

Vignesh's Super Cool Study Guide

Terms: Chapter 12: Cross-Cultural Exchanges on the Silk Roads*(kinda half assed this one)*

silk roads- A set of land trading routes that went from China to the Mediterranean over Mountains and plains.

spice routes- A set of water trading routes starting in India and China.

Missionaries- People who travel to spread the word of their respective religion.

Manichaeism- A combination of Buddhism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity founded by Mani.

Syncretism- Combining ideas and practices.

"Religions of salvation"-Religions that give a way to repent for sins and to gain protection from god.

Epidemic diseases- A quickly spreading disease.

Yellow Turban rebellion- After large land owners made the government give the peasants higher taxes, the peasants revolted in the Yellow Turban rebellion, named after the yellow headbands they wore as a sign of their peasantry.

Constantine I- New emperor of Rome as of 313. He created a new capital city called Constantinople and passed the Edict of Milan, giving rights to Christians.

St. Augustine- Intellectual who wrote books on Christianity. His books attracted other intellectuals.

Questions to Consider: Chapter 12

- *Where did the principal silk roads/spice routes run, and what goods were traded along them?
- *The book refers to "invisible travelers" (diseases, religious and cultural ideas, etc.) that accompanied travelers along these trade routes. Explain their importance.
- *What factors explain the collapse of the Han dynasty in China?
- *What factors explain the collapse of the Western half of the Roman Empire?

*What social and cultural changes were caused by the decline and collapse of the Han and Roman states?

*Why did “religions of salvation” become so popular in the Late Classical period? What political, economic, and social factors made their messages appealing to many people?

NO CHAPTER 13

Chapter 14: Empire in East Asia

Sui Dynasty-Dynasty that ruled China from 589-618 CE. During this time, the Sui Dynasty built the Grand Canal, a canal built to move goods from north to south, rather than west to east like normal Chinese rivers. To build this, the Sui dynasty formed a strong central government with high taxes and mandatory labor. Due to this and the Sui Dynasty's harsh rule, rebellions became more and more prevalent until one day a minister assassinated the emperor.

Tang Dynasty- The Tang dynasty ruled from 618-907 CE. Tang Taizong was the Tang Dynasty's second emperor who let china prosper, with low taxes and low crime rates. The Tang dynasty ran an intricate communications system with roads, horses, postal stations and inns. They implemented the equal field system which gave equal amounts of land to individuals and their families. Though this initially worked out, eventually the system was corrupted. The Tang dynasty was built on a bureaucracy by merit, where the smartest of the citizens get jobs rather than ones with connections. This eventually did not work as well because those who had connections were usually the smart ones. The Tang dynasty expanded their military, and with that they helped regulate the neighboring kingdoms. Eventually the Tang dynasty died off due to weak leadership and invasions.

Song Dynasty- The song dynasty ruled from 960-1279 CE. The Song dynasty paid very well for the loyalty of their workers, but the size of the bureaucracy and the cost of each worker led to financial troubles. They placed some government bureaucrats in charge of the military, but they were unfit to lead them. This led to problems with invasions.

Grand Canal- A canal built by the Sui Dynasty as means of simplifying trade. It was considered the only way to move goods north to south by water, since all Chinese rivers generally go west to east. Its cost required mass amounts of mandatory labor from the peasant workers, and this led them to revolt. Though this is true, the canal continued to be profitable even 1,000 years after being built.

Equal-field system- This Tang dynasty system gave an equal amount of land to individuals and their families, since land distribution was a problem in the Han dynasty. This system was eventually corrupted by the rich, who got greater amounts of land by bribing officials.

Footbinding- An ancient Chinese custom and, at the time, fashion statement where the woman's feet are tied up when they are young, preventing them from growing. This tradition was actually used in a more patriarchal sense, since women would need a husband to function (since they can't or can barely walk). Because of this, foot binding sometimes became a family's ticket to marrying up on the social scale.

Gunpowder- Daoist alchemists, searching for elixirs to extend life, stumbled upon an especially explosive substance called gunpowder. Though this was first used in fireworks for festivals, the military got ahold of it and started fashioning primitive explosives by the 11th century. By the 13th century, this technology spread from Southeast Asia all the way to Europe.

Printing- A way to mass produce a single document without writing each one out. It originally started as creating a reverse or flipped form of the writing and pressing it against a sheet of paper while soaked in ink. This led to the mass production of religious texts, spreading religion.

Paper money- After the origin of printing, paper money came along. Paper money was used to symbolize something worth value. If I were to give someone a note, they could come back at any time to redeem that note for something of actual value. This spiraled out of control when paper money started getting over produced, counterfeited, and inflated, lowering its value to near nothing.

Neo-Confucianism- A syncretic religion that blends traditions from Confucianism and Buddhism. Philosopher Zhu Xi represented Neo-Confucianism, emphasizing Confucian values such as proper personal behavior and social harmony, but also drew influence from Plato on topics such as metaphysical space.

Chan (Zen) Buddhism- A form of Buddhism that did rely on texts, but rather held intuition sudden flashes of insight in high regard. It combined Daoist values with Chinese values.

Silla Dynasty- A dynasty that had a tributary relation with China. To avoid costly military conflict, the Silla and Tang dynasty reached a compromise, where Silla could still rule but must recognize the Tang dynasty as their overlord.

Nara period- A period in Japan in which they borrowed multiple practices from the Tang dynasty, including a Chinese-style Bureaucracy, an equal field system, providing support for

Confucianism and Buddhism, and even modeling their capital, Nara, after the Tang capital Chang'an. Though this all happened, Japan still had roots with Shinto and developed by itself as well.

Heian Period- A time of power confusion in Japan; The emperor was viewed as the leader by some, but for most he was just a figurehead, and the Fujiwara family actually rules. In this era, Japanese learned in schools about Chinese tradition, as well as Chinese language. In fact, the Japanese script Kanji is actually Chinese and was “borrowed” from them.

Samurai- Specialized warriors who had no duty other than to fight and protect. They were funded by the state, so they were free to practice fighting practice with a constant supply of necessities.

*What factors explain China's prosperity and growth under the Tang and Song dynasties?

*How did syncretic belief systems such as neo-Confucianism and Chan/Zen Buddhism combine traditional Chinese beliefs with newer, foreign ones?

*How did China influence Japanese culture, language, and politics? What aspects of Japanese life were NOT much affected by Chinese concepts?

Chapter 15: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Mahmud of Ghazni – A leader of Afghani Turks; while improving the arts by expanding the capital and funding mathematicians and historians, he was a strong military ruler. He would always take advantage of local feuds between local Indian rulers to beat them both and rule. He plundered India's wealth and destroyed Hindu and Buddhist temples.

Delhi Sultanate- (1206-1526) After Mahmud's rule, his successors started conquering northern India. They conquered remaining local kingdoms and eventually created an Islamic state called the Delhi Sultanate. They tried to enter southern India, but the Hindu influence was too strong for them. They held no real political authority there, and required the compliance of Hindu kings to get anything done.

Vijayanagar- Led by Harihara and Bukka, Vijayanagar was a ruling and important kingdom in south India. They tolerated Muslim trade in their region, since they converted from Hinduism to Islam and back again to Hinduism. They eventually joined a Muslim state alliance.

Dhows and junks- Types of ships; were used for long distance trade in conjunction with the rhythms of monsoons. They were used by Indians, Persians, and Arabs to travel across the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Hindu devotional cults- These were cults worshipping a specific god in the polytheistic religion of Hinduism. It appealed since it promised salvation, and usually applied to major gods like Vishnu and Shiva. Hindu's in devotional cults usually hoped to achieve mystic unions with the gods.

Sufi mystics- The most successful of all Muslim Missionaries, Sufi Mystics preached a personal and emotional commitment to Islam. They were very lenient, and let their followers to hold rituals not in line with Islamic faith.

Bhakti movement- A short lived movement to combine Hindu and Islamic rituals. Guru Kabir was a preacher of the Bhakti movement who said that Allah, Vishnu and Shiva were all manifestations of one true god.

Angkor- A civilization of South East Asia that was aided by Brahmin advisors. This aid led to a "little India" in the South East. Angkor drifted to Buddhist in the 12th and 13th centuries, and built many temples in the area. They were eventually invaded by the Thais in 1431.

Melaka- A powerful state in the 15th century that upheld Islam. It began as a Hindu state, but quickly became Islamic. It welcomed Sufi's and Islamic authorities as well as building many Muslim Mosques.

*What differences existed in postclassical times between Northern and Southern India?

*Identify the regions and goods involved in the Indian Ocean basin trade network.

*How did Hindu devotional cults and the Bhakti movement make Hinduism more appealing both inside and outside India? To where did Hinduism spread in this period?

*How and why did Hinduism and Islam influence the various peoples of Southeast Asia?

Chapter 16: The Two Worlds of Christendom

Frankish Kingdom- After the fall of the western Roman Empire, the Franks conquered most of Roman Gaul and held strong military power around the early 6th century. They later converted to Christianity, so the Christian population of the former Roman Empire supported them, as well as

the Pope of the western Church. The Carolingians in the 8th century under Charles Martel were able to push invading Muslims back in the battle of Tours.

Charlemagne- He was Martel's grandson. Charlemagne temporarily reestablished imperial rule, centralizing a population plagued with invasions and competing local rulers. While he was illiterate, he was very intelligent and could speak with those who were educated. He held good ties with the Abbasid Caliphate, and expanded his empire far and wide, all the way to the southern reaches of Rome. Charlemagne established a main court and capital called Aachen in Germany, but spent most of his reign travelling to and from cities to maintain authority. Rather than a costly Bureaucracy, Charlemagne relied on Aristocratic deputies to manage local areas. He did not originally accept the title of "Emperor" because it constituted a direct challenge to Byzantine authority. However, in the year 800 Pope Leo III proclaimed Charlemagne the emperor.

Vikings- After Charlemagne's death, the Carolingian empire slowly died off, due to invasions. These invasions were chiefly run by the Vikings, or Norse seafaring merchants turned raiders and plunderers. These Norse Mariners mounted invasions and plundered settlements from Russia and Eastern Europe all the way to the Mediterranean. They were very good at sailing and plundering, and attack unguarded monasteries frequently starting 790 CE. Vikings have also invaded in Northern Germany, Paris, and London. They also even went into the Mediterranean and plundered sites in Italy and Sicily. In the 9th and 10th century, Vikings even invaded Constantinople. The Carolingians had a weak navy, and thus could not protect against viking invaders. The Viking raids caused European rulers to expand their military and navy.

Northern arc-???

Lords/vassals (Feudal system) - A lord had an allotment of land. Rather than manage that land for himself, he gave it to Vassals (Retainers), or other nobles, power of that land in exchange for military power and/or loyalty. This vassal can in turn re-allocate the land himself, making him a lord and his people Vassals themselves. This is the basis of the feudal system. It ran into problems during disputes. If a lord higher up the chain wanted military power, the Vassals down the chain would have to supply it. If the vassal rebels, people lower down his line may not want to, leading to confusion and turmoil.

Manor system- Vassals/lords employed different people to work their land. Peasants worked the land for pay. Serf's on the other hand, rented the land and paid for it through the crops. They worked like indentured servants, where they never had enough money to leave, since they had to buy things from the Lord who paid them in his own currency. Though this was true, Serfs still were fed and treated well if they didn't misbehave.

Benedictine Rule- Benedictine Rule was based on Monasticism, where followers were to give up worldly possessions to be better connected with god. The followers lived under the supervision of Abbots. Monks came together certain times to pray, and followed virtues such as poverty, chastity, and obedience. During St. Benedict's time, Christian monasteries provided help to the poor, and even were inns to travelers. Monasteries, at the time, were also the only practical places of worship. Because of this, these monasteries helped Christianity spread.

*Why did the reconstituted "Roman Empire" of Charlemagne not long survive his death?

*Which was ultimately more important: Viking *raiding*, or Viking *trading*? (Note: One could make a strong case for *either* side!)

*Explain how the lord/vassal system (a.k.a. the feudal system) created decentralized government in Western Europe. What made this system prone to instability?

*Explain the manor system. What responsibilities did a serf have to his/her lord, and to what was he/she entitled in return?

*How did monasticism develop in Europe? What did it have in common with Buddhist monasticism and Islamic Sufi foundations? How was it different from those?

*Explain changes and continuities in Western European religious life from 600-1000 CE.

Chapter 17: Nomadic Empires & Eurasian Integration

Steppes- Mountain grasslands with an open air and lack of trees. They are part of present day Mongolia.

Seljuk Turks-Seljuk Turks, around the 8th to 10th century, were very close to the Abbasids and traded with them frequently. They assimilated well; the Turks lived in the Abbasid caliphate and even joined the army. The Abbasid caliphate eventually merged with the Seljuks and extended their rule to modern Syria and Palestine. In 1071, the Seljuk Turks conquered Anatolia by defeating Byzantine forces. In Anatolia, they heavily taxed the Byzantine Churches while promoting conversion to Islam. The Seljuk Turks led on the capture the rest of Byzantium, thereby ending the Roman Empire by 1453.

Temujin/Chinggis Khan- After his father's death (who was a noble warrior) he lived in poverty after rivals seized his family's wealth. Later in life, he had an alliance with a clan leader. He was a great diplomat, and helped tribes into having relationships, while also having the will to betray allies for his own gain. Khan turned all the tribes under Mongolia into one large confederation, making him the "universal ruler" (his name's meaning). Khan later mistrusted the tribal organization and got people to enter the military without tribal affiliation. His army was strong, since he employed people on the basis of talent and loyalty and not tribal status. Khan captured anything in his range, expanding his empire farther than the eye can see. The Mongols never killed non-violent enemies, but captured them and used them for their unique skills. He conquered lands like Northern China, Persia, and Tibet. He converted Northern China into the Yuan Dynasty and Persia into the Persian Ilkhanate.

Khubilai Khan- After the consolidation of the Mongolian Empire, Khubilai Khan ruthlessly killed his enemies while having an interest in cultural matters. He tolerated Buddhism, Daoists, Muslims, and Christians. Khan also captured Southern China, but his attempts at a greater empire were failures beyond that. They could not adapt to the different climates in the Indonesian landmass (in places such as Vietnam and Cambodia).

William of Rubruck- A famous writer and historian who investigated the Mongolian civilization. In one of his writings "Travelling Among the Mongols", he discussed the social norm of Mongols, including diet, tradition, and the Mongolian view on women.

Marco Polo- A famous Venetian traveler who served two decades on Khubilai Khan's court. Marco praised him for his attention to the poor and roads.

Golden Horde- Mongols overran Russia in the late 1230's and early 1240's, and even lead expeditions to Hungary and eastern Germany. They established the Golden Horde, a Mongolian Civilization in what is not modern Russia. In the 16th century, Russian conquerors pushed the Mongols back into Crimea, which they ruled until the 18th century.

Ilkhanate- Hulegu, Khubilai's brother, toppled the Abbasid Caliphate and established the Persian Ilkhanate. They pushed on into Syria, but were stopped by Egyptian forces. The Mongols were not successful in running governments and civilizations, and were purely warriors. Because of this, they let Persian officials run administrative duties but were still in control of the higher positions. They also were very tolerant to Islam, and eventually converted to it. They were also tolerant to Nestorian Christianity, Buddhism, and Judaism. In 1295, however, Ilkhan Ghazan publically converted to Islam and started massacring Christians and Jews. This led to a steep decline, where eventually the Turks gained control by 1335.

Yuan Dynasty- Mongols in China distrusted the Chinese a lot. They forbade Chinese to marry Mongols or to learn the Mongol language. While still unable to rule, the Mongols got people from other countries (Persia, Arabs and Europeans) to hold administrative positions instead of the Chinese. The Mongols ended privileges of the Confucian Scholars and dismantled the Confucian education system. They didn't directly persecute them, but ended the spread of their faith. They still tolerated other religions too, like Buddhism and Christianity. They died off due to infighting between nobles and the problems caused by the adaption of paper money.

Tamerlane- A ruler in the mid-late 1300s, Tamerlane extended his empire throughout the khanate of Changhatai by 1370. He invaded the lands between Persia and Afghanistan, and even the golden horde. He was going to invade China, but died of illness by 1405.

