AP World History Review

Period 1 (up to 600 BCE)

I. Pre-history
   a. Man rose out of Africa → Early man lived thousands of years hunting and gathering roots and plants (nomadic)
   b. Egalitarian, kinship bands

II. Neolithic Revolution – 8000 BCE
   a. Early Farming
      i. Likely discovered by women gathering seeds
      ii. First farmers used slash-and-burn agriculture → Led to migration to new areas → agriculture spread
   b. Stability: Agriculture & domesticated animals → stability → population increase (and disease)
   c. The Neolithic Village
      i. Stability → new technology, i.e. farming tools; Farming → surplus → job specialization
      ii. Emergence of class systems: Ownership of land → economic power → luxury goods
      iii. Religion: purpose was to ensure fertility – theirs & land’s → polytheistic
      iv. Gender Roles: Men farmed & herded (outside home); women cared for children, worked in home
         1. Over time, work outside perceived more important → male dominance
   d. Early Inventions in Metal and Transportation
      i. Three main industries: pottery, metallurgy, textile
      ii. Knowledge of metalworking spread from Mesopotamia → Mediterranean, Africa & Asia
      iii. Wheel—Unknown origin; Sumerians used wheeled carts before 3200 BCE

III. Pastoral Nomadism—Depended on herd for survival
   a. Steppe – tall grass growing in areas w/ little rainfall → ideal for grazing
   b. Difficult life → offensive and defensive military tactics
   c. Interaction b/w pastoralists & settled → development; pastoralists as agents of diffusion

Map 2-2
Ways of the World, First Edition
© 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's
# Early Civilizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Indus</th>
<th>Shang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertile Crescent</td>
<td>Nile River Valley; protected by Nile, Red/ Med Sea, Sahara Desert</td>
<td>Indus River Large area (approx. 500,000 square miles)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Huang He River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Indus</th>
<th>Shang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hereditary monarch Priests &amp; priestesses Nobles – warriors &amp; judges Free commoners – peasants, builders, craftsmen Slaves – POW or debt crimes</td>
<td>Pharaoh Priests Commoners Slaves</td>
<td>2 large cities—Mohenjo Daro and Harappa Walled, grid pattern; rich and poor sections</td>
<td>Veneration of ancestors Ruling elite Aristocrats free artisans peasants slaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political/ Religious</th>
<th>Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Indus</th>
<th>Shang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Politics—city-states with absolute kings City-states conquered each other to form united empire Ex: Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians &amp; Persians</td>
<td>Polytheistic; Pyramids @Giza were tombs for pharaohs If gods judged life worthy, spirit lived on in afterlife—mummification</td>
<td>Polytheistic; Pyramids @Giza were tombs for pharaohs If gods judged life worthy, spirit lived on in afterlife—mummification</td>
<td>Polytheistic; Pyramids @Giza were tombs for pharaohs If gods judged life worthy, spirit lived on in afterlife—mummification</td>
<td>Fell to Zhou Dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intellectual Tech.</th>
<th>Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Indus</th>
<th>Shang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ziggurats—temples for gods Hammurabi’s Code—first legal code w/ crime/punish. Cuneiform</td>
<td>Pyramids, bronze weapons, math, medicine, astronomy (solar calendar w/ 365 days), hieroglyphics</td>
<td>Writing system... 400 symbols, not deciphered Bronze and copper tools</td>
<td>Oracle bones—questions/ predictions about future Pictures→ symbols→ writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Map 3-1: Ways of the World, First Edition
© 2009 Bedford/St. Martin's
### Classical Civilizations

#### The Americas
- **Background—Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica**
  - Olmec: Mexico, 1200 to 1400 BC
  - Chavin: Andes, 900 to 300 BC
- Both were polytheistic, urban societies supported by agricultural surplus and irrigation. The Chavin also supplemented their diets with seafood and used llamas as beasts of burden.
- **Why important?** They illustrate that civilizations can develop independently in diverse areas. Exception to the rule of early civilizations in that neither emerged in a river valley.
- **300 BC to 800 AD, Golden age 500-850 CE**
  - Southern Mexico and central America
  - City-states, but with one king
  - Pyramid builders (Chichen Itza) and used hieroglyphics... like Egyptians!
  - Believed human sacrifice was necessary for gods to maintain agricultural cycle
  - Purpose of war not territory, but SLAVES for sacrifice, labor (no domesticated animals)

#### India
- **Mauryan (321 to 180 BC)**
  - Chandragupta Maurya—founder, unified smaller Aryan kingdoms
  - Ashoka Maurya—(grandson) spread Buddhism, Rock and Pillar Edicts
  - Wealth from trade with Rome and China, military power
  - Decline from economic problems and invasions from NE

#### Mediterranean
- **Greece**
  - Limited geography led to innovation in transportation, governance
  - Collection of city states; polis shared culture and identity, often came into conflict
  - Athens: political, commercial, and cultural center
  - Sparta: agricultural and highly militaristic region, universal military training, women had more rights
  - Social classes: citizens (adult males), free people, slaves (widespread)
  - Polytheistic, but gods possessed human failings
  - Persian Wars: Greek victories
  - Golden Age of Pericles (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)
  - Peloponnesian War—431 BC; Spartan victory
  - Philip of Macedon(359-336 BC) invaded Athens

- **Alexandria the Great!**
  - conquered Persian emperor→ Indus River
  - Divisions: Antigonid (Greece, Macedonia), Seleucid (largest), Ptolemaic (Egypt- wealth)
  - Spread Hellenistic culture throughout known world, preserving culture of Athens/Sparta and connecting region with uniform law and trading practices

#### China
- **Qin (221 to 209 BCE)**
  - Great Wall of China
  - Qin Shihuangdi recentralized feudal kingdoms
  - Standardized laws, currency, writing, measures
  - Legalism and governing philosophy
- **Han (200 to 200)**
  - Huns invaded from North Asia→ repelled by Emperor Wu Ti (warrior emperor), also enlarged size of empire
  - Silk Road trade thrives, brings Buddhism to China
  - Civil service exam based on teachings of Confucius
  - Invention of paper and calendars

- **Collapse of Republic and Rise of Imperialism**
  - Unrest due to increase in slavery, devalued currency (inflation), and fighting politicians→ Senate weakened
  - Octavius becomes Augustus Caesar, officially ending Republic and beginning Empire
  - Pax Romana—rule of law, common coinage, civil service→ stability, peace, prosperity
  - Paganism was official state religion of Rome: Christianity and Judaism tolerated w/ limits
  - Nero began persecuting Christians→ failed to slow
  - Constantine issued Edict of Milan in 313, ending persecution; Christianity became official religion 391
II. Classical Trade and the Fall of Classical Empire
Classical period saw a great expansion of long distance trade → increased movement of goods & ideas. The Han Empire secured trade through Central Asia, the Mauryan Empire declined but regional states provided stability, and Romans kept the Mediterranean safe for trade and travel.

### Classical Trade Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silk Roads</th>
<th>Indian Ocean</th>
<th>Mediterranean Sea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Began during Han w/ nomadic diplomatic mission to C. Asia</td>
<td>Malay and Indian sailors</td>
<td>“Roman Lake” – surrounded by Roman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic mission failed but silk brought as gifts was very popular, as were horses brought back from Cen. Asia</td>
<td>Religion and culture spread across the seas (like on land on Silk Road)</td>
<td>Syria → Spain → N Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 merchant almost never made the entire journey → caravan routes; relay trade</td>
<td>Merchants spread Buddhism → S.E. Asia &amp; Hindu cults of Shiva &amp; Vishnu</td>
<td>No pirates = thriving, growing trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism spread along silk roads → monasteries</td>
<td>Monsoon winds – regular seasonal wind patterns facilitated trade. Merchants could sail one way during winter &amp; return during summer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods traveling E→W: silk, spices, cotton, pearls, ivory</td>
<td>Goods traveling W→E: bronze glassware, jewelry, wool, linen, olive oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay and Indian sailors</td>
<td>Religion and culture spread across the seas (like on land on Silk Road)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consequences: Spread of Disease**
- Locations: 2nd & 3rd centuries in the Han & Roman Empires
- Causes- Trade & cultural interaction; Diseases: Smallpox, Measles, Bubonic plague
- Impact: No immunity or medication, 2nd century Roman Empire witnessed a 25% population decline, Economic and social change, Trade between empires declined → more regional focus

### Migrations

**Bantu**
- Began around 2000 BCE
- 1000 BCE Bantu occupied most of Sub-Saharan Africa
- Resources limited → groups left to set up new agricultural settlement
- Often intermarried with local groups who adopted language and joined society
- About 1000 BCE production of iron & copper tools began → clear more land & expand agriculture → population increase → more migration
- About 500 CE the cultivation of bananas (spread from to Africa by Indian Ocean trade) → expansion into heavily forested areas → more migration
- Migration → increase in Africa population (3.5 million in 400 BCE → 22 million in 100 CE) & spread of agriculture
- Today: 500 distinct languages can be traced to Bantu

**Austronesian**
- Migration to Australia 60,000 years ago by sea
- People developed maritime technology & agricultural expertise → settlement of Pacific islands
- Around 2000 BCE settlement began on Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, and later Hawaii
- Long distance voyages in double canoes with triangular sails
- Some scholars – settlement accidental by off course sailors; others – planned
- Migration → cultivation of new crops and domestication of new animals
- Hierarchical chiefdoms w/ hereditary male leadership
- Conflict b/w groups and population pressure → further migration
III. All classical societies entered a period of recovery after their fall, but the Western Roman empire had the most severe collapse because:
  a. Rome was economically interdependent → trade decline hurt economy
  b. Continual waves of nomadic invasions made recovery difficult
  c. Spread of disease → decrease in population and weakened the empire

Environmental Factors:
  1. Siltation/Saltation
     a. Irrigation & slash and burn took a toll on land; By 600 CE lands farmed for centuries were depleted of nutrients → deforestation; Irrigation left salt → sterile lands
  2. Deforestation
     a. Need for fuel & building supplies → agricultural areas with no large trees; Loss of ground cover → loss of topsoil → mudslides & economic challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Han 220 CE</th>
<th>Western Rome 476 CE</th>
<th>Gupta 550 CE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Scholar officials were often exempt from taxes and peasants often fled from tax collectors to these estates. As a result, a severe reduction in tax revenue financially crippled the empire. Long-distance trade did decrease, but the Chinese were quite self-sufficient and were not severely hurt by this.</td>
<td>The rich landowning class often resisted paying their taxes and when the tax collectors did approach, they were driven away by the landowners’ private armies. Also, the church land was not taxable. As the empire declined, so did the trade because of unsafe roads and because it relied on economic interdependence. The drop in tax revenue and inflation crippled Rome’s economy.</td>
<td>The government had great difficulty raising enough taxes to pay the army to protect its borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>The government was unable to check the power of large private estate owners. The emperor relied heavily on the advice of his court officials and was often misinformed for their personal gain</td>
<td>The government had trouble finding bureaucrats who could enforce the laws. Power struggles for the throne plagued the empire. From 235 to 284 CE, 25 of 26 emperors died a violent death. The division of the empire into two sections allowed the eastern portion to remain stronger while the western portion weakened.</td>
<td>The regional powers of the Guptas allowed them to keep much of their administrative power. They eventually grew more powerful than the central government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>The population increase led to smaller family plots and increased difficulty of the peasant class to pay taxes</td>
<td>Plagues dramatically reduced the population, in particular the farming population.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of</td>
<td>The Xiongnu invaded, but only after the empire had already fallen. Nomadic invasions took place because the empire was no longer providing them with what they needed</td>
<td>The Roman army could not defend against the movement of such nomadic groups as the Ostrogoths, Huns, and Visigoths. Rome was sacked by the Visigoths in 476 CE. There was an excessive reliance on mercenary armies.</td>
<td>The government was too weak to defend against the nomadic invasions of the White Huns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomadic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. World Religions
Introduction: Early civilizations were mostly polytheistic. Gods or goddesses were associated with nature, and sacrifices were made to gods to ensure good harvests, etc. Around 600 BCE major religions developed.

