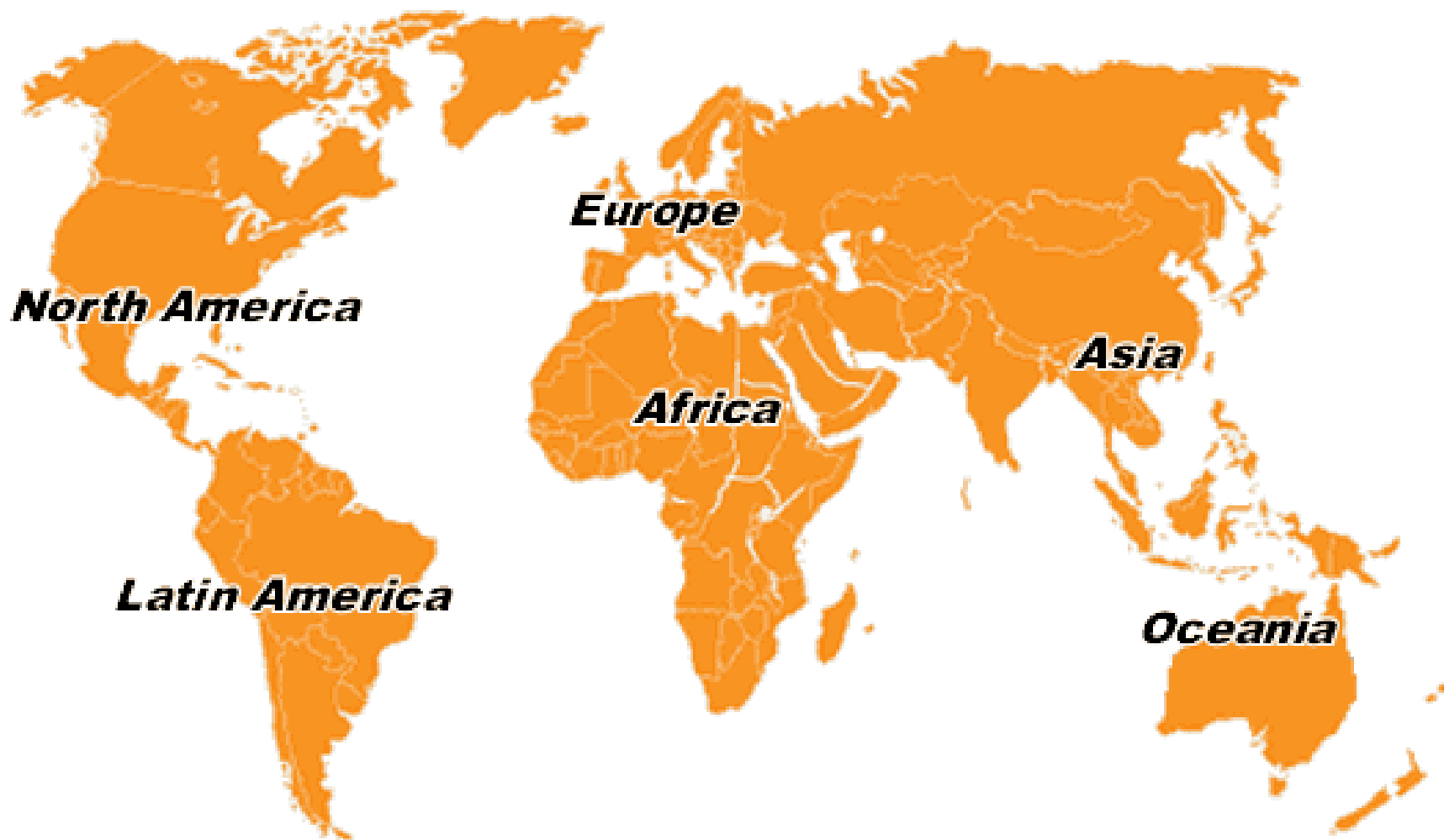


World History Unit 2: The Early East



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I. Ancient India

A. Geography and Culture and Society

1. Himalaya Mts, Ganges River, Monsoons

2. 110 languages spoken today

3. Caste System – rigid social structure

4. Hindu Religion (polytheistic)

a) Originated-1500 B.C. in India

b) Reincarnation–soul is reborn after death

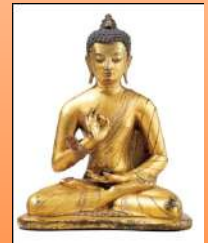
c) goal – union with Brahman (God)

d) most in India are Hindu today



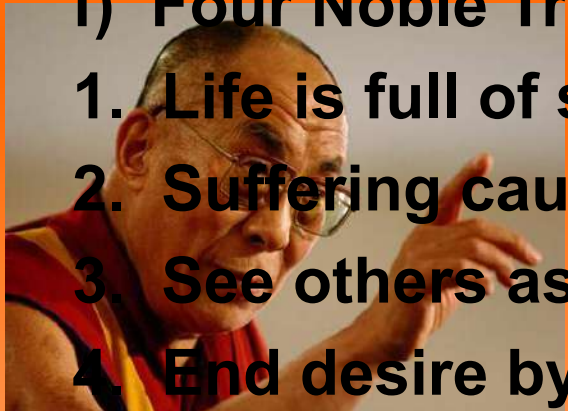
5. Buddhism

- a) Originated in 500 B.C.
- b) Rival w/ Hinduism in Northern India
- c) Buddha = “Enlightened One”
- d) goal- to achieve compassionate wisdom and nirvana
- e) also believe in Reincarnation



f) Four Noble Truths

1. Life is full of suffering
2. Suffering caused by selfish desires
3. See others as extension of self
4. End desire by following Middle Path



The 14th Dalai Lama
g) Middle Path – 8 “rights” to ending selfish desires

II. Early Chinese Civilizations

A. Geography

1. Area b/t the rivers (Huang He and Chang Jiang)=food
2. Population in East not West

B. The Early Dynasties

1. Shang (1750-1045 B.C)

a) art and bronze casting

2. Zhou (1045-256 B.C)

a) “mandate of heaven”

b) strong growth

c) Confucianism – political, not spiritual

3. Qin (221-206 B.C.)

a) “legalism” strict and brutal

b) the Great Wall of China

4. Han (202 B.C.-220 A.D)

a) Confucianism was instituted

b) iron and paper making



C. The Middle Dynasties

1. Sui (581-618)

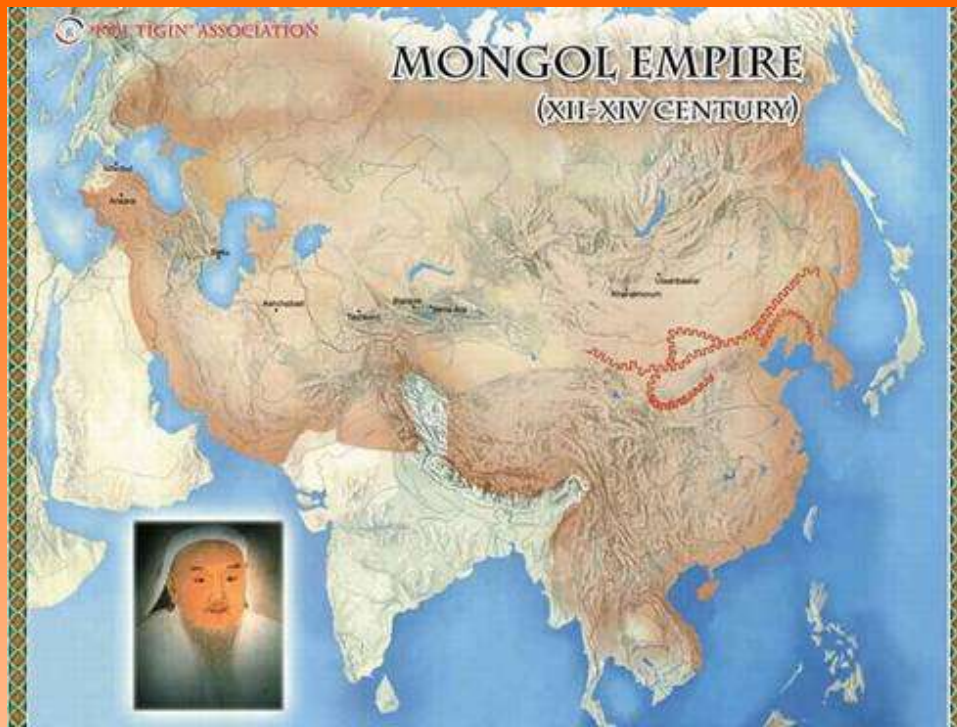
a) unified China after years of civil war

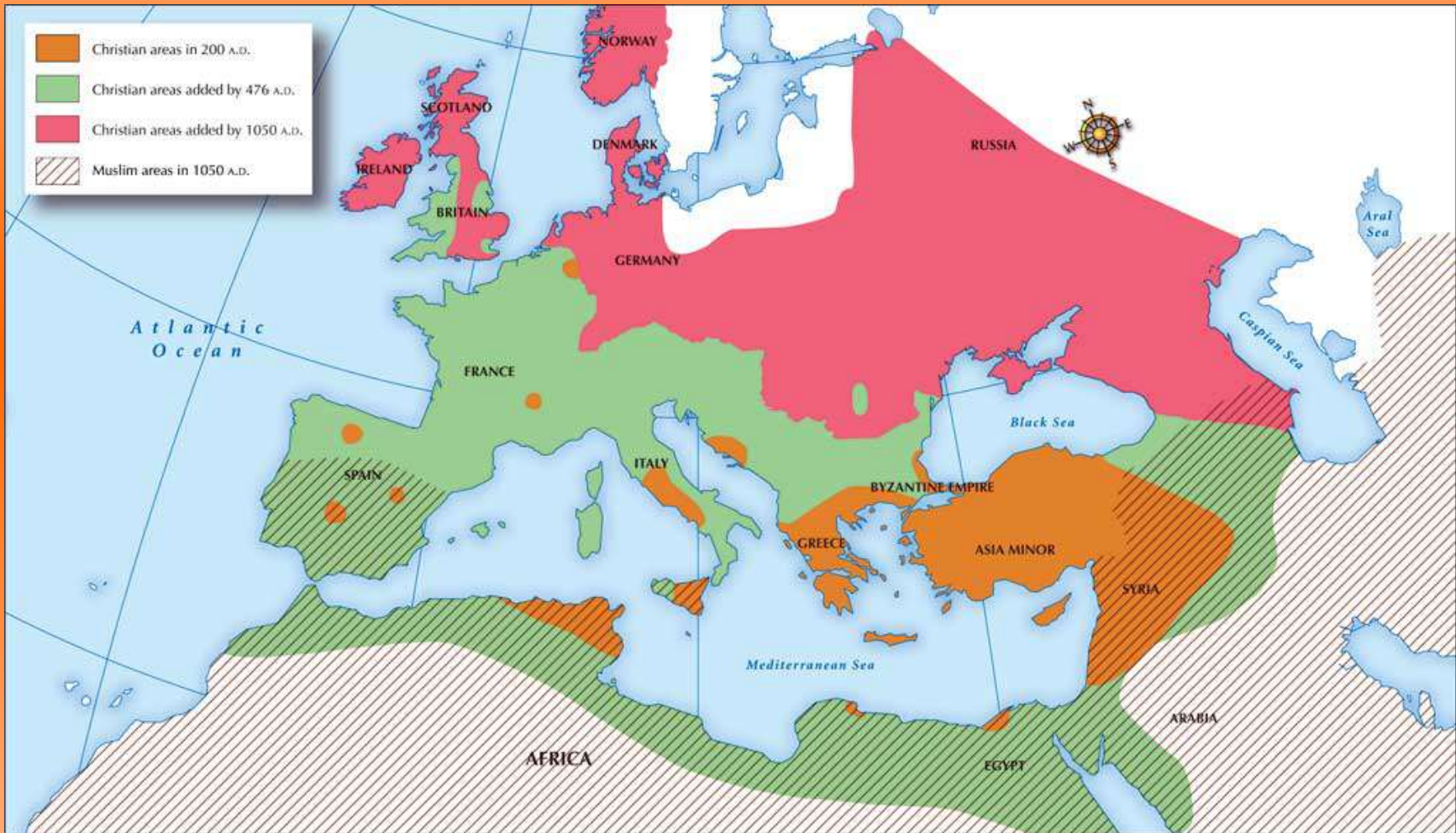
2. Tang (618-907)

a) conquered Korea

3. Song (960-1279)

a) overwhelmed by the Mongol Empire





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III. The Rise of Islam

A. Muhammad – the ordinary man

1. born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia (570 A.D.)
2. illiterate but successful merchant and husband
3. troubled by Arabs worshiping pagan gods and Arabs' poor morals, greed

