

STUDY GUIDE

WORLD HISTORY: 1500 to the Present

STANDARD WHI.2 -- 1500A.D.

STANDARD WHI.2a –1500A.D. Major States and Empires

Political, cultural, geographic and economic conditions in the world about **1500 A.D.**:
Locate major states and empires.

By 1500 A.D., major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world.

ON THE WORLD POLITICAL MAP, WHERE WERE SOME OF THE MAJOR STATES AND EMPIRES LOCATED AROUND 1500 A.D.?

Location of some of the major states and empires in the Eastern Hemisphere

- England
- France
- Spain
- Russia
- Ottoman Empire
- Persia
- China
- Mughal India
- Songhai Empire

Location of major states and empires in the Western Hemisphere

- Incan Empire
- Aztec Empire

STANDARD WHI.2b – The Renaissance

Artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance

*New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the **Renaissance** marked the beginning of the modern world.*

WHAT WERE THE ARTISTIC, LITERARY, AND INTELLECTUAL IDEAS OF THE RENAISSANCE?

Renaissance

- “**Rebirth**” of classical knowledge, “birth” of the **modern world**
- Spread of the Renaissance from the **Italian city states** to **northern Europe**

Contributions of the Renaissance

- Accomplishments in the visual arts—**Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci**
- Accomplishments in literature (sonnets, plays, essays)—**Shakespeare**
- Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (**humanism**)—**Erasmus**

STANDARD WHI.2c – Major Religions

Distribution of major religions

*By 1500 A.D., the **five world religions** had spread to many areas of the **Eastern Hemisphere**.*

WHERE WERE THE FIVE WORLD RELIGIONS LOCATED AROUND 1500 A.D.?

Location and importance of world religions in 1500 A.D.

- **Judaism**—Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
- **Christianity**—Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
- **Islam**—Parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe
- **Hinduism**—India and part of Southeast Asia
- **Buddhism**—East and Southeast Asia

STANDARD WHI.2d - Trade

Major trade patterns

*By 1500, regional **trade** patterns had developed that linked **Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe***

WHAT WERE THE REGIONAL TRADING PATTERNS AROUND 1500 A.D.?

Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa

- **Silk roads** across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa

- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

WHY WERE THE REGIONAL TRADING PATTERNS IMPORTANT?

Importance of trade patterns

- Exchange of products and ideas

STANDARD WHII.2e –Eastern inventions

Major technological and scientific exchanges in the Eastern Hemisphere.

By 1500 A.D., technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.

WHAT TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE AND EXCHANGED BY 1500 A.D.?

Advancements exchanged along trade routes

- Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China)
- Textiles, numeral system (India and Middle East)
- Scientific transfer—Medicine, astronomy, mathematics

STANDARD WHII.3 -- REFORMATION

STANDARD WHII.3a- Reform ideas

The effects of the theological, political, and economic differences that emerged, including the views and actions of Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Henry VIII and Elizabeth I

*For centuries, the **Roman Catholic Church** had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the church to change led to the **Protestant Reformation**, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions.*

WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES THAT PROVOKED RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN WESTERN CHRISTIANITY?

Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome

- Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of **usury**.
- German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.
- **Church corruption** and the sale of **indulgences** were widespread and caused conflict.

WHAT WERE THE BELIEFS OF MARTIN LUTHER, JOHN CALVIN, HENRY VIII AND ELIZABETH I ?

- **Martin Luther** (the Lutheran tradition)
- Views—**Salvation** by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
- Actions—**95 theses**, birth of the **Protestant Church**
- **John Calvin** (the Calvinist tradition)
- Views—**Predestination**, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
- Actions—Expansion of the **Protestant Movement**

King Henry VIII

- Views—Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome
- Actions—Divorced; **broke with Rome**; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England

Queen Elizabeth I

- Anglican Church
- Tolerance for dissenters
- Expansion and colonialism
- Victory over the **Spanish Armada (1588)**

STANDARD WHII.3b - Inquisition

The impact of religious conflicts, including the Inquisition, on society and government actions.

The Reformation had its roots in theology, but it led to important economic and political changes.

Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.

WHAT WERE THE MAJOR ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND THEOLOGICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE REFORMATION?

Reformation in Germany

- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending authority of the Pope in their states.
- The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
- **Conflict** between **Protestants and Catholics** resulted in devastating wars (e.g., **Thirty Years' War**).

Reformation in France

- Catholic monarchy granted Protestant **Huguenots** freedom of worship by the **Edict of Nantes** (later revoked).
- **Cardinal Richelieu** changed the focus of the **Thirty Years' War** from a religious to a political conflict.

Catholic Reformation

- Dissenters prior to Luther - Huss, Wycliffe
- **Counter Reformation**
- The **Council of Trent** reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practice.
- The Society of Jesus (The **Jesuits**) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- The **Inquisition** was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

STANDARD WHI.3c – Changing values

Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies, and assessing the role of the printing press.

At first the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance.

Power in most European states was concentrated in the monarch.

Gradually religious toleration emerged.

WHAT WERE SOME OF THE CHANGING CULTURAL VALUES, TRADITIONS, AND PHILOSOPHIES DURING THE REFORMATION?

Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

- Growth of **secularism**
- Growth of **individualism**
- Eventual growth of **religious tolerance**

WHAT WAS THE ROLE OF THE PRINTING PRESS IN THE SPREAD OF NEW IDEAS?

Role of the printing press

- Growth of **literacy** was stimulated by the **Gutenberg printing press**.
- The **Bible** was printed in English, French, and German.
- These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of the Reformation and Renaissance.

STANDARD WHI.4 -- Age of Discovery

STANDARD WHI.4a – Motivation for exploration

The roles and economic motivation of explorers and conquistadors.

*The expanding economies of European states stimulated **increased trade** with markets in Asia. With the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought **new maritime routes** for trade.*

WHY WERE EUROPEANS INTERESTED IN DISCOVERING NEW LANDS AND MARKETS?

Factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere

- Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe
- Support for the diffusion of Christianity
- Political and economic competition between European empires
- Innovations in navigational arts (European and Islamic origins)

- Pioneering role of **Prince Henry the Navigator**

WHO WERE SOME IMPORTANT EXPLORERS?

Establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations

- Portugal—**Vasco da Gama**
- Spain—**Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinand Magellan**
- England—**Francis Drake**
- France—**Jacques Cartier**

STANDARD WHII.4b – Influence of Religion

The influence of religion

One motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion.

HOW DID THE EXPANSION OF EUROPEAN EMPIRES INTO THE AMERICAS, AFRICA, AND ASIA AFFECT THE RELIGION IN THOSE AREAS?

Means of diffusion of Christianity

- Migration of colonists to new lands
- Influence of Catholics and Protestants, who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands
- Conversion of indigenous peoples

STANDARD WHII.4c – Settlement Patterns

Migration, settlement patterns, cultural diffusion, and social classes in the colonized areas.

Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns.

Europeans established trading posts and colonies in Africa and Asia.

WHAT WAS THE EFFECT OF EUROPEAN MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT ON THE AMERICAS, AFRICA, AND ASIA?

Americas

- Expansion of overseas territorial claims and European emigration to North and South America
- Demise of **Aztec** and **Inca** Empires

- Legacy of a **rigid class system** and **dictatorial rule** in Latin America
- Forced migration of some Africans into slavery
- Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent country

Africa

- European trading posts along the coast
- Trade in slaves, gold, and other products

Asia

- Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)
- Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)

STANDARD WHII.4d—Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange including its impact on native populations

The discovery of the Americas by Europeans resulted in an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND INDIGENOUS CULTURES?

Columbian Exchange

- Western Hemisphere agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco changed European lifestyles.
- European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians
- European diseases like smallpox killed many American Indians

Impact of the Columbian Exchange

- Shortage of labor to grow **cash crops** led to the use of African **slaves**.
- Slavery was based on race.
- European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment.

STANDARD WHII.4e, f--Triangular Trade

The triangular trade;
The impact of precious metal exports from the Americas.

*The European nations established a trade pattern known as the **triangular trade** and exported precious metals from the Americas.*

WHAT WAS THE TRIANGULAR TRADE?

The **triangular trade** linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF PRECIOUS METAL EXPORTS FROM THE AMERICAS?

Export of precious metals

- Gold and silver (exported to Europe and Asia)
- Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
- Impact on Spain and international trade

STANDARD WHI.2 -- Global Trade after 1500AD

STANDARD WHI.5a –Ottoman Empire

The status and impact of global trade on regional civilizations of the world after 1500 A.D. ;
The location and development of the Ottoman Empire

*The **Ottoman Empire** emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.*

*The Ottomans brought much of **Muslim territory** in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.*

WHERE WAS THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE LOCATED AND HOW DID IT EXPAND?

Original location of the Ottoman Empire

- Asia Minor

Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire

- Southwest Asia
- Southeastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
- North Africa

Development of the Ottoman Empire

- Capital at **Constantinople** renamed **Istanbul**

- **Islamic religion** as a **unifying force** that accepted other religions
- Trade in coffee and ceramics

STANDARD WHI.5b - India

India, including the Mughal Empire and coastal trade.

*Descendants of the Mongols, the **Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers** established an **empire in northern India**.*

*The **Mughal Empire** traded with European nations.*

Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade

WHAT WERE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA?

Location of the Mughal Empire

- North India

Contributions of Mughal rulers

- Spread of **Islam into India**
- Art and architecture—**Taj Mahal**
- Arrival of European trading outposts
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

HOW DID THE MUGHAL EMPIRE TRADE WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS?

Trade with European nations

- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing Coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent.

WHAT DID SOUTHERN INDIA TRADE?

Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems

STANDARD WHI.5c – East Asia

East Asia, including China and the Japanese shogunate

China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.

HOW DID THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO LIMIT THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN MERCHANTS?

China

- Creation of **foreign enclaves** to **control trade**
- Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade
- Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain)

Japan

- Characterized by **powerless emperor** controlled by military leader (shogun)
- Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences

self-sufficient; based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country

Commercial Revolution

- European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources.
- A new economic system emerged.
 - New money and banking systems were created.
 - Economic practices such as **mercantilism** evolved.
 - Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country

STANDARD WHI.5d-- Africa

Africa and its increasing involvement in global trade

The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.

