

AP World History

Everything you should know



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- This PowerPoint is divided into 6 (color coded) sections.
 - FRQ essays (DBQ, CCOT, COMP)
 - **Unit 1: Foundations**
 - Unit 2: An Age of Accelerating Connections
 - Unit 3: The Early Modern World
 - Unit 4: The European Moment
 - Unit 5: Toward a Global Community



DBQ

1. Look at the question, ask yourself what kind of “buckets” (possible answers) to this question can there be?
2. Examine each document. Ask yourself what “answer” does this document give to the question?
3. Group documents that give similar answers. These groups / buckets will be your main body paragraphs.
4. Begin your essay. Your thesis must answer the essay question, in other words tell the reader what your “buckets” are.
5. In main body paragraphs (deeper discussion of each bucket) DO NOT write “Document A says . . .” This is just summarizing the document. Instead say something like, “This notion of the Crusades having a large impact on the fall of the Byzantine Empire is also reflected in (Doc. A) where the diary entries of Crusaders celebrating the destruction of Constantinople is revealed, something these men evidently felt directly responsible for and happy about. “

DBQ cont.

6. When it comes to earning points for “Point of View,” explain to the reader WHY you think the person / object in a particular document may have had that point of view. Example: “The crusaders of (Doc. A) were probably happy about the fall of Constantinople because many of them were Catholic, whereas the Byzantine Empire was mainly Orthodox, and at this time these different Christian faiths often clashed. DO NOT say, “The point of view of document A is . . .” When you do that you often fall in the trap of just summarizing the document.
7. At the end mention an additional document(s) that was not included, but could also be helpful in answering the question. You must explain WHY it could be helpful. Example, “An additional document that would be helpful in answering this question would be an account from the Pope. Since he is the one that called for the Crusades it would be insightful to know if he had any intentions to direct crusaders to destruct and maybe even eliminate the Byzantine Empire.”

CCOT

- Be sure you are thinking & writing about the time period in the question.
- In your thesis, you must mention a CHANGE and a CONTINUITY, if not then you are not actually answering the question nor providing a thesis that earns a point.
- In main body paragraphs, you must elaborate on at least a total of 4 changes & continuities (example: 3 changes 1 continuity; 2 changes 2 continuities; 1 change, 3 continuities). It is best to explain as many changes and continuities as you can just to be on the safe side.

CCOT cont.

- When writing your paragraphs be sure to explain WHY these changes are taking place, and WHY the continuities are staying the same and not changing. If you are unsure, give an educated guess. Example: “The Silk Roads continued to be a means of cultural diffusion during this timeframe because merchants regardless of where they were coming from, whether at the beginning or at the end of this period brought with them local customs and traditions and therefore continued to share these ideas with new people.”
- For a GLOBAL CONTEXT point, you must explain how one of the changes and/or continuities that you wrote about is *part of a larger global trend*, in other words where else in the world is this type of C/C also taking place at this time. Example: “During this time period the continuous cultural interactions between merchants along the Silk Roads was part of a larger global theme; for instance cultural exchanges were also taking place within the Indian Ocean maritime trade network between merchants of different religious backgrounds.”

COMP

- Be sure you are thinking & writing about the proper locations in the essay prompt. For example, South Asia means India, not Japan.
- In your thesis, you must mention a SIMILARITY and a DIFFERENCE, if not then you are not actually answering the question nor providing a thesis that earns a point.
- In main body paragraphs, you must elaborate on at least a total of 4 similarities & differences (example: 3 similarities 1 difference; 2 similarities 2 differences; 1 similarity, 3 differences). It is best to explain as many similarities & differences as you can just to be on the safe side.

COMP cont.

- When writing your paragraphs be sure to explain WHY this may be a similarity, or WHY this may be a difference. If you are unsure, give an educated guess. Example: “The fact that women in both Europe & the United States had to wait a long time before they were allowed to vote is likely due to the fact that women were historically considered inferior in both societies for many years. Hint, use phrases like: (due to, because) this way the reader clearly see you are trying to give a reason.
- Make at least 2 DIRECT COMPARISONS. This essentially means comparing and contrasting your subjects in a single sentence. For example: “*While* China had abolished slavery during the Qin Dynasty, Rome greatly depended upon it and it was a major feature of Roman society.” OR “In *both* Russia and China, tsars and emperors respectively sought out Western ideas.” Using the phrases: (While, Both, In contrast, On the other hand) will put you on the right track for earning this essay point and for putting it all in one sentence, which is key.

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS

(8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)

At the beginning

- Farming was just beginning
- Men led groups - patriarchal, but woman served vital roles
- Trade almost non-existent
- No civilizations

By the end

- Women are largely seen as inferiors worldwide
- Civilizations exist around the world
- Regional trade is sprouting



- It is believed humans began in Africa and then migrated outward.
- At first we were nomadic hunter (men) and gathers (women).
- Around 8,000 B.C.E. during the **Neolithic Revolution** we learned how to farm.

- Farming led to settlements, which then turned into civilizations around 3,000 B.C.E.

Traits of a Civilization:

- Specialized labor
- Record keeping
- Interest in science & art
- Monumental buildings
- Political organization



- The world's first civilization was **Mesopotamia** located in the “Fertile Crescent” region (Tigris / Euphrates Rivers) of Iraq.

- First Civilizations:
 - Sumer / Mesopotamia (wheel, cuneiform, Hammurabi)
 - Egypt (pyramids, pharaohs, “Upper” & “Lower” regions, Narmer, less cultural interaction)
 - Indus / Harrapa / Mohenjo-Daro (India, well-planned cities & sewers)
 - China (isolated, Shang Dynasty, ancestor worship, bronze)
- **Similarities:** writing systems, class systems, all found near rivers.