B. Muhammad – the prophet of God

1. At age 40, prayed in a desert cave near Mecca
2. Heard a voice say, “Recite”



*“Recite! – in the name of your God, the Creator.
Who created man from a clot of congealed blood.
Recite! -- your God is most generous,
He who has taught man by the pen things they knew not.”
~ The angel Gabriel to Muhammad*

3. M spent life spreading this message
4. many in Mecca were angered by M
5. Hijra -- faced with the threat of murder, M flees to Medina (622 AD)
 - a) 622 AD – first year of Islamic calendar (A.H.=After Hijra)
6. In Medina, M was welcomed
7. M gathers support, fights the Meccans, destroys idols
8. Muhammad dies (632 AD)



Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem



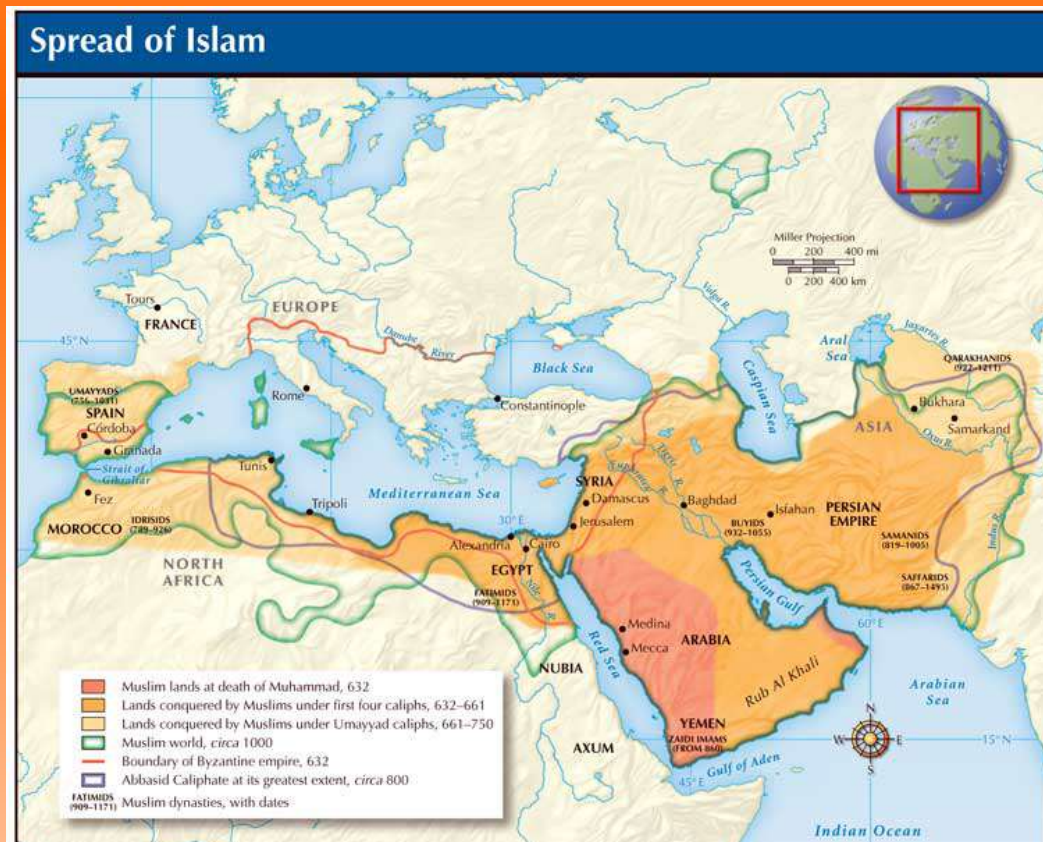
C. Caliph – leader of Islam, Muhammad’s successor



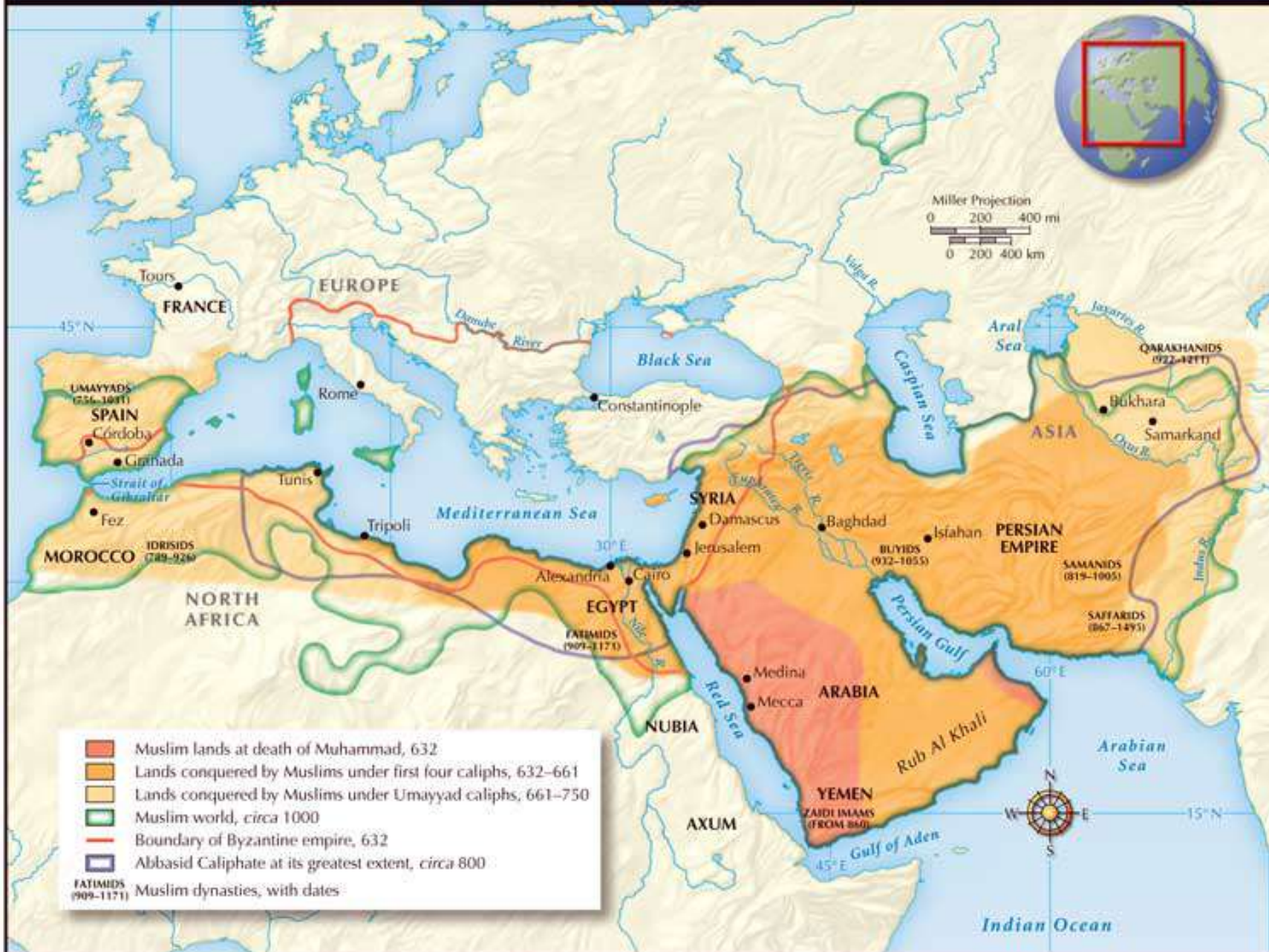
1. Abu Bakr– first caliph spreads Islam in Arab lands

D. 3 Major Religions emerge from “the Holy Lands”

1. Judaism, Christianity, Islam



Spread of Islam



IV. The Beliefs of Muslims

A. Monotheistic religion – belief in 1 God (Allah)

B. God is all-powerful and compassionate

C. Quran (Koran) – book of Islam

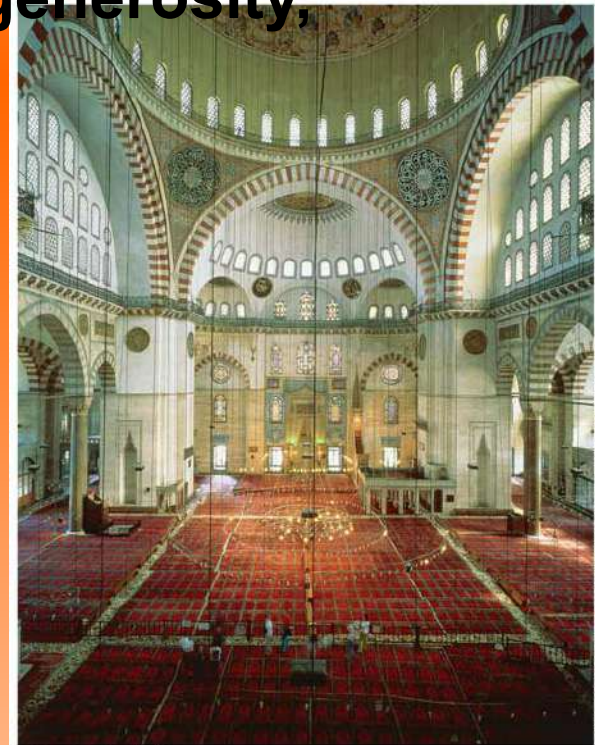
1) teaches about God

2) provides a guide for life (honesty, generosity, justice)

3) details the after-life, heaven or hell

4) agrees that Jews and Christians are “People of the Book”