Ottoman Turks

*In what ways was the life of Turkish and Mongol nomads attuned to the environment in which they lived?

*Explain the reasons why nomadic armies, especially the Mongols, had so much success against the much larger armies of settled societies. What were the chief *limitations* of Mongol military power?

*Analyze and compare the development of Mongol rule over Russia, Persia, and China

*Explain the success of the Ottomans in conquering the Middle East and Byzantine Empire.

Chapter 18: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa

Bantu Peoples- The Bantu spread agriculture across Africa, establishing agricultural societies, cultivators and herders displaced many of the hunting, gathering, and fishing people previously in sub-Saharan Africa. By 500 CE, iron metallurgy was prominent on the Bantu civilization. By 1,000 CE, Bantu speaking people began settling in Sub-Saharan Africa. They formed large societies based on small communities. They were eventually reaching the limit of their expansion, and eventually started to organize a complex system of government to regulate their large civilization.

“Stateless society”/kinship groups- The Bantu people operated on little to no “actual” government, but were ruled by kinship groups. Individual settlements consisted of 100 or so

people, where the males ran the ruling council. There is a ruler among these men called the chief. Multiple settlements are referred to as a district, where respective village chiefs negotiated on behalf of their villages. Overtime, these cities grew and kinship societies became less practical. Large scale battles between settlements became more and more common.

Kingdom of Ghana- located between Senegal and Niger rivers, Ghana was a major state in the times of the Muslim's arrival. The creation date of this kingdom is unknown, but Arabic legends say that as many as 22 kings ruled Ghana before Mohammed's Hijra. It is assumed, however, the kingdom of Ghana originated in 400-500 CE. Ghana was the center of the gold trade, and Muslim merchants flocked over there along trade routes in their caravans. Ghana itself did not harbor gold, but got it from lands in the south. In exchange for their gold, ivory, and slaves, citizens of Ghana received horses, cloth, small manufactured goods and salt.

Mali Empire- Built by the lion prince Sundiata, the Mali Empire was formed in the first half of the 13th century. The empire consisted of present day Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. Just like Ghana did, Mali benefited from the Saharan traders and merchants. Especially in its capital Niani, Mali attracted merchants wanting to get in on the gold trade. Just like Ghana, Mali had Muslim rulers who housed Muslim merchants. Also like Ghana, they still never pushed Islam on their citizens, but it attracted converts anyway.

Gold-salt trade- Salt was not very popular in sub-Saharan Africa, but gold relatively was. Because of this, Muslim merchants made a great profit off of their salt, which was relatively abundant in their homeland. Gold sometimes went 1-1 with salt, since sub-Saharan Africans valued salt so much.

Mansa Musa- Sundiata's grand-nephew who ruled Mali from 1312 to 1337. He went Mecca on a privilege, discovering Islam. On his way, he brought thousands of soldiers and caravans, giving lavish gifts to those he meets. He gave so many gifts, in fact, the value of gold decline 25% in some markets. After his pilgrimage, Mansa Musa took religion much more seriously, creating mosques and establishing religious schools.

Ibn Battuta- Born in the religious upper class of Morocco, Ibn Battuta traveled across the world his whole life, documenting it as he went along. He normally lived with the upper class society; scholars and kings would give him valuable gifts every time he travelled. When he visited the Sultan of Mali, however, he only gave him some bread and beef. In a very childish manner, Battuta professed his disrespect for the gift. In his two month stay, he was brooding over an "insufficient" gift. He also spoke about the social life in Sudan, admiring them for their lack of oppression while championing them for chaining children to walls so they can memorize the Quran.

Swahili cities- By the 11th and 12th century, trade had brought tremendous wealth to coastal east Africa. Individual civilizations in this region were ruled by kings who profited off of taxing traded goods. They traded luxury goods, such as silk and fine cotton.

Great Zimbabwe- Named after the dwelling of a chief, Great Zimbabwe was a city of several stone towers, public buildings, and palaces. Kings in the region controlled trade through taxes, and organized the flow of gold, ivory, slaves and local products from sources of supply to the coast.

Ethiopia – Ethiopia was an African civilization that embraced Christianity. Their form of Christianity was different, since it was a more customized form to fit their own needs. By the sixteenth century, Ethiopia started making relationships with other Christians civilizations.

*Western historians have often portrayed sub-Saharan Africa in the postclassical period as primitive and isolated from the outside world. In what ways is that view inaccurate?

*Explain the trade dynamic in medieval West Africa. What effects did this trade have on West African politics, society, and culture?

*To what extent was East African (“Swahili”) society and culture affected by involvement in the Indian Ocean trade?

Chapter 19: The Increasing Influence of Europe

Battle of Manzikert- The battle in which the Seljuk Turks defeated the Byzantine forces. Byzantine had financial problems to begin with, but the Seljuk Turks added to that by capturing Anatolia, their agricultural heartland. Upon capturing it, Byzantine fell into civil war. This defeat sealed the fate of the Byzantine Empire; it collapsed in 1453.

The Normans- Though initially subjected to Carolingian and Capetian rule, the dukes of Normandy pursued their own interests. Normandy was a centralized state controlled by the Dukes. In 1066, Duke William of Normandy, later known as William the conqueror, invaded Anglo-Saxon England. Other than the Anglos and Saxons, there were other Germanic groups there who migrated 600 years earlier. William quickly conquered England, and ran a highly centralized state similar to Normandy. Since both English Normans and French Capetians were weakened by retainers who went with their own interests, and tried to expand their own power,

they both created regional monarchies to maintain order. Since Normans wanted to expand their empire, wars were common between the two.

Three Estates- The 3 social classes in Medieval Europe, best summarized as “Those who pray, those who fight, and those who work. These classes refer to the Clergy (Roman Catholic Church), the Knights and nobles, and the peasants respectively. Though the peasant estate consisted of over 95% of the population, the Clergy and the Knights were often the ones who held the power. The Nobles in particular inherited a position of power and wealth, and spoke closely with the clergy. This estate system exemplifies medieval European inequality, since peasants were denied the rights and privileges of the other classes. The other classes lived off the profits of the working class.

Guilds- groups formed by merchants and workers to regulate production and sale of goods within their jurisdictions. These guilds set standards of quality needed to produce a good, and were very popular by the thirteenth century. Guilds that were very large had their own meeting halls where the members would discuss work of the guild and their own product. They also provided for members of the guild who were going through illness, debt, and other hardships. Many guilds accepted all genders, and some were even exclusive to women.

Iron plow/horse collar/new crops- Due to an ever-growing population, forests and swamps were cleared to make way for more farmable land to better feed the population. European cultivators also improved their techniques to get more crops out of the land. They farmed beans, fish, and animals much more. They invented the Horse collar, so they can get horses to pull the plows and quicken their work. Previously, Europeans lived off of bread, but now they farmed meat, vegetables, dairy products, fish, and beans.

Venice- A city made up of many islands. It was a trading post, but at the time everyone got around through bridges and boats in the water. It was a major maritime power, and was where goods were manufactured for the crusades.

First Crusade- The crusades in general were the medieval holy wars between the Christians and the Muslims/Pagans. Pope Urban II declared a holy war (under the will of god) in 1095, when church leaders feared the Muslim Turks on the eastern borders. Both the French and the Normans teamed together and went into Palestine. They captured Antioch, Edessa, and other strategic sites. The crusades also forced the feuding groups of Muslims (Turks, Egyptians, etc.) to fight for their common good. They eventually captured most of their lost territory.

Fourth Crusade- Though, during the crusades, Europeans never established a Christian presence in Muslim lands, the fourth crusade led to crusaders attacking Constantinople. Eventually, Europeans stopped trying to conquer Muslim lands.

Spanish “Reconquista”- A time in which Christian forces gradually expanded their land onto Muslim territory, located in what is not the Spanish/Portuguese peninsula.

***How did new agricultural practices and technology help boost Europe’s population and wealth in the High Middle Ages?**

***What characteristics of Medieval European society are reflected in the Three Estates and Guild system?**

***What were the motives underlying the Crusades? The results? Can the Crusades be said to have had “winners” and “losers”? If so, who were they?**

Chapter 20: Worlds Apart: The Americas and Oceania

Mesoamerica- An area in the Americas spanning from central and south Mexico to parts of Central America.

Mexica/Aztecs- By the 15th century, the **Mexica** led an imperialistic expansion protocol, and **demanding tributes from nearby conquered lands. These tributes were very large, and were considered to be oppressive.** The tributes were taken by trusted merchants to trade for goods. **The Mexica were ruled by “the obsidian serpent” Itzcoatl (1429-1440) and Montezuma (1440-1469).** Under their rule, the Mexica attacked Oaxaca in south west Mexico, and killed many of its inhabitants. Mexica’s own colonists soon populated the area. They also conquered lands in the Gulf coast, and allied with Texcoco and Tlacopan. **They together controlled the 12 million people population of the empire (primarily the Mexica had power) of Mesoamerica.**

They had no centralized Bureaucracy; rather they let local governments run the colonies and collected a tribute. They never had a standing army or even military garrisons. They still had a strong army, and were still very wealthy (especially the capital city of Tenochtitlan). **There was a strong social Hierarchy, with the top class being the military elite. All men were considered potential warriors, and those who prove themselves on the battlefield will join the upper class.** The top warriors made a selective society, who governed their population. They had access to the best foods and goods and were well respected in the community.

Women were not very powerful, though they generally worked in marketplaces. They all (except some who serviced the temple) married and were held responsible for

bearing children, who could one day become a strong warrior. Priests were also high in the social hierarchy, ranking with the Military elite. They could even rise to be a ruler (like Montezuma II). **They worshipped two main gods, Tezcatlipoca and Quetzalcoatl, who were the god of warriors (giver and taker of life) and the god of culture (arts, crafts, and agriculture)** respectively. There was also a ritual art of bloodletting, based on the god's blood moistening the earth. Along with this, there were also human sacrifices where priests sacrifice to the war god Huitzilopochtli to appease him.

The majority of the population was considered to be commoners and peasants, organized in family groups called Calpulli. They worked on the upper class's land, and delivered tribute. There were also many slaves, who worked the same jobs. There were also artisans and merchants in Mexico, and built and traded items made for the elite.

Tenochtitlan- The capital of the Mexica empire in the 15th century located in Texcoco. It was the hub of Mesoamerica until the Spanish conquered it in 1521.

Chinampas- a good that peasants and commoners cultivate.

Iroquois peoples- They were large scaled agricultural societies who emerged in the woodlands east of the Mississippi river. They lived off their land, and had a regular diet of maize and beans. By 1000, the Owasco people established a civilization in upstate New York. In 1400, 5 Iroquois societies emerged (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca). Women were in charge of the society, while men were in charge of affairs beyond the village, like hunting, fishing, and war.

Inca Empire- **In South America**, land was normally ruled by small regional states, but soon the Inca empire formed in the mid-13th century. **By 1438, ruler Pachacuti** expanded the power of the Incas. Called the "earthshaker", he was a strong and fierce warrior who extended his rule over the highlands and defeated the Chimu civilization. By the late 15th century, the Incas had built a 4,000 km large empire from Quito to Santiago. With a population of 11.5 million, the Inca Empire spanned over most of modern Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

They ruled through administrative military elite, filled with soldiers, who were conquered peoples. They had a bureaucracy that managed the Empire's internal affairs, and collected taxes and managed state owned store houses and agricultural surpluses. When subjects became restless, the Incas sent colonists with gifts to appease them. When they rebel, Inca troops force them out into the far reaches of the Empire. Its capital was Cuzco, which was once a modest town but was transformed by the emperor. **The Inca had a large system of roads that let military forces reach far away spots on the edges of the empire. They were very well built, and were constructed with stone. Their roads led to the spread of the Quechua language and their religious cult based on the sun god. In spite of the roads, there was not**

much trade in the Incan empire. Many surplus goods were distributed among the population, and they did not have many skilled merchants or artisans. Long distance trade was facilitated under the central government, and there were organized exchanges of crops, textiles, and luxury goods.

The main classes in Inca society were the priests, the rulers, and the peasants. Their king was supposedly related to the sun god, and these kings were “infallible” and worshipped until (and even after) death, when he is mummified. In some occasions, these long dead mummies were brought out as part of a ceremony. **Aristocrats and priests were also high and mighty; they ate fine foods and wore fancy clothes.** They wore ear spools, giving them large ears. They were educated, so they oversaw religious rituals.

Peasants were mainly cultivators, and worked on state lands. The state took a cut of their work and put it to supporting themselves or to state storehouses as regulated surplus. The men were the ones who did the heavy labor; they fixed roads, buildings, and irrigation systems. Women produced textiles, as well as luxury goods like pottery and jewelry. They prayed to the sun god, Inti, but also recognized gods for the planets, stars, rain, and so forth. Viracocha held strong ground, but Inti was the most worshipped.

Quipu- In the absence of writing, Quipu was used to keep track of information. They kept small cords of different lengths connected to a large cord, and these small cords symbolized different letters or symbols. The Quipu were used to record statistical information. It helped the Bureaucrats run an organized empire.

Polynesian “chiefly states”- Island societies in Polynesia developed a strong political leadership. Chiefs oversaw large portions of the island, an entire island, or several islands all together. These chiefs were able to conquer large amounts of land, but were ill prepared for the geographical difficulties that some islands may present. Chiefs were still able to have a strong military, mobilize large construction forces, allocate lands to families, and garnish strong citizen support. They intermarried, and used to partake in activities considered taboo for the common folk, such as eat special fish and wear fancy robes.

***Describe the strengths and weaknesses of agriculture, domesticable animals, and technology among Pre-Columbian American peoples.**

***What were the similarities and differences between the Aztecs and Incas in terms of politics, society, and religion?**

***How did the problems of distance and limited resources affect the development of societies in Oceania?**

Chapter 21: Reaching out: Cross-Cultural Interaction

Sugarcane- Muslims began to farm sugarcane and created a large-scale cultivation system in southwest Asia and North Africa. From this, they converted it into refined sugar and sold it to Europeans. This led to Europeans creating sugar plantations by themselves. The abundance of these plantations required a lot of manpower to run, so the European's demand for slaves increased.

Gunpowder- Merchants spread gunpowder from China. The Mongols began to create an artillery unit from gunpowder by 1200 CE, and used catapults and trebuchets to lob gunpowder bombs. By the early 14th century, armies had crude cannons.

"Little Ice Age"- A time in which the temperatures were a bit cooler than normal (from 1000 to 1300). Because of this, agricultural production declined, which led to famine. It also forced some Norse settlers to move out of Greenland.

Bubonic plague/ "Black Death"- A plague spread through rodents and attack those unable to cope with the cooling environment. Traders and Mongols spread the plague across the continent. Otherwise known as "Black Death", the plague killed many, sometimes wiping out an entire small town or civilization. This death led to high levels of population decline. China, after losing lives in the wars with the Mongols, took a bigger hit when the plague struck. It also struck Northern Africa, India, and Europe. The plague led to labor shortage, so land lords forced the peasants and serfs to stay on the farm. This led to revolts, and eventually the lords gave in (to avoid fighting and wasting money on winnable wars) and gave the peasants and Serfs benefits.

Ming Dynasty- After the Yuan Dynasty collapsed due to the plague, a once poor Chinese man named Hongwu came to power. He ended traces of Mongol rule and put the empire back into the old Chinese ways. Later Ming emperors would discourage the use of Mongol names and Mongol fashion. He re-established the Confucian education and civil service system to get intelligent Bureaucrats, and centralized authority. He removed officials so he could rule directly. The Ming dynasty conscripted workers to rebuild irrigation systems and create more agricultural production. They created more luxury goods that private merchants could trade outside the country. Domestic trade prospered as well, increasing the prosperity of the country. Ming emperors championed traditional Chinese values like Confucianism. They even compiled the Yongle Encyclopedia, which held together all the important Chinese art, history, and literature.

Mandarins- The Ming government, to hold authority, relied on Mandarins, or a special class of powerful officials sent out emissaries of the central government to ensure officials implemented imperial policy.

Eunuchs- Earlier Chinese relied on Eunuchs, or castrated servants. They were castrated so they could not make a family, and thus cannot hold the throne for longer than 1 generation if they attack.