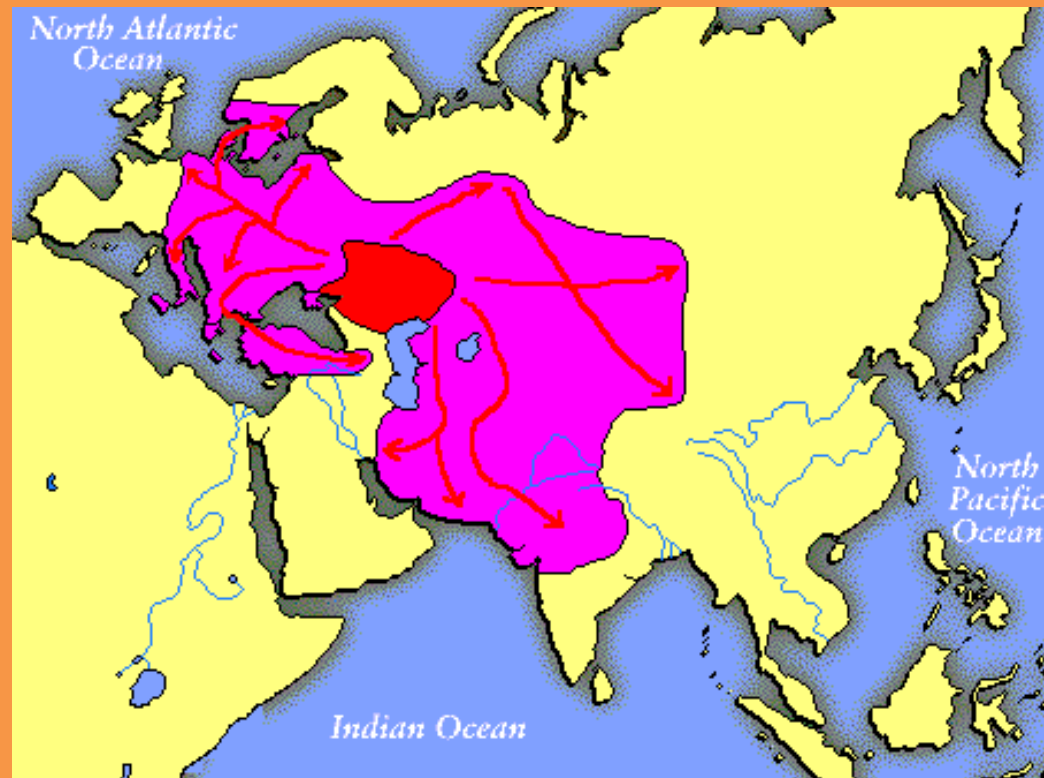
- **As time went on in . . .** (roughly history between 2000 B.C.E. and 500 B.C.E.)
 - In Egypt: further south Nubia, the Kingdom of Kush, Meroe develop. Eventually the Hyksos take over, but then the “New Kingdom” with Ramses (builds stuff) rises.
 - In the Americas: As early as 10,000 B.C.E. humans crossed the frozen land bridge. (Beringia), the Olmec in central Mexico are the first civilization, Chavin follow in South America.
 - In China: Zhou Dynasty (**Mandate of Heaven, Legalism, Confucianism, Daoism**).

- In the Middle East: The Hittites (used iron & chariots in war) take over Turkey (Anatolia). The Assyrians (Mesopotamia area) were very warlike and created the world's first empire; after them comes the Babylonians & Nebuchadnezzar. Israelites & monotheism.
- In the Mediterranean: In Greece first came the Minoans then Mycenaeans. The Phoenicians were excellent seafarers (purple dye, first alphabet).