5) is not narrative



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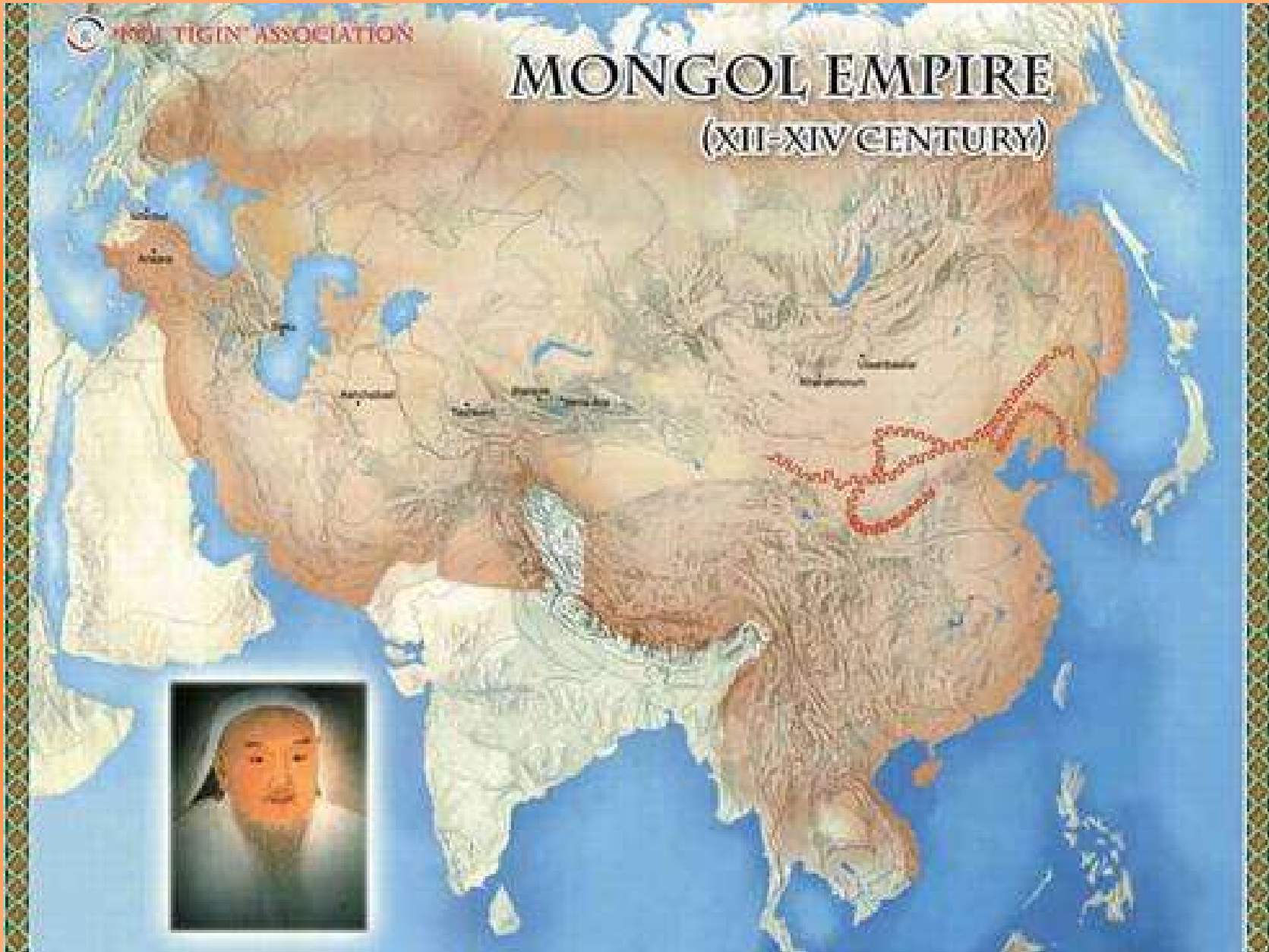
D. Five Pillars of Islam

- 1. Belief (“there is no god but God and Muhammad is his prophet.”)**
 - 2. Prayer**
 - 3. Charity**
 - 4. Fasting (during holy month of Ramadan for self-purification)**
 - 5. Pilgrimage (the “Hajj” to Mecca)**
- E. Jihad – service to God or “holy war” (not embraced by all Muslims)**

F. Sects of Islam

- 1. Sunni – 85%**
- 2. Shiite – 15% (most live in Iran)**

MONGOL EMPIRE (XII-XIV CENTURY)



V. The Mongol Empire

A. Largest landmass empire in history

1. Genghis Khan

- violent, ruthless, on horseback

2. Kublai Khan

- grandson of Genghis

- 1279 completes conquest of Chinese Song dynasty

- brought stability and prosperity, trade along the Silk Road
w/Marco Polo

- won support of Chinese

- ruled until death 1294

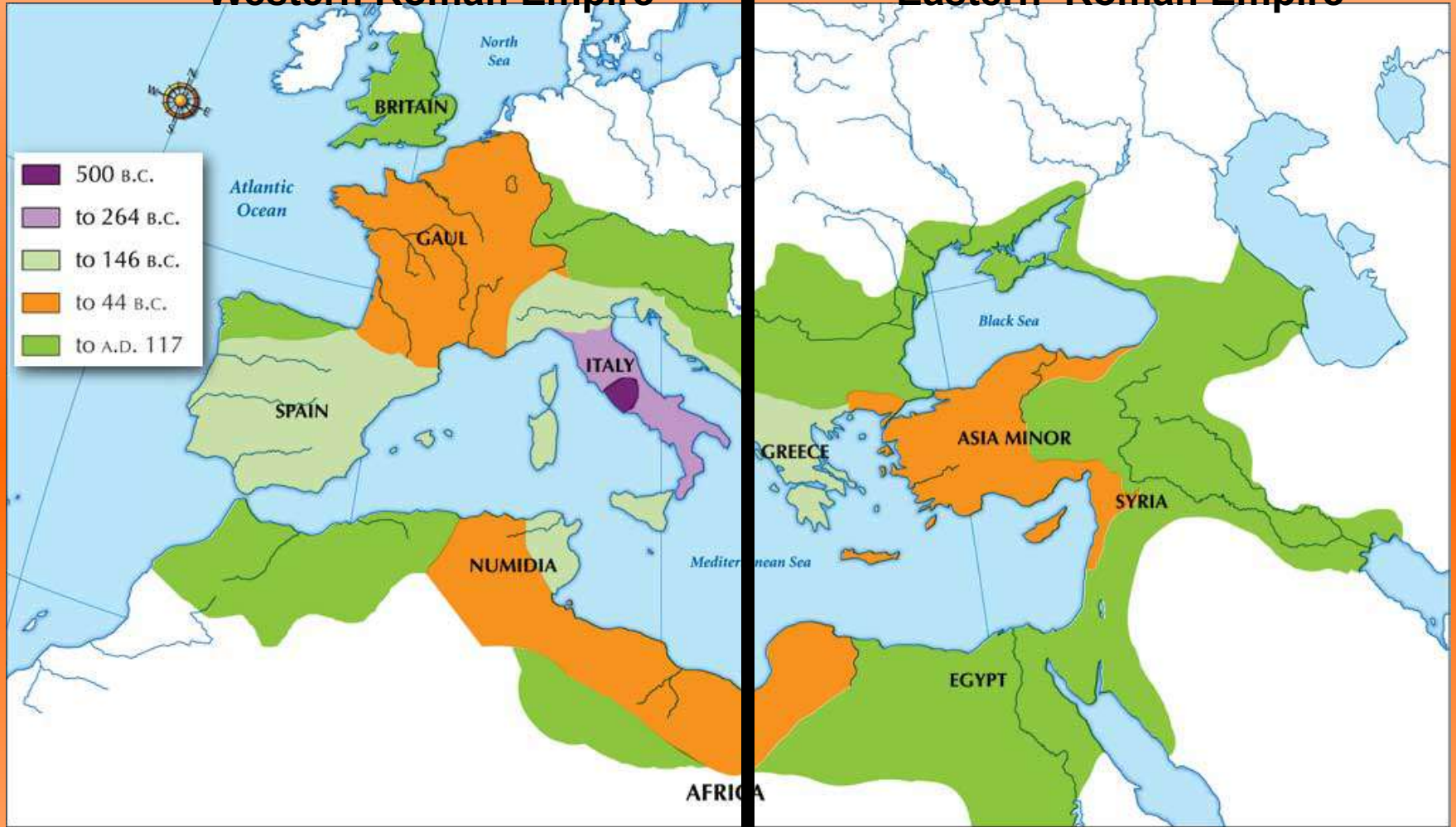
3. Mongol strength slowly fades

World History Unit 3: The Middle Ages

**World History
Marshall High School
Mr. Purrington**

Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire



I. The Early Middle Ages and Christianity

A. The Western Roman Empire crumbles

B. Germanic tribes dominate W. Europe (500AD)

1. W. Christianity develops into “Roman Catholic Church” (RCC)

2. RCC power grows

C. Wars were common w/o a dominant military in region (600-1300 AD)

1. A new Social Structure develops – Feudalism

a) everyone had a defined role

b) feudal “lords” battled for power, land, trained knights for protection, built castles

The Barbarian Kingdoms about 500



II. The New Germanic Kingdoms

A. The Kingdom of the Franks

1. Clovis rules (500 A.D.)

a) first Germanic Christian ruler

2. RCC supports Clovis, both gain influence

3. King Charlemagne (768-814)

a) smart, fierce, and Christian



large empire

literacy

of the Romans”

is after Char’s death (814)





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III. The Roman Catholic Church

A. After fall of Rome, Christianity split into West/East

- 1. Western Europe = RCC**
- 2. RCC became strong, wealthy and powerful**
- 3. pope – leader of RCC, authority over all rulers**

“The pope stands between God and man, lower than God but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one.” ~Pope Innocent III

B. Authority of the Church

- 1. church was the center town and social life**
- 2. church tithe – 1/10 of income taxed by church**
- 3. salvation is achieved through RCC’s sacraments**
- 4. heretics – those who challenge the Church**
- 5. The Inquisition**
 - a) A RCC court that dealt with heretics**
 - b) If a heretic confessed, the sentence would be excommunication, public flogging**
 - c) If no confession, torture or burning at stake**

