



# World History



# SSWH9

The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.

# Transformation in Europe

## SSWH 9 a-g

### Renaissance

- Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo
- Humanism (Petrarch, Dante, Erasmus)
- Protestant Reformation ( Martin Luther and John Calvin)
- Counter Reformation, Council of Trent, Role of Jesuits
- English Reformation and Role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I
- Gutenberg and printing press

# Renaissance

Mean “rebirth” and refers to the great cultural development and societal changes that begin in the 14<sup>th</sup> century Italy and spread to the rest of Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Italy-central location in the Mediterranean region made it the crossroad for commerce between Western Europe and the Levant (countries of the eastern Mediterranean.)

Urban centers, like Florence and Venice, provided opportunities for the mingling of ideas and culture between East and West, as well as surplus wealth to finance painters, architect, poets, and scholars.

# Key Features of the Renaissance

- rise of **humanism** ( focus on ancient Greek and Roman civilization and the dignity and worth of the individual).
- **independence** and **individualism** of persons and states.
- **decreased** political and social **influence of the Roman Catholic Church**, though strong popular religious fervor
- **decreased specialization-** encouragement of upper and middle classes to be educated in various arts and science
- **spirit of innovation**, curiosity, and openness to new experiences yielded advances in the arts and sciences

# Education

## Humanism

**Goal-** tendency of Renaissance to emphasize study of the classics (of ancient Greece or Rome) and regard classical civilization as the model.

**Emphasize** the dignity and worth of the individual-students did not specialize but sought to develop their individual talents in a wide variety of disciplines .

**Encouraged** development of the body and character as well as the mind.

**Emphasized** the duties of citizenship

# Erasmus

**Erasmus- Prince of Humanist**- towering figure in a movement aimed at reforming the church and ending corruption –he concluded that many of the church practice were wrong and needed to change- taught that obedience of the Bible and sincere devotion to God were more important than religious ritual.-did not want to break from the Catholic Church he simply wanted to reform it

# Science and Technology

Renaissance emphasized careful observation of nature and reality. Spirit of openness to new possibilities and excitement over exploration spurred scientific inquiry.

Johannes Gutenberg-1450-developed the moveable metal type printing press- exerted a **powerful influence on education, religion and politics- profound impact on Renaissance**)- printed books allowed scholars to work with identical text and share their insights, making scholarship less individual and more collaborative. Allowed various political and philosophical idea to be circulated rapidly through printed pamphlets. **Printing press played a major role in both the religious and political transformation of Europe.**



# Politics

Niccolo Machiavelli- wrote "*The Prince*" (1513) that shows the spirit of the Renaissance by its use of secular principles in discussion government-He claimed that the state could use whatever means necessary to preserve itself. The end justified the means.

# The ARTS

Slavish imitation of classical art and literature-spirit of new possibilities led to various important innovations

## Literature

**Petrarch**( 1304-1374)- love sonnets were written in the vernacular native language of the area)- they contributed to the flourishing of humanist literature in the 15 century Italy.

**Dante** Alighiere (1265-1321)-wrote an epic poem the Divine Comedy in Italian rather than the traditional Latin. Story was rooted in medieval religious thought, its powerful interest in all aspects of human life and behavior paved the way for Renaissance literature to follow

# Painting, Sculpture and Architecture.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)-epitomized the Renaissance by his skill in various areas, such as sculpture, painting, architecture, science and engineering- many unfinished works-

His fresco (painted on fresh plaster with pigments dissolved in water), The Last Supper-da Vinci revived Masaccio's techniques and presented a traditional theme, Jesus Christ's last meal, in a new way.

In the Mona Lisa he showed mastery of small transitions in color and defining forms through contrast of light and shadow-most popular painting in the world-

He wrote his own notebooks and wrote backwards so that his writing could only be read if held up to a mirror

Performed dissections of human bodies and made detailed drawings of them.

# Michelangelo (1474-1564)

In his early 20's, he completed one of the famous works of art in history, the *Pieta*. This statue is a moving depiction of Mary holding her dead son, Jesus, across her lap.

David-14 foot marble statue-basis in classical sculpture-added powerful emotion to formal beauty

Sistine Chapel –Rome, Italy- painted the ceiling and used high scaffolding-painted nine scenes from the book of Genesis in the Bible-demonstrated his masterly understanding of human anatomy and movement in might images that changed the course of painting in Europe.

Greatest architectural achievement was the dome of St Peter's Basilica in Rome-dome became a symbol of authority and influenced the majority of domes in the Western world including the Capitol in Washing, D.C.

# The Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther-German Monk-1517-too action that shook the church and changed Christianity forever- He believed that The Bible taught people are save only by the grace of God and not religious works-Luther was very upset at the Catholic practice of selling indulgences( pay money for forgiveness). He nailed Ninety-five Theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg, Germany-voiced his protest against indulgences and various other Catholic teachings he found contrary to the Bible. This protest led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation

# John Calvin

Took over a reformation in Switzerland after death of Zwingli.

Wrote Institutes of The Christian Religion in which he put forth many arguments that came to define Protestant thought-

Most famous and controversial doctrine was that of predestination- belief that God has already decided who is saved and who is lost and humans can do nothing to change it.

Calvinism became the foundation of the Presbyterian Church

# Counter Reformation

Protestant Reformation prompted a response from the Catholic Church known as the **Counter Reformation**- an attempt to reform the Catholic Church while rejecting the Protestant Reformation

One key group that emerged during this period was the **Jesuits**. In 1540, the people officially recognized the Jesuits, who swore a vow of allegiance to the pope and became enforcers of his policies (totally submit to the will of God). Jesuits used their education to counter argument against Catholicism. They became great missionaries, taking Catholicism to many parts of the world.

**Council of Trent**- important part – council met over a period of eighteen years- during three major sessions it attempted to strengthen the church and encourage Protestants to return to the Catholic fold- it only hardened the lines between Catholics and Protestants. –upheld traditional Catholic teaching regarding salvation, the seven sacraments, celibacy of clergy, purgatory and even the selling of indulgences when done properly-provided the Catholic Church with a clearly stated doctrine and unified the church as never before

# English Reformation

Sparked by political and personal concerns rather than religion-Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife because she had failed to produce a male heir- pope refuses to sanction divorce-

King Henry VIII- established the Church of England in 1534 and proclaimed it free from the influence of the people and made the king the “only supreme head” –granted the King his divorce-

Church of England- kept many of the same beliefs and ceremonies of the Catholic Church



# Assessment

He greatly impacted political thought by asserting that leader should rule according to the needs of the state rather than simply relying on what is considered ethical or moral.