HOW DID AFRICA BECOME INVOLVED IN FOREIGN TRADE?

African exports

- Slaves (triangular trade)
- Raw materials

African imports

- Manufactured goods from Europe,
- Asia, and the Americas
- New food products (corn, peanuts)

STANDARD WHI.5e—European growth

The growth of European nations, including the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism

European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.

WHAT WERE THE ROLES OF THE COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION AND MERCANTILISM IN THE GROWTH OF EUROPEAN NATIONS?

Terms to know

- **Mercantilism**: An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become

STANDARD WHI.2 -- 16th-18th Centuries

STANDARD WHI.6a—Scientific Revolution

The Scientific Revolution and its effects

*With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the **scientific revolution** changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.*

WHAT WERE SOME NEW SCIENTIFIC THEORIES AND DISCOVERIES?

Pioneers of the scientific revolution

- **Nicolaus Copernicus**: Developed **heliocentric** theory
- **Johannes Kepler**: Discovered **planetary motion**
- **Galileo Galilei**: Used **telescope** to support **heliocentric theory**
- **Isaac Newton**: Discovered Laws of **Gravity**
- **William Harvey**: Discovered **circulation** of the **blood**

WHAT WERE SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THESE NEW THEORIES?

Importance of the scientific revolution

- Emphasis on **reason** and **systematic observation** of nature
- Formulation of the **scientific method**
- Expansion of **scientific knowledge**

STANDARD WHII.6b – Age of Absolutism

The Age of Absolutism, including the monarchies of Louis XIV, Frederick the Great, and Peter the Great.

*The **Age of Absolutism** takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.*

Characteristics of absolute monarchies

- Centralization of power
- Concept of rule by divine right

WHO WERE THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHS?

WHAT EFFECT DID THE ABSOLUTE MONARCHS HAVE ON THEIR COUNTRIES?

Absolute monarchs

- **Louis XIV**—France, Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
- **Peter the Great**—Russia, westernization of Russia

STANDARD WHII.6c—Glorious Revolution

The impacts of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution on democracy.

*Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English freedoms included the **jury trial**, the **Magna Carta**, and common law. The **English Civil War** and the **Glorious Revolution** prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.*

HOW DID THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR AND THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN?

Development of the rights of Englishmen

- **Oliver Cromwell** and the execution of Charles I
- The restoration of Charles II
- Development of political parties/factions
- **Glorious Revolution** (William and Mary)
- Increase of **parliamentary power over royal power**
- **English Bill of Rights** of 1689

STANDARD WHII.6d -- Enlightenment

The political, religious, and social ideas of the Enlightenment and the ways in which they influenced the founders of the United States.

***Enlightenment** thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of **scientific knowledge and reason** to issues of **law and government**.*

***Enlightenment ideas** influenced the leaders of the **American Revolution** and the writing of the **Declaration of Independence**.*

HOW DID PHILOSOPHERS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT INFLUENCE THINKING ON POLITICAL ISSUES?

The Enlightenment

- Applied **reason** to the human world, not just the natural world
- Stimulated **religious tolerance**
- Fueled **democratic revolutions** around the world

WHO WERE SOME ENLIGHTENMENT THINKERS, AND WHAT WERE THEIR IDEAS?

Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas

- **Thomas Hobbes’ Leviathan**: Humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for self-protection.
- **John Locke’s Two Treatises on Government**: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- **Montesquieu’s The Spirit of Laws**: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.
- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s The Social Contract**—Government is a contract between rulers and the people.
- **Voltaire**—Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state

HOW DID THE ENLIGHTENMENT PROMOTE REVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES?

Influence of the Enlightenment

- Political philosophies of the **Enlightenment** fueled **revolution** in the Americas and France.

- Thomas Jefferson's **Declaration of Independence** incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
- The Constitution of the United States of America and **Bill of Rights** incorporated **Enlightenment ideas**.

STANDARD WHI.6e – French Revolution

The French Revolution; The impact of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America.

*The **ideas of the Enlightenment** and French participation in the **American Revolution** influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They **overthrew the absolute monarchy**, and a new government was established.*

HOW DID THE IDEAS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT CONTRIBUTE TO CAUSING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION?

Causes of the French Revolution

- Influence of Enlightenment ideas
- Influence of the American Revolution

Events of the French Revolution

- **Storming of the Bastille**
- **Reign of Terror**

Outcomes of the French Revolution

- End of the absolute monarchy of **Louis XVI**
- Rise of **Napoleon**

STANDARD WHI.6f -- Arts, Philosophy, Literature

Expansion of the arts, philosophy, literature, and new technology.

*The **sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries** brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy.*

*The **Age of Reason** witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.*

WHO WERE SOME ARTISTS, PHILOSOPHERS, AND WRITERS OF THE PERIOD?