The Barbarian Kingdoms about 500





IV. The Crusades

A. By 900, Islam had spread throughout Middle East

1. The Byzantine Empire fears Islam might spread into its Orthodox Christian land

 2. Byzantine Emperor Alexius I asks for help from RCC
Pope Urban II

3. Urban agrees to send help to stop the “infedels” (unbelievers)

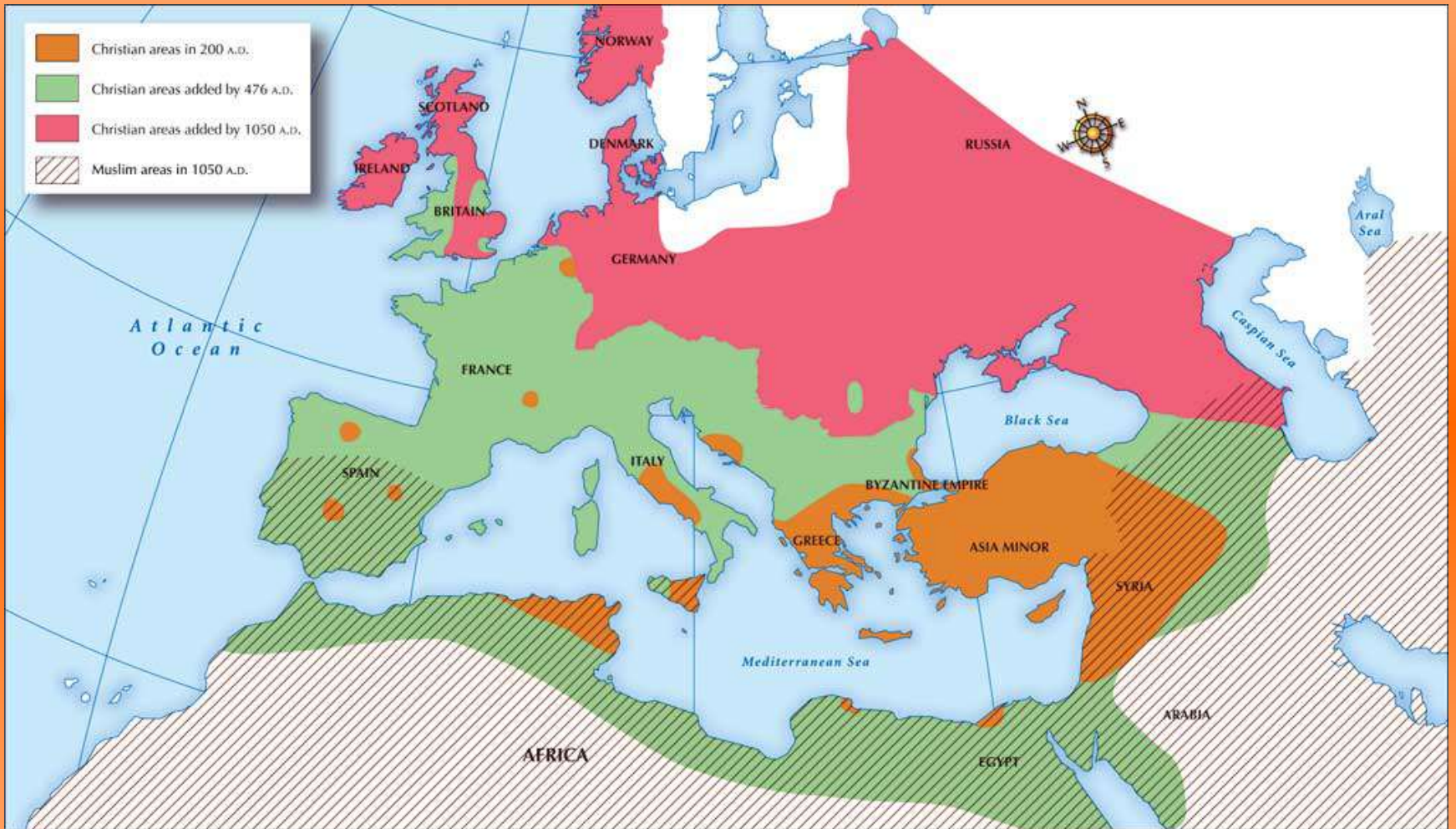
B. Council of Clermont (1095)

1. Urban II calls for “a crusade” to free the “Holy Land” (today Israel)

2. Crowd responds with “God wills it!”

“From the city of Constantinople come a grievous report. An accursed race has violently invaded the lands of those Christians and has depopulated them by pillage and fire. Seize that land from the Muslims and subject it to yourselves. Undertake this journey eagerly for the forgiveness of your sins and with the assurance of everlasting glory in the kingdom of heaven.”

~ Pope Urban II



3. Thousands of knights and soldiers went to the “Holy Land”

4. The Early Crusades

a) mostly French

b) captured Antioch (1098)

c) massacre in Jerusalem (1099)

d) Muslim leader Saladin re-captures J (1187)

5. 200 straight years of fighting between Muslims, Christians, and Jews

C. Impact of the Crusades

1. Bitter tension has lasted for centuries

D. Motivations for Crusaders

1. religious fervor, promise of salvation

2. enjoyed fighting

3. gain territory

4. new trading opportunities, riches

V. The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) 1347-1350

A. The Causes

1. improved ship design = year round shipping
2. malnutrition
3. poor public and personal sanitation