- Martin Luther, b. Erasmus, c. **Machiavelli**, d. Leonardo da Vinci

Martin Luther and John Calvin were both regarded as key leaders of the

- Renaissance, b. **Protestant Reformation**, c. Counter Reformation, Humanist movement.

The city of Florence was most influential during

- The Reformation, b. WWII, c. the French Revolution, d. **the Renaissance**

He challenged the selling of indulgences and other Catholic practices which he felt contradicted the Bible. Eventually, his teaching led to a new church in Germany and a religious movement known as the Protestant Reformation. Who was he?

- John Calvin, b. **Martin Luther**, c. King Henry VIII, d. Ignatius Loyola

# Assessment

Read the quote below and answer the following question:

“It is best when a sovereign rules morally. However, no ruler should feel bound by the laws of morality-not where the state is concerned. His duty is to the state, and thus, what is good for the state, for the time is ethical”

The statement above is consistent with the beliefs of  
a. Erasmus, b. **Machiavelli**, c. John Calvin, d. Martin Luther.

# Assessment

Which of the following invention most impacted Europe by allowing new ideas to spread more quickly and educate the masses as never before?

- The cotton gin, b. **the printing press**, c. the astrolabe, d. the telescope

A man who is a gifted architect, inventor, mathematician, and poet could be described as a

- Machiavellian, b. Totalitarian, c. **Renaissance man**, d. Humanist

**Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus are all remembered for their contribution to**

- a. The Reformation, b. the Counter Reformation, c. the Enlightenment, d. **Humanism**

# SSWH10

The students will analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

- Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, and Samuel de Champlain.
- Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact.
- Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.

Discovery and Expansion-Age of Exploration- Portuguese –water route to Asia to locate new territories and riches.

Vasco da Gama-1498 Portuguese-successfully rounded Africa and made his way to India-profit from his voyage encouraged other Portuguese sailors to follow him

Christopher Columbus- Opened the way east by sailing west across the Atlantic-reached Americas- discovered a new world

Ferdinand Magellan- first to officially sail around the world  
Samuel De Champlain- he established France's first successful colony in North America (Quebec)

# The Columbian Exchange

Exchange that arose between the Western and Eastern hemispheres- included exchange of raw material, people, ideas, religion, products and diseases

Affected society on both sides of the Atlantic

Introduced new foods, vegetation, and forms of livestock to both Europe and the America.

Transferred the cultures as new commodities ( sugar, tobacco, Europeans and imposed new ideas on Native American societies.

Detrimental effect on native peoples who were subjected dot conquest, slavery and devastation of diseases.

# European Colonization

New Technology –made available the ships and means of navigation necessary to successfully travel across vast oceans

Astrolabe –allowed navigators to determine their position on the high seas using the location of the sun and stars

# Assessment

He believed what India could be reached sailing west and, in the end, discovered what would be known as the Americas.

- Vasco da Gama
- Christopher Columbus
- Ferdinand Magellan
- Samuel de Champlain

Which country was the first successfully embark on long range of voyages during the age of exploration?

- Portugal, B. Spain, C. France, D, England



# Assessment

Which European explorer was responsible for establishing settlement in Quebec?

- A. Columbus
- B. Marquis de Canada
- C. Champlain
- D. Vespucci

# Assessment

Read the list below and answer the following question.

- Raw materials
- Religion
- Ideas
- Disease
- People
- Animals

The Columbian Exchange drastically affected society by establishing contact between two worlds. Which from the list above were things shared between the West and East as a result of the Exchange?

- 1-6
- 1,2,3,5,6
- 1-4
- 1,2,5

# SSWH13

The student will examine the intellectual, political, social and economic factors that changed the world view of the Europeans.

- Explain the scientific contribution of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European world view.
- Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Lock and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.

# Enlightenment and Revolution

( up until this time European believed that the Earth sat at the center of the universe and other heavenly bodies rotating around it

Copernicus- 1543- astronomer and mathematician-published *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*- argued that it was the sun that sat at the center of the universe- the Earth and other planets rotated around the sun and that the moon rotated around the Earth-this marked the beginning of modern understand about the universe.

Kepler- mathematician and astronomer-expanded on Copernicus' work-more accurately documented the paths of the planets' rotation- showed they actually rotated following an elliptical course with the sun sitting toward the end of the ellipse rather than at the center of a circular rotation.

Galileo- first known scientist to regularly observe the surface of the moon as well as the planets- confirmed Copernicus' theories and made the Catholic Church very upset- Conception of the universe contradicted the Bible

Isaac Newton- tied together the work of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo- explained how gravity is responsible for planetary motion.

# Enlightenment

Period which produced new ideas about government.

John Locke- **Social Contract Theory**( for good of society, people give up certain freedoms and empower government to maintain order)- held knowledge and worldview comes from one's environment and experiences-praised reason above simple faith- believed people could be changed by altering their surroundings- he challenged the old view that monarch possess a God-right to rule-people were born with natural right that included life, liberty, and property

Rousseau- published a work entitled ***The Social Contract***- the general will of the people acted as "social contract" which all (citizens and government) should be forced to abide by-his ideas influenced socialism, nationalism and the French Revolution

# Assessment

Which of the following statements is true regarding the Enlightenment?

- It led to the mixing of European and Native American cultures during the age of exploration.
- It gave birth to political ideas that eventually impacted the United States.
- Florence was its cultural and political center.
- It ended when William of Orange invaded England.

Read the quote below and answer the following question.

“He is a heretic! His teachings are but the ravings of a demon. Satan, himself, has sent him here to deceive and draw the faithful away from the church. He support Copernicus' lies that the earth is not the center of all. If the earth is not the center of the universe, then who is to stop others form saying that man is not the center of God's creation. And , if it is claimed that man be not the center of creation, then is it not God, Himself, who made us in his image, who is being attacked/”

The above quote is most likely talking about

- Isaac Newton
- John Locke
- Da Vinci
- Galileo

# SSWH 14

The student will analyze the Age of Revolutions and Rebellions.

B. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England, United States, France, Haiti, and Latin America

C. Explain Napoleon's rise to power and his defeat; and explain the consequences for Europe.

# Revolutions

England- 1689

United States 1776

France 1789

Haiti 1791

Latin America 1801-1825



# England 1689

Start of Industrial Revolution

# A Turning Point in History

The Industrial Revolution was a long, slow, uneven process in which production shifted from simple hand tools to complex machines.

- The rural way of life began to disappear.
- Travelers moved rapidly between countries and continents.
- Country villages grew into towns and cities.
- People bought goods in stores and lived in crowded apartment buildings.

The Industrial Revolution was made possible by:

- a second agricultural revolution.
- a population explosion.
- the development of new technology.

# Changes in the Textile Industry

As the demand for cloth grew, inventors came up with a series of remarkable inventions that revolutionized the British textile industry.

The flying shuttle allowed weavers to work much faster.

The spinning jenny spun many threads at the same time.

The waterframe used water power to speed up spinning still further.

The new machines were too large and expensive to be operated at home. Thus, the putting out system was replaced by the first **factories**, places that brought together workers and machines to produce large quantities of goods.

# Why Was Britain the Starting Point for the Industrial Revolution?

- Britain had large supplies of coal and iron, as well as a large labor supply.
- Britain had plenty of skilled mechanics who were eager to meet the growing demand for new, practical inventions.
- A prosperous British economy meant that the business class had **capital**, or wealth, to invest, and consumer goods were affordable to all.
- Britain had a stable government that supported economic growth.
- Many British entrepreneurs came from religious groups that encouraged thrift and hard work.

# Was the Industrial Revolution a Blessing or a Curse?

## **The Industrial Revolution created social problems:**

- Low pay
- Unemployment
- Dismal living conditions

## **The Industrial Revolution brought material benefits:**

- The increasing demand for mass-produced goods led to the creation of more jobs.
- Wages rose.
- The cost of railroad travel fell.
- Horizons widened and opportunities increased.

# New Technology

New sources of energy, along with new materials, enabled business owners to change the way work was done.

**AN ENERGY REVOLUTION** — During the 1700s, people began to harness new sources of energy.

- Thomas Newcomer developed a steam engine powered by coal.
- James Watt improved on the steam engine.

**IMPROVED IRON** — Coal was used to produce iron, a material needed for construction of machines and steam engines.

- The Darby family of England developed methods to produce better quality, less expensive iron.

# Revolution in Transportation

As production increased, entrepreneurs needed faster and cheaper methods of moving goods from place to place.

**Turnpikes**, or toll roads, canals, stronger bridges, and upgraded harbors all helped to improve transportation.

The invention of the steam locomotive made possible the growth of railroads.

Robert Fulton used the steam engine to power the first steamboat.

# Life in the New Industrial City

- The Industrial Revolution brought rapid **urbanization**, or the movement of people to cities.
- The wealthy and middle class lived in pleasant neighborhoods.
- Many poor people lived in slums. They packed into tiny rooms in **tenements**, multistory buildings divided into crowded apartments. In the slums, there was no sewage or sanitation system, and waste and garbage rotted in the streets. Cholera and other diseases spread rapidly.



# US Revolution 1776

Lead to a new government under the United States Constitution

# Growing Discontent

After 1763, relations between Britain and the 13 colonies grew strained.

George III wanted the colonists to help pay for the Seven Years' War and troops still stationed along the frontier.

“No taxation without representation.”

The colonists protested that since they had no representation in Parliament, the British had no right to tax them.

British troops fired on a crowd of colonists in the “Boston Massacre.”

Colonists protested by dumping British tea into Boston Harbor in the Boston Tea Party.

Representatives from each colony met in a Continental Congress.

War broke out between Britain and the colonists.

The Second Continental Congress declared independence from Britain and issued the Declaration of Independence.

# A New Constitution

The new constitution reflected the Enlightenment ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau.

- The framers of the Constitution saw government in terms of a social contract. They provided for an elective legislature and an elected president.
- The Constitution created a federal republic, with power divided between the federal government and the states.
- The federal government was separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Each branch was provided with checks and balances on the other branches.
- The Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, recognized that people had basic rights that the government must protect.

# Separation of Powers

## SEPARATION OF POWERS

### **Executive Branch**

(President)

#### **Carries out laws**

Proposes laws  
Can veto laws  
Negotiates foreign treaties  
Serves as commander in chief of the armed forces  
Appoints federal judges, ambassadors, and other high officials  
Can grant pardons to federal offenders

### **Legislative Branch**

(Congress)

#### **Passes laws**

Can override President's veto  
Approves treaties and presidential appointments  
Can impeach and remove President and other high officials  
Creates lower federal courts  
Appropriates money  
Prints and coins money  
Raises and supports the armed forces  
Can declare war  
Regulates foreign and interstate trade

### **Judicial Branch**

(Supreme Court and Other Federal Courts)

#### **Interprets laws**

Can declare laws unconstitutional  
Can declare executive actions unconstitutional

# France 1789

Revolution-Causes and Results

# Causes and Effects of the French Revolution

Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<p>Corrupt, inconsistent, and insensitive leadership</p> <p>Prosperous members of Third Estate resent privileges of First and Second estates</p> <p>Spread of Enlightenment ideas</p>	<p>Huge government debt</p> <p>Poor harvests and rising price of bread</p> <p>Failure of Louis XVI to accept financial reforms</p> <p>Formation of National Assembly</p> <p>Storming of Bastille</p>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted</p> <p>France adopts its first written constitution</p> <p>Monarchy abolished</p> <p>Revolutionary France fights coalition of European powers</p> <p>Reign of Terror</p>	<p>Napoleon gains power</p> <p>Napoleonic Code established</p> <p>French public schools set up</p> <p>French conquests spread nationalism</p> <p>Revolutions occur in Europe and Latin America</p>

# Changes in Daily Life

By 1799, the French Revolution had dramatically changed France. It had dislodged the old social order, overthrown the monarchy, and brought the Church under state control. Many changes occurred in everyday life:

- New symbols, such as the tricolor, emerged.
- Titles were eliminated.
- Elaborate fashions were replaced by practical clothes.
- People developed a strong sense of national identity.
- **Nationalism**, a strong feeling of pride and devotion to one's country, spread throughout France.

