

AP WORLD HISTORY REVIEW AFRICA

FOUNDATIONS ERA:

- I. **Agricultural Societies**
 - a. Sahara region was once steppe areas with lots of water. The area was home to abundant hunting, fishing, and wild plants. Cattle communities arise and early Neolithic peoples began to grow yams (7500 BCE)
 - b. Climate changes about 5000 BCE and Sahara becomes desert. People are forced to migrate to Nile River area. Egypt and Nubia live off the Nile River. Egypt is unified by Menes. Warfare occurs between Egypt and Nubia (later called Kush) but Egypt stays dominant until about 2400 BCE when Kush starts to challenge authority.
- II. **The formation of complex societies and sophisticated cultural traditions**
 - a. The emergence of cities and stratified societies
 - i. Social classes
 1. Egypt: peasants and slaves (agriculture), pharaoh, professional military and administrators
 2. Nubia: complex and hierarchical society (can tell from tombs)
 - ii. Patriarchy in both but women have more influence than in Mesopotamia
 1. Women act as regents, like female pharaoh Hatshepsut
 2. Nubia: women serve as queens, priestesses, and scribes
 - b. Economic specialization and trade
 - i. Bronze important but copper and tin rare and expensive
 - ii. Iron metallurgy develops independently in Sudan
 - iii. Transportation: sailboats, carts, and donkey caravans
 - iv. Trade networks
 1. Egypt and Nubia: exotic goods from Nubia (ebony, gold, gems, slaves) and pottery, wine, linen, decorative items from Egypt
 2. Egypt and the north: especially wood, like cedar from Lebanon
 - v. Nubians combine Egyptian religions with their own
- III. **Bantu migrations and early agricultural societies of sub-Saharan Africa**
 - a. The dynamics of Bantu expansion
 - i. Bantu--language group from west central Africa
 1. Live along banks of rivers; use canoes
 2. Cultivate yams and oil palms
 3. Live in clan-based villages
 4. Trade with hunting/gathering forest people
 - ii. Early migrations of Bantu (3000-1000 B.C.E.)
 1. Move south and west into the forest lands
 2. Move south to Congo River and east to Great Lakes region
 3. Absorb much of the population of hunter/gather/fisher people
 4. By 1000 B.C.E. occupy most of Africa south of the equator
 - iii. Features of the Bantu
 1. Use canoes and settle along banks of rivers; spread from there
 2. Agricultural surplus causes them to move inland from rivers
 3. Become involved in trade
 - iv. Bantu rate of migration increases after 1000 B.C.E. due to appearance of iron
 1. Iron tools allow them to clear more land for agriculture
 2. Iron weapons give them stronger position

600 – 1450 IN AFRICA:

Long-distance travel and cross-cultural exchanges

- A. Cultural exchanges included science, ideas, art, and music
 - 1. New technology spread by travelers and facilitated their travel--for example, magnetic compass
 - 2. New crops introduced to sub-Saharan Africa by Muslims: citrus fruits, rice, cotton
 - 3. Sugarcane originated in southwest Asia and north Africa
 - a. Introduced to Europeans during the crusades
 - b. Sugarcane plantations spread all over the Mediterranean basin
 - c. Plantations operated through slave labor, Muslim captives, and Africans
 - 4. Gunpowder technologies spread west from China by Mongol armies in thirteenth century – what affect upon Africa?
 - a. Used for catapults, primitive cannons
 - b. Changed warfare dramatically
- B. Indian Ocean Trade
 - 1. Zheng He's (China) expeditions
 - a. Visited southeast Asia, India, Ceylon, Arabia, and east Africa
 - 2. Other aspects of
 - a. Portuguese searched for sea route to Asian markets without Muslim intermediaries
 - b. Bartolomeu Dias reached Cape of Good Hope, entered the Indian Ocean, 1488
 - c. Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, returned to Lisbon with huge profit
 - d. Portuguese mariners dominated trade between Europe and Asia, sixteenth century
 - e. Portuguese ships with cannons launched European imperialism in
- C. European exploration in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans
 - 1. Portuguese exploration
 - a. European goals: to expand Christianity and commercial opportunities
 - b. Portuguese mariners emerged as the early leaders
 - c. Prince Henry of Portugal determined to increase Portuguese influence
 - d. Seized Moroccan city of Ceuta in 1415
 - 2. Slave trade expanded fifteenth century
 - a. Portuguese traders ventured down west coast of Africa
 - b. Traded guns, textiles for gold and slaves
 - c. Thousands of slaves delivered to Atlantic island plantations

1450 – 1750 ERA IN AFRICA

- I. **African politics and societies in early modern times**
 - A. The states of west Africa and east Africa
 - 1. The Songhay empire was the dominant power of west Africa, replacing Mali
 - a. Expansion under Songhay emperor Sunni Ali after 1464
 - b. Elaborate administrative apparatus, powerful army, and imperial navy
 - c. Muslim emperors ruled prosperous land, engaged in trans-Saharan trade
 - 2. Fall of Songhay to Moroccan army in 1591

- a. Revolts of subject peoples brought the empire down
 - b. A series of small, regional kingdoms and city-states emerged
 - 3. Decline of Swahili city-states in east Africa
 - a. Vasco da Gama forced the ruler of Kilwa to pay tribute, 1502
 - b. Massive Portuguese naval fleet subdued all the Swahili cities, 1505
 - c. Trade disrupted; Swahili declined
 - B. The kingdoms of central Africa and south Africa
 - 1. Kongo, powerful kingdom of central Africa after fourteenth century
 - a. Established diplomatic and commercial relations with Portugal, 1482
 - b. Kings of Kongo converted to Christianity sixteenth century; King Afonso
 - 2. Slave raiding in Kongo
 - a. Portuguese traded textiles, weapons, and advisors for Kongolese gold, silver, ivory, and slaves
 - b. Slave trade undermined authority of kings of Kongo
 - c. Deteriorated relations led to war in 1665; Kongo king decapitated
 - 3. Kingdom of Ndongo (modern Angola) attracted Portuguese slave traders
 - a. Queen Nzinga led spirited resistance to Portuguese, 1623-1663
 - b. Nzinga able to block Portuguese advances but not expel them entirely
 - c. By end of the seventeenth century, Ndongo was the Portuguese colony of Angola
 - 4. Southern Africa dominated by regional kingdoms, for example, Great Zimbabwe
 - 5. Europeans in south Africa after the fifteenth century
 - a. First Portuguese, then Dutch mariners landed at Cape of Good Hope
 - b. Dutch mariners built a trading post at Cape Town, 1652
 - c. Increasing Dutch colonists by 1700, drove away native Khoikhoi
 - d. South Africa became a prosperous European colony in later centuries
 - C. **Islam and Christianity in early modern Africa**
 - 1. Islam popular in west African states and Swahili city-states of east Africa
 - a. Islamic university and 180 religious schools in Timbuktu in Mali
 - b. Blended Islam with indigenous beliefs and customs, a syncretic Islam
 - c. The Fulani, west African tribe, observed strict form of Islam, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
 - 2. Christianity reached sub-Saharan Africa through Portuguese merchants
 - a. Also blended with traditional beliefs
 - b. Antonian movement of Kongo, a syncretic cult, addressed to St. Anthony
 - c. Charismatic Antonian leader, Dona Beatriz, executed for heresy, 1706
 - D. Social change in early modern Africa
 - 1. Kinship and clans remained unchanged at the local level
 - 2. American food crops, for example, manioc, maize, peanuts, introduced after the sixteenth century
 - 3. Population growth in sub-Saharan: 35 million in 1500 to 60 million in 1800
- II. **The Atlantic slave trade**
 - A. Foundations of the slave trade
 - 1. Slavery common in traditional Africa
 - a. Slaves typically war captives, criminals, or outcasts

- b. Most slaves worked as cultivators, some as administrators or soldiers
 - c. With all land held in common, slaves were a measure of power and wealth
 - d. Slaves often assimilated into their masters' kinship groups, even earned freedom
 - 2. The Islamic slave trade well established throughout Africa
 - a. Ten million slaves may have been shipped out of Africa by Islamic slave trade between eighth and the eighteenth centuries
 - b. Europeans used these existing networks and expanded the slave trade
- B. Human cargoes
 - 1. The early slave trade on the Atlantic started by Portuguese in 1441
 - a. By 1460 about five hundred slaves a year shipped to Portugal and Spain
 - b. By fifteenth century African slaves shipped to sugar plantations on Atlantic islands
 - c. Portuguese planters imported slaves to Brazil, 1530s
 - d. Spanish settlers shipped African slaves to the Caribbean, Mexico, Peru, and Central America, 1510s and 1520s
 - e. English colonists brought slaves to North America early seventeenth century
 - 2. Triangular trade: all three legs of voyage profitable
 - a. European goods traded for African slaves
 - b. Slaves traded in the Caribbean for sugar or molasses
 - c. American produce traded in Europe
 - 3. At every stage the slave trade was brutal
 - a. Individuals captured in violent raids
 - b. Forced marched to the coast for transport
 - c. The dreaded middle passage, where between 25 percent and 50 percent died
- C. The impact of the slave trade in Africa
 - 1. Volume of the Atlantic slave trade increased dramatically after 1600
 - a. At height--end of the eighteenth century--about one hundred thousand shipped per year
 - b. Altogether about twelve million brought to Americas, another four million died en route
 - 2. Profound impact on African societies
 - a. Impact uneven: some societies spared, some societies profited
 - b. Distorted African sex ratios, since two-thirds of exported slaves were males
 - c. Encouraged polygamy and forced women to take on men's duties
 - 3. Politically disruptive
 - a. Introduced firearms; fostered conflict and violence between peoples
 - b. Dahomey, on the "slave coast," grew powerful as a slave-raiding state

III. The African diaspora

- A. Plantation societies
 - 1. Cash crops introduced to fertile lands of Caribbean early fifteenth century
 - a. First Hispaniola, then Brazil and Mexico
 - b. Important cash crops: sugar, tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, coffee
 - c. Plantations dependent on slave labor
 - 2. Plantations racially divided: one hundred or more slaves with a few white supervisors

