

WORLD HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY II

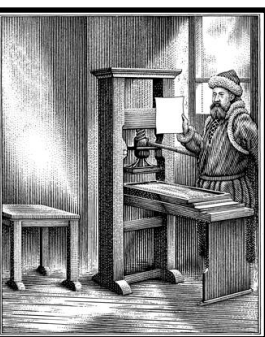


REMEDIATION PROJECT

THE RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

THE RENAISSANCE

In the years following the Crusades, a series of wars begun by **Pope Urban II**, a dramatic change began to sweep through southern Europe. The change was spurred on by an increase in trade between independent Italian republics and the Middle East. The trade brought new wealth, trade goods, and more importantly the accumulated knowledge of Greece, Rome, Egypt, and the Muslim world back into Italy. This influx of knowledge and commerce led to a rebirth of culture known as the **Renaissance**. Increased wealth among merchants and a strong sense of civic pride saw an increase in patronage, or the paying of artists to produce great works of art and literature. During this period masters like **Leonardo da Vinci**, **Michelangelo**, and **Donatello** sketched, painted, and sculpted some of the greatest artwork in all of human history. **Niccolo**



**Gutenberg's
Printing Press**

Machiavelli wrote about governance in his book called the *Prince*. As trade moved north, the ideals and art of the Italian Renaissance followed and soon countries like the Netherlands and England saw an increase in art and culture. One of the great renaissance playwrights in England was **William Shakespeare** whose works still influence pop culture today. Along with an increase in art and writing the Renaissance saw a shift away from the religious tones of the middle ages to a more **secular**, or non religious way of life. **Humanist** scholars focused on the value of the individual and self improvement during this time period. The spread of knowledge, thought, and culture was aided greatly by the advent of the **moveable type** printing press by **Johannes Gutenberg**. Gutenberg's printing press impacted the way people thought and eventually helped bring about a movement that challenged the authority of the Christian Church.

CHURCH TROUBLES

After the fall of Rome in 476 the Christian Church enjoyed a period of strong authority and little opposition for about 700 years making it the most powerful social institution of the Middle and Late Middle ages. However a series of events began to erode church authority and weaken the power of the Papacy. The failure of the Crusades to retake Jerusalem, the **bubonic plague**, the new Renaissance focus on the individual, and church practices like **usury** and the **selling of indulgences** all served to weaken Church authority.

THE REFORMATION

In 1517, **Martin Luther** posted his **95 Theses** on the Church in Wittenberg Germany which began a reform movement within the church that eventually saw the development of church sects that did not recognize papal authority. In addition to his 95 Theses, Luther encouraged people to read and interpret the bible for themselves. Luther was **excommunicated**, or removed from the church, but his teachings spread quickly and soon his followers, called Lutherans, formed their own church. The followers of Luther and others that opposed the church became known as **Protestants** while people that still



Martin Luther

recognized the authority of the pope were known as **Catholics**.

These religious changes in Germany soon impacted other religious and state leaders in other parts of Europe. In England, **Henry VIII** encouraged parliament to pass a set of laws that ended the power of the Pope in England and created the **Anglican Church**. In Switzerland, John Calvin wrote about protestant beliefs including **predestination**, or the belief that some people are chosen by God to be saved. These and other teachings would become the basis for **Calvinism** and would further influence the protestant reformation. Soon other lands adopted John Calvin's philosophies, in France the Calvinists were known as **Huguenots** while in Scotland they were called Presbyterians.

THE COUNTER REFORMATION



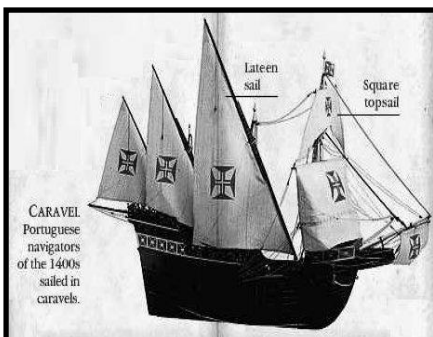
Torture was common during the Inquisition

In response to the many complaints about church practice and doctrine voiced during the Reformation the Catholic Church began its own reform movement to change the church from within. Leaders of this Counter Reformation included Ignatius of Loyola who began the **Society of Jesus**, whose members were called **Jesuits**. Jesuits spread their teachings to non Christian populations in Africa, the Americas, and the Far East. Reforming popes also endorsed the **Inquisition** as a way to target Protestants and other heretics within catholic lands. The Counter Reformation was capped by the Council of Trent where catholic doctrine was revised to reflect concerns of reform minded Catholics.

AGE OF EXPLORATION

THE NEW WORLD

As the known world developed and expanded, man's desire to explore and discover new places and people grew. From the 15th to the 17th century, early Europeans were focused on the discovery of **new maritime trade routes** to China and the Indies. They had two main goals; to acquire the riches (gold and spices) of the Indies, and to convert the natives to **Christianity**. This age of discovery was embedded in new technologies and ideas. These included advances in **cartography, navigation, shipbuilding** and the use of the **compass**. The most influential person of this time was **Prince Henry the Navigator** of Portugal. He encouraged sea exploration, organized navigational schools and produced maps for early explorers.

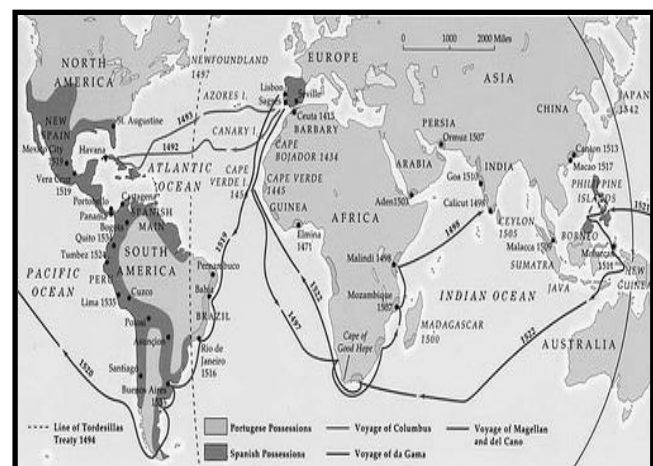


LAND HO

Among the most famous explorers of this period were **Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan**. Da Gama rounded Africa and reached India, opening that part of the world and the Indian Ocean to trade. Columbus was from Genoa, Italy. He sailed for Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain and discovered the "New World" in 1492, convinced he had reached the West Indies. Magellan led the first **circumnavigation** of the globe but was killed before he could return.

MEN OF WEALTH OF FAME

John Cabot became the first of the Europeans since the Vikings to make landfall in North America (Newfoundland and Nova Scotia). His expeditions added details to maps of the world that had never been seen before. France entered this time period with **Jacques Cartier**, who established claim to present-day Canada through his explorations of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River. England used the pirate **Sir Francis Drake** to attempt to discover the elusive Northwest Passage, but probably only progressed as far as the present-day U.S.-Canadian border.



WELCOME TO MEXICO (NEW SPAIN)!



The exploration that began with Prince Henry the Navigator led to a pursuit for wealth and adventure and to the Spanish tradition of the **conquistador**, part soldier, part sailor. Conquistadors were interested in the myths and legends of gold, spices, and new lands to conquer. Their desire for conquest and the creation of empires included the objective of

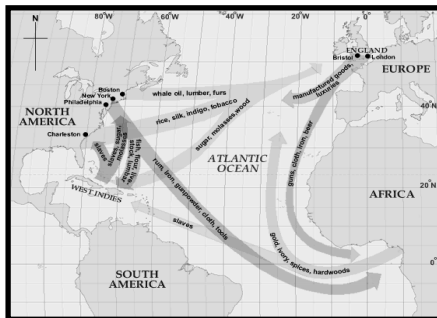
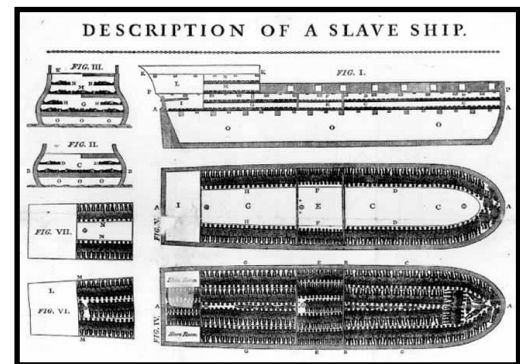
converting those they conquered to Christianity. This began an era of colonization in the New World. The first Spaniard to disturb an established civilization was **Hernando Cortéz**, who conquered the **Aztec** empire in Mexico. Eventually the Spanish occupied Mexico, sending out expeditions to other parts of North and South America. **Francisco Pizarro** explored the area that we know today as Peru and eventually conquered the mighty empire of the **Incas**.

EXCHANGE OF GOODS



As more explorers discovered new lands and people, the European demand for goods increased dramatically. The exchange of goods and resources between the East and West became known as the **Columbian Exchange**. Agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco became the main imports for Europeans. **Horses** and other livestock were brought by the early Spaniards to parts of the Americas. This **migration** by the Europeans altered the **settlement patterns** of North America, creating cities much like the ones they left behind. One cultural impact of the Columbian Exchange was the use of African slaves, brought over using the **Middle Passage**, to grow **cash crops**. Sugar plantations in South

America and the Caribbean were the primary locations for the importation of **slave labor**. Portugal set up outposts in Asia to benefit their trading companies. One of the most famous trading companies was the **British East India Company**.



European countries established what became known as the **“triangular trade”**. This trade took place between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The main imports and exports were slaves, sugar, rum, manufactured goods, and precious metals such as gold and silver. Much of this was exported to Europe from both Asia and North America, while the manufactured goods were transported from England.

ABSOLUTISM

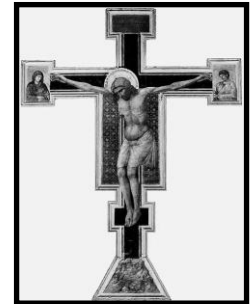
LONG LIVE THE KING

During the 1500's and 1600's monarchs in Western Europe attempted to rule as if all power belonged to them alone. This authority came from something known as the "**Divine Right of Kings**" or the power bestowed by God. People believed that if they challenged the King, then they were challenging God.

The areas where powerful monarchies developed were **Spain, England, France, Russia, and Prussia**. These areas shared a common culture, language, and religion as well as a **centralized government**.



Spain was ruled by the powerful **Austrian Hapsburg family** which had come to control Spain through marriage. **Charles I** was King of Spain in 1516. Later, Charles V was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Their extensive empire (European and overseas) was based on the strength of their army and navy. This power was built on wealth gathered from overseas possessions. Spain also had strong ties to the **Catholic Church** and with the defeat of the Moors and the Spanish Inquisition, its power grew.



Charles V divided his empire between his two sons. Ferdinand inherited the Holy Roman Empire and Austria (remember, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella sponsored Columbus' voyage) and Philip II inherited Spain, and the rest of the Hapsburgs empire. Under Philip, Spain was weakened by war debt, the defeat of his Spanish Armada by Elizabeth I of England, and the inflation caused by the influx of gold and silver from the Americas.

A GOLDEN AGE

England, under the rule of Henry VIII, once the "**Defender of the Catholic Faith**", split from the Catholic Church because he was desperate for a male heir. The church refused his case for annulment and Henry decided to start his own, the **Anglican Church of England**, and proclaimed himself its head. After his death, Mary, his daughter, took the throne and restored Catholicism in England. She was better known as Bloody Mary, because the Protestants suffered under her reign. The strongest of the English monarchs, **Elizabeth I** removed Mary from the throne and initiated the time period better known as the "Golden Age". Elizabeth



started by building a very strong navy, which defeated the Spanish the Armada. She assembled a strong commercial industry and encouraged trade. Elizabeth used Parliament to get her way. They liked her, not only because of her willingness to work with them (**Remember that King John signed the **Magna Carta** (1215), which limited the power of monarchs and required them to consult Parliament before making any decisions) but also because she promoted **religious tolerance**. Finally she encouraged many artists, such as the famous playwright, **William Shakespeare**.