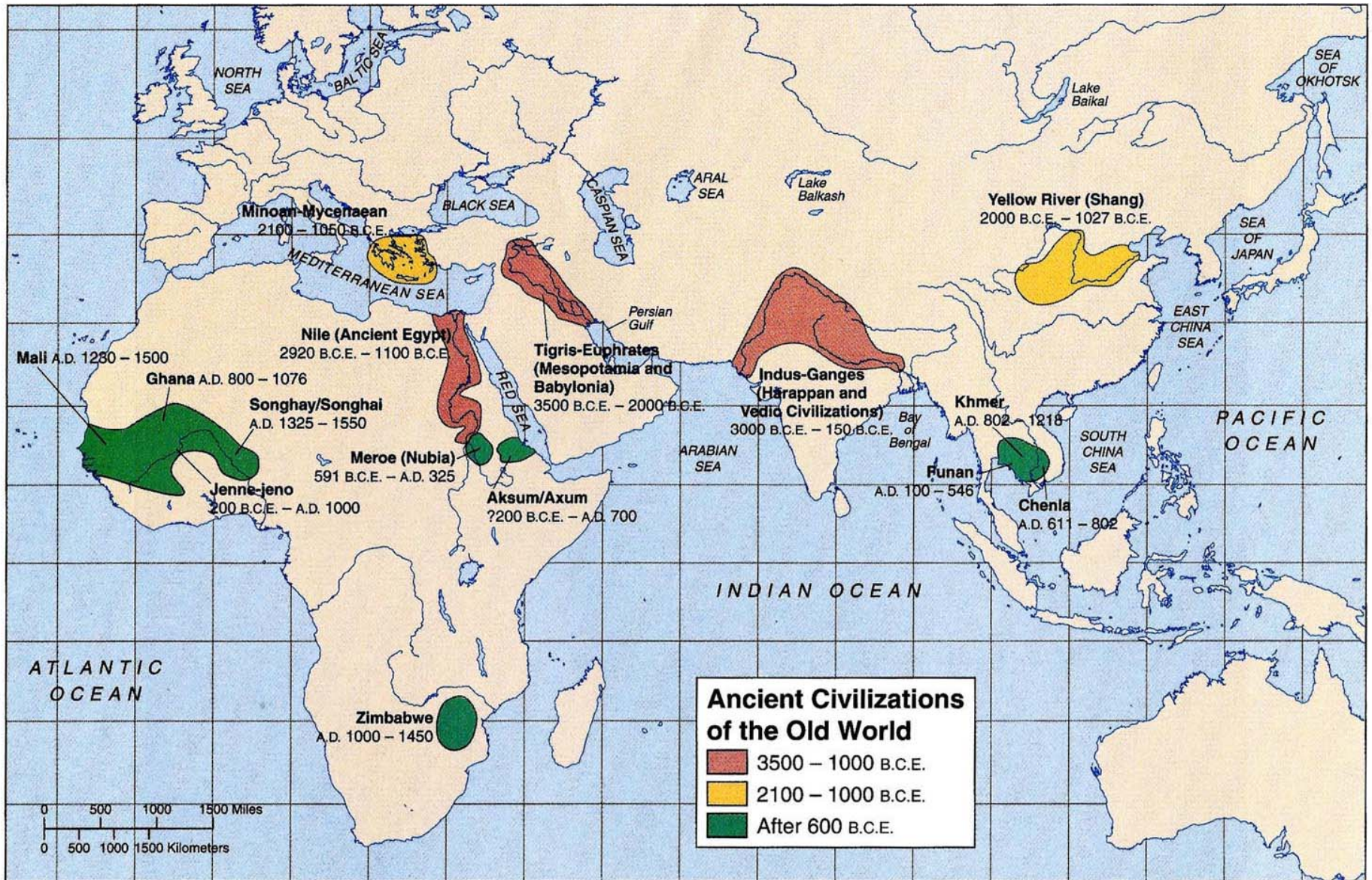


 Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.

- In general, large migration movements like the **Indo-Europeans** brought city-states into contact with one another causing cultural diffusion & conflict, empires, and faster communication was helped with the use of horses (thus larger empires were possible).



Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



REORGANIZING HUMAN SOCIETIES

(600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.)

At the beginning

- Civilizations exist, but no real large empires
- Trade is mostly regional
- Women are seen as inferiors
- Cultural diffusion is taking place
- Small emphasis on art

By the end

- Empires had risen & fallen
- Cultural contacts within regions
- Slavery, status of women declined
- Major trade routes developed
- Civilizations exist worldwide

And then around and after 500 B.C.E. . . .

- Ancient Persia / Iran: Cyrus (diplomatic, religious tolerance) expanded a Persian Empire, followed by Darius (divided empire into provinces), Zoroastrianism. (Sasanid Empire won't come about until the 200s C.E.)
- Greece: Various independent city-states (polis), polytheistic, slavery, few rights for women Sparta (militarism) & Athens (liberal arts).
- Both fought one another in the Persian Wars (499 – 449 B.C.E.). *Effects*: Athens rises as a powerful state enters a Golden Age under Pericles, Delian League, democracy spreads (trireme – the rowers want a voice), Peloponnesian War with Sparta, philosophers.

- **Alexander the Great** from the Greek city-state of Macedonia for 11 years conquers much of the ancient world. The empire is divided when he dies, but “**Hellenistic Culture**” spreads and blends (ex: Alexandria, Egypt).



Rome

The Republic (509 B.C.E. – 27 B.C.E.)

- Society: 90% farmers, women treated like children.
- The Senate typically represented the land owning patricians, not the poor plebeians.
- Polytheism.
- Over time Rome expanded in size, governors were dispatched to oversee colonies.
- Punic Wars against Carthage. *Effect:* Rome is now the unchallenged power of the Mediterranean world.
- Republic fails due to economic inequality & military upheaval. General Julius Caesar takes control starting the “empire” phase.

The Empire (27 B.C.E. – 474 C.E.)

- Octavian / Caesar Augustus considered Rome's greatest emperor. (expanded it in size to include 80 million people, efficient government, Pax Romana).
- Generally, emperors were not from the same family.
- Slavery, women's status, & social inequalities remain.
- Rise of Christianity, at first persecution, then acceptance in 312 C.E. by Constantine (Edict of Milan).
- Culture: baths, aqueducts, numerous roads.
- After "Third Century Crisis" (200s) emperors (Diocletian) implemented radical forms.
- 324 C.E. Capital is moved to Byzantium.
- In 400s, Rome is falling (invasions, political corruption, economic troubles)