# Haiti( 1791) and Latin America (1808-1825)

Revolutions –Causes and Results



# What Caused Discontent in Latin America?

By the late 1700s, the revolutionary fever that gripped Western Europe had spread to Latin America. There, discontent was rooted in the social, racial, and political system that had emerged during 300 years of Spanish rule.

- **Creoles** resented their second-class status.
- **Mestizos** and **mulattoes** were angry at being denied the status, wealth, and power available to whites.
- Native Americans suffered economic misery under the Spanish.
- Enslaved Africans who worked on plantations longed for freedom.

# Independence in South America

In South America, Native Americans had rebelled against Spanish rule as early as the 1700s, with limited results. It was not until the 1800s that discontent sparked a widespread drive for independence.

Simon Bolívar, called “The Liberator,” led an uprising that established a republic in Venezuela. He then captured Bogotá, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

- In 1816, José de San Martín helped Argentina win freedom from Spain. He then joined forces with Bolívar.
- Bolívar tried to unite the liberated lands into a single nation called Gran Colombia. However, bitter rivalries made that dream impossible. Before long, Gran Colombia split into three independent countries: Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

# Struggles for Independence

HAITI	MEXICO	CENTRAL AMERICA
<p>In 1791, Toussaint L'Ouverture led slaves in revolt.</p> <p>By 1798, enslaved Haitians had been freed.</p> <p>In 1802, Napoleon sent an army to recapture Haiti.</p> <p>Napoleon's forces agreed to a <b>truce</b>, or temporary peace.</p> <p>In 1804, Haitian leaders declared independence.</p>	<p>Father Miguel Hidalgo and José Morales led popular revolts.</p> <p>Rebels led by Agustín de Iturbide overthrew the Spanish viceroy, creating an independent Mexico.</p> <p>Iturbide took the title of emperor, but was quickly overthrown.</p> <p>Liberal Mexicans set up the Republic of Mexico.</p>	<p>Spanish-ruled lands declared their independence in the early 1820s.</p> <p>Local leaders set up the United Provinces of Central America.</p> <p>The union soon fragmented into separate republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.</p>

# Independence Movements in Latin America

Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<p>European domination of Latin America</p> <p>Spread of Enlightenment ideas</p> <p>American and French revolutions</p> <p>Growth of nationalism in Latin America</p>	<p>People of Latin America resent colonial rule and social injustices</p> <p>Revolutionary leaders emerge</p> <p>Napoleon invades Spain and ousts Spanish king</p>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Toussaint L'Ouverture leads slave revolt in Haiti</p> <p>Bolívar, San Martín, and others lead successful revolts in Latin America</p> <p>Colonial rule ends in much of Latin America</p>	<p>Attempts made to rebuild economies</p> <p>18 separate republics set up</p> <p>Continuing efforts to achieve stable democratic governments and to gain economic independence</p>

# Assessment

Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin were both

- Leaders of Latin American nationalist movements during the 1960's
- Spanish generals who fought Napoleon at Waterloo.
- **Leaders of Successful Latin American revolutions that led to independence**
- Leaders of anti-US nationalist movements in Central America during the 1970s and '80s.

# Assessment

The English Revolution and the Glorious Revolution had what effect?

- They increased the powers of Parliament and decreased the power of the king.
- They increased the power of the king and decreased the power of Parliament
- They ended the monarchy and established a republic.
- They allowed Napoleon to escape from exile and launch One Hundred Days.

What revolution introduced a new social and political order to Europe, gave birth to nationalism, and is considered by many historians to be the most important social, political and economic event in modern history?

- The Russian Revolution
- The English Revolution
- The French Revolution
- The American Revolution

# Napoleon

Rise to Power and Defeat

# The Rise of Napoleon

1769 Born on island of Corsica

1793 Helps capture Toulon from British; promoted to brigadier general

1795 Crushes rebels opposed to the National Convention

1796–1797 Becomes commander in chief of the army of Italy; wins victories against Austria

1798–1799 Loses to the British in Egypt and Syria

1799 Overthrows Directory and becomes First Consul of France

1804 Crowns himself emperor of France



# France Under Napoleon

Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government. Order, security, and efficiency replaced liberty, equality, and fraternity as the slogans of the new regime.

Napoleon instituted a number of reforms to restore economic prosperity.

Napoleon developed a new law code, the Napoleonic Code, which embodied Enlightenment principles.

Napoleon undid some of the reforms of the French Revolution:

- Women lost most of their newly gained rights.
- Male heads of household regained complete authority over their wives and children.

# Building an Empire

As Napoleon created a vast French empire, he redrew the map of Europe.

- He **annexed**, or added outright, some areas to France.
- He abolished the Holy Roman Empire.
- He cut Prussia in half.

Napoleon controlled much of Europe through forceful diplomacy.

- He put friends and relatives on the thrones of Europe.
  
- He forced alliances on many European powers.

Britain alone remained outside Napoleon's empire.

# Challenges to Napoleon's Empire

## The impact of nationalism

Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution nevertheless saw Napoleon and his armies as foreign oppressors.

## Resistance in Spain

Napoleon had replaced the king of Spain with his own brother, but many Spaniards remained loyal to their former king. Spanish patriots conducted a campaign of **guerrilla warfare** against the French.

## War with Austria

Spanish resistance encouraged Austria to resume hostilities against the French.

## Defeat in Russia

Nearly all of Napoleon's 400,000 troops sent on a campaign in Russia died, most from hunger and the cold of the Russian winter.

# Downfall of Napoleon

1812—Napoleon's forces were defeated in Russia.

Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia form a new alliance against a weakened France.

1813—Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Nations in Leipzig.

1814—Napoleon **abdicated**, or stepped down from power, and was exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

1815—Napoleon escaped his exile and returned to France.

Combined British and Prussian forces defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

Napoleon was forced to abdicate again, and was this time exiled to St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic.

1821—Napoleon died in exile.

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# Legacy of Napoleon

The Napoleonic Code consolidated many changes of the revolution.