| World Religions |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Eastern Religions** | **Western Religions** |
| **Hinduism** | **Judaism** |
| *Originated in India* | *First of monotheistic faiths* — spawned Christianity and Islam |
| *No one founder — developed over time* | *Beliefs: afterlife, personal salvation, free will,* |
| *Wide variety of beliefs in S Asia* | *unique relationship with God, covenant with Hebrew people, obey laws; holy book = Torah* |
| *Dharma — duty to perform in life* | *Similar to Confucianism and Hinduism because they all arose in a specific culture* |
| *following dharma → world works smoothly; dharma determined by birth and stage in life; follow dharma → good karma; accumulation of good karma → move up in level of samsara in next life* | *used to sustain that culture by providing guidelines and moral authority* |
| *Reincarnation — reborn after death; ultimate goal — end cycle of reincarnation by reaching moksha* | |
| *Polytheistic* | **Christianity** |
| *Social—Caste system (four varnas): Brahmins, Ksatriyas, Vaisyas, Shudras, Untouchables (later)* | *Originally practiced by Jewish splinter groups, but quickly spread to non-Jews throughout Roman Empire* |
| *based on concepts of purity and pollution* | *Beliefs: monotheistic, Jesus of Nazareth is Son of God,* |
| *rankings based on job and on what people come into contact with in their job* | *man fell from God’s grace through sin, sins redeemed by death and resurrection of Christ, who is link between man and God, duty to share message of Christ with unconverted* |
| *only marry within caste to ensure purity* | *Spread by disciples of Jesus and Saint Paul throughout Mediterranean world appealed to lower class and women due to emphasis on compassion and possible redemption regardless of personal circumstances* |
| *Hinduism remains important in India and a few areas in S.E. Asia* | |
| *Some ideas reformed by Siddhartha Gautama into Buddhism.* | **Islam** |
| **Buddhism** | *Believe Allah transmitted his words to faithful through prophet Mohammed, recorded in Qu’ran* |
| *Founder: Siddhartha Gautama — 563-483 BCE* | *Salvation is won through submission to the will of God,* |
| *Prince who left palace in search of answers to “Why is there suffering?” & “Is there a way out of suffering?”* | *accomplished through 5 Pillars of Faith:* |
| *Meditated under a bodhi tree → reached enlightenment → became the Buddha (enlightened one)* | *Confession of faith (There is no God but God)* |
| *Beliefs: Four Noble Truths* | *Prayer five times a day facing Mecca* |
| *All life is suffering* | *Charity to needy (almsgiving)* |
| *Suffering is caused by desire* | *Fasting during holy month of Ramadan* |
| *There is a way to end suffering* | *Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in lifetime* |
| *The way to end suffering is to follow the Eight Fold Path* | *jihad—sometimes called “sixth pillar,” means to struggle* |
| *To stop suffering → stop desiring → live righteous/follow Eightfold Path → nirvana (release from cycle of reincarnation & union with universe)* | *struggle to become a better Muslim (greater jihad)* |
| *Mauryan emperor Asoka spread Buddhism* | *struggle against non-Muslims (lesser jihad)* |
| *Buddhism → Asia on Silk Road (but absorbed into Hinduism in India)* | *accepts Abraham, Moses, and Jesus as prophets; Muhammad as last great prophet* |
| *Influenced Central Asia, China, Japan Korea, and Southeast Asia* | **Shia v. Sunni split occurred over disagreement as to who should succeed Muhammad after his death** |
| *Blended with native ideas as it spread → syncretism* | **Shiite (Shia):** Mohammad’s son-in-law Ali was the rightful heir to caliphate |
| **Islam** | **Sunnii:** oppose hereditary succession; leaders should be drawn from broader base |
| *Believe Allah transmitted his words to faithful through prophet Mohammed, recorded in Qu’ran* | **Sufism**—Islamic mysticism |
| *Salvation is won through submission to the will of God,* | **Stressed personal relationship with Allah** |
| *accomplished through 5 Pillars of Faith:* | **Very effective missionaries, as they encouraged tolerance and interpretation** |
| *Confession of faith (There is no God but God)* | |
## Chinese Religions and Philosophies

**Background:** From 7th century BCE to 221 BCE, no strong central government: Era of Warring States. The question: “How to restore the peace and order of previous times? Three different answers…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confucianism</th>
<th>Daoism</th>
<th>Legalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Founded by Confucius (551 – 479 BCE)</td>
<td>• Founded by Laozi (?)</td>
<td>• Man is inherently evil → strict laws and punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• believed his answers could bring an end to warfare</td>
<td>• Tao te Ching or Dao te Ching – collection of Daoist wisdom – protest movement during Warring States</td>
<td>• Strong central government with an absolute leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• key = right kind of leadership to rule China</td>
<td>• Dao – way, way of nature, or way of the cosmos</td>
<td>• Heavy taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Didn’t write down teachings → disciples wrote <em>The Analects</em></td>
<td>• All life is interdependent and should exist in harmony</td>
<td>• Used by Qin Shihuangdi in the Qin Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Filial piety – respect for one’s parents</td>
<td>• Get in harmony with the Dao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ruler sets moral example → people learn from ruler</td>
<td>• Wu wei – act by not acting → do nothing and problems will solve themselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• became most influential philosophy in China</td>
<td>• Useless to build institutions to govern men – institutions dangerous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ideas used during Han Dynasty → peace</td>
<td>• Institutions → competition → fighting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Spread to Korea &amp; Japan</td>
<td>• Ideal state: small, self-sufficient town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Failed to end warring states but provided escape from proper behavior of Confucianism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Missionary Campaigns (Period 3)

### I. Buddhism

- a. Missionary Religion
- b. Theravada → SE Asia
- c. Mahayana → C & E Asia
  - i. Focused on meditation & rituals
  - ii. Worshiped holy people – bodhisattvas
  - iii. Greater tolerance for previous cultural traditions
- d. Spread along Silk Road & adapted to polytheism
- e. Tibet – combined with shamanism & rituals
- f. E Asia – adapted to Confucianism – ancestor worship & family – mixed w/ Daoism
- g. Appealed as an avenue toward personal salvation
- h. Spread → Korea & Japan
  - i. Shinto resisted, then syncretism
- ii. No church = merge with local ideas but taken over by, for instance, Islam

### II. Christianity

- a. Missionary religion
- b. Decline of Rome → Northern Europe
- c. Pope sponsored missionary trips
- d. Syncretism aided spread of Christianity
- e. Polytheistic holidays blended into Christianity (Christmas & winter solstice)

### III. Islam

- a. Spread by military conquest & trade and missionary activities
- b. Spread because of tolerance for other beliefs
- c. Simple message of what to do & what not to do = spread
- d. Legitimized role of merchants
- e. Sufis = most active after 900 CE – Islam → S Europe → Sub-Saharan Africa → C Asia → India → SE Asia
- f. Sub-Saharan Africa – spread through trade + syncretism
- g. E Africa – Indian Ocean → Arabic + African = Swahili
- h. Turks → Islam = Delhi Sultanate
Period 3 (600 to 1450)

A. Early Medieval Europe (the “Dark” Ages)

1. The Franks
   a. Franks were a Germanic tribe united under King Clovis in late 400s
      i. Converted to Roman Catholicism and built an empire with capital in Paris
   b. 732: Charles Martel led revolt against advancing Muslims and defeated at Battle of Tours
   c. Martel founded Carolingian Dynasty → son Pepin, certified by pope
   d. Pepin’s son Charles crowned by pope in 800, became known as Charlemagne
      i. This “empire” became known as the Holy Roman Empire in 962 with coronation of Otto the Great
   e. 843: Treaty of Verdun divides Charlemagne’s empire between three grandsons

2. Vikings
   a. Utilized multi-oared boats to navigate rivers and seas
   b. Raided Roman Catholic monasteries for resources, but also merchants and fishermen
   c. Diverse settlements like Newfoundland, Russia, and northern France (Normandy)
   d. Raided Constantinople 3 times
   e. 1066: William conquered Anglo-Saxon England
   f. Ultimately converted to Christianity and settled down

3. Feudalism
   a. Feudalism: Political, social, and economic hierarchy of Europe in the Middle Ages
   b. King → nobles → vassals (greater and lesser) → peasants
   c. Estates granted to vassals known as fiefs, later as manors
   d. Peasants worked the manor on behalf of lord in exchange for protection and place to live
   e. Self-sufficient with some advances in agriculture (three-field system of crop rotation)
   f. Code of chivalry: honor system that condemned betrayal and promoted mutual respect
   g. Patriarchal, land passed down via primogeniture (oldest male son gets everything)
   h. Women and peasants had few rights

B. Height of the Middle Ages: Trading and Crusading

1. Rise of the middle class and the growth of cities and towns
   a. Serfs became skilled, earned extra income → chipped away at rigid social structure
   b. Towns chartered on feudal lands outside of manor, granted certain rights
   c. Middle class merchants (burghers) became powerful
   d. Towns independent, but formed alliances with other towns
      i. Example: Hanseatic League controlled trade throughout Northern Europe
   e. Effects: step towards nationhood, increased social mobility and flexibility
   f. Art and architecture: Romanesque → Gothic (flying buttresses, vaulted ceilings), Gregorian chants
   g. Trade brought Europe in contact with new ideas, some classical (preserved by Byzantine and Islam)
      i. Heresies—religious practices or beliefs that do not conform to traditional Church doctrine
   h. Founding of universities to study philosophy, law, science, math
      i. Scholasticism: use of reason to understand religion
      ii. St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) was a Christian realist who argued in *Summa Theologica* that faith and reason are not incompatible, as both are gifts from God