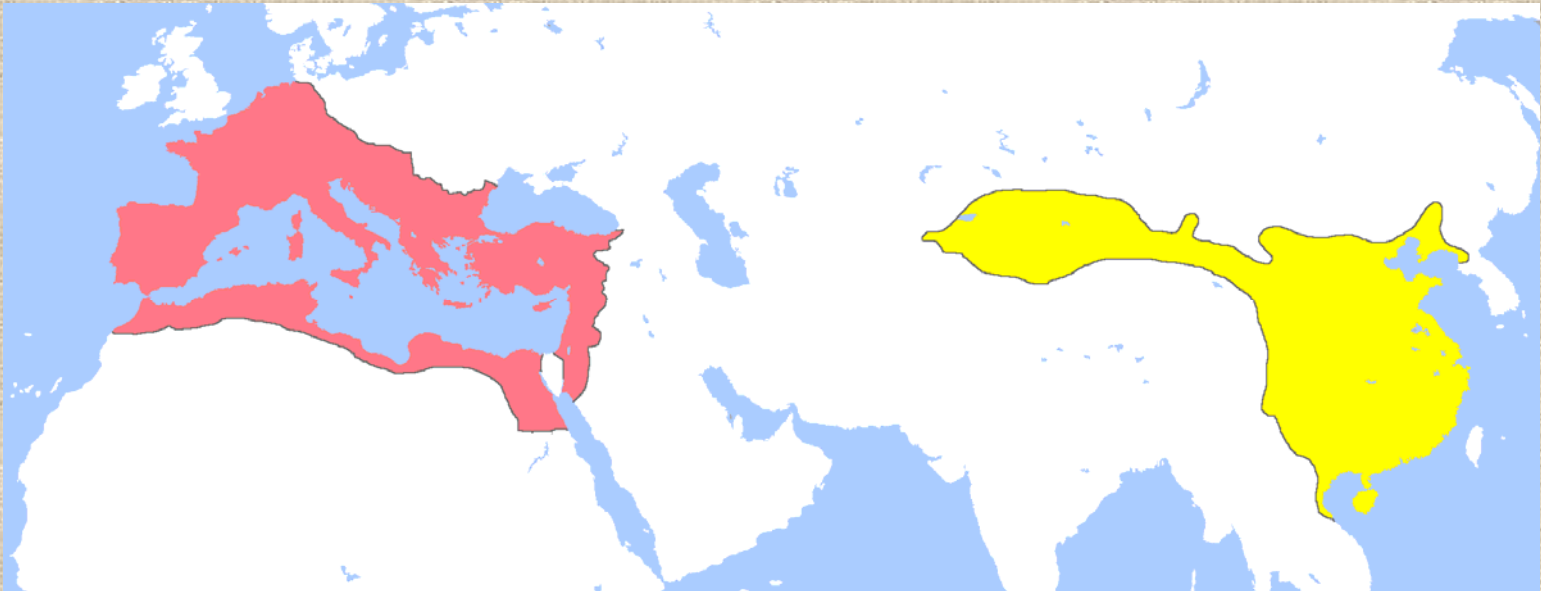
China (Han 206 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.)

- Qin Dynasty (221 – 206 B.C.E.) first Chinese empire (legalist tactics). Emperor Wu consolidates scrap of the Qin to create the Han Dynasty.
- Social inequality (elites wore silk, commoners lived in crowded areas).
- Farming was important, canals were built.
- They invent paper, produce steel, Silk Roads are established.
- Their decline (invasions, political corruption, economic troubles).



Rome & Han China

- Similarities: Patriarchal, agriculture is important, water engineering, network of roads for trading, declined from similar causes, moved capital.
- Differences: no spiritual connection for Roman rulers, no cult of ancestry, Confucianism was seen as a model whereas Christianity at first was a problem, slavery, emphasis on laws.



India

- The “Vedic Age” (Aryans, start of caste system) is India’s history between Indus Valley civilizations & Mauryan. Rise of Buddhism & Hinduism.

Mauryan Empire (324 B.C.E. – 184 B.C.E.)

- Started by Chandragupta, harsh rulers, heavy taxes; empire became tolerant under Ashoka (Buddhist convert).

