japanese religion**
- **Similar to animism**
- **Belief in nature and that all things have spirits**
- **Focus on ancestral worship**

The Rise of a Military Society in Japan

- The rise of the military society in the late 1100's in Japan was the result of the weakening of the central government.
- Warlords came into more power.

Feudalism in Europe

- Feudalism in Europe developed out of a need for protection and stability.
- In the medieval period, the Catholic Church and monarchs often conflicted over power.

Catholic Church Achievements

- **Founded universities**
- **Created religious orders**
- **Preserved the Latin language and texts**

The Magna Carta

- The importance of the Magna Carta was it was one of the first documents to protect the rights of the people.

The Crusades

- One result of increased contact between Europeans and other cultures during the Crusades was the transfer of knowledge of science and medicine from the Islamic world to Europe.

The Catholic Church

- The sale of indulgences weakened the Catholic Church and led to the Reformation.

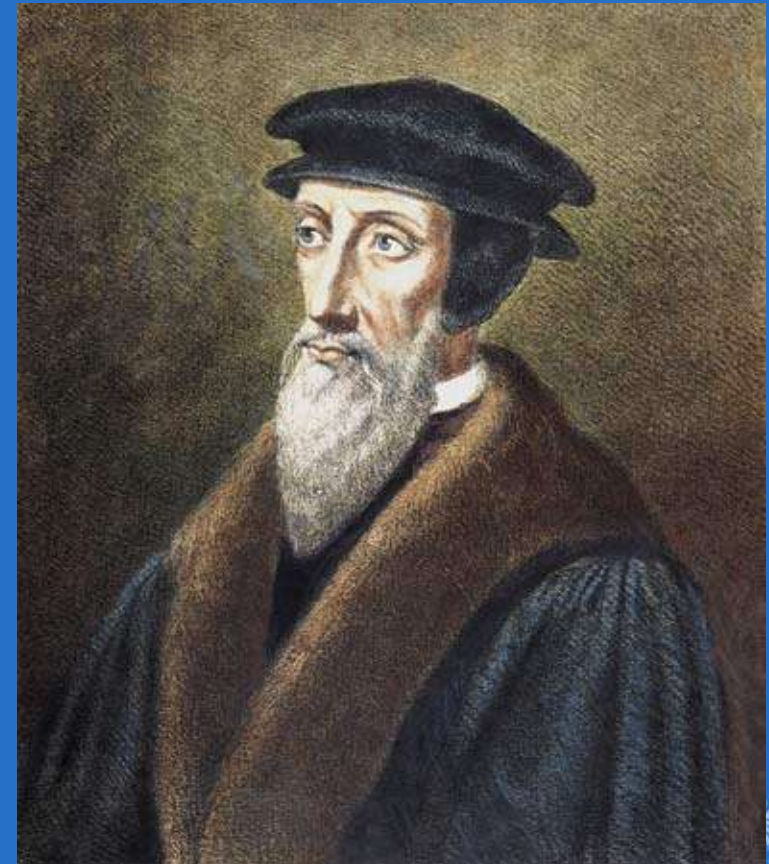
Martin Luther

- Objected to the sale of indulgences by the Catholic Church.
- Said the Bible was the only source of religious truth.



John Calvin

- Religious leader of the Reformation
- Main idea was predestination
- God appointed the eternal destiny of some to salvation by grace, while leaving the remainder to receive eternal damnation for all their sins, even their original sin.



Council of Trent

- As a response to the Protestant Reformation, the Catholic Church did try to reform (change).
- One of these changes was called the Council of Trent.
- The Jesuit order was created.

Printing Press

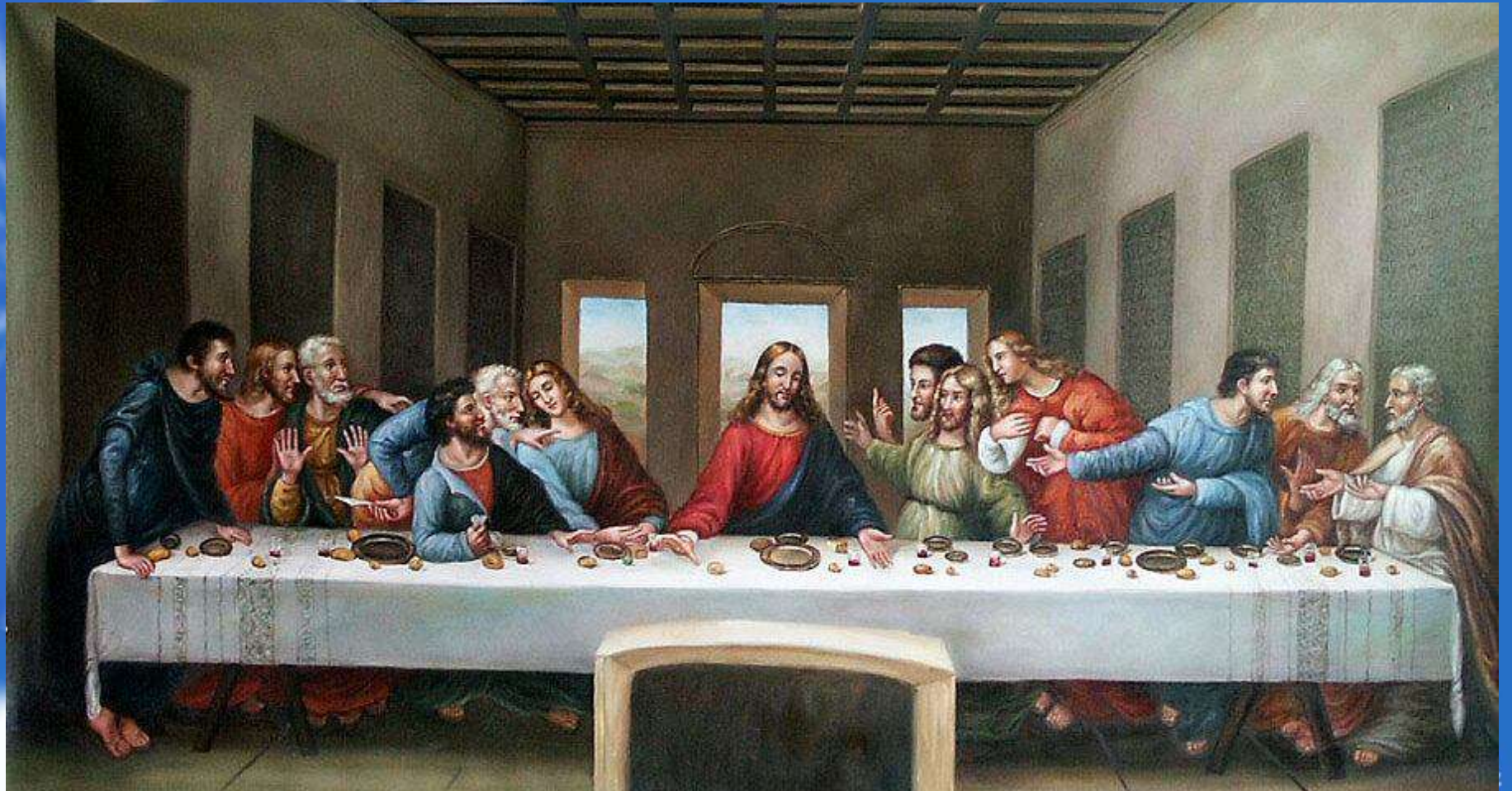
- Invented by Gutenberg
- Allows literacy to grow
- Helped spread Renaissance ideas
- Increased the availability of the Bible



Leonardo da Vinci Accomplishments

- Scientific knowledge of anatomy
- Elements of geometry in his paintings
- Painted the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*





Who was the most important author of the Renaissance?