European “new monarchies”- Different than the previous Feudal system, post-plague Europe was much more centralized. They had a strong standing army, with newly founded gunpowder weapons. Since this cost a lot of money to maintain, taxes were increased on Merchants, Peasants, goods, and nobles. Nobles were “neutered” in a sense, and had no legitimate power. The lack of money led to more expeditions out in search of new treasures, and a Bureaucracy to help raise money.

Renaissance Humanism- Scholars interested in the humanities (literature, history, philosophy, etc.) contrary to what humanism is today, Humanists were deeply committed to the Christian faith. They scorned the work scholastic Theologists, but preferred the work of Greek and Roman writers. Medieval said that nuns and monks who withdrew from the world were the most honorable. Renaissance Humanists drew inspiration from Cicero, who said that it was still honorable for Christians to meet the world and marry, and that they should have an active life in society. Humanist though combined old Christian thought with new developments in the urban society of the time.

Zheng He- A Chinese explorer. The Chinese began exploring to show the others how good they were and to create trade relations. Zheng He, a eunuch admiral, was a Muslim from Yunnan in South western China who moved up the ranks. With his very large ships, Zheng took his fleet to Asia, India, Ceylon, the Persian Gulf Arabia, and even down to the East African coast. He gave gifts very often, and also received rich and odd presents in return. He avoided violence, but still never shrunk away; he destroyed pirates with his ship to impress other countries. Eventually, the Chinese ran out of funding for Zheng’s massive ships and he ceased exploring.

Prince Henrique/Henry the Navigator- The prince of Portugal who encouraged spreading Christianity and increasing Portuguese influence over the seas. He seized Morocco to make it easier for his vessels to ride from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. He colonized the previously uninhabited Madeiras and Azores islands, but failed to capture the Canary Islands. He went on to discover more islands, which were eventually used for farming goods, like sugarcane.

***Describe the short-term and long-term effects of the Bubonic Plague on Europe, the Middle East, and China. Were these effects negative, positive, or some of both?**

***Compare the Ming Dynasty's revival of imperial power in China to the rise of the "new" monarchies of Europe. Did they use similar methods of control? How and why did they differ?**

***Explain the roles of professional standing armies, taxes, bureaucracies, and the nobility in the "new" monarchies of Europe.**

***In what ways did European intellectual and artistic life change during the Renaissance? How do these changes reflect Europe's increasing wealth and contact with the wider world?**

***Compare and contrast the Chinese motives for sending out Zheng He's expeditions with the motives of European sponsors of exploration such as Prince Henry.**

Chapter 22: Transoceanic Encounters & Global Connections

Vasco da Gama- A Portuguese Sailor who travelled all the way to India from Portugal. He achieved this through travelling around the Cape of Good Hope and entering the Indian Ocean. He used the ocean winds to his advantage by taking a wide loop to get to the cape, almost hitting Brazil. He arrived in Southern India and made a handsome profit off of trading, without having to go through the new founded Ottoman Empire blocking the Silk Road. He left Portugal in 1497, Arrived in India in 1498, and was back in Portugal by 1499. De Gama's trip not only served as means of profit, but also paved the way future sailors and traders to trade in the Indian Ocean directly.

Christopher Columbus- He proposed a new solution to reaching the Indian Ocean. Rather than navigate the treacherous Cape of Africa, he believed you can reach India by travelling west. He had skeptics at first who believed that Dias had already paved the way to travel to India (this was before De Gama; Dias had only reached the tip of Southern Africa). However, Fernando and Isabel of Spain agreed to sponsor his voyage. Columbus arrived in the Bahamas in October 1492, and was convinced they were Indians. Though there was no conclusive proof, he came back with news that he found islands just off the coast of Asia.

Ferdinand Magellan- A Portuguese navigator who wanted to continue Columbus's legacy by sailing around the world and connect to Indian trade routes. The Spanish yet again funded this trip. Magellan and his crew members starved well into the trip, and had to live off ox hides and bad water. They fell victim to Scurvy, but eventually stopped in Guam. After Guam, Magellan and a lot of his crew died in a political fight, and his remaining crew sailed the rest of the way back home.

James Cook- A 1700s explorer who led expeditions into the Pacific. He charted eastern Australia, New Zealand, as well as multiple islands. One island, Hawai'i, had natives that fought with him, that ultimately led to him dying.

Compass, astrolabe, lateen sail, rudder- A rudder was used to move the ship sideways, and ultimately make the ship more maneuverable and viable. Lateen (triangular) sails were used to take advantage of side winds as well as winds from behind. However, square sails can make full use of wind from behind. Eventually, a combination of the two was the best for the ships. Compasses and astrolabes were used for navigation. The compass, originally invented by the Chinese, it could tell direction and made travelling long distances easier. An astrolabe is a simplified scale to measure the angle of the sun or pole star above the horizon. This eventually was scrapped and replaced with better technologies like the cross staffs and back staffs. All these devices let cartographers better map the world.

Trading-post empires- Trading post empires were founded upon creating trading posts around the continent. The Portuguese started doing this, but the English and Dutch got into the game as well. The Portuguese never wanted to conquer territories, but claimed small areas of land to make trade easier. These areas needed constant military backup in case whoever formally owned the land wanted it back. However, trading posts like this turned over huge profit by aiding trade with Africa and India. People like Afonso d'Albuquerque commanded Portuguese forces in the Indian Ocean in the early 1500s, seizing islands for trading purposes. However, the Portuguese had a small empire with a small population, so they could not maintain these trading posts for long. The English and Dutch created trading posts later, and even conquered previous Portuguese settlements. They ran through trading companies with faster and more efficient ships. Also, they had a much larger empire with a much bigger population.

Columbian Exchange- When Columbus landed in the Americas, he brought a lot of things with him. Along with trade goods, invisible travelers were also "traded" as well. The Europeans carried diseases that they became immune to overtime, but the natives were not. This led to a high death toll in the Native population. Examples include small pox, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza. Small Pox in particular ravaged the Aztec empire and the Mexican population decreased as much as 90%. Because of this, the Spaniards had no trouble controlling the Aztec Empire. Though this is all true, in the long term the Columbian Exchange increased population due to the trading of new plants and animals. These crops were traded and grown in the opposite continent, increasing possible food supply.

Triangular trade- Triangular trade was the name given to trade routes from England to America to Africa. This shape formed a triangle, giving it the name. Whale Oil, Lumber, and Furs

travelled from upper north America to Britain, and Rice, Silk, Indigo, and Tobacco from the lower. The Caribbean also sent Sugar, Molasses, and Wood to Britain. Britain sent back manufactured goods and luxuries to the Americas, but also sold guns, cloth, iron, and beer to Africa, which was exchanged for gold, ivory, spices, and hardwoods. The Americas traded Rum, Iron, gunpowder, cloth, and tools for slaves from Africa. These slaves were traded from the Caribbean to upper and lower North America. Fish, livestock, flour and lumber were traded in return.

British/Dutch East India Companies- Extremely profitable private trading groups funded by the government in the 1600s. The United East India Company and the English East India Company, run by the English and Dutch respectively, formed after the creation of trading posts. These companies received generous government grants, and returned a handsome profit on it. They had advanced technology and efficient organization; all of these traits allowed the two trading companies to create the beginning of global networks of trade.

Manila galleons- Fast and efficient Spanish ships took goods from Manila in the Philippines and traded them in Mexico for Silver. The demand for Silver was very high, so much so that it often traded with gold. Luxury goods were also traded with other Asian countries like Japan.

Seven Years' War- The Seven Years' War began on commercial trading disputes, and took place around the entire world. The Spanish and French allied to limit British expansion in the region. Merging with the "French-Indian War", the British and French allied with indigenous peoples to get more allies in the fight. Britain won the war,

*To what extent did the European voyages of discovery depend on technological and cartographic (map-making) advances?

*What were the major products involved in the Columbian exchange? To what extent did "invisible travelers" (diseases, ideas, etc) play a role?

*Describe the patterns of global trade (including the "Atlantic economy") as they had developed by about 1700 CE. Which countries dominated this trade, and why?

Chapter 23: The Transformation of Europe

Protestant Reformation- The Catholic Church was growing in wealth and power come the 16th century. The church officials are becoming more involved in Western European political affairs, and eventually became more greedy and corrupted. Catholics did not like the Church's decisions, and it was criticized heavily for its further betrayal of Christian Ideals. The church also eliminated older Christian traditions and implemented new ones, something that the Catholics strongly disapproved of. For example, Indulgences were put into place. Indulgences were payments to get you out of time in Purgatory. This money was used to fund building St. Peter's cathedral and other large holy sites. Martin Luther in particular fought against the sale of indulgences. This led to the protestant reformation, or the creation of the protestant sect of Christianity to protest against the Churches' new movements. Leaders were for this movement; they can leave the grasp of the pope and make the people recognize the king as the religious ruler.

Martin Luther- Martin Luther was against the sale of indulgences. Luther wrote very well, and had writings that condemned the Catholic Church. His writings sparked political debate. Luther advocated the closure of monasteries, the translating of the bible into other languages other than Latin, and proclaiming that the Bible is the authority, not the church. Rulers and peasants alike went to see Luther's speeches, and pushed Protestantism in Europe.

Catholic Reformation- The Roman Catholic church, in fear of losing more followers to Protestantism, tried to resolve their differences. They ended up just cutting indulgences, and saying that everything else they do is correct. The Council of Trent was formed to reform the Catholic Church. It was run by high church officials. They defined Roman Catholic ideology. They made sure that the church authorities adhered to a strict standard of morality, and established schools and seminaries, including the Society of Jesus. St. Ignatius Loyola formed the Society of Jesus in 1540, a learned group of disciples who were missionaries outside of Europe. These people were all very well educated and could out argue their opponents; They also served as counselors for rulers. They, as missionaries, attracted converts from India, China, Japan, and the Philippines, and made Christianity a global religion.

Absolutism- Founded on the Divine Right of Kings Theory, absolutism is a system in which the king tries to hold the most power possible. They do this by neutering the nobility. One notable example is the French, who controlled the nobility through excessive influence and pitting them against each other. Louis XIV, or the Sun God, made any noble or court official tend to his every need, so much so they compete to do it. He made it customary for the nobles to live extravagantly, so they would not have enough money at any time to revolt.

Constitutionalism- Constitutionalism puts the law in front of the kings. In a Constitutionalist society, rulers are subject to a higher law, and must give citizens specific rights stated by that

higher law. This system allows merchants to thrive and people to be happier. England became a constitutional monarchy, while the Netherlands became a republic based on representative government. Constitutionalism in England formed after a civil war. The war started when the king wanted to impose taxes without parliamentary consent. This led to a civil war where ultimately the king lost. The incumbent ruler now is obligated to follow parliament.

Peter the Great- Peter I, or Peter the Great, wanted to westernize Russia. He made observers tour Western Europe, and take notes. Upon their return, Peter immediately reformed the army by hiring better soldiers for better pay. He also hired mathematicians to research Geometry in order to aim a cannon correctly. Peter created St. Petersburg, a western looking seaport that served as a capital city and a land to form Russia's navy.

Mercantilism- Mercantilism is a form of state-run capitalism. The country tries to maximize exports and minimize imports through tariffs to improve the country's economic situation. They also try to control markets and trade routes to profit and benefit the economy. They also build roads and canals to spur trade and profit.

Capitalism- An economic system in which private parties make their goods and services available on a free market and seek to take advantage of market conditions to profit from other activities. The benefits of this system are the increased economic productivity driven by incentive to profit, and the formation of economic competition. The first signs of capitalism were in Europe in the 1600s-1700s.

Joint-stock companies- Joint stock companies, like the United East India and English East India companies, are run by private enterprise though highly influenced by the government through massive investments. Because of government investments, these companies can operate on a much larger scale and will turn over a lot of profit.

Scientific revolution- The revolution of using rational thought to rethink scientific principles of the past. The scientific revolution pushed scientists away from guess work and religious texts, and lead them to consider math and observations more. People like Copernicus, Galileo, Descartes, and Newton championed the new movement.

Galileo Galilei- Galileo proved the existence of imperfections in space (contrary to the Ptolemaic theory which claimed heavenly bodies were perfect spheres) such as mountains on the moon or spots on the sun. He is also credited with finding 4 moons of Jupiter. Galileo also said that objects falling don't fall faster due to weight, but due to distance dropped.

Rene Descartes- Rene Descartes was a mathematician and philosopher. He was part of the scientific revolution; he used logic and reasoning to justify his arguments.

Isaac Newton- He said the earth and stars were all part of the same cosmic system; he also gave precise mathematical solutions for laws of nature. He used these formulas to prove gravity and gravitational pull. He also invented calculus. Newton's work was the model of science until the 20th century.

The Enlightenment- The growing belief that all humans have natural rights. Philosophes, or a 1700s enlightened thinker, preached tolerance; the belief that you cannot remove someone's natural rights. Many Philosophes were also Deists. Deists were people who believed that god created the universe, but left it alone. This led to the belief that we should follow scientific laws that god put in place for us to find out. John Locke in particular argued against the divine right of kings theory, and argued for natural rights. He also wrote the second treatise of government, and founded classical liberalism.

*What did Protestant Reformers such as Luther and Calvin want to change about Christianity? How did the Catholic Church respond to the challenges of Reformation?

*Analyze the ways in which both royal absolutism and constitutionalism developed in 17th- and 18th-century Europe.

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*How did Peter the Great of Russia attempt to Westernize and modernize his state? Did these efforts have any limits? Who would have disapproved of his policies, and why?

*Explain the purposes and methods of early modern capitalism. What were its strengths and weaknesses?

*How did the Scientific Revolution change the ways in which Europeans saw the world around them?

*What did most Enlightenment thinkers believe about the nature of the universe, God, and human progress? Do you agree with their beliefs?

Chapter 24: New Worlds

Hernan Cortes- Led an expedition in 1519 and met the Aztecs in Mexico. They stayed in Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, for a while and overstayed their welcome. In 1520, they killed Montezuma II and were driven out of the city. Cortes arrived back with his men (fully armed in advanced weaponry) a year later and took the city over. They also had help from the local tribes, who hated the Aztecs for warmongering. The newest ruler, Cuauhtémoc, tried to get out of torture by saying where their gold is, but was still executed in 1525.

Conquistadores- Otherwise known as “conquerors”, they were Spanish soldiers who explored new lands and conquered them/controlled them if necessary. Both Cortes and Pizarro had Conquistadores at their side.

Smallpox-A Disease that spread throughout the Caribbean in the 1500s. The death of laborers created a much stronger effort to kidnap Tianos for work, and the disease eventually led to a greater decline of indigenous populations. The Tiano culture as a whole was nearly wiped out by the mid-1500s. Small pox was also prevalent in the Aztec Empire, aiding its inevitable collapse.

Dona Marina- The translator between Cortes and the Aztecs. Originally a slave, she was taught to translate and was brought over by Cortes to do so. She is also known as a traitor, who was thought to have purposely sabotaged Spanish and Aztec relations. Nevertheless, she was key in getting the neighboring Mexican tribes to ally with the Spanish.

Mestizo/metis- A spot on the social hierarchy in the Americas. Europeans at the time found relationships with native women, due to there being a lack of European women to go after. When an indigenous woman and a European man have a child, it is a mestizo. While they are not persecuted, they are lower on the social hierarchy than Europeans. The Mestizo society was very progressive in terms of interracial marriages, but still had a very conservative strict social hierarchy.

Creoles

Encomienda- An institution that allowed the Spaniards to compel Tiano (Native tribe) to mine gold for them. In return for the labor, the Spaniards in charge were responsible for the health of the workers and to convert them to Christianity. This system turned out to be violent; Encomiendarios would severely punish Tiano workers who didn't turn in enough gold. Tianos tried to rebel, but their primitive technology couldn't hold against Spanish steel and firearms. This system eventually led to a decline in the population of the Tiano in the Caribbean islands they lived on.