VIVE LA FRANCE

France was ruled by Henry IV, a Protestant who would later convert to Catholicism. He signed the **Edict of Nantes**, which granted French Protestants (**Huguenots**) religious freedom. **Cardinal Richelieu**, who ruled as the regent until **Louis XIV** was old enough to rule, was very ambitious and wanted to strengthen France. He revoked the Edict of Nantes and required that all protestant cities tear down their walls. He weakened the power of the nobility and created new government officials from the nobility. He wanted to rid France of the possible Hapsburg threat, so he involved France in the **Thirty Years War** on the side of the Protestants in hopes of defeating the Hapsburgs. He was successful. Louis XIV, better known as the **"Sun King"**, had a major influence on the cultural and political life of France. Louis increased the French economy and supported new industries. He encouraged overseas trade and set up French colonies in Canada. He also engaged in costly wars to expand French territory and built the **Palace of Versailles** to show France's strength and wealth. These ultimately left France with a bankrupt treasury.



FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

Russia was ruled by the Romanov family from 1613-1917. **Peter the Great** wanted to Westernize and expand Russia. Western Europe was moving fast while Russia was still living within a feudal system. Peter traveled to England and Holland and invited scholars, merchants, and artists to come back to Russia in hopes of moving her forward. He reorganized the army and built a navy. He moved the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg so he could have a warm water port; this is known as his **"window to the world"**. When he was finished, Russia was three times larger than Western Europe.



THIRTY YEARS WAR

Prussia was ruined by the Thirty Years War and **Fredrick II "the Great Elector"** vowed to rebuild it. The Thirty Years War (1618-1648), was a war of religion, territory and power among the European ruling families; it ended with the **Peace of Westphalia**. This treaty weakened the Hapsburgs in Spain and Austria and strengthened France.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE



A new style of government began to replace absolutism across Europe. Monarchs were hesitant to give up their powers, but many also acknowledged that their nations could benefit from the spread of Enlightenment ideas (Age of Reason). The most well-known of these rulers were Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria, and Catherine the Great of Russia. Enlightened despots abandoned the concept of absolutism and the divine right to rule. They justified their position based on their effectiveness. They based their decisions upon reason, and they stressed religious tolerance, the importance of education, and the need for uniform laws.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

ASTRONOMERS SEE THE LIGHT

Although Europe saw an influx of knowledge and culture during the Renaissance little changed in the areas of science and medicine as few individuals wanted to challenge the power and authority of the Church. In the years following the Reformation and its open challenges to church authority, scientists also began to assert their findings and challenge church teachings. These new and sometimes revolutionary ideas became the basis for a period known as the **Enlightenment**.

Some of the most controversial ideas to come out of the Enlightenment centered on the position of the earth and the sun. This new science used telescopes and mathematics to chart and predict the movements of the sun, moon, stars, and planets. During the middle ages the Church taught that the Earth was at the center of the Universe and that other heavenly bodies moved around the earth. **Nicolas Copernicus** revived a Greek idea that the sun was at the center of the planets, this model was called the **Heliocentric Theory**. Other star gazers included **Tycho Brahe**, **Johannes Kepler**, and **Galileo Galilee**. Galileo met fierce resistance from church officials and was forced to say that the ideas of Copernicus were false and was forced into house arrest until his death.



A NEW METHOD ENDS MADNESS

A new way of problem solving came in the wake of the great astronomers called the **scientific method** where individuals came up with a testable hypothesis, performed experiments, and observed data to determine if their hypothesis could be confirmed. Thanks to the work of **Frances Bacon** and **Rene Descartes** the modern scientific process was born and an age of reason had begun. In the 1600s' **Isaac Newton**, a physicist at Cambridge wrote about principles that governed the universe and compared God to a clockmaker that set the heavenly bodies in motion. Newton is also responsible for setting forth the **laws of gravity**. In the fields of medicine, chemistry, and physics previously accepted truths were proven false using this new scientific method. This new process and the discoveries that followed became known as the **Scientific Revolution**.

TWO THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT

Like the advancements made in astronomy, medicine, and chemistry the Enlightenment also had an impact on the governments of the day. **Thomas Hobbes** wrote about his views on man and the need for a **social contract** with government in his book *Leviathan*. Hobbes said that an absolute ruler was necessary to maintain order in a society. He advocated a strong monarch or **royal power** was necessary to keep man in check. On the other hand, **John Locke** believed that a government should do little more than protect the **natural rights** of man to pursue life, liberty and property. In his book *Two Treatises on Government* he said that to live in a civil society man had to surrender some of his power to the state. His works would fuel revolutionary movements in Europe and the Americas.

Using your textbook, compare the views on man, roles of government, and type of government favored by Hobbes and Locke in the space below-

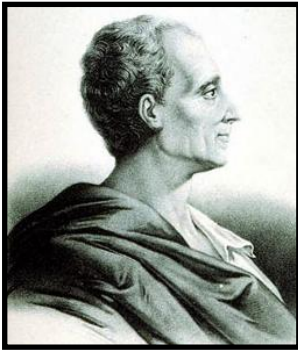
HOBBS

LOCKE

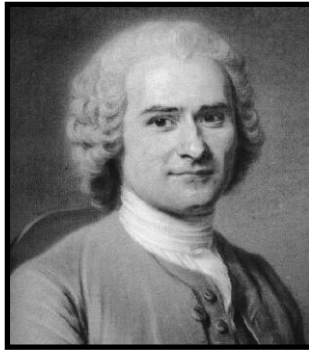
ENLIGHTENED PHILOSOPHERS

The work French philosophers emphasized the role of reason in the 1700's. **Voltaire** wrote on philosophy and politics and stressed the importance of liberty and tolerance. **Montesquieu** described the English system of government and commented on the merits of its **separated powers**. In his book **The Spirit of Laws** he wrote that each branch of government could "check" the others and provide limits on the other's powers. **Rousseau** wrote **The Social Contract** and advocated a form of government that valued individual liberty and reflected the will of the people.

Like other technological or philosophical trends the ideals of the enlightenment spread throughout Europe and on to other continents. As philosophers traveled from France back to their home countries they wanted to spread ideas about government and freedom. Some leaders embraced these new ideals **Frederick the Great** of Prussia reformed the court system and abolished torture but did nothing to change the institution of serfdom in his country.



Montesquieu



Rousseau



Voltaire

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

KING LOUIS XVI

France was ripe for revolt. No one aspect was directly responsible for the **French Revolution**, but years of oppression and financial mismanagement contributed to a sliding economy, so in the late 1700s, **King Louis XVI** brought in a number of advisors. Each one reached the same conclusion, that France needed a radical change in the way it taxed the public. Charles de Calonne, the finance minister, suggested that France begin taxing the exempt nobility. The nobility refused.



CALLING UPON THE ESTATES-GENERAL



In desperation, Louis XVI decided to assemble the **Estates-General**, an ancient assembly consisting of three different groups. Each represented a division of the population. If the assembly could agree on a solution, it would be implemented. Since two of the three estates, the clergy and the nobility, were tax-exempt, the attainment of any such solution was doubtful. The rules of order for the Estates-General gave each estate a single vote, despite the fact that the Third Estate (the general public) was exceedingly larger than either of the first two. Fights quickly broke out over this inequality. Realizing that its size gave it an automatic advantage, the Third Estate declared itself the **National Assembly**.

FALL OF THE BASTILLE



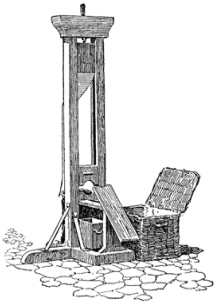
After the National Assembly was created, its members took the **Tennis Court Oath**, swearing that they would not give up until a new constitution had been agreed upon. In Paris, citizens stormed the city's largest prison, the **Bastille**, in pursuit of armaments. In the countryside, peasants revolted, attacking the manors and estates in the "**Great Fear**". Soon after, the assembly released a document entitled "**The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**", which established a proper legal code and the independence of the French people.

Though the National Assembly did succeed in drafting a **constitution**, the relative peace of the moment was short-lived. Louis XVI and his wife **Marie-Antoinette** had been held under guard. When Louis was caught in a thwarted escape plot, the assembly became divided. The moderate **Girondins** took a stance in favor of retaining the constitutional monarchy, while the radical **Jacobins** wanted the king completely out of the picture.

FEAR OF THE REVOLUTION

The neighboring countries of Austria and Prussia feared the revolutionary spirit would spread. In response, they insisted that the French return Louis XVI to the throne. French leaders interpreted the announcement as hostile, so the Assembly declared war. The first acts of the newly named **National Convention** were the abolition of the **monarchy** and the declaration of France as a **republic**.

In January 1793, the convention tried and executed Louis XVI on the grounds of treason. Marie-Antoinette, his wife and, in the French commoners' eyes, the symbol of the French royalty's excessiveness, was also executed.



The war with Austria and Prussia went badly for France. Angry citizens overthrew the National Convention, and the Jacobins, led by **Maximilian Robespierre** and the **Committee of Public Safety**, took control. But Robespierre, growing increasingly paranoid, embarked upon a **Reign of Terror**, during which he had more than 15,000 people **guillotined**. When the French army successfully removed foreign invaders and the economy finally stabilized, Robespierre no longer had any reason for his extreme actions, and he himself was arrested and executed. The period following the ousting of Robespierre was known as the

Thermidorian Reaction. A group of five men known as the **Directory** was formed to control executive duties.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Meanwhile, the war effort was realizing unbelievable success. French armies, especially those led by a young general, **Napoleon Bonaparte**, a Corsican, won a series of shining victories. Napoleon's forces drove through Italy and reached as far as Egypt before facing defeat. Having received word of political turmoil in France, Napoleon returned to Paris. He arrived in time to lead a **coup d'état** against the Directory, eventually stepping up and naming himself "**First Consul**", effectively, the leader of France. The revolution had ended.

Having secured treaties that left Europe at peace, Bonaparte began reforming the economy, the legal system (**the Code Napoleon**), education and much more. He was later elected Consul for life by the French people in 1802 and Emperor of France in 1804.



Napoleon made many mistakes and endured setbacks. The French navy was kept firmly in check by the English and the Emperor's attempt to subdue Britain through economics, **the Continental System**, debilitated France and her allies.

In 1812 Napoleon went to war with Russia, assembling a force of over 400,000 soldiers. The Russians repeatedly retreated, destroying any useful resources and separating Bonaparte from his supplies. Reaching Moscow on September 8th, the Russians refused to surrender, instead torching Moscow and forcing Napoleon into a

long retreat. The **Grande Armée** was beset by starvation and extremes of weather. By the end, only 10,000 soldiers remained. Many of the rest had died in horrible conditions.

HIS LAST DAYS

Napoleon was beginning to lose public support. On March 30th, 1814, Paris surrendered to allied forces. Napoleon **abdicated** as Emperor of France; he was exiled



to the Island of **Elba**. Napoleon did make a secret return to reclaim his throne. This final adventure occurred in less than 100 days, closing with his second abdication on June 25th, 1815, whereupon British forces sent him into exile on **St. Helena**. Napoleon's health failed; he died within six years, on May 5th 1821, at the age of 51.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR & GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

ELIZABETHEAN AGE

The English Civil War involved many parties: the monarch, Parliament, the nobility, the middle class, the commoners, and the military. The war tested the monarch and challenged the premise of “divine right”. Confrontation occurred between Parliamentarians and Royalists and every religious sect in England. The Civil War was social and economic, as well as a religious and political conflict. However it was also a legal clash between the king and his subjects.



The transition from **Queen Elizabeth I**, a Tudor, to James I, a Stuart was very dramatic. Elizabeth had been a wise manager of men as well as of England. However, Elizabeth did not marry and so there was no clear successor to the throne. A crisis was avoided when an arrangement was made for the king of Scotland, James Stuart, also known as James VI, to succeed the throne upon Elizabeth's death.