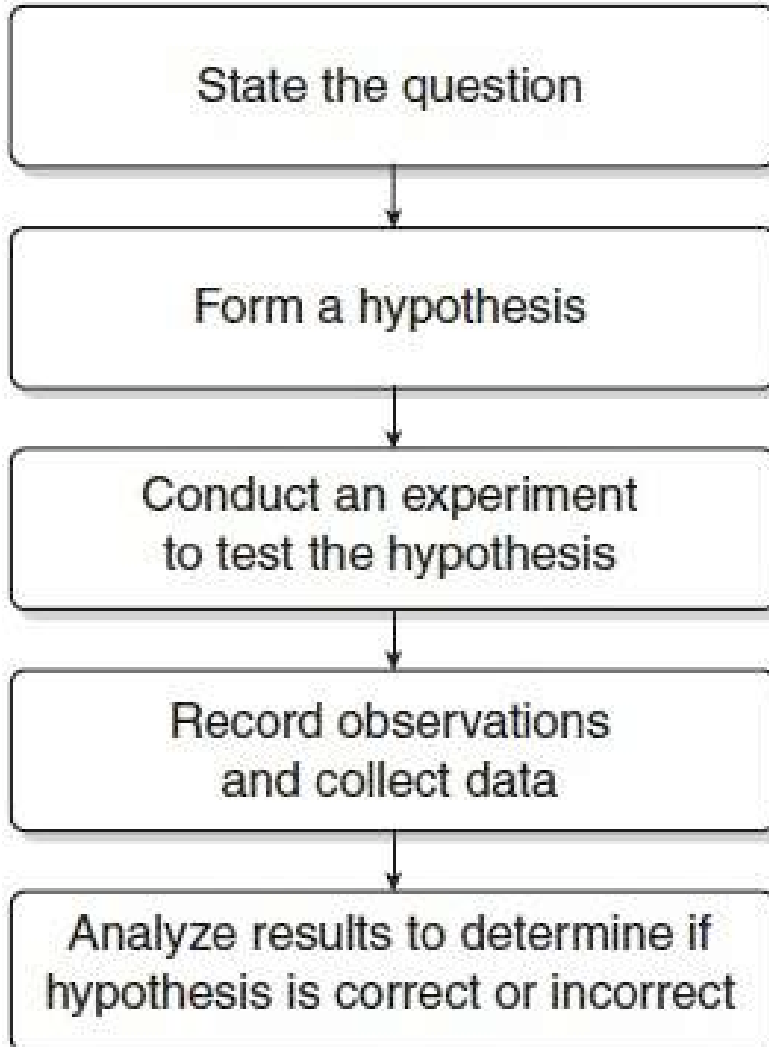
- **William Shakespeare – whose plays greatly advance literature**



Humanism

- An intellectual movement that emphasized the worth and potential of all individuals

What does the chart below show?



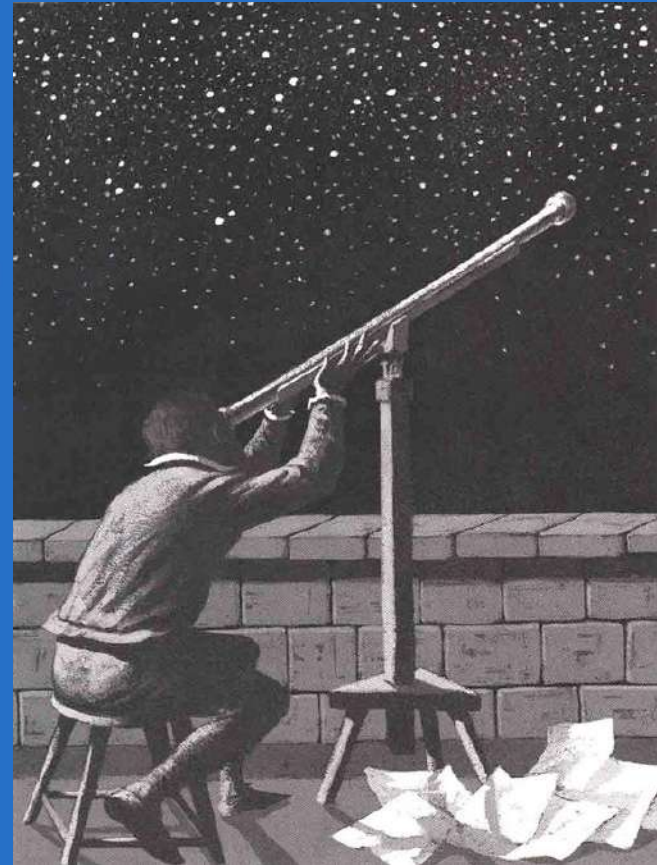
The Scientific Method

The Scientific Revolution

- Began in the 1500's
- Challenged old scientific ideas that the earth was the center of the universe

Galileo

- Galileo used his telescope to prove that the sun was the center of the universe.
- This theory was originally created by Copernicus.