2. Crusades
   a. Crusades were military campaigns undertaken by European Christians in the 11th to 14th centuries to take over the Holy Land and convert Muslims and non-Christians to Christianity
   b. 1096: Pope Urban calls for Crusade to reclaim Holy Land from Seljuk Turks
      i. Hoped to reclaim Jerusalem and reunite RCC and EOC
   ii. Crusaders fought for political and economic, as well as religious reasons
   c. Early 1200s: Pope Innocent III issued strict decree on Church doctrine, which led to a 4th Crusade → conquest of already-Christian Constantinople
      i. Latin Empire overthrown by Byzantines in 1261
   d. Effects: mistrust and uncertainty in Middle East, increased interaction and ideas → Europe → big changes on the way!!
3. Bubonic Plague (Black Death)
   a. Originated in China, where it killed est. 35 million people
   b. Spread via Mongol-controlled Silk Roads arrived in Italian port cities in 1357
   c. Spread hastened by crowded conditions, inadequate sanitation and medical knowledge
   d. Effects: Within 30 years, 1/3 of Europe’s population was dead
      i. Traditional feudal hierarchies collapsed
      ii. People lost faith in the power of the Church
      iii. Epidemic sped up social and economic movements in Europe

4. Emergence of Nation-States: Power Solidifies
   a. In Middle Ages, Europe was not organized in nation-states; rather feudal kingdoms
   b. By end of Middle Ages, western Europe starts to organize along cultural and linguistic lines
   c. Germany and Italy became decentralized in a group of small independent townships and kingdoms
   d. England unified quickly
      i. 1215: English nobles force King John to sign the Magna Carta
         1. reinstated feudal rights of nobles
         2. extended rule of law to other peoples
         3. foundation for Parliament:
            a. House of Lords (nobles and Clergy)—legal issues, advised king
            b. House of Commons (knights and wealthy burghers)—trade and taxation
   e. France unified in response to England
      i. England occupation of French-speaking lands led to revolts and statehood
      ii. Joan of Arc led French army to victory against British at Orleans
      iii. Hundred Years War (1337-1453) between England and France
      iv. France unified under Bourbon Dynasty of monarchs
   f. Spain united by Queen Isabella of Castile
      i. Spain was divided between three kingdoms and two religions (Christian and Muslim)
      ii. Isabella married Ferdinand of Aragon
      iii. Non-Christians (Jews and Muslims) forced to convert or leave; start of Spanish Inquisition
      iv. New unity and energy led to imperial quest to spread Spanish language and religion to new lands

5. Importance of Cities
   a. Rose along trade routes and strategic defense points
   b. Before 1400: most important cities in China (Chang’an) and Islam (Baghdad), along Silk Roads; Constantinople only significant European city
   c. after 1400: European cities begin to grow with Paris and Italian city-states as trading powers

C. Byzantine Empire (Eastern Europe)
1. much more centralized and organized than western half of Roman Empire
2. distinctions from Roman Empire: Greek language, domed architecture, Eastern culture, Orthodox Christianity
3. Byzantine emperors ruled with absolute authority, political and economic (trade monopolies)
4. Justinian (527 to 565)
   a. Justinian’s Code codified Roman law and kept ancient Roman legal principles alive
   b. Flowering of arts and sciences (Hagia Sophia), mosaic art
5. The Schism
   a. Byzantine Church did not regard pope as leader
   b. Disagreed over sacrament of communion, marriage for priests, language of mass (Latin v. vernacular), nature of God and the trinity, icons
   c. 1054: Pope excommunicates patriarch of Constantinople, who does the same to the pope
6. Contrast religion and state in Roman Catholic and East Orthodox Churches:
   a. East: greater tolerance for local traditions, secular empire with an official church religion
   b. West: centralized religion but decentralized politics; religious empire with subservient political units
7. Impact of Orthodoxy on Russia
   a. 800s: Slavic peoples of SE Europe and Russia converted by St. Cyril and Methodius
   b. Vladimir, Russian prince from Kiev, converts to East Orthodox
   c. Importance: cultural differences between Russians and western Europeans
D. Islamic Civilization

1. Mohammed and Early History
   a. Grew up in Mecca, exposed to Judaism and Christianity along Arabian trade routes
   b. Came into conflict with leaders of Mecca bc they wanted to maintain polytheistic shrines (pilgrimages, wealth)
   c. 622: Hijra—flight from Mecca to Medina
   d. 630: returned to Mecca and destroyed pagan shrines except for Ka’ba
   e. Islam spreads throughout Arabia, then Middle East and Africa
   f. 632: death of Mohammed→ Abu Bakr takes over as caliph
      i. Caliphate: theocratic state, caliph is political, military, and religious leader

2. Umayyad Dynasty
   a. Damascus—capital, Arabic language. Dome of the Rock built in Jerusalem
   b. Extreme growth and expansion, conversion of conquered peoples
   c. Failed to conquer Byzantine Empire and Constantinople
   d. Conquered Spain, but Charles Martel (Frankish leader) stopped from taking Paris
   e. Decline due in part to Shia-Sunni split

3. Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258)
   a. Capital at Baghdad, Golden Age of Islam
   b. Scientific and mathematical achievement, Mohammad al-Razi published medical encyclopedia
   c. Defeated Tang Chinese army at Battle of Talus River in 751 over control of Silk Roads
      i. Introduced paper to Islamic civ: used to build libraries and universities
      ii. Preserved Greek and Roman civ, translated Plato and Aristotle into Arabic
   d. Cosmopolitan cities thrived on trade and scholarship

4. Women and Islam
   a. Pre-Islam: Arabian women viewed as property with no rights, female infanticide
   b. Qu’ran: women still subservient to men, but had some legal rights, considered equal before Allah
   c. Men permitted to have as many as 4 wives, women just 1 husband
   d. Women required to be veiled in public
   e. Over time, Islamic society became more patriarchal

5. Decline
   a. Internal rivalries: Sunni v. Shia, ethnic differences
      i. Turkish mamluks revolted and established capital at Samarra, Iraq
      ii. Seljuk Turks—nomadic Sunni group
   b. External threats: Persians, Europeans, Byzantines, Mongols
      i. 1258: Mongols sack Baghdad, officially ending Abbasid Dynasty
### E. Chinese Dynasties (Emphasis on Post-Classical)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era/Dynasty</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qin</td>
<td>221-202</td>
<td>Qin Shihuangdi, Great Wall, Legalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han</td>
<td>202-220</td>
<td>Classical Dynasty, Confucianism, Silk Road trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collapse of Han</td>
<td>221 CE to 581</td>
<td>400 years of small, regional kingdoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sui</td>
<td>581-618</td>
<td>- Reunified China &lt;br&gt; - started construction of Grand Canal &lt;br&gt; - overthrown by rebellions in 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>618-907</td>
<td><strong>Political Developments</strong> &lt;br&gt; * Tang focused on scholars and soldiers &lt;br&gt; * expanded into Tibet and Korea &lt;br&gt; * completed Grand Canal &lt;br&gt; * supported Buddhism, Daoism, Confucianism &lt;br&gt; * Changan – capital – stable political center: Visitors from Byzantium &amp; Arab world &lt;br&gt; * high taxation → tension in population → decline &lt;br&gt; * peasant rebellion → independent regional rule &amp; abdication of emperor → 50 years rule by warlords &lt;br&gt; <strong>Economic Development</strong> &lt;br&gt; * Silk Road protected by military garrisons &lt;br&gt; * Equal field system established &lt;br&gt; * peasants given land in exchange for tax in grain and corvee &lt;br&gt; * @ death land returned to government &lt;br&gt; * still had difficulty breaking control of landowners &lt;br&gt; * Changan major trading center &amp; cosmopolitan city &lt;br&gt; <strong>Cultural Developments</strong> &lt;br&gt; * Heavily influenced by Buddhism &lt;br&gt; * Empress Wu &lt;br&gt; * started as emperor’s concubine → assumed power in 690 → Heavenly Empress &lt;br&gt; * concerned/obsessed with threats to power → thousands of emperor’s concubines killed &amp; sons banned from office; started school dedicated to Buddhist &amp; Confucian scholarship → increased influence of Buddhism &lt;br&gt; * Later, Buddhism experienced backlash → “foreign religion” w/ vast econ. &amp; political power &lt;br&gt; * 841 – 845 CE – anti-Buddhist campaign → destroyed monasteries &amp; weakened influence &lt;br&gt; * Desire to limit foreign influence → desire for new form of Confucianism → NeoConfucianism &lt;br&gt; * Beliefs: individual self-improvement; human beings=good; strive and perfect oneself &lt;br&gt; * Neoconfucianism → diffusion to Japan and Korea &lt;br&gt; * Neighbors become tributary states &lt;br&gt; “outsiders” had to “kowtow”—prostrate bow; head touches ground multiple times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song</td>
<td>960–1279</td>
<td><strong>Political Developments</strong> &lt;br&gt; * 960– reestablished and centralized control; continued civil service exam &lt;br&gt; * Checked power of landed aristocracy; limited upward mobility through exam system &lt;br&gt; * De-emphasized military approach → reestablished tribute system &lt;br&gt; * Military and economic weakness: army ineffective; paper money → inflation &lt;br&gt; <strong>Economic Developments:</strong> Economic Revolution &lt;br&gt; * Champa rice doubles production &lt;br&gt; * Internal trade from Yellow Sea and Grand Canal flourished &lt;br&gt; * Manufactured cannons, moveable type printing, looms, porcelain &lt;br&gt; * More per-capita production than any other country &lt;br&gt; * Copper coins replace paper currency; letters of credit (flying cash) used by merchants &lt;br&gt; <strong>Cultural Developments:</strong> women could keep dowry; new jobs BUT subject to footbinding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>1279–1368</td>
<td>Mongols invade from the North rule; Kublai Khan defeated Southern Song &lt;br&gt; China under foreign rule for 1st time; Khan created Chinese-style dynasty → Yuan &lt;br&gt; Regular tax, strong central government &lt;br&gt; Foreigners, not Chinese, in bureaucracy → no civil service exam &lt;br&gt; Separate laws for &amp; social segregation for Chinese &lt;br&gt; Beijing – Vienna – horse relay &amp; 1400 postal stations; overland trade flourished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F. Post-Classical Japan

I. Political Development
   a. Small, isolated, independent communities
   b. 600s – Yamato clan gained religious & cultural influence → copy China → Emperors of Japan
      i. Unsuccessful @ creating centralized state
   c. 710-785 – Fujiwara clan dominated → sent emissaries to China → modeled capital (Nara) after Changan
      i. No bureaucracy → strict hereditary hierarchy
   d. Kamakura Shogunate
      i. Capital @ Kyoto but military dictatorship; Japanese Feudalism – emperor symbolic figurehead

II. Economic Development: Agrarian society w/ local artisans; Trade regulated by clan leaders

III. Cultural Development
   a. Shinto – everything possesses a spirit (kami)
   b. Influenced by Korea & China
      i. Chinese technology, Chinese script
      ii. Buddhism (Zen Buddhism)
      iii. China cut off during Heian (794 – 1185)

G. Turks

I. 1000 – 1450 CE
   a. Pastoral nomads from central Asian steppes
   b. Seljuk Turks
      i. Converted to Islam
      ii. Invaded Abbasid territory → captured Baghdad in 1055
      iii. Caliph left as spiritual authority but Sultan as monarch
      iv. 1071 – defeated Byzantium & most of Anatolia
   c. Afghan Turks (nomads)
      i. Raids into India
      ii. Looted for gold and jewels & destroyed Hindu temples
      iii. Delhi Sultanate – Northern India 1206 – 1526 → Muslim presence in India