- a. High death rates in the Caribbean and Brazil; continued importation of slaves
 - b. Only about 5 percent of slaves to North America, where slave families more common
 - 3. Resistance to slavery widespread, though dangerous
 - a. Slow work, sabotage, and escape
 - b. Slave revolts were rare and were brutally suppressed by plantation owners
 - c. 1793: slaves in French colony of Saint-Domingue revolted, abolished slavery, and established the free state of Haiti
- B. The making of African-American cultural traditions
 - 1. African and Creole languages
 - a. Slaves from many tribes; lacked a common language
 - b. Developed creole languages, blending several African languages with the language of the slaveholder
 - 2. African-American religions also combined elements from different cultures
 - a. African-American Christianity was a distinctive syncretic practice
 - b. African rituals and beliefs: ritual drumming, animal sacrifice, magic, and sorcery
 - 3. Other African-American cultural traditions: hybrid cuisine, weaving, pottery
- C. The end of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery
 - 1. New voices and ideas against slavery
 - a. American and French revolutions encouraged ideals of freedom and equality
 - b. Olaudah Equiano was a freed slave whose autobiography became a best seller
 - 2. Slavery became too costly
 - a. Slave revolts
 - b. Decline in sugar price and rising costs of slaves
 - c. Manufacturing industries were more profitable than agriculture
 - 3. End of the Slave Trade
 - a. Britain 1833
 - b. French 1848
 - c. United States 1865
 - d. Brazil 1888

1750 - 1914

I. Foundations of empire

- A. Motives of imperialism
 - 1. Modern imperialism
 - a. Refers to domination of industrialized countries over subject lands
 - b. Domination achieved through trade, investment, and business activities
 - 2. Two types of modern colonialism
 - a. Colonies ruled and populated by migrants
 - b. Colonies controlled by imperial powers without significant settlement
 - 3. Economic motives of imperialism
 - a. European merchants and entrepreneurs made personal fortunes
 - b. Overseas expansion for raw materials: rubber, tin, copper, petroleum

- c. Colonies were potential markets for industrial products
 - 4. Political motives
 - a. Strategic purpose: harbors and supply stations for industrial nations
 - b. Overseas expansion used to defuse internal tensions
 - 5. Cultural justifications of imperialism
 - a. Christian missionaries sought converts in Africa and Asia
 - b. "Civilizing mission" or "white man's burden" was a justification for expansion
- B. Tools of empire
 - 1. Transportation technologies supported imperialism
 - a. Steam-powered gunboats reached inland waters of Africa and Asia
 - b. Railroads organized local economies to serve imperial power
 - 2. Western military technologies increasingly powerful
 - a. Firearms: from muskets to rifles to machines guns
 - b. In Battle of Omdurman 1898, British troops killed eleven thousand Sudanese in five hours
 - 3. Communication technologies linked imperial lands with colonies
 - a. Oceangoing steamships cut travel time from Britain to India from years to weeks
 - b. Telegraph invented in 1830s, global reach by 1900
- C. The scramble for Africa
 - 1. Between 1875 and 1900, European powers seized almost the entire continent
 - a. Early explorers charted the waters, gathered information on resources
 - b. Missionaries like David Livingstone set up mission posts
 - c. Henry Stanley sent by Leopold II of Belgium to create colony in Congo, 1870s
 - d. To protect their investments and Suez Canal, Britain occupied Egypt, 1882
 - 2. South Africa settled first by Dutch farmers (Afrikaners) in seventeenth century
 - a. By 1800 was a European settler colony with enslaved black African population
 - b. British seized Cape Colony in early nineteenth century, abolished slavery in 1833
 - c. British-Dutch tensions led to Great Trek of Afrikaners inland to claim new lands
 - d. Mid-nineteenth century, they established Orange Free State in 1854, Transvaal in 1860
 - e. Discovery of gold and diamonds in Afrikaner lands; influx of British settlers
 - f. Boer War, 1899-1902: British defeated Afrikaners, Union of South Africa
 - 3. The Berlin Conference, 1884-1885
 - a. European powers set rules for carving Africa into colonies
 - b. Occupation, supported by European armies, established colonial rule in Africa
 - c. By 1900 all of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia, was controlled by European powers
 - 4. Colonial rule challenging and expensive
 - a. "Concessionary companies": granted considerable authority to private companies
 - i. empowered to build plantations, mines, railroads

- ii. made use of forced labor and taxation, as in Belgian Congo
 - iii. unprofitable, often replaced by more direct rule
 - b. Direct rule: replacing local rulers with Europeans--French model
 - i. justified by "civilizing mission"
 - ii. hard to find enough European personnel
 - c. Indirect rule: control over subjects through local institutions--British model
 - i. worked best in African societies that were highly organized
 - ii. assumed firm tribal boundaries where often none existed

1914 – Present

- A. WWI and its effects in Africa
 - 1. The war in sub-Saharan Africa
 - a. Allies targeted the four German colonies in Africa
 - b. Togoland fell quickly, but not the others
 - c. Many Allied soldiers and workers died from tropical diseases
 - 2. The mandate system
 - a. United States opposed direct colonization; Allies proposed system of trusteeships
 - b. Colonies of Central Powers divided into three classes of mandates
 - c. Allies divided up Germany's African colonies, Ottoman territories in southwest Asia
 - d. Arabs outraged at betrayal by their British allies
 - B. Challenges to European preeminence
 - 1. Great War weakened Europe, set the stage for decolonization after World War II
 - a. Economic crises: inflation, debt, loss of overseas investments, foreign markets
 - b. Economic relationship between Europe and United States reversed; United States now creditor
 - c. Loss of prestige overseas weakened European grip on colonies
 - C. European aggression
 - 1. Italy after the Great War
 - a. Italians felt slighted at the Paris Peace Conference
 - b. Italian losses high in World War I; economy never recovered
 - c. Mussolini promised national glory, empire
 - d. Annexed Libya; invaded Ethiopia (1935-1936), killed 250,000 Ethiopians
 - 2. Allied victories came after 1943
 - a. Russians defeated the Germans at Stalingrad, pushed them back
 - b. 1944, British-U.S. troops invaded North Africa and then Italy
 - c. June 1944, British-U.S. forces invaded northern France at Normandy
 - d. Overwhelmed Germans on coast of Normandy, 6 June 1944
 - e. Round-the-clock strategic bombing by United States and Britain leveled German cities
 - f. Germans surrendered unconditionally 8 May 1945; Hitler committed suicide
- II. **Decolonization in Africa**
- A. Forcing the French out of north Africa

1. France in Africa
 - a. 1950s and 1960s, French granted independence to all its African colonies except Algeria
 - b. Two million French settlers in Algeria
 - c. Revolt of May 1954 was repressed by French; eight thousand Algerian Muslims died
 2. War in Algeria, 1954-1962
 - a. Algerian nationalists pursued guerrilla warfare against French rule
 - b. By 1958, a half-million French soldiers were committed to the conflict
 - c. Atrocities on both sides; heavy civilian casualties; Algerian independence, 1962
 3. Revolutionary writer Franz Fanon urged violence as weapon against colonial racism
- B. Black African nationalism and independence
1. Growth of African nationalism
 - a. Began as grassroots protest against European imperialism
 - b. African nationalism celebrated *Négritude* (blackness), African roots
 2. Obstacles to African independence
 - a. Imperial powers assumed Africans were not ready for self-government
 - b. White settlers opposed black independence
 - c. Anticommunist fears justified interference in African politics
 - d. Economic and political instability often hampered postindependent Africa
- C. Freedom and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa
1. Ghana (Gold Coast) first to gain independence, 1957
 - a. Kwame Nkrumah, nationalist leader, jailed and censored for political actions
 - b. Eventually released, Nkrumah became Ghana's first president, 1957
 - c. Side-by-side posters presented Queen Elizabeth and Nkrumah as equals, 1961
 2. Anticolonial rebellion in Kenya
 - a. Violent clashes between native Kikuyu (Mau Mau) and European settlers after 1947
 - b. 1930s and 1940s, Kikuyu pushed off farm lands, reduced to wage slaves
 - c. Labeling Mau Mau as communist subversives, Britain gained U.S. support
 - d. Kikuyu uprising crushed by superior arms in 1955; twelve thousand Africans killed
 - e. Political parties legalized, 1959; Kenya gained independence, 1963
- D. War and peace in sub-Saharan Africa
1. Aftermath of decolonization
 - a. Organization of African Unity was created in 1963 to maintain peace and promote pan-African unity
 - b. Artificial boundaries imposed by colonialism were ruled inviolable
 - c. Ghana and many other states became one-party dictatorships
 2. Transformation of South Africa
 - a. Gained independence in 1901, but denied civil rights to black population

- b. South African economy strong, both mining and industry; prospered during WWII
 - c. Black workers demanded political change
 - 3. Apartheid: harsh legal system imposed in 1948, designed to keep races separate
 - a. 87 percent of South African land was for white residents, others classified by race
 - b. African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, launched campaign to protest apartheid
 - c. Severe government repression provoked international opposition after 1960
 - d. Black agitation and international sanctions brought end to apartheid in 1989
 - e. 1994, under new constitution, Mandela won free election as first black president
 - 4. Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)
 - a. First prime minister, a Marxist, killed in a CIA-backed coup, 1961
 - b. Dictator Mobutu ruled from 1965 to 1997; plundered Zaire's economy
 - c. Mobutu ruled Zaire in dictatorial fashion and amassed huge personal fortune
 - d. Lawrence Kabila ousted Mobutu in 1997, changed country's name back to the Congo
 - e. Kabila killed, 2001; replaced by his son Joseph; no elections yet
 - 5. Developing economies of Africa
 - a. Africa has 10 percent of world's population but less than 1 percent of industrial output
 - b. Rich in minerals, raw materials, agricultural resources
 - c. Lacking in capital, technology, foreign markets, and managerial class
 - d. Rapid population growth compounds problems
- E. Global diseases
 - 1. HIV/AIDS identified in 1981 in San Francisco
 - a. In 2000, 36.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, 21.8 million in Africa
 - b. Kills adults in prime; many children in Africa orphaned
 - c. Threatens social and economic basis of African societies
 - d. Many cannot afford treatment

AP WORLD HISTORY ASIA

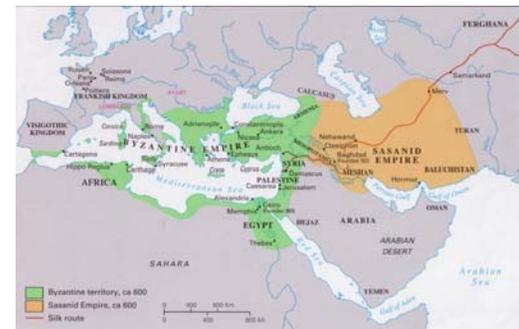
ASIAN GEOGRAPHY:

- Southwest Asia (Middle East)
- South Asia (India and Pakistan)
- East Asia (China and Japan)
- Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia)

HISTORY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA:

FOUNDATIONS ERA:

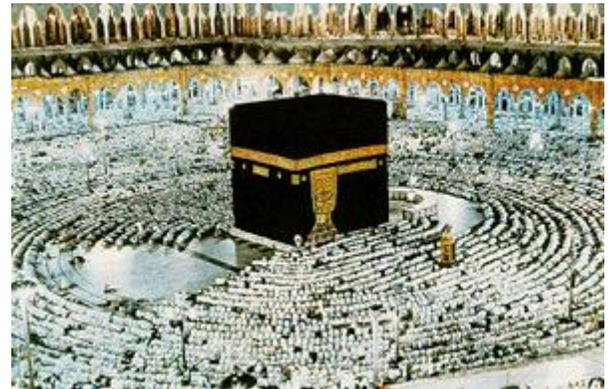
- Cradle of civilization – Mesopotamia
 - Tigris and Euphrates Rivers – Fertile Crescent
 - Several ancient civilizations
 - Sumer – cuneiform writing
 - Babylon – Hammurabi's Code
 - Chaldeans – Nebuchadnezzar and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- Hebrews – founders of monotheism -- Judaism
- Persia
 - 559–331 BCE controlled most of the Middle East
 - Great rulers included Cyrus the Great, Darius the Great, and Xerxes I
 - Persians fought heavily against the Greeks – were defeated by unified Greeks in the Persian Wars (492–449 BCE)
 - Extensive Royal Roads connected Empire
- Christianity was founded in Middle East during the 1st century CE
- Byzantine Empire (330–1180 CE)
 - Geographically controlled large sections of Asia



600 – 1450 ERA:

- Rise of Islam
 - Began in 600s in Mecca and Medina (modern day Saudi Arabia)
 - Five Pillars of Islam: Faith, Prayer, Fasting, Alms, hajj
- Islamic Empires
 - Caliphs served as political and religious leaders
 - Abu Bakr was the first one after Mohammed
 - Sunni and Shia split occurred over who was the rightful successor – did it have to be a descendent of Mohammed's son-in-law Ali (Shia belief) or could it be anyone who was worthy (Sunni belief)
 - Sunnis dominated the Umayyad Dynasty
 - Capital in Damascus
 - Codified Islamic law

- Moved to Spain after being conquered by the Abbasids
 - Shia dominated the Abbasid Dynasty
 - Overthrew the Umayyads
 - Conquered the Persians
 - Capital in Baghdad
 - Efficient regional governments
 - Advances in agriculture
 - Expanded the Islamic world
 - Sufism
 - Mystical school
 - Poetry, dance, meditation, and music were common
 - Islamic Trade
 - Muslims traded with China and India
 - Compass, Astrolabe, and lateen sail were all used by the Muslims to navigate long distances through the Indian Ocean
 - Traded with Vikings and Russians
 - Camel caravans dominated the Saharan Trade routes for gold, salt, and slaves
 - Expanded into Africa after 700 CE



■ Crusades

- Began in 1095 and ended in 1212 - effort by Christians to gain control of Holy Land
- Muslims were successful in holding them back
- Luxury items went from Asia through Muslim traders and to Europeans
- Italian City-states gained power through contact and trade with Muslims

1450 - 1750

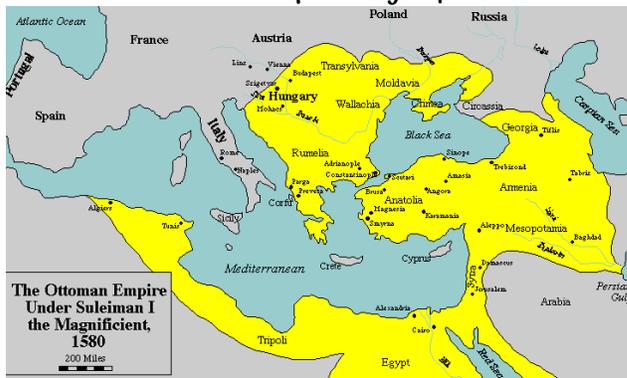
■ Ottoman Empire (1350 - 1918)

- Unity of Turkish tribes in Asia Minor
- Took Constantinople in 1453
- Suleyman the Magnificent took Baghdad and Belgrade and conquered as far north as Vienna Austria in 1530 (turned back by Charles V)
- Civil service system and bureaucracy
- Extensive slave systems
- Citizens could petition the sultan
- Sultan took the title of Caliph to associate with a unified historical Islamic state
- Janissaries were elite soldiers who were originally prisoners of war and slaves

1750 - 1914

■ Ottoman Decline

- Fought Napoleon and lost land
- Fought the Russians and lost land
- Fought the Greeks and Bulgarians and lost land
- Too many ethnic groups - Nationalism



1914 to Present

■ Ottoman Empire Ends - 1918

- Ottomans had joined the Germans and Austrians in World War I in hopes of gaining land back from Russians
- Ottoman lands were divided up and put under control and "protection" of the Mandate System operated by the France and Great Britain (under the authority of the League of Nations)

■ Balfour Declaration

- Land was set aside by Great Britain for a "homeland" for Jews who wanted to emigrate from Europe to the Middle East (Israel)

1914 - Present

■ After the Holocaust, many Jews emigrated to Israel.

■ As the Jews displaced native Arab populations, other Arab countries saw this as an attack on all Arabs; warfare has continued in the region

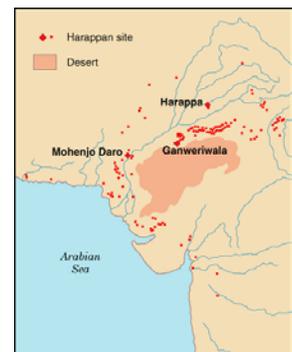
- In 1948 war was fought between Israel and her Arab neighbors - Israel won
- In 1956 Sinai War between Israel and Egypt over Suez Canal
- 1967 Six Day War between Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Syria led to Israel's control of all of Jerusalem (sacred city to Jews, Christians, and Muslim)
- 1973 Yom Kippur War with Egypt
- 1980 Iran and Iraq fight; Shaw is overthrown in Iran by anti-western Islamic extremists
- 1982 Lebanon was invaded by Israel leading to U.S. troops in Lebanon; Syria takes over Lebanon and starts to pull out in 2005
- 1990 Iraq invades Kuwait - Iraq War I
- 2003 U.S. invades Iraq because they have "weapons of mass destruction" --- hmmm...

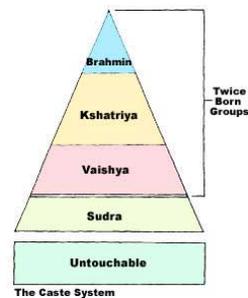
HISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA

FOUNDATIONS ERA:

■ Harappa and Mohenjo-daro - oldest cities

- Indus River Valley (Pakistan)
- Had indoor plumbing
- Well planned cities suggest elaborate government
- Used metal tools of bronze and copper





- Aryans (about 1500 BCE)
 - Migrated from central Asia
 - Introduced the Caste System - strict social system that people were born into - actually separated by skin color
 - Vedas major writing source and served as the foundation of the Caste System and Hinduism
 - Diminished the role of women in society - isolated and segregated (purdah)
 - Sati became common
 - Could not own property
- Mauryans (326 BCE-184 BCE)
 - Founded by Chandragupta Maurya
 - Ganges River and then spread
 - Ashoka was the greatest ruler
 - Adopted Buddhism
 - Building projects
 - Buddhist missionaries were sent out
- Gupta (320 - 535 CE)
 - Golden Age of India
 - Hinduism returned as the dominant religious force
 - Controlled most of what we would now consider India
 - Hindu literature, art, and music flourished
 - Great temples were built
 - More levels of the Caste System emerged
 - Untouchables were greatly discriminated against
 - Very peaceful time
 - Women saw more diminished rights
 - Declared minors forever
 - Common female infanticide



1450 - 1750

- Mughal Dynasty (1556 - 1719)
 - Muslim rulers in India who claimed descent of Mongols
 - Came from Afghanistan
 - Delhi Sultanate
 - Islamic and Hindu civilization
 - Patronage of the arts
 - Written works on Indian history and philosophy
 - Architecture like the Taj mahal
 - Outlawed Sati - but no one listened
 - Most tolerant of all religions
 - Dealt with European traders by setting up cities



1750 - 1914

- Raj India
 - Raj refers to the period when Great Britain controlled India
 - Great Britain took control to protect the trading routes with India
 - Overthrew the Mughals
 - Indian National Congress formed with Hindus and Muslims wanting to end British colonialism

- Guy named Gandhi becomes involved in conflicts

1914 - Present

- Like Africa and the rest of the world, India gained its independence from Great Britain after WWII
- Gandhi led a mainly non-violent effort that brought down the British Empire
- After the end of the Raj period, India quickly separated into Muslims and Hindus. Muslims joined together to form Pakistan and East Pakistan (Bangladesh) while Hindus remained in India. Fighting between India and Pakistan (that now includes nuclear weapons) continues to this day.

HISTORY OF EAST ASIA

FOUNDATIONS ERA:

- Huang He (Yellow) River Valley
- Shang Dynasty was the first major dynasty (1766-1027 BCE)
 - Oracle bones were used to communicate with ancestors
 - Pictograph writing
 - Ancestor worship and fortune telling common
- Zhou/Chou Dynasty (1027-771 BCE)
 - Iron Age
 - Classical Age - longest lasting dynasty in Chinese history
 - Hundred Schools of Thought
 - Confucius
 - Lao Tzu (Daoism)
 - Mandate of Heaven
 - Dynastic Cycle
 - Warring States
- Qin/Chin (221-207 BCE)
 - Abolished feudalism
 - Centralized government
 - Uniform laws, weights, and measures
 - Standard written language
 - Roads and canals
 - Legalism emerged as the favored philosophy
 - Brought down by rebelling peasants
- Han (206 BCE - 220 CE)
 - Unified large sections of China
 - Reestablished Confucian philosophy
 - Conquered Vietnam and Korea
 - Moved ethnic Chinese to regions to colonize
 - Taxes on peasants were high and led to uprisings
 - Invasions from Mongols proved too much
- Traditional China
 - Plagued with problems such as flooding and conditions of peasants
 - Climates would often destroy crops
 - Nomadic invasions were common
 - Agriculture life was common for most people
 - Rice cultivation was most important in the south
 - Patriarchal society
 - Fathers had to plan the future of his daughters



- The female concept was found in Daoist idea of yin and yang – needed females to create harmony, but women were expected to be submissive
- Tenant farmers
- Scholar-gentry class grew – education was the key to wealth and power
- Famine and disease were common
- Extended family was common

600 – 1450

■ Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE)

- Expanded territory into Tibet and Korea (again)
- Network of roads that included inns and postal stations
- Buddhism became dominant
- Confucian meritocracy was embedded in government through the Civil Service Exams
- Set up tribute states – kowtow ceremony
- Middle Kingdom – thought they were the center of the world – superior to foreigners
- Taxation led to a decline of power and a rise of peasant unrest
- Regional warlords followed