Capitalism

- The economic system the United States uses
- Involves a free market system where the prices are set by the companies producing the goods

- **Hammurabi's Code:**
 - First law code written in Babylon
 - Focused on social rank stating that if citizens are equal in rank than the punishment is an eye for an eye
 - If the persons rank is lower than the punishment is a fine
 - Used harsh and severe punishments
 - Displayed throughout his empire (compared to Asoka's Pillars)
 - This is an example of a legal code, law code, or code of behavior

Justinian's Code

- Created by Byzantine emperor Justinian mid-540's
- Modified ancient Roman laws
- This is an example of a legal code, law code, or code of behavior

10 Commandments

- Religious code of behavior in Judaism and Christianity
- Provided moral standards and laws

The Twelve Tables of Rome

- Ancient Rome's first law code
- This is an example of a legal code, law code, or code of behavior

Notable Empires

- **Byzantine Empire:** located in Turkey and the Middle East (lasted early 300's until 1453)

The Ottoman Empire: located in Turkey and the Middle East. Conquered the Byzantine Empire in 1453 and collapsed when they lost in WWI (1917)

The Mughal Empire was an empire that began in the mid-1500's in India and lasted until Britain conquered them in the 1850's

Social Sciences

- **Geographer:** studies the earth and its features Also studies how the earth impacts development. (How we adapt to surroundings)
- **Archaeologist:** study ancient remains and artifacts
- **Sociologist:** study the origins of humans and how they develop, what to produce
- **Economist:** focus on distribution and movement of goods and services, scarcity of resources, and focus on wealth of a nation or region

- **Cultural diffusion: blending or mixing of two or more cultures**
- **Colonialism: the act of making a weaker country part of an imperial empire (taking control of a weaker area by a stronger country)**
- **Isolationism: policy of political isolation**
- **Ethnocentrism: belief that one's culture is superior to all others**
- **(examples: China and Japan, the Aryans in India, and the Nazi's in Germany (1920's-1940's))**

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• PART 2 REVIEW

The Gupta Empire

- Located in India
- Existed between 300 CE and 550 CE
- Ruled during a golden age
- Most important contribution: improvements in math and medicine
- Developed the concept of zero

Caste System

- Created by the Aryans in India
- Was the basis for the Hindu social pyramid
- There are FIVE castes
- You are placed there by BIRTH and you cannot move up or down the caste
- There is NO social mobility

Hinduism

- Karma, Dharma, Reincarnation
- All three compare to Buddhism
- Differences: **CASTE SYSTEM** **Based on birth
- In the caste system there is **NO social mobility**
 - Brahmins: Priests & Elite
 - Kshatriyas: Warriors & Aristocracy
 - Vaisyas: Farmers, Merchants & Artisans
 - Shudras: Servants & Laborers
 - Untouchables: outcasts
- No founder, chief religion in India brought there by the Aryans

Ethnocentrism

- **Belief that one's culture is superior to another**
- **Examples:**
 - **China**
 - **Japan**
 - **Nazi Germany**

Tang and Song Dynasties

- China
- Tang: 700's- 900's
- Song: 900's -1200's
- Known for cultural and technological achievements that brought wealth to China
- GOLDEN AGE!!!!
- Peace, prosperity and advancement

Filial Piety

- Confucian idea
- Focused on the respect for elders
- Stated that order and respect would create a stable society

Confucius Beliefs

- Stressed filial piety or respect for your elders
- One must know their place in society then order would be brought to an empire
- Also stressed the Five Relationships: this is the belief to respect those above you in age or position

Buddhism

- Created by Siddhartha Gautama
- Beliefs:
 - Karma: what you do in this life affects the next
 - Dharma: a person's moral duties
 - Nirvana: complete Enlightenment
 - Four Noble Truths: the cause of suffering is desire, the only way to remove suffering is to remove desire
 - Eightfold Path: path you live to reach enlightenment
 - Reincarnation: cycle of rebirth

Shintoism and Animism

- Both believe in nature and that spirits exist in all things
- Both worship ancestors
- Shintoism is found in Japan
- Animism is found mainly in African tribes
- Animism is considered the first religion

Governments

- Anarchy: no gov't, laws or order (chaos)
- Absolute monarchy: king or queen rules with absolute power
- Limited monarchy: the king or queen has their power limited by laws or a constitution
- Democracy: gov't run by the people
- Republic: gov't where the people elect their officials
- Oligarchy: gov't run by a few elite
- Theocracy: gov't run by religious leaders
- Dictatorship: the power is the hands of one man with absolute power
- Totalitarian: gov't that controls every aspect of a person's life; usually one party system where the gov't uses secret police, propaganda and terror tactics to control the people

- **Absolute monarchy: France: Louis XIV, Louis XVI, England: Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, Russia: Peter and Catherine the Great**
- **Limited monarchy: King John I in England signed the Magna Carta, William and Mary in 1688 after the Glorious Revolution**
- **Democracy: Twentieth Century U.S, France, Britain**
- **Republic: U.S, Britain France**
- **Oligarchy: Sparta in Ancient Greece**
- **Theocracy: Iran from 1979 to Present**
- **Dictatorship: Fidel Castro in Cuba, Francisco Franco in Spain (1930s)**
- **Totalitarian: Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin**

The Byzantine Empire

- Began in the early 300s when Roman emperors moved the capital of Rome to Constantinople
- After the fall of Rome in 476 CE, the Byzantine Empire officially begins
- Located in present day Turkey
- Most important leader: Justinian
- Most known for was Justinian's Code: it was a law code based on Roman laws, laws of social behavior, created stability

- **Justinian's Code is compared to : the Twelve Tables of Rome, Hammurabi's Code and the Ten Commandments**

The Byzantine Empire

- He built the Hagia Sophia: a church
- Their religion was Catholic, but eventually created Orthodox Christianity
- The Byzantine Empire spread its culture using missionaries to Russia and Greece
- Transferred religion, culture, language and the Cyrillic alphabet to Russia
- Preserved Greek and Roman culture

Black Plague

- Originated in China 1331
- Spread along trade routes to Europe by 1345
- Spread throughout all of Europe between years 1345 and 1350
- 1/3 of the population died (25 million people)

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Renaissance

- Started in Italy in cities like Florence, Venice and Genoa 1400's
- Created a new wealthy middle class
- People began to focus more on secular beliefs (worldly, and not-religious) rather than religion
- Humanism: focus on individual achievements
- Reestablished and accepted the use of Greco-Roman culture
- Pre-Renaissance: the world was based on religious thought. (The Middle Ages 500-1300)

- **the Scientific Revolution (16th–18th centuries)**
 - **Change: inspired by the Renaissance and Protestant Reformation. These events challenged the traditional ways of looking at the world. Before these events people looked to the Church and the Bible for the facts, now people will openly challenge them. People like Copernicus challenged the Geocentric model with the heliocentric model, Galileo confirmed it, other scientists began to prove problems through the scientific method rather than faith**
- Impact: it made people lose faith in religion and begin using reason and logic to answer questions about the world**

Marco Polo

- European explorer
- Traveled throughout Asia and explored
- Wrote journals about what he had seen
- Lived with the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan
- Sparked a curiosity in Europe for Asian goods (TRADE)
- **Compared to Ibn Battuta: Islamic traveler that also documented his travels

Magna Carta

- Written in 1215 in England
- Limited the power of the monarch

Printing Press

- Spread ideas throughout Europe during the Renaissance
- Created by Johannes Gutenberg
- Helped spread Martin Luther's 95 Theses and started the spread of the Protestant Reformation

Self-sufficiency

- Produce everything you need for yourself or provide for yourself
- **EXAMPLE:**
- Europe during the Middle Ages
- Manorialism or the manor system