Silver trade- Silver was the most abundant metal in the new world, and was traded more than gold by value and weight. Mines in Potosi and north Mexico were filled with silver. The Silver was mainly under Spanish control, and relied on a mix of voluntary and involuntary labor to fill the huge need for it. The Mita system, set up by the Spanish, made all native villages send 1/7 of all their male citizens into the mines. Voluntary workers also had a very low wage and were in very harsh conditions. The conditions were so harsh that some ran away from the city to avoid being conscripted into the labor force. The silver, economically, benefited both the Spanish and the world economy in the time period. The Spanish government kept 1/5 of silver produces through “Quinto”, which was the principle revenue for the monarch and funded large armies and bureaucracies. Silver also spread to the rest of Europe and, through Manila, even Asia.

Engenhos- They are sugar mills used by the Portuguese to harvest sugar. While the name is of the mill itself, the name also refers to the practice in general. Sugarcane was very difficult to extract tradable material (like molasses) from, so the Engenhos helped with that. They still, however, relied on slaves to do the manual labor of harvesting sugar cane. Those who owned these machines were part of the upper class and held a lot of power. Though they acted like nobility, they still had to pay a percentage of crops to the monarch and had small profit margins.

Tobacco- Originally seen by Columbus when Natives were smoking a leaf, Tobacco became a staple cash crop in the new world. Due to the addictive nature of nicotine, Tobacco was very high in demand and fetched a high price. Tobacco was even alleged to have health benefits, but that was never shown to be true. Never the less, Tobacco was a very popular good in the new world. Tobacco also led to the first ever indentured servants.

Fur trade- In North America, both fish and furs were staples of trade. Areas in the Hudson were flourishing in furs, and thus were prime areas for trapping animals. Mostly these furs were harvested through the natives, and the Europeans paid them in advanced goods like wool blankets, iron pots, and most importantly firearms. This mass hunting of furs led to population decline in indigenous species. When animals in their own territory ran dry, the natives would go into other territories and provoke war. One example is the Beaver Wars of the 17th Century, in which the Iroquois expanded their hunting grounds into Huron territory.

Quebec- French colonial city.

Viceroy- The King’s representatives that ruled specific regions in the Americas. While they had a lot of power, the King himself made sure they didn’t by auditing them through Audiencias. Audiencias were able to consider judgements against what the Viceroy decided and gave them a report at the end of their terms. Along with this, transportation and communication issues

inhibited the Viceroy's power to supervise the territories. The Viceroy, however, have some tricks up their sleeve. They abused the long time it took to communicate with the Spanish monarchy to procrastinate rulings. Wars also took place over alliances with different Europeans. Furthermore, the existence of firearms also made many more people die as a result of conflict.

Virgin of Guadalupe- This was the Mexican version of Virgin Mary. Legend has it that the Virgin of Guadalupe appeared before a devout peasant on a hill, which became a popular shrine. It helped natives, who were dealing with disease and unwanted settlers, visualize salvation from a Christian viewpoint that ultimately won more converts. Overtime, Mexico adopted Christian doctrines, but with their influence.

Sepulveda- He argued that the Natives needed to be ruled and wouldn't understand Christian doctrines. He says they are "Barbaric" and cannibals who are not civilized enough to understand us and create a functional society. He also said that the natives are better now that the Spanish are there, since they are showing them the ways of a civilized society. As of now, according to him, the natives won't understand Christianity.

Las Casas- He was Sepulveda's main opponent. He argued that they had very functional empires before the Spanish showed up, and are very capable of learning things. Las Casas, unlike Sepulveda, can cite that he has been to the New World, and relays his knowledge from experience. He also says everyone deserves to know about Christianity. He compares what the Spanish did to the Natives as to what the Romans did to the Spanish; "The Romans thought we were just as uncivilized as we think them; should we make the same mistake?" In the end, the king ruled in favor of Las Casas.

Questions to Consider:

*What factors motivated European explorers and conquerors in the Americas? Were these similar to the motivations for conquerors in other periods and places?

*What factors enabled Spanish *conquistadores* to conquer large, organized native empires like those of the Aztecs and the Inca?

*Describe the administrative and economic systems set up by the Spanish in their American possessions. How did these systems organize and mobilize labor, and to what purposes?

*Describe the development of society in the Spanish and Portuguese Americas. How did their societies deal with the various non-European groups they included?

* Describe the development of society in the British and French American colonies. How did they differ from societies created by the Spanish/Portuguese?

Chapter 25: Africa & The Atlantic World

Kongo- A principle city state in Sub Saharan Africa. It came to be in the 14th century, and had a strong bureaucracy full of Judicial, military and financial affairs officials. The Portuguese came to Kongo in hopes of trade. The citizens and rulers of the Kongo embraced the trade and also converted to Christianity. The Kongo Empire flourished after trading, but ran into sticky situations with slaves. The Portuguese in the 17th century began to look elsewhere for opportunities, and even went to war with Kongo. By the 18th century, the Kongo kingdom was basically dead.

Angola- Portuguese colony. In exchange for weapons, textiles, advisors, and artisans Portugal brought to Kongo, they wanted copper ivory and slaves. They used this base to simplify trade with the Kongo. Soon, Queen Nzinga of Ndongo ousted the Portuguese from their post, but soon after she died Portuguese regained control.

Afonso I of Kongo- Otherwise known as King Nzinga Mbemba of Kongo, he truly worshipped Christian gods after the Portuguese arrived. He was said to always study the bible and sometime skip eating while reading. He also learned fluent Portuguese and sent his son to be educated in Europe to learn the ways of the Europeans.

Antonian movement- The Anotonian movement was a form of Christianity preached by Dona Beatriz, who preached that St. Anthony of Padua has possessed her, and chosen her to communicate his messages. She taught that Jesus was black, and that the Kongo was the holy land of Christianity. This made the citizens of the Kongo lean towards this belief, since it isn't as far off and "European" as before and is much more relatable. However, the actual Christian church did not like her teachings very much and sentenced her to death for Heresy. The Antonian movement did not completely die though, since an army of 20,000 Antonians challenged Pedro II himself in the later years.

Middle passage-

Creole languages/gullah

Odaulah Equiano

African-American religions-

Questions to Consider:

*How did contact with Europeans affect the politics and societies of sub-Saharan Africa? Were such effects always negative or positive?

*Explain the various roles African natives played in the Atlantic slave trade. Was it possible for some Africans to benefit from the trade? One whose terms—African or European—was the slave trade carried out?

*Make a list of people in the early modern world whose ways of life depended, whether directly or indirectly, on the labor of enslaved Africans. (A well-thought-out list should include people from Europe and Asia, as well as Africa and the Americas.)

*In what ways did enslaved Africans react to the experience of slavery? How did they adapt to or challenge it? Was there any one “typical” experience of slavery?

*Give examples of how African American societies combined influences from Africa, Europe, and elsewhere to create new, syncretic cultures.

Chapter 26: Tradition & Change in East Asia

Ming Dynasty- After the Yuan dynasty (run by the Mongols who staffed others from around the continent) the Ming dynasty rose to power. **The Ming dynasty restored native rule to China, and with it came the return of previous Chinese traditions that the Mongols sought to destroy.** With the empire’s help, many left their old Mongol teachings, beliefs, and names in favor for traditional Chinese ones. The empire also funded colleges and learning centers for Confucianism, which the Mongols sought to destroy. They also restored civil service examinations.

Emperor Hong Wu of the Ming Dynasty had Eunuchs to do very important tasks in the kingdom. While some of these tasks are very high up (high enough that an emperor could be scared of being assassinated or de-throned), **Hong Wu solved this by castrating all his Eunuchs.** This made it so they can’t hold the kingdom for long if they were to get into power.

Scared of losing power to invaders like their forefathers, the Ming dynasty moved their capital to Nanking in 1421 to keep a better watch on the Mongols and other nomadic peoples. They also held a strong military, but eventually it deteriorated and the Mongol’s killed many of the Chinese subjects. One of the greatest attempts at protecting invasions was

the Great Wall of China, built by the Qin dynasty almost a thousand years before the Ming dynasty. Over the years the wall fell into ruins, though the Ming Dynasty hired hundreds of thousands of workers to fix it.

The Ming dynasty eventually started to decline. Pirates and bandits patrolled the coast, and the Ming naval forces were not strong enough to destroy them. Eventually, Famine spread across the Ming dynasty and Manchus displaced the rulers at Beijing to rule themselves.

Qing Dynasty- After the Ming dynasty fell, the Manchus (pastoral nomads whose remote ancestors are Chinese) and their military took over and formed the Qing, or pure, dynasty. The Manchus weren't able to conquer the Ming dynasty by themselves; they had support from some Chinese who disliked the Ming dynasty for its corruption and inefficiency. The Manchus, still, however, were content on not mixing with the Chinese. The Manchus outlawed intermarriage and denied the Chinese access to Manchuria. They also forced native men to grow Manchurian hair styles. Kangxi and Qianlong both expanded the empire, and Kangxi started to remove tensions with the Chinese by sponsoring Confucian Schools. Qianlong expanded and improved the economy.

Emperor Kangxi- Kangxi was the ruler of the Qing dynasty. During his time, he drastically improved the empire. He studied Confucian classics and applied his learnings to his governing; he implemented advanced irrigation and agricultural systems and supported Confucian schools and academies. Kangxi also conquered Taiwan, a small island where Ming dynasty officials were hiding out.

Forbidden City- Rulers of the Qing dynasty were treated like a god. They were said to be the "son of Heaven" who was sent by the gods to maintain order. These emperors also lived in the Forbidden city; a city in which not everyone can get access into, where normally taboo things (such as writing the Emperor's name) were allowed, and where the Emperor lived out his daily life. His life consisted of carefully choreographed performances of inspections, banquets, official, and daily activities.

Qianlong's letter to George III (1793)- Qianlong, with the belief that He and China are the dominant empire in the world, was greeted by British merchants and missionaries trying to spread their teachings across Chinese lands. They also went to Qianlong personally to ask to expand trade from the only sanctioned trade city to more cities in China. Qianlong did not want European "lower" teachings or goods. He instead sent a letter to European royalty that condescendingly told them that China doesn't want outward influence from a lower country. He said their clocks are neat and weapons are good, but the Chinese don't need what you have to

offer. George III, who was also used to special god-like treatment, did not appreciate this letter much.

Scholar-bureaucrats- officials who helped rule the Qing dynasty. These were generally well-learned upper-class men who dominated China's political and social life. Similar to the civil service exams, the exams required training from a young age in specialized schools, and were only open to men. Even those who managed to pass the exam may not even get a Bureaucratic position. Those who didn't usually ended up teaching or tutoring the next generation of students.

Matteo Ricci- After the disappearance of Christianity after the fall of the Yuan dynasty, missionaries like Matteo Ricci were back to preach the Roman Catholic faith. An Italian Jesuit, Ricci learned the Chinese language and the Confucian classics to better articulate his preaching. He brought with him advanced pieces of European technology. Ricci also handed out maps of the world, with China conveniently placed in the center. Eventually the pope ordered Ricci to conduct conversions to the "European" form of Christianity, and Zeng Xi didn't allow Missionaries to preach anymore. From this experience however, both sides of the world came closer to understanding each other.

Rites Controversy- Filial Piety, a common Confucian practice to honor ancestors and elder ones in the family, came into huge controversy. Christian missionaries (some at least) said that Filial Piety was un-Catholic and "worshipping ancestors" is wrong and that God is the only one who should be worshipped. Jesuits allowed the Rites to make their religion seem more relatable and not to shy off converts, but religious competitors told the Pope that the missionaries were not spreading Christianity properly. Eventually, the Pope was angered and ordered the Jesuits to spread Christianity properly. The emperor Kangxi then banished the Christian missionaries from China. Though it was not very enforced, the Missionaries were weakened and eventually all left anyway.

Tokugawa shogunate- A Shogun, or military ruler, ruled his subjects with the help of retainers who had political rights in exchange for loyalty and military services. Though there was an Emperor, the Emperor had no power and all ruling was done by the shogun. The Tokugawa shogunate worked to hold Japan's unity and prevent civil war. They first needed to control the Daimyo, or local lords. They employed a similar system to that of Louis XIV, who made them spend so much they couldn't hold an army. The Tokugawa also were very isolationist and prohibited traders and merchants from going to or leaving the island. However, these rules were loosened over the years and Japanese merchants traded with neighbors every so often. Due to the focus on agriculture, the population shot up. It eventually, however, led to overpopulation. Abortion, late marriages, and even infanticide helped eventually curb the population change. The stable rule of Japan also led to the imperial rulers pushing scholasticism over military, converting

samurai of the Daimyo to work on studies instead. This not only helped the civilization from becoming more advanced, but also controlled the Daimyo from getting too powerful.

Closed Country Edicts- The Tokugawa were very isolationist and prohibited traders and merchants from going to or leaving the island. However, these rules were loosened over the years and Japanese merchants traded with neighbors every so often. Religiously, the Tokugawa prohibited the Christian faith from spreading in Japan after Missionaries started converting large amounts of people. Those who didn't renounce their faith and missionaries that didn't leave the country were tortured and executed.

"Dutch learning"- Though Japan was very isolationist, "Dutch Learning" was the bridge to the outside the world. Though not only Dutch, it stood for European teachings. Though the country as a whole was not very exposed to this, those who were learned about European lifestyle, technologies, and even drawing style.

Chapter 27: The Islamic Empires

Ottoman Empire- Named after Osman Bey, the Ottoman empire was one of the most successful empires in the Islamic world, lasting from 1289 all the way up to the 20th century. The original goal of the Osman and the founders of the empire were to be Ghazi, or Muslim religious warriors. After conquering the Byzantine city of Bursa, the Ottomans held a strong foothold in that region. This city also became the center for commercial and intellectual interests. The Ottoman's rapid expansion was due to their powerful military. They also created the Devshirme system; they "take" young Christian boys who appear to be very intelligent and teach them from a very young age to serve prominent positions in government. Mehmed the Conqueror captured Constantinople in 1453, renaming it to Istanbul and setting it as the new capital.

Suleiman was another ruler who expanded Ottoman lands. He captured Baghdad and Belgrade, and even went as far to attack Vienna. Suleiman was able to do this by expanding the Ottoman's naval fleet.

Safavid Empire- The Safavid Empire was well known for its relation with twelve shiism. When Shah Ismail formed the empire in 1501, he was ruling a largely Sunni population. He, by force, instituted his own religion called twelve Shiism. Twelve Shiism proclaimed that there were 12 infallible imams, starting with Muhammad. The 12th imam was said to have run away to escape persecution; the twelve Shiites believed that he is still alive and will one day return to spread the true religion. The Qizilbash, or the Turkish followers wore red hats in memory of the 12 imams.

Shah Ismail also made this religion mandatory on his citizens. They clashed with the Ottomans frequently, one notable example being the battle of Chaldiran. The Ottomans had gunpowder weapons, while the Safavids refused to use them while still having the technology. After they were badly beaten, the Ottomans, albeit temporarily, controlled the Safavid capital.

Shah Abbas drastically improved the Safavid empire. They moved their capital to a more central location in their empire, and attempted to ally with European powers to take down the Ottomans rather than to try to do it themselves. He harassed the Ottomans, though not destroying them, throughout his reign. In the end, northwestern Iran, the Caucasus, and Mesopotamia were under Safavid rule.

Mughal Empire- Formed by Babur the Tiger, the Mughal empire is what encompasses most of modern day India. Akbar, Babur's grandson, really formed the Mughal Empire. He started by killing the commander of the military after an argument, giving him more control. He then created a centralized Bureaucracy to regulate various things in the Empire. He was also a very learned individual. Even though he was Dyslexic and wasn't able to read, Akbar still had books read to him daily. One of his main goals was to remove religious tensions between Hindus and Muslims. He did this through religious toleration and by forming a syncretic religion from Islam and Hinduism called "The divine faith". Aurangzeb brought a new age in the Mughal Empire. He expanded fully and all the way down the subcontinent of present day India, and towards the end of his reign ruled all but some in the Southern tip. Though Aurangzeb expanded, he also dealt with a troubled empire. As a devout Muslim, Aurangzeb revoked Akbar's policy of religious toleration (and spreading of the divine faith). All non-Muslims were so outraged that they threw revolts. Aurangzeb taxed non-Muslims and destroyed Hindu temples.

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He did this through religious toleration and by forming a syncretic religion from Islam and Hinduism called “The divine faith”. This divine faith was meant to serve as a unifying religion in his empire, rather than there being a clash between Muslims and Hindus. This syncretic religion never took off, but Sikhism, a mixture of Islam and Hinduism, had a strong holding and was also encouraged slightly by Akbar.