H. Mongols

I. Tribes unified by Genghis Khan
   a. Mobility → wartime strength → total male mobilization
      i. Males 15-70 served in military
   b. Masters of psychological warfare
   c. “Submit & live. Resist and die.” – Genghis Khan
   d. Sharp decline in annual temperatures → less & shorter grass → Mongols forced to trade & raid settled society
   e. Troops moved through Central Asia, Tibet, Northern China, Persia
   f. 1215 – attacked & destroyed Beijing
   g. Continued to Afghanistan & Persia
   h. 1227 – Genghis Khan died → empire divided among sons

II. China: Yuan (see chart)

III. Middle East: Ilkhanates
   a. 1258 – Kublai's brother, Hulegu – defeated Abbasid Caliphate
   b. Converted to Islam in 1295
   c. Local rulers as long as tax & order
   d. Mongol culture mixed with locals

IV. Russia: Golden Horde
   a. Batu – conquered and ruled Russia but mostly local rulers
   b. Heavy taxes on peasants → collected by Russians
   c. Trade supported

V. Pax Mongolia
   a. Period of Mongol peace in huge empire
   b. Rule united two continents & different cultures → eliminated tariffs
   c. Silk Road reached its height
   d. Paper money used in empire
   e. Convert to or adopt local religion or at least tolerant

VI. Decline
   a. Attempted to invade Japan in 1274 & 1281; “Kamikaze” or “sacred wind” (typhoon) stopped invasions
   b. Successful conquerors but poor administrators
   c. After Kublai, leadership = weak & ineffectual; Successor rivalry → destabilized empire
   d. By 1350 most territory re-conquered
West African Kingdoms

I. Ghana (500 – 1200 CE)
   a. Increase in Trans-Saharan trade → growth in influence & power
   b. Gold → taxes → ivory, slaves, horses, cloth, salt
   c. Army funded by tax & trade
   d. 900s CE – kings converted to Islam → improved relations with Muslim merchants
      i. Islam not forced on people → local animistic traditions remained
   e. After 1000 CE assaulted by Berbers from N → absorbed by Mali

II. Mali (1235 – 1400s CE)
   a. Trade increased → taxed
   b. Rulers honored Islam & provided lodging for traders
   c. Sundiata – epic poem about how first Mali emperor came to power
      i. Composed and recited by griots
   d. Mansa Musa – 1312-1337
      i. Went on pilgrimage to Mecca
      ii. Brought soldiers, attendants, slaves, gold, etc.
      iii. Built libraries, Islamic schools, mosques
   e. Timbuktu
      i. Political capital & regional center of Islamic scholarship
   f. After 1350 CE – provinces asserted independence and broke away

Christianity in North and East Africa

I. Intro
   a. Begins in 1st century CE
   b. Egypt & Ethiopia
   c. Mark preached to east Africans during Roman period → kingdom w/ strong Christian traditions
   d. Unique art & architecture

East African City-States

I. Intro
   a. Trans-Saharan trade → West Africa = Indian Ocean trade → East Africa
   b. Bantu + Arab merchants → Mogadishu, Kilwa, Sofala = Swahili city-states (Swahili = Bantu = Arabic)
   c. Trade increased → city-state wealth increased
   d. Governed by kings → converted to Islam → caliph
   e. Built mosques & public buildings
   f. Elite dressed in silk from China
   g. Zimbabwe → Great Zimbabwe – towers, palaces, public buildings
   h. Ruling elite & wealthy merchants converted to Islam – didn’t completely give up own religion

Long-Distance Trade

I. Intro
   a. 600 – 1450 large increase in long-distance trade
   b. Land = luxury goods with high value
   c. Sea = bulkier commodities like steel, stone, coral, building materials

II. Silk Road
   a. Linked Eurasia

III. Trans-Sahara
   a. West Africa → rest of Muslim world & beyond

IV. Indian Ocean
   a. China → S.E. Asia → India → Arabia → East Africa

V. Mediterranean Sea
   a. Europe → Muslim world → Asia

VI. Impact
   a. Cities built along trade routes grew
   b. Melaka = important trade city on the Indian Ocean
   c. Other important cities
      i. Hangzhou
      ii. Samarkand
      iii. Baghdad
      iv. Kilwa
      v. Venice
      vi. Timbuktu
Period 4 (1450 to 1750)

I. Major European Political and Social Developments
   - Middle Ages dominated by concern for salvation, religion, feudalism, local issues, Black Death, and small-scale trade
   - Interaction and expansion into Islam/Byzantium reintroduced Europe to classical past
   - In 300 years, Europe went from “a backward, isolated, self-involved outpost on the perimeter of the major civilizations to the east to the dominant civilization in the world.”

A. The Renaissance
   - “rebirth” of classical learning, “birth” of modern world
   - Began in city-states of Italy
     - Florence (Midicis), Venice, Milan
   - factors: growth of cities, end of Black Death → population, wealthy traders and bankers
   - humanism: shifting focus on life on earth (v. afterlife), celebrate human achievements, increased emphasis on individuals, influenced by classical writings
   - Art: Michelangelo (Sistine Chapel), Brunelleschi, Leonardo da Vinci, Donatello
   - Techniques: realistic, use of perspective, individuals, more worldly than medieval art
   - Italian Renaissance → Northern Europe (but more religious), more literature than art
   - Johannes Gutenberg and the printing press → increased literacy, more books written in vernacular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Niccolo Machiavelli</th>
<th>The Prince</th>
<th>how-to” for ambitious rulers to gain and maintain power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desiderius Erasmus</td>
<td>In Praise of Folly</td>
<td>Christian humanism, satirized Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas More</td>
<td>Utopia</td>
<td>describes ideal society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shakespeare</td>
<td>Julius Caesar</td>
<td>plays and sonnets exemplify humanism and interest in classics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. The Protestant Reformation
   - medieval popes had considerable political power; Catholic Church as ultimate moral authority
   - CC began to sell indulgences to fund Renaissance projects
     - Pay for sins to be forgiven, get deceased loved ones from purgatory → heaven
   - Martin Luther—German monk
     - 95 theses, opposed indulgences, worldly nature of CC (result of Renaissance)
     - Salvation by faith alone, translated Bible into the vernacular, Bible as ultimate authority
     - Pope Leo X orders Luther to recant statements → Luther refuses at Diet of Worms (1521)
   - John Calvin preaches predestination (only the Elect would be saved)
     - Establishes theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland; influences John Knox, Huguenots in France
   - Henry VIII split with CC and started Church of England when pope refused him a divorce

C. The Counter-Reformation (Catholic Reformation)
   - Catholic Church reformed itself, but also reaffirmed certain doctrine
     - banned sale of indulgences
     - established seminaries for training priests
   - St. Ignatius of Loyola was a former Spanish knight who founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
     - set up schools and universities, practiced self-control and moderation, missionaries
   - Council of Trent (1545-1563) clarified church positions on important religious questions
     - disagreed with “salvation by faith alone,” must also have works to back up
     - Latin as language of mass, weekly mass obligatory, supreme authority of pope
   - Result: successful in stopping southward spread of Protestantism, regained followers

D. The Scientific Revolution
   - causes: Renaissance, Protestant Reformation, universities
   - scholastic method relied on reason → scientific method demanded evidence and mathematical precision
   - results: eventually led to Industrial Revolution; questions about religion
     - Atheism—no God
     - Deism—God as “watchmaker,”
       - powerful god who set up world and gave it natural laws to operate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nicolaus Copernicus</th>
<th>Revolution of Heavenly Bodies (1543)</th>
<th>heliocentric theory—Sun-centered universe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galileo</td>
<td>Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief Systems of the World (1632)</td>
<td>Used telescope to prove heliocentric theory; Church forced to recant, banned book as heresy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Kepler</td>
<td>1571-1630</td>
<td>Laws of planetary motion (ex. elliptical orbits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Newton</td>
<td>The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1697)</td>
<td>Calculus, gravity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. The Enlightenment
- philosophical movement centered on man’s relationship to society and government
- absolute monarchs allied themselves with the Church to help centralize their authority
- divine right: “The king is from God and the law is from the king.” – James I of England
  o Contrast with Mandate of Heaven: MoH can be lost if rulers fail to please heaven; DR gives privilege without corresponding responsibility
- social contract: purpose of government is to serve the people’s economic and social needs
- Enlightened despots like Frederick II of Prussia internalized Enlightenment philosophy
- Enlightenment writings influenced U.S. Constitution, which influenced other countries’ governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)</th>
<th>Leviathan</th>
<th>Need all-powerful ruler to suppress war-like tendencies of people; “state of nature”—nasty, brutish, short</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Locke (1632)</td>
<td>Two Treatises on Government</td>
<td>Man born with natural rights to life, liberty, and property--&gt; if gov’t breaks social contract, revolution is justified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</td>
<td>The Social Contract (1762)</td>
<td>All men born equal; individual is subject to the general will of the people in society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Candide</td>
<td>Religious toleration and free speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montesquieu</td>
<td>The Spirit of Laws</td>
<td>Separation of powers and checks and balances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. European Exploration and Expansion
A. Early Explorers
- before late 1400s, exploration limited to land travel
- Mediterranean and Indian Ocean trade had existed for centuries, but linked up with land routes
- causes: Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, desire to bypass land routes
- advancements in navigation: sternpost rudder, lateen sails, astrolabe, magnetic compass, three-masted caravel
- Portugal leads the way with Prince Henry the Navigator
  o 1488: finances voyage of Bartholomew Dias, who rounds Africa (Cape of Good Hope)
  o 1497: Vasco da Gama reaches India and sets up trade relations
- Spain follows after being recently unified under Isabella and Ferdinand
  o Christopher Columbus reaches Cuba and West Indies in attempts to sail west to India
  o 1519: Ferdinand Magellan’s crew circumnavigates the globe
- 1494: Treaty of Tordesillas—Pope draws longitudinal line separating Spanish and Portuguese claims
  o Brazil= Portuguese, everything else= Spain
- England (Drake, Cabot), Netherlands (Hudson) and France launch their own expeditions

B. Colonization of the New World
- 1519: Hernan Cortes lands on coast of Mexico with 600 men; by 1535 conquered Aztec Empire
- How? alliances with neighboring tribes, superior weapons, and diseases like smallpox
  o Aztec population: 20 million to 2 million in 60 years
- Compare to earlier empire-building (Mongols, Alexander): never before had an empire moved into so vast a territory that had been so depopulated by war and disease; Europeans remake two continents in their image
- Encomienda system: American feudalism
  o Peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, mulattos, Native Americans
  o Viceroyos (Spanish governors) gave land to peninsulars, which Natives had to work
  o Catholic priests protest working conditions → solution—import African slaves

C. The African Slave Trade
- mid-1400s: Portuguese take Africans as slaves while exploring coast
- African slaves used as labor source in the Americas
- “Middle Passage” conditions were terrible; many died due to harsh treatment and lack of ventilation, sanitation
- Most slaves destination was Brazil and the Caribbean, sugar plantations