Absolutism

- Refers to absolute monarchy
- Where the king or queen has absolute power
- Examples:
- Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great of Russia
- Henry VIII, James I and Charles I of England

Feudalism

- Created in Western Europe (Great Britain and France) and Japan
- Appeared in the 11th century (1000's)
- Created because of people needed safety and stability
- After the fall of Rome, chaos caused people to need protection
- The king granted land and protection to a lord in return for loyalty and military service

Feudal Social Structure

- Europe

- King

- Lords

- Lesser Lords

- Knights

- Peasants

- Serfs

Japan

Emperor

Shogun (military general)

Daimyo

Samurai

Peasants

Merchants

Farming Methods

- Three-field system
- Farmers use two fields to plant and leave one field empty (fallow) to increase food production
- Enclosure movement
- Began during the 1700s, wealthy landowners would fence off private land and use it for their own animals and crops
- Slash and burn agriculture
- People burn forests, trees and lands to replenish the soil with nutrients from the burned materials

Crusades

- Crusade means holy war
- Muslims fight Christians for the control of the Holy Land (Jerusalem)
- Pope Urban II: started the Crusades
- There were 8 Crusades (from 1096-1271)
- The Christians NEVER regained the Holy Land
- **MOST IMPORTANT:** because of the Crusades, trade, travel and goods spread between Europe and the Middle East (CULTURAL DIFFUSION)

Golden Age of England

- **Mid-1500's**
- **Under the rule of Elizabeth I**
- **Golden age brings out an improvement in arts, sciences, technology, and other advances**
- **She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 making England the most powerful country in the world**

Age of Exploration

- The Dutch, Spain and Portugal started exploration
- Spain and Portugal are located on a peninsula which gave them an advantage in exploring
- They had access to West and North Africa
- Famous explorers:
- Bartholomeu Diaz: sailed to the Cape of Good Hope (Southern tip of Africa)
- Vasco da Gama: first European to sail to India
- Christopher Columbus: discovered the Americas
- The Spanish and Portuguese had new technology, new sailing methods, new ships, the compass, the astrolabe that made sailing easier

- the Commercial Revolution (11th–18th centuries)
- Change: major change was the shift to large trading routes and eventually the global connections brought about by exploration
- The early years: 11th-14th centuries: guilds, feudalism, the manor and trade in Europe brought about a new demand for goods
- 15th-18th exploration led to global interaction through trade and travel. This connected cultures that had never been connected. European countries began to dominate the weaker countries found in North and South America, Asia, and Africa. This also created mercantilism, Columbian Exchange
- Impact: Global interaction and created a global world

Mercantilism

- **Economic system developed in the 1600s**
- **This is where European countries such as England, France, Spain and Portugal used their colonies to gain access to raw materials and new markets**
- **The goal is for the colonies to supply the Mother Country with goods to sell for a profit**

Encomienda System

- **Started when the Spanish conquered Latin America in the 1500's**
- **When they arrived they believed that they were superior to the Natives**
- **The Europeans demanded tribute and labor from the Natives *******

Guilds

- Middle age trade union where craftsmen would form and organize to control prices and quality of goods

Protestant Reformation

- Led by Martin Luther in 1517
 - Posted his 95 Theses , which were 95 abuses of the Catholic Church
 - He was angered by the sale of indulgences (paying for forgiveness of sins)
 - Luther stated the only way to salvation is through faith alone
 - Formed the Protestant religion, Luther's form is known as Lutheran
- He challenged and weakened the Catholic Church

Protestant Reformation

- John Calvin: created Calvinism
- Predestination: believed that God had already chosen those who are going to heaven
- Henry VIII of England: Created the Anglican Church or Church of England because the pope wouldn't grant him a divorce
- head of his church and made England the first fully Protestant country in the world
- The Protestant Reformation spread because of the newly invented printing

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• REVIEW PART 3

Absolutism

- Where a king or ruler has absolute power
- Ruled using the Divine Right Theory (god said they can rule)
- Power is in the hands of ONE person
- Examples of Absolute Rulers:
- Louis XIV in France
- Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I in England
- Peter the Great and Catherine the Great in Russia

Enlightenment

- Challenges the traditional political views and openly opposes absolute rule
- Enlightenment Philosophers:
- ****John Locke***: believed all people had natural rights of life, liberty and property
- Believed gov't should support the people and if they don't the people should overthrow them
- Inspired: Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence

- the Enlightenment (17th–18th centuries)
- Change: during the 1500s and 1600s kings and queens ruled with absolute power. They abused their power and gave the citizens no rights. The change began when people began to challenge traditional thought. This was inspired by the Scientific Revolution. Men like John Locke pushed for natural rights, Voltaire pushed for free speech, Montesquieu believed in a separation of powers, Rousseau believed that all men are equal. These men inspired people to demand governmental change.
- Impact: these ideas soon spread throughout the world. These ideas inspired the Glorious Revolution in England and the English Bill of Rights in 1689, and the American and French Revolutions in the late 1700s.

- **Baron de Montesquieu: supported a separation of powers and three branches of gov't**
- **Voltaire: supported freedom of speech**
- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau: supported the statement that all men are created equal**

- **All of these men and their ideas influenced the gov't of democracies in the U.S and other countries**

- **Thomas Hobbes: believed that people were cruel and evil and supported absolute rule**

Adam Smith

- Laissez-Faire: belief that a government should not interfere with business
- People should be allowed to pursue their own needs in a free market
- Production should be governed by supply and demand
- Created capitalism: the ability of a person to own a business to make a profit

Latin American Revolutions

- Inspired by the American (1776) and French (1789) Revolutions
- Latin American Revolutions (1799-1825)
- Toussaint L'Ouverture: he led a Haitian slave revolt against French rule in 1799
- He made Haiti the first independent Latin American country
- ****Simon Bolivar from Venezuela**
- Led the independence movements with Jose de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins to liberate Peru, Chile, Colombia, and other countries in Latin America
- Nationalist leaders

Louis XIV

- **Absolute ruler of France**
- **Ruled for 72 years (1643-1715)**
- **Known as the Sun King**
- **Claimed “I am the State”**
- **Built the Palace at Versailles in France**
- **But it was his excessive wars that placed France in debt and his decisions led to the French Revolution in 1789**

Agricultural Revolution (1700's)

- This event sparked the Industrial Revolution
- New technologies were used in farming such as the enclosure movement, spinning jenny, seed drill, horse drawn hoe and other inventions that made food production easier and faster
- This allowed for more food (surplus or extra), increased population and life expectancy

- the Agricultural Revolution (18th–19th centuries)
- Change: societies moved to mass production of foods by developing new methods to produce them quicker. This was the development of the seed drill, the horse drawn plow and hoe and other inventions that allowed farming to become easier
- Impact: owning large amounts of land helped produce more food, more food means increase in population, larger cities. Led to the Industrial Revolution