Aurangzeb- Aurangzeb brought a new age in the Mughal Empire. He expanded fully and all the way down the subcontinent of present day India, and towards the end of his reign ruled all but some in the Southern tip. Though Aurangzeb expanded, he also dealt with a troubled empire. As a devout Muslim, Aurangzeb revoked Akbar’s policy of religious toleration (and spreading of the divine faith). All non-Muslims were so outraged that they threw revolts. Aurangzeb taxed non-Muslims and destroyed Hindu temples.

Taj Mahal- A tomb for Shah Jahan’s favorite wife. The architecture of the building shows Muslim influences such as Minarets. Shah Jahan was going to build a similar tomb for himself out of black marble, but his son Aurangzeb deposed him. He always looked out the window in his final days to see the tomb of his wife.

Devshirme system- gifted children from Christian households were brought by the Ottomans to learn Turkish and study Islam. Those who graduated the program went on to be rich government officials. Depending on the child’s own advantages, he was put either in the military or in the bureaucracy. Parents were usually OK with this system because their son will be successful and he can visit them often when he’s older. Eventually, this led to most of the government being run by people who were born Christian, alleviating some religious tensions.

Twelver Shi’ism- Twelve Shiism proclaimed that there were 12 infallible imams, starting with Muhammad. The 12th imam was said to have run away to escape persecution; the twelve Shiites believed that he is still alive and will one day return to spread the true religion. The Qizilbash, or the Turkish followers wore red hats in memory of the 12 imams.

Chapter 29:

Steam Power- In 1765, James Watt created the first general purpose steam engine. It used water or coal, heated it up, and created steam. Steam pushed pistons to turn a wheel, and a powered wheel is useful in a variety of functions. The invention of steam power greatly urbanized the population through there being less reliance on skilled labor and more reliance on machines. This setup also encouraged the formation of large factories to run multiple machines at once.

Factory system- The factory system was the first form of utilizing large machines to do most of the work with the help of unskilled workers. Since these machines were not suitable for home use, they were allocated to a large building known as a factory. Due to the high overpopulation and declining job opportunities, it was easy to find cheap labor. Even with these machines, there was still a lot of manpower and assembly required for most goods. Workers, instead of doing each individual good one by one, are each hired to do one specific portion of the assembly. Otherwise known as the assembly line, this process sped up production rapidly.

When you hire multiple workers across multiple factories, you need middle men to make sure the workers do what they are supposed to do. Managers are just that; they manage specific factories and the workers in them. This “middle” employment helped form the middle class, as managers were not as poor as the workers but not as rich as the owners. The managers also managed the workers in harsh conditions. Not only were the conditions terribly unsafe, but workers felt like they were doing the same thing over and over again (which they were). This, along with the low wages and long workdays, led to worker’s unrest. The Luddites, for example, protested this very problem but the government put a stop to it.

Railroads- After the invention of iron and steel (and the adoption of coal and steam power for sources of energy), there can a new form of transportation. Their ability to transfer large amounts of goods from place to place decreased transportation costs dramatically. Both railroads and steam ships encouraged and were a product of industrialization.

Monopolies, trusts, and cartels-When forming a business you take risks; you risk no one buying your product and not being able to compete with your competitors. Corporations sought to reduce risk by reducing or eliminating competition. Trusts and Cartels were ways businesses could cooperate together for their mutual benefit, rather than competing for the consumer’s benefit. Monopolies also formed, where one business controls either all production of a specific good or controlled the whole process of the good being produced. The latter is called vertical organization; where, for example, you drill and refine the oil, while also selling to consumers. Doing this means you don’t have to deal with other businesses that profit of your purchase, and can produce your goods much cheaper than the competition. Another way to monopolize the industry is through horizontal organization. In horizontal organization, you are the only person that produces a good. For example, you could be the only one to offer gas in the state, so you can have a very large profit margin and make the consumer pay a lot for your good. They can’t buy from anywhere else if they deem your product expensive, since there is nowhere else to buy. Monopolists did this by buying out their competition and/or dividing markets. Monopolies were maintained by government regulation, corruption, and intervention.

Urbanization-The growth of industry encouraged very high population cities and advances in medicine and dietary habits led to a population increase in general. Since luxury items were

easier to make, they became more abundant and living standards increased. However, the poor working class still lived in dire conditions while the middle and upper class had a much higher living standard. The very high city populations increased the severity of air and water pollution, and disease was common. The water supply was contaminated from waste dropped in the rivers, and combined with unsanitary living conditions to form cholera and Typhus outbreaks. This did offset the population increases caused by medicine, but as more people flocked from the farms to the cities the cities grew. Many of the wealthy and middle class lived on the outside of the city. They lived in suburbs, a new concept at the time, in large elegant homes. The poor were the ones who lived in the overpopulated city, since they needed to get to work and had nowhere else to go.

Internal/External Migration- People from Europe immigrated to the Americas to escape persecution and/or harsh factory labor. The large amounts of immigrants allowed for the United States to rapidly industrialize and urbanize in the 19th century.

Socialism-Due to the economic inequality from capitalism, social critics looked to new ways to rule the people. One example, formed by Charles Fourier and Robert Owen, is socialism. Socialism's main tenant is equality; it suggested that all people can live under the government in peace and harmony. This thought branded as socialism as "utopian Socialism"; it wishes for a society that can never happen due to the nature of humans. This ideology resonated with the working class, since they wanted better living conditions and loathed the excessively rich.

Karl Marx/Communism- Communists believed in a much more radical socialism, though not as utopian and idealistic. Karl Marx, writer of the Communist Manifesto and one of the core founders of the communist ideology, believed that capitalism divided people into two classes. The bourgeoisie, the wealthy land owning upper class, and the proletariat, the lower poor working class. Capitalists are only motivated by profit, and thus don't care for the poor workers. Governments should not redistribute wealth; they are puppets of the capitalists and will not do it fairly. Not only that, but Arts, Music, and even religion were used by capitalists to divert the proletariat from the true problems in society. The Communist Manifesto, Marx's book on communism proposed the abolition of private property. The poor and rich have always been fighting; from the serfs against the lords to proletariat against the bourgeoisie. The book urged workers to rebel and control the state; a dictatorship of the proletariat. Only after this can the battle between the rich and poor end.

Bourgeoisie- The wealthy land owning upper class. Communism dictates that the Bourgeoisie oppress the working class and are greedy capitalists.

Proletariat- The lower poor working class. They, according to communism, have been oppressed for centuries and should rise up and rebel against the capitalist regime.

Trade Unions- Similar to unions now, workers band together to reach their goals (higher pay, safer conditions, etc.) through collective bargaining. However, trade unions were considered to be illegal because they restrict trade. This made them relatively unimportant in the grand scheme of things, at least in the 19th century.

Production vs. Resource extraction- The increased population increased the demand for natural goods, which industrialization can't make more common. Industrialized countries in Europe and the Americas relied on Asians and Latin America for goods like cotton, sugar, and rubber. These exporting countries became dependent on the production countries' demand.

Chapter 30:

"Manifest Destiny"- The US greatly expanded their borders in the early 19th century. They claimed the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River from Britain. After this and the Louisiana purchase, Americans near quadrupled their land. Other countries to the north and south were unhappy because of this; Americans justified it with "Manifest Destiny", or the belief that the US was destined to occupy these lands. This belief also rationalized kicking Native Americans off their land.

Mexican-American War- When a lot of Americans settled in Texas, it pushed Texans as a whole to declare independence from Mexico. To Mexico's displeasure, Texas was annexed by the United States. This led to the Mexican-American War. At the end of it, America slaughtered Mexico and annexed the lands of Texas as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, 1 year after the war started. Thousands of Mexican families were now stuck in US lands.

Dominion of Canada- Like the US, Canada had 2 distinct groups. There were the French and British; both had some animosity toward each other and were different in multiple ways. However, they got along well. In the war of 1812, British Canadians fought American forces. Americans thought Canada could be conquered quickly as a form of intimidation, but the understocked Canadians were able to resist. This led to an anti-American sentiment that overshadowed the animosity between British and French Canadians. Unlike the US, Canada didn't have to fight a war to gain independence. Canada reached an agreement with Britain to separate from their rule peacefully, due to their fear of another revolution.

Caudillos- Regional military leaders in Latin America; after the newly independent states were formed the Caudillos took to the political stage. They appealed to populist sentiments and exploited the discontent of the masses. Caudillos were good at maintaining order, but through military force. Juan Manuel de Rosas, an Argentinian Caudillo turned despot, ruled his people

through terror and fear. He and Caudillos in general, still identified with the people. He demonstrated his machismo, or manliness to appeal to the Gauchos.

Reforma Movement- La Reforma was a reformation movement against the previous ideologies of priest and military rule. It granted rights to the citizens, such as universal male suffrage and freedom of speech.

Mexican Revolution (1910-20)-The Reforma movement alienated the liberals and conservatives in Mexico. This led to the Mexican revolution, where Juarez was pushed out of the government by conservatives. When he needed to fix the country, he decided to postpone debt payments to European powers. Wanting to get their money, Europeans soon got involved in Mexico. After this, Mexico became a deeply divided land. In 1910, the peasants and middle class revolted to overthrow the dictator Porfirio Diaz. The revolution was fueled by the hate of the upper class. Peasants soon came into weapons, and attempted to overthrow the government with the help of talented generals. The Mexican Government soon did prevail, however, and killed the two major generals of the revolutionary army.

California Gold Rush (1849) - When gold was struck in California, Americans flocked west to make it rich. Most people never really got rich; the merchants, traders and runners of the mine were the ones that did. The trip out west was very long, since the first national railroad only came in 1865. The long walk was perilous and invoked conflict with the Native Americans.

Carlisle Indian School-Americans had a belief that their way was the best. They wanted to bring the American culture and technology to the Native Americans. Carlisle Indian School was where Native American children go after American forces take them from Native American reservations. There they learn the way of the Americans, and are given new names. "River Mountain" would now be called John Smith. Some Natives disliked this program, since they won't see their kids again. Many, however, viewed this school as a positive experience, since their kid can get ahead in life.

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) - Unlike other Immigrants, the Chinese tended to stay with their fellow countrymen and not assimilate with the American people. They lived in their own communities, spoke their own language, and followed their own traditions. Americans felt both unhappy and insecure about this. In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, banning all Chinese from entering the United States. The reaction about this was mixed. Cartoonists poked fun at it, saying that they would allow communists and criminals in but not the Chinese, and that we aren't spurring urbanization or evolving our culture.

Chapter 31: Societies at Crossroads: Ottoman Empire, Russia, China, Japan **(Ottoman Empire)**

Capitulations/Extraterritoriality- Due to the Ottoman's inability to govern all their land, they signed capitulation treaties to give land to Europeans. Though "technically still part of the Ottoman empire", these areas were self-governed by Europeans. As the Ottoman empire declined, it fell into debt. The only way to repay the debt was to sell off land to the Europeans in the form of capitulations.

Muhammad Ali- After the attempted invasion in Egypt by Napoleon (who withdrew willingly) Egyptian elites went for a power grab and attempted to seize power. Muhammad Ali was a general in this force. He was known for drafting peasants and learning from Italian and French officers, who also trained his troops. He also launched a program to industrialize, and started manufacturing cotton and textiles. Though subordinate to the Ottoman Sultan, he was effectively the ruler of Egypt.

Tanzimat Era (1839-1876)- After the reforms put in place by Mahmud II, The Tanzimat Era, or the reorganization era, began. As before, Military reforms were high priority, but legal and educational reforms were put in place. These reforms tended to agree with enlightenment ideals. Some important ones were: guaranteed public trials, rights to privacy, free government primary education, and equality before the law. Many of these reforms tended to irritate the Religious conservatives, because these rights were also given to non-Muslims. Many felt that giving rights to Jews and Christians were against the core tenets of Islamic law. Many people in the Ottoman Bureaucracy also disliked these reforms because there was still a Sultan in power.

Young Turks- Dissidents in the Ottoman Bureaucracy staged a coup in 1876, overthrowing the Sultan and putting a new one in his place: Abdul Hamid II. This Sultan agreed to a constitution that limited his power, and established a representative government. In a year, however, the Sultan attempted to do away with virtually all of these reforms so he can have more power. He suspended the constitution, disbanded parliament and executed or exiled anyone in his way. In this era, Ottoman peoples were introduced to European learning and technology. Newly educated Ottomans found that the core problem in the Ottoman state is the rule of the overbearing Sultan. The Young Turks, or the Ottoman Society for Union and Progress, was the most active dissident organization. They argued for equality before the law, freedom of religion, free public education, and secularism of the state. In 1908, the Young Turks inspired an Army Coup to overthrow the Sultan. In his place, they appointed a "puppet Sultan", or one they could easily control. They also put into place the reforms that Abdul Hamid II attempted to remove a year after coming into office.

(Russia)

Emancipation of the Serfs- In 19th century Russia, the idea of serf emancipation gained more and more traction. The Serfs themselves were revolting, so leaders thought it would be easier to just let them free than to deal with the revolutions. However, after the Emancipation, Serfs still

had very few rights, and were driven to bankruptcy from taxes and lack of good income. Because of this, Emancipation didn't have much effect on agricultural production, which was one of its goals. Among other things, The Serf Emancipation also led to Industrialization in Russia. The Serfs turned workers still were just scraping by with very low wages and high working hours. The working hours, however, was soon set to a maximum of 11 ½ hours, but it did not alleviate their plight.

Russo-Japanese War- To detract from the repression and police control, Czar Nicholas II embarked on an expansionist movement in East Asia. The Japanese, however, had similar intentions. The Russians and the Japanese clashed, and the war lasted one year. Starting with a Japanese surprise attack on the Russian naval squadron, it ended a year later with the destruction of the Russian navy.

Russian Revolution of 1905- In the later part of the 19th century, radical anarchist movements swept through Russia, many of whom despised the Tsar Autocracy. In response, the government repressed the protests by closing their newspapers and sending secret police to kill the dissident organizations. This only angered the radicals, and led to terrorism and eventually revolution.

The unrest culminated to a group of protestors coming to Nicholas II's palace demanding reforms. What will be known later as the "Bloody Sunday massacre", the protestors were killed by guards, leading to 130 deaths. This caused great civil unrest, and led to mutinies in both the army and the navy. After long unrest, the Russians were forced to sue for peace with the Japanese and form a legislative assembly.

(China)

Opium War- The Qing Dynasty restricted trade with other countries and hoarded silver that they got in return for their goods. Europeans, in response, conducted illegal opium trades, in which they farmed Opium themselves and illegally traded it to the Chinese for silver. The large influx of Opium led to a huge drug addiction problem in China. The trade became so huge that Europeans corrupted several high up officials in the Chinese government to turn the other way when large shipments were sent in. The Chinese attempted to solve the Opium problem eventually, and British merchants started to lose money. Outraged, the British government sent troops to pressure the Chinese to allow trade of Opium. The Chinese were very primitive in terms of technology, and had primitive sail ships with cannons against steam powered British destroyers. Their swords and spears were also no match for British rifles. The British seized the Grand Canal, and forced the Chinese government into peace.

Lin Zexu- Lin Zexu was tasked with getting rid of the Opium problem. Known to be incorruptible, he took all the Opium he could find and buried them in ditches across the Chinese

lands, since there was no other way to get rid of them. His actions sparked discontent from British merchants.

Unequal Treaties- Since the Chinese were completely decimated by the British, they were forced to sign treaties not in their favor. The treaty forced the Chinese to be more open to trade, as well as give Britain “most favored nation status”. All this meant was that Britain gets the most favorable trade deals in international relations. This made other European superpowers unhappy, and they forced China to give THEM most favored nation status as well. Even the US and Japan got into this status problem as well. These treaties also opened China to European influence, which included Christian missions. In the end, other world powers controlled the entirety of the Chinese economy by the late 19th and early 20th century.