■ Song Dynasty (960-1279)

- Restored unified power
- Silk Roads flourished to Central Asia and Middle East
- Guangzhou was a major trading city
- Trade established with Japan, Korea, Malaya, and India
- Technology flourished
 - Studies in astronomy
 - First use of the compass to aid in maritime travel
 - Water-powered clock
 - Gunpowder
- Neo-Confucianism – Buddhism, Daoism, and Confucianism
- Massive urbanization and industrialization
- Printing press with movable type (borrowed from the Koreans)
- Landscape painting

■ Mongols (1278-1368 CE)

- Genghis Khan was the leader
- Established the Yuan Dynasty of China
 - Segregated Mongols and Chinese – marriage was forbidden, Chinese could not learn Mongol language
 - Abolished Civil Service Exams and put Mongols in MOST offices
 - Extended the Grand Canal to link most cities
 - Visited by Marco Polo
- Largest land empire in the world
- Kublai Khan replaced Genghis
- Mongol tribes also conquered Russia, Hungary, and India
- Created a period of Pax Mongolica
- Spread concepts to areas conquered
 - Postal system
 - Trade enhanced
 - Paper money
- Military Organization
 - Leaders were chosen by ability, regardless of background

- Armor
 - Flanking maneuvers
 - Horseback fighting
 - Decline
 - Good at conquering, not administering
- Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644 CE)
 - Reestablished the examination system
 - Scholar-gentry regained dominant position in society
 - Neo-Confucianism reestablished
 - Standardization of written language continues
 - Architecture becomes more complex - builds the Forbidden City



- Novels introduced
 - Maritime trade was dominant for a time, until crop failures and economic pressures forced China to abandon its maritime dominance
 - Xenophobia dominate
- Japan
 - Islands limited trade and other opportunities, but provided protection from invasion (Mongols tried to, but couldn't)
 - Contact with China was influential
 - Nara Period (710 - 784)
 - Contact with China
 - Language
 - Buddhism
 - Court etiquette
 - Architecture
 - Heian Period (794 - 1185)
 - Isolation of the emperor - believed to be a descendent of the Sun God
 - Rise of power of families and clans
 - Women wrote literature
 - Fujiwara Clan emerged after 1000 and:
 - Increased literary and cultural achievements
 - Confucian and Daoist ideas
 - Kamakura Shogunate develops under the influence of the Minamoto Clan
 - Samurai, Shoguns, and Bushido defined the Japanese Feudal System
 - Ashikaga Shogunate

- Family gained control in 1333
- Wealthy merchant class emerged
- Trade with China was common
- Buddhism continued to spread and change
- Tea ceremony
- Noh theater and gardening were common
- Haiku poetry

1450 - 1750

- Ming Dynasty begins to decline
 - Weak emperors
 - Court eunuchs gained too much power and were corrupt
 - Scandals of funds
 - Scholar-gentry protested
 - Invaders
 - High taxes on peasants
 - Asked Manchus to help defend them
- Qing/Manchu Dynasty (1644 - 1911)
 - Manchus took over China
 - Saw themselves as separate from Chinese
 - Civil service exams
 - Neo-Confucianism
 - Obedience to ruler
 - Xenophobic foreign policy
 - Marriage between Manchus and Chinese was forbidden
 - Han (Chinese) men had to wear ponytail (que)
 - Resisted efforts by Europeans to trade
- Japanese Warring States (1467 - 1600 CE)
 - Defiance of the Shogun led to political fragmentation
 - Over 200 lords fighting each other
 - Buddhism attracted Samurais who sought to ignore pain
 - Portuguese arrived with Jesuits and firearms
 - 1600 battle led to the emergence of the Tokugawa Shogunate
- Tokugawa Shogunate (1600 - 1750)
 - Strengthened the feudal system
 - Social structure included Eta - outcasts who did unclean work
 - Social Structure defined at birth
 - Farmers had to stay on land
 - Only Samurai could carry weapons
 - One Dutch ship could arrive once each year for trade
 - Families of nobles had to live in Tokyo (Edo) to guarantee loyalty
 - Christianity was outlawed

1750 - 1914

- Qing Decline
 - Opium Wars (1840 - 1861) with England lost emperor power and respect; China forced to open trade doors with Europe
 - Taiping Rebellion (1850s) group who was led by the Chinese "brother of Jesus Christ" who rebelled against the emperor; bloodiest civil war in history

- Sino-Japanese War (1895) lost a war with Japan and was forced to agree to extensive trade agreements with Japan who had a modern army and navy
- Chinese Revolution
 - Those who had traveled outside of China wanted reforms
 - Sun Yat Sen led the revolutionaries
 - 1911 Qing abdicated
 - Sun Yat Sen continued his efforts at revolution with "Nationalism, Democracy, and Socialism"
- Japanese Feudalism Ends
 - 1853 American Matthew Perry arrived with a show of American power and enticements
 - Japan agreed to trade with the U.S.
 - Beginnings of rapid industrialization organized by the government
 - Feudal lords lose power as factions gain gun powder (as seen in *The Last Samurai*)

1914 to Present

- Japan gained colonies throughout the 19th and 20th centuries
 - Went to war against Russia for land (Japan won, Russia lost and started the domino effect leading to the Russian Revolution)
 - In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria (China) and set off World War II
 - Other countries (U.S.) cut Japan's supply of oil thinking that would reign them in, instead they decide to attack Pearl Harbor (1941)
 - Pacific War mainly fought between Japan and the U.S.
 - In 1945 the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan to get them to surrender
 - As a condition of the end of the war, Japan was limited in an armed force, so they devote significant amounts of money to industry and technology - setting Japan up to be the economic powerhouse of the late 20th century.
- China had participated in both WWI and WWII and was a "victor" in each
 - After war, China dealt with internal issues
 - Chiang Kai Shek emerged to challenge the socialism of Sun Yat Sen
 - This led to the Communist Revolution of China in 1949
 - Chiang Kai Shek's forces go to Taiwan and soon Sun Yat Sen is replaced by Mao Zedong

HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Khmer Empire
 - Located in Cambodia
 - Influenced by both Hinduism and Buddhism
 - Traded with Song China and Malaya
 - Built massive temples, most famous was Angkor Wat



■ Vietnam

- Continued efforts throughout to break free from Chinese domination
- Successfully defended themselves against the Mongols - without a typhoon to help them
- Ming dominated them
- Women had more autonomy than in other parts of Asia

1914 - Present

- The French colonized Indochina.
- 1954 France granted Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos its independence
- When communists took over Vietnam factions, the United States entered the conflict to fight the spread of communism. Russia and China (both Communists) supported the Viet Cong (northern Vietnamese) against the United States.



Culture and Technology

Time Periods	Big Ideas	Notes
Foundations	Painting and music evident in the oldest civilizations; Buried their dead, worshiped gods, and practiced religion; Systems of writing emerged Scientific observation and experiments; World major religions emerged	
600 – 1450	Scientific knowledge was highest in China, Middle East, Japan, and Spain; Islam emerges; Renaissance in Europe; Gunpowder would change world power structure; Block printing; Movable type led to spread of ideas	
1450 -1750	Artistic and literary styles well defined; Scientific knowledge very high in China, Ottoman, Mughal, and Persia; European: Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment; Printing press; Protestant Reformation; African influence in Americas; European culture in all parts of the world; Asia and Europe's population increased the most	
1750 – 1914	Western scientific view; Charles Darwin; Western literacy and public education; Western literary and artistic modes become common worldwide; Breaking traditional rules	
1914 - present	Mass media; Mass entertainment; McWorld culture; Modernism broke from traditional rules; Scientific advancement: physics, biotechnology, electronics, and computers, Blending of world cultures; Internet	

Economic Developments

Time Period	Big Ideas	Specifics
Foundations	Neolithic revolution; Food surpluses allowed for specialization of labor; Classes emerged based upon economics; Concept of private property; Trade emerges along water ways; Systems of currency devised	Agriculture and trading
600 – 1450	Most fundamentally agricultural; Artisans and craftsmanship increase; Trade, commerce, and banking become common; Urbanization of cities; Growth of merchant classes; Major trade cities: Venice, Cairo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Samarkand, Canton, Malacca, and Timbuktu	Europe: feudalism; rise of cities; Italian states trading centers; Africa: trade Asia: Song China was the most industrialized economy in the world; lead to largest cities;
1450 – 1750	Industrial revolutions; Agricultural revolution; Worldwide economic system; Banking, commerce, trade, shopkeeping; Middle class emerges; Trade and commerce become the foundation of wealth; Capitalism; Metals from New World affects European economy; Inflation in all civilizations; Slave trade becomes major economic activity	Japan: industries for pottery, steel, and weapons; merchant class grows Americas: exploitation by Europeans; slavery part of economic system; Industrialization: Europe and U.S.;
1750 – 1914	Industrialization displaced agriculture as the largest sector of the economy; West became capitalist; Class structures; more urbanization; Slavery major economic activity	European and U.S. Industrialization: Mass culture appears; new forms of energy; social problems and issues; rise in population; capitalism, socialism, and communism; trade unions emerge; more powerful weapons Colonialism and Imperialism: easier to conquer; colonies used for natural resources and

		<p>minerals; increased industrialization leads to new reliance on slavery;</p> <p>Meiji, Japan: sent men to study industry in Europe; could be shot if not following orders in factories</p> <p>Africa: 1800s slave trade becomes illegal;</p> <p>Latin America: failed to industrialize</p>
<p>1914 - Present</p>	<p>Rise of communism and socialism; Huge growth between wealthy and poor; The west became fully industrialized as did Canada, U.S., and Japan; World economy very interdependent; Developed and developing world; Post industrial economies based upon services, information, and technology; Multinational corporations; End of communism led to painful adjustments to new system</p>	<p>Wars led to major political control of economies as countries had to mobilize for war; loss of colonies; Russian communism; globalization of the economy;</p> <p>Asia, Africa, and Latin America: reliance on cash crops</p>