Railroads, Factory System and Urbanization

- The beginning of the Industrial Revolution
- Factory System: replaced the domestic system (where people worked from home). This system is where people went to the factory to work.
- Factories produced goods cheaper and faster
- Urbanization: movement of people to the cities
- Railroads: moved goods from place to place at a much faster rate
- The construction of railroads helped create more cities which increased urbanization and factories

Marx and Engels on the Industrial Revolution

- Believed in socialism
- Claimed that a society that is industrial creates a gap between rich and poor
- This creates classes: Marx and Engels wanted **NO CLASSES**
- Socialism and communism are based on this belief in shared wealth and responsibility
- They predicted that a revolution would occur in industrial Europe, but it occurred in Russia in 1917
- This revolution would allow the workers (proletariat) to take over

European Imperialism

- The Europeans began to take over places in Africa and Asia during the 1800s
- They had a superior military and were able to conquer these areas easily
- The Europeans wanted raw materials, natural resources and new markets for products
- Examples of countries effected: Africa, India, China, and Southeast Asia

Boxer Rebellion

- 1900
- Chinese revolutionaries revolt to overthrow and remove western influence from China.
- The western powers joined together to crush this rebellion

Berlin Conference

- Conference held in Germany between European nation (Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Germany)
- These countries divided up Africa without any concern for ethnic or cultural traditions
- Africa was not invited to this conference
- 1884-1885

Alliances prior to WWI

- Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
- Both groups were formed to protect each other in case of attack

Causes of World War I

- **MANIA**
- **Militarism: rearming and strengthening of the military. (all European countries were arming for protection)**
- **Alliances: an agreement between countries that agree to go to war if an ally nation is attacked**
 - **Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria**
 - **Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, Serbia, Russia, Italy, Japan, and lastly the U.S**

- **Nationalism:** people wanted to rule themselves, main area of conflict was the Balkans (Eastern Europe) The Balkans was known as “The Powder Keg” because many different nationalities lived in the same areas and all wanted their own countries
- **Imperialism:** countries around the world were competing for colonies. Each colony had essential natural resources
- **Anarchy:** there was NO organization that could have stopped any aggressive nation from going to war

Spark of WWI

- A Serbian national assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
- This led to WWI

Reasons the US Joined WWI

- The Germans used unrestricted submarine warfare
- Zimmerman Telegram: the Germans wanted the Mexicans to attack the US. They refused and the US had to join

The Treaty of Versailles

- After WWI, the Treaty of Versailles was signed to officially end the war (1919)
- Germany was forced to agree to unfair terms:
 - Pay war reparations (33 Billion)
 - Limit the German army, navy, air force and weapons
 - Germany lost their over seas colonies
 - *****Germany took FULL blame for the war*****
 - Creation of the League of Nations

Japanese Expansion

- Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905
- Japan wanted to expand for resources
- Between 1910 and 1930 Japan expanded into Korea and Manchuria to take their resources
- They became an imperial power

Communism

- Karl Marx's belief that the working class would eventually overthrow the upper classes
- He believed that businesses would be run collectively by the people
- Based on a system of equality
- Wanted to create a classless society where everyone was equal

Claimed industrialization created a gap between rich and poor

Russian Revolution

- Began in 1917
- The Russian Czar Nicholas II would not pull Russia out of WWI even though Russia soldiers had no ammo, Russian peasants had no land and Russian workers had no food
- Vladimir Lenin: communist leader of the Bolsheviks
- Promised the people: Peace, Land and Bread
He overthrew the czar and created the USSR: United States of Socialist Republics

- **NEP: The New Economic Policy**
- **This was a blend of capitalist ideas and communist ideas. It allowed people in Russia to own small businesses to make a profit**
- **Communism did not usually allow for private ownership of business since the government controlled everything**
- **Totalitarian: when a government controls every aspect of a citizen's life**
- **Elements of totalitarianism are secret police, propaganda, censorship, one political party**

Gandhi

- Indian nationalist leader, he was the Hindu spiritual leader
- He opposed British rule in India
- Britain colonized India in the 1800s and took over complete control of India in 1857
- Britain limited the rights of the Indians
- Gandhi fought against imperial rule
- Used passive resistance, civil disobedience, or non-violence to protest British rule
- Used the Great Salt March in 1931 to bring the world's attention to India

Receive independence in 1947 after WWII, Gandhi is assassinated in 1948

India and Pakistan

- After Gandhi's death the Hindus and Muslims could not solve their differences
- India was soon divided or partitioned into three countries:
 - Pakistan in North India- Muslim
 - India: Hindu
 - Bangladesh in Northeast India: Muslim

Stalin's Five Year Plan

- Leader of the Soviet Union 1928-1953
- Was a totalitarian dictator and communist leader
- Used the five-year plan to rapidly industrialize the Soviet Union
- Collectivization: eliminated privately owned farms and condensed them into large state owned farms
- This caused widespread famine throughout the Soviet Union and killed millions

The plan turned the Soviet Union into an industrial powerhouse that could compete with Germany and the U.S

Fascism

- One party system
- Absolute control (totalitarian)
- This system places the state above the individual
- This most important fascists are Benito Mussolini in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Nazi Germany
- **EXTREME NATIONALISM**

The Marshall Plan

- Following WWII many countries in Europe were destroyed
- The Marshall Plan was an economic plan proposed by the U.S to give Europe aid to rebuild their economies, countries and government

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Review Part 4

The Fall of Communism

- Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of Soviet Russia in 1985
- He used his policies of Glasnost and Perestroika to help rebuild the economy
- This weakened and crippled the Soviet economy eventually leading to its collapse in 1991
- Most Eastern European countries that were under communist rule broke from Soviet Russia to create a new democratic and capitalist society in their country

NAFTA

- This agreement emphasized the necessity of trade among Mexico, Canada and the U.S.

NATO

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Formed in 1949
- Member countries: The U.S, Great Britain, France, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and other European democracies
- They joined as an alliance to prevent the spread of communism during the Cold War

OPEC

- Formed in the 1960's
- Member nations control over 75 percent of the world's oil
- Countries like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Algeria, Venezuela control the price of oil around the world

Fidel Castro

- Led a revolution in Cuba 1959
- Remained dictator for 50 years
- Used communist ideas to support his rule
- Biggest ally was Soviet Russia until 1991
- One of the few communist countries that still exist

20th Century Africa

- During the 1880's Africa was completely colonized by the European nations
- They were abused and stripped of natural resources
- They remained colonies until after WWII when many countries began to demand their independence
- During the late 1940's and early 1950's many African nations became free and independent

Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward

- Plan to rapidly industrialize China during the 1950's
- Used collectivization: a plan to increase farming output
- Both failed badly and cost China millions of lives

Important Leaders and their Changes

- **Mansa Musa: King of Mali in West Africa (1300s)**
- **Sparked trade with the Middle East and made Mali into a Muslim empire. Spread the trade of gold and salt to the Middle East and Europe. He ruled during a golden age**
- **Adolf Hitler: Chancellor and eventual Totalitarian dictator of Germany in 1933**
- **Used the political and social weakness of the German democracy to become democratically elected. Used the Great Depression and the Treaty of Versailles to inspire nationalism to win the support of the people. He turned Germany into the Nazi-run dictatorship. He used terror and violence to change the country**

Tiananmen Square Massacre

- On June 4th the Chinese military opened fire, began killing & arresting anyone in the square.