Representative artists, philosophers, and writers

- **Johann Sebastian Bach**: Baroque composer
- **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**: Classical composer

- **Voltaire**: Philosopher
- **Miguel de Cervantes**: Novelist
- **Eugène Delacroix**: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century)

New schools of art and forms of literature

- Paintings depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).
- New forms of literature evolved—the novel (e.g., **Cervantes' Don Quixote**).

WHAT IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES AND INSTITUTIONS WERE IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIES?

Technologies

- All-weather roads improved year- round transport and trade.
- New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution).
- Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport.

STANDARD WHI.7 -- 19th Century – Latin American Revolutions

STANDARD WHI.7a – Colonial Systems

The colonial system as it existed by 1800.

***Latin American revolutions** of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.*

***Spanish conquests in Latin America** saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. **Conquistadors** were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys.*

WHAT WERE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLONIAL SYSTEM IN LATIN AMERICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY?

HOW DID SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THEIR LATIN AMERICAN DOMAINS?

Characteristics of the colonial system

- **Colonial governments** mirrored the home governments.
- Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.
- A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export.
- Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority.
 - Havana
 - Mexico City
 - Lima
 - São Paulo
 - Buenos Aires

Rigid class structure

- Viceroy / colonial officers
- Creoles
- Mestizos

STANDARD WHII.7b—Revolutions in Latin America

The impact of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America.

*The **American and French Revolutions** took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions **influenced the people of Latin America** to establish **independent nations**, most notably in **Haiti and Mexico**.*

HOW DID THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS INFLUENCE LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS?

Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America

- Slaves in **Haiti rebelled**, abolished slavery, and won independence.
- **Father Miguel Hidalgo** started the **Mexican independence movement**.
- French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence.

Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s

- Mexico
- Haiti

- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil

STANDARD WHII.7c --L'Ouverture and Bolivar

The contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simón Bolívar.

*The contributions of Toussaint **L'Ouverture** and Simón **Bolívar** led to the development of independent states in Latin America in the nineteenth century.*

WHAT WERE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE AND SIMÓN BOLIVAR TO REVOLUTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA?

Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture

- Former slave who led **Haitian rebellion** against French
- Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain

Contributions of Simón Bolívar

- Native resident who led revolutionary efforts
- Liberated the northern areas of Latin America

STANDARD WHII.7d –Monroe Doctrine

The impact of the Monroe Doctrine.

*After the American Revolution, the United States wished to **prevent foreign interference** in America. The **Monroe Doctrine** was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.*

HOW DID THE MONROE DOCTRINE IMPACT REVOLUTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA?

Impact of the Monroe Doctrine

- The **Monroe Doctrine** was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.
- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.
- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

STANDARD WHI.8a -- Napoleon

Philosophical developments in Europe during the nineteenth century: The impact of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, including changes in political boundaries in Europe after 1815.

The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.

Napoleon's attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful.

The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.

WHAT WAS THE LEGACY OF NAPOLEON?

Legacy of Napoleon

- Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination
- **Napoleonic Code**
- Awakened feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism

WHAT WAS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA?

Legacy of the Congress of Vienna

- “Balance of power” doctrine
- **Restoration of monarchies**
- New political map of Europe
- New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism)

STANDARD WHI.8b – Great Britain

The unsuccessful revolutions on the continent and political reform in Great Britain;

The rise of nationalism was a powerful force behind European politics during the nineteenth century.

Widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.

HOW DID NATIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY INFLUENCE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONS?

National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of nationalism.

The terms of the **Congress of Vienna** led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italy and

the German states. Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tensions.

In contrast to continental Europe, Great Britain expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

STANDARD WHI.8c, d – Italy, Germany

The unification of Italy and the role of Italian nationalists; the unification of Germany and the role of Bismarck.

Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.

WHAT EVENTS LED TO THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY?

Unification of Italy

- **Count Cavour** unified Northern Italy.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** joined southern Italy to northern Italy.
- The **Papal States** (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.

WHAT ROLE DID OTTO VON BISMARCK PLAY IN THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY?

Unification of Germany

- **Otto von Bismarck** led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings.
- Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of **Realpolitik**, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.
- The **Franco-Prussian War** led to the creation of the German state.

STANDARD WHI.9a -- Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution during the nineteenth century: Scientific, technological, and industrial developments and explaining how they brought about urbanization and social and environmental changes.

The Industrial Revolution began in England, spreading to the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

With the Industrial Revolution, came an increased demand for raw materials from the Americas, Asia, and Africa.

*Advancements in **technology** produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in science and medicine altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. **Cultural changes** soon followed.*

WHY DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ORIGINATE IN ENGLAND?

WHY DID THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRIALISM TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES ACCELERATE COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM?

Industrial Revolution

- **Origin in England**, because of its natural resources like coal, iron ore, and the invention and improvement of the **steam engine**
- Spread to Europe and the United States
- Role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries
- Relationship to the **British Enclosure Movement**
- Rise of the **factory system** and demise of cottage industries
- Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world

Technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution

- **Spinning jenny**: James Hargreaves
- James **Watt**—**Steam engine**
- Eli **Whitney**—**Cotton gin**
- Henry **Bessemer**—Process for making steel

Advancements in science and medicine

- Edward **Jenner**—Developed **smallpox vaccination**
- Louis **Pasteur**—Discovered **bacteria**

HOW DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION PRODUCE CHANGES IN CULTURE AND SOCIETY?