Gender Issues Across Time

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Big Ideas</i>	<i>Specifics</i>
Foundation	Family units emerge; Labor divided by gender; Organized religion normally had different roles for women; Different rights depending upon civilization;	India: Sati
600 – 1450	Women had secondary roles; Political rights were minimal or nonexistent; Occupational roles were sharply defined; Basic freedoms, such as dowry rights; Managed households and family finances; supervised the education of children; Cultural patrons; Nuns; Matrilinear lines in some African cultures; Lower class women normally had less freedoms; Women blamed for magic and witchery	Medieval Europe: 15% of women would die in childbirth; could own and inherit property; women could enter religious life as nuns; ran household when men were away (Crusades); lower class women had more freedom; China: arranged marriages; Neo-Confucianism increased patriarchy system; foot-binding; lower class had more freedom of movement as they did not have to live under “proper” norms; inheritance and property rights; Andean: women were property; could serve as in temples;
1450 – 1750	Limited role; Marriage primarily an economic arrangement – a way to transfer wealth; only legitimate heirs could inherit; European women began to seek more education, participate in business; Informal influence by educating children, running households;	Europe: upper class women increased education; divorce easier for women to obtain; could own businesses (normally with men); victims in witch hunts; nuns and protestant women stressed literacy; writers, artists, and scientists in limited numbers; a few monarchs (Elizabeth, Isabella, and Catherine); Ottoman Empire: informal roles to powerful men; women often controlled marriage alliances; harem women gained influence as mothers to children; women could own property; however, they were rarely seen in public; could testify in court

		<p>Tokugawa, Japan: Confucian influence on Samurai class limited role of women; had to obey husbands or face death; did not attend schools; could write; expected to show social graces; lower class women worked in fields and were viewed as more valuable; some involved in social protests; daughters were less valued and at times were put to death or sold into prostitution;</p> <p>Mughal: Female aristocrats were awarded titles, earned salaries, owned land, and ran businesses; some were educated; creative fields open to women; all women were allowed to work; could inherit land; in reality, often cloistered inside the home (upper class)</p> <p>Africa: West Africa had many matrilineal lines; wives, mothers, and sisters of chief and others in high levels had lots of power; Queen Nzinga ruled the Mbundu people and defended people from Portuguese; could sell land; women formed council that administered local markets; North Africa: upper class women were cloistered and wore veils; lower class women worked outside the home</p>
1750 – 1914	<p>Western women affected by Enlightenment ideas; Industrial Revolution led to women having more economic freedom; Separation of working and domestic spheres; Cult of domesticity in Europe; Suffrage movements begin;</p>	<p>Europe: Mary Wollstonecraft considered the founder of modern feminism; Victorian society valued women as wives and mothers; gained full property rights by the end of the 19th century; divorce laws; higher education; more advanced jobs; suffragist movements; active in politics: child welfare, alcohol, and labor issues; had the right to vote in Norway, Finland, New Zealand, and Australia; although the early Industrial</p>

		<p>Revolution provided women with more economic opportunities, after men entered higher-paying jobs, most “middle class” women stayed home; lower class women always worked; women began leaving for the U.S. and Australia for more economic opportunities;</p> <p>Africa: imperialism led to men leaving villages to work in mines; women left to subsistence farming; prostitution and sexual diseases increased; most jobs reserved for men</p>
1914 - Present	<p>Women suffrage in most countries; WWI moved many women into the workforce leading to a call for more freedom; Women started serving in the armed forces in western cultures; Birth control</p>	<p>Europe: Suffrage mainly achieved; WWI economic role increased; Russia granted women great freedoms; WWII led to more women in work force; higher education; legal changes</p>

World Interactions

- I. Simple Migrations -- no war or conquest
 - a. Nomads in Neolithic Revolution
 - b. Polynesians throughout Pacific
 - c. Celts from Central Europe to British Isles = Druid Religion
 - d. Bantus in Africa - travel throughout and spread their language (Swahili = Bantu + Arabic)

- II. Migration Leads to War or Conquest
 - a. Aryans from Central Asia to India - leads to Hinduism and Caste System based upon skin color
 - b. Huns move from Central Asia because of environmental conditions - displace Germanic peoples during wars
 - c. Germanic tribes move west into Roman Empire - causes instability in empire

- III. Intentional Conquests and Wars
 - a. Persian Empire conquered Mesopotamia and Mediterranean areas; tries to conquer Greece - leads to Persian Wars (Greece Wins)
 - b. Alexander the Great conquered Mediterranean and Middle Eastern World; spread Greek culture
 - c. Roman Empire conquers most of Mediterranean World and Western Europe; spread of Latin; spread of Roman legal system; spread of Christianity
 - d. Han Empire expands in China
 - e. Mongols invade China; first Great Wall; then conquest of China and then the largest land empire in the world; Russia - Golden Horde; India - Delhi and Mughal Sultanate
 - f. Islamic Conquest of Middle East and parts of Europe; conquest of Spain - kept out of Europe by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours in 752; unified Islamic religion and culture; Arabic widely spoken for religious reasons.
 - g. Hundred Years War - French and English
 - h. Vikings conquer along water ways leading Europe to find a system of self-defense

- i. Crusades - European Christians and Muslims over Holy Land; primarily Islamic victory; leads to an exchange of goods and ideas of exploration
- j. Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East; unites Turks; controls trade routes; efforts to take Eastern Europe stopped by Charles V during the Siege of Vienna - end of Islamic hopes of conquering Europe
- k. French and Indian War (Seven Years War) - war between England and France on three continents; leads to French giving up many claims in North America and Great Britain gaining India
- l. Napoleonic contacts and wars; spread to radical ideas throughout Europe
- m. China and Great Britain - Opium Wars - could Great Britain sell opium in China; leads to increased control of China by Great Britain
- n. Revolutions in United States, France, Haiti; spread of liberal ideas
- o. World War I - included Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa; led to fall of the Ottoman Empire and Austrian Empire; increased power for the United States; Middle East placed under Mandate System and "controlled" after war
- p. World War II - Europe, Asia, and Africa
- q. Cold War - conflicts of Korea, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and El Salvador were just some wars that were supported by the United States and the Soviet Union
- r. Israel and wars with Arabs
- s. Iran-Iraq War

IV. Trade Routes

- a. Silk Roads connected China with Central Asia and into Middle East and Mediterranean World; spread of religions and technology
- b. Indian Ocean Trade connected the same areas in addition to Africa along water routes
- c. Saharan Trade - camels from Arab world allowed for trade across desert conditions

- d. Mediterranean Sea Trade created a very distinct Mediterranean World with a common language/alphabet - Phoenicians; included Africa with the European and Asian parts
- e. Eastern Europe creates trade routes along rivers; Russia develops from traders from Scandinavia moving along water routes
- f. Sub-Saharan African Trade - across Africa to Eastern ports and on to Indian Ocean trade; slaves were often included in "cargo"
- g. Chinese ships allow for trade throughout the Pacific world; spread of Chinese culture
- h. Mesoamerican Trade existed along roads
- i. Europeans in Asia - trade established in China and Japan; Leads to English control of India
- j. Open Door Policy allows China to participate in trade with all European countries
- k. NAFTA allows for increased trade in Americas
- l. European Union is a free trade zone
- m. Other trading organizations in Asia and Pacific areas

V. Imperialism

- a. Greece set up colonies to deal with population growth and sets up the early spread of Greek culture
- b. China takes control of most of Asia at one time or another
- c. Exploration and Colonization led to control of Latin America by Spanish and Portuguese; North America by Spanish, French, and British
- d. Dutch set up colonies in Southeast Asia and South Africa
- e. African countries "divided" up between European countries

AP WORLD HISTORY REVIEW HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA

FOUNDATIONS PERIOD:

Neolithic societies in Latin America differed from the River Valleys. They formed along coastlines and along lakes rather than in River Valleys.

The Olmecs were the earliest, well-defined group in Mesoamerica. It lasted for about 1000 years (1500 to 500 BCE). Achievements of Olmecs included:

1. Advanced architecture that included pyramids.
2. Art in the form of sculpture.
3. Number system.
4. Solar calendar.
5. A network of trade routes used for long distance commerce.

The Mayan were around about 600 years (300 – 900 CE). Important aspects to note include:

1. Agricultural economy.
2. Advanced architecture with temples and pyramids.
3. Complex religious structure that was polytheist
4. City-states linked through trade.
5. Maize was the staple food.

600 – 1450 PERIOD:

The Toltecs replaced many of the areas that the Mayans once dominated. They built impressive cities, participated in wars, and had complex religious ceremonies and beliefs. They were invaded by other tribes and were eventually displaced.

The Aztecs were sometimes called the Mexica. The Aztecs were able to defeat the Toltecs and secured their land in Central Mexico. Major aspects of Aztec civilization included:

1. Strong military-based society.
2. Absolute rulers.
3. Priestly class.
4. Human sacrifice – they believed that the sun got its energy from blood.
5. A capital city of over 150,000 people.
6. An empire of about 12 million inhabitants.

Cortez conquered the Aztecs.

The Incas controlled an empire that ran along the Andes Mountains. The major items to note include:

1. Centralized empire
2. Terrace farming
3. Urbanization
4. Polytheistic religion centered upon the sun
5. Patriarchal society
6. Noble class
7. Lacked a written language

1450 – 1750 PERIOD

When Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbean Sea in 1492 he changed the lives of the Native populations in massive ways. The Spanish claimed the American lands as their territory and began to set up colonies throughout Latin America.

The global economy truly became global once the American continents were included. The COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE was a major effect of Columbus' discovery. The exchange included animals, plants, and diseases between the Americas and Europe.

The Spanish set up Latin America into numerous plantations. These plantations needed large labor supplies. At first, Native Americans were forced to work on plantations, but they soon succumb to disease. De la Casas, a priest, suggested that the Spanish import slaves from Africa since they did not die from European diseases. The largest number of slaves from Africa was sent to Latin America.

In addition to agriculture, the Spanish began mining for gold and silver (Mexico and Peru). The amount of silver mined from Spain was so great that the final of silver in Europe declined. Native Americans worked in mines until African slaves began to replace them. Mines were owned privately, but they had to send 20% to the Spanish government.

The Spanish in Latin America led to an exchange of culture that hadn't been seen since the Roman and Islamic Empires. The Spanish language, religion (Catholicism), and social structure were spread to both the Natives of Latin America and the immigrants who arrived.

The social and labor system in Latin America was called the **Encomienda** System. The institution was much in decline by the 1620s. Despite the disappearance of the encomienda, the royal government continued to exact Indian labor as a form of taxation, the **mita**. During the seventeenth century, Indians began to leave villages and seek private employment as a means of avoiding government labor requirements.

The Portuguese also sought land in the Americas and they were guaranteed Brazil in the Line of Demarcation (*Treaty of Tordesillas*). Brazil's economy was based upon sugar and mining. They also used slaves for the majority of their labor needs.

There was great competition between Brazil and the Caribbean in the sugar market. To ensure that there were enough slaves for Brazil, Portugal outlawed slavery within the country of Portugal.

SOCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM

The Viceroy ruled the Spanish colonies. He was both the administrative and the military leader of the colony. He collected taxes and performed the duties of judges.