D. The Columbian Exchange
- Demographic shifts 1450-1750: millions of Native Americans wiped out, millions of Africans forced to migrate to the Americas in slavery, and increases in size of European cities as feudalism gives way
- Columbian Exchange—massive exchange of foods, animals, and resources between Americas (west hem.) and Africa/Europe (east hem.)
- Also traded diseases, weapons, ideas, and people
- American items: squash, beans, corn, potatoes, cacao→ population increase in Europe
- European/African items: horses, goats, peppers, sugar cane
- Spanish monopoly on silver→ harsh working conditions in mines (native workers), opened doors in Ming China, globalized economy
D. The Commercial Revolution
- Church revises ban on lending money and charging interest
- Joint-stock companies pool resources → divide risks and costs → rise of middle class merchants, bankers
- Examples: Jamestown colony in Virginia, Muscovy Company of England in Russia, Dutch East India Company in Spice Islands (Indonesia)
- Mercantilism—countries attempt to become rich by creating a favorable balance of trade (exports exceed imports)
  o Colonies were needed to resolve this dilemma: provide mother country with raw materials and market for finished goods
  o Fostered resentment in colonies (American Revolution)

E. What about Asia?
  o Portuguese set up trading posts in Goa, India, and the Malacca Straits (Spice Islands)
  o Dutch and British followed in quest to establish trade
  o China and Japan tried to limit their trade with Europeans
    ▪ Japan—isolation
    ▪ China—foreign enclaves

F. European Political Development
  a. Developed strong, powerful monarchies – absolutism
  b. Tax citizens directly → large powerful armies
  c. French and English kings asserted authority over feudal lords
  d. Fernando of Aragon & Isabel of Castile united Spain and reconquered land controlled by Muslims
  e. Competition between states → refinement and improvement in weapons, ships & technology

II. Ming Dynasty in China
G. Chinese Political Development – Ming
  a. Ming = Chinese comeback after Mongols
    i. 1368 – Mongol (Yuan) dynasty collapsed
    ii. Emperor Hongwu started Ming dynasty
  b. Elimination of Mongol Influence
    i. Confucian education system and civil service exam reinstated; Central authority tightened
  c. Relied on mandarins – class of powerful officials – to implement policies
  d. Laborers rebuilt irrigation system → increase in agricultural production
  e. Private merchants

H. Chinese Intellectual Developments
  a. Neo-Confucian schools established
  b. Confucian values stressed
    i. Self-discipline, Filial piety, Obedience to rulers
  c. Projects funded to emphasize Chinese cultural traditions – Yongle Encyclopedia
  d. Popular culture thrived with increase in printing
  e. Jesuit missionaries introduced European Science and technology – unsuccessful at converting Chinese to Christianity

I. Chinese Exploration
  a. Chinese navy on a “comeback tour”
  b. 1405 – 1433 expeditions to reestablish Indian Ocean presence, impose imperial control, and impress foreign powers
  c. Zeng He
    i. Muslim eunuch
    ii. 300 ships with 28,000 troops
    iii. 1433 voyages ended – records destroyed & ships allowed to rot
    iv. Confucian officials believed voyages too expensive and did not benefit China
## American Civilizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aztec (1400 to 1521)</th>
<th>Inca (1400 to 1540)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• AKA Mexica - last great Mesoamerican culture before Europeans</td>
<td>• South American highlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Toltec decline → Aztec control of Lake Texcoco</td>
<td>• Andean culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Military warrior tradition</td>
<td>• Absorbed tribes in central-western S. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rule by severe despots</td>
<td>• 90 years → 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Priestly class to oversee rituals, inc. human sacrifice</td>
<td>• Centralized empire w/ capital at Cuzco (Peru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ritualistic polytheistic relg. w/ extensive pantheon</td>
<td>• Extensive, irrigated agriculture adapted to rugged terrain of Andes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large urban capital w/ 150,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>• Polytheistic religion centered around Sun worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agricultural economy w/ cacao beans sometimes used as currency</td>
<td>• Patriarchal society w/ few rights for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Decentralized network of city-states paid tribute</td>
<td>• Privileged class of nobles, headed by king, w/ royal ancestors revered and worshiped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No written language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Impressive achievements in building w/ cut stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Islamic Gunpowder Empires

### Ottoman Empire

**Intro:** Nomadic Turks migrated to Anatolia in 1200s
- Military might + gunpowder = Ottoman power
- Military led by janissaries (slave troops of Christian boys)
- 1453 – captured Constantinople → end of Byzantine → tightly centralized absolute monarchy
- Wealth → distant sultans → vizier really ruled
- Execution of sultans brothers to remove threat → succession problem

**Constantinople → Istanbul = Ottoman capital**
- Hagia Sophia converted to grand mosque
- Aqueducts, flourishing marketplace, rest houses, religious schools, hospitals
- Merchant and artisan class conducted business but regulated by government

**Political Society**
- Sultan’s harem (private domain) influential
- Concubines & female relatives resided in harem
- Members of slave origin & non-Muslim (no enslaving Muslims)

**Empire’s Decline**
- Peaked in mid-1600s but too large to maintain
- Decline in administrative effectiveness → corruption
- Successors sheltered and unequipped
- Ottomans couldn’t compete with European military and naval technology

- Hagia Sophia converted to grand mosque
- Aqueducts, flourishing marketplace, rest houses, religious schools, hospitals
- Merchant and artisan class conducted business but regulated by government

**Political Society**
- Sultan’s harem (private domain) influential
- Concubines & female relatives resided in harem
- Members of slave origin & non-Muslim (no enslaving Muslims)

**Empire’s Decline**
- Peaked in mid-1600s but too large to maintain
- Decline in administrative effectiveness → corruption
- Successors sheltered and unequipped
- Ottomans couldn’t compete with European military and naval technology

### Mughal Empire

** Intro:** 1523-1700s
- Previous decentralized history interrupted by Babur → Mughal Empire
- Babur → Akbar

**Akbar & Relatives**
- Strong commander
- Created Divine Faith – Islam + Hinduism → promote religious unity → legitimized ruler as head of state & religion
- Patronized arts
- Policy of cooperation with Hindu rulers & population by intermarriage
- Abolished jizya (non-Muslim tax)
- Promoted Hindus to high-ranking government jobs

**Descendants Jahangir & Shah Jahan also patrons of arts → expanded painting workshops → miniatures**
- Architecture a mix of Persian + Hindu + Muslim = Taj Mahal (tomb for Shah Jahan’s wife)

**Aurangzeb seized thrown with corrupt bureaucracy – pushed to extend Muslim control across India**
- Rid India of all Hindu influence & purify India’s Islam
- Wars drained treasury → uprisings and revolts & weakened empire

---

![Ottoman Empire in 1600](image)

![Islamic Gunpowder Empires](image)
Other States and Empires

I. Songhai – 1464-1591
   a. Mali → Songhai
   b. Led by Sunni Ali – appointed governors to oversee the provinces
   c. Hierarchically commanded army, imperial navy to patrol the Niger
   d. Trans-Saharan trade flowed through Gao
   e. Emperors were Muslim – supported mosques, schools, and Islamic university @ Timbuktu
   f. Europeans = Moroccans = decline in 1591

II. Kongo – 1300s-1600s
   a. Centralized state along west coast of Africa
   b. Powerful king ruled – officials oversaw military, judicial, and financial affairs
   c. 1482 – Portuguese fleet arrived & initiated commercial relations → close political & diplomatic relationship
   d. King converted to Christianity → improved commercial & diplomatic relations
   e. King Afonso I = devout Roman Catholic & attempted to convert all subjects to Christianity
   f. Portugal + Kongo = wealth & foreign relations, but → decline
   g. Portuguese – textiles, weapons, craftsmen → Kongo – gold, silver, ivory
   h. Trade with Portugal → slave raids → defeat in war with Portugal in 1665

III. Qing Dynasty – 1644-1911
   a. Ming decline → Manchu = Qing
   b. Second time foreigners ruled China
   c. Mimicked Chinese culture & bolstered tradition government → civil service exam
   d. No marriage between Manchu & Han
   e. No travel to Manchuria or learning Manchurian
   f. All Chinese men must braid hair in queue

IV. Russian Empire – 1480-1917
   a. Mongol Rule → Ivan II stopped paying tribute → Russian Empire
   b. Strong central government with absolute monarch – czar
   c. Czar also head of Russian Orthodox Church – received authority from God
   d. Ivan the Terrible → Romanov Dynasty – ruled Russia for 300 years
   e. Peter the Great – 1682-1725
      i. Fascinated with Western technology
      ii. Forced, rapid modernization
      iii. Developed industries based on advanced science and technology
      iv. Reformed the military and constructed a navy
      v. Insisted Russian men wear western clothes & shave beards
      vi. Moved capital to St. Petersburg – window to the west
   f. Russian Serfdom
      i. After Mongol rule, peasants fell into debt → became serfs on estates
      ii. Russian government supported → satisfy nobility & regulate peasants
      iii. 1649 – act proclaimed serfs born into status and could not escape
      iv. Serfs could be bought, sold, gambled away, and punished – not slaves, though

V. Japan: Tokugawa Shogunate – 1600-1867
   a. Civil war & disorder → Tokugawa Shogunate
   b. Goal = stabilize & prevent civil war
      i. Increased control over daimyos – spend every other year in Edo
   c. Outside relations closely controlled
      i. No going abroad or building large ships
      ii. Europeans expelled – no foreign merchants
   d. Increasing population + increased agricultural production → increasing economic activity
   e. Christianity began impacting Japan – 150,000 Christians in 1580
      i. Missionaries later tortured and executed
Period 5 (1750 to 1900)

A. Review: Absolutism + Enlightenment

- **England: Political Developments**
  - Elizabeth I—commercial expansion, defeat of Spanish Armada, Shakespeare, golden age
  - 1607—James I fought with Puritans, tried to be an absolute monarch
  - 1625—Charles I signs Petition of Right, then fights English Civil War, loses to Roundheads & Cromwell
  - Cromwell ruled England as Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth; intolerant of Catholics & Irish
  - Restoration of Charles II—Habeas Corpus Act
  - Glorious Revolution—William and Mary replace James II (Catholic); sign English Bill of Rights

- **France: Louis XIV**
  - Ruled from 1643-1715 as “Sun King”
  - Revoked the Edict of Nantes, which had given Huguenots freedom of worship
  - Fought War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714); weakens France

- The Enlightenment challenged divine right theory and absolute monarchies w/ notion of popular sovereignty, etc.