During her reign Elizabeth refused to act against the Catholics remaining in England. There were those who hoped that upon Elizabeth's death, her cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots, a Catholic, would succeed to the throne. Mary was already a prisoner in England, but a Catholic plot to drive out Elizabeth remained until Elizabeth agreed to execute Mary.

THE SCOTS HAVE IT!

James I, son of Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots) took the throne as the closest living relative of Elizabeth upon her death. Many thought that the prosperity England enjoyed would continue. It did in some areas. However, James was greedy and squandered his wealth. His tutors were **Calvinists** who taught him that despotic kings may be unseated by the people. His reaction to this was strong since he was a staunch believer in the **divine right of kings**, the idea that the monarchy was a divinely ordained institution; the king was accountable only to God.



This manner of thinking brought James into frequent conflict with Parliament. James also faced off with Puritans who wanted to reform the Anglican Church. In 1609, James laid down his claim to rule by divine right. Finally, by 1611, James had had enough of Parliament's interference. He dissolved them and ruled alone until 1621. James died in 1625 and was succeeded by his son, Charles I.



Unlike his father, **Charles I** was charming and dignified. He won his popularity by his anti-Spanish policies and by promoting a government which was compassionate and well-organized. Charles was on the side of the common people and tried to protect them. Still, like his father, Charles believed in the divine right kings.

The first major outburst came when Parliament refused to vote supplies for the **Thirty Years' War**. Charles dissolved Parliament and resorted to illegally "forced loans."

Because of shortages of money Charles was forced to call Parliament into session.

Parliament voted the king supplies, but also made him accept the **Petition of Right** in 1628. The king would now respect the rights of his subjects which, among other things, demanded an end to the housing of troops in private homes and trials by martial law. It also declared random taxation and imprisonment illegal.

THE COMMONWEALTH



Charles I on November 3, 1640 once again summoned Parliament in the hope to raise money to finance his war in Scotland. Charles accepted that the Long Parliament was not going to be cooperative and he began to build an army to counteract them. At first, Parliamentary forces (**Roundheads**) were routed until 1644, at Marston Moor, where the King's forces (**Cavaliers**) were stopped. In 1645, the "New Model Army" defeated Charles' forces. **The New Model Army** was built on a soldier's ability rather than on his position within society. Worth, not birth or social class became the only criteria for membership.

The inspirational force of the New Model Army was **Oliver Cromwell**.

He was a Puritan who belonged to the English ruling class and came from a family that wielded enormous power. He worked to support authority and believed that class division was the cornerstone of a society. Cromwell believed in religious freedom and tolerance. However, he sincerely believed that God had chosen him to lead. He even attributed his military victories to God rather than to his own strategy and tactics.



With Cromwell's victory, Charles I, King of England was charged as a traitor, murderer, and enemy to the Commonwealth. One hundred and thirty-five judges were to hear evidence at his trial, only half that number showed up due to hidden threats. Cromwell only allowed people into Parliament who supported the trial. This was known as the **Rump Parliament**. After initially opposing a trial for the king, Cromwell eventually led it. On January 20th the king was found guilty and then sentenced to death seven days later. The death warrant was signed and the following morning, Charles I was executed. His son Charles II had been sent abroad to shelter him from prosecution and possible death.

With the death of Charles, the monarchy was abolished. Cromwell became "**Lord Protector of the Commonwealth**". Cromwell's regime was based on power, not on the will of the citizens. It became a dictatorship which eventually was opposed by the majority of the country. By 1660, almost everyone was tired of the Puritan experiment and Charles II was returned from the Spanish Netherlands to restore the monarchy.

RESTORATION

After four decades of parliamentary and military strife, Charles II returned to England (**Restoration**). He was not a popular king. He was wrapped up in the luxurious life at court, he had numerous mistresses and many believed he was also a Roman Catholic. As a reaction to Puritan tyranny under Cromwell, the English restored too much autocratic power to the king. The result was that political and religious liberties had to be rescued yet again.



WHO'S TO RULE?

Charles II had no legitimate children. He did have a brother, James II, Duke of York, but James was Catholic and since England was mostly Protestant and anti-Catholic, this would eventually turn out to be a political failure.

Political factions like the **Tories** emerged to uphold the legitimate right of James to succeed his brother to the British throne, whereas, the **Whigs** opposed the hereditary ascent of James. Nevertheless, James II became King of England, and flaunted his Catholicism. He appointed Catholics to high government offices, despite a law that barred Catholics from holding office. Parliament protested his actions and his reaction was to dissolve them. Many English feared there would be a succession of Catholic kings. James had a Protestant daughter, Mary, who wed William of Orange, a Protestant prince from the Netherlands. Parliament secretly asked them to come to England with an army to overthrow James in the name of Protestantism. **William and Mary** took the throne in what is called the **Glorious Revolution**, a bloodless takeover.

In 1689 the **English Bill of Rights** was written. It limited the power of kings and gave more power to Parliament. It also ensured the rights of English citizens.



THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

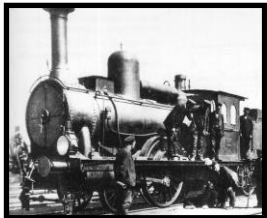
SEEDS OF CHANGE

The beginnings of the industrial revolution occurred in England, a country with rich **natural resources**. The **enclosure movement** saw large farmers begin to build fences and stone walls to enclose their fields. Soon large farmers began to force smaller farmers off their farms. Farmers began to experiment with new types of seeds, crop rotation, and began to improve the breeding of livestock. These changes led to an increase in food production that allowed England's population to grow. These changes in farming and livestock breeding were known as the **Agricultural Revolution** and helped give rise the growth of mechanized processes that would be known as the Industrial Revolution. Over the course of the Industrial Revolution Europe and America saw a change from **cottage industries** where goods were produced in the home to **factory production** where goods were mass produced in large central buildings by machines powered by **coal**, water, or steam.



CHANGES IN INDUSTRY

Textiles - English textile workers were the first to mechanize the processing of wool into cloth. An increase in cloth demand spurred inventors to increase technological innovations including **Eli Whitney's cotton gin**, a machine that removed seeds from cotton. These technological innovations sped production and allowed more goods to be produced.



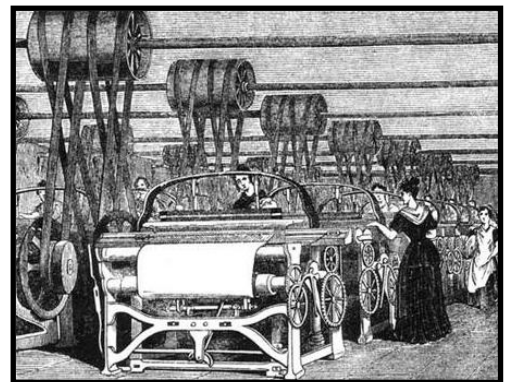
Transportation – The biggest development in the realm of transportation was **James Watt's** improved steam engine. His work influenced others and soon steam powered ships were travelling on canals dug across England and the America. In addition to shipping this new steam engine spurred the growth of the railroad industry.

Steel – Iron had been in use to make weapons and other instruments since the Hittites pioneered the technology. **Henry Bessemer** invented a process where he would bond iron and carbon to make steel. Steel proved to be stronger, lighter, and more durable than iron and became the most important material of the industrial revolution.

IMPACT & SPREAD OF INDUSTRY

New industries brought change to England and America both saw increase jobs, growth in urban centers, and changes in society. The growth of industry had some negative effects including poor working conditions, pollution, and an increase in social problems. Children were sometimes forced into dangerous jobs where many were maimed and even killed.

Industry spread from England to the rest of Europe and saw powers like Germany, France, and Belgium. As these nations became wealthy and began to deplete their own natural resources they looked to the horizons and began to colonize other nations.



ECONOMIC & POLITICAL THOUGHT

CAPITALISM

Adam Smith wrote *Wealth of Nations* in 1776; his book became the foundation for capitalist thought. Capitalism spurred on the industrial revolution by changing the way that people and governments thought about the roles of government and the economy. Capitalist thought also encouraged entrepreneurs, people who invested in business, to start businesses and engage in trade on a wider scale.

The basic features of Capitalism include:

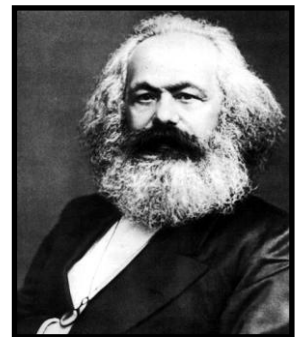
- Factors of production (**Land, Labor, Capital**) are privately owned
- The invisible hand of the market would set prices
- Competition breeds technological innovation and better products
- Governments should not interfere in the spheres of the economy (**laissez faire**)

SOCIALISM

Unlike capitalism where the factors of production are owned by individuals for the good of themselves, socialism advocates the factors of production be owned and controlled by the government and should benefit its citizens. Some socialists argued that the government should engage in the redistribution of wealth

MARXISM

Karl Marx and Frederic Engels wrote The *Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital* in the mid 1800's, the works were critical of capitalism and stated that the world was divided into two camps and that the poor workers, or **proletariat**, of the world should unite and overthrow the **bourgeoisie**, or the landowning class. Marxist thought sparked a few violent revolts in the mid 1800's but would not see success until revolutionaries took control of Russia, China, and Cuba in the 1900's.



The tenants of economic thought began to be blended with other fields of study the most famous example is called **Social Darwinism** where Adam Smith's theories were used to help explain Charles Darwin's principles and apply them to humanity and society. Theorists used social Darwinism to explain unfair ideas about race, class, and social standing.

REFORM & THE RISE OF UNIONS



As factory jobs continued to increase people sought to gain better working conditions, increased pay, and improved benefits. They joined political organizations called unions and fought for better conditions through collective bargaining and strikes. Unions brought reform to factories and saw improvements like limiting child labor, outlawing slavery, and improving the lives of women. As a result of increased political activity other aspects of life began to change including the expansion of public education and prison reform.

RISE OF NATIONALISM

STATE FORMATION

Europe was remade with the rise of two newly united nations in the late 1800's, the **Kingdom of Italy** and the **German Empire**. The **unification** that took place in both countries was motivated by the same historical ideals, those of liberalism and nationalism. Before the French Revolution, both Italy and Germany shared some similar characteristics. Italy was divided into a number of separate states which were ruled by autocratic kings. Yet the Italians shared a common language and a common history. Memories of their former glory ran deep. Germany was actually more divided than Italy. It had over three hundred independent states that had no form of common government. However, the Germans had a common language.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION



Italy was, for the most part, influenced by the career of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon was treated as liberator who brought to them the ideals **liberalism** and **nationalism**. Nevertheless, when Napoleon became more and more dictatorial, the Italians rose up in rebellion against Napoleonic control. After decree by the Congress of Vienna most Italian states, such as the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal States and others were being influenced by the powerful Austrians. Austria, which occupied Lombardy and Venetia, had no desire to see Italy unified. **Prince von Metternich**, the Austrian foreign minister, tried to suppress whatever nationalistic feelings surfaced in Italy, and he was successful early on.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Upon Napoleon's defeat and later exile, representatives of the European countries met in Vienna. They divided the Italian peninsula into separate states and restored their legitimate rulers. The **Congress of Vienna** had restored Austrian domination over the Italian peninsula but left Italy entirely fragmented.