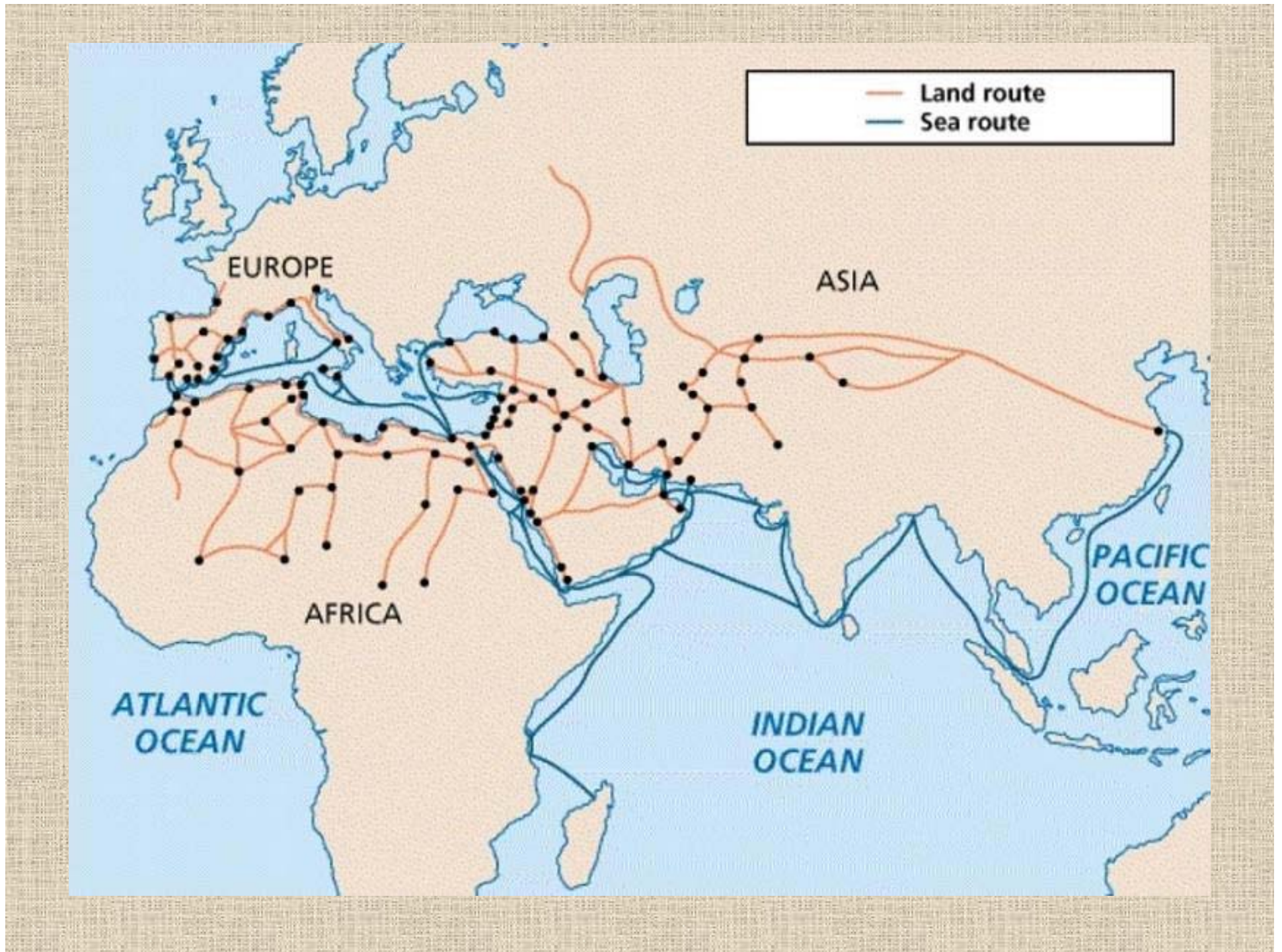
India enters 500 years of chaos & disunity between empires

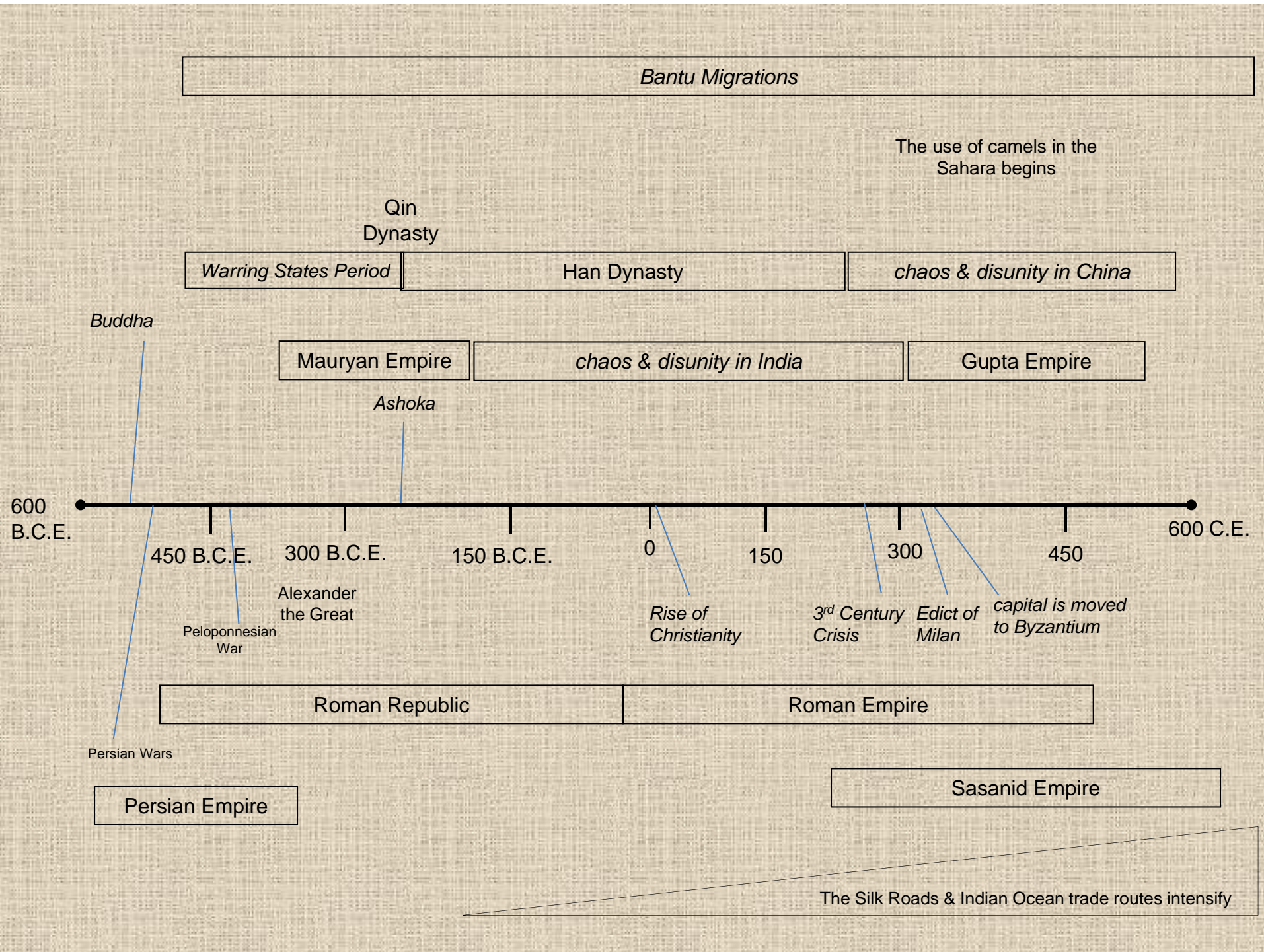
Gupta Empire (320s C.E. – 600s)

- Started by Chandra Gupta, exploited agriculture, smaller in size than Mauryan, governors organized outlying areas, mostly Hindu, low status of women (sati).
- Their decline is caused by invasions, and economic & political troubles.