The multi-ethnicity of Latin America was the most diverse in the world. First social structure did exist that greatly limited some people. The system that emerged was:

- Peninsulares – those born in Europe
- Creoles – those born in the Americas, but to European parents; the lack of status and rights for this group led to dissent and eventual rebellion
- Mestizoes and other mixed race individuals were at the bottom of the structure.
- Women did have rights in dowry, inheritance, and some access to commerce.

1750 – 1914:

Revolutionary ideas from the United States and Europe inspired a wave of revolutions across Latin America. Two early but unsuccessful revolts occurred in 1781 in New Granada (The Comunero Revolt) and in Peru (led by Tupac Amaru). Racial divisions between the rebels proved to be their major downfall.

Revolution	Year	Leaders and Events/Results
Haiti	1791	Toussaint-Louverture (the Black Washington) First successful slave uprising Eventual freedom from France and the France sell Louisiana
Venezuela and Columbia	1820	San Martin and Simon Bolivar led revolts against Spain in the northern part of South America. Appealed to all classes
Brazil	1822	In 1807 the Portuguese royal family fled Napoleonic troops in Europe and moved to Brazil Leads to desire for independence from Portugal Prince Dom Pedro I declares independence from his father's

		Portugal in 1822 Bloodless
Mexico	1823	1810 Started out as a class revolt by the peasants who wanted land; Bloody class struggle led by Father Miguel de hidalgo who appealed to the mestizos and Natives Creoles become involved in the struggle in 1820 Leads to Mexico becoming a republic

Other Major Events During This Time:

- Latin America began to outlaw slavery; Brazil was the last in 1888
- Catholic Church remained the dominant influence in LA
- Creoles enjoyed voting rights but Natives, Mestizoes, blacks, and women did not
- Governments were mainly unstable with dictators becoming the norm (included the “enlightened” Bolivar); most were wealthy landowners
- Caudillos – regional military figures – dominated many areas and normally appealed to the poor
- Spain remained in Cuba and Puerto Rico until the Spanish American War
- Large numbers of European immigrants continued to move to Brazil and Argentina while Mexico and Central America’s immigration era ended

Latin American Economies

Great Britain was the major trading power with Latin America. Latin America free trade led to an increase of state improvements, such as roads and railroads, but the world demanded Latin American raw materials – not industrial products. Many countries relied on just a few agricultural products to trade with the world market – coffee, bananas, cattle, etc.

Political Movements

Mexico still had major problems with land distribution and the lack of rights for Natives. This led to an appeal for strong military leadership. This included Santa Anna who lost power because of international issues (Texas Revolution and Mexican American War).

The landowners sought help from France who overthrow the republic and placed the Austrian Habsburg Maximillian on the throne as emperor. When France left Mexico, Maximillian was overthrown and Benito Juarez ruled Mexico until 1872.

Universal male suffrage was given. Landowners opposed reforms.

Mexican Revolution – 1911 – 1920

- Another Class Conflict, only 5% owned land
- A mixture of peasants, workers, and the Middle Class overthrew Dictator Porfirio Diaz.
- Conflict between groups led to popular uprisings in countryside
- Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa led popular uprisings.
- 1917 Constitution led to more reforms

Latin America continued to be defined by ethnic issues. Argentine Gauchos (cowboys) brought some rights to fellow mestizos and castizos. Male dominated society that did not allow for women suffrage movements or female education.

1914 – Present

United States’ desire for a Panama Canal to increase trade led to support for Colombian rebels who declared an independent Panama and allowed the U.S. to build the canal in 1914.

Major events and trends:

- Mexican redistribution of land
- Mexico dominated by PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party)

- Argentina military rule (Peronistas)
- Mixture of free elections and military dictators
- Cold War led to increased U.S. involvement in Central America
 - U.S. helped overthrow socialists and communists learning governments in Guatemala and Nicaragua
 - Anti-Cuban policies and events included the overthrow of Batista in 1959 Cuba becoming a communist country under Castro. U.S. placed embargos on Cuba, organized Bay of Pigs, and confronted the Soviet Union over missiles in Cuba (closest the U.S. ever came to nuclear warfare)

Latin America remains a region that is economically and politically challenged. Democracy and capitalism is expanding in many areas.

AP World History Religions, Belief Systems, and Philosophies Review

Monotheism:

Judaism	Christianity	Islam
One God	One God, Jesus Messiah	One God, many prophets (including Jesus) but Muhammad is the most important
Started in Middle East (6000 years old) Spread through family lines	Started in Middle East (2000 years old) as a sect of Judaism Spread through Mediterranean world through missionaries and Roman army and trade	Started in Middle East (1400 years old) Spread through Mediterranean and Arab world through missionaries, traders, and conquest
Temple Torah Rabbi	Church/Cathedral Bible (Old Testament – Torah + New Testament – Jesus) Priest, Pastor, Minister, Reverend	Mosque Koran/Quaran Iman
Orthodox Conservative Reform	Catholic Eastern Orthodox Protestant	Sunni Shia
Follow the laws of God as put forth in Torah; includes Ten Commandments and hundreds of other laws; purpose of life is to do God's work here; no "promise" of an afterlife – this is it	Follow the laws of God as put forth in the Bible; follow the teachings of Jesus; faith and good works (depends upon denomination) are necessary for afterlife in Heaven	Follow the laws of God and the teachings of Muhammad; adhere to the Five Pillars of Faith; God will judge and those worthy will be rewarded in Heaven others will be punished

Other Religions (those who believe in a god or gods)

Hinduism

- 6000 years old
- No single founder
- *Vedas, Upanishadas, and Ramayana* are all important texts
- There are several gods, but one supreme god – Brahma
- Caste System – reincarnation important to reward or punish past behavior
- Women were expected to be subservient to men; sati

Buddhism

- Founded in India in 5th Century BCE
- Founded by Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- Less united than Christianity or Islam

- Why was it appealing? Opposed caste system and open to women
- Does not define role of women or obligations of women separate from men
- Starts in India but spreads along trade routes; most common in China and Japan today

Belief Systems:

Confucianism

- Started about 500 BCE by K'ung Fu Tzu (Confucius)
- Writings deal with morality, ethics, relationships, and proper behavior by rulers
- Built upon common religious practices in China (so related to religions)
- *Analects of Confucius* set up basic practices
- Everyone has his/her place and should stay there

Daoism

- Seeks to find unity in nature
- Started about 600 BCE by Lao Tzu

Neo-Confucianism

- Mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism, and some Daoism

Compare Hinduism and Confucianism's social structures:

Hinduism	Confucianism

Philosophies

1. **Mandate of Heaven** – concept in Chinese history that the gods anointed the ruler and that he/she is divinely inspired. Kept Chinese from overthrowing their rulers.
2. **Hellenism** – refers to the various philosophies found in Ancient Greece. These philosophies centered on human achievements. Aristotle is the most significant philosopher (for the APWH exam) and should be noted for his extensive scientific discoveries and observations.
3. **Absolutism** – the concept of European rulers that the King's power was absolute. Often accompanied with **Divine Right Theory** that stressed that God chose the king. Significant absolutists include Louis XIV of France, Peter the Great of Russia, and James I of England.
4. **Humanism** – refers to the philosophy of the Italian Renaissance that glorified human achievements.
5. **Enlightenment** – refers to the era when political and social philosophers (philosophes in French) set out **liberal** ideas such as freedom of speech, press, and religion and

government concepts of social contract theory and the participation of average people in the governmental process. Ideas led to American and French Revolutions.

6. **Conservatism** – refers to the idea that things should not change; keep the status quo. Became dominant in Europe after the French Revolutions and the Age of Napoleon when leaders wanted to return to the era of decisions being made by a few – the royals and other nobles.
7. **Nationalism** – refers to unifying force that binds certain groups of people together. Factors include a common religion, language, heritage, or history. Many times nationalism has led to independence movements from empires and/or imperialist countries.
8. **Marxism** – refers to the ideas proposed by Karl Marx that the economic history of the world would end with communism where all property was shared and class struggle would end. Some interpreted Marxism as advocated violence to achieve these ends. During the 20th Century Communism was influential in the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, and to a lesser degree in Central America.
9. **Fascism** – refers to the ideas shared by extreme national leaders who believed in nationalism and glorification of the state over the individual. Some forms, such as Nazism, were racist and sought to use violence towards those not included in their definition of nationality. Found in the 20th century in Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain.
10. **Feminism** – refers to a movement to secure the same political, economic, and social rights for women as exist for men. Major movement in the 20th century in Western nations. Led to women's suffrage in most western countries.

Synthesis Questions:

1. What were the major similarities found in the major world religions? Do all of them ultimately have a similar goal in human conduct?
2. How did these various philosophies affect the role of women historically?
3. How might one explain how often cruel rulers have kept power in Chinese history?
4. Why is liberalism more associated with "commoners" while conservatism is more associated with the "elite?"
5. What are some major nationalistic movements in history? What are some similarities found in these movements?

Political Developments

Time Period	Political Developments	Notes
Foundations	Governments emerge as people settle; Most were monarchies or oligarchies; Greek democracy Roman republic Military empires: Assyria Persia Rome China	
600 – 1450	China had the most advanced political systems; Medieval Europe began to gain power; Major states: Mali Ghana Great Zimbabwe Delhi Sultanate Aztecs Incas; Mongols brought together large portions of Europe and Asia; Governments were primarily monarchies and oligarchies; Formal restrictions were placed on monarchies; Legal systems and legal bodies emerge; Multicultural empires; Feudalism became a common;	
1450 – 1750	Gunpowder Empires: Ottoman, Persia, Mughal India and China controlled before Europeans; European power began to grow; Military strength led to power; Centralized governments; Bureaucracies; National states with fixed borders, national unity, and homogenous	

	<p>in language and ethnicity; European monarchies: absolutism and constitutional</p>	
1750 – 1914	<p>Political Revolutions: American, French, Haitian, Latin American; Ottoman empire collapsed; Creation of new countries: Italy and Germany; Nationalism becomes a dominant philosophy; Alliance systems form; More democratic government; Japan and Ottoman Empire developed parliamentary forms of monarchy; Latin America led by dictators or military leaders; Colonial domination</p>	
1914 to present	<p>Europe loses power; US gains power; Cold War divides the world into camps; Decolonization; Dozens of new nations formed; Democracy grew on all continents, but in many places democracy was fragile and limited; Totalitarian dictatorships;</p>	