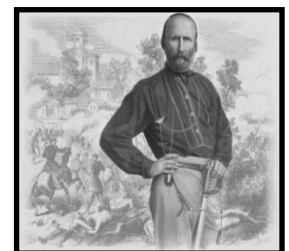


LEADERSHIP

An Italian patriot, **Giuseppe Mazzini**, led an early revolutionary movement. Mazzini's belief in an independent republic spread quickly among large segments of the Italian populace. The first revolution on the Italian peninsula took place when King Charles Albert of Sardinia mobilized his forces and marched to the aid of Lombardy and their war to drive the Austrians from Italy. Initially, it looked as if the liberty and unity of Italy was a realistic prospect. However, the Austrians defeated the Piedmont forces and Charles Albert had to abdicate his throne. His son, Victor Emmanuel II, succeeded him in 1849.



Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian revolutionary hero and a leader in the struggle for Italian unification and independence, was born in 1807 in Nice, France. He joined Mazzini's call for Italian freedom and unification, which became known as the **Risorgimento** (Italian for "revival"). He ineffectively waged war against the Austrians in Lombardy and then lent his support to the Roman Republic established by Mazzini in 1849. Garibaldi eventually separated politically from Mazzini, and formed an alliance with **Victor Emmanuel II**, the King of Sardinia, and his premier Count Camillo di Cavour.



Count Camillo di Cavour was prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1852. It was his guidance and cooperative policy that led to the unification of Italy. Cavour was able to persuade Napoleon III to secretly plan



a war against Austria. Cavour caused a crisis that forced the Austrians to send an ultimatum demanding **disarmament**. As part of the "plan", Cavour rejected the ultimatum, which led to the ensuing war. France came to their aid and the Austrians were defeated. Austria was forced to surrender Lombardy, and then Napoleon III conveyed it to Victor Emmanuel II. After the elections of 1859 and 1860, all **northern states** of the Italian peninsula, except Venetia, which was still part of Austria, joined the Kingdom of Sardinia.

Finally in 1861 a unified Italy was established, with King Victor Emmanuel II as its king. Rome was still the missing part of the kingdom, as it was under papal control.

Venice would be added to Italy in 1866 after Prussia defeated Austria in the Seven Weeks' War, in which Italy sided with Prussia. Venice was its reward. When

Napoleon III withdrew his troops from Rome during the Franco-Prussian war it was left unprotected. With the city and the remaining **Papal States** left defenseless, Italian troops moved into Rome without opposition. Rome would later become the capital of a united Italy.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Germany was also moved towards nationalistic feelings by Napoleon and the French Revolution. Napoleon reduced the number of German states from over three hundred to thirty nine and grouped them into the **Confederation of the Rhine**. However, the Confederation was powerless and by no means resembled a central government. Austria, who held the presidency, was very influential. Austria was again the chief obstacle to unification, just like in Italy. Inside the

Confederation, Austria had to face the rivalry of another powerful German state, **Prussia**. Both competed for control of the Confederation, for many years. Austrian leadership was undisputable. It sought only to lead, not to unify the others. So as nationalism gathered momentum, many Germans lost hope in Austria and turned to Prussia for leadership in the unification movement.



Source: Sue A. Kime et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing Co, (adapted)

BLOOD AND IRON

Prince **Otto von Bismarck** was able to achieve German unification, without foreign assistance, by using military force. Bismarck had at his disposal a powerful military machine. His temperament was quite different from Cavour of Italy. He was a strong leader of the autocratic type, anti-democratic and scornful of liberals. Bismarck believed in the idea of **"Realpolitik"** a theory of politics that focuses on power, not ideals or morals. On September 30, 1862, Bismarck made his famous **"blood and iron"** speech, which implied that if Germany was to unify it would be with the use of military force. He put that policy to work in 1866. He first defeated Austria by separating her from possible allies, diplomatically, then overwhelming her with superior arms. **The Seven Weeks War** between Prussia and Austria drove Austrian influence out of Germany. Bismarck completed German unification himself through another war against France. The Prussian victory over France aroused strong nationalist sentiments and induced German states to unite in the name of a German empire, under the leadership of Prussia. Thus, Prussian **militarism** brought Germany together unaided.



IMPERIALISM

EXPANDING EMPIRES

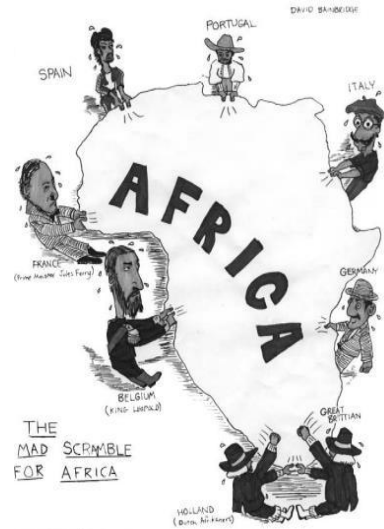
Between 1815 and 1914, Europe and the United States increased their control of the world's land mass.

Western Imperialism was not new; Europeans had been influencing or conquering parts of the world since the 15th century. Although the West's domination was impressive, and it made Europe and the U.S. rich and powerful, there was a negative side. Racial prejudice, slavery, and violence were often used against native inhabitants.

The direct causes of Imperialism, such as the **economic industrialization**, gave the West the ability to conquer other parts of the world. Large-scale production facilities made Western factories demand more **raw materials**, which could be seized from less powerful countries. Also, Western nations needed markets for goods produced and colonies served as potential and captive **markets**.

There are three forms of Imperialism. First the establishment of **Colonies**, ruled directly by the imperial powers. Second, the **Protectorate**, which is self-governing but influenced and protected by the imperial power. And finally, the **Sphere of Influence**, which allowed exclusive investment in trading rights by one imperial power. There is one other lesser form; Economic Imperialism, where an independent but less developed country is controlled by private business interests rather than by governments.

Technology and the Industrial Revolution increased the need for raw materials, such as rubber, oil and tin. The economics and the rise of new markets for manufactured goods pushed the governments of countries such as Britain, Germany, Italy and others to seek power and prestige.



STREETS PAVED WITH GOLD

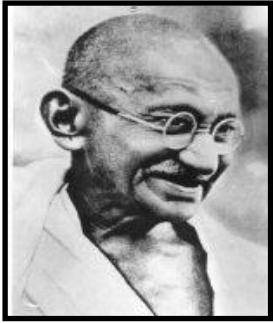


Europe's rapid population growth also played a role in prompting imperial activity. While millions immigrated to the Americas as an outlet, others left home for colonial life. Cultural Factors, such as a sense of racial superiority, was widespread. It created a sense that Western nations were entitled to conquer and colonize areas that appeared primitive. The theory of **Social Darwinism** was used to argue in favor of imperialism, the misguided application of **survival of the fittest**, and natural selection. People who were technologically and culturally advanced were permitted to conquer those who were less so. European and American missionaries, doctors, scientists, and colonial officials sometimes did good deeds in the places they visited. Some did so out of a subconscious sense of racial superiority, and often trampled on the beliefs and ideas of the natives.

THE CROWN JEWEL



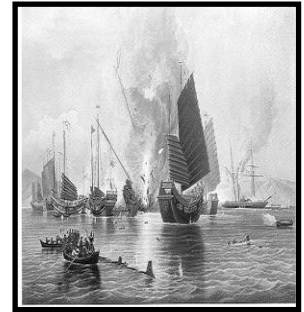
Britain was the largest and most powerful colonizer; while France, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands also had sizable colonies. India was a source of conflict between France and Britain for much of the 18th and 19th centuries. As the **Mughal Empire** declined, European traders increased their influence. Britain gained control of most of India, under the **British East India Company**. Later the **Sepoy Mutiny**, a revolt that began with Indian soldiers in the Bengal army of the British East India Company, developed into a widespread mutiny against the British, forcing the British Parliament to transfer control of India to the British government.



India became the “**Jewel of the Crown**” with vast amounts of raw materials and a huge potential market for British goods. **Mohandas Gandhi** advocated **Civil Disobedience** and non-violent protest in their struggle for freedom. In 1935, millions of Indians opposed British rule but by 1939 the movement split into two groups, creating a problem. The Muslim League wanted a separate Muslim state and a separate Hindu state. The **Indian National Congress** under Jawaharlal Nehru wanted a united India. In 1947, India won its independence from Great Britain and the nation was then partitioned according to religion. India was to be the Hindu state and Pakistan was to be the Muslim state.

CHINA'S DOORS ARE OPEN

China became a battle ground for the Europeans, especially Britain. All wanted more right of entry. The Chinese restricted trade to one port, Canton. Britain wanted a more favorable **balance of trade**. They needed to find a product to import. They found opium. The East India Company shipped tons of opium into the port of Canton which it traded for Chinese manufactured goods and tea. This trade produced a country filled with drug addicts. The effects on Chinese culture were overwhelming. In an effort to help, the imperial government made opium illegal and began to aggressively close down the opium dens.



The Opium War broke out when Chinese junks attempted to turn back English merchant ships in November of 1839. This motivated the English to send in warships. The Chinese, with old-style weapons and artillery, were no match for the British military. Finally, in 1842, the Chinese were forced to agree to an inglorious peace under the Treaty of Nanking.

No restrictions were placed on British trade, and, as a consequence, opium trade more than doubled. The treaty also gave England "most favored nation" status. Two years later, China, against its will, signed similar treaties with France and the United States. European countries started creating “spheres of influence”. The United States declared an “**Open Door Policy**”; China’s “doors” would be open to all trading nations. China

remained independent but under foreign control. The **Boxer Rebellion**, “Boxers” was the name given to the Society of the Harmonious Fist, was secretly given support by the Chinese government to destroy the foreigners. Joint international forces put down the “rebellion” and the Chinese government was made to pay for damages. Japan was able to resist Western imperialism. Japan was isolated until 1853, when the U.S. Navy, under **Commodore Matthew Perry**, delivered a letter from President Fillmore demanding better treatment for shipwrecked sailors and **open relations** between the two countries (**Treaty of Kanagawa**).



“DR. LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME?”

Africa experienced the most intense burst of European Imperialism. After 1880, African colonization moved away from gold and slave trade to one territory acquisition. Competition over African territory caused a number of diplomatic crises among the European powers. Fourteen European nations met to establish policy for making claims in Africa. Each nation had to notify others of their claim. They had to show that it could control the area. Unfortunately no African rulers were invited, and ethnic and





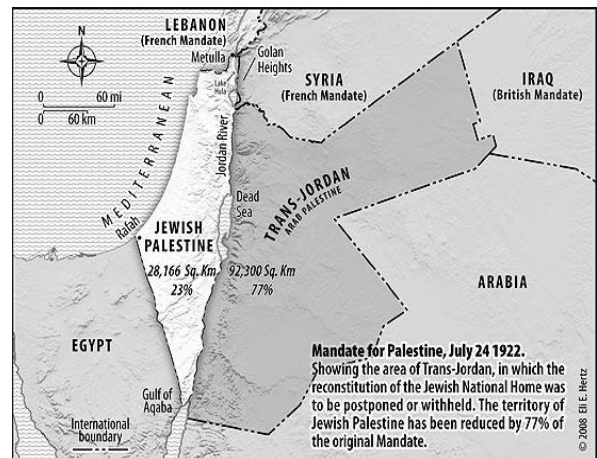
linguistic boundaries were ignored. Opposition to Imperialism was intense. The Boers, Dutch farmers, clashed with the British in South Africa leading to **The Boer War**. Tribe after tribe, country after country fell to the Europeans. By 1914, only Ethiopia and Liberia were independent. After World War I and World War II, African nationalism was extensive. In some cases the movements were peaceful and in others they were extremely violent. Exploration in Africa was extensive, Dr. David Livingstone, a Scottish missionary, traveled into central Africa. With no contact for several years, an American newspaper hired Henry Stanley to find him; **“Dr. Livingstone, I presume?”** Stanley went on to explore Africa and the Congo River. King Leopold II of Belgium became fascinated by his stories. He hired Stanley to

explore/claim land in the Congo. Not wanting to be left behind, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Spain staked their own claims. Independence came slowly, Ghana was the first to achieve self-rule (1957) and South Africa the last (1994). South Africa was the last nation to achieve black self-rule. Prior to independence, South Africa was governed by **Apartheid-legalized segregation**. By 1994, the entire continent was governed by Africans of non-European descent.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Middle East has also been the site of intense competition for territory. Perhaps the most important was Egypt. It became a British protectorate in 1880's. France and Britain both vied for Egypt, and control over the **Suez Canal**, which served as a link between the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Britain used economic pressure to gain more political control over Egypt and eventually the canal.