Napoleon turned France into a centralized state with a constitution.

Elections were held with expanded, though limited, suffrage.

Many more citizens had rights to property and access to education.

French citizens lost many rights promised to them during the Convention.

On the world stage, Napoleon's conquests spread the ideas of the revolution and nationalism.

Napoleon failed to make Europe into a French empire.

The abolition of the Holy Roman Empire would eventually contribute to the creation of a new Germany.

Napoleon's decision to sell France's Louisiana Territory to America doubled the size of the United States and ushered in an age of American expansion.

# Assessment

Read the description below and answer the following question

“ He had brought few supplies, even by the standards of the short campaign he had planned for, since he expected his army to be able to live off of the land they were in, as was his usual practice. The desperate Russian, however, adopted a “scorched-earth” policy: whenever they retreated, they burned the places they left behind. His army had trouble finding supplies, and it grew progressively weaker the farther it marched.”

What is this description referring to?

- **Napoleon's invasion of Russia**
- Jose de San Martin's Russian defeat
- Simon Bolivar's liberation of Russia and Spain
- Napoleon's march across Belgium

# SSWH 16- 21

(these standards overlap with United States History)

WWI

WWII

Cold War Era 1945-1989

Change since 1960s

Globalization in Contemporary World

# SSWH 16

The student will demonstrate and understanding of long-term causes of WWI and its global impact.

- Causes- Balkan, nationalism, entangling alliances, militarism
- Condition of the war front
- Versailles Treaty- German reparation-mandate system (replace Ottoman control)
- Destabilization of Europe-Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties



# Causes and Effects of European Alliances

Distrust led the great powers to sign treaties pledging to defend one another.

These alliances were intended to create powerful combinations that no one would dare attack.

The growth of rival alliance systems increased international tensions.

# Nationalism and International Rivalries

Aggressive **nationalism** was one leading cause of international tensions.

- Nationalist feelings were strong in both Germany and France.
- In Eastern Europe, Pan-Slavism held that all Slavic peoples shared a common nationality. Russia felt that it had a duty to lead and defend all Slavs.

**Imperial rivalries** divided European nations.

- In 1906 and again in 1911, competition for colonies brought France and Germany to the brink of war.

The 1800s saw a rise in **militarism**, the glorification of the military.

- The great powers expanded their armies and navies, creating an arms race that further increased suspicions and made war more likely.

# World War I: Cause and Effect

Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Imperialist and economic rivalries among European powers</li><li>European alliance system</li><li>Militarism and arms race</li><li>Nationalist tensions in Balkans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</li><li>Fighting in the Balkans</li><li>Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand</li><li>German invasion of Belgium</li></ul>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enormous cost in lives and money</li><li>Russian Revolution</li><li>Creation of new nations in Eastern Europe</li><li>Requirement that Germany pay reparations</li><li>German loss of its overseas colonies</li><li>Balfour Declaration</li><li>League of Nations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Economic impact of war debts on Europe</li><li>Emergence of United States and Japan as important powers</li><li>Growth of nationalism in colonies</li><li>Rise of fascism</li><li>World War II</li></ul>

# How Did the War Become a Global Conflict?

<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>
<p>In August 1914, Russian armies pushed into eastern Germany.</p> <p>After Russia was defeated in the battle of Tannenburg, armies in the east fought on Russian soil.</p>	<p>In 1915, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and helped crush Serbia.</p>
<b>OUTSIDE EUROPE</b>	<b>THE COLONIES</b>
<p>Japan, allied with Britain, tried to impose a protectorate on China.</p> <p>The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers in 1914.</p> <p>Arab nationalists revolted against Ottoman rule.</p>	<p>The Allies overran German colonies in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>The great powers turned to their own colonies for troops, laborers, and supplies.</p>

# The Western Front

German forces swept through Belgium toward Paris.

Russia mobilized more quickly than expected.

Germany shifted some troops to the east to confront Russia, weakening German forces in the west.

British and French troops defeat Germany in the Battle of the Marne. The battle of the Marne pushed back the German offensive and destroyed Germany's hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.

The result was a long, deadly **stalemate**, a deadlock in which neither side is able to defeat the other. Battle lines in France remained almost unchanged for four years.

# World War I Technology

Modern weapons added greatly to the destructiveness of the war.

## Airplane

A one- or two-seat propeller plane was equipped with a machine gun. At first the planes were used mainly for observation. Later, “flying aces” engaged in individual combat, though such “dogfights” had little effect on the war.

## Automatic machine gun

A mounted gun that fired a rapid, continuous stream of bullets made it possible for a few gunners to mow down waves of soldiers. This helped create a stalemate by making it difficult to advance across no man’s land.

## Submarine

These underwater ships, or U-boats, could launch torpedoes, or guided underwater bombs. Used by Germany to destroy Allied shipping, U-boat attacks helped bring the United States into the war.

# The Costs of War

- More than 8.5 million people died. Twice that number had been wounded.
- Famine threatened many regions.
- Across the European continent, homes, farms, factories, roads, and churches had been shelled to rubble.
- People everywhere were shaken and disillusioned.
- Governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.

# The Paris Peace Conference

The delegates to the Paris Peace Conference faced many difficult issues:

- The Allied leaders had different aims.
- The Italians insisted that the Allies honor their secret agreement to gain Austria-Hungary. Such secret agreements violated Wilson's principle of self-determination.
- Many people who had been ruled by Russia, Austria-Hungary, or the Ottoman empire now demanded national states of their own. The territories claimed by these people often overlapped, so it was impossible to satisfy them all.



# The Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty:

- forced Germany to assume full blame for causing the war.
- imposed huge reparations upon Germany.

The Treaty aimed at weakening Germany by:

- limiting the size of the German military,
- returning Alsace and Lorraine to France,
- removing hundreds of miles of territory from Germany,
- stripping Germany of its overseas colonies.

The Germans signed the treaty because they had no choice. But German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles would poison the international climate for 20 years and lead to an even deadlier world war.