B. The Spread

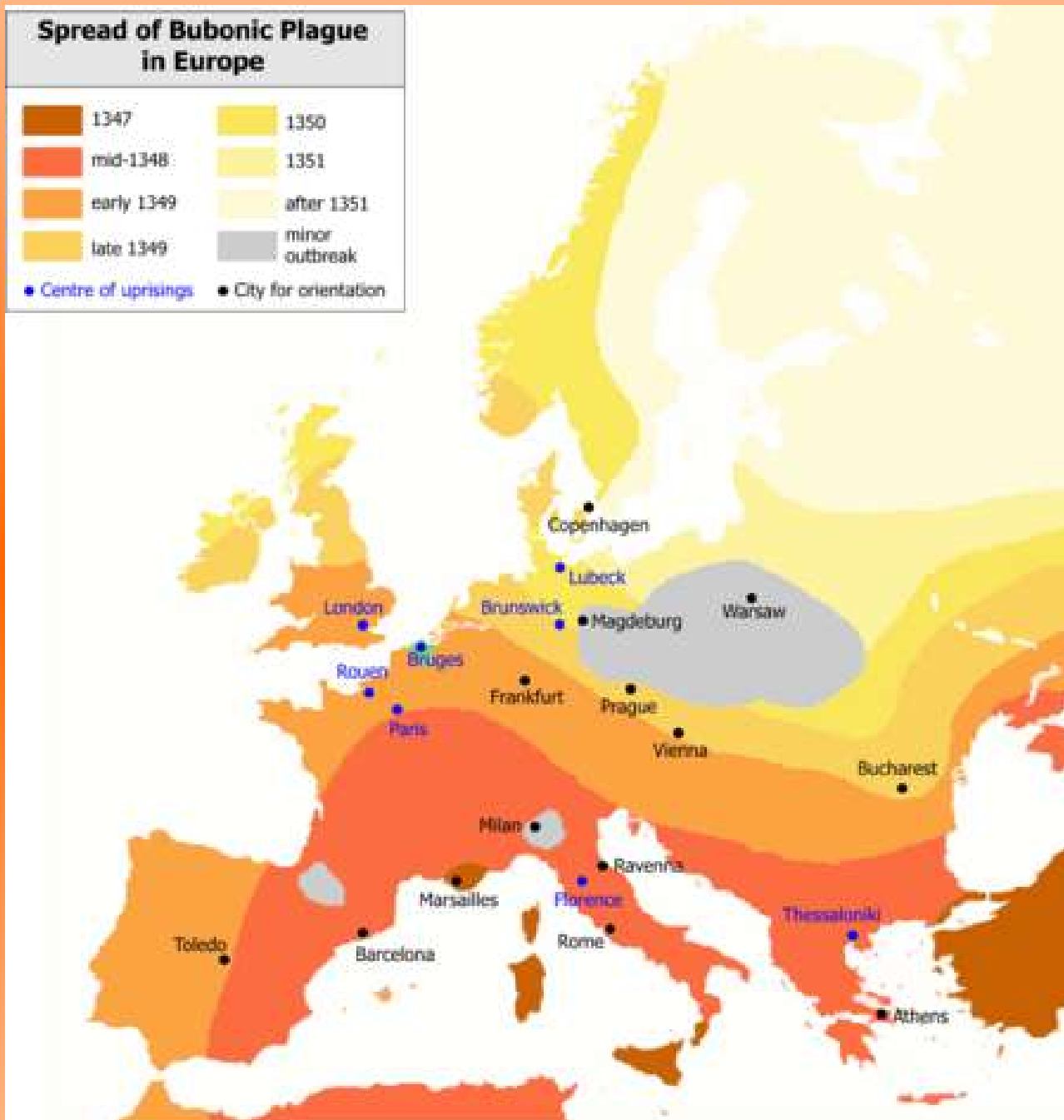
1. bacteria live in stomach of fleas

C. The Symptoms

1. boils on the neck
2. bleeding
3. tench



Spread of Bubonic Plague in Europe



D. Solutions

1. Blame = anti-Semitism
2. Hospitals could only offer shelter and compassion

E. Effects

1. 33% of Europe's pop died – 60 million



5. Universities

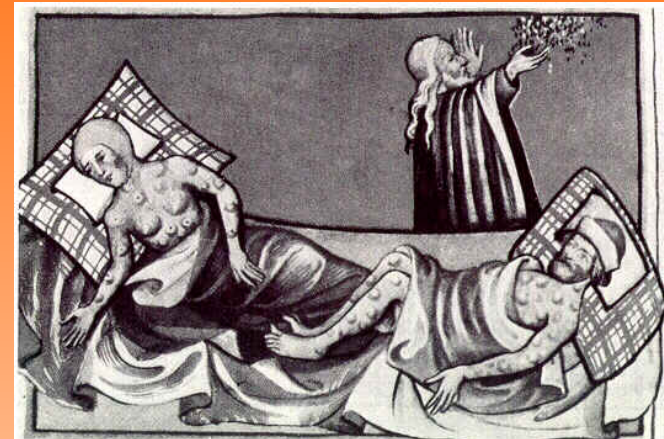
ic inflation

tion prices ↓

cost of slaves ↑

s extremism ↑

ves ↑



VI. The Hundred Years' War 1337-1453

A. Embodies the struggle b/t Eng and Fr monarchies

B. Causes

1. nationalist Fr vs. Eng rights to the duchy of Aquitaine

2. English Fr kings stir up nationalism

C. Consequences

1. Eng see successes early

1356 peasant girl Joan of Arc claims divine inspiration leads Fr

1430 captured, charged w/heresy, burned at the stake
consequences

1. agrarian, loss of pop, higher taxes

2. growth of nationalism in Eng and Fr



VII. Decline of the Roman Catholic Church's (RCC) Prestige

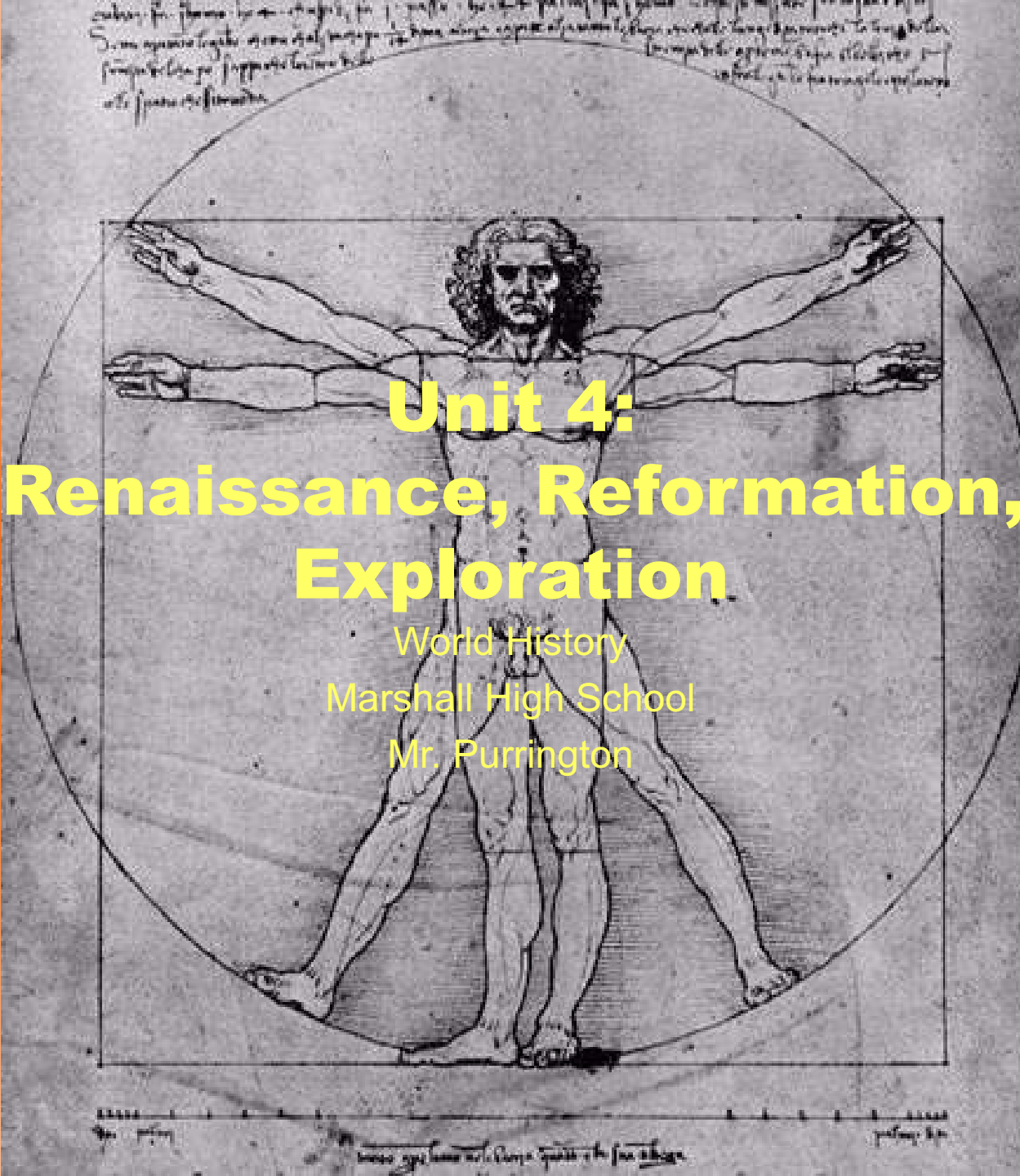
A. Pope Clement V

1. moves papacy to Avignon, France
2. corruption, greed, luxurious papal living follow
3. loss of papal connection and economic decline in Rome



B. The Great Schism 1378-1417

- 1. 1377 – Pope Gregory XI returned papacy to Rome, city is in shambles, he dies soon after**
- 2. The Great Schism = Cardinals can't agree on pope**
 - a) Pope Urban VI (an Italian)**
 - b) Pope Clement VII (a Frenchman)**
- 3. Fr recognizes Clement, Eng Urban**
 - a) Confusion and loss of faith for many “Which pope is legit?”**
 - b) Increase in heresy, reform movements**
 - Conciliarists – people give power to pope**
 - John Wyclif –papal power has no basis**
- 4. 1417 – The Council of Constance**
 - a) Cardinals agree to unify, reform, stop heresy**
 - b) many heretics burned at the stake**
 - c) the pope, like all men, are subjects of God, decreases political power of pope**



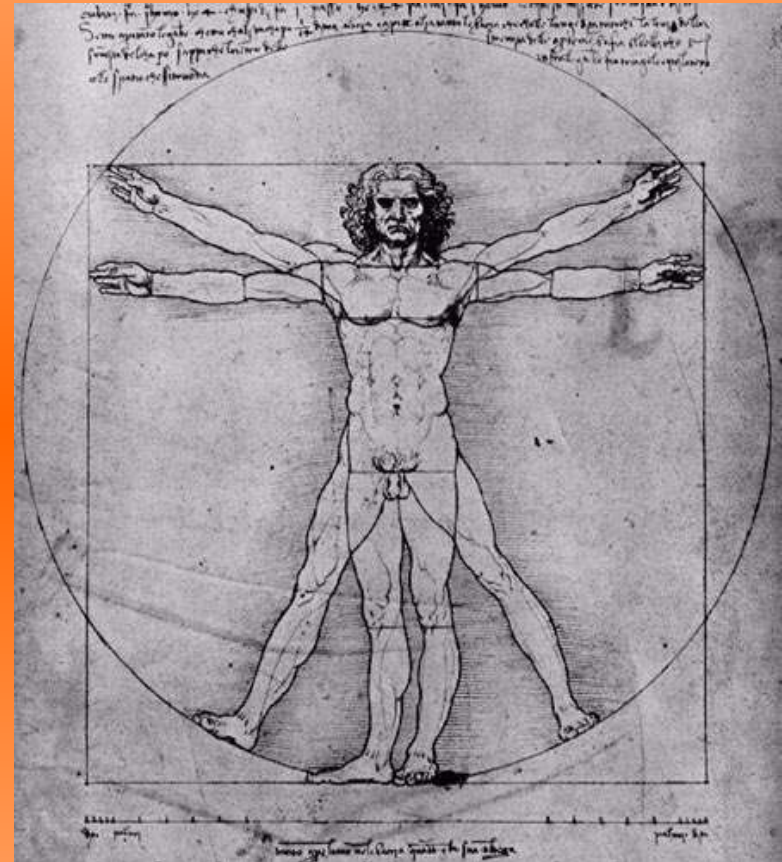
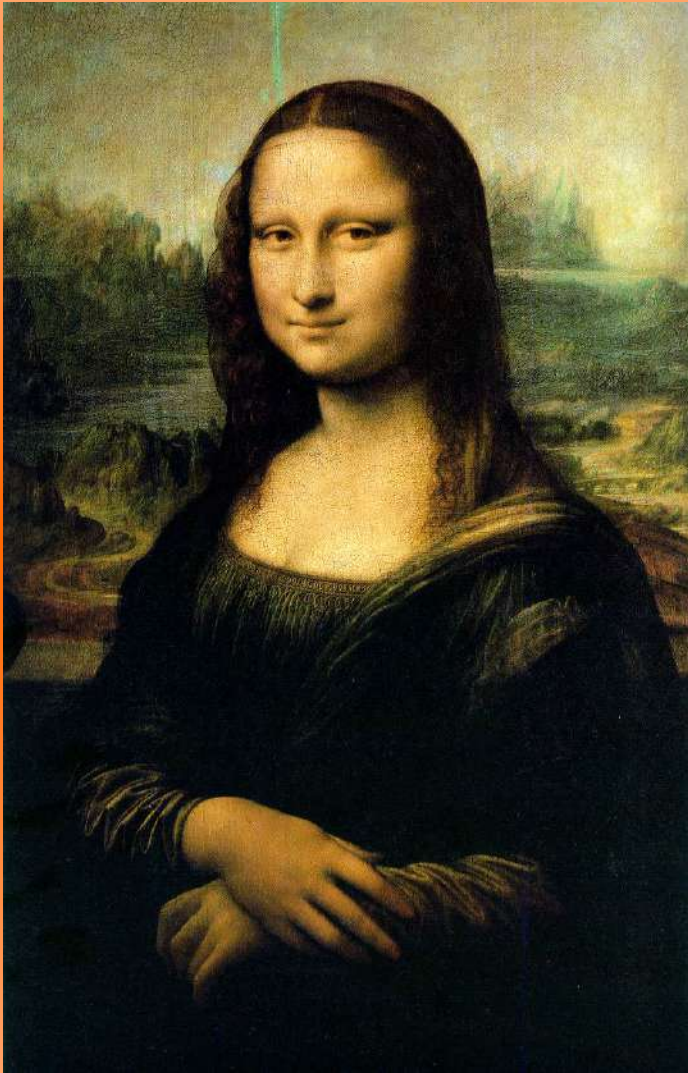
Unit 4:
The Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration

World History
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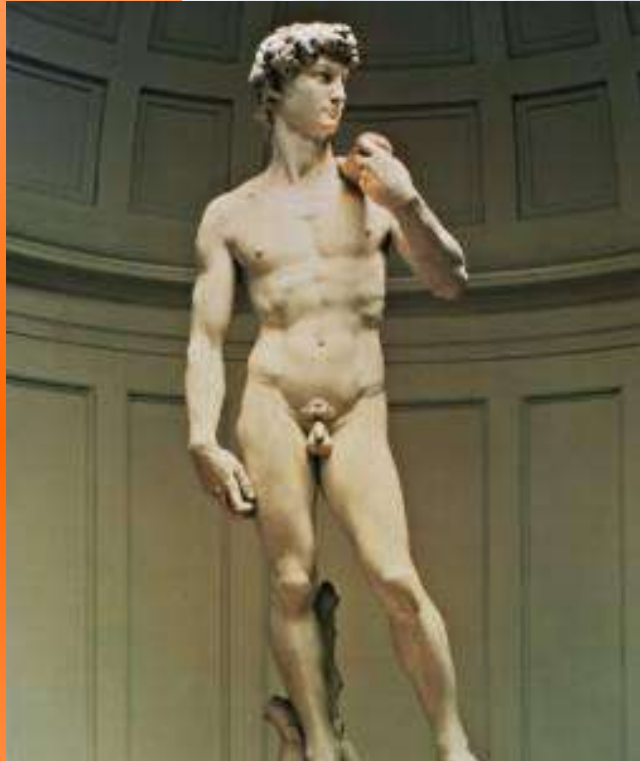
Renaissance Artists Hall of Fame: Leonardo da Vinci