As Imperialism neared its end after World War II, the French and British mandates of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan and Iraq were abolished. In 1947, Palestine was split into two states by the United Nations, one Jewish and one Muslim (Israel and Palestine). Arabs disagreed with this partition. They believed that the Muslims controlled this area and that the Jewish nation did not belong. Over the coming years, the Middle East would continue to be the site of many violent confrontations.



THE FIRST WORLD WAR

RISE OF ISM'S

Throughout the early years of the 20th century a sense of strong national pride called **nationalism** was on the rise. This new sense of national identity sparked competition between Europe's most powerful nations. Because of this competition each of the nations began to develop and stockpile massive amounts of ammunition and build larger standing armies or militarization. In addition to this rise in **militarism** European powers fought over territories both in Europe and abroad and began to form alliances to check the growing power of neighboring states. Both nationalism and militarism helped to bring Europe closer to conflict.

EUROPE'S POWDER KEG

The region of Europe between the Adriatic and Black Seas is known as the Balkan Peninsula. As the Ottoman Empire began to decline it slowly began to lose control over its territories on the Balkan Peninsula. Countries that gained independence during this time felt a strong sense of nationalism and wanted to expand their territories and unite ethnically similar territories. These territorial skirmishes caused tensions to rise in the Balkans. Other powers of the day such as Russia and Austria-Hungary also jockeyed for influence in the region.



The Balkan Peninsula in 1914

THE ARCHDUKE IS ASSASSINATED

In 1914 **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, the new leader of Bosnia was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist. This caused tensions to further mount, and brought Austria and Russia to the brink of war.



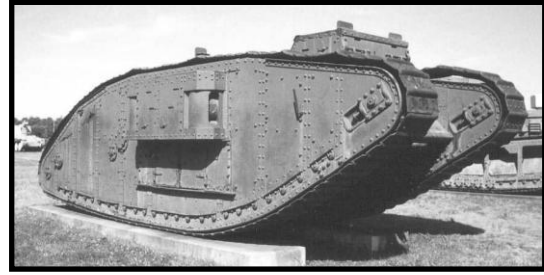
WAR BREAKS OUT & ALLIANCES FORM

After the assassination Russia began to **mobilize** for war with Austria. This caused tensions to mount and caused Germany to declare war on both France and Russia. Soon most nations Europe began to form alliances or groups of nations. The **Central Powers** consisted of Germany, Austria Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. The **Allied Powers** were made up of Russia, France, England, Japan, Italy, and eventually the United States.

THE COURSE OF THE WAR

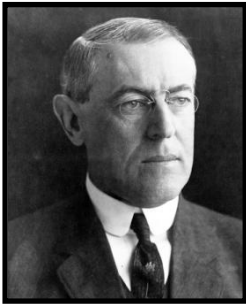
Because they were fighting on two fronts the Germans to employ a strategy known as the Schlieffen plan. They planned to move quickly into France first then focus energies on Russia. The Schlieffen plan was near success but Allied troops were able to slow the German assault and force retreat.

New weaponry and **technological advancements** made since the last large scale battles in Europe the type of warfare was much different. Airplanes, tanks, poisoned gas, submarines and meant new tactics and plans had to be employed. Trenches were dug and rounds of artillery were hurled at the opposing forces, thousands were killed and both sides were locked in a stalemate. **Trench warfare** slowed the course of the war dramatically with neither side gaining a significant edge. Eventually the United States joined the war, Russia pulled its troops out, and the Central Powers collapsed.



Tanks, airplanes, and other technology changed the way war was fought.

PEACE IS REACHED



US President Woodrow Wilson

After four years of intense fighting that reached around the globe the Great War came to a close. In January 1919 leaders from both alliances met outside Paris and began to hammer out terms of peace. The American President **Woodrow Wilson** attended and brought with him his **14 point** plan which pushed for a new organization that could end wars called the **League of Nations**. Britain and France did not agree with all of Wilson's vision for peace but eventually a treaty was signed. The Treaty of Versailles was met out punishments to Germany in the form of **reparations**, or payments, and included a clause that forced the Germans to accept "**war guilt**" or responsibility for starting the war. Germany's territories were declared **mandates**, or charges of the new League of Nations. The treaty was satisfying to the allied powers but left Germany in shambles and created resentment and tensions that would lead into a Second World War.



Central Europe after WWI

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE ROMANOV LEGACY

Compared with industrial nations of Western Europe, Russia was weak and underdeveloped. The **Romanovs** were an oppressive royal family for over 300 years.

On the surface, the oppressive **Czars** seemed to be successful in using repression to save autocracy, but revolutionaries were determined to overthrow the Czarism. The first Russian Marxist group was formed in St. Petersburg in 1883. Their attempt to overthrow the Romanovs was assisted by the **proletariat** (labor class). There was a surfacing of discontented groups



which presented a greater challenge to the Czar. In 1898, **Nikolai Lenin** formed a **Marxist party**, known as the **Russian Social Democratic Labor Party**. This group was made up of two distinct factions: the **Bolsheviks** and the **Mensheviks**. The Bolsheviks (Majority Men) were led by Lenin. The Mensheviks (Minority Men) wanted a small party consisting of highly-disciplined and devoted professional revolutionaries. Both agreed to overthrow the Czar by a socialist revolution and transform Russia into a democratic republic. It seemed that Russia would soon experience its first revolution.



LONG LIVE THE CZAR!

Alexander III's son, **Nicholas II** believed it was his duty to uphold the principle of autocracy, but he was unsuited to be an absolute ruler. He was weak and indecisive. He easily succumbed to the influences of stronger personalities; the most important one was his wife, **Princess Alexandra**. Nicholas II believed that a successful war would divert the discontent of the Russians from his despotic rule. In February 1904, the Czar chose to fight with Japan. **The Russo-Japanese War** was a disaster for the Czar. The Russian armies suffered a series of defeats in the battlefields because they were ill-equipped, badly-armed and inadequately trained. Transportation broke down, and **bread** prices soared. The government was totally discredited in the eyes of the Russian people.



THE 1905 REVOLUTION

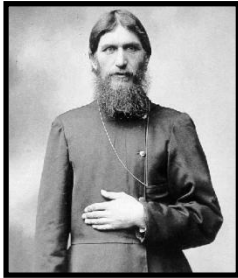


The first act of the 1905 Revolution was "**Bloody Sunday**". Groups of workers went to present a petition to the Czar at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. The petition included political and economic demands, including an immediate end to the war. Many hoped that the Czar would grant reforms to lessen the discontent of the workers. A peaceful and orderly crowd, carrying the portraits of the Czar and of the Orthodox saints, assembled on the square in front of the Palace. Suddenly the guards of the Winter Palace fired on the crowd. More than a hundred people were killed, and several hundreds were wounded.

THE OCTOBER MANIFESTO

Social groups in all parts of the country began to revolt. Workers in St. Petersburg formed a **soviet** (representative council) to lead the strikes. In August 1905, Nicholas issued the **October Manifesto**, which formed the imperial **Duma**, Russia's first parliament. The Duma held only advisory power. Revolutionaries like **Leon Trotsky** were still unhappy "an autocracy remains". The Czar kept his power to veto the Duma's decisions

and dismiss its members at will. From 1905 to 1914, Nicholas adopted agrarian reforms and factory reforms, but they were too piecemeal in nature and failed to remove the discontent of the peasants and the workers. As World War I came to a close, the Romanov Dynasty was no longer supported by the Russian populace. Many



revolutionary leaders, including Nikolai Lenin, Leon Trotsky and **Joseph Stalin** were in exile. During the summer of 1915, Nicholas II went to the front to rally his discouraged troops. Alexandra was left to run the government. Alexandra ignored the advisors and trusted the "holy man" **Rasputin**. Gregori Rasputin filled the ministries with his own favorites. To please the Czarina, he encouraged pro-German feelings in the country. Rasputin's administration was disliked by all Russians. By the end of 1916, even the Russian nobles could not tolerate the evil influence of Rasputin. They had him killed.

THE 1917 REVOLUTION

In the early spring of 1917, there were waves of strikes in Petrograd. The people demanded bread. Troops were sent to suppress the strikers. When the Petrograd troops turned to the side of these hungry strikers, it meant that the army, which had been used to preserve the monarchy, would not protect the Czar. The Czar ordered the Duma to suspend its sessions shortly thereafter. The Duma refused. Since both the upper and lower classes rejected his authority, the rule of the Czar was over. Czar Nicholas II **abdicated** the throne on March 15th, 1917. The Romanov dynasty came to an end, after ruling Russia for three centuries.

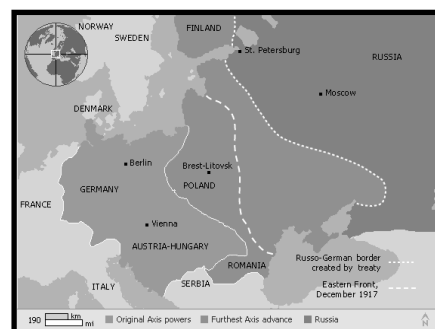


LENIN RETURNS

Unknown to most, German trains had brought Bolshevik leaders back to Russia after the Czar was overthrown; Lenin was one of those men. Germany wanted to add to the turmoil within Russia in hopes of weakening her for takeover. Russia was left with three choices by the end of summer 1917. First, they could have a parliamentary government which was the course offered by the Provisional Government and **Alexander Kerensky**. Second, they could approve a military dictatorship which was favored by members of the old ruling class. Finally, the Petrograd Soviet, now under the control of Lenin, offered peasants land, bread, and control of Russian factories. This became the choice of the Russian people.

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

The Bolshevik Revolution led by Lenin's supporters, like Leon Trotsky, seized government buildings in Petrograd and arrested any members of the Provisional Government who opposed them. Lenin believed a Soviet Republic dedicated to creating a Marxist society would serve as a model to the world. Lenin signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** which said Russia would accept Germany's terms for peace. Bolsheviks now called themselves Communists.



WHITES VS. REDS

A Civil War soon broke out between the "Whites", or defenders of the czar, and the communist "Reds". In July, 1918, counterrevolutionary forces outside of Yekaterinburg put fear into the Ural Soviet which was holding the royal family. Fearing that Nicholas might be liberated, a death sentence was passed on the czar and his family. By 1920 the Reds had defeated the Whites and the civil war lost steam. Communism in Russia was born.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES



After the Civil War the most significant problem facing Lenin was how to create order and prosperity out of the social disorder and economic chaos that followed. In 1921, Lenin introduced the **New Economic Policy**. The N.E.P. offered some concessions to the 'capitalistic' yearnings of the people. Because the peasants, small factory owners and merchants were allowed to produce and sell more of their products to increase their private profits, private capitalists soon emerged in the Russian towns and countryside. These capitalists posed a new threat to the survival of the Soviet regime.

Lenin's period of rule was relatively short. He had a series of strokes and died in 1924. Lenin had organized the Bolsheviks Party and provided the revolutionary principles for the future. He successfully established the Communist government in Russia by expertly adjusting policy to suit the needs of the shifting circumstances. He was, in fact, the greatest architect of the Bolshevik Revolution and Father of the Soviet Union.

WORLD WAR II

DEPRESSION HITS

Following WWI many countries experienced a booming economy, in the United States the period was known as the Roaring 20's and was a period of excess. However in Germany the story was much different, the **Treaty of Versailles** forced the Germans to pay heavy **reparations** and because much of Germany's infrastructure was destroyed it sunk the German economy into a heavy **depression**. Toward the end of the 1920's other economies began to lag. In 1929 the **stock market crashed** as a result of overextended credit driving the American Economy into a deep period of economic hardship known as the **Great Depression**. People experienced massive unemployment and confidence in governments was shaken.

