

- I. factors for civilization
 - A. river valleys
 1. provide fertile soil and a lot of water
 - a. fertile soil leads to a surplus food
 - b. allows for population growth
 - B. trade
 1. Major trade routes
 - a. East Africa,
 - b. Trans Sahara,
 - c. Silk Road,
 2. Trade routes help cities and nations develop politically, economically and culturally
 3. Major trading cities
 - a. Venice, (Italy)
 - b. Constantinople, (Byzantine, Ottoman, Turkey)
 - c. Canton (China)
- II. Religion
 - A. Types of religion
 1. monotheism
 - a. belief in one god
 2. polytheism
 - a. belief in more than one god
 3. animism
 - a. belief that natural objects like trees have spirits in them
 - i. Traditional African and American beliefs, Daoism, Shintoism
 - B. Major Religions
 1. islam
 2. judaism
 3. Christianity
 - a. Roman Catholic
 - b. Protestant
 - c. Eastern Orthodox
 - i. Centered on patriarch in Constantinople
 4. animism
 5. Hinduism
 6. Confucianism
 - a. More a philosophy than a religion
 - b. Harmony achieved only through proper behavior of family
- III. legal traditions
 - A. Code of Hammurabi – written legal code in Assyria
 - B. Twelve Tablets – written legal code in Ancient Rome
 - C. Justinian Code – written legal code in Byzantine Empire
 - D. 10 Commandments
 - E. Magna Carta 1215
 - F. English Bill of Rights 1689
 - G. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens
 - H. Napoleonic Code

- IV. social class structures
 - A. hindu India
 - 1. brahmin, kshatriya, vaisyas, sudras, Harijan (Untouchables)
 - B. feudal Japan
 - C. colonial latin america
 - 1. peninsulares, mestizos, mulattoes, Native American, African, Slave
 - D. lowest classes have no power
 - 1. serfs, harijans (untouchables), peasants, natives in Latin America

- V. Revolutions
 - A. Neolithic Revolution
 - 1. shift from nomadic herding to farming
 - B. Commercial Revolution
 - 1. series of changes in European economy that shifted it away from a barter economy
 - a. allowed development of international, world wide trade
 - 2. banking, letters of credit, joint stock companies and guilds used for first time
 - a. allow collection and investment of capital
 - C. Protestant Reformation
 - 1. led by Martin Luther
 - a. 95 theses – protest sale indulgences and corruption of Catholic Church
 - 2. counter reformation
 - D. French Revolution
 - 1. Estates General
 - 2. Tennis Court Oath – when Third Estate creates its own constitution
 - 3. National Assembly writes Declaration of Rights of Man
 - 4.
 - E. Russian Revolution (1917)
 - 1. Causes
 - a. Bloody Sunday – brutal repression of dissent by tsar
 - b. Heavy losses of Russia in WWI
 - c. Abuse of power by the tsar
 - 2. two revolutions March and October
 - 3. peace bread land
 - a. appealed to needs of peasants
 - 4. led by peasants to overthrow absolute monarch (tsar)
 - 5. Lenin was leader established communist state
 - F. Agricultural Revolution
 - G. Middle Ages
 - 1. Roman Catholic church played powerful role in social and political life
 - 2. feudal system – land is controlled by a lord and serfs are tied to land
 - a. serfs obligated to farm land, lord obligated to protect serfs
 - H. Crusades