# Hapsburg Dynasty

Ruled much of Europe since the tenth century fell from power and faded into history

Ottoman Empire- post war I treaties dismantled this empire which was a vast empire in Eastern Europe, part of Asia and portion of North Africa- final blow came after the Ottoman Empire chose to ally itself with Germany in WWI

Mandate System- WWI Allies were promised independence to a number of Arab nations and then went back on their word- Lebanon and Syria fell to France and Britain took control of Iraq and Palestine –these arrangement were mandates- seen as a betrayal by many of these Arab nations and served to instill bitterness against the West

# Assessment

Which of the following is **TRUE** regarding World War I?

- It originally began as a conflict between American powers, but it eventually involved Europe and many other nations as well.
- Because of the size of the conflict, as well as the incredible amount of death and destruction it produced, it came to be called “The Great War”.
- Great Britain, France and The United States formed an alliance called the Triple Entente.
- Germany and Russia created an alliance called the Central Powers.

# Assessment

Which of the following dates affected US citizens in much the same way as September 11, 2001?

- July 4, 1776
- **December 7, 1941**
- December 12, 2000
- August 8, 1974

# Assessment

The Ottoman Empire finally collapsed in large part because

- Hitler invaded its territory and the European powers refused to oppose him.
- It allied itself with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
- **It fought with Germany during WWI and lost.**
- It was conquered by Napoleon.

Read the list below and answer the following question:

- The Ottoman Empire
- The Hapsburg Dynasty
- The Romanov Dynasty

Which of the following is the best heading for the list above?

- Empires Established by the Mandate System
- Communist Dictatorships
- Totalitarian Regimes in Europe During WW II
- **Powers That Fell Due to World War I.**

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# SSWH 17

The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between WW I and WW II.

- Causes and Result of Russian Revolution ( Bolsheviks –Lenin-Stalin (Five Year Plan)
- Rise of Fascism in Europe and Asia ( Mussolini (Italy), Hitler (Germany), Hirohito (Japan)
- Totalitarianism
- Conflicts in Europe and Asia that led to WWII

# Why Did Revolution Occur in Russia in March 1917?

- Czars had made some reforms, but too few to ease the nation's tensions.
- Much of the majority peasant population endured stark poverty.
- Revolutionaries worked to hatch radical plots.
- World War I was producing disasters on the battlefield for the Russian army, and food and fuel shortages on the home front.
- Rasputin's influence in domestic affairs weakened confidence in the government.

# Russian Civil War

**How did the Communists defeat their opponents in Russia's civil war?**

- Lenin quickly made peace with Germany so that the Communists could focus all their energy on defeating enemies at home.
- The Communists adopted a policy called “war communism.” They took over banks, mines, factories, and railroads, took control of food produced by peasants, and drafted peasant laborers into military or factory work.
- Trotsky turned the Red Army into an effective fighting force.
- When the Allies intervened to support the Whites, the Communists appealed to nationalism and urged Russians to drive out the foreigners.



# Effects of Russian Revolution

Romanov Dynasty- czar's fell and the transfer to power in Russia from aristocrats to leaders from the lower classes.

Ushered Russia into the industrial age- many people moved out of the county and into the cities transforming Russia from an agricultural society dominated by rural peasants to an urban society dependent on industrial workers

Education reached new heights.

# Turning Points in Russia, 1914–1921

## 1914

August World War I begins.

## 1917

March Revolution forces the czar to abdicate. A provisional government is formed.

April Lenin returns to Russia.

July Russians suffer more than 50,000 casualties in battle against German and Austro-Hungarian forces.

November A second revolution results in Bolshevik takeover of government.

December Bolshevik government seeks peace with Germany.

## 1918

March Russia signs treaty of Brest-Litovsk, losing a large amount of territory.

July Civil war between the Reds and Whites begins. The czar and his family are executed.

August British, American, Japanese, and other foreign forces intervene in Russia.

## 1921

March Communist government is victorious. Only sporadic fighting continues.

# Why Did Lenin and the Bolsheviks Launch the November Revolution?

**Lenin adapted Marxist ideas to fit Russian conditions. He called for an elite group to lead the revolution and set up a “dictatorship of the proletariat.”**

**Conditions were ripe for Lenin and the Bolsheviks to make their move:**

- The provisional government continued the war effort and failed to deal with land reform.
- In the summer of 1917, the government launched a disastrous offensive against Germany.
- The army was in terrible shape and growing numbers of troops mutinied.
- Peasants seized land and drove off fearful landlords.

# The Communist State Under Lenin

## **The Communists produced a new constitution that:**

- set up an elected legislature, later called the Supreme Soviet
- gave all citizens over 18 the right to vote
- placed all political power, resources, and means of production in the hands of the workers and peasants

**The new government united much of the old Russian empire in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or Soviet Union.**

## **Lenin adopted the New Economic Policy, or NEP.**

- It allowed some capitalist ventures.
- The state kept control of banks, foreign trade, and large industries. Small businesses were allowed to reopen for private profit.

# Stalin's Five-Year Plans

Once in power, Stalin set out to make the Soviet Union a modern industrial power. He put into place several “five-year plans” aimed at building heavy industry, improving transportation, and increasing farm output.

- Stalin brought all economic activity under government control. The Soviet Union developed a **command economy**, in which government officials made all basic economic decisions.
- Stalin also brought agriculture under government control. He forced peasants to give up their land and live on either state-owned farms or **collectives**, large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group.
- Overall, standards of living remained poor. Wages were low, and consumer goods were scarce.

# How Did Dictators Challenge World Peace?

Throughout the 1930s, dictators took aggressive action but met only verbal protests and pleas for peace from the democracies.

Mussolini and Hitler viewed that desire for peace as weakness and responded with new acts of aggression.

In 1935, Mussolini invaded Ethiopia. The League of Nations voted **sanctions**, or penalties, but had no power to enforce the sanctions.

Hitler built up the German military in defiance of the Versailles treaty. Then, in 1936, he sent troops into the demilitarized Rhineland bordering France — another treaty violation.

# A Totalitarian State

Stalin turned the Soviet Union into a **totalitarian state**. In this form of government, a one-party dictatorship attempts to regulate every aspect of the lives of its citizens.

- To ensure obedience, Stalin used secret police, censorship, violent purges, and terror.
- The party bombarded the public with relentless propaganda.
- The Communists replaced religion with their own ideology.

# German Aggression

In 1938, Hitler used force to unite Austria and Germany in the **Anschluss**. The western democracies took no action.