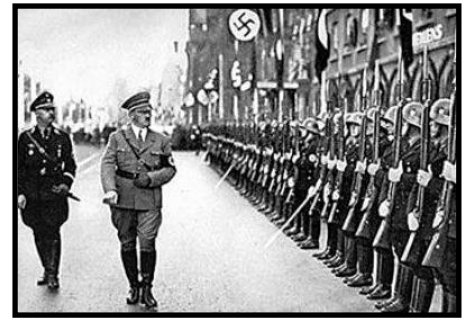


RISE OF FASCISM

Because of economic hardship some Europeans turned to a system of government that promised change. This new form of government was known as **Fascism**, it was centered on the ideas of extreme nationalism and loyalty to a single leader or dictator. Two countries where fascist governments gained support were Italy under **Benito Mussolini** and Germany under **Adolph Hitler**.

HITLER, THE NAZI'S, AND HOLOCAUST

Following WWI **Adolph Hitler** joined a small political group called the national socialists, or Nazi's, and vied for power. In 1923; he was tried for treason and jailed. After his release the depression hit and many turned to Hitler for firm leadership, he was named chancellor of Germany in 1933. Once in power the Nazi's took extreme steps to control all facets of German life. They banned other political parties, killed rivals, outlawed strikes and began to develop **anti-Semitic** laws and policies. In November 1938 the Nazis invaded Jewish homes and businesses and destroyed property this night became known as **Kristallnacht**, or the night of broken glass. The Nazis had an ultimate goal of eliminating the Jewish people from Germany called the **Final Solution**. During the course of WWII German forces killed millions of Jews across Europe; this attempted extermination is a form of **genocide** called the **Holocaust**. During the war Germans set up **concentration camps** and forced Jews to work in factories in poor conditions, Nazi's killed hundreds of thousands of Jews in **extermination camps** by forcing them into **gas chambers**.



THE AXIS FORMS AND EXPANDS

Countries with fascist regimes were bent on proving their strength and expanding their borders. Three nations defied the orders and condemnations of the League of Nations and made incursions into territories; this weakened and eventually caused the **failure of the League of Nations**. **Japan invaded Manchuria**, **Germany moved troops into the Rhineland**, and **Italy invaded Ethiopia**. European powers favored **appeasement** and hoped to avoid war so they did little to confront fascist regimes. In 1936 Japan, Germany, and Italy formed an

alliance called the Axis Powers. While Europe was slipping closer to war the United States practiced **isolationism** and stayed out of European affairs.

Germany continued to move against its neighbors annexing Austria, the Sudetenland, and Czechoslovakia. Britain and France did nothing and hoped that continued **appeasement** would placate the fascist forces.

CONTINUED INVASIONS & EXPANSION OF THE AXIS

In 1939 Germany and Russia signed a non-aggression pact that guaranteed neither would attack. Within the pact there were agreements made that divided portions of Eastern Europe including Poland. Germany moved to **occupy Poland** using a tactic called **Blitzkrieg**, or lightning war. Russia, led by Joseph Stalin, moved to annex the Baltic countries and Finland and in the spring 1940 Hitler's forces moved against Denmark and Norway. In June of 1940 French resistance fell along with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.



BATTLE FOR BRITAIN, MEDITERRANEAN, & RUSSIA

With France under Nazi control Britain stood alone against the Axis Powers. Hitler began bombing air bases in June of 1940 and planned a massive invasion, British forces resisted and Hitler was forced to focus his energies elsewhere the bombings stopped in May 1941. The Battle of Britain proved that Hitler's army could be stopped and bolstered British confidence.

Hitler moved on southern Europe next by invading Yugoslavia and Greece. He also sent troops to control the Suez Canal and met fierce resistance.

The Axis then looked to the East and began an invasion of Russia. He moved towards Moscow in the fall of 1941. During the cold of the Russian Winter Hitler's troops dug in and held their positions. Hitler's plan to attack Russia was costly as it gained little meaningful territory and depleted German resources and more than ½ million deaths.

WAR ON TWO FRONTS

After the attacks on Pearl Harbor (see below) the US declared war on Japan and its allies. The US joined forces with Russia and England and developed a strategy that would force Germany to divide its forces.

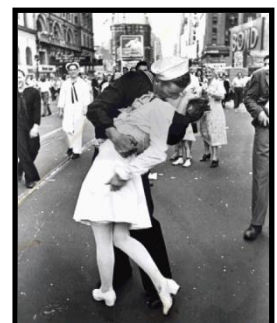


The **Allied Forces**, led by **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, defeated the Germans in Africa then pushed north in to Italy and continued to attack the Axis forces from its soft underbelly.

In the East, the Russians held off the Germans at Stalingrad and eventually bested them and began to push them westward out of Russia.

VICTORY IN EUROPE

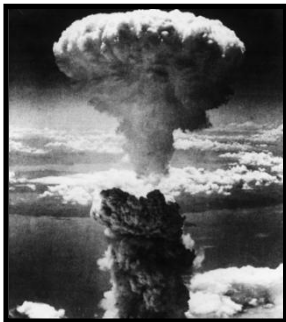
After victory in Sicily the Allied forces quickly deposed Mussolini from power and continued fighting in northern Italy. On June 6, 1944 the largest invasion force in human history landed on the beaches at Normandy in France. This large scale



invasion was called **D-Day** and marked the beginning of the end in the European Theater. The Allies continued to move closer to Berlin and in May of 1945 the Allied forces accepted the German's unconditional surrender. After six years of battle the war in Europe was over. People everywhere celebrated V-E day, but there was still war waging in the Pacific.

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

Japan had been expanding her empire since its invasion of Manchuria in 1931; it had gobbled up territory all over the eastern Pacific. On December 7, 1941 Japanese forces launched a surprise attack on the US Navy base at **Pearl Harbor** Hawaii. The next day President Roosevelt said that it was a day that would live in infamy and declared war on Japan and its allies. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan continued its conquests and expanded into former colonial territories and began to threaten Australia. The US was able to turn the tide of the war in the Pacific at the battle of **Midway**. After the victory at Midway, **Douglas MacArthur**,



the US commander in the Pacific, targeted Japanese strongholds as a part of a tactic called "**island hopping**." Despite heavy losses, the Japanese continued to fight and employed the tactic of **Kamikaze**, suicide pilots, crashing onto the decks of US ships. The Japanese promised never to surrender. On the small island of Okinawa 100,000 Japanese troops died. The United States decided that fighting Japan using conventional weapons would be too costly; in August of 1945 the US dropped **atomic bombs** on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the wake of the massive destruction caused by the atomic bombs the Japanese **Emperor Hirohito** surrendered and the War in the Pacific was over.

AFTERMATH

The wars in both Europe and Japan left governments, cities, and populations in ruins. **War crimes** trials were set up to punish officers of the Axis forces who committed atrocities during the war; the Nuremberg Trials found Nazi officers guilty of committing crimes against humanity and sentenced many to death. The US sent massive amounts of aid in the **Marshall Plan** to help rebuild both the European landscape and the damaged economies. In Japan the US occupied and quickly demilitarized the Japanese people, similar war trials were held and Hideki Tojo, the former premier, was hanged. General MacArthur helped draw up a Japanese constitution and provided for the redistribution of land to lower classes in Japanese society. Japan later agreed to continued US military presence to protect its territory.

Rivalries began to form between the Soviet Union and the West that would eventually lead into the beginnings of a period known as the **Cold War**.

THE COLD WAR



The Cold War was a prolonged fight for global supremacy between the **United States** and the **Soviet Union**. It began in mid-to-late 1945 when relations between Moscow and Washington started to deteriorate. This deterioration ignited the early Cold War and set the stage for a dynamic struggle, one that assumed overtones of good versus evil.

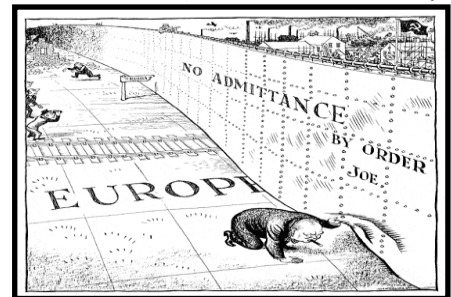
THE END OF WORLD WAR II



At the end of World War II, the Soviet Union was firmly established in Eastern Europe. Their objective was to install governments that would be loyal to the Kremlin. It also sought to expand its security sector even further into North Korea, Asia, and the Middle East. Equally, the U.S. established a security zone of its own that encompassed Western Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Japan and others. Both sides were looking for a way to secure their futures from the threat of another world war. But it was that danger that each side perceived from the other that allowed for the growth of mutual distrust.

The early years of the Cold War conflict were more political than military. Nevertheless, by 1950, certain factors had made the Cold War an increasingly more military-style struggle. The **communist takeover in China**, the declaration of the **Truman Doctrine**, the start of a Soviet **nuclear program**, tensions over East and West Germany,

the outbreak of the **Korean War**, and the formulation of the **Warsaw Pact** and **N.A.T.O.** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) as rival alliances had all enhanced the Cold War's military element. America's foreign strategy reflected this change when it adopted a position that sought to "**contain**" the Soviet Union from further expansion. **Winston Churchill** gave a speech in 1946 that referred to an "**iron curtain**" descending across Europe. The cold war began because of the fight for regimes in Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.



CONTAINMENT OF COMMUNISM



President Harry Truman was the first American president to fight the Cold War. In 1947, President Truman asked Congress for aid to fight the communist incursion in Greece and Turkey. The **Truman Doctrine** was a plan to give money and military aid to countries threatened by **communism**.

In 1948 the **Marshall Plan** named after **George C. Marshall**, chief of staff of the U. S. Army and the principle military architect of the Allied victory in Europe, was enacted to provide financial and economic assistance to the nations of Western

Europe. Their desire was to strengthen the economies and governments of countries in Western Europe, in hopes that, as the economies improved the popularity of communism would diminish. This early conflict came to



center on the future of Germany. Early on, the Soviet Union **blockaded** all surface transport into the city of West Berlin. President Truman quickly ordered military planes to fly coal, food, and medicine to the city (**Berlin Airlift**).

PACTS MADE

The United States also led the formation of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** in 1949. Its purpose was to defend against Soviet forces in Europe using its alliances from World War II. The Soviet Union and its East European allies formed their own joint military group, the **Warsaw Pact**, six years later.



Korea was part of the Japanese Empire from 1905 to 1945. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. agreed to divide Korea into two occupation zones along the 38th Parallel (line of latitude). As U.S. – Soviet relations deteriorated, separate governments emerged. North Korea became a Communist state, and South Korea an anti-Communist state. The Korean War initially deemed a “police action” began in June of 1950. The North Korean army attacked, quickly overrunning the South Korean forces. South Korea appealed for help from the United Nations. The Soviet Union was not present for Security Council vote, and President Truman sent U.S. forces from Japan. This was a challenge to his containment policy.

American presidents and Soviet premiers that would follow tried to deal with the Cold War in different ways and the records of their interactions reveals the fragile **balance of power** that needed to be maintained between both **superpowers**. **President Dwight Eisenhower** campaigned as a Cold War hard-liner and spoke of “rolling back” the Soviet empire. President Eisenhower proposed the **Domino Theory**, “if Vietnam and other Southeast Asian nations fell to communism other would fall like dominoes”.

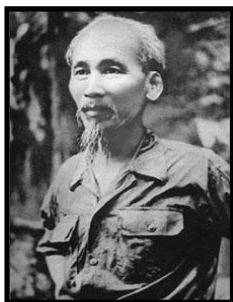
The death of Joseph Stalin in 1953 allowed a brief softening to occur in East-West relations. However, when **Nikita Khrushchev** took over, he found it more politically convenient to take a hard line with the United States than to speak of cooperation. An American U2 spy plane, piloted by Col. Francis Gary Powers, was shot down over Soviet airspace. Eisenhower later admitted that such planes had been spying on the Soviets for years.