B. Political Revolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unfair taxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Inequalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example of Am. Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Debt—Fr. &amp; Indian Townshend Acts (Stamp, Tea)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Napoleon’s invasion of Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfair taxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Debt—Am. Rev. and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Inequalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Boston Massacre</td>
<td>Tennis Court Oath</td>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td>Peasant revolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continental Congress</td>
<td>National Assembly</td>
<td>Slave Revolt</td>
<td>Creole revolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lexington and Concord</td>
<td>Dec. Rights of Man</td>
<td>Invasion of Napoleon</td>
<td>Gran Colombia—union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Declaration of Ind.</td>
<td>Storming Bastille</td>
<td></td>
<td>with Ecuador, Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yorktown—surrender</td>
<td>Nat. Convention</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaica Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitution &amp; Bill of Rights</td>
<td>Comm. Of Public Safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reign of Terror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>French sent ships, soldiers, $ to Americans</td>
<td>Prussia, Austria, Britain, Spain attack</td>
<td>France, Britain, Spain invade defeated</td>
<td>France—Napoleon’s defeat of Spain, Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>George III</td>
<td>Louis XVI and Marie</td>
<td>Macandal, Boukman</td>
<td>Miguel Hidalgo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Paine</td>
<td>Three Estates</td>
<td>Toussaint L’Ouverture</td>
<td>Simon Bolivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ben Franklin</td>
<td>Jacobin Party</td>
<td>Dessalines</td>
<td>Jose de San Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>Robespierre</td>
<td>Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
<td>Emperor Pedro I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>Rise of Napoleon</td>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>Independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>Congress of Vienna</td>
<td>Destruction of Economy</td>
<td>Continued inequalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Republican democracy</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy</td>
<td>Anti-slavery movements</td>
<td>Varied governments (see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France, Haiti, Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Napoleon and Congress of Vienna

- rose to power as general in French army during French Revolution
- reforms in agriculture, infrastructure, and education
- Napoleonic Code (1804): equality of all French citizens, but limited rights of women (paternalistic)
- Conquered Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Italian kingdoms; dissolved Holy Roman Empire
- Downfall due to Continental System (can’t trade w/ GB) and failed invasion of Russia
- Exile→Return→Defeated at Waterloo in 1813
- Congress of Vienna—1815
  - Host Klemens von Metternich; Met to restore power balance in Europe to prevent future Napoleon
  - Many absolute monarchies restored; conservatives v. liberals

19
D. Latin American Revolutions
- Bolivar wanted one big country like the USA, but divisions meant smaller nation-states
- Jose de San Martin unites with Bernardo O’Higgins to liberate Chile, Argentina, Peru → join with Bolivar
- Brazil: Portuguese colony
  o Portugal invaded by Napoleon in 1807 → John VI flees to Brazil
  o 1821: John VI returns to Portugal, gives throne to Pedro who declares independence
  o 1831: Pedro II reforms society, exports coffee, abolishes slavery in 1888
  o 1889: Abolition of slavery angers upper class → revolt against monarchy, set up a republic
- Mexico
  o 1810: Hidalgo (Catholic priest) leads mestizos and Indians against Spanish → executed
  o Morelos (Catholic priest) picks up where Hidalgo left off → executed by aristocrats
  o 1821: landowning class joins revolution, Treaty of Cordoba recognizes independence
- Effects: More Independence than Freedom
  o Peasants still worked on huge plantations, big gap between rich and poor
  o Export economies (few cash crops → Europe), failure to diversify, grow middle class
  o Exceptions: Chile, Brazil, Argentina
- U.S. Foreign Policy in Latin America
  o 1823: Monroe Doctrine—western hemisphere is closed to European re-colonization
  o USA protection sometimes helpful, sometimes own brand of imperialism
    ▪ Ex. USA gets Panama to declare independence from Columbia to build canal—1904-14
  o Spanish-American War
    ▪ Spain still had Cuba, Puerto Rico → USA supports Cuban revolutionaries → defeats Spain
    ▪ USA gets Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Cuba—indpendence, but USA gets naval bases
    ▪ Begins American imperialism → USA now one of the world powers

E. Italian and German Unification
- Napoleonic Era intensified nationalistic feelings in Europe, but Italy and Germany were still feudal, decentralized
- Italy began as a tangle of foreign-controlled small kingdoms
  o 1849: King Victor Emmanuel II named Count Camillo Cavour PM: Uses war to unify Northern Italy
  o Giuseppe Garibaldi unified Southern Italy by raising an army to kick Spain out
  o Rome completes unification, but cultural barriers remain
- Germany hadn’t been united since Charlemagne
  o William I of Prussia appoints Otto von Bismarck as PM to build up military, authority
  o Bismarck used realpolitick to unite Germany
    ▪ War with Austria (Seven Weeks War) unites North
    ▪ Franco-Prussian War unites South
    ▪ Bismarck crowns William emperor of Second Reich (HRE was 1st, Hitler was 3rd)

F. Russian Political Developments
- czars continue to consolidate power—serfdom, repress rebellions
- 1860s: Alexander II issues some reforms
  o Emancipation Edict abolished serfdom, but with little change in living conditions due to high rents
- 1881: Alexander II assassinated by political group—The People’s Will
- Alexander III pursued Russification—everyone must learn Russian and be Russian Orthodox
- Nicholas II (1894-1917)
  o 1904 defeated by Japanese over Manchuria → 1905: Bloody Sunday
  o 1906: Peter Stolypin appointed PM, Duma created (disbanded if critical of czar)
  o Reform is too little too late; revolution is in the wind...
- Ottomans
  o Fought with Russia over Balkans, Black Sea areas
  o Continued to decline as Greece, Egypt, and Arabia declare independence
  o GB and France assist Ottomans in 1853 Crimean War to prevent Russian expansion
Industrialization

I. Introduction
   a. 1600s invention & scientific discovery \(\rightarrow\) rise of modern industry
   b. Water power harnessed for mechanical energy \(\rightarrow\) more efficient mills
      i. Machine pumping water out of mines patented in 1769
         1. ran on coal and headed water \(\rightarrow\) steam
   c. Steam engine = foundation of new mechanical age
   d. Consequences impact human labor, consumption, family structure, and more
   e. Changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Industrialization</th>
<th>After Industrialization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural/rural economy</td>
<td>Capitalist/urban economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family-farm economy</td>
<td>Wage-earning economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-based manufacturing</td>
<td>Factory-based manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-based population</td>
<td>Urban population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Preconditions for Industrialization
   a. Starts in England
   b. England had plenty of people, a stable government, investment capital
   c. France and the United States close behind
   d. U.S. & Germany surpassed Britain in steel production by 1900
   e. Other nations like Russia lagged behind

III. Technology
   a. Major advances before 1914
      i. Higher-grade steel \(\rightarrow\) transportation & weapons
         1. Naval warships: wind-powered wooden frigates \(\rightarrow\) engine-driven steel ships
         2. trains revolutionized transportation in industrialized nations \(\rightarrow\) colonies

IV. Impact on Gender, Family, and Social Structures
   a. Greatly impacted gender roles and traditional social structures
   b. Slavery declined because slaves couldn’t consume industrial products
   c. Family production \(\rightarrow\) outside home industry
   d. Distinction between family life & work life
   e. Men’s status increased b/c industrial wage and status valued over domestic
   f. Middle class values became distinct from working class values.
   g. Middle class women pressured to conform to new models of behavior \(\rightarrow\) “cult of domesticity”

V. Global Effects of Industrialization
   a. Industrialization \(\rightarrow\) global division of labor
   b. Industrialized nations needed raw materials such as cotton and rubber
   c. Agricultural nations became dependent on exporting products and didn’t develop industry themselves \(\rightarrow\) wealth concentrated in the hands of a few
   d. Dependency theory – explains uneven result of development
      i. Underdevelopment & development = same process
         1. development of some areas is achieved at the expense of others
         2. cash crop in Africa reinforced dependency on European manufactured goods

VI. Reactions to Industrialization
   a. Socialism
      i. Appalling conditions \(\rightarrow\) anticapitalist reform
      ii. Critiqued money economy \(\rightarrow\) utopian alternative run by workers
      iii. Sought to create self-sufficient communities with shared property
      iv. Karl Marx – overthrow moneyed classes \(\rightarrow\) worker’s state
   b. Unionism
      i. Less radical than socialism
      ii. Organization of workers to negotiate for better wages and working conditions
      iii. Led to tension & bloodshed
         1. factories fought unionization – workers fought to stay unionized
      iv. left wing movement \(\rightarrow\) accused of being socialistic
## Reform and Reaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>Instituted French legal system (equity before the law, public trials) but that met with considerable opposition. Empire collapses after World War I</td>
<td>As trade shifted to the Atlantic Ocean, becomes heavily reliant on European loans.</td>
<td>Young Turks pushed for universal suffrage and emancipation of women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Zemstvos (local assemblies) were created. Duma established after Revolution of 1905, but was subject to whim of czar. Czar overthrown in 1917.</td>
<td>Government sponsors industrialization projects such as the Trans-Siberian Railroad.</td>
<td>Emancipated the serfs in 1861. Students and intelligentsia spread ideas of change in the countryside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Hundred Days of Reform attempts to create constitutional monarchy, but halted by Empress Cixi. Rebellions like the Taiping and Boxer weaken the empire. Dynasty overthrown in 1911.</td>
<td>After loss in Opium War, European powers gain economic concessions under the Unequal Treaties and divide China into spheres of influence.</td>
<td>Peasant-led Taiping Rebellion attempts to create a more egalitarian society, but was eventually defeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Tokugawa Shogunate is overthrown and the emperor is restored to power. A legislative body, the Diet, is formed.</td>
<td>Government sponsors massive industrialization and trade. Japan rises to economic prominence.</td>
<td>The old feudal order is disrupted. Samurai class loses power, but some transition to roles in industrial leadership. New industrial working class develops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Imperialism and It’s Impact

I. Introduction

a. Three motivations: economic, political, and cultural
b. Economic – Sources of raw materials and markets for manufactured goods
c. Politically – strategic sites with harbors and supply stations
d. Culturally – missionaries hoped to convert the Asian and African people to Christianity.

II. India

a. British East India Company created as monopolistic trade venture with India took advantage of Mughal weakness
b. Maintained control with small armies of sepoys
   i. 1857 – sepoys mutinied after receiving cartridges greased in animal fat
      1. killed officers → large scale rebellion
   ii. 1858 British government crushed rebellion & restored authority → direct imperial rule
c. Forests cleared; tea, coffee, and opium cultivated; railroads, telegraphs, canals, harbors, irrigation systems built
d. Schools set up for Indian elites → Indian traditions suppressed
e. British rule → desire for self-rule → Indian National Congress
   i. Inspired by enlightenment values
   ii. Called for political and social reforms
   iii. Sought self-rule & joined forces with All-Indian Muslim League

III. Africa

a. Europeans had little presence except coastal colonies and trading posts
b. 1875 – 1900 continent carved up by Europeans
c. 1885 King Leopold II of Belgium established Congo Free State – personal colony with forced-labor rubber plantations
d. England gained influence in Egypt in 1882
e. Berlin Conference – called by Otto von Bismark – delegates established ground rules for colonization
   i. Any European state could establish an African colony after notifying the others.