Hong Kong- After being occupied by British forces, the Island of Hong Kong was turned into a colony of Britain (in the terms of the treaty of Nanjing)

Taiping Rebellion- The Qing dynasty faced harsh rebellions in the 19th century, the worst of which was the Taiping rebellion. Inspired by a school teacher, the Taiping reform program championed communist ideals, such as the abolition of private property and the creation of a communal wealth. The program also called for free education, the end of foot binding and concubinage, and a simpler language which could enable more people to learn it. The rebellion swept through Southern China and they were soon at the gates of the capital. The Chinese, however, used regional armies (their normal army was killed) with a combination of advanced European weaponry (who were eager to help their puppet survive) to smash the Taiping Rebellion.

Boxer Uprising- In late 19th century, large anti-foreign movements swept through China. Empress Cixi disliked foreign influence as well, and backed the “society of righteous and harmonious fists”, known as the boxers. The Boxers killed foreigners and Chinese Christians with the help of the Chinese government. Foreign powers were not happy with this, so they quickly ended the Boxer movement when they tried to attack their embassies in China. The ending of this and realization that Cixi backed the rebellion led to widespread uprisings that eventually toppled the Qing Dynasty.

Self-Strengthening Movement/Hundred day’s reform- The Self Strengthening movement aimed to combine core Chinese philosophy with European teachings and machinery. Though it’s intentions were to industrialize, it really didn’t accomplish much, somewhat due to the Imperial Government, who did not necessarily agree with sweeping reforms that were against Chinese traditions. Meanwhile, Chinese spheres of influence were growing smaller and smaller as stronger nations slowly dismantled their extraterritorial states. This led to the Hundred days

reforms; an attempt at rapid industrialization and a move away from agrarian society. Though it was supported by the emperor, who transformed China into a constitutional monarchy and guaranteed rights to his citizens, the rest of the imperial house wasn't too thrilled. Cixi, the emperor's aunt, nullified all reforms and imprisoned the emperor in the forbidden city while killing 6 leading reformers.

(Japan)

Commodore Perry- Perry was the head of the American Naval force sent to Japan. They were sent to Japan to force the Tokugawa to open trade relations with the outside world. With no alternatives, the Shogun agreed. The Tokugawa Bakufu, strained by the sudden intrusion of foreigners, soon collapsed.

Meiji Restoration- Due to bad Tokugawa reforms, civil war broke out in Japan, leading to Imperial rule. When Emperor Meiji came into power, he quickly wanted to do away with old traditions set by Military rulers for the last 700 years. He encouraged Japan to industrialize by sending officials to study European lands. Meiji did away with the old social order of the Daimyo and implemented large metropolitan districts. They created their own military, effectively ending the Samurai's monopoly. To quell angry Samurai, the Japanese government gave them government bonds. They also revamped the tax system, instituted a constitutional government, and remodeled the economy. The Meiji government revamped the economy by creating a modern transportation and communication system, as well as an educational infrastructure. There were universal primary and secondary schools and advanced universities that were aimed to improve literacy in the population. However, Peasant rebellions increased as the Meiji Empire taxed them to fund all these programs. Many died from starvation and malnutrition.

Japanese Constitution- The first ever Japanese constitution was drafted as part of the Meiji restoration. It formed a constitutional monarchy, with a House of nobles and elected lower house. The constitution, however, still gave a lot of power to the Emperor. It also made it so only the rich land owning population could vote.

Zaibatsu- Business groups that controlled the Japanese economy in the Meiji period due to their huge influence and size.

Questions to Consider

*How did the multiethnic, multilingual nature of the Ottoman and Russian empires create challenges for them as the nineteenth century unfolded? How did each empire attempt to meet those challenges?

*How did all of these empires deal with the threat of European economic domination?

*Compare and contrast the responses of China and Japan to Western penetration in the nineteenth century.

Chapter 32: The Building of Global Empires

White man's burden/mission civilisatrice- In the 19th century, imperialism, or the conquering of resource nations, played a big part in industrialized ones. One justification of imperialism was the White man's burden. Since Imperialist nations were generally all filled with white people, the White man's burden signified the White man's duty to help the other races, who by definition are naturally inferior due to their inability to industrialize. The White man is supposed the "take on the burden" of caring for the "lesser" races.

Social Darwinism- Similar to the "White man's burden", Social Darwinism was another justification for Imperialism. It, like the White man's burden, considered white men to be the dominant race, but applied Darwinian evolution to support their claim. Darwin claimed that some organisms are born with adaptation, or traits that are beneficial. Due to there being an environment that can't support all life forms, some will live and some will not, Darwinian evolution says that those with better adaptations will survive and reproduce more than those who do, making the organisms with better adaptations more common in the environment overtime. Social Darwinists, rather than apply it to different species, applied it to different types of human. Social Darwinists feel that Whites are more evolved than other races, and have more beneficial adaptations. Darwin did not agree with this, since the Theory of evolution applies to a competitive environment with multiple species, not just one. However, Social Darwinism, as evolution was more widely accepted, became more accepted as well.

Scientific racism- Scientific Racists used (often wrong) studies and "facts" to prove that white people were better than other races. This belief went hand in hand with social Darwinism, since they both used Scientific principles to justify taking over resource nations and championing imperialist ideals.

Cecil Rhodes- Rhodes was a South African politician and British businessman. An ardent believer in British colonialism, Rhodes was the founder of the southern African territory of Rhodesia, which was named after him in 1895. Cecil Rhodes was also for British domination, and wanted Britain to control large nations around the world. He also believed that the Anglo-Saxon race was destined for greatness.

Sepoy Revolt/Great Mutiny- After the British took over India, they knew it wouldn't be efficient to send over British troops. As an alternative, they hired a large amount of Indian troops called sepoys. The British blatantly ignored old cultural traditions by using cartridges lubricated with pig and cow grease in muskets. This angered both Muslims and Hindus, who were forced to bite

open the cartridges for loading. This led to a Sepoy revolt against the British, along with numerous Indian citizen uprisings.

"Great Game"

"Scramble for Africa"

Indirect rule

Suez Canal

Boer War

Indian National Congress

Questions to Consider

*What were the motives of nineteenth century imperialists? Were these motives simply another instance of the "Three G's," or did they also involve newer ideologies?

*How did the theories of social Darwinism, scientific racism, and the "white man's burden" attempt to justify European imperialism and colonialism?

*What were the various military, technological, and economic tools used by imperial powers to gain and keep control of their empires?

*Compare and contrast the different styles of governmental control adopted by the different imperial powers.

*How did efforts to exploit colonial lands lead to mass migrations and new patterns of settlement? *To what extent did nineteenth- and early twentieth-century anticolonial movements rely on Western ideologies such as nationalism, liberalism, etc. to help make their arguments for independence? Give examples.

Chapter 33: The Great War

Jingoism- An extreme form of Nationalism, Jingoism calls for invading countries to pursue and maintain a country's own economic and political interests, even if the invaded country was peaceful. An example of this would be the US's support of the annexation of Hawaii.

Militarism- Militarism is the belief that a country should have a large and expansive military to be used in offensive and defensive battles. For example, rivals Britain and Germany had a "naval race" of sorts, where they raced to see who could have the strongest naval forces. They both believed that a large naval fleet was key to maintaining the seas in times of war. A mixture of Militarism, Nationalism, and propaganda led to World War I.

Alliance system- To protect each other's interests, different countries formed alliances with each other in the beginning of the 20th century. Austria-Hungary and Germany, united by the threat of Russia, formed the central powers (or the dual alliance) where they promised neutrality if one of

them were attacked and promised to enter a war if Russia were to attack. Italy joined soon after, facing a similar threat. Britain and France (as well as Britain and Russia) signed multiple agreements, all together forming the Allies. The alliance system was one of the reasons the war was so big as it is. When one country goes to war, many more join them.

Sarajevo Incident- When Princip shot Archduke Franz Ferdinand, next in line to the Austrian throne, it lit the powder keg of war. Princip was part of the Black Hand, a secret Serbian nationalism gang. The political objective of the assassination was to break off Austria-Hungary's south-Slav provinces so they could be combined into a Greater Serbia or a Yugoslavia. Austria Hungary declared war with the Serbians soon afterwards, starting World War I.

“total” war- After the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war, Germany went to invade France on their weak western front, in accordance with the Schlieffen Plan. However, Belgium refused their passage, stating that, according to an 1839 treaty, they must remain Neutral. Germany refused, and then Britain came in the war in retaliation. Now, total war is in place. All previous wartime rules were out the window. If you were to break the rules before, then people would declare war on you; now everyone’s at war so you have free will to use whatever means necessary to win.

New weapons (machine gun, artillery, gas, etc.—explain significance)- World War I was the first war where chemical weapons were used. Unlike previous wars, where soldiers were equipped with muskets and rifles that shot once every few seconds, in world war I soldiers were equipped with machine guns and Gatling guns that could kill hundreds of people in a minute. This, along with the very stagnant trench warfare, caused the World War I death toll to be as high as it was.

Russian revolutions of 1917- The effect of the first world war (disintegrating armies, mutinies, and food shortages) led to Russian revolts. These revolts culminated in a mutiny of Soldiers and police officers. Later known as the March revolution, this revolution led to Tsar Nicholas II abdicating the throne. The Provisional government put in place originally pleased the people. They removed all bans on freedom of speech and press, and disbanded the tsarist police. However, they supported the continuation of war and were not for redistribution of land, and thus the Russian people flocked to the Petrograd Soviets; a radical party that was the only one to suggest immediate withdrawal. With the entrance of Lenin, the leader of the Marxist Bolshevik party, the Bolsheviks controlled the Petrograd Soviet, and subsequently led a revolt to over throw the provisional government. Called the November revolution, the Bolsheviks ultimately took control. One of the first things they did was to sign the treaty of Brest-Litovsk that got them out of the war at a costly price. However, the exit from the war allowed the Russian government to focus on internal issues.

14 Points- After the war ended, Woodrow Wilson unveiled his “14 points” during peace talks. It’s main purpose was to open up barriers between nations. It open covenants (agreements) of peace, openly arrived at; absolute freedom of navigation on the seas in peace and war; the removal of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations; adequate guarantees for a reduction in national armaments; adjustments of colonial disputes to give equal weight to the interests of the controlling government and the colonial population; and a call for “a general association of nations”, later to be known as the league of nations.

Self-determination- A point of Wilson, Self-determination states that it is the right of the people to choose their sovereignty and right to be ruled. This clashed with the imperial ventures of the industrialized countries. When Wilson suggested this, it inspired many citizens of the colonies to sue for independence. Britain granted independence to Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, the Irish Free State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Union of South Africa after the British parliament declared itself as incapable of passing laws over them without their consent. The creation of Yugoslavia (“Land of the South Slavs”) represented a triumph of self-determination, because it politically united related peoples who for centuries had chafed under foreign rule. Beneath that unity, however, there lingered the separate national identities embraced by Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Paris Peace Conference- In 1919, the victorious powers met in Paris to discuss the terms of peace. The Big Three, or George Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson, and Lloyd George, from France, America, and Britain respectively came to dominate the peace talks in the Paris Peace Conference. They were all bent on punishing the central powers. Wilson proposed the 14 points, with the intention of avoiding another war. However, with the treaty of Versailles, the terms were extremely harsh on the Germans and made them hate Britain, France and America.

“Big Three”- The big three were George Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson, and Lloyd George, from France, America, and Britain respectively. They came to dominate the peace talks in the Paris Peace Conference. They were all bent on punishing Germany.

Woodrow Wilson- The American President during world war I. He ran on a campaign of neutrality, but due to the American financial situation (they loaned money to the allied powers during the war, and towards 1917 they couldn’t have been able to pay it back without American intervention) he changed his mind. However, after the war ended, Wilson wanted to prevent another world war, which was echoed in his 14 points. He also wanted to form a league of nations, which ultimately didn’t work.

League of Nations- The League of Nations was the first organization founded specifically to maintain peace. It was meant to prevent total war by defining a declaration of war against one state as a declaration of war against every state. However, it failed because there was no way to enforce it. Also, one or more major powers weren't a member of the League of Nations at any one time. Even America wasn't, since Congress stifled Wilson's ambitions.

Mandate system- The European allied powers divided up Germany's colonies for themselves and was a clear violation of self-determination that was passed through the League of Nations. This angered the Germans, who saw that as just re-distributing their land (and recognizing that the mandate didn't matter for French and British colonies) and angered the Arabs, because they were not delivered the land they were promised.

Republic of Turkey- Under Mustafa Kemal, the Republic of Turkey was formed soon after the war. He was a war hero and was loved by the people of Turkey. After the war, the Treaty of Sevres was accepted by the Sultan, and stated that the empire would dissolve and South and East Anatolia would be occupied by foreign powers. Turkish Nationalists, who were already angered by land grabbing in the past, sought to defy these terms by driving Europeans out. In 1923, the Republic of Turkey was recognized by the Treaty of Lausanne.

Chapter 34: An Age of Anxiety

"Lost Generation"- coined by Gertrude Stein after the war, the Lost Generation is meant to signify those who lived through the war. They lived through rallying for the war to seeing millions die because of it. After the war, books were published describing the harsh realities of war, such as a farewell to Arms by Ernest Hemingway, and All Quiet on the Western Front by Erich Maria Remarque.

Sigmund Freud- Scientific advancement was prevalent around the time of World War I. Einstein published the theory of relativity, and Heisenberg proved that electrons weren't able to be measured. Sigmund Freud changed the field of psychology. Freud studied the psychology of mental disorders, and deduced that, in the mind, there is a conflict and repressive mechanisms help keep the painful thoughts away. He noted that dreams held the key to the deepest recesses of the Human psyche. These dreams helped Freud analyze Literature, religion, and politics through his theory of psychoanalysis.

Albert Einstein- Albert Einstein published the theory of relativity, stating that everything is relative, including space and time. What you see is only relative to you. This, at the time, confused and scared people, since it was the first time that science has reached past the bounds of certainty.

Benito Mussolini-

Adolf Hitler

Great Depression- After the roaring twenties, where people came back from the war and partied in a bustling economy, it all came crashing down in 1929. Europeans found it hard to function without US capital. In the US, the stock market crashed in October 24, 1929, known as black Friday. Thousands lost their life savings, and couldn't afford to buy much of anything. The drop in demand for goods in turn caused businesses to fail and cutback on production and lay off workers. Unemployment by 1932 was at 35% and industrial production was half that of 4 years ago. The reliance on other countries was to blame for this by politicians, so they implemented policies that were in line with "economic nationalism" which hoped to achieve economic self-sufficiency through high tariffs. All this did, however, was burden the economy with regulations that ultimately decreased trade by 66% and cut world production by 38%. The depression also led to millions struggling for food and shelter; Marriage and childbearing rates decreased while suicide rates went up.

Keynesian economics- Founded by John Maynard Keynes, Keynesian economics preached government intervention to fix the problems with the economy. He wanted governments to fund (through taxes) economic stimulus and to provide jobs and to redistribute incomes. Keynes felt that it was necessary even if the government were to fall into debt.

"New Deal"- The New Deal was an expansive and expensive legislation drafted by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt wanted to fix the economy through providing large subsidies, guaranteeing minimum wages, and providing Social Security. Ultimately, all the New Deal did was increase inflation rates and put the US gross public debt over 100% GDP; The massive of expenditures for World War II was what ultimately got the US out of the great depression.

Fascism (Italian/German)-

Soviet Communism- After the red terror campaign, in which anti-communists were executed, the Bolshevik government assumed control and ownership of privately held commercial properties such as banks. They didn't take the peasants new lands, but they did take some of their crop to feed the cities. The peasants had no reason to farm as much as possible, so the production and agriculture farming rate dropped 90%. In response, Lenin implemented some privatization through the New Economic Policy (NEP). The point of this was to privatize smaller industries while keeping larger industries in control of the government. Stalin took over after Lenin's death in 1924, and sought to increase production through the five year plan. The five year plan set

unobtainably high production standards and overworked the peasants. Stalin also implemented a collectivization of agriculture, where crops were to be re-distributed equally. Outraged, peasants retaliated by slaughtering their livestock. Stalin pushed for these drastic reforms to rapidly industrialize and be on the playing field with other world powers. Stalin's administration was called to question by the congress of victors, or the congressional meeting of the communist party. Stalin tried, and eventually killed or enslaved opposers to his methods. These actions scared the rest of the world from communism.