NUCLEAR DETTERENCE

By 1960, the idea of preventing conflict through “**mutually assured destruction**” had come to be regarded as crucial to the national interest of both countries. Both nations wanted to position missile systems in adjacent proximity to each other's borders. One such challenge by the Soviet government in 1962 precipitated the **Cuban Missile Crisis**. During President Kennedy's second year in office, American intelligence reports discovered Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Soviet Union denied they were there, but photographs proved otherwise. The Cuban Missile Crisis could have easily resulted in a nuclear war. Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles if the United States agreed not to interfere in Cuban politics.



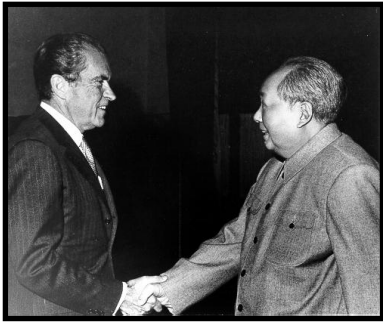
VIETNAM/KOREAN/CHINA



It was also in the early 1960s that American containment policy shifted from nuclear weapons to conventional warfare. Although initially expressed by President Kennedy, it was President Lyndon Johnson who showcased the idea when he made the initial decision to commit American combat troops to South Vietnam in



opposition to the communist regime of **Ho Chi Minh**. The United States ultimately fought a bloody and expensive war in **Vietnam** which poisoned U.S. politics and devastated its economy.



The Nixon administration inherited the conflict and although it tried to advance relations with the Soviets through **détente**, and even took the unparalleled step of establishing diplomatic relations with Communist China, neither development was able to bring about vital change. The United States abandoned the Vietnam War in 1973 under the disguise of a peace agreement that left South Vietnam helpless.

President Richard Nixon continued to negotiate with the U.S.S.R, but China occupied a unique position in the Cold War because it was the object of both the affections and hostility of the two major powers. Nixon became the first U.S. president to visit China, meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong on February 21, 1972. The two countries issued a statement recognizing their "essential differences" while making it clear that "**normalization of relations**" was in everyone's best interests.

TAKING A STAND

Leonid Brezhnev was installed as Soviet premier in 1964, as Khrushchev's replacement. While he too desired a more friendly relationship with the United States on certain issues, genuinely meaningful cooperation remained far off.

Jimmy Carter was elected U.S. president in 1976, and although he was able to secure a second arms limitation contract (**SALT II**) with Brezhnev, the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan significantly scarred U.S. and Soviet affairs. Carter sought to place a greater emphasis on human rights; he furiously denounced the invasion and began to take on an increasingly harder line with the Soviets, even boycotting the Winter Olympics in Moscow.

Americans overwhelmingly believed that a more aggressive stand against the Soviet Union was needed, so they elected a new president, **Ronald Reagan**, who promised to do so with even greater passion than had any of his predecessors.



MOVEMENT TOWARDS PEACE



By 1985 **Mikhail Gorbachev** had become Soviet Premier, and he quickly perceived that extreme changes to the system were necessary for it to survive as a nation. He introduced a series of liberal reforms, known as **Perestroika**. Although President Reagan continued to label the Soviet Union the "evil empire", the Gorbachev-Reagan relationship was personable and the two leaders were able to decrease tensions considerably by the time Reagan left the White House.

Gorbachev's reforms were unable to prevent the fall of the Soviet Union. The Soviet economy had failed to grow at all since the late 1970s and much of the country's general population had grown tired of the old Communist hierarchy. On November 9, 1989, one of the great moments of German history took place. The Berlin Wall, which for twenty-eight

years had been the symbol of German division, fell. This signaled the end of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe. Two years later the Soviet government itself fell from power. The Cold War lasted for well over four decades, and with the collapse of the Soviet Union, historians, politicians, and scholars agree this was an end of an era.



THE MODERN WORLD

In the wake of the fall of the Soviet Union many things changed for the world. Axes on which to focus study on include Conflicts, Economy, Environment and Technology. Areas of change in the modern world for each axis will be briefly outlined below.

CONFLICTS

Iran: In 1979 students and radical Islamists overthrew the Shah of Iran and established a theocracy ruled by the Ayatollah Khomeini. Iran clamped down on political freedoms, women's rights, and developed an anti-western outlook. Recent pro-western demonstrations have caused trouble for the Islamic state however the religious leadership remains in control.



Israeli/Palestinian Conflict: Each believes they are entitled to the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. Jews and Muslims have seen a rise in tensions in the modern era, while some Palestinians and Israelis are working towards a solution while others are mired in terrorism and violence. Religious zealots on both sides have held up the peace process and both sides are deadlocked in ongoing negotiations.

South Africa: Between 1948 and 1994 the government of South Africa imposed racial segregation program called **apartheid**. Apartheid stripped blacks of rights and citizenship. Despite many uprisings and international condemnation the system stayed intact until 1994 when Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress were popularly elected in the country's first multiracial election.



War in Bosnia: Since the fall of the Ottoman Empire the Balkans has been a hotbed of religious and political turmoil. After the fall of the Soviet Union, the former Yugoslavia was fractured as religious and cultural groups wanted to establish new governments. War broke out in the Balkans as **Croatians, Serbians, and Bosnian Muslims** all jockeyed for power in the region. The war lasted from 1992-1995.



Rwanda: Tensions in Rwanda, an African nation, came to a head in 1994 when ½ million people were killed in 100 days. Genocide in Rwanda was committed by **Hutu** militias against **Tutsis** and moderate Hutus. Tribunals were set up by the UN in the late 90's and some guilty persons were tried.

ECONOMY/ENVIRONMENT

After the fall of the Soviet Union the United States became the preeminent global economic leader. In the 1990's the world made steps toward **globalization** as **Multi-national Corporations** (MNC's) began to spread

businesses and franchises in global markets. This led to the spread of western ideals, goods, and services or westernization. With western businesses expanding issues about poverty, education, and population have taken center stage. Institutions designed to aid struggling or **developing nations** like the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, the **WTO**, and the **World Bank** were set up but have caused controversy as some countries have incurred large debts to these organizations.



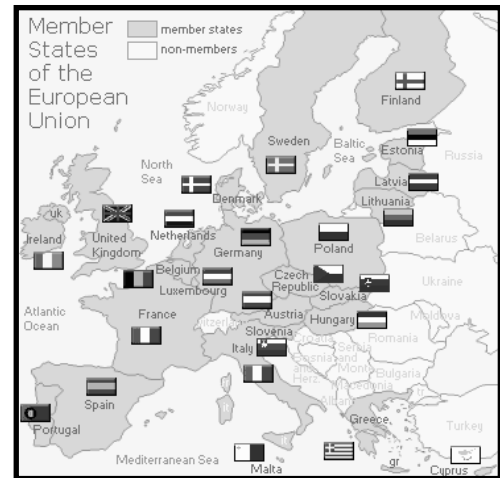
In Europe the climate has changed as well, a new confederation of European states called the **European Union (EU)** has banded

together in order to compete more effectively on a global level. They have a unified currency and have relaxed trade barriers and tariffs that once slowed or prohibited trade between the nations of Europe. An increase in a free market mentality has helped the EU become prosperous.

In the 1990's the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** was passed and many trade restrictions were lifted between the US, Mexico, and Canada.

Western Nations have experienced prosperity but at what cost?

Many environmentalists point to the hole in the **ozone layer**, **pollution** in the oceans, and **environmental degradation** as heavy costs to living in an spreading industry and western ideals.



TECHNOLOGY

In the modern era technology has made life easier for many. The idea that some are living in a **post industrial society** is a significant change from life just fifty years ago when many nations relied on farms and factories as primary sources of income. In western nations the computer and the internet have changed the way people do business and live most aspects in their lives. The issue of **unequal access to technology** and what some call the digital divide is an unresolved issue as developing nations struggle to keep pace with their western counterparts. Other issues in technology include **bioethics** and **genetic engineering**. Scientists decoded the human genome in the 1990's and many questions have arisen as to what types of new medicines and treatments are possible and ethical.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

JUDAISM

The Hebrew peoples descend from **Abraham**, an important prophet for 3 of the world's faiths. Abraham is said to have made a pact with his God called a **covenant**; in exchange for worship they would receive protection and land. The Hebrews settled in the land called Canaan located between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. The Hebrews eventually leave Canaan because of drought and move south into Egypt. After a generation, they were enslaved by the pharaohs of Egypt. Eventually they are led out of Egypt by a prophet named **Moses**. This journey out of Egypt is called the **Exodus**. After the Exodus, God is said to have given Moses the **Ten Commandments**, or basic laws, for his people to live by. Moses is also said to have written the first five books of the Hebrew Bible called the **Torah**. Eventually these Hebrews resettle the area around Canaan and establish **Jerusalem** as an important capital city where they build a temple to their God. After conflicts with other regional powers the people of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas are forcibly moved out their homeland or **exiled**. This forced displacement of the Jewish people and the spread of their faith as a result is called the **Diaspora**.

CHRISTIANITY

The origins and many beliefs surrounding Christianity can be traced back to **Judaism** and the teachings of **Jesus of Nazareth**. It is believed by Christians that he was born to a virgin mother (Mary) and was the **messiah**, or

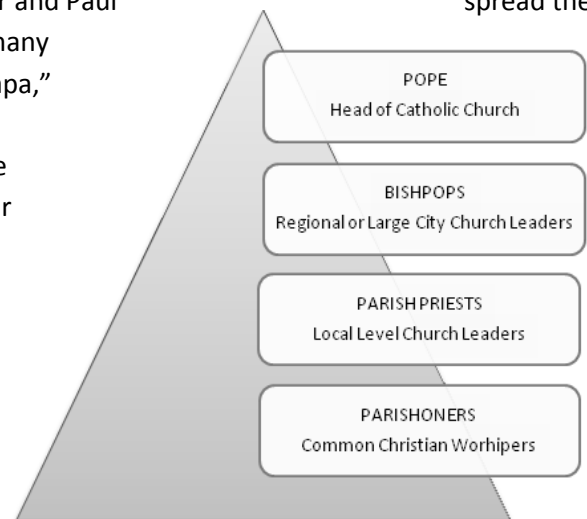


savior, foretold of in Jewish scripture. Christians believe that Jesus worked miracles and he spoke of "life everlasting" in heaven. Jesus was crucified around 33AD by the Roman governor Pontius Pilate for fear he would incite revolts against Roman authority. Soon after his death, the gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) were written along with other books and were added to the Hebrew Torah. The combination became the basis for the Christian Bible. Christians believe that Jesus was a son of God; he was crucified and was resurrected from death. Soon after his death Jesus' **apostles** and other disciples began

spreading message of his life and teachings. The apostles Peter and Paul spread the gospel throughout Greece and Rome. In Rome, Peter gained many followers and became known as the father of the church, "il papa," or Pope.

Christians were persecuted all over the Roman Empire until the conversion of the Emperor Constantine in 312 AD. Shortly after his conversion the **Edict of Milan** was signed and granted Christians freedom to worship. In the later years of the Roman Empire and after the fall of Rome in 476 the **Catholic Church** became a major force in Europe. The Church controlled most aspects of life during the Middle Ages (500-1000AD) including schools and hospitals. The Church also sent many **missionaries** out to

spread the

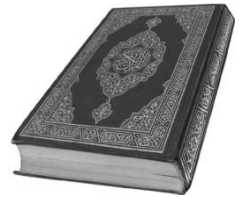


The Structure of the Church

spread Christianity to pagan lands.