As the year 600 approaches . . .

- Trade & cultural contacts will increase & intensify in the “Old World.”
 - **Silk Roads** (from Mediterranean to China) horses, silk, paper, spices, religions will spread.
 - **Indian Ocean trade network** (from Arabia to India to S.E. Asia) religions & spices.
 - **Sahara trade routes** (Mediterranean to areas just below the Sahara Desert). Camels make this possible.
 - Sub-Saharan Africa is still somewhat isolated. **Bantu Migrations** (starting in the 100s? lasts for a thousand years) will bring iron making technology, new languages, & cultures south.





AN AGE OF ACCELERATING CONNECTIONS (600 – 1450)

At the beginning

- Major trade routes are developing
- Mix of polytheism & monotheism
- Women are considered inferiors

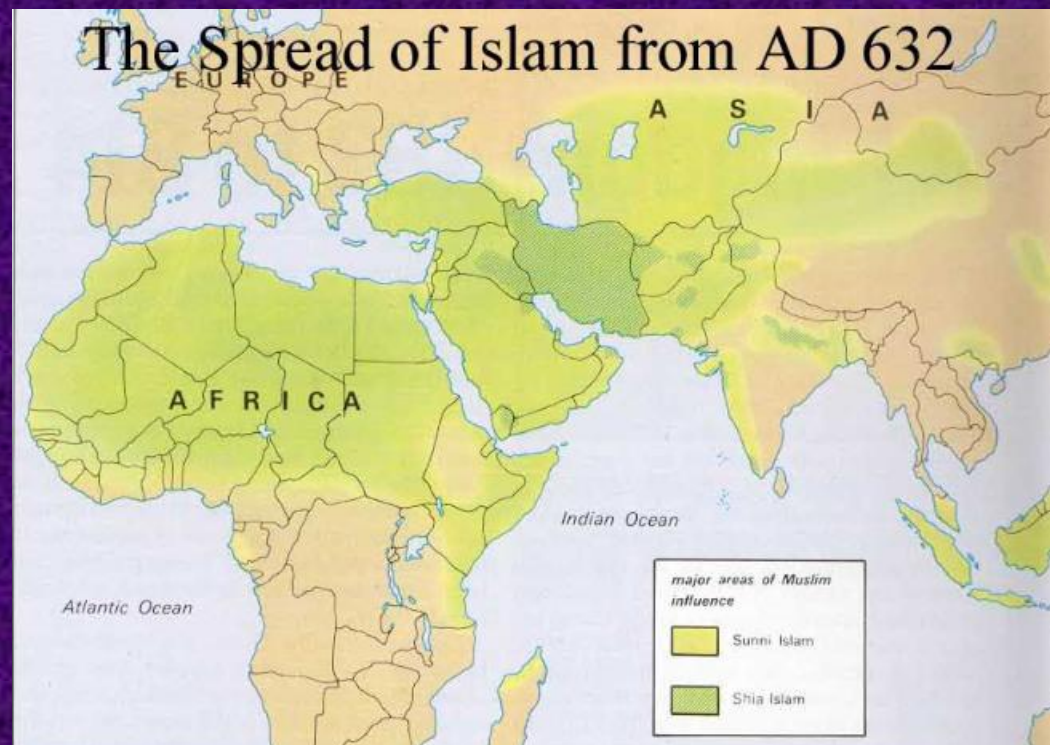
By the end

- The Silk Roads & Indian Ocean trade routes are heavily used
- Islam has greatly affected Europe, Asia, Africa, & M.E.
- Europe appears to be weak
- Empires exist in the Americas
- Women are still considered inferiors, few examples of strong women

- In early 600s, Muhammad founds Islam in Saudi Arabia, emphasis on monotheism. (*Key concepts: Allah, 5 Pillars, Mecca, Quran, mosque, Shari'a law*).
- A disagreement over the rightful caliph causes a split forming the Sunni & Shi'a sects.



- Islam quickly spread throughout the Middle East & North Africa, even into Spain.
- Various caliphates (*Islamic dynasties*) served as the religious & political authorities over Islamic lands (Umayyad – in *Syria*, Abbasid – in *Baghdad*, Fatimid – in *Egypt*).



- The Abbasid Caliphate came under attack by the Seljuk Turks (nomadic warriors from Central Asia) who eventually pushed their way to the Byzantine Empire. Despite these setbacks the Muslim world was flourishing (increased trade along the Silk Roads, advances in astronomy).