Specific Comparisons

FOUNDATIONS

	Culture	State	Social System
Mesopotamia 4,000 BCE	Used bronze and copper; wheel and irrigation; canals; cuneiform writing; number system based on 60; ziggurats; <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i>	City-state; vulnerable to invasions; Sumerians -> Akkadians -> Babylonians -> Assyrians -> Persians; <i>Code of Hammurabi</i> outlined punishments for crimes	Rulers and elites controlled land; patriarchal; slaves provided farm labor; slaves could purchase their freedom; men could sell their wives and children into slavery; women wore veils in public; women could be priestesses and scribes; women could work in small businesses; <i>Code of Hammurabi</i> distinguishes between social classes and genders when deciding punishments
Egypt 3,000 BCE	Irrigation; pyramids; tombs for afterlife; polytheism; iron from Kush; hieroglyphics;	Pharaohs; public works required organized government	Many social classes; commoners could enter government service and rise in status; patriarchal families; women served as regents for young rulers; women could work for the government
Indus 2,500 BCE	Traded with Sumer; streets organized in grids; yet to decipher writings; had indoor plumbing; sculptures, pottery, gold jewelry = artistic; bronze; uniform weights and measures;	Would have required highly organized government for advanced planning of cities	
Shang 1766 – 1122 BCE	Trade; written records; bronze metallurgy; ironworking; flood control projects; walled cities; oracle bones;	Not sure of Shang; Zhou Dynasty that emerged in 1122 BCE had Mandate of Heaven concept; might have been around in Shang	Stratified; ruling elites -> artisans -> peasants -> slaves; patriarchal families
Mesoamerica (Mayan)	Lavish pyramids and temples for religious ceremonies; polytheistic; sun major god; had writing system; zero; astronomy	Small city states ruled by kings	Rulers, priests, commoners, slaves; slaves were normally prisoners of war and were sacrificed to gods
Andean South America	Did not communicate with outsiders (due to geography)	Terrain did not allow for unification of communities; would have had to cooperate to build public buildings	

Religion	Role of Women
Buddhism	Women were welcomed into religion where many served as nuns. Buddha referred to both men and women when teaching. Differences were not made between the two. Many woman were bodhisattvas, Buddhist saints, were worshiped as sources of holiness and

	earthly healing. Women used informal influences on their sons and husbands to gain power.
Christianity	Women could become nuns; scripture suggests women should not preach or be active in governing the church. It appealed to lower-classes and women because of the lack of a ridged social structure
Confucianism	Taught that women were to be subservient to men. Children were taught to honor their mothers.
Hinduism	Scripture stressed male children and women obeying men; women encouraged to perform sati upon death of husband

600 – 1450

	ISLAM	CHRISTIANITY
Origins	Arabian Peninsula in 7 th Century	Palestine in 1 st Century as a sect of Judaism
Founder	Mohammad	Church founders St. Paul and St. Peter
Basic Beliefs	<p>Monotheism Muhammad and Jesus prophets Incompatible with Hinduism and Buddhism Qur'an holy book Five Pillars of Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Belief ■ Fasting ■ prayer ■ alms ■ hajj <p>Must study in Arabic</p>	<p>Monotheism Jesus the Messiah-“enlightened one” Old and New Testaments-Bible Appealed to poorer classes Emphasized the “coming” of the kingdom of God</p>
Spread	<p>Conquest, trade, and missionaries Conquest of Middle East – become official religion in many places; Trade: Islam approved of merchant activity as long as it was fair and honest Missionaries: very sincere and appealed to desire of acceptance, equality for all, and charity for others</p>	<p>Roman Army spreads religion Trade Routes Monastic Societies (monks) Followers, Prophets, and Missionaries</p>
Areas Affected	<p>Middle East – becomes the official religion in most countries Europe – Islamic Golden Age while in Spain; Muslims in Balkans when Ottoman Empire Conquers; Siege of Vienna failure ends Islamic expansion into Europe Sub-Saharan Africa – about 40% are now Muslims; West and East Africa along trade routes; Ghana, Mali; in Mali local customs mixed with Islam; stressed education East Africa – travels along Indian Ocean Trade Routes; Swahili – mixture of Bantu and Arabic; high classes converted leading to social status Central Asia and India – Arab travelers and traders; Delhi Sultanate in 1206 takes over India; becomes a major religious minority; Mughal Empire Southeast Asia – Trade to Malay Peninsula, Indonesia,</p>	<p>Armenia – becomes 1st country to make Christianity the official religion Africa – large converts in Axum (Ethiopia) and Egypt (Coptic Christians); arrives through trade Europe – Roman Empire spreads it; Germanic tribes convert; British Isles missionaries in 5th century; Scandinavia in 10century; all countries in Europe becomes majority Christian Byzantine Empire – separates from the Catholic Church and forms the Eastern Orthodox Church in 1054; missionaries convert Russians Asia – Nestorians spread religion; few converts in Central Asia and China; missionaries in India and China; kicked out of China; expelled from Japan as well; Philippines convert due to part of Spanish Empire;</p>

Aztec	Inca
Worshiped a sun god	Creator god important
Human sacrifices	
Expansive empire with tribute payments	Expansive empire where subjects had to provide labor
Conquered others	Extensive roads communication; trade limited
Extensive trade	Massive structures and temples
Massive structures and temples built	Irrigation system with terrace farming
Chinampas agriculture – floating gardens	Potato and some maize
Maize and beans staple food	
Accurate calendar	
	Arranged marriages among nobles
Stratified classes with nobles, peasants, and slaves	
Clans common	
Market places	
Women who died in childbirth as noble as soldiers dying in battle	Women were to care for child and work in fields
Women were talented in weaving	Weaving awards
Women could inherit property and leave it to heirs	Property was willed to both men and women equally
Written language	No writing system
Modern-day Mexico	Set in Andes Mts. In Peru, Chile, and Bolivia.
Capital: Tenochtitlan	Capital at: Cuzco-Temple of the Sun
Ruler: Montezuma	Ruler: Pachacuti-he expanded the Inca civilization.
Had beliefs in blood-letting	Polytheistic religion
Warriors were “elites”.	Had no market economy.
Women were primarily charged in running the household and some were extent to commerce.	Military was important
Religion was tied to military.	Human and animal sacrifices
	Quipu - number system

Contacts with Islamic World	
European	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Islamic forces spread to Spain in the 700s. At the Battle of Tours, Muslims were prevented from crossing into France; part of Spain remained under Moorish control until 1492; culture of Islamic Spain mixes Christian, Jewish, and Islamic peoples to reach a cultural height; 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella push Moors out of Spain (Reconquista). ▪ 1095 -- First Crusade called by Pope Urban II to gain Holy Land from Muslims; Christians (Europeans) did get Jerusalem, but soon lost it. Crusades continued until 1212; all other efforts were Muslim victories. Contact with Muslims resulted in a Mini-Renaissance as many Greek and Roman artifacts had been preserved by the Muslims and were reintroduced to the Europeans during the Crusades. Europeans also exposed to Asian goods and desired more trade. Overall led to mistrust between European Christians and Arab Muslims that continue to this day. ▪ Ottoman Empire cuts off Europe from Asian goods
Sub-Saharan Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive and continuous trade-Ghana and Mali had gold ▪ Holy War in Ghana to convert to Islam, but most other conversions were peaceful ▪ Mansa Musa- pilgrimage to Mecca: long, adventurous trip ▪ Sonni Ali-Started the Songhai Dynasty ▪ Converts – Saharan and sub-Saharan; along Atlantic coast

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missionaries ▪ African slaves were sent to the Arab world, primarily as concubines
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1450 – 1750

Interaction with West	
Russia	<p>Starting with Peter the Great in 1689, Russian attempted to become “European.” His desire for a warm water port led to war with Sweden, but he succeeded and built the European inspired St. Petersburg. He required Russians to adopt European clothes and to shave their beards. He rejected democratic ideas and stuck with absolute monarchy. Peter expanded Russian land.</p> <p>Catherine the Great (1729) continued to westernize Russia. Catherine became an Enlightened Despot after embracing the basic ideas of Voltaire and the French Enlightenment. She was unwilling to give up absolute power; however she made social and legal reforms in Russia. These included reducing punishments for crimes and expanding education. She sought out western art and architecture that was inspired by western traditions.</p>
Ottoman Empire	<p>Conquered Constantinople in 1453 and renamed it Istanbul. Ottoman Empire included most of the Middle East. In the 15th Century the Ottomans were defeated at the Battle of Lepanto by Venetian and Spanish troops. Further conflicts with Europe occurred when the Ottomans attempted to increase their role in Europe by seizing Vienna. Their attempts failed and they were never able to get further in to Europe. Istanbul and Cairo were major trade cities that interacted with Europe. Trade with Europe proved a major downfall when Europe experienced a massive case of inflation as silver from the Americas poured in. They failed to keep up with European technology in warfare. The Ottomans would limp along until they are defeated in World War I.</p>

1750 – 1914

Causes of Early Industrial Revolution	
Western Europe	<p>Agricultural innovation led to improved farming such as crop rotation, breeding livestock, and fertilizer. This led to an increase in capital that could be used for industrialization. England was first to industrialize due to the fact that England was free of the warfare (French Revolution) that was occurring on the soil of the continent. England also had a stable government and an elaborate banking and finance system. Natural resources were available through countries or their colonies. Steam engine (James Watt) allows for more flexibility in where to build factories. Capitalists invested money in industrialization with little or no support from the government. This included building railway lines. Textiles were the major product produced in the early phase. European countries sought out more colonies to secure raw materials. First time massive numbers worked outside the home.</p> <p>Life revolved around a work schedule.</p> <p>Urbanization led to crowded cities, unsanitary conditions, and social upheaval.</p> <p>After 1850, the Industrial Revolution is credited with creating a middle class who experienced a leisure time.</p>
Japan	<p>After opening its ports to the West with the arrival of Matthew Perry, Japan began to focus on trade. The Meiji Dynasty ended feudalism and sent ambassadors to Europe to seek out industry. The government led the effort to industrialize. Western style government and banking led to increased stability in Japan. The government built railway lines and steamships to use in transporting goods. Japan lacked access to raw materials and had to depend upon the west. Japan tried to begin building an empire to obtain raw materials for industrialization.</p>

Mexican Revolution (1810-1820; 1910 - 1917)	Chinese Revolution (1911; 1927 – 1937; 1946 – 1949)
A Frenchman had replaced the Spanish king; Latin	Western educated Chinese spread reform ideas