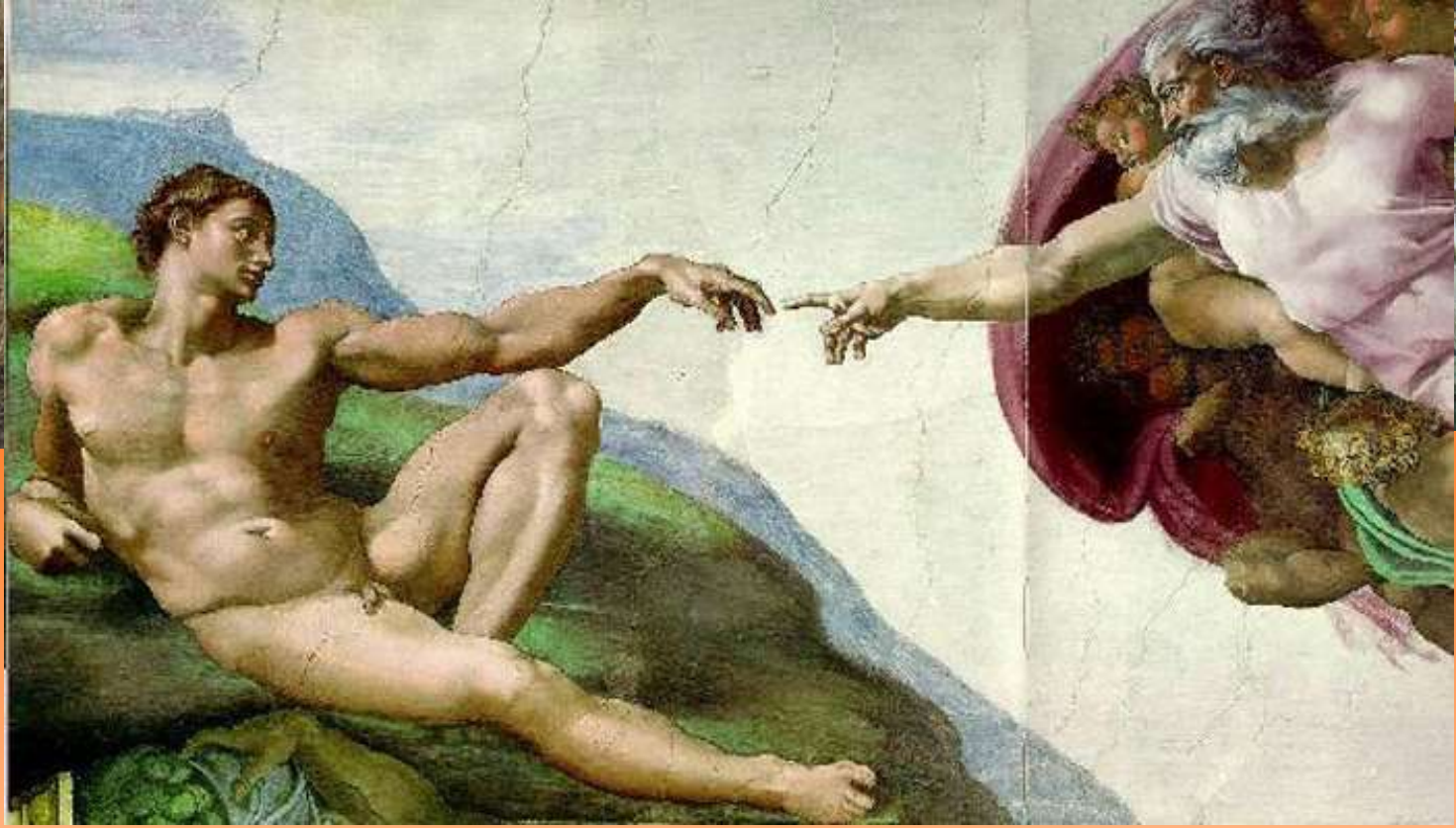
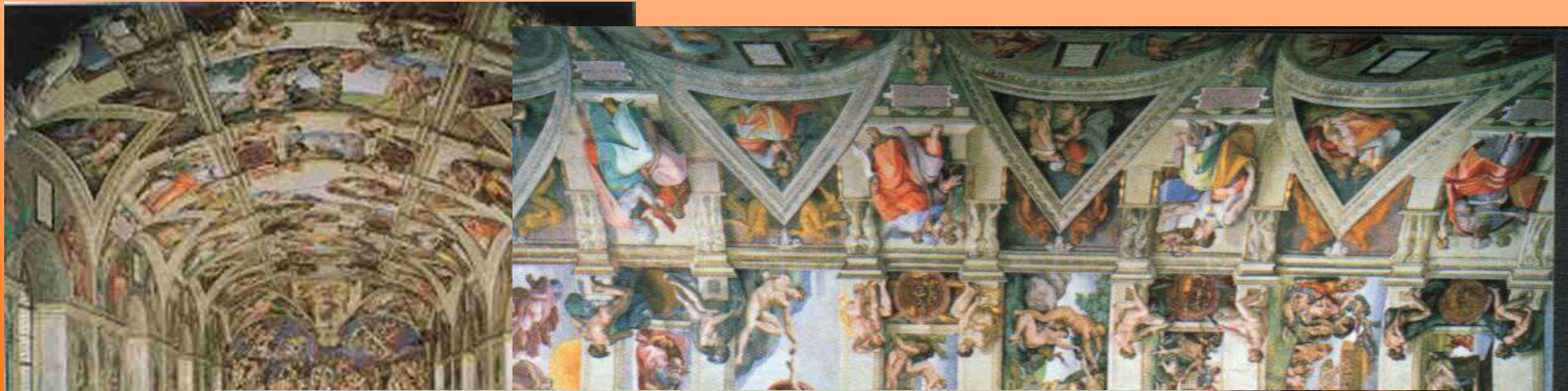


Leonardo Da Vinci



Michaelangelo





I. What was the Renaissance?

A. “Re-birth”

1. new interest in the classics = politics, art, literature, architecture
2. increased wealth, education, population



II. The Evolution of the Renaissance

A. Italy – Economic, Political, Cultural center of the Renaissance

1. Ren. Economy in Italy



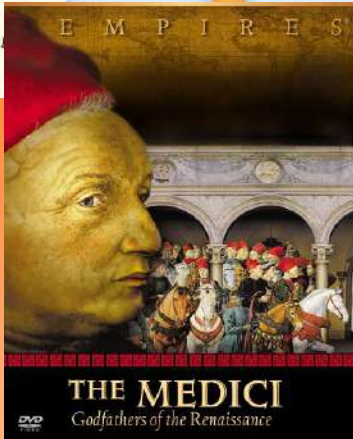
commerce = wealth

wool trade, banking, art, architecture,

banking Families

the pope's bankers = power

Medici – patron of art and architecture



Florence, Italy

Basilica di Santa Maria del Fiore



III. Renaissance Thought

A. Humanism



***Humanitatis* – study of liberal arts or “humanities” - philosophy, politics, rhetoric, history are between “angels and beasts.”**

potential for learning is limitless

(man body is divinely inspired) 5. Castiglione’s Courtier

“Renaissance Man” – has a strong background in academic, physical, and spiritual subjects



IV. Education and Political Thought

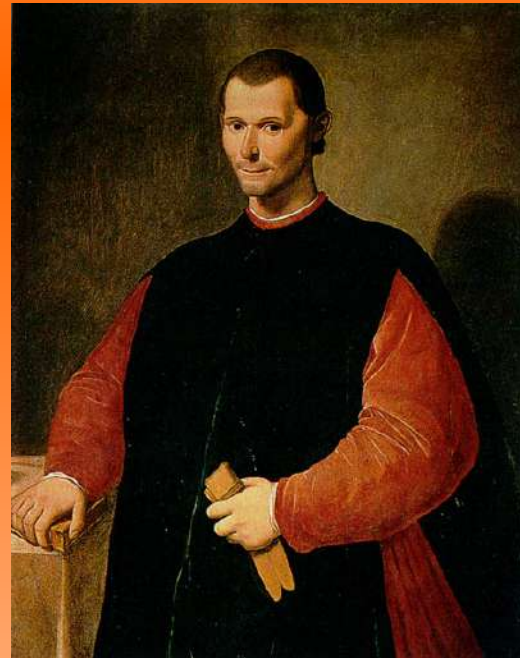
A. Machiavelli's *The Prince* 1513

1. most widely read Ren book
2. subject: how the ruler should gain, maintain, and increase his political power
3. humans are selfish
4. “the ends justify the means”
5. a prince must be “a fox and lion”



“For a man who, in all respects, will carry out only his professions of good, will be apt to be ruined amongst so many who are evil. A prince therefore who desires to maintain himself must learn to be not always good, but to be so or not as necessity may require. It is much more safe to be feared than loved.”

“View what IS not what ought to be.”



The Prince, Machiavelli

Renaissance Artists Hall of Fame: Raphael's "School of Athens"



V. Moral Decay within the Roman Catholic Church

A. “Absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

1. Church clergy lived in luxury
2. Internal corruption
 - a) lack of discipline
 - b) absenteeism
 - c) illiteracy
 - d) selling of offices among clergy



VI. The Protestant Reformation (1500's)

A. The Powerful, Corrupt Catholic Church

- 1. increased fees for sacraments**
- 2. indulgences – a paid pardon for sins**

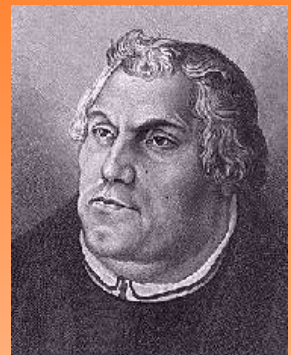
Tetzel -- “When the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs.”

B. Martin Luther (L)

- 1. A common monk in the Church**
- 2. Believed indulgences didn't bring true repentance**
- 3. 1517 - 95 Theses – Christians can only be saved through faith**
- 4. Pope Leo X – “Luther is simply a drunk German who will amend his ways when he sobers up.”**
- 5. 1521 – L is excommunicated**

C. The Lutheran Church

- 1. translated Bible into German (from Latin)**
- 2. banned indulgences, confession**
- 3. abolished RCC rituals**
- 4. permitted clergy to marry**



Martin Luther

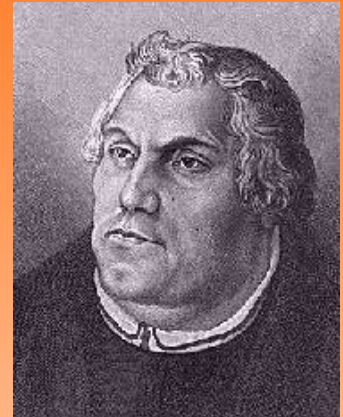
D. The Diet of Worms

- 1. L is charged with heresy**
- 2. L is called before RCC council in Worms, Germany**

“A common monk who counters thousands of years of Christianity must be wrong!”

~ Emperor Charles V at the Diet

- 3. L doesn't recant**
- 4. German princes support L and a weaker RCC**
- 5. L freed but must now live in exile**



VII. The Printed Word

A. Printing Prior to the Renaissance

- 1. Chinese block printing – expensive, slow**

B. 1454 Johann Gutenberg



first Printing Press – movable type

books now mass-produced

1475 The Gutenberg Bible

C. Impact of the Printing Press

- 1. stimulated literacy**
- 2. ideas and information spread**

D. William Shakespeare



VIII. The English Reformation (1527-1603)

1. King Henry VIII of England

a) seeks annulment, pope Clement VII distracted

b) seeing RCC vulnerability, decides to secede

“The Reformation in England was an act of the state initiated by the king’s emotional life.”

2. The Start of The Church of England

a) 1534 - The Supremacy Act

b) king is head of the Church

c) dissenters beheaded

d) monasteries confiscated, sold to nobles

e) TODAY: Anglican, Episcopalian



Henry VIII had
6 wives!

IX. The Catholic Reformation (1530-1565)

A. The Protestant Reformation was spreading throughout Northern Europe

B. 1545-1563 -- The Council of Trent (Catholic Ref)

1. The RCC Reaffirmed:

- religious authority = Scripture + tradition, ceremony**
- 7 sacraments**

2. The RCC Reformed:

- indulgences**
- strengthened discipline w/in clergy**
- emphasis on education**
- reconciliation w/Protestants**