1. Christians from Europe attack Holy Land in attempt to free it from Muslims
 2. Also used as excuse to attack Turks in Constantinople
 3. resulted in increased trade between Europe and Middle East
 - 4.
- I. Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
1. spread originally from rats, but extended along trade routes
- J. Enlightenment
1. natural rights – belief people are born with rights
 2. influence American and French revolutions
 3. rulers must be subject to the law as well
- K. Age of Exploration
1. began because Ottomans conquered Byzantines
 - a. Constantinople was center of trade routes, now it couldn't be used
 - b. Europeans had to find new trade routes, so exploration began
 2. European nations practiced mercantilism
 3. encomienda system established by Spain that allowed land owners total control over the lives of anyone who lived on their land
 - a. Many Natives were treated brutally and killed
 4. Bartolome de Las Casas – outspoken critic of European treatment of Native Americans – said Native Americans should be treated better
- L. Industrial Revolution
1. discuss impact of industrialization
- M. Renaissance
1. begins in Italy because it was wealthy trading center
 2. had money to support arts and create a demand for non essential products
- N. 1492
1. Spanish Inquisition, Columbus in New World
- O. 1989
1. collapse of Berlin Wall
 2. fall of communism in Soviet Union
- P. Green Revolution (1960's)
1. Advances in fertilizer and technology allow for increase in food production in third world nation
 2. Create food surplus which leads to population increase
 3. Governments unable to respond to greater need for services
- Q. Communist Revolution in China
1. led by Mao Zedong – created communist nation
 2. were better equipped and better supported than nationalists led by Chiang Kai Shek
- R. Age of Imperialism
1. Opium Wars (China)
 - a. Britain force China to allow British trade
 - i. Extraterritoriality – British are not governed by Chinese rules but British ones
 - b. Open Door Policy
 - i. US get European nations to allow equal access to Chinese markets

2. Perry and Japan
 - a. US force Japan to allow trade with west
3. Resistance to Imperialism
 - a. Boxer Rebellion in China, Iranian Revolution, Islamic Fundamentalism all reject westernization of the world

VI. Great Civilizations

A. Byzantine Empire

1. preserved ancient Greek and Roman cultures
2. developed complicated bureaucracy to run government

B. Ottoman Empire

C. Roman Empire (509 BC-476 AD)

1. location at greatest extent
 - a. England through France, Italy, Asia Minor, Egypt and North Africa
2. built sophisticated system of roads to help military and communication

D. West African Kingdoms (Songhai, Mali, Ghana) (750 BC-1586 AD) Benin

1. Bantu migrations begin because of increased population
2. gained power from trans-Saharan trade
 - a. gold for salt,
3. Golden Age of Mali
 - a. Mansa Musa was emperor
 - b. Took a hajj to Mecca
 - i. Exposed world to wealth of West Africa

E. Latin America (Aztec, Maya, Inca)

1. all developed complex civilizations with sophisticated understanding of astronomy and architecture (all built pyramid like temples)
2. were crushed by European exploration and settlement

F. Mesopotamia (Fertile Crescent)

G. Mongol Empires

1. from Central Asia – military strength allowed them to conquer India, Ancient Rome, Europe
2. reestablish trade, establish tribute system

H. Russian Empire

1. golden age under Peter the Great (1682-1725)
 - a. expanded Russia and got warm water port of St Petersburg
 - b. wanted to westernize Russia and bring in industrial ideas
 - i. forced nobles to adopt western ideas.

I. Muslim Empire

1. location at greatest extent
 - a. southern Spain, across north Africa, Arabian Peninsula to southeast Asia

J. Ancient Greece

1. Age of Pericles (460-429 BC) – established more democratic traditions in Greece
- 2.

K. India

1. Gupta – glory age of Indian empire
2. Akbar the Great (1556-1605)
 - a. Used ideas from Muslim empire and west to rule

- 1. hieroglyphics, cuneiform,
- H. nationalism
- I. Cartogram
 - 1. shows proportional relationship between nations
- J. genocide
 - 1. mass killing of a specific group of people with intention to eliminate them
 - 2. examples – Hitler killing Jews, Pol Pot killing Cambodians
- K. Primary Sources
 - 1. documents written or created by people who actually witnessed or participated in an event
- IX. Migrations of people
 - A. potato famine - ireland
- X. Geography
 - A. Features and effects
 - 1. river valleys
 - a. Huang He, (Yellow River)
 - i. Development of ancient China
 - b. Tigris Euphrates
 - i. Mesopotamia
 - c. Nile
 - i. Ancient Egypt
 - d. Indus
 - i. Ancient India
 - 2. mountains
 - a. terrace farming –
 - i. used in Incan Empire, Vietnam – way to increase farmland, prevent erosion in mountainous area
 - 3. desert
 - 4. island
 - 5. rain forest
 - 6. Harbors, ports, rivers
 - a. Encourage trade and sea travel
 - i. Ancient Greece is example
 - B. Resources
 - 1. water ways
 - a. Suez Canal, Egypt, Bosphoros Straits, Turkey, Panama Canal
 - 2. Oil
 - a. Middle East, Iraq, Kuwait. Saudi Arabia
 - b. Persian Gulf War fought to protect Western oil interests
- XI. Major Wars
 - A. Napoleonic Wars (1815)
 - 1. Congress of Vienna (1815)
 - a. Designed to maintain balance of power by reducing Frances power and creating multiple strong nations in Europe
 - b. Prevented large scale war until WWI
 - B. World War I (1914-1918)
 - 1. causes
 - a. imperialism
 - b. militarism