Totalitarianism

Cubism/DaDa/Surrealism- A new art form by Pablo Picasso in the 20th century, Cubism rejected the standards of western art. Surrealism was art that sought to explore the subconscious mind, and formed off the earlier movement of DaDa-ism. All of these art forms were completely unheard of and unexpected in the 19th century, but it gained traction in the 20th century through the works of Picasso and Salvador Dali.

CHAPTERS 35 AND 36 COURTESY OF ANDRES

Chapter 35: Asia, Africa, and Latin America

Indian National Congress- As India looked towards independence from the British Empire, the Indian National Congress, created in 1885, became one of the greatest and most influential entities contributing to this cause. After the war, the congress pursued Indian self-rule in opposition to the British. It also was aided by the Muslim League, and thus, strengthened the movement for national liberation.

Mohandas Gandhi- Living from 1869-1948, Gandhi first organized local Indians in South Africa against a racially segregating system through passive resistance movements. Upon his return to India in 1915, Gandhi worked to transform the Indian National Congress to appeal to more people, and fought to remove the unjust caste system. Gandhi led two mass movements to prove to the British that India was self-sufficient. Gandhi was one of the most influential forces in the fight for Indian independence.

Nonviolence/non-cooperation- These two terms characterize the style of the Indian independence movement after the Great War. One of Gandhi's trademarks was nonviolence and achieving change through peaceful resistance. Since British rule had only been tightened on India after the war, Indians adopted non-cooperative movements where they would work to rally Indians in opposition of the British government. One of two boycott movements, the Non-Cooperation

Movement, exemplified this by boycotting British resources and showing them that India didn't need to cooperate with Britain.

Government of India Act (1937)- This act acted as a sort of political compromise between Britain and India, giving India institutions of a self-governing state, while leaving some control in British hands. The act was passed largely because of Gandhi's support for it. However, the act proved to be unworkable, as there was no cooperation from Hindu princes and there was conflict between Hindus and Muslims.

Muslim League- The Muslim League, created in 1906, at first joined the efforts of the Indian National Congress to create an independent Indian nation. It did, however, grow more and more worried that Hindu oppression would replace British rule when India gained independence. Muhammad Ali Jinnah later headed the League.

Pakistan- Because of growing conflict between Muslims and Hindus, Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League and a brilliant lawyer, proposed a sort of two-state solution to the religious diversity of British India. One of these two states would be Muslim, called Pakistan. The other would remain India and would be home to Hindus. His proposal reflected the reality that Muslims and Hindus could not live within the same state. This conflict had been exacerbated during the Great Depression, when it was made clear that Muslims faced economic control by Hindus.

May Fourth Movement- The May Fourth Movement of 1919 was a Chinese nationalist that emerged as a result of the peace settlement of the Great War. Before the Paris Peace Conference, Chinese looked anxiously and hoped for the restoration of full Chinese sovereignty and the withdrawal of the treaty system. Disappointed that the settlement allowed for more Japanese involvement in China, this anti-imperialist student movement occurred in an attempt to protect China from economic interference. The movement also helped the women's liberation movement by attacking Confucian ideas of woman inferiority. The movement was in part influenced by Communist success in Russia. Overall, the May Fourth Movement proved student movements like it could be explosive if given a chance.

warlords- The name "Warlord Era" is used to describe a time period after the 1911 Chinese revolution and the formation of the Republic when warlords became provincial rulers and the effective rulers of China. Through many policies, the warlords overall contributed to the deterioration of Chinese society.

Guomindang (Nationalist) Party- The Guomindang Party, a Chinese nationalist party, was created by Sun Yatsen in the 1920s. Yatsen didn't share the Communist vision of a dictatorship of the proletariat, but rather called for a removal of privileges to foreigners, national unity, and economic development, as well as a democratic republican government. In the Civil War, the Guomindang Party struggled for power against the CCP, the Communist Party. Under the leadership of Jiang Jieshi, the Guomindang Party was able to drive the Communists to Southeast Asia. It then proceeded to establish an unstable government that would not last long.

Mao Zedong- Mao Zedong, living from 1893-1976, was a former teacher and librarian, who believed that a Marxist-inspired revolution was the solution to China's turmoil. Politically radical, Mao, along with other communists, championed women's equality. He helped to create the Chinese Communist Party. Mao Zedong emerged as leader of the Chinese movement after the Long March.

Chinese Communist Party/Maoism- Influenced by Soviet Communism, the Chinese Communist Party was created in 1921 in Shanghai. Under the leadership of Mao, Chinese communism of the CCP took on a style that diverged from Marxism, called Maoism. Essentially, Maoism was based on the idea that peasants were the foundation of the revolution, instead of the urban proletariat. This was largely due to the fact that China was predominantly rural.

"Long March"- After being turned on by nationalist forces, communists fled China in 1934 to a southeast region. A few years later, 85k troops and some members of the Red Army undertook the Long March of 10k km to a northwest region of China. Battling starvation and disease, members of the march inspired many to join the communist movement. As a result of the march, Mao became the effective leader of the CCP.

Labor patterns in Africa/new elites- New labor patterns were created in Africa after the Great War as a result of the pursuit of one key objective among colonial powers: that is to develop export-oriented colonial economies. To achieve this goal, Europeans drove Africans to farms through implementing taxes, as well as recruiting of farmers by mining industries. This in turn set in motion a series of labor migrations in Africa. A portion of these employed Africans then comprised Africa's "new elite." The status of this new elite was derived employment, as well as education. This new elite was acquainted with European thought, and it was in this elite that the quest for identity and nationhood started.

Pan-Africanism/ "Negritude"- These two ideologies emerging in postwar Africa, but having roots before the war, essentially seek the unification of Africans worldwide to create an African nation. Stemming from new elites, these ideologies used the nation as a means of forging unity

and looked to pre-colonial times for an African national identity. There were, however, differences as to what constituted a nation. Whereas some used race as a means of organization, others sought formation of nations based on colonial geopolitical boundaries.

“Dollar diplomacy”- Started in 1909, “Dollar diplomacy” was the nickname given to the US economy policy of neocolonialism towards Latin America, a policy that gave the US economic domination in Latin America. The US did this by the huge investment of banks and businesses in Latin America and the undertaking of building infrastructure there at the cost of the Latin Americans but the benefit of the US. Even though “dollar diplomacy” was supposed to be a divergence from the earlier “big stick diplomacy,” which used military intervention to protect interests, Taft continued to send marines, though less frequently, to keep control over US economic interests. This policy drew reaction from both Latin American conservatives, such as landowners, military, and Church leaders who were okay with neocolonialism, as it helped them stay in power, and Latin American radicals, who consisted of peasants, liberals, workers, students, and others, and were against intervention.

Good Neighbor Policy- In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt, altered US neocolonialism in Latin America by replacing “dollar diplomacy” with the Good Neighbor Policy. Because of the costliness and ineffectiveness of direct intervention, the new policy entailed extrication of US forces, the training of local police, and the replacement of the US forces with local police. This policy was cheaper for the US and ensured a presence nonetheless. The effects of the policy were seen clearly in Nicaragua. Though this policy appeared to differ from previous neocolonial policies, it was merely a more indirect way of accomplishing the same task. It didn’t, however do anything to end economic control of US companies.

United Fruit Co.- The United Fruit Co. was a company operating primarily in Latin America, who owned 160,000 acres of land in the Caribbean by 1913. The United Fruit Co. represented one of the US companies that allowed the US to achieve economic dominance over Latin America. A big part of its success was the appropriation of the image of Carmen Miranda, a Latin American Hollywood star, in order to sell more bananas. In one famous banana commercial, a dancing and singing banana, which represented Miranda, taught people in the US about bananas. Essentially, commercials like this one tried to show that food from other lands could be just as good as food from US to sell better to people in the US, who might have been otherwise afraid of foreign food/culture.

Diego Rivera- Diego Rivera was a Mexican painter, living from 1886-1957, who protested the neocolonial policies of the US through his art. Having studied in Europe, Rivera believed his art should be viewed by workers, and the ideological transformations of Latin America were

apparent in his murals. Rivera was commissioned to paint murals in New York, and he incorporated radical communist ideas into the murals, something that caused controversy in the US. In addition, Rivera, in a series of paintings of the history of the US, painted a mural criticizing imperialism and neocolonialism in Latin America, and thus, spread political activism.

Cesar Sandinho- After repeated involvement of US Marines in Nicaragua in the 1920s, Sandinho, a nationalist and liberal general, led an opposition against conservatives to drive the Marines from Nicaragua. As a result, the US trained the National Guard, oversaw the election of a new president in 1932, and established the commander of the Guard. This commander then killed the revolutionary leader in 1934. These events in Nicaragua are a great example of the Good Neighbor Policy working at its best.

Chapter 36: New Conflagrations

appeasement- This was the policy adopted by Allies after the revisionist powers, Germany, Italy, and Japan began to remilitarize and expand. Essentially, Allies conceded lands to these powers if it meant not starting another war. In memory of the Great War, the Allies would do whatever was necessary to promote peace. The cause of this remilitarization and expansion by revisionist powers was nationalist resentment over the peace settlement. This policy of appeasement was agreed upon with the drafting of the Munich agreement in 1938.

blitzkrieg- This name refers to a style of military campaign, which was employed by the Germans in their invasion of Poland in 1939. In a blitzkrieg invasion, a country would not declare war, but rather use surprise tactics to get the upper hand on their opponent. The blitzkrieg invasion of Poland was facilitated by the Soviets when a pact between Germany and the USSR allowed for the division of Poland. Blitzkrieg tactics were also used during Operation Barbossa in Russia.

Manchuria- Manchuria is a region in the northeast of Asia and was the target for a Japanese invasion that would begin World War II. In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria, after the militarization of its society, to protect its political and economic power. Though the global community condemned this action, the League of Nations had no effective response as it had no real power. After Japan left the league, it proceeded to invade China in 1937 and take over its major cities.

Pearl Harbor- Pearl Harbor was a military base in Hawaii that was bombed by the Japanese in 1941, an action that would draw the US into the war and would secure a victory for the Allies. Since the Japanese needed more resources to further expand their empire, they looked to East

Asia to expand. This, however, was at odds with US foreign policy, and a war seemed to be inevitable. In order to destroy naval capacity, Hideki, the Japanese prime minister, ordered the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The attacks were successful, and US naval power was devastated, something that gave Japan an upper hand at the beginning of the war.

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere- This is the name given to Japan's empire in East Asia, beginning with Manchuria in 1931. This empire was created after the militarization of Japan and their expansion in East Asia to acquire more resources and wield more power in that region. Essentially, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere promoted cultural and economic unity of East Asians. It promulgated independence from Western powers while at the same time subjecting its people to extremely oppressive measures.

Battle of Stalingrad- An extremely deadly and bloody battle, the Battle of Stalingrad was fought in Russia in 1942-1943, and effectively stopped Nazi eastern expansion. This battle was fought after Operation Barbarossa, one of the largest and most powerful invasions in history, when the Germans surprised Stalin and captured the Russian heartland. The German blitzkrieg tactics, however, failed as they underestimated Soviet reserves. Stalin called for a spirited patriotic defense, which manifested itself at Stalingrad.

Hiroshima- Hiroshima, a city in Japan, was the site of the dropping of the first atomic bomb by the US to force Japan, the last remaining Axis power, to surrender. This bombing and the bombing of Nagasaki occurred after US strategic bombers came within the reach of Japan and released napalm firebombs in major cities. The Japanese, however, refused to surrender and were thus, subject to atomic bombing by the US in 1945. This coupled with a declaration of war on Japan by the Soviet Union forced Hirohito to surrender late in 1945.

Yalta Conference- The Yalta Conference, in February of 1945, was one of the few smaller conferences that decided the world's fate and the way the world would be divided after World War II. At this peace conference, the Allied powers agreed at the establishment of new governments by free elections. Stalin, however, insisted on governments controlled by the Soviet Union in order to defend against future threat from Germany. This posed to the US the threat of the establishment of Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

"iron curtain"- Coined by Churchill in 1946, the "iron curtain," was a figurative border that separated Europe into two blocs of countries. One of these blocs was in the West, and it consisted of countries allied to the US and dependent on the US. The other bloc was on the East, and those countries were allied to and dependent on the USSR. These two blocs essentially divided countries into the two different sides of the Cold War, sets of countries that competed for economic, political, and military influence.

Truman Doctrine (a.k.a. “containment”)- The Truman Doctrine, issued by Harry Truman in 1947, emerged after the growth of the feeling that the Soviets weren't being fair and they were spreading their influence to new governments. The doctrine sprouted from a US wish to defend its own sphere of influence and make sure Soviet influence didn't grow too big and allowed the US to support countries being subjugated, particularly the USSR. It committed the US to an interventionist policy to contain communism, giving the US a new perception of the world by essentially, making the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine global.

Marshall Plan- The Marshall Plan was enacted in 1948, and it served as a means for the US to strengthen its allies in West Europe to better combat the Eastern Communist countries. It provided economic aid to nations mostly in Western Europe by helping to rebuild their economies. Almost the opposite of the WWI peace settlement, the Marshall Plan very successful, as it increased the economic strength in countries allied to the US. The Soviet counterpart to the Marshall Plan, however, was not as successful, as the Soviet Union was not as economically sound after the war.

NATO- Formed in 1949, NATO was a military alliance created by Western countries as a means of gaining military influence in Western Europe. The formation of these military alliances signaled the militarization of the war. The organization essentially prevented opponent nations from intervening in allied countries and attempting to influence the country's government. Comments from the US reflected well the intents behind the creation NATO. These comments included beliefs that the USSR is a violent nation that wishes to become an imperialist power, and thus, the US must get in the way.

Warsaw Pact- The Warsaw Pact, the Soviet counterpart to NATO created six years later, created a coalition of nations that would perform a purpose similar to that of NATO. The Soviet point of view justifying the creation of the Warsaw Pact was very similar to that used by the US. Essentially, the USSR believed that it was the democratic one that stood for peace and equality and that the US and Britain were the imperialist powers threatening to take over the world. Also, the USSR was the only one in the way of Western global dominance, and thus, it must remain strong.

United Nations- The United Nations, created in 1945, was an attempt to make an effective League of Nations dedicated to keeping world peace and security. It proved to be more effective, as it was allowed to use a member nation's military where it deemed necessary. Also, the UN created a powerful security council, made up of the five Allies and victors of the war. In order for a resolution on substantive matters to be passed, a unanimous vote was required, which gave

these five nations a lot of influence over the United Nations and the reconstruction of the world after the war.

Chapter 37: The End of Empire

Apartheid- A form of Racial segregation against black people in South Africa. Afrikaners in Africa ran the Afrikaner National party which segregated the native African minority. The party was made to silence any notions of African independence. When in power, they claimed more than 80% of South African land for whites, even though they constituted the minority. The non-whites were subjugated into multiple divisions with the intent to prevent unified liberation. The African National Congress was formed to protest Apartheid. The group and other black organizations were banned by the British, who jailed their members and supporters. Members, like Nelson Mandela, were sentenced to life in prison. This caused uproar among students and members of the new black conscious movement. When F. W. de Klerk came to power in 1989, he worked with members of the ANC, including Mandela, to negotiate and discuss the end of White minority rule. When put to elections, the ANC overwhelmingly won and appointed Mandela president.

Palestinian Refugees- After the First World War, Britain promised a specific area of land to both Jews and Muslims. However, after passing the Balfour declaration in 1917, and with Allied support from the Paris Peace Conference, Britain gave the land to the Jews and sided with them, all while still promising the Arabs some political rights. After the Second World War, tensions increased between Jews and Arabs, and by 1947 Britain was done dealing with it and handed the problem off to the UN. The UN proposed a 2 state solution, a solution neither party involved liked. Jewish land consisted mainly of border, which was prone to invasion, and were angered that the Arabs controlled Jerusalem. Arabs had no coastline, and were surrounded by Jewish lands on three sides, limiting possible trade. This led to multiple wars between them, in which Israel surprisingly gained land from. The loss of land for the Arabs led to many leaving their homes in the area and going to refugee camps in Jordan, Syria, and Egypt.