Hitler annexed the Sudetenland, a region in western Czechoslovakia.

At the Munich Conference, British and French leaders again chose appeasement.

In 1939, Hitler claimed the rest of Czechoslovakia.

The democracies realized that appeasement had failed. They promised to protect Poland, most likely Hitler's next target.

Hitler formed a Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact with Stalin.

German forces invaded Poland.

Britain and France immediately declared war on Germany.



# Assessment

Read the excerpt below and answer the following question

Dear Mary,

Death is my constant companion. Many of my fellow men have died. We are surrounded by vicious rats who live off the remains of deceased soldiers. Lice, fever, and infection of the feet are also quite common. Please pray for me.

Who is this letter most likely written by?

- An Ottoman Turk fighting over his Empire in Asia
- A soldier fighting during the Russian Revolution
- **A soldier in trench warfare during WWI**
- Germans rebelling against Hitler in violent battles.

# Assessment

What is the significant about Russia?

- It became the first communist state.
- It was led Adolf Hitler.
- It became the first democracy in Europe.
- It was the birth place of Fascism.

The Five Year Plan was

- Napoleon's plan to conquer Europe.
- Stalin's plan to industrialize the Soviet Union.
- Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jewish people.
- The United States' plan to establish democracy throughout Latin America

# SSWH 18

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global, political, economic, and social impact of WWII.

- Major conflict and outcomes-Pear Harbor and D-Day
- Nazi Ideology-policies and consequences (Holocaust)
- Military and Diplomatic Negotiations Impact {Teheran to Yalta to Potsdam} -Churchill ( Great Britain), Stalin ( Soviet Union), Roosevelt/Truman (US)
- Post WWII policies ( formation of United Nations, Marshall Plan, McArthur's plan for Japan)

# Why War Came

- Historians see the war as an effort to revise the 1919 peace settlement. The Versailles treaty had divided the world into two camps.
- The western democracies might have been able to stop Hitler. Unwilling to risk war, however, they adopted a policy of **appeasement**, giving in to the demands of an aggressor in hope of keeping the peace.

# Early Axis Gains

By 1941, the Axis powers or their allies controlled most of Western Europe.

Germany and Russia conquered and divided Poland.

Stalin's armies pushed into Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Soviet forces seized Finland.

Hitler conquered Norway and Denmark.

Hitler took the Netherlands and Belgium.

France surrendered to Hitler.

Axis armies pushed into North Africa and the Balkans.

Axis armies defeated Greece and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria and Hungary joined the Axis alliance.

# Growing American Involvement

When the war began in 1939, the United States declared its neutrality.

Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act, which allowed the President to supply arms to those who were fighting for democracy.

Roosevelt and Churchill issued the Atlantic Charter, which called for the “final destruction of the Nazi tyranny.”

Japan advanced into French Indochina and the Dutch East Indies.

To stop Japanese aggression, the United States banned the sale of war materials to Japan.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

The United States declared war on Japan.

Germany and Italy, as Japan’s allies, declared war on the United States.

# Holocaust

Hitler- total elimination of Jewish people-  
killing of 6 million Jews –wanted to create  
a superior race

# Tehran Conference 1943

Roosevelt and Churchill and Stalin- agreed to an invasion of Europe that came to be known as D-day- troops from numerous Allied countries- trapped Hitler army between western allied forces and advancing Soviet army- in three month- Paris was free a



# Yalta Conference

Big Three- Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin- 1945- city of Yalta-Stalin restated his promise to declare war on Japan after the defeat of Germany- agreed to allow free elections to establish democratic government in Eastern European countries freed from German occupation-

Roosevelt and Churchill agreed the USSR would retain land in Poland and have special rights to certain islands and Chinese land presently under Japanese control –

USSR would receive half of the war reparations from Germany

Divided Germany into four zones after the war and establish the United Nation as a permanent peace- keeping organization.

# Potsdam Conference

Truman, Stalin, Churchill met- Allies reaffirmed their policy of unconditional surrender-

Truman learned of atomic bomb and used it on Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end WW II in Asia.

# Result of Conferences

- Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam were significant for a number of reasons:

Tehran finally paved way for the invasion Stalin wanted and proved vital to the ending of the war

Yalta- laid out significant policies that resulted in the division of Europe between democratic Western Europe and communist Eastern Europe ( Iron Curtain)

Potsdam- Truman dropped the atomic bomb and ended the war and launched the nuclear arms race between US and USSS that lasted through the 1980s.

# Marshal Plan

Plan to boost Western Europe's economy and help rebuild countries devastated by the war-key part of the United States' containment policy- limit communism

# Assessment

Where did Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin meet and agree to launch an invasion of Europe?

- Potsdam
- Tehran
- Yalta
- Paris

Where was the meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin held, in which the Allies agreed to the division of Germany and parts of Europe after the war, although the US and Great Britain viewed these division as only temporary?

- Yalta
- Tehran
- Potsdam
- Berlin

# Assessment

Following Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the USSR also developed an atomic bomb. The US then developed a hydrogen bomb. The USSR soon developed a hydrogen bomb as well and launched Sputnik. Soon, both the US and USSR were developing nuclear missiles capable of striking each other in minutes and destroying the entire planet. This describes

- The Space race
- Nationalism
- **The nuclear arms race**
- Diplomacy

# SSWH 19

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global, social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.

- Revolutionary Movements-Gandhi (India), Mao Zedong (China)
- Formation of Israel
- Arms Race- hydrogen bomb 1954

# The Cold War

As the United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers, they also became tense rivals in an increasingly divided world.

The Cold War was a state of tension and hostility among nations, without armed conflict between the major rivals.

At first, the focus of the Cold War was Eastern Europe, where Stalin and the western powers had very different goals.



# Decolonization

- Decolonization- 20<sup>th</sup> century plan in which a number of European colonies ought freedom and independence
- India- Gandhi- led independence movement
- Pakistan- became an independence muslim state.