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries

- Population increase
- Increased standards of living for many, though not all
- Improved transportation
- Urbanization

- Environmental pollution
- Increased education
- Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
- Growth of the middle class

STANDARD WHII.9b – Capitalism, Communism

The emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern, and subsequent development of socialism and communism.

***Capitalism and market competition** fueled the **Industrial Revolution**. Wealth increased the standard of living for some.*

Social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism.

WHAT WAS THE ROLE OF CAPITALISM AND MARKET COMPETITION IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?

Capitalism

- **Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations**
- Role of **market competition** and entrepreneurial abilities
- Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class
- Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society

WHAT WERE SOME THEORIES OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM?

Socialism and communism

- **Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto** (written with Friedrich Engels) and **Das Capital**
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Importance of redistribution of wealth to the communists

STANDARD WHII.9c

The evolution of the nature of work and the labor force, including its effects on families, the status of women and children, the slave trade, and the labor union movement.

*Agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The **Industrial Revolution** had a significant impact on the structure and function of the **family**.*

*The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized **labor unions** to fight for **improved working conditions** and workers' rights.*

HOW DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IMPACT THE LIVES OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE FAMILY?

The nature of work in the factory system

- Family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system
- **Harsh working conditions** with men competing with women and children for wages
- **Child labor** that kept costs of production low and profits high
- Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers

HOW DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AFFECT SLAVERY?

Impact of the Industrial Revolution on slavery

- The **cotton gin** increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.
- The United States and Britain **outlawed the slave trade** and then slavery.

Social effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor
- Introduction of **reforms** to end child labor
- Expansion of education
- Women's increased **demands for suffrage**

WHY DID WORKERS ORGANIZE INTO LABOR UNIONS?

The rise of labor unions

- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to increase wages and improve working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children
- Wanted worker rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

STANDARD WH.9d, e

The rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and nationalism; the impact of European economic and military power on Asia and Africa, with emphasis on the competition for resources and the responses of colonized peoples.

Industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies.

*These nations competed to control **Africa and Asia** to secure their economic and political success.*

***Imperialism** spread economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world.*

***Resistance to imperialism** took many forms including armed conflict and intellectual movements.*

WHY DID EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE IN IMPERIALISM AND A RACE FOR COLONIES?

WHAT WERE SOME RESPONSES OF COLONIZED PEOPLES TO EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM?

Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms.

Industrially-produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries.

Colonized peoples **resisted European domination** and responded in diverse ways to Western influences.

Forms of imperialism

- Colonies
- Protectorates
- Spheres of influence

Imperialism in Africa and Asia

- European domination
- European conflicts carried to the colonies
- Christian missionary efforts
- Spheres of influence in China
- Suez Canal
- East India Company's domination of Indian states
- American opening of Japan to trade

Responses of colonized peoples

- Armed conflicts (Events leading to the **Boxer Rebellion** in China)
- Rise of nationalism (first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)

WHIL.10 World War I

STANDARD WHIL.10a, b -

The economic and political causes, major events, and identifying major leaders of the war, with emphasis on Woodrow Wilson and Kaiser Wilhelm II;

The outcomes and global effect of the war and the Treaty of Versailles.

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

WHAT WERE THE FACTORS THAT PRODUCED WORLD WAR I?

Causes of World War I

- **Alliances** that divided Europe into competing camps
- Nationalistic feelings
- Diplomatic failures
- Imperialism
- Competition over colonies
- Militarism

WHAT WERE THE MAJOR EVENTS OF THE WAR?

Major events

- **Assassination** of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand
- United States enters war
- Russia leaves the war

WHO WERE THE MAJOR LEADERS?

Major leaders

- Woodrow **Wilson**
- Kaiser **Wilhelm II**

WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES AND GLOBAL EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I?

Outcomes and global effects

- Colonies' participation in the war, which increased demands for independence
- End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires
- Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruption

WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES?

Treaty of Versailles

- Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay **reparations**
- Limited the German military
- **League of Nations**

STANDARD WHIL.10c-- Russian Revolution

Causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution.

***Tsarist Russia** entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with **sharp class divisions** between the nobility and peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an **unsuccessful provisional government**.*

*A second revolution by the **Bolsheviks** created the **communist state** that ultimately became the **U.S.S.R.***

WHY DID RUSSIA ERUPT IN REVOLUTION WHILE FIGHTING IN WORLD WAR I?

Causes of 1917 revolutions

- Defeat in war with Japan in 1905
- Landless peasantry
- **Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II**
- Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

HOW DID COMMUNISM RISE IN RUSSIA?

Rise of communism

- **Bolshevik Revolution** and civil war
 - Vladimir **Lenin's** New Economic Policy
 - Lenin's successor—Joseph **Stalin**
-

WH.11-- The Interwar Period

STANDARD WHII.11a – League of Nations

The League of Nations and the mandate system.