Six-Day War- known as a major setback to Muslim parties, the six day war was a short war where the Arabs teamed up and prepared against Israel and mobilized their troops. Israel was quick to respond, and in a matter of 6 days, Israel not only combated and defended an attack from Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, but also gained land in the Gaza strip and parts of Jerusalem.

Arab Nationalism- An ideology based on celebrating the glories of Arab civilization and controlling the Arab areas in the Middle East. Arab Nationalism first came into play when Israel was first founded. A Jewish land among Arab land, Arabic nationalists disliked its existence.

Gamel Nasser, an Egyptian Military leader and Prime Minister, established himself as the head of the Arab nationalism movement.

Islamic Fundamentalism (“Islamism”)- Many Muslims in different countries sought to bring back traditional Islamic values in the 1970s, an ideology known as Islamism. Islamism preached for Sharia law, for pan-Islamic unity, and the elimination of non-Muslim economic, social, political, or cultural influence in the world. They believed that the Islamic world was slipping into decline, and only the resurgence of Islamic values will bring it back. Some radical Islamists proposed invoking Jihad, or the right to defend the Islamic community from violent threats or attacks, as means and justification for violent revolution.

Iranian Revolution (1979)- Islamist influences in 1979 came to overthrow the Shah Reza Pahlavi, who was forcefully appointed by the CIA in 1953. Not only did Shia Muslims dislike the Shah’s secular regime, but also disliked American involvement in the economy and leftist politicians disliked the Shah’s repressive policies. The revolution began, and later that year the Shah vacated. Since the Shah was appointed by the US, and since he was given medical treatment there, the revolution took a strong anti-US cast. Shia militants took multiple Americans hostage, and some were not released until 1981.

Iran-Iraq War- When Saddam Hussein came to power in 1979; one of his first moves was launching an attack on Iran in 1980. The war led to over 1 million dead soldiers and growing discontent of the war from young people. The war showed that Islamism had re-emerged in 20th and 21st century Iran, which caused international concern, especially from the US.

First Gulf War (1990-91)- When Hussein attacked Kuwait in 1990, it incited the First Gulf War. Due to oil interests in the region, the US declared war against Iraq and pushed back their forces. This war led to hardships for the Iraqi people, and a deeper hatred towards the US.

Great Leap Forward-China was far behind world powers in terms of industrialization in the 1950s. In response, Mao attempted the jumpstart industrial production through “the great leap forward”, which set out to abolish private land and to run and own industrial and business enterprises collectively. Its end goal was to overtake other powers in terms of industrial production. This movement failed; the high and unreachable production quotas given to farmers and the string of bad harvests led to one of the deadliest famines China has ever faced. Mao placed blame on a variety of other factors, such as Sparrows, who he said ate too much grain. He then ordered peasants to kill sparrows.

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution- After his previous failure, Mao tried to ignite China again through the cultural revolution of 1966-1976. A major part of the Cultural Revolution was the

Chinese youth, who were part of the Red Guard, a group made to cleanse China of Mao dissidents. The problem with this was that they would often target their teachers, who were on their toes in class. A wrong word would turn them into an anti-Mao imperialist. This led to many youth in China having a bad education. Not only teachers were targeted; other elite like intellectuals, professionals, and managers were also targeted. This movement cost China years of stable development, and died down with Mao's death in 1976.

Tiananmen Square Protests (1989) - While opening the nation to capitalist influences, Deng sent students to get a western education to rebuild an elite. These students, who learned about democratic systems of government, came back to China and argued for the same system to be put in place here. Deng strongly disliked this dissent, and approved a bloody crackdown in which hundreds, maybe thousands, have died.

Jawaharlal Nehru- A leader of the Congress party. Nehru worked with Gandhi to fight against communalism and to keep India as one state. They recognized the cultural struggles between Hindus and Muslims, but felt that only more bloodshed would come from partition. However, due to increasing tensions between Hindus and Muslims, Nehru was forced to accept partition. Later Nehru became a proponent of non-alignment for newly independent nations. Non-alignment was not siding with either of the cold war powers. He was one of the most visible participants at the Bandung conference.

Indira Gandhi- As Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi took control of the Congress party in 1966. During her rule, India underwent the Green revolution, increasing agricultural production. This was good for wealthier farmers, but pushed poor farmers deeper into poverty. Along with an extremely large population, India also had to deal with dissenters of Gandhi's government and sectarian conflicts. Gandhi declared the country in a state of emergency in 1975, mainly to implement forms of mandatory birth control. Other than persuading Indians to have smaller families, the government engaged in repressive birth control policies, like forced sterilization. This led to riots and fear of castration among men. When democracy was re-instituted in 1977, Indira Gandhi was voted out of office, but gained power back in 1980. When she came back, she had to deal with sectarian problems. The Sikhs, who practiced an offshoot of Hinduism, wanted greater autonomy in the Punjab region. Indira Gandhi reacted violently; to make sure other groups don't signal for autonomy she attacked the sacred temple in Amritsar. In response, her two Sikh bodyguards attacked her.

Kwame Nkrumah- With the rise of African nationalism, different countries in Africa gained independence from Imperialist Nations. One of those African countries, Ghana, gained independence under Kwame Nkrumah, who later became the ruler of Ghana. He spoke for pan African unity against colonial rule. When Queen Elizabeth came to visit in 1961, the people of

Ghana made huge posters with Kwame Nkrumah's face alongside Queen Elizabeth, which symbolized the newfound equality in Africa between blacks and whites. He also played a part in the OAU, promoting pan-African Unity. In 1966, he was overthrown, and Ghanaians tore down posters and statues from his rule.

Nelson Mandela- Nelson Mandela was a member of the African Nationalist congress who was jailed by the British in 1963. When F. W. de Klerk came to power in 1989, he worked with members of the ANC, including Mandela, to negotiate and discuss the end of White minority rule. Nelson Mandela went on the lead the African National congress, and lead South Africa when he was elected president in 1994.

Gamel Abdel Nasser- An Egyptian Military leader who was committed to taking over Israel and keeping the area under Arab control. He overthrew King Farouk in 1952, and by 1954 he named himself prime minister. He not only developed the country militarily, but like Nehru, favored cold war neutralism. However, he still played both the US and USSR into giving him a lot of assistance by making them compete for influence. He also rid British rights to the Suez Canal, strengthening Pan-Arabian Nationalism in his country. Though in the end he was unsuccessful at doing so, both cold war powers condemned British and Israeli actions, which put Nasser at the forefront of the fight against imperialism.

Juan and Eva Perón- During and after World War II, Nationalistic military rulers gained power in Argentina. In 1946, Juan Peron, a Colonel in the military, was elected president. He gained mass popularity through appealing to the lower class impoverished Argentines. He promoted national populism, urged industrialization, supported the working class, and minimized foreign control of the economy. However, Juan Peron didn't take up the whole spotlight during his term. Eva Peron, Juan's wife, was an illegitimate child born desperately poor. When working as a soap Opera actress, she met Juan and married soon after. She became a political leader during Juan's term, and pushed for her husband's reforms while ministering to the needs of the poor, or the descamisados (shirtless ones). These were the core of Juan Peron's supporters. She was known for her extravagant lifestyle, though she had her own foundation created to help the poor and unfortunate. She died at 33 from cancer, and many mourned her death.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was one of the leaders in the Iranian Revolution in 1979. He is also the conservative supreme leader who represented modern Islamism.

Saddam Hussein- Saddam Hussein came in 1979, as president of Iraq. In 1980, he launched a war against Iran, which ended bloodily in 1988. He was captured by US forces and was executed in 2006.

Ho Chi Minh- Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese nationalist communist leader who fought for independence. They first fought the Japanese out of Vietnam, and then issued a declaration of independence very similar to that of the US. France, who lost the colony to Japan, came back to reclaim it, and claimed the south easily. Though the north was brutally gotten, France controlled Vietnam. However, Ho Chi Minh and his troops, with the help of the Chinese, defeated them in 1954 and were able to force France to sign a peace agreement. In the Geneva conference, Vietnam was set to be split in half; the north going to the nationalist communists and the south going to the non-communists. In South Vietnam, France, with the US support created a government that would try and prevent the spread of communism. Doing this violated the Geneva Convention, which said there had to be a vote. If there was one, Ho Chi Minh would have been elected. South Vietnamese people fought for freedom from South Vietnamese rule through the National Liberation Front (NLF). The NLF had major aid from the north, who gave them direction, aid, weapons, and troops. The north was paid back with support from the Soviets and China. When the US intervened, their forces and the South Vietnamese forced a stalemate with North Vietnamese forces, or the Vietcong. In the end, the American people disliked the war and the next president, Nixon, ended it. He turned the war over the South Vietnamese and urged the USSR and China to turn the war over to the North. Eventually, North Vietnamese and NLF soldiers conquered the South and re-unified the nation in 1976.

Deng Xiaoping- Though Xiaoping was a colleague of Mao, he had some harsh criticisms of his rule. However, through the Cultural Revolution, he was forced to recant his statements. After Mao's death, Xiaoping took power in 1981. The next decade was known as Deng's Revolution. He was focused on moderating Mao's control of China through self-sufficiency. Deng allowed for some capitalist enterprise, and facilitated China's entrance into the world economy. These moves also normalized US-China relations. While opening the nation to capitalist influences, Deng sent students to get a western education to rebuild an elite. These students, who learned about democratic systems of government, came back to China and argued for the same system to be put in place here. However, after bloodily ending the protest in Tiananmen Square, the rest of the world strongly disliked his actions.

Questions to Consider:

*How successful was Mao Zedong in his attempts to reshape China's society, economy, and culture? How did Deng Xiaoping's policies represent a departure from Maoism?

- * Examine the transformation of Latin America in the twentieth century. What do the events in nations like Mexico, Cuba, and Argentina show about the changing political, economic, and social worlds of Latin America?
- * Examine the struggle of independent nations in sub-Saharan Africa. How did the legacy of colonialism and the cold war influence the development of these states?
- * What is the significance of fundamentalist Islam (“Islamism”), especially as seen in the Iranian Revolution? For what factors/problems facing Middle Eastern societies does Islamism claim to have solutions, and to whom in those societies does it appeal?
- * Discuss Indian society since 1948. Why would democracy be such a challenge in a country like India? Why have relations between India and Pakistan generally been so unfriendly?
- * Consider the role of Israel in the Middle East. What has been the reaction of the neighboring Arab states and populations to Israel? How has Israel handled aggression directed at it?

Chapter 38: A World Without Borders

Mikhail Gorbachev- Due to the downfall of communist regimes in Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, A soviet leader who came to power in 1985, tried to stop this economic deterioration. He tried to save the Soviet Union through restructuring the economy and liberalizing society. He wanted to withdraw from the cold war and restructure the Soviet Union. He was determined to fix obsolete systems of technology, antiquated industrial plants, and the inefficiency of government control. The inability of a centralized system to provide for the entire population of Russia led to the government importing food from the US and Canada and led them to impose government mandated rations. By 1991, when Gorbachev was vacationing in Crimea, a group of conspirators—including discontented party functionaries, disillusioned KGB officials, and dissatisfied military officers—decided to seize power. Though the coup was crushed, Gorbachev was over politically. By the end of 1991 the USSR was no more, and Boris Yeltsin came to power.

Perestroika/Glasnost- In response to his failing nation, Gorbachev tried to decentralize the economy (perestroika) and tried to stop suppressing criticism (Glasnost). This backfired; many elites who were depended on the old system rallied against it, and even certain factions of the military tried to destroy it. Glasnost opened the flood gates of complaints about the Soviet Union, and ethnic and nationalist sentiments bubbled up to the surface.

Soviet-Afghan War (1980s)- In 1979, the Soviets invaded Afghanistan to preserve an existing communist regime. They fought a brutal and unsuccessful campaign against the Afghan mujahedeen, or Islamic warriors. The mujahedeen received funding from the US, Saudi Arabia,

Pakistan, Iran, and China. By 1986, the Soviets realized the war was unwinnable and pulled their troops out. A cease fire in 1988 in the UN led to complete soviet withdrawal in 1989.

World Trade Organization- Free trade is considered to be beneficial in the capitalist economy of today. To facilitate this “free” trade, the WTO was formed. In 1995, members of GATT (trade regulation put in place in 1947) signed an agreement to create the WTO to take over GATT activities. The WTO was made to facilitate and settle disagreements in world trade.

European Union- Open markets and free trade made it so single countries couldn’t control the world economy alone. This led to the creation of economic alliances, or trading blocs. The most famous one, called the European Union, was formed in 1993 by the Maastricht Treaty. Members of this group had very lax trade laws, which stimulated beneficial trades between parties. In 1999 they even adopted their own currency called the Euro.

OPEC- Oil producing countries formed their own trading bloc, called OPEC. It was mostly made up of Arabic and/or Muslim countries who wanted to control the price of oil through mutual cooperation. This not only proved to have beneficial economic effects, but also beneficial political effects, as seen in the 70s price gouging of oil sent to America. This caused massive economic downturns in the US and other economies, showing the power of such trade organizations.

Chinese “One-Child Policy”- Due to better healthcare and the increasing quality of food and medicine, death rates in the modern era are much lower than ever before seen. To couple this, countries like India and China both are overpopulated and have some of the highest birthrates in the world. China, to combat the ever increasing threat of overpopulation, instituted the 1 child policy. This policy states that families should have a maximum of 1 child. However the gender inequality in China and the 1 child policy combined to cause high rates of infanticide, since families want their only child to be a boy and to carry on the family name.

Terrorism- Though terrorism has always existed in some form or another, the rapid technological advances in transportation, communications and weapons increased the effect and recognition of terrorist attacks. Terrorism is the deliberate and systematic use of violence against civilians for political, religious, or ideological causes. The rise of terrorist organizations in the 20th and 21st century (like al-Qaeda and the Taliban) have led to multiple attacks on US soil, like 9/11.

al-Qaeda- Al Qaeda, called the base, was aptly named, since for more than a decade it was considered to be the world’s most dangerous terrorist network. Headed by Osama Bin Laden, Al Qaeda was known for 9/11, a terrorist attack targeting multiple important buildings on US soil.

His actions led to G.W. Bush declaring war on Osama Bin Laden, and advancing the “war on terror”. Some believed that Saddam Hussein, an Iraqi dictator, had information about Osama Bin Laden. As part of the war on terror, many states, including and especially the US, carried out an invasion of Iraq designed to wage further war on terrorism by ousting the regime of Saddam Hussein and creating a democratic state. One special target was Hussein’s suspected stockpile of chemical and biological weapons, which he never actually had.

Taliban- By the end of the Afghan Soviet war, the Taliban emerged from the conflict with an independent state (Afghanistan) and the will to be the “purest” Muslim state on earth. Mohammed Omar, one of the heads of the Taliban, launched strikes against other ethnic Muslims while also giving training grounds to Al Qaeda. The Taliban are completely against female advancement in society, and dislike Women in the workplace or even in school. Women under Taliban rule still had to wear burkas. The stringent form of Taliban-promoted Islam also called for a ban on television, movie theaters, photographs, and most styles of music. Some of those rules had little to do with pure Islam, but a religious police, the Ministry of the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, enforced them with an extremely harsh code of justice. Governments around the world (including the UN) refuse to recognize the Taliban as the government of Afghanistan. The actions of the Taliban triggered US intervention in October 2001 when the refused to hand over information and possible locations of Osama Bin Laden. We learned later that Bin Laden was actually in Pakistan, where he was found and killed.

modern (“2nd wave”) feminism- After World War II, women started to campaign for equality around the western world. Women wanted an equal amount of jobs in the workforce, and want equal pay for those jobs. The US civil rights act of 1964 made it illegal to discriminate based on race or gender, and by the 70s abortion started to become legal. These issues, along with the availability of birth control for women, helped contribute to the modern feminism movement.

*Identify the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in the 1980s and early 1990s. To what extent was it caused by external vs. internal factors?

* Examine the changing status of women during and after the Cold War. How was this influence representative of a general questioning of traditional order in the second half of the 20th century?

* Compare and contrast the American experience in Vietnam to that of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. What was the lesson each superpower learned? Have other imperial powers also had their own “Vietnams”?

*Since World War II, how have nations joined together to create regional and global organizations? Are nation-states less important today than they were in the past?

*What have been the results of the attacks of 9/11/2001 and the subsequent “War on Terror?”