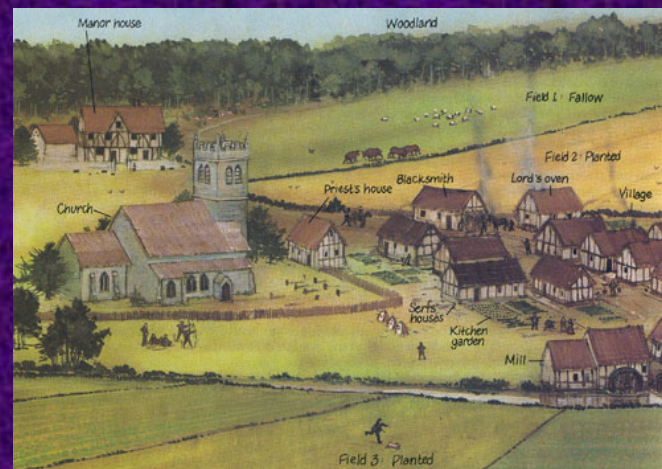
- To the west the Byzantine Empire was being revived under Justinian (new legal code, massive building program, Christianity made the official religion).
- Whereas in the rest of Europe the Dark Ages were taking place (people moved to the countryside, resorted to barter trading).



- Women in the Byzantine Empire had less freedom than they did in Roman times & there were similarities to Muslim women (mostly confined to their home, veiling one's face) however, Muslim women were allowed to inherit property and initiate divorce.

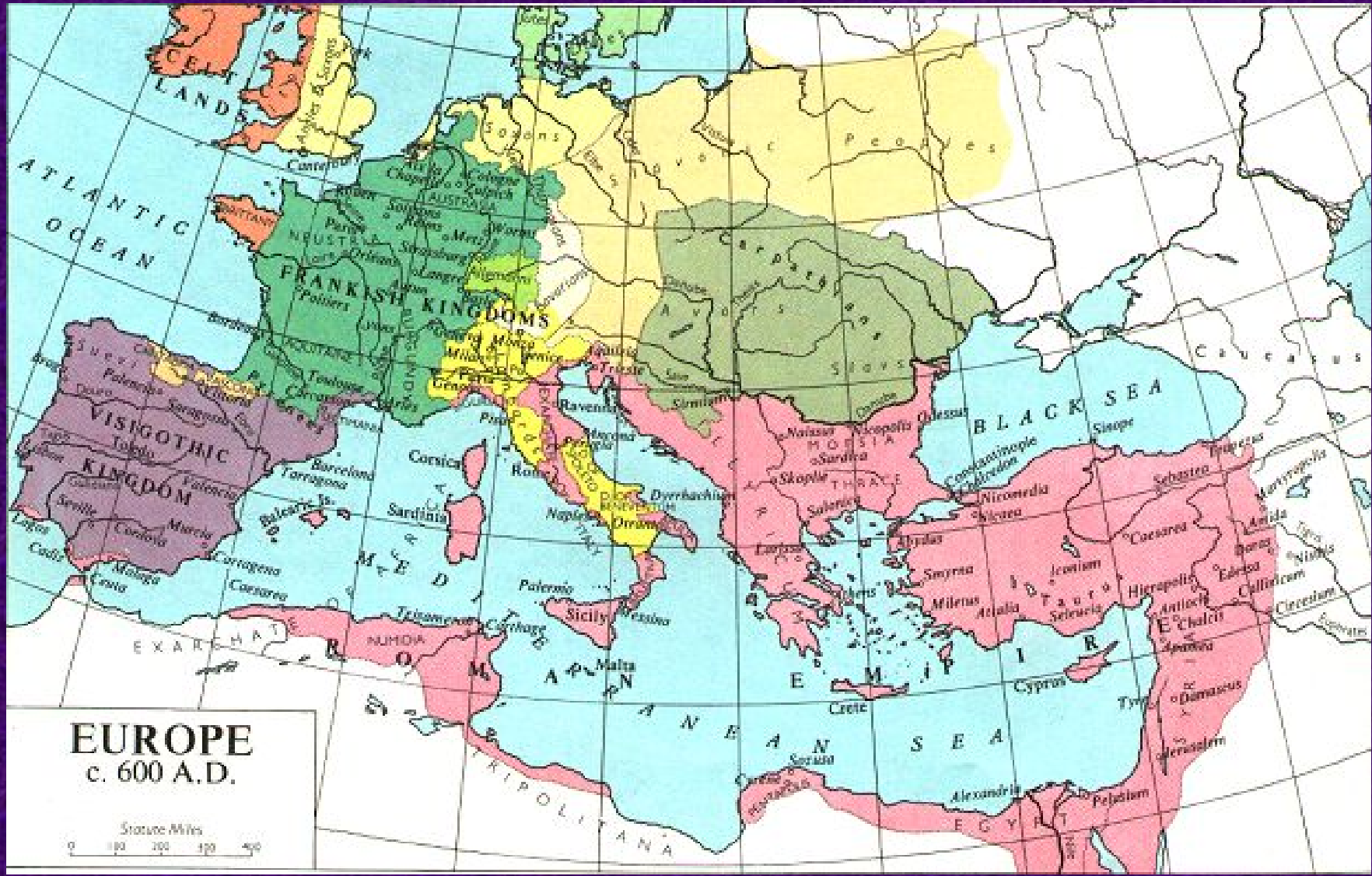


- Further west (*Western Europe*) various kings & nobles had come into power since the decline of the unified Roman Empire. For example, Charlemagne's Frankish empire (*it was eventually divided up under the Treaty of Verdun*).
- Characteristics of Europe during the *early* Middle Ages:
 - The Church was the sole unifying force
 - Cooperation & conflict between kings & popes
 - decline of learning
 - disruption of trade
 - **Feudalism**
 - Manor system



- To the North & East Russia was forming with the mix of Viking & Slavic peoples, who often traded with the Byzantines. The city of Kiev was formed.