ISLAM

Muslims believe that the Prophet Muhammad began receiving revelations in the early 600's AD; these revelations form the foundation of the Islamic faith. After Muhammad's death in 632AD Arabic scholars wrote down the messages of Muhammad. These writings form the **Qur'an** (Koran) and are the holy book of the Islamic faith. Islam is a monotheistic faith that worships one God. The Arabic word for God is **Allah** and his worshipers are known as Muslims. All Muslims must live by a basic set of religious values called the **5 Pillars of Islam** they include a confession of faith, fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, completing the Haaj or journeying back to the city of Mecca, giving of Alms, and prayer five times daily.



The Qur'an is the Holy Book of Islam

HINDUISM

The Aryan invaders that swept into India in the 1700's BC sang songs and told tales about their many gods and heroes eventually these stories were written down into books called Vedas. The Vedas along with other stories and religious texts like the Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads became the basis for a polytheistic faith known as Hinduism. Over time many gods were worshiped such as Brahmin (creator), Vishnu (maintenance), and Shiva(destroyer).

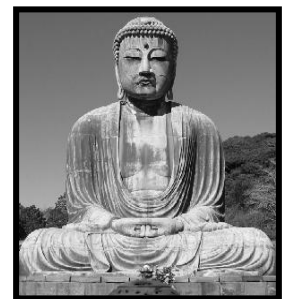


Q. Define these important religious concepts of Hinduism:

- Karma-
- Dharma-
- Varna-
- Reincarnation-

BUDDHISM

Siddhartha Gautama was born into a noble family and lived a privileged life. After seeing suffering he sought to find a way to rid the world of pain and suffering. After much meditation and fasting he is said to have found enlightenment and people began to call him **Buddha**, or enlightened one. The Buddha spoke about **the Four Noble Truths** and the **Eight Fold Path** as ways to eliminate suffering and reach Nirvana. Buddha's teachings spread across Asia into China via missionaries and traders. Buddhism became the major religious influence in China and adopted many beliefs and teachings of both Daoism and Confucianism. Buddhist monks from China brought the faith to other nations like Japan and Korea where it continued to grow and spread.



PEOPLE, EVENTS, CONCEPTS AND TERMS

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

- Pope Urban II
- Leonardo da Vinci
- Michelangelo
- Machiavelli, Niccolo
- Shakespeare, William
- Martin Luther
- John Calvin
- Gutenberg, Johann
- Henry VIII
- Huguenots
- Irish Catholics
- Jesuits
- Society of Jesus
- Inquisition
- Anglican Church
- Humanism
- Individualism
- Moveable type
- Indulgences
- Catholic Counter Reformation
- Catholicism
- Predestination
- Protestantism
- Reformation
- Religious tolerance
- Renaissance
- Salvation by faith
- Secularism
- Usury
- 95 Theses
- Bubonic plague

AGE OF EXPLORATION

- Columbus, Christopher
- Aztecs
- Incas
- Conquistadors
- Pissarro, Francisco
- Cortez, Hernan
- Magellan, Ferdinand
- da Gama, Vasco
- Drake, Sir Francis
- Cartier, Jacques
- Prince Henry the Navigator
- Explorers
- Compass
- Columbian Exchange
- Maritime trade
- Middle Passage
- Navigation
- Triangular Trade
- Demise of Aztec Empire
- Demise of Inca Empire
- European emigration to North and South America
- European merchant colonies established in Asia
- European trading posts established on African coasts
- Forced migration of Africans into slavery

ABSOLUTISM & ENLIGHTENMENT

- Louis XIV
- Frederick the Great
- Peter the Great
- Bolivar, Simon
- Cervantes, Miguel
- Copernicus, Nicholas
- Bach, Johann Sebastian
- Delacroix, Eugene
- Galileo Galilee
- Harvey, William
- Hobbes, Thomas
- Jefferson, Thomas
- Kepler, Johannes
- Locke, John
- Louis XVI
- Montesquieu, Baron de
- Mozart
- Newton, Sir Isaac
- L'Ouverture, Toussaint
- Prince Metternich

- Rousseau, Jean Jacques
- Voltaire
- Absolutism
- Astronomy
- Divine Right of Kings
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Numeral system
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Thirty Years' War
- Edict of Nantes
- Balance of power
- Circulation of blood
- Centralized political power
- Conservatism
- Democratic despotism
- Despotism
- Empiricism
- Enlightenment
- Heliocentric theory

- Laws of gravity
- Leviathan
- Liberalism
- Natural rights
- Nationalism
- Popular sovereignty
- Scientific revolution
- Separation of powers
- Social contract
- Systematic observation of nature
- Telescope
- Reason
- *Don Quixote*
- Congress of Vienna
- Haitian Revolution
- Latin American revolutions
- *The Social Contract*
- *The Spirit of the Laws*
- *Two Treatises on Government*

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR & GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

- Absolute Monarchy
- Constitutional monarchy
- Charles I
- Charles II
- Cromwell, Oliver
- English Bill of Rights
- English Civil War
- "Glorious Revolution"
- Parliamentary Power
- Religious toleration
- Restoration
- Royal power
- Tories
- Whigs
- William and Mary

FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Cardinal Richelieu
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Revolution
- American Revolution
- Declaration of Independence
- Execution of Charles I
- French Revolution
- Growth of Nationalism
- Reign of Terror
- Storming of the Bastille
- United States Bill of Rights
- United States Constitution

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Bessemer, Henry
- Agricultural revolution
- Capital
- Capitalism
- Coal
- Cottage industry
- Child labor
- Enclosure Movement
- Jenner, Edward
- Industrial economy
- Industrialization
- Interchangeable parts
- Labor
- Labor unions
- Land

- Manufactured goods
- Marx, Karl
- *Communist Manifesto*
- *Das Kapital*
- Pasteur, Louis

- Smith, Adam
- *Wealth of Nations*
- Watt, James
- Whitney, Eli
- Redistribution of wealth
- social Darwinism
- Socialism
- Textiles
- Urbanization

NATIONALISM & IMPERIALISM

- Colony
- Bismarck, Otto von
- Count Cavour
- East India Company
- Engels, Friederich
- Garibaldi, Guiseppe
- Indian National Congress
- Anti-Semitism
- Chinese Civil War
- Colonies
- Colonial markets
- Colonial resistance
- Communism
- Domestic system
- Entrepreneurialism

- European domination
- Imperialism
- Market Systems
- Nationalism
- Natural resources
- Protectorate
- Realpolitik
- Sphere of influence
- Unification
- Boer Wars
- Boxer Rebellion
- Franco-Prussian War
- Opening of Japan
- Unification of Germany
- Unification of Italy

WWI & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Wilson, Woodrow
- Alliances
- League of Nations
- Mobilization
- United Nations
- War guilt
- Armenian massacre

- Competition over colonies
- Technology changes warfare
- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Lenin, Vladimir I.
- Mensheviks
- Nicholas II
- Bolsheviks
- Leninism
- Marxism
- Russian Revolution

WWII

- Churchill, Winston
- Eisenhower, Dwight
- Emperor Hirohito
- Hitler, Adolf
- Mussolini, Benito
- Roosevelt, Franklin D.
- Stalin, Joseph
- Tojo, Hideki
- Truman, Harry S
- Allied Powers

- Appeasement
- Anti-Semitism
- Axis Powers
- Bank Failures
- Concentration camp
- Credit
- Dictatorship
- Economic depression
- Extermination camp
- Fascism

- Gas chamber
- Genocide
- Holocaust
- Nazism
- Reparations
- Warsaw Pact
- Battle of Britain
- D-Day
- Dropping of the atomic bombs
- Failure of the League of Nations
- Fall of France

- Final Solution
- German loss of territory
- Great Depression
- Invasion of Ethiopia
- Invasion of Poland
- Invasion of the Soviet Union
- Kristallnacht
- Loss of empires
- Potsdam Conference
- Stock Market Crash
- War crimes trials

THE COLD WAR

- Indian National Congress
- Iron Curtain
- Marshall Plan
- NATO
- Nuclear deterrence
- Pacifism
- Ho Chi Minh
- MacArthur, Douglas
- Mao Zedong
- Mandate system
- Marshall, George
- Refugee
- Self-determination
- Superpower
- Totalitarianism
- Truman Doctrine
- Zionism
- Berlin Airlift
- Berlin Wall
- Creation of Israel

- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Cultural Revolution
- Diplomatic failures
- Division of Vietnam
- Establishment of NATO
- Establishment of U.N.
- Expansion of NATO
- Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)
- Gandhi, Mohandas
- Civil disobedience/passive resistance
- Cold War
- Collectivization
- Containment
- Communism
- Great Leap Forward
- Korean War
- Stalin's purges
- Superpower rivalry
- Vietnam War

THE MODERN ERA

- Westernization
- Armenians
- Bosnian Muslims
- Croatians
- Serbians
- Gorbachev, Mikhail
- Rwanda genocide
- Hutu
- Tutsi
- Palestinians
- Serbian nationalism
- Tehran Conference
- U.S. dominates global economy
- apartheid
- bioethics

- developed nations
- developing nations
- environmental degradation
- demands for political and individual rights
- European Union
- Expanding middle class
- Free market economies
- genetic engineering
- globalization
- guest workers
- Illiteracy
- IMF
- Multinational corporations (MNCs)
- NAFTA

- OPEC
- ozone depletion
- pollution
- population pressure
- post-industrial society
- poverty
- refugees
- regional integration
- unequal access to technology

- World Bank
- WTO
- dismantling of apartheid
- Islamic Revolution in Iran
- NATO expansion
- proliferation of terrorism
- U.N. Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

RELIGIONS

- Buddhism
- Judaism
- Christianity
- Hinduism
- Shi'ite Islam
- Sunni Islam
- Abraham
- Asoka
- Jesus
- Muhammad
- Moses
- Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)

PLACES TO KNOW

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

- Europe
- Italy
- Rome
- Holy Roman Empire
- England
- Spain
- Ireland
- France
- Balkan Peninsula
- Byzantine Empire
- Black Sea
- Constantinople (Istanbul)

AGE OF EXPLORATION

- Spain
- France
- Italy
- Portugal
- Netherlands
- England
- Ottoman Empire
- Black Sea
- Silk Road
- Africa
- Cape of Good Hope
- Safavid Persia
- Indian Ocean
- Mughal India
- Eurasia
- Asia
- Ming China
- South China Sea
- Tokugawa Japan
- Aztec Empire
- Inca Empire

ABSOLUTISM & ENLIGHTENMENT

- England
- Russia
- France
- Versailles

FRENCH REVOLUTION

- France
- Paris
- Versailles

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION & IMPERIALISM

- United States
- Canada
- Germany
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Manchuria
- Mexico
- Panama Canal
- Papal States
- Prussia
- Suez Canal
- Taiwan

WWI & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- Europe
- Serbia
- Austria-Hungary
- German Empire
- England
- France
- Middle East
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Palestine
- Syria
- Ottoman Empire

- Russia
- Moscow

- St. Petersburg

WWII & COLD WAR

- Great Britain
- Germany
- Weimar Republic
- France
- East/West Germany
- East/West Berlin
- Italy
- Yalta
- United States
- Pearl Harbor
- Japan
- Hiroshima
- NATO
- Yugoslavia
- Soviet Union
- Russian Satellites

- Algeria
- Ethiopia
- South Africa
- India
- Israel
- India
- East Pakistan (Bangladesh)
- (West) Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- China (mainland)
- Taiwan (nationalist)
- North & South Korea
- Indo-China
- Cambodia
- Vietnam

THE MODERN ERA & RELIGIOUS CONCENTRATIONS

- Asia
- China
- East Asia
- India
- Indonesia
- Pacific Rim
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Taiwan
- Middle East
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Mecca
- Medina
- Africa
- South Africa
- Europe
- Balkans
- Northern Ireland
- North America
- Mexico
- South America
- Brazil
- Buddhism concentrated in East & Southeast Asia

- Christianity concentrated in Europe and North & South America
- Hinduism concentrated in India
- Judaism concentrated in Israel & North America
- Islam concentrated in Middle East, Africa & Asia