大屠殺



The Message

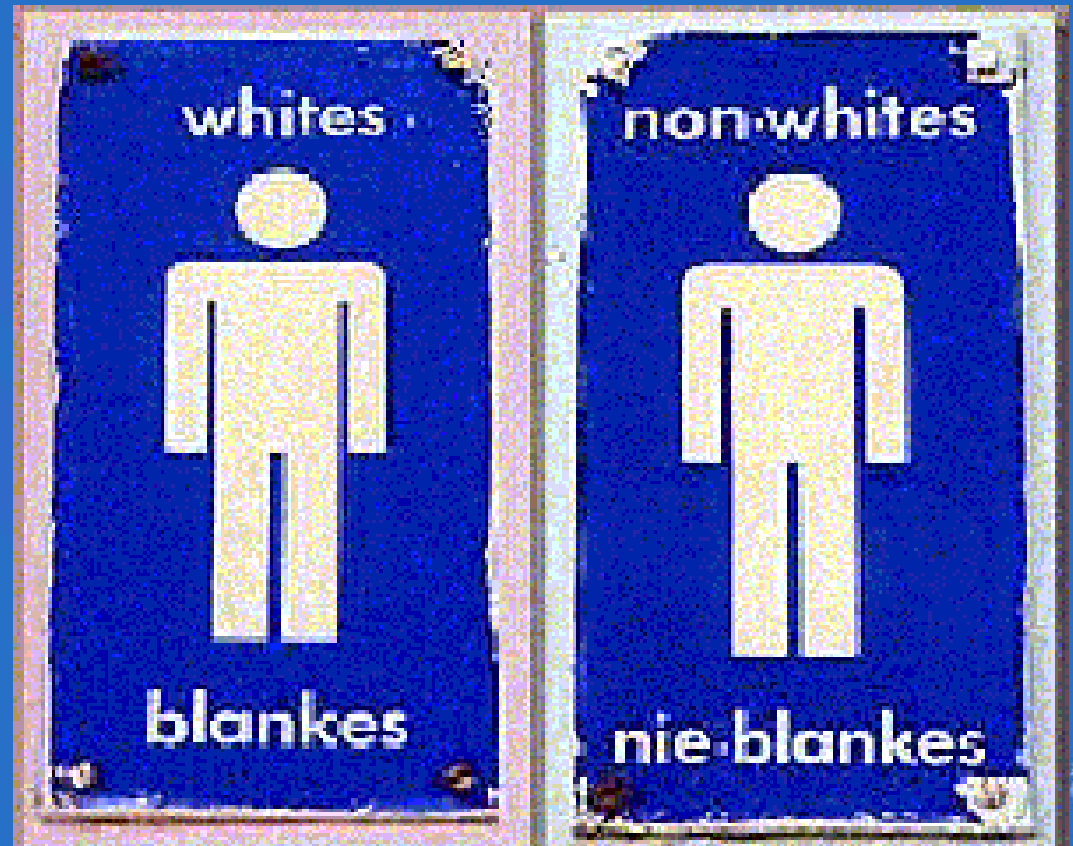
- Deng made it very clear that China would not allow democracy or individual rights.
- The Communist party the dictator remained in control.



Apartheid

Apartheid =
“Separateness”

The separation of
races



Apartheid

No Rights for Non-whites

- No right to vote
- No ownership of land
- No right to move freely
- No right to free speech
- No right to protest the government

Nelson Mandela

- Nelson Mandela peacefully fought to end apartheid. He served 27 years in prison for such "treason."
- Thousands of other South African non-whites were imprisoned and executed for their resistance against apartheid.



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1960 Sharpeville Massacre

- In 1960, during a peaceful protest in the city of Sharpeville, 69 people were killed
- This massacre ignited additional demonstrations and protests against the unfair treatment of non-whites



Steve Biko

A young Black leader

Grave in King Williams
Town, South Africa.

Died in police detention in
1977. During the inquest
into his death, strong
evidence was presented
that he suffered violent and
inhumane treatment during
his detention.



South Africa Today

- 1994 - The end of Apartheid
- Today's president: Thabo Mbeki
- (16 June 1999)
- Presidents serve 5 year term

Clinton Win the Presidency

- Election of 1992

- Candidates

- Rep. George Bush

- Democrat Bill Clinton

- Convinced Americans that he could bring the Democrat party to the political center

- Platform: Universal healthcare

Third Party Candidate Ross Perot

» Winner: Bill Clinton



Crime and Terrorism

- Terrorism

- 1993- Foreign terrorists exploded a bomb in NYC in the World Trade Center

- 1995- Timothy McVeigh exploded a bomb at the Federal building in Oklahoma Building



– 2001- The worst attack in US history occurred when foreign terrorists hijacked airplanes and flew them into the World Trade Center (Twin Towers) & the Pentagon outside Washington, DC.



- 4,500 people died in the attacks

- **School Violence**
 - 1999-2 students at Columbine High School in Colorado killed 12 & wounded 23 classmates and a teacher before killing themselves.



– Confusion

- There was confusion the night of the election over who actually won. The TV announced that Al Gore had won Florida. Gore however had won the popular vote but not the electoral vote.
- Florida---Both sides sent lawyers to Florida. Bush had a slim margin. However it was discovered that a confusing butterfly ballot in one Florida county led many Gore supporters to vote for Bush.
 - The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 to stop the recount so Bush won.

Change and the Global Economy

- Expanding Trade
 - GATT
 - 1994- US joined with other nations in signing the world agreement called General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--this lowered tariffs.
 - This forced Americans to fight for jobs on a global scale.
 - Job Loss
 - Many Americans lost their jobs because of GATT & NAFTA because companies began to make their products in countries where wages were lower. (in countries like Mexico)

- **Urban Flight**
- **Returning the Cities**
 - After years of decline, most major cities had increased their pop.
 - By the mid-1990s, people were returning to the cities in a process known as gentrification--re-habiting old neighborhoods.
 - Neighborhoods came back, but low income residents were displaced by rising housing costs.