IV. Japan

a. 1876 – Japan bought warships from England and went to war with Korea
b. 1894 – Sino-Japanese War – sparked by rebellion in Korea – defeated Chinese fleet making Korea a Japanese dependency
c. 1904 – Russo-Japanese War – Japan defeated Russia and gained territory in Manchuria and Korea
Legacies
  d. Economic and social changes
    i. Manufacturers were transformed into suppliers or materials and consumers of goods
    ii. Migration – Europeans → US, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa for cheap land and better economic opportunities
    iii. Migration – Asia & Africa – indentured servants as replacements for slaves → Caribbean, Africa, Oceania
    iv. Scientific Racism – several distinct racial groups – Europeans intellectually & morally superior – justification for treatment of colonial people
    v. Social Darwinists adapted “survival of the fittest” to explain development of human societies.

Emancipation
I. Slavery
  a. European liberals & slave revolts made slavery expensive and dangerous
  b. Slavery became less profitable
  c. Decrease in sugar price → decrease in sugar’s profitability
  d. Abolished: British (1833), French (1848), US (1865), Brazil (1888)
  e. Plantation owners shifted investment to manufacturing
II. Serfdom
  a. Seen as obstacle to economic development
  b. 1861 Alexander II abolished serfdom – government compensated landowners
  c. Few prospered and most we very poor
  d. Emancipation → little increase in production; but → large urban labor force
III. Women
  a. A Vindication of the Rights of Women – Mary Wollstonecraft – women should posesse the same rights granted to men (like education)
  b. Feminist movements sought legal and economic gains for women, like suffrage
  c. 1848 – Seneca Falls, New York – political rights, equality in marriage and employment
  d. Suffrage: Norway (1910), Great Britain (1918), United States (1920)

Period 6 (1900 to Present)
I. World War I
World War I (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war.

A. What were the primary causes of World War I? …MANIA!!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Militarism</td>
<td>Conscription (universal draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naval race between Great Britain and Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliances</td>
<td>Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Triple Entente: France, Russia, Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td>French nationalists wanted revenge against Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slavic nationalism in Austria-Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balkan Wars between Serbia and Austria-Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperialism</td>
<td>Germany and France fought over Morocco in North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assassination</td>
<td>Archduke Franz-Ferdinand (heir to throne of Austria-Hungary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Major Events in World War I

### 1. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand

- **Assassination of Franz Ferdinand**

### 2. The powder-keg explodes!

- Austria-Hungary blames Serbia for assassination
- Germany assures A-H it will support its ally
- A-H gives Serbia an ultimatum (48 hours)
- Serbia refuses to meet all demands
- A-H declares war on both countries mobilize

### 3. Russia, Germany, and France enter the war

- Czar Nicholas II orders mobilization of Russia to defend ally, Serbia
- Germany sends ultimatums to Russia and France to back down; Germany declares war on Russia and France

### 4. Great Britain enters on the side of France

- **Why?** Germans march through neutral Belgium

### 5. 1917: United States enters war on side of Britain and France

- Tensions with Germany due to naval blockade, Lusitania, Zimmerman telegram

### 6. Russia leaves war in 1917 to deal with revolution

- Sues for peace in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

## B. What were the outcomes and global effects of the war and the Treaty of Versailles?

1. 11/11/18: German forces surrender, ending the “Great War.”
2. Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruption
3. 1919 Versailles Treaty
   - a. placed all blame on Germany
   - b. limited Germany’s military size & capabilities
   - c. took away German territory & colonies
   - d. Germany was forced to pay reparations to the Allies
4. Four Empires Fell
   - a. Russian Romanovs fell to Bolsheviks in Revolution; ends 300 year dynasty
   - b. German Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated → Weimar Republic
   - c. Austria-Hungary was split up into several nations → Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, etc.
   - d. Ottoman Empire became Turkey; its Middle East lands became British and French “mandates,” including Iraq, Palestine, Lebanon
5. Colonies’ participation in the war, which increased demands for independence
   - a. Example: Indians fought on British side in WWI
6. League of Nations
   - a. Forum for countries to talk out their differences instead of resorting to violence
   - b. Hope was to avoid war
   - c. US never joined, despite Wilson’s best efforts
### Russian Revolution Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1905 | - **Bloody Sunday** in St. Petersburg begins the 1905 Russian Revolution  
- The **October Manifesto**, issued by Czar Nicholas II, brings an end to the 1905 Russian Revolution by promising civil liberties and an elected parliament (Duma) |
| 1914 | World War I begins |
| 1915 | Czar Nicholas assumes supreme command of Russian army= **MISTAKE!** |
| 1917 | - The **February Revolution** begins with strikes, demonstrations, and mutinies in Petrograd  
- March: Czar Nicholas II abdicates; **Provisional Government** formed  
- April: Lenin returns from exile  
- The **October Revolution** - the Bolsheviks take over Petrograd; The Winter Palace, the last holdout of the Provisional Government, is taken by the Bolsheviks; Lenin, is now in control of Russia |
| 1918 | - March 3 - **The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**, between Germany and Russia, is signed and takes Russia out of World War I  
- June - **Russian civil war** begins (Reds v. Whites)  
- July 17 - Czar Nicholas II and his family are executed |
| 1920 | **Russian Civil War ends** |
| 1922 | - April 3 - Stalin is appointed General Secretary  
- December: Lenin suffers second stroke and retires from politics; The **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** (U.S.S.R.) established |
| 1924 | January 21 - Lenin dies; Stalin will become his successor |

### III. The Interwar Period

Overview: After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts. A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (the 1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism. Economic disruptions following World War I led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan. A communist dictatorship was established by Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union. The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany. Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.
A. What was the League of Nations, and why did it fail? What was the Mandate System?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause (Purpose)</th>
<th>League of Nations</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High casualties in World War I led to a desire to prevent another great war through diplomacy</td>
<td>International cooperative organization</td>
<td>United States not a member Failure of League because it did not have power to enforce decisions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mandate system
- During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.
- After the war, the “mandate system” gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British controlled) and Syria and Lebanon (French controlled).
- The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

B. Why did the world experience depression in the 1930s? What political changes resulted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German reparations</td>
<td>High unemployment in industrial countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy</td>
<td>Bank failures and collapse of credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High protective tariffs</td>
<td>Collapse of prices in world trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive expansion of credit</td>
<td>Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock Market Crash of 1929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Country Leader Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| U.S.S.R | Joseph Stalin                 | • Entrenchment of communism  
• Stalin’s policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state  
industrialization, secret police  
• Great Purge |
| Germany | Adolf Hitler                  | • Inflation and depression  
• Democratic government weakened  
• Anti-Semitism  
• Extreme nationalism= National Socialism (Nazism)  
• German occupation of nearby countries |
| Italy   | Benito Mussolini              | • Rise of fascism  
• Ambition to restore the glory of Rome  
• Invasion of Ethiopia |
| Japan   | Hirohito and Hideki Tojo      | • Militarism  
• Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials  
• Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China |

II. World War II

#### Causes of WWII
- Aggression by the totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy, Japan
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement
- Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

#### Events of WWII
- German invasion of Poland
- Fall of France
- Battle of Britain
- German invasion of the Soviet Union
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)
- Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

#### Events of WWII
- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R.
- War crimes trials
- Division of Europe, Iron Curtain
- Establishment of the United Nations
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan
- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Warsaw Pact

A. Leaders of WWII
- Franklin D. Roosevelt: U.S. president
- Harry Truman: U.S. president after death of President Roosevelt
- Dwight D. Eisenhower: Allied commander in Europe
- Douglas MacArthur and George C. Marshall: U.S. generals
- Winston Churchill: British prime minister
- Joseph Stalin: Soviet dictator
- Adolf Hitler: Nazi dictator of Germany
- Hideki Tojo: Japanese general
- Hirohito: Emperor of Japan

C. Outcomes of War

**Efforts for reconstruction of Germany**
- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

**Efforts for reconstruction of Japan**
- United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur’s administration
- Democracy and economic development
- Elimination of Japan’s military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan’s security by the United States
- Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

International Cooperative Organizations= United Nations
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
III. The Cold War
Overview: Competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War. The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the U.S.S.R. towards other nations and conflicts around the world. The presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945. Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

What events led to the Cold War?
- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R.
- Democracy and the free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism
- President Truman and the Policy of Containment
  - containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations, the Iron Curtain

What was the impact of nuclear weapons?
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence

What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?
- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of Berlin Wall
- Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Expansion of NATO

<p>| How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after World War II? |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <strong>Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China</strong> | <strong>Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam</strong> |
| Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war | Role of French Imperialism |
| Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan) | Leadership of Ho Chi Minh |
| Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): Communist China (mainland China) | Vietnam as a divided nation |
| Continuing conflict between the two Chinas | Influence of policy of containment |
| Communist China’s participation in Korean War | The United States and the Vietnam War |
| | Vietnam as a reunited communist country today |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>• Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Developed nuclear program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Thatcher</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>• British prime minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Free trade and less government regulation of business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Assertion of United Kingdom’s military power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhail Gorbachev</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>• Glasnost and perestroika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fall of the Berlin Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Last president of Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng Xiaoping</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>• Reformed Communist China’s economy to a market economy leading to rapid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Continued communist control of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golda Meir</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>• Prime Minister of Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sought support of United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamal Abdul Nasser</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>• President of Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Nationalized Suez Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Established relationship with Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Built Aswan High Dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. Independence Movements**

A. British policies and India’s demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence.

**Evolution of the Indian independence movement**

- British rule in India
- Indian National Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
- Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines — Pakistan/India
- Republic of India
  - World’s largest democratic nation
  - Federal system, giving many powers to the states

**Indian democracy**

- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western-style industrialization.
- 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination.
- Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation.
- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation.