X. Early Exploration 1300's

A. Marco Polo seeking trade routes w/Mongol Empire in China and India

B. Mongol Empire declines, Islamic Ottoman Empire grows

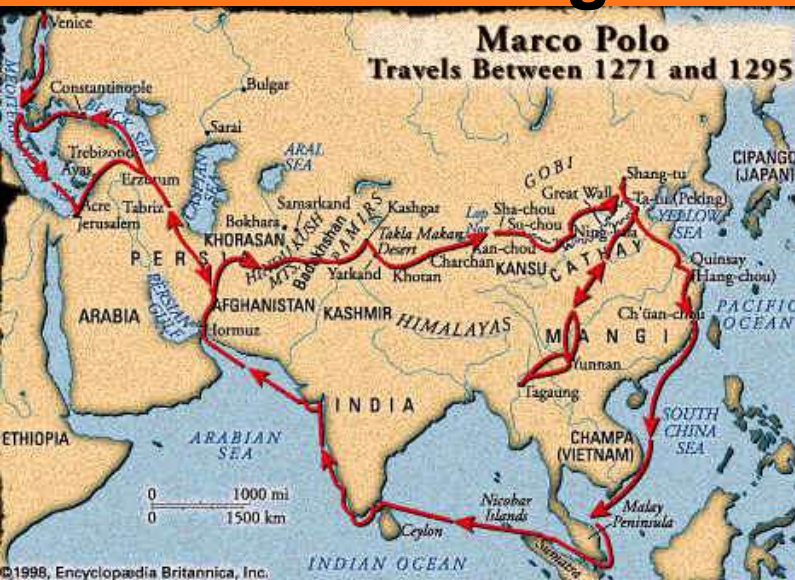
C. New routes, overseas trade is needed

D. Problems:

1. little sea travel technology

2. maps weren't extensive

3. knowledge of open sea travel was limited



XI. Portugal Leads the Way EAST (end of 1400's)

1. Portugal's geographic advantage

2. Prince Henry the Navigator

a) wanted trade w/India, Africa

3. Shipping Technology

a) compass, astrolabe

b) cannons on ships for protection

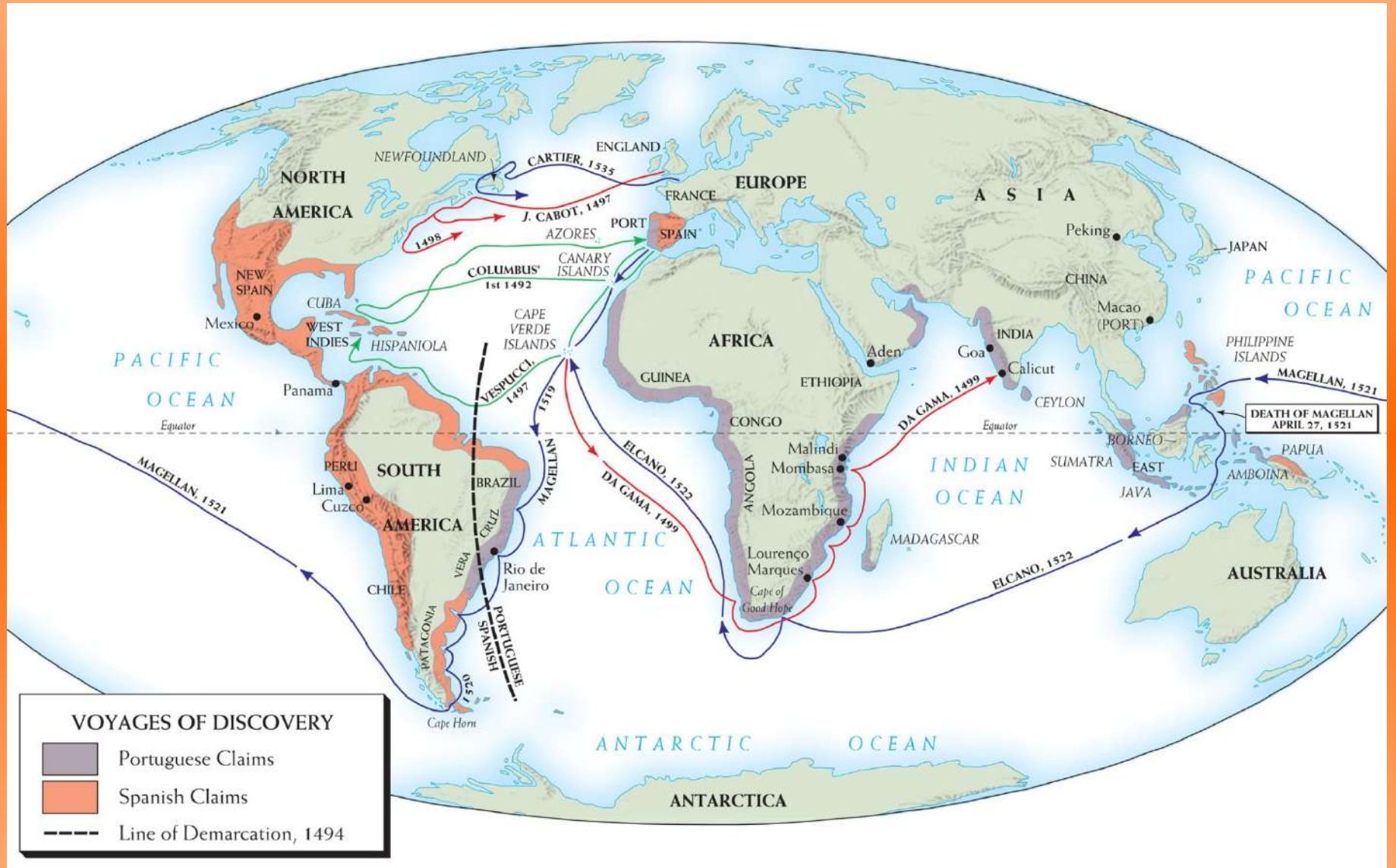
4. Explorers' motivations:

a) God - Christianize the world

b) Gold – Get rich

c) Glory – Renaissance humanism

5. 1497 - Vasco da Gama rounds Africa, enroute to India



XII. Spain Leads the Way WEST

A. Christopher Columbus - Talented Italian Seaman

1. Convinced that Asia could be reached by sailing West

2. Portugal said no

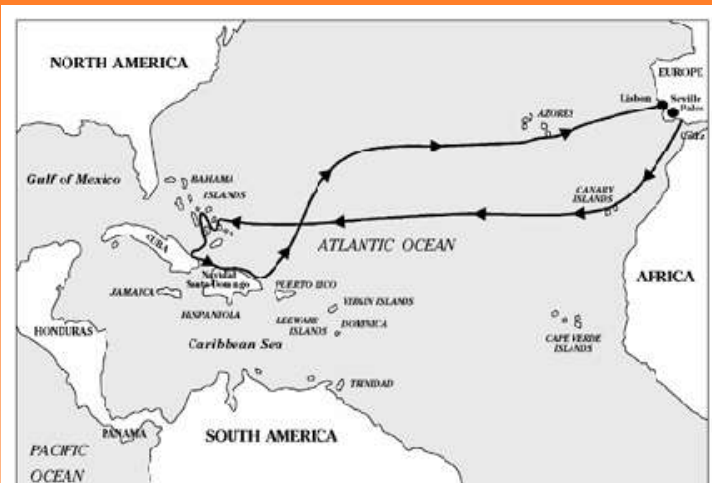
3. Queen Isabella of Sp said yes

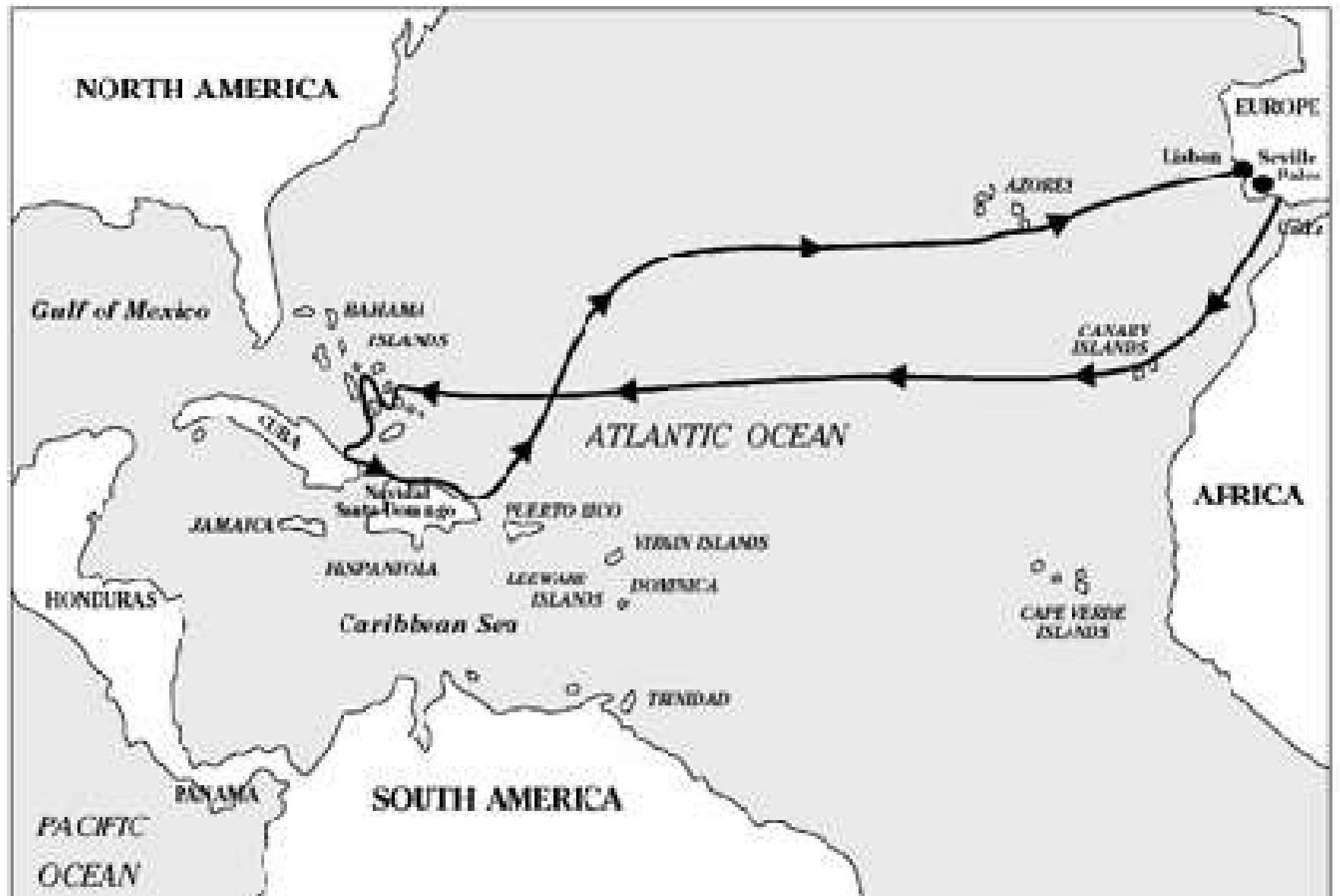
4. Discovered Caribbean isles, Central America