The Aging of America

- 2000 Census
 - Median age: 35.2
 - Conclusion: Americans were getting older because people were living longer.

Globalization is the increased flow of trade, people, technology, culture, & ideas among countries.

Today, globalization is most associated with international trade & multinational corporations...

...advances in technology & communication...

...& increase in cultural diffusion



INTERACTIVE



The United Nations settles trade disputes among member nations.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes free trade.

OPEC is a cartel of oil producing nations.

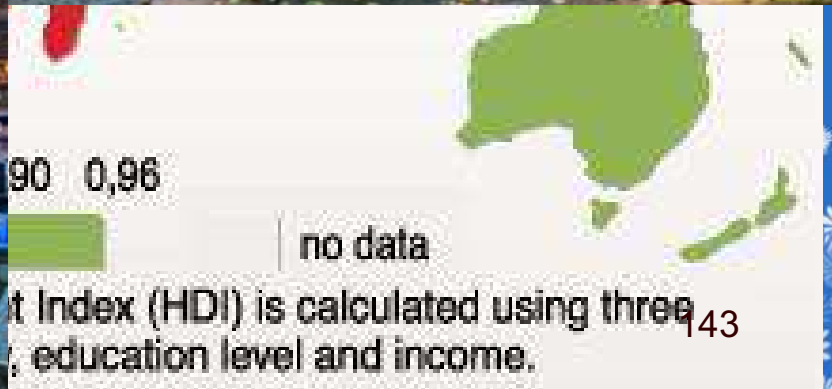
Globalization has increased due to lowered trade barriers, new trade organizations, & increased communication.

- Andean Community (CAN)
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Central American Common Market (CACM)
- Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
- European Union (EU)
- Group of Eight (G8)
- Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

most of the other Western European countries joined the organization, which has been known as the European Union (EU) since 1992. Several of the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe also have applied to become EU members

Globalization increases the gap between the developed nations & developing nations.

Outsourcing leads to low-paying jobs in developing nations.



Globalization increases environmental pollution & the depletion of natural resources.



WHAT

ARE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ?

- Environmental issues are any such issues created due to human activities and cause harm to the environment.

- Japan maintains 1/3 of its electric production from nuclear power plants.
- However the Fukushima Nuclear power Plant Disaster on 11th march, 2011 proved the failures of nuclear power.

3 out of the 5 reactors in the plant started leaking following an earthquake in the nearby region. Over 1,40,000 people were evacuated from the nearby area.

The disaster was rated as 7 out of 7 on INES scale.

Issues In China

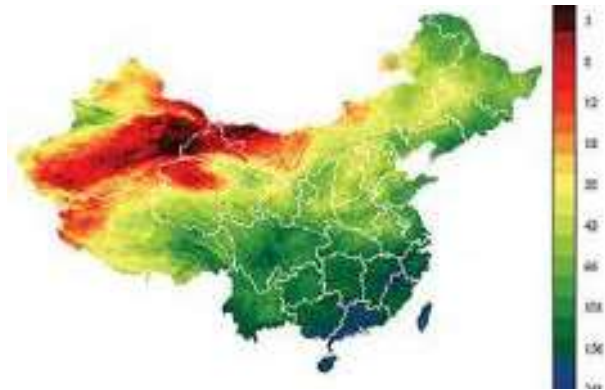
- **China** has many **environmental issues**, severely affecting its biophysical environment as well as human health.
- **Rapid industrialization** as well as lax environmental oversight have contributed to the problems.
- The Chinese gov't has acknowledged the problems & made various responses, resulting in some improvements, but the **responses have been criticized as inadequate.**

Deforestation

- China's forest cover is only 20%.
- In 2011, Conservation International listed the forests of south-west Sichuan as **one of the world's ten most threatened forest regions**.
- Illegal logging, slash & burn agriculture consume up to **5,000 square kilometers of virgin forest every year**.
- The use of disposable chopsticks uses up **1.3 million cubic meters of timber a year**.

Desertification

- Desertification is expanding at a rate of more than **900 square miles a year**, fastest in the world.
- Approximately 30% of China's surface area is desert.
- The Gobi desert in china increased by **20,000 square miles** between 1994 and 1999.



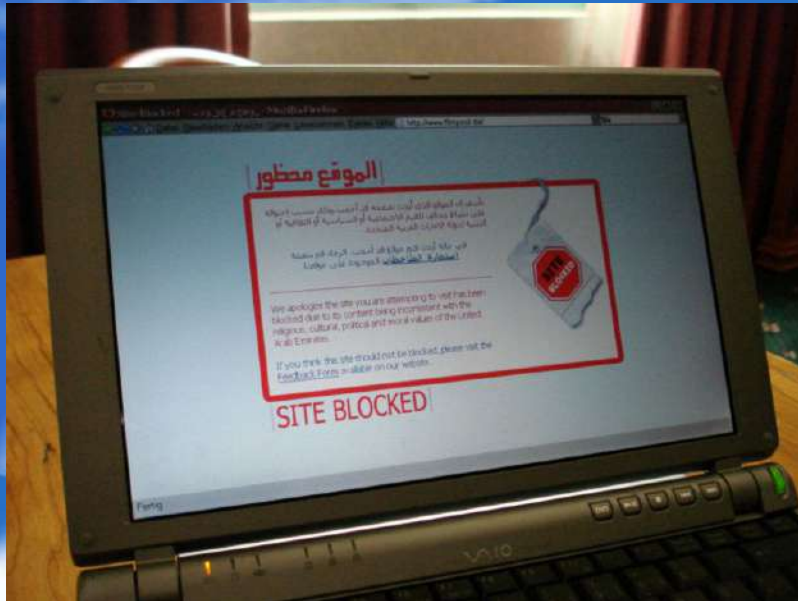
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Issues In Gulf countries

- Gulf states are terms that refer to the six Arab states i.e. Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
- In the last year tourists have swum amid raw sewage in these states
- The purifying of seawater to feed taps & fountains is raising salinity levels.
- The simple basics of waste treatment & providing fresh water, require so much electricity that the region is turning to a nuclear future.

The Communications Revolution

- Information Superhighway
 - President Clinton wanted to create an information superhighway--this would be a computer network that would link people around the world.
 - Clinton appointed VP Gore to oversee the government's role in creating information superhighway.