<p>America questions loyalty to a Frenchman; Enlightenment ideas popular as was the American Revolution.</p> <p>Started out as a class revolt by the peasants who wanted land; Bloody class struggle led by Father Miguel de Hidalgo who appealed to the Mestizos and Natives; Creoles (American born to European parents) become involved in the struggle in 1820</p> <p>Republic proclaimed in 1823/24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - slavery was abolished - Creoles did not support - Little change for Natives and Mestizos - French occupation (overthrow of French is Cinco de Mayo) - Reforms under Benito Juarez <p>Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876 – 1910)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unequal distribution of wealth; few owned land (about 5%) - Diaz resigns after free elections called <p>Civil War breaks out – includes Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata</p> <p>1917 Venustiano Carranza elected President</p>	<p>Upset over military loss to Japan and increased Western involvement in China</p> <p>Peasants discontent; want land reforms</p> <p>Emperor deposed Republic proclaimed (1911)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - president declares himself emperor, but dies - Warlords unhappy <p>Republic again in 1927 under Nationalist Party (Sun Yat-sen) and is soon led by Chiang Kai-shek.</p> <p>Mao Zedong attracted to Marxism and decides that peasants need Marxism to deal with land and wealth; opposed by Nationalists</p> <p>Civil War and chaos (1927 – 1937 and 1946 – 1949) between Marxists and Nationalists. There was a “break” during World War II.</p> <p>1949 Nationalists flee to Taiwan China becomes Communist - Dictatorship</p>
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Reaction to foreign domination	
Ottoman Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attempted to have some type of power and control when other countries (Russia and Austria-Hungary) tried to conquer it ▪ Slavic peoples in empire appeal to Russia for support (Pan-Slavism); Turks fight back ▪ Ottoman Empire signed the <u>Treaty of San Stefano</u>, which agreed to the creation of a large autonomous Bulgarian state under Russian protection. ▪ Also agreed to sign <u>Treaty of Berlin</u>, which aggrieved Russia and Bulgaria and reduced the Ottoman Empire’s European holdings to smaller exposed fragments. ▪ Continuous fighting between the Ottoman empire and Russian for control of Balkan and Black sea, ultimately led to the Crimean War (1853) ▪ During the Crimean war, Britain and France helped Ottoman empire prevent Russian expansion
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joined Central powers during WWI, which led to a loss of Ottoman territories ▪ As early as the 1830s, Britain began to westernize India ▪ British offered India the introduction of the English language school and universities ▪ Some of the brightest students began to move to Britain to attend even more highly educational schools ▪ Muslims were angry because they had been replaced with Britain’s as the ruling class ▪ Britain didn’t force India to convert to a specific religion, but preferred India not to convert to Christianity ▪ During this time period the Indian National Congress was introduced, becoming one of the first major secular nationalist organizations ▪ Muslims were becoming fear of this new congress, they were afraid that Britain would over rule the entire region, so Muslims created the ALL INDIAN MUSLIM LEAGUE in 1905.

China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indians helped the Britain's in war in 1914 making great contributions to the allied cause ▪ China allowed European powers to trade in the city of Canton ▪ China rejected Britain's rights to trade opium in the country causing the Opium War. Hong Kong formed as a result. ▪ China forced to sign <u>Treaty of Nanjing</u>, which gave Britain considerable rights to expand trade with China ▪ Sino-French war (1883) Chinese lost control of Vietnam to France ▪ <u>Treaty of Shimonoseki</u> (1895) china lost control of Taiwan and Japanese granted similar trading rights like those of the Europeans ▪ Spheres of Influence- China was divided amongst France, Germany, Britain and Russia ▪ Open Door Policy- when United States pledged it support of the sovereignty of the Chinese government and announced equal trading privileges among imperial powers.
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<i>Western Intervention in Latin America</i>	<i>Western Intervention in Africa</i>
Latin American revolutions succeed to officially eliminating European political power.	European officially divides Africa (scramble for Africa) and some countries directly rule countries (France, Portugal, and Germany) while Great Britain ruled indirectly but controlled the economic direction of their countries.
Europe and the United States control the economic interests of most of Latin America.	European powers built forts and military installations on Africa's west coast for naval ships.
Used for military outposts to refuel and re-supply naval ships.	Change in tribal boundaries
Native traditions were overcome	Suez Canal built to improve European trade routes
Panama Canal was built to improve American trade routes (controlled by U.S)	Europeans were interested in trade more than founding colonies
U.S. dominated trade between Latin America and Canada	
Yankee imperialism was an injury to their national sovereignty	

Roles and Conditions of Upper Class Women	Roles and Conditions of Working Class Women
Victoria Age – limited to house, concerned about etiquette	Poor worked in sweatshops
Industrial Rev. – women left factories and lost influence	Increased political and economic rights and influence
Some countries in Europe gained the right to vote through suffrage movements	Women in Japan gained more education

1914 – Present

Patterns and Results of Decolonization in Africa	Patterns and Results of Decolonization in India
After World War II, African nations asserted independence along with the other colonies.	⌚ Before the revolution, the Hindus had gained many rights through the Indian National Congress. The Muslim League also gave Muslims power in law making
⌚ Gamal Nasser overthrew the British-supported King Farouk in Egypt and formed a republic, freeing many African colonies along the Mediterranean.	⌚ The independence movement in India was a direct result by the Amritsar Massacre in which many Hindus and Muslims died by British General Dyer.
⌚ Egypt also gained independence by the British and the control over the Suez Canal.	⌚ Gandhi used passive resistance to win independence in 1947
⌚ Morocco rebelled throughout the 1920s and 1930s	

<p>against France and Spain; War with France in 1947 leading to independence in 1956</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Ghana granted "gradual" independence; Nationalist strikes and protests; independence in 1956 ↳ Belgian Congo (today Democratic Republic of the Congo) experienced rebellions and world opinion turns on Belgium; independence in 1960 ↳ Kenya under British rule inspired a bloody campaign for independence; Mau Maus lead effort; independence in 1963 ↳ Algeria also gained independence from France by a series of terrorist acts. This showed European countries that colonizing in Arab countries is not safe. <p>Overall, African countries gained independence gradually with violence in most places, but little all out war. Conflicts after independence between African countries caused significant political and economic problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ Jawaharlal Nehru was the first leader of the independent India ↳ After the won independence, the Muslim community founded new countries called Pakistan and Bangladesh. ↳ Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the leader of the Muslim independence movement <p>Overall, India gained independence gradually with very little violence. After independence was achieved, internal problems between religious groups. Conflicts continue.</p>
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Effects on the Role of Women	
Russian Revolution	<p>Communism destroyed classes and forced all women to work. Welfare programs instated. Able to work in any industry. Granted equality wage earner. Legal identities tied to husbands hard to get divorces.</p>
Chinese Revolution	<p>Communism destroyed classes and forced all women to work. After Revolution, upper classes women did not have to bind feet. They could divorce husbands, get jobs, and an education. Granted equality.</p>
Iranian Revolution	<p>Under the Shah's westernization (pre-revolution) women could vote, pursue higher education and jobs, and divorce husbands; (pre-Revolution) then after the revolution everything went back to normal and they had to wear traditional Islamic clothing (covered from head to toe) greatly limited equality.</p>

Trade Between Cultures

Time Periods	Big Ideas	Specifics
Foundations	<p>N and S American groups were isolated from other areas; The rest of the world was linked in some way, such as trade or war;</p>	<p>Silk Roads – 5000 miles that linked China with the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Europe; religion, science, and technology spread;</p> <p>Migrations: Polynesians migrated from Southeast Asia throughout the Pacific; Central Asian Peoples (Huns) began to migrate; Germanic peoples moved to other parts of Europe; Celts move from Europe to British Isles; As people move into areas caused great political and cultural upheaval</p>
600 – 1450	<p>More organized trade routes; Increased contact (excluding N & S America); Bantu migrations Silk Roads; Indian Ocean Trade; Mediterranean trade; Sahara caravan routes Sub-Saharan Africa; China and India’s international connections with others spread Buddhism, Hinduism, art and architectural styles to Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, Tibet; Middle East spread knowledge, scholarship, music, art, and architecture; Explorers and travelers: Zheng He and Ibn Battuta;</p>	<p>Migrations: Continued movement of Huns and Germanic tribes; Bantus in Africa lead to Swahili;</p> <p>Wars: Hundred Years War (England and France); Crusades (Europe and Arabs) – leads to more trade; Islamic empire spreads from Asia, Africa, to Spain; attempts to enter eastern Europe; Mongol invasions to China, southern Asia, and Eastern Europe lead to war; Muslim invasions into India (Delhi Sultanate) leads to strong Islamic culture in India;</p> <p>Trade: Eastern European trade along river routes; cities rise; Indian Ocean trade between Asia and Africa; Sub-Saharan African trade for gold, ivory, and slaves; trade led to Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa; Song Empire established trade throughout Pacific; Ming spread influence throughout Asia; important port cities along eastern Africa and throughout Asian coast; Ghana became powerful because of gold; Mesoamerican trade was extensive and rivaled the trade of Asia and Africa;</p>

		Travelers: Marco Polo, Zheng He, Ibn Battuta, Mansa Musa
1450 – 1750	<p>World truly becomes connected for the first time;</p> <p>Warfare, exploitation, and slavery;</p> <p>European exploration changed trading patterns;</p> <p>Missionaries;</p> <p>European coastal trading centers;</p> <p>Columbian Exchange;</p> <p>Colonization;</p> <p>European Wars became world wide;</p> <p>Slave trade</p>	<p>Exploration: Europeans began to explore the entire world; Portugal explored Africa and ultimately gained many trading ports in Africa and Asia;</p> <p>War: Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East;</p> <p>Trade: Qing established full trade with Europeans by 1690s; English trade in Mughal India would ultimately lead to English control of India; Europeans in Africa leads to Atlantic Slave Trade;</p> <p>Colonization: Spain in Latin America; France and England in North America; France and Dutch in Southeast Asia; England in India; Portuguese in Brazil</p>
1750 – 1914	<p>Western domination begins;</p> <p>Imperialism;</p> <p>Japan became a colonial empire;</p> <p>Migrations of people – emigrants from China and Europe to the Americas (U.S., Canada, Argentina, and Chile);</p>	<p>War: Napoleonic contact leads to the spread of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe; Opium Wars leads to more trade in China; Russo-Japanese War;</p> <p>Imperialism: European control of Africa and Asia;</p> <p>Trade: China limited foreign trade; British forced opium on the Chinese; Open Door Policy with the U.S.; leads to internal decline; Commodore Perry in Japan;</p> <p>Missionaries: Christian missionaries to China and Africa;</p>
1914 to Present	<p>Wars lead to more contact and spread of ideas;</p> <p>Communication leads to increased spread of democratic and reactionary ideas;</p> <p>Depression leads to protectionism</p>	<p>War: WWI fought on Asian, European, and African soil; troops from colonies fought leading to more spreading of ideas; WWII fought on Asian, European, and African soil; Cold War led to American and Soviet Involvement on all continents;</p>