- c. nationalism
 - d. entangling alliances
 - e. assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
 - 2. Treaty of Versailles
 - a. Ended World War I
 - b. Germany had to accept all blame for war
 - c. Germany had to pay heavy reparations for war
 - C. World War II 1939-1945
 - 1. causes
 - a. Japan conquers Manchuria to get natural resources to help with industrialization
 - b. appeasement
 - 2. Hitler
 - a. rise to power
 - i. was able to use unemployment caused by depression and anger towards Treaty of Versailles to gain power
 - 3. Fighting
 - a. Nazi blitzkrieg (lightning war) conquers most of Europe
 - b. London Blitz (German air bombing of England) failed to knock Britain out of war
 - c. German invasion of USSR fails because USSR was too big, had too many men and winter came
 - D. Post War world
 - 1. Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan were American plans to protect Europe by providing money to rebuild and military protection
 - E. Cold War (1945-1989)
 - 1. NATO
 - 2. Warsaw Pact
 - 3. Role of Third World Nations
 - a. US and USSR both tried to dominate governments of third world nations
 - i. Used money and military might to gain influence
 - ii. Tried to force nations to choose a side
 - b. Non alignment
 - i. Some nations refused to pick a side (India) and then accepted aid from both US and USSR
 - 4. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
 - 5. Berlin Airlift (1954)
- XII. Independence/ Nationalist Movements
 - A. Reasons
 - 1. nationalism
 - a. growing pride in their own nations combined with weakness of Europe following WWII led to independence
 - b. rhetoric of fighting for freedom and self determination in WWII also inspire colonies to get independence themselves
 - B. Turkey
 - 1. Kemal Ataturk – led nationalist movement in Turkey
 - C. Vietnam

1. Nationalist movement led by Ho Chi Minh to get independence from France
 2. Led war against United States when US tried to prevent a communist government led by Ho Chi Minh to rule Viet Nam
- D. India
1. Gandhi - passive resistance
 - a. Believed that people should break unjust laws in a peaceful manner.
 - b. Led Indians on Salt March to protest British policies
 - i. British violently attacked Indians
 - ii. Created international support for Indian independence
 2. ethnic and religious conflicts threaten India's future
 - a. Kashmir
 3. industrialization and modernization have weakened traditional family and cultural ties
- E. Africa
1. Kenya
 - a. Jomo Kenyatta led Mau Mau revolt for independence from England
- F. Latin America
1. Simon Bolivar was great nationalist leader who encouraged revolutions throughout South America against Spain
- G. South Africa
1. Mandela -
- XIII. Political Ideologies
- A. absolute monarchy
1. divine right – said they got their power to rule from God
 - a. Louis XIV (France) Philip II (Spain) Henry VIII (England)
 2. Wanted total control – centralized power
- B. democracy
- C. totalitarianism
1. Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, Mao Tse Tung
 2. needs of state are more important than needs of individual
 3. government controls media
- XIV. Miscellaneous
- A. Nuclear Weapons
1. US, France, Russia, Pakistan, India, North Korea
- B. Human Rights
1. Anti-Semitism (anti Jewish actions)
 - a. Pogroms in Russia, Holocaust in Germany were both state sponsored killing of Jews