B. The independence movement in Africa

- Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)
- Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II
- Pride in African cultures and heritage
- Resentment of imperial rule and economic exploitation
- Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal
- Influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War (ex: assassination of Lumumba in the Congo)

**Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts**

- West Africa: Peaceful transition
- Algeria: War of Independence from France
- Kenya (Britain): Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta
- South Africa: Black South Africans’ struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa
21st century issues: Economic interdependence
- Role of rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks
- Rise and influence of multinational corporations
- Changing role of international boundaries
- Regional integration, e.g., European Union
- Trade agreements
  - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
  - World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - United Nations (UN)
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF)

---

### Genocide in the 20th Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Killed by…</th>
<th>Method of killing</th>
<th># Dead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Armenian genocide, 1919</td>
<td>Armenians</td>
<td>Leaders of the Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>Massacre, deportation, forced marches</td>
<td>1 to 1.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ukrainian Bread Famine, 1932 to 1933</td>
<td>Ukrainian “kulaks”</td>
<td>Joseph Stalin</td>
<td>Starvation</td>
<td>6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nazi Holocaust, 1933 to 1945</td>
<td>Jews and other groups (Gypsies, handicapped)</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler and Nazis</td>
<td>Gas chambers, extermination camps</td>
<td>6 million Jews; 11 million total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cambodian Genocide, 1975 to 1979</td>
<td>Artists, technicians, monks, minorities, educated, former gov’t officials</td>
<td>Pol Pot and Khmer Rouge</td>
<td>Mass killing, forced labor</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rwanda Genocide, 1994</td>
<td>Tutsi minority</td>
<td>Hutus</td>
<td>Mass killing (machete, guns)</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Chinese Dynasties Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Developments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shang</td>
<td>1766-1122 BC</td>
<td>Warrior-kings, Yellow River agriculture, oracle bones, human sacrifices to ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhou</td>
<td>1122-256 BC</td>
<td>Mandate of Heaven, feudalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qin</td>
<td>221-202 BC</td>
<td>Shi Huangdi, unified “China,” Great Wall, terra cotta soldiers, Legalism, standardized written Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han</td>
<td>202 BC-220</td>
<td>Wudi begins civil service exams, Confucianism, trade with Rome, decline due to nomadic invasion and disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sui</td>
<td>589-618</td>
<td>Canal system, reunified China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>618-907</td>
<td>Golden Age of arts and literature, Neo-Confucianism, exam system revived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song</td>
<td>960-1279</td>
<td>Footbinding, economic revolution and urbanization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gunpowder, compass, printing (Qing Ming scroll)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>1279-1368</td>
<td>Mongol control (Kublai Khan), Marco Polo visits, Silk Road connects Europe and China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ming</td>
<td>1368-1644</td>
<td>Zheng He commands Indian Ocean fleet disbanded; isolationist period globalization (silver trade); foreign enclaves to limit influence in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qing</td>
<td>1644-1912</td>
<td>Manchu (foreign) rule; adopted and kept much of Chinese culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Song:**

Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han
Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han
Sui, Tang, Song
Sui, Tang, Song
Yuan, Ming, Qing, Republic
Yuan, Ming, Qing, Republic

Mao Zedong
Mao Zedong
Examples of Different Labor systems

1. Rome

Roman citizens could not be enslaved; they were free. But for non-citizens, there were many ways to enter into servitude. Some adults became slaves in payment for their debts; others were sold as children to pay off their families’ debts. The majority of Roman slaves were prisoners of war, captured in battle during the conquests that expanded the empire. Instead of being killed as enemy combatants, their lives were saved so they might be forced into servitude. Consequently, the word for slave in Latin is “servi,” from the verb “to save.” As the empire expanded, Romans had more land to work. Consequently, they developed a greater need for slaves. One important task was extending the network of roads. Roman roads, built with slave labor, connected the slave estates with markets for the goods they produced; they also afforded the military rapid access to the estates in case of trouble.

2. Imperial Russia

By 1500, the tsars had expanded the Muscovite state to seven times its original size. The vast amounts of land they now controlled made labor a valuable commodity. For many centuries, grain has grown on the steppes of western Russia. Before the mechanization of agriculture, this crop required a large and dependable labor force. At first, peasants moved freely from one estate to another. But by the sixteenth century, the landowning gentry prevailed on the tsar to place the peasantry under their control. As the Russian Empire expanded eastward, grain fields—especially along the growing frontiers—needed to be defended. To secure his territories, the tsar required all landowners to serve the state, just as serfs served their masters. The Tsarist government passed decrees forbidding peasants to move from one estate to another. These decrees penalized those who helped fugitive serfs and allowed landlords to bring back runaways by force.

3. Southeast Asia

During the seven centuries between 1000 and 1700 CE, slavery in Southeast Asia developed in a different way than the agricultural servitude that evolved under the tsars. In the Indonesian archipelago and the Malaysian peninsula, agriculture was the major industry as it was in Russia. But farm laborers in these Southeast Asian regions were neither serfs nor slaves—not even those who were in debt. Farm laborers owed a portion of their produce to their lord, but they were not personally owned by him. Instead, it was in the mercantile city-states that slaves were the most important item of property. In these urban areas, slaves symbolized the power and prestige of the nobles who owned them. So important was slaveholding for one’s status that even foreign merchants had to have men attached to them as bond servants in order to function effectively.

Within port cities like Malacca and Makassar, whose populations numbered up to one hundred thousand, the most characteristic roles for slaves were as domestics, entertainers, and as textile spinners and weavers. Kings struggled with their nobles for control of laborers. Under the system of unpaid state labor called “corvée,” kings sought to maximize the number of people to do the work of the state. At the same time, nobles wanted as many hands as possible for their own private uses. In Southeast Asian Islamic city-states, there was often no ethnic difference between master and slave. What marked the members of the elite class was that they performed no manual labor. A retinue of slaves attended to their every need. Islamic laws that prevailed in Southeast Asian port cities like Makassar forbade the enslavement of fellow Muslims. But that didn’t preclude the evolution of other forms of economic service—in payment of debt, or as punishment.
4. Spanish Empire

Columbus enslaved some of the Taino he met in the Caribbean. He took some of them back to Spain, and others he compelled to work on plantations he established on later voyages. Spanish priest Bartholomé de Las Casas challenged the European attitude toward slavery when he wrote, “Wherever else in the world have rational men in happy and populous lands been subjected by such cruel and unjust wars called conquests, and then been divided up by the same cruel butchers and tyrannical robbers as though they were inanimate things?”

The Spanish conquerors of the Aztec Empire benefited from the traditional labor tribute the Mexica required from their subject peoples. In the Andes, the Spanish took over the mit’a, adapting it to increase their own wealth and control rather than as a state tax system. By adapting the mit’a to their own uses, the Spanish were able to successfully exploit the silver mines at Potosi. Every year, fifty thousand Indians—miners and their families—were forced to work the Cerro Rico Mountain at Potosi. Few who went to work the mine ever returned. In the sixteenth century, scholastics like Hermes Sepulveda revived Aristotle’s notion of the “natural slave,” and racialized it to justify the enslavement of non-European peoples. The counter argument of the humanist friar Bartholomé de Las Casas was that if the indigenous peoples of the Americas had souls and could understand and embrace the Christian gospel, then they were equal in the eyes of God and His Church. Therefore, they were not natural slaves and should not be enslaved.

5. Kingdom of Kongo

King Affonso ruled the Kingdom of Kongo in the first decades of the sixteenth century. In a letter to the King of Portugal, he complained about raids that turned his subjects into slaves. King Affonso I writes, “... merchants are taking every day our natives, sons of the land and the sons of our noblemen and vassals and our relatives ... they grab them and get them to be sold; and so great, Sir, is the corruption and licentiousness that our country is being completely depopulated ....” Portuguese merchants, as they came along the coast of Africa, sought gold in West Africa; with time they also brought goods that they’d purchased in India for sale. The people of Kongo sold ivory and copper and, in response to the demands of some Portuguese, human beings.

6. Caribbean Colonies

In the plantation society that governed the Caribbean islands, small groups of colonial masters controlled large populations of African slaves. During the three centuries between 1500 and 1800, more than twelve million enslaved Africans crossed the Atlantic to do the grueling work of growing sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton. In the plantations of the West Indies, it was common to work slaves to death. The cost of replacing an adult slave with another adult slave was easy enough to meet, and that approach was preferred to spending the energy to bring up children.

7. Factory Work in Industrialized Economies

Wage labor was the system that allowed industry and agriculture to develop in Europe at the time when slave labor, sweatshops, and other forms of unfree labor expanded in other parts of the world. Culturally, this system led to the racialization of slavery to justify the massive African slave trade to the Americas. But the wage workers in Europe recognized of the larger system: They described their condition as that of “wage slaves.”
North Africa
West Africa
East Africa
Central Africa
Southern Africa
Middle East
East Asia
Southeast Asia
South Asia
Latin America, including regions of Mesoamerica and the Caribbean
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Modified Comparative Questions</th>
<th>Modified Change over time Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2010 | Analyze similarities and differences in techniques of imperial administration in TWO of the following empires.  
• Han China (206 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.)  
• Mauryan/Gupta India (320 B.C.E. – 550 C.E.)  
• Imperial Rome (31 B.C.E. – 476 C.E.) | Analyze continuities and changes in cultural beliefs and practices in ONE of the following regions from 1450 to the present.  
• Sub-Saharan Africa  
• Latin America/Caribbean |
| 2009 | Compare the effects of racial ideologies on North American societies with those on Latin American/Caribbean societies during the period from 1500 to 1830. | Analyze continuities and changes along the Silk Roads from 200 B.C.E. to 1450 C.E. |
| 2008 | Compare the emergence of nation-states in nineteenth-century Latin America with the emergence of nation-states in ONE of the following regions in the twentieth century.  
• Sub-Saharan Africa  
• The Middle East | Analyze continuities and changes in the commercial life of the Indian Ocean region from 650 C.E. to 1750 C.E. |
| 2007 | Compare the historical processes of empire building in the Spanish maritime empire during the period from 1450 through 1800 with the historical processes of empire building in ONE of the following land-based empires.  
• The Ottoman Empire  
• The Russian Empire | Analyze continuities and changes in nationalist ideology and practice in ONE of the following regions from the First World War to the present:  
• Middle East  
• Southeast Asia  
• Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 2006 | Compare the outcomes of the movements to redistribute land in TWO of the following countries, beginning with the dates specified.  
• Mexico, 1910  
• China, 1911  
• Russia, 1917 | Analyze continuities and changes in the cultural and political life of ONE of the following societies.  
• Chinese, 100 CE to 600 CE  
• Roman, 100 CE to 600 CE  
• Indian, 300 CE to 600 CE |
| 2005 | Compare the process of state-building in TWO of the following in the period 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E.  
• Islamic states  
• City-states  
• Mongol khanates | Analyze the social and economic transformations that occurred in the Atlantic world as a result of new contacts among Western Europe, Africa, and the Americas from 1492 to 1750. |
| 2004 | Compare the effects of the First World War in TWO of the following regions:  
• East Asia  
• Middle East  
• South Asia | Analyze continuities and changes in labor systems between 1750 and 1900 in ONE of the following regions.  
• Latin America and the Caribbean  
• Oceania  
• Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 2003 | Compare differing responses to industrialization in any TWO of the following:  
• Japan  
• Ottoman Empire  
• Russia | Analyze continuities and changes that resulted from the spread of Islam into ONE of the following regions in the period between circa 800 C.E. and circa 1750:  
• West Africa  
• South Asia  
• Europe |

**Online Study Resources:**

Study Cards: [http://www.studystack.com/WorldHistory](http://www.studystack.com/WorldHistory)

General Review: [http://www.mrburnett.net/apworldhistory/APWorldHistory.htm](http://www.mrburnett.net/apworldhistory/APWorldHistory.htm)


Major Religions: [http://www.religioustolerance.org/var_rel.htm](http://www.religioustolerance.org/var_rel.htm)


Indian Ocean (all 6 periods!): [http://www.indianoceanhistory.org/](http://www.indianoceanhistory.org/)

ANSWERING THE QUESTION!!

Political developments

Industrial Revolution

Social & Economic Transformations that caused new contacts

Jamestown
Pocahontas

Renaissance
Reformation

1300s

Any “artificial” periodization

1450

1492-1750

1800s

Bull’s Eye Essay

Social AND Economic Transformations as a result of new contacts

Atlantic World” (Western Europe, Africa, and Americas)

Europe only
E. Europe
Africa only
Americas only
Asia
Antarctica

Europe only
E. Europe
Africa only
Americas only
Asia
Antarctica