# Mao Zedong

- Mao Zedong-Prior to WWII, Communist rebel waged a civil war against Nationalist rule, Chiang Kai-shek-after WWI-hostilities between Nationalist and Communists occurred again- US could not support a communist takeover so is send financial aide to Chiang-Kai-shek and USSR sent financial aide to Communist forced led by Mao Zedong –Communist won control of the mainland and forced Chiang to flee

# Israel

- Founding of Israel

After Holocaust, Zionism (Jewish nationalism) increased. Jewish refugees wanted to enter Palestine and establish a Jewish homeland- May 14, 1948, new state of Israel was officially proclaimed as an independent Jewish state –caused conflict with Arab neighbors

# Assessment

Which of the following was an example of decolonization

- A. Establishment of mandate system
- B. The French Revolution
- C. Establishment of Indian independence and Pakistan
- D. Zionism

Who of the following was not a communist?

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Lenin
- C. Mao Zedong
- D. Mohandas Gandhi

# Assessment

After WW II, Zionists called for the establishment of a Jewish homeland. The UN agreed and established the independent state of Israel in 1948. Support among the international community for a Jewish state increased greatly due to

- Mandate system
- Establishment of Pakistan as a Jewish state
- Holocaust
- Fall of communism

# SSWH 20

The student will examine change and continuity in the world in the world since the 1960s.

- Ethnic conflict and New Nationalisms
- C. Terrorism in 20<sup>th</sup> century-Impact

# Nationalist Movements

## Goal = Independence

- Latin America nationalism- Fidel Castro (Cuba), Sandinistas-Nicaragua ,Chavez (Venezuela))
- Southeast Asian nationalism-Vietnam- Ho Chi Minh (Communist) seized control of North and defeated both France and US
- African nationalism-South Africa-end apartheid ( racial segregation)
- Arab nationalism-Arab nations resent western nation supporting the found of Israel (Nasser)

# Ethnic Conflicts

Various groups fight- bloody civil wars  
between opposing tribes/groups

Kurds, Persians, Arabs and Jews-battle one  
another for land in the Middle East

Common in Eastern Europe- nationalist  
groups fought one another of territory

Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina-Serbs,  
Bosnians and Croats-very bloody



# Terrorism

Use of violence against innocent people in the name of a cause.

Victims are civilians

Tactic of nationalist groups for centuries in the Middle East

Largest and most active- Al-Quaeda led by Osama bin Laden

# Assessment

What was a **MAJOR** cause of ethnic conflicts after WW II?

- The destruction and economic decline created instability, leading to the creation of new identities around the world.
- The destruction seen by Hitler made all nations fearful of control by other countries.
- People no longer wanted to govern themselves because of the burden of responsibility this involved.
- Wartime occupation caused many blacks to never want their independence.

What nationalist leader led a revolutionary movement that eventually drove western powers from the country Vietnam ( North and South) and established a communist government throughout the entire nation in the by the mid-1970s?

- Fidel Castro
- Ho Chi Minh
- Mao Zedong
- Gamal Abdul Nasser

# Assessment

Today, airports have tighter security the government can monitor phone calls and email with less restraint, prisoner are occasionally held for long period without being formally charged and tried, and US troops occupy Iraq and Afghanistan. Each is a direct result of

- A. Imperialism
- B. Socialism
- C. Nationalism
- **D. Terrorism.**

# SSWH 21

The student will analyze globalization in the contemporary world.

- World Communication Integration (development of television, satellites and computers)
- Global Economic and Political Connections ( United Nations, OPEC, World Trade Organization)

# Economic Interdependence

**Rich and poor nations are linked by many economic ties.**

- The nations of the global North control much of the world's capital, trade, and technology.
- The global North depends on low-paid workers in developing states to produce manufactured goods as inexpensively as possible.

**In an interdependent world, events in one country can affect people everywhere.**

**EXAMPLE:** In 1973, a political crisis led the oil-rich nations of the Middle East to halt oil exports and raise oil prices. These actions sent economic shock waves around the world.

# Economic and Political Trends

Postwar governments in France, Italy, and Germany adopted many policies favored by the left.

THE WELFARE STATE	THE OIL SHOCK	ECONOMIC SHIFTS
<p>After 1945, governments extended the <b>welfare state</b>. Governments took on a larger role in national economies. Conservatives condemned the drift from the free enterprise system toward socialism.</p>	<p>In 1973, OPEC cut oil production and raised prices. The higher prices caused inflation and slowed economic growth. In 1979, OPEC again raised prices, triggering a severe <b>recession</b>, in which business slowed and unemployment rates rose.</p>	<p>The West faced growing competition from other parts of the world, causing many factories to close. Economies changed when most new jobs were created in <b>service industries</b>. The gap between the rich and the poor grew.</p>

# The United Nations

World War II Allies set up an international organization to ensure peace.

Under the UN Charter, each of the member nations had one vote in the General Assembly. A smaller body, the Security Council, was given greater power. Its five permanent members were the United States, the Soviet Union (today Russia), Britain, France, and China.

The UN's work would go far beyond peacekeeping. The organization would take on many world problems.

# Political Connections

International organizations deal with issues of global concern.

The UN was set up as a forum for settling world disputes. Its responsibilities have expanded greatly since 1945. UN agencies provide services for millions of people worldwide.



# Global Issues

Many issues pose a challenge to world peace.

DEADLY WEAPONS	HUMAN RIGHTS
<p>Since the United States exploded two atomic bombs in 1945, nations have poured resources into building nuclear weapons.</p>	<p><b>Human rights</b> include “the right to life, liberty, and security of person.” Human rights abuses, including torture and arbitrary arrest, occur around the world.</p>
THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION	TERRORISM
<p>Does the world community have a duty to step in to end human rights abuses? How can it intervene when the UN Charter forbids any action that violates the independence of a member nation?</p>	<p>Since the 1960s, incidents of <b>terrorism</b> have increased around the world.</p>

# Assessment

Multinational corporation, The United Nations, and the World Trade Organization are all examples of

- International treaties
- Diplomacy
- The need for decolonization
- **The impact of globalization.**

Which of the following would most concern OPEC?

- The United States passes stricter immigration laws.
- **A corporation in Canada successfully markets vehicles that do not require gasoline.**
- Riots erupt in Haiti.
- Egypt and Russia sign a treaty.

# Assessment

Read the list below and answer the following question

- Television
- Satellites
- H-bomb
- Astrolabe
- Internet

From the list above, what helped strengthen the growth of world communication after WWII?

- 1-5
- 1,2,5
- 2,5
- 1,5