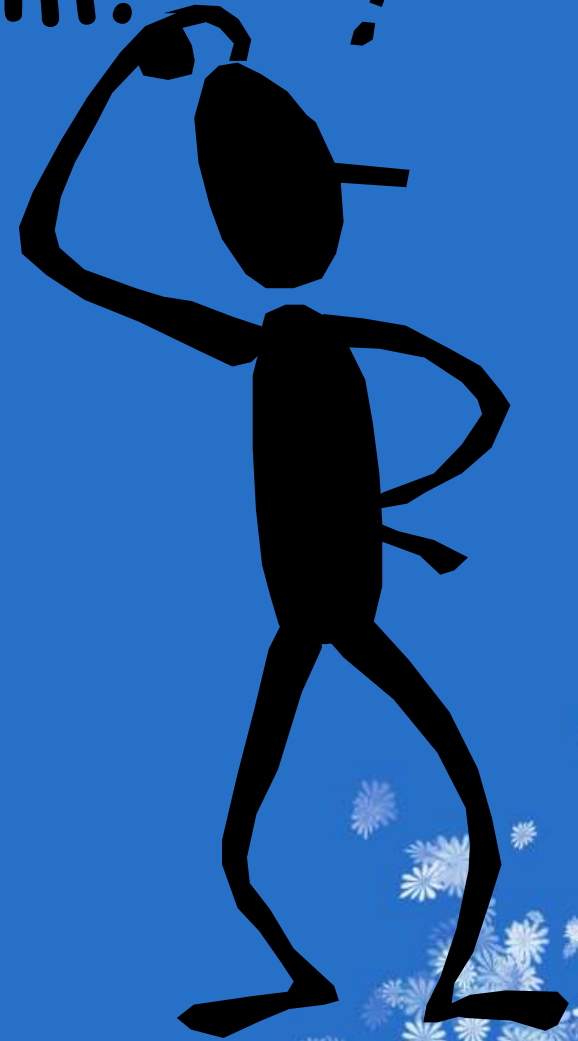
- **Telecommunications Act**
 - Congress passed the Telecommunications Act--this law allowed telephone and cable companies to enter into each others companies—this led to an increase in mergers.
 - **Examples: Time Warner Cable**

Scientific Advances Enrich Life

- **Advancements**

- Pathfinder and Sojourner transmitted pictures from the surface of Mars.
- The Hubble Space Telescope was used to discover new planets.
- The Human Genome Project announced in 2000 that it had mapped the genes of the human body.

What is terrorism? ?



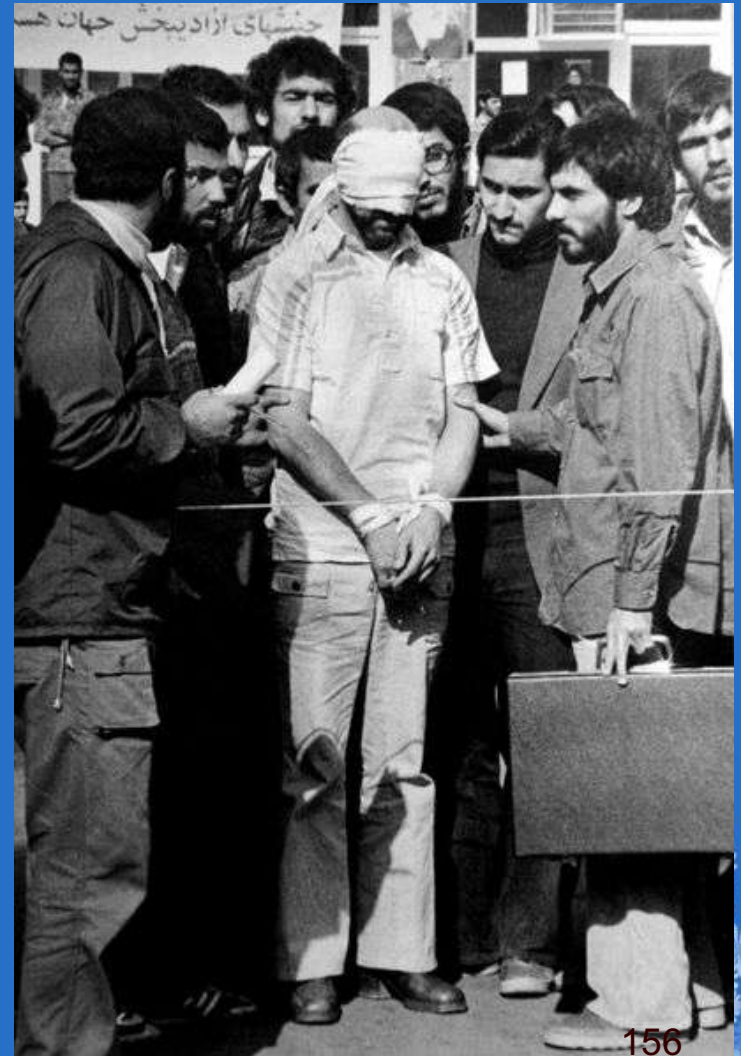
Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a gov't, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."



Tehran, Iran

November, 1979. After the exiled Shah of Iran was admitted into the United States for medical treatment, angry Iranian students seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took scores of American diplomats hostage. Thirteen hostages were released shortly thereafter, but the others were held for over a year.



Tokyo, Japan

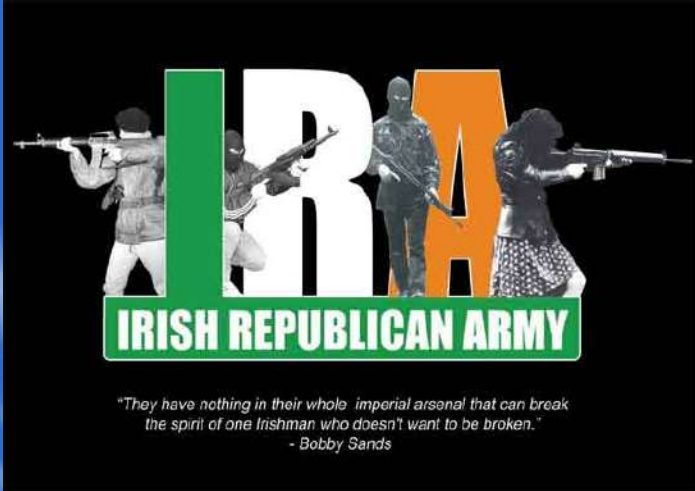
March, 1995 The terrorist group, Aum Shinrikyo, released nerve gas in a Tokyo subway station to head off a raid by the Japanese gov't. The terrorist killed eleven people & injured thousands.



September 11, 2001 was the deadliest terrorist attack in history. Osama Bin Laden's terrorist organization Al Qaeda hijacked 4 commercial jets. Two of the planes were flown into the World Trade Center, another into the Pentagon, and the last plane crashed in rural Pennsylvania. Thousands of lives were lost. Innocent citizens of over 80 different nations were attacked and killed without warning, shocking the civilized world.

New York
City
USA





IRA (Irish Republican Army)

- Beginning in the late 1960s one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations in the world.
- 1972 “Bloody Friday” bombings.
- Originally split over ideas of religion Catholic vs Protestant.

• **STUDY STUDY
STUDY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**



Hang on its almost over!