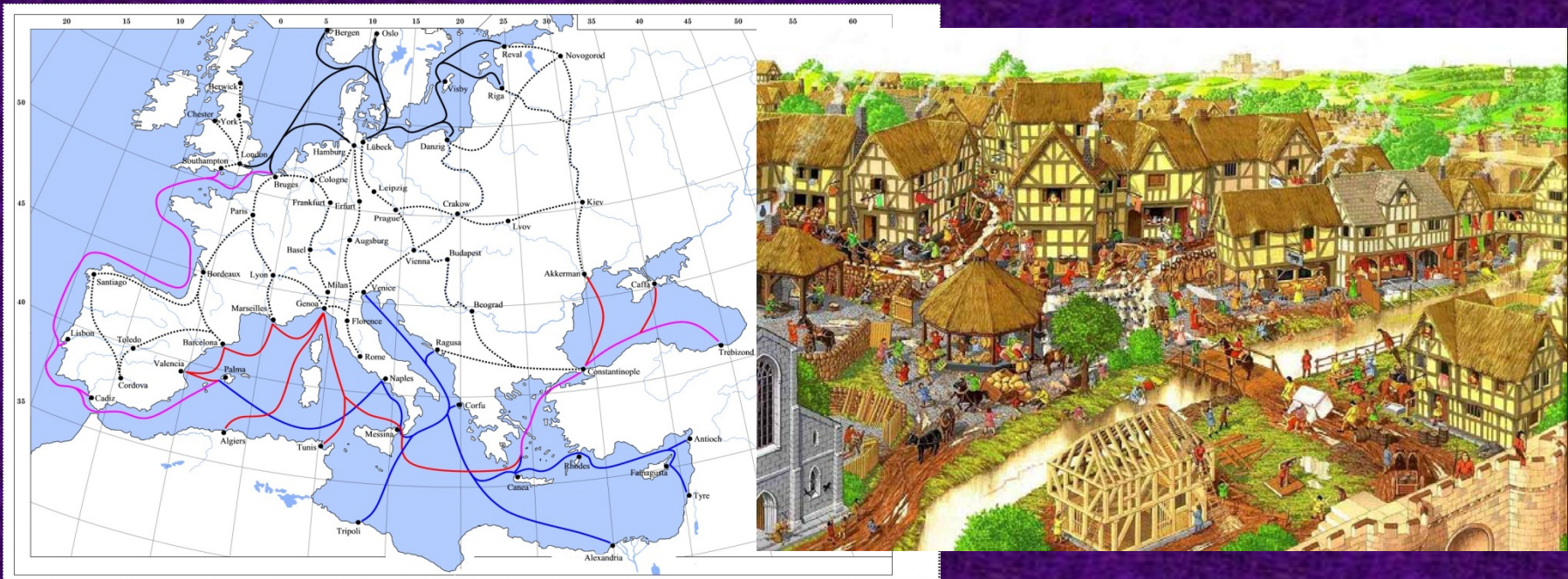
EUROPE
c. 600 A.D.

Statute Miles
0 100 200 300 400

- The threat of Islamic expansion to the west instigated the Crusades (1095 - 1291). Earlier in 732, Muslims were stopped by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours.
- Although the Byzantines were “Orthodox” and the Latin West was “Catholic” (since the Great Schism of 1054), Christians united as did the fragmented Muslims.
- Key Concepts of the Crusades:
 - Saladin (Muslim leader)
 - control of Jerusalem goes back & forth
 - Europeans are exposed to Muslim & eastern cultures
 - Constantinople is sacked by Christians in 1204



- Between 1000 – 1200, Europe was starting to “revive” and come out of the Dark Ages, agricultural productivity (new plows, 3 field system), populations, & trade (think Venice & Flanders) increased. As a result, independent cities began to form and feudalism declined.



Meanwhile in the Americas . . .

- Following the Olmec, Mesoamerican (Central Mexico / parts of Central America) history is divided into 2 periods:
 - Classic era (600-900)
 - Teotihuacan (had a city larger than most in Europe)
 - Maya (calendar, concept of zero, hieroglyphics)
 - Post Classic era (900-1500)
 - Toltecs
 - Aztecs (lots of sacrifices, tribute system)
- Similarities: polytheism, draining swamps, human sacrifices, social classes.



- In North America existed a diverse group of smaller states / chiefdoms (Hohokam, Mound Builders, Anasazi).
- *Key concepts:* kivas, maize, limited trading between societies, chiefdoms.
- In South America the Moche & Incas rose in the Andean region.
- *Key concepts:* Khipus, mit'a labor system, Incan roads, polytheism.



Meanwhile in East Asia . . .

- For hundreds of years after the Han Dynasty China was chaotic & fragmented. The Sui Dynasty (581-618) reunified China (built the Grand Canal).
- **Tang Dynasty** (618 – 907)
 - Buddhism spreads, not accepted by Confucian elites
 - Continued civil service exams
 - Allowed local nobles to have some power
 - Silk Roads flourish
 - Repression leads to revolts



- After the Tang came a number of smaller competitive states, for which the Song Dynasty emerged.
- Characteristics of the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279)
 - Smaller in size than the Tang
 - Strong military (use of gunpowder, 80% of budget)
 - Expanded the civil service exams (Confucian classics)
 - Advancements in science & inventions (moveable type, magnetic compass, junk ship)
 - Footbinding (under Tang & Song women entered a long period of cultural subordination & legal disenfranchisement)
 - Private taxation (land owners collected taxes and then gave money to the government)