After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.

WHAT WAS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WHY DID IT FAIL?

League of Nations

- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars
- United States not a member
- **Failure of League** because it did not have power to enforce its decisions

WHY WAS THE MANDATE SYSTEM CREATED?

The mandate system

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

STANDARD WHII.11b -- Depression

The impact of worldwide depression in the 1930s.

*A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (1920s) was followed by **worldwide depression in the 1930s**. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.*

WHY DID THE WORLD EXPERIENCE DEPRESSION IN THE 1930S?

Causes of worldwide depression

- German reparations

- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- **Stock Market Crash (1929)**

WHAT POLITICAL CHANGES RESULTED FROM THE WORLDWIDE DEPRESSION?

Impact of world depression

- **High unemployment** in industrial countries
- **Bank failures** and collapse of credit
- Collapse of prices in world trade
- **Nazi Party's** growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party's **blame of European Jews** for economic collapse

STANDARD WHII.11c -- Dictators

The rise, aggression, and human costs of dictatorial regimes in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and identifying their major leaders, i.e. Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hirohito, and Hideki Tojo.

***Economic dislocations** following World War I led to **unstable political conditions**. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the **rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan**.*

*A **communist dictatorship** was established by **Vladimir Lenin** and continued by **Joseph Stalin** in the Soviet Union.*

*The **Treaty of Versailles** worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of **totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany**.*

***Japan** emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted **aggressive imperialistic policies** in Asia.*

WHY DID DICTATORIAL GOVERNMENTS EMERGE IN GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, AND THE U.S.S.R. AFTER WORLD WAR I?

HOW DID THESE REGIMES AFFECT THE WORLD FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I?

U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period—Joseph Stalin

- Entrenchment of communism

- **Stalin's policies** (five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police)
- **Great Purge**

Germany during the Interwar Period—Adolf Hitler

- Inflation and depression
- Democratic government weakened
- **Anti-Semitism**
- Extreme nationalism
- **National Socialism (Nazism)**
- German occupation of nearby countries

Italy during the Interwar Period—Benito Mussolini

- Rise of **fascism**
- Ambition to restore the **glory of Rome**
- Invasion of **Ethiopia**

Japan during the Interwar Period—Hirohito and Hideki Tojo

- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- **Invasion** of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China

- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement
- Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

WHAT WERE THE MAJOR EVENTS OF WORLD WAR II?

Major events of the war (1939-1945)

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

WHO WERE THE MAJOR LEADERS OF WORLD WAR II?

Major leaders of the war

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

WH11.12 World War II

STANDARD WHII.12a- Major events & leaders

Economic and political causes, major events, and identifying leaders of the war, with emphasis on Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, George Marshall, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, and Hirohito.

Many economic and political causes led toward World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II?

Economic and political causes of World War II

- Aggression by totalitarian powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)
- Nationalism

STANDARD WHII.12b-- Genocide

The Holocaust and other examples of genocide in the twentieth century.

*There had been a climate of **hatred against Jews** in Europe and Russia for centuries.*

*Various instances of **genocide** have occurred throughout the twentieth century.*

WHY DID THE HOLOCAUST OCCUR?

WHAT ARE OTHER EXAMPLES OF GENOCIDES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY?

Terms to know

- **Genocide:** The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group

Elements leading to the Holocaust

- **Totalitarianism** combined with **nationalism**
- History of **anti-Semitism**
- Defeat in World War I and economic depression blamed on German Jews
- Hitler's belief in the **master race**
- **Final solution**—Extermination camps, gas chambers

Examples of other genocides

- **Armenians** by leaders of the **Ottoman Empire**
- Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by **Joseph Stalin**
- The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by **Pol Pot** in **Cambodia**
- **Tutsi** minority by **Hutu** in **Rwanda**

STANDARD WHIL.12c – War Crimes

The terms of the peace, the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the creation of international cooperative organizations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

*The outcomes of World War II included the **war crimes trials**, the division of Europe, plans to **rebuild Germany and Japan**, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.*

*The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was issued in 1948 to protect the “inherent dignity and...the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family....”*

WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF WORLD WAR II?

WHAT WERE THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS?

Outcomes of World War II

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

HOW DID THE ALLIES PROMOTE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEFEATED POWERS?

Efforts for reconstruction of Germany

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

Efforts for reconstruction of Japan

- **U.S. occupation of Japan** under **MacArthur's** administration
- Democracy and economic development
- Elimination of Japanese offensive military capabilities; United States' guarantee of Japan's security
- Emergence of **Japan** as **dominant economy** in Asia

WHAT WERE THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS CREATED AFTER WORLD WAR II?

International Cooperative Organizations

- **United Nations**
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**)
- **Warsaw Pact**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Established and adopted by members of the United Nations
- Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

WH11.13 – 2nd half of 20th century

STANDARD WH11.13a, b – Cold War

Key events of the Cold War, including the competition between the American and Soviet economic and political systems and the causes of the collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe;
The impact of nuclear power on patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945

Competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War.

The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the U.S.S.R. towards other nations and conflicts around the world.

*The presence of **nuclear weapons** influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945.*

Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

WHAT EVENTS LED TO THE COLD WAR?

Beginning of the Cold War (1945-1948)

- The **Yalta Conference** and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- **Rivalry** between the United States and the U.S.S.R.
- Democracy and the **free enterprise system v. dictatorship and communism**
- **President Truman** and the **Policy of Containment**
- **Eastern Europe**—Soviet **satellite nations**; the **Iron Curtain**

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS?

Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989)

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**) v. the **Warsaw Pact**
- **Korean Conflict**
- **Vietnam War**
- Berlin and significance of **Berlin Wall**
- **Cuban Missile Crisis**

- Nuclear weapons and the theory of **deterrence**

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION?

Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of **Berlin Wall**
- Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Expansion of NATO

STANDARD WH11.13c – Asian Conflicts

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in eastern Asia, including those in China and Vietnam, and their major leaders, i.e. Mao Tse-tung (Zedong), Chiang Kai-shek, and Ho Chi Minh.

Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after World War II.

*After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of **containment against communism**. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The **Cold War** led to **armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam**.*

HOW DID THE COLD WAR INFLUENCE CONFLICTS IN EASTERN ASIA AFTER WORLD WAR II?

WHAT WAS THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT?

Terms to know

- **Containment**: Policy for preventing the expansion of communism
- Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China
- **Division of China into two nations** at the end of the Chinese civil war
- **Chiang Kai-shek** (Jiang Jieshi)—**Nationalist China** (island of Taiwan)
- **Mao Tse-tung** (Mao Zedong)—**Communist China** (mainland China)

- Continuing conflict between the **two Chinas**
- Communist China's participation in **Korean Conflict**

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam

- Role of **French Imperialism**
- Leadership of **Ho Chi Minh**
- Vietnam as a **divided nation**
- Influence of policy of **containment**
- The United States and the **Vietnam War**
- Vietnam as a reunited **communist country today**

STANDARD WH11.13d – World Leaders

Major contributions of selected world leaders in the second half of the twentieth century including Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping.

World leaders made major contributions to events in the second half of the twentieth century.

WHAT ROLE DID INDIRA GANDHI, MARGARET THATCHER, MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, AND DENG XIAOPING EACH PLAY IN MAJOR EVENTS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY?

Indira Gandhi

- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed **nuclear program**

Margaret Thatcher

- British Prime Minister
- **Free trade** and **less government regulation** of business
- Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy
- Asserted United Kingdom's military power

Mikhail Gorbachev

- **Glasnost** and **perestroika**
- Fall of the **Berlin Wall**
- Last president of Soviet Union
- Oversaw peaceful transition to democracy

Deng Xiaoping

- Reformed communist economy to **market economy** leading to **rapid economic growth**

- Communist control of government continued

WH11.14 Independence Movements

STANDARD WH11.14a -- India

The struggles for self-rule, including Gandhi's leadership in India.

*British policies and the demand for self-rule led to the rise of the **Indian independence movement**, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent.*

The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after independence.

WHO WAS A LEADER OF THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT, AND WHAT TACTICS DID HE USE?

Regional setting for the Indian independence movement

- Indian sub-continent
- British India
- India
- Pakistan (former West Pakistan)
- Bangladesh (former East Pakistan)
- Sri Lanka (former Ceylon)

WHAT WERE THE OUTCOMES OF THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT?

Evolution of the Indian independence movement

- **British rule** in India
- **Indian National Congress**
- Leadership of **Mohandas Gandhi**
- Role of **civil disobedience** and **passive resistance**
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines — Pakistan/India
- Republic of India
 - World's largest democratic nation

- Federal system, giving many powers to the states

Indian democracy

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

STANDARD WHII.14b - Africa

Africa's achievement of independence, including Kenyatta's leadership of Kenya.

*The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the **right to self-determination**.*

***Independence movements in Africa** challenged European imperialism.*

WHY DID INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN AFRICA GAIN SUCCESS AFTER WORLD WAR II?

WHAT WAS KENYATTA'S LEADERSHIP ROLE IN KENYA?

WHAT WAS NELSON MANDELA'S LEADERSHIP ROLE IN SOUTH AFRICA?

The independence movement in Africa

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

Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts

- West Africa—Peaceful transition
- **Algeria**—War for Independence from France
- **Kenya** (Britain)—Violent struggle under leadership of **Kenyatta**

- **South Africa:** Black South Africans' struggle against **apartheid** led by **Nelson Mandela**, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa

STANDARD WHII.14c – Middle East

The end of the mandate system and the creation of states in the Middle East.

The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS' DECISION TO END THE MANDATE SYSTEM IN TERMS OF STATES CREATED (LOCATIONS) AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT PROBLEMS?

Mandates in the Middle East

- Established by the League of Nations
- Granted independence after World War II
- Resulted in Middle East conflicts created by religious differences

French Mandates in the Middle East

- Syria
- Lebanon

British Mandates in the Middle East

- Jordan
- Palestine (part became independent as the State of Israel)

WAS THE ROLE OF GOLDA MEIR AND GAMAL ABDUL NASSER IN THE CREATION OF THE STATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

Golda Meir

- Prime Minister of Israel
- After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in **Yom Kippur War**
- Sought support of United States

Gamal Abdul Nasser

- President of Egypt
- Nationalized **Suez Canal**
- Established relationship with Soviet Union

- Built **Aswan Dam**

STANDARD WHI.15 -- Religions

STANDARD WHI.15a – Religious Beliefs

The influence of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism in the contemporary world :

Beliefs, sacred writings, traditions, and customs

Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.

WHAT ARE SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIVE MAJOR WORLD RELIGIONS?

Judaism

- **Monotheism**
- **Ten Commandments** of moral and religious conduct
- **Torah**—Written record and beliefs of Hebrews

Christianity

- Monotheism
- **Jesus** as Son of God
- Life after death
- **New Testament**—Life and teachings of Jesus
- Establishment of Christian doctrine by early church councils

Islam

- Monotheism
- **Muhammad** the prophet
- Qur'an / **Koran**
- **Five Pillars** of Islam
- Mecca and Medina

Buddhism

- Founder—Siddhartha Gautama (**Buddha**)
- **Four Noble Truths**
- **Eightfold Path** to Enlightenment
- Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka's missionaries and their writings

Hinduism

- Many forms of one God
- **Reincarnation**: Rebirth based upon karma
- **Karma**: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences

STANDARD WHI.15b – Geography of Religion

The geographic distribution of religions in the contemporary world.

Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization. These religions are found worldwide, but their followers tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas.

WHERE ARE THE FOLLOWERS OF THE FIVE WORLD RELIGIONS CONCENTRATED?

Geographical distribution of world's major religions

- **Judaism**—Concentrated in Israel and North America
- **Christianity** —Concentrated in Europe, North and South America
- **Islam**—Concentrated in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia
- **Hinduism**—Concentrated in India
- **Buddhism**—Concentrated in East and Southeast Asia

STANDARD WHI.16 – Contemporary World Issues

STANDARD WHI.16a – Technology & Science

The contemporary world:
Contemporary political issues, with emphasis on migrations of refugees and others, ethnic/religious conflicts, and the impact of technology, including chemical and biological technologies.

Both developed and developing nations face many challenges. These include migrations, ethnic and religious conflict, and new technologies.

WHAT ARE SOME CHALLENGES FACED BY THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD?

Migrations of refugees and others

- Refugees as an issue in international conflicts
- Migrations of “guest workers” to European cities

Ethnic and religious conflicts

- Middle East
- Northern Ireland
- Balkans
- Horn of Africa
- South Asia

WHAT NEW TECHNOLOGIES HAVE CREATED OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES?

Impact of new technologies

- Widespread but unequal access to **computers** and instantaneous communications
- **Genetic engineering** and bioethics

STANDARD WHI.16b – Economic Development

The impact of economic development and global population growth on the environment and society, including an understanding of the links between economic and political freedom.

Developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions.

Economic development and the rapid growth of population are having an impact on the environment.

Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.

HOW DOES THE DEVELOPING WORLD COMPARE WITH THE DEVELOPED WORLD IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS?

Contrasts between developed and developing nations

- Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries
- Economic conditions
- Social conditions (literacy, access to health care)
- Population size and rate of growth

Factors affecting environment and society

- Economic development

- Rapid population growth

WHAT IMPACT ARE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RAPID POPULATION GROWTH HAVING ON THE ENVIRONMENT?

Environmental challenges

- Pollution
- Loss of habitat
- Global climate change

Social challenges

- Poverty
- Poor health
- Illiteracy
- Famine
- Migration

WHAT ARE THE LINKS BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL FREEDOM?

Relationship between economic and political freedom

- Free market economies produce **rising standards of living** and an **expanding middle class**, which produces growing **demands for political freedoms** and **individual rights**. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.

STANDARD WHI.16c – Economic Interdependence

Economic interdependence, including the rise of multinational corporations, international organizations, and trade agreements.

*The countries of the world are increasingly **dependent** on each other for raw materials, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.*

HOW IS ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE CHANGING THE WORLD?

Economic interdependence

- Role of rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks
- Rise and influence of **multinational corporations**

- Changing role of international boundaries
- Regional integration (**European Union**)
- **Trade agreements**—North American Free Trade Agreement (**NAFTA**), World Trade Organization (**WTO**)
- International organizations— **United Nations (UN)**, **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

STANDARD WHII. 16d -- Terrorism

The increasing impact of terrorism

Both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural, and economic systems.

Some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities.

***Terrorism** is the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons.*

*A major cause of terrorism is **religious extremism**.*

WHAT ARE EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN OUR WORLD TODAY THAT HAVE IMPACTED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS?

Examples of International Terrorism

- **Munich Olympics**
- **Terrorist attacks** in the United States (e.g. 9/11/2001) - motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden).
- Car bombings
- Suicide bombers
- Airline hijackers

HOW HAS TERRORISM IMPACTED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD?

Governmental responses to terrorist activities

- Surveillance
- Review of privacy rights
- Security at ports and airports
- Identification badges and photos