5. Named the people "Indians"

6. News of Columbus' voyages spread quickly throughout

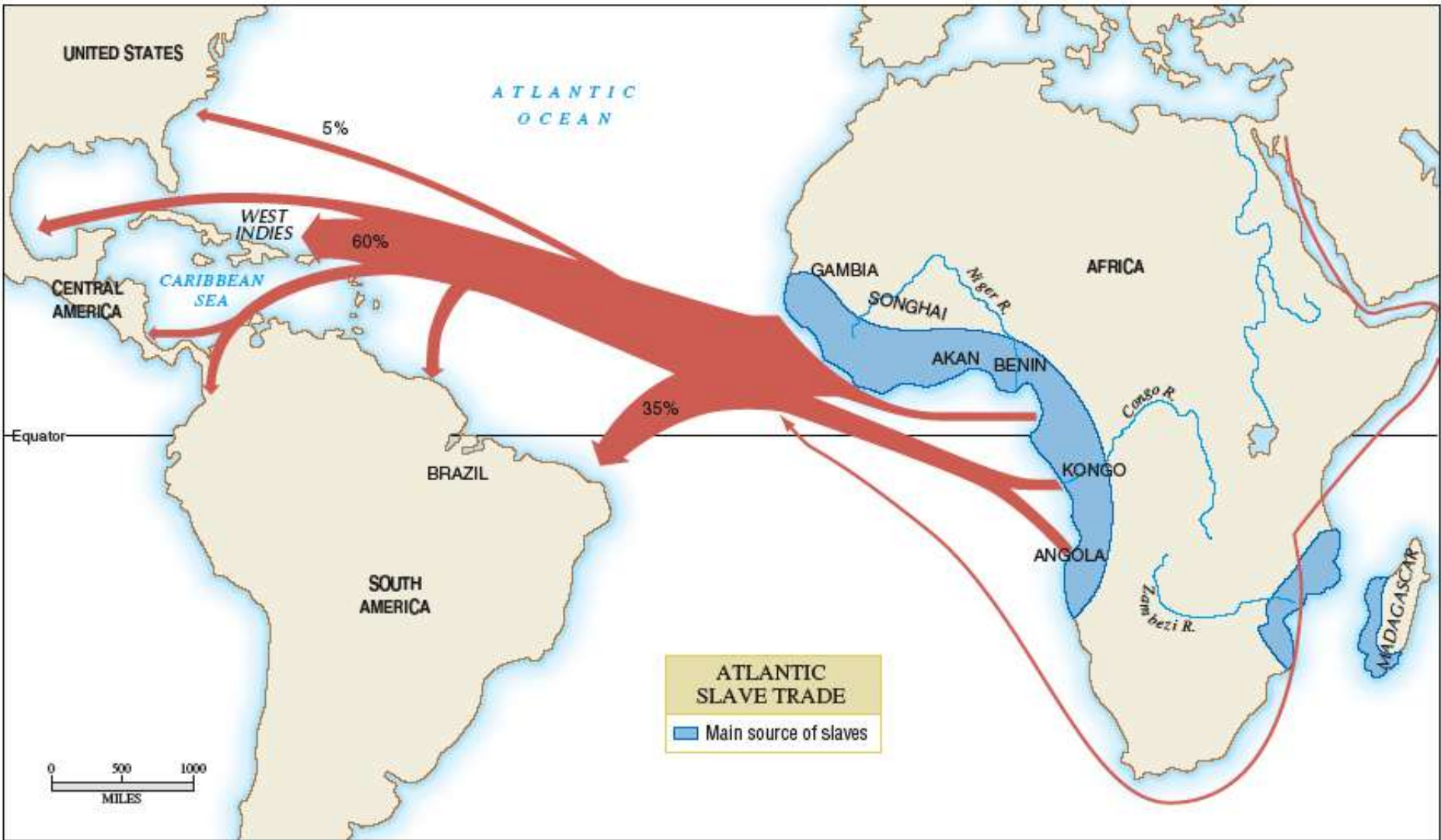
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B. Impact of Columbus

- 1. Paved the way for: explorers – Magellan, Vespucci, and Spanish Conquistadors– Pizarro, Cortes**
- 2. The Economy of Exploitation**
 - a) The Columbian Exchange of:**
 - language, religion, foods, animals, spices, slaves, disease**



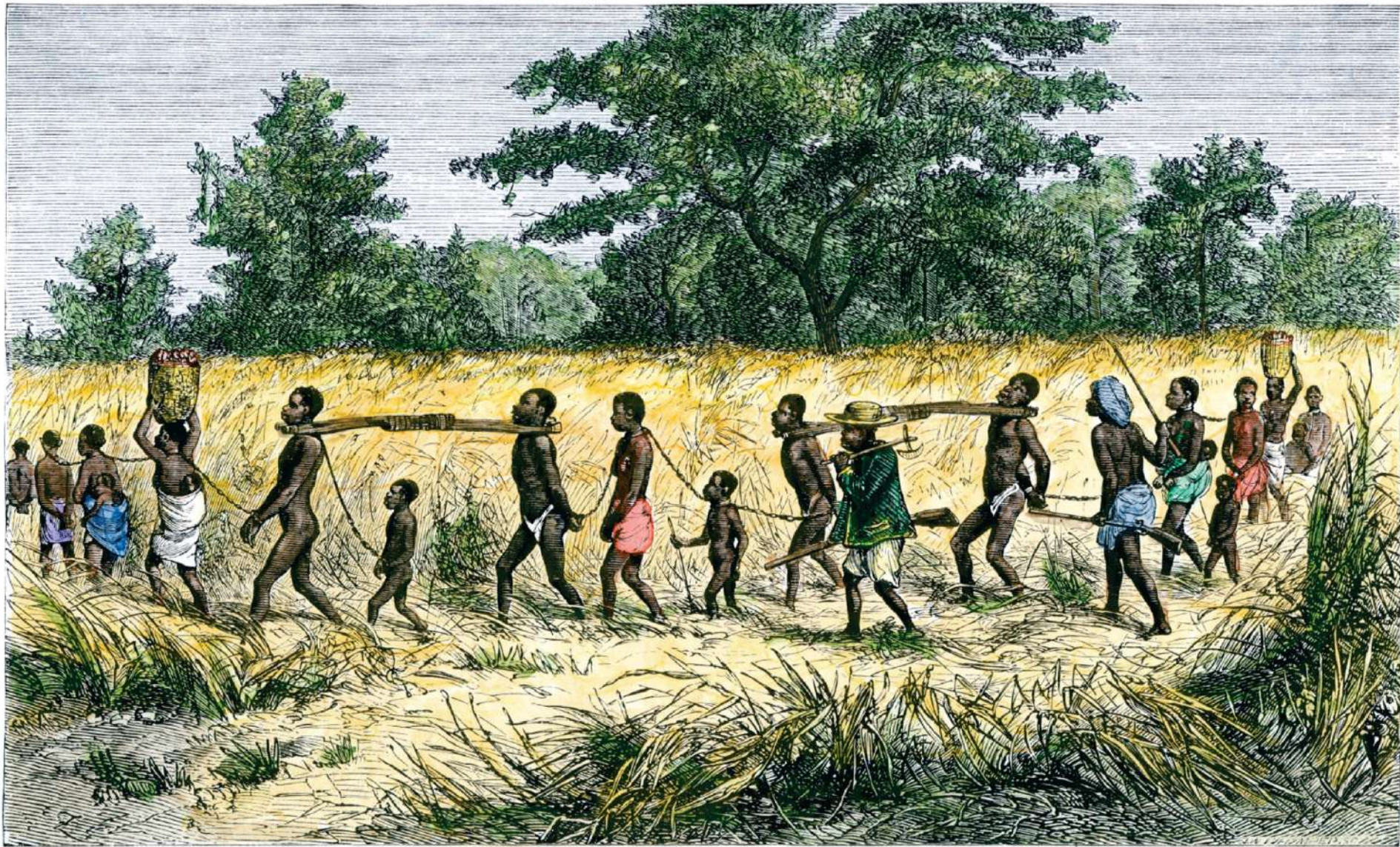
XIII. The African Slave Trade

A. European countries mostly involved:

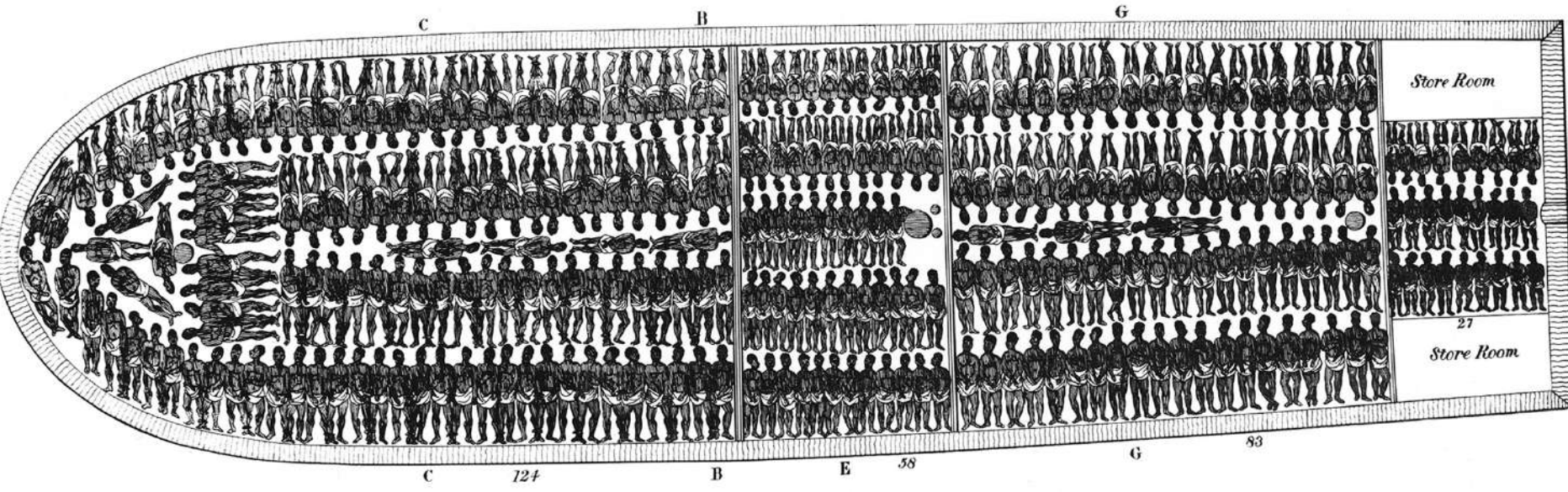
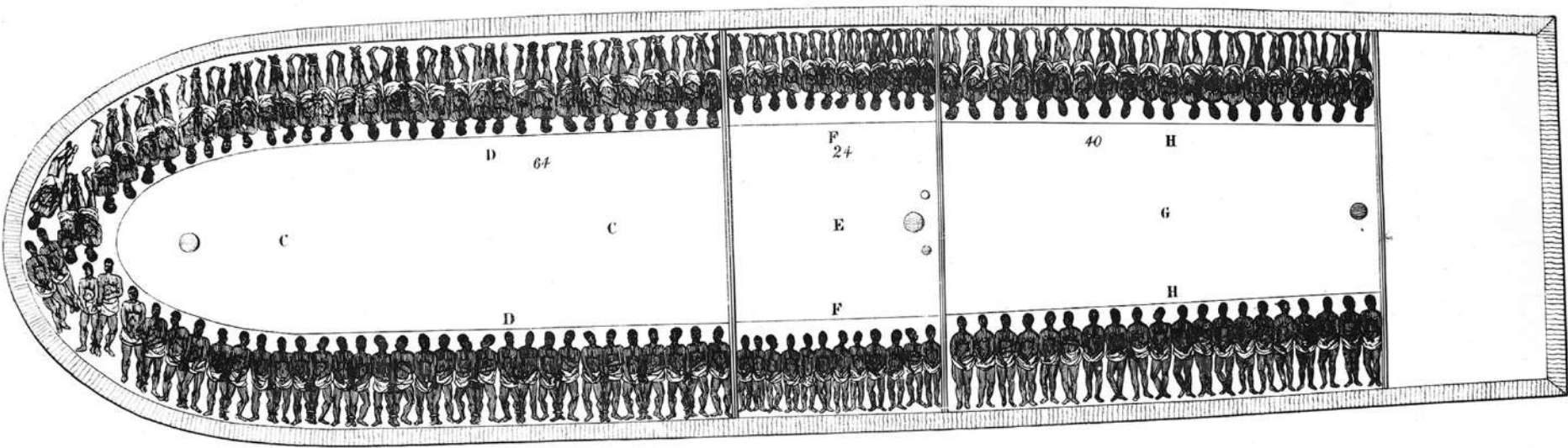
1. Portugal, Spain, England

2. Middle Passage

- 9 million Africans brought to Americas over 4 centuries



“TO BE SOLD AS SLAVES.”



World History Unit 4:

Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration Review

Medici

Brunellschi

Gutenberg

Machiavelli

Indulgences

95 Theses

Diet of Worms

Calvin

Henry VIII

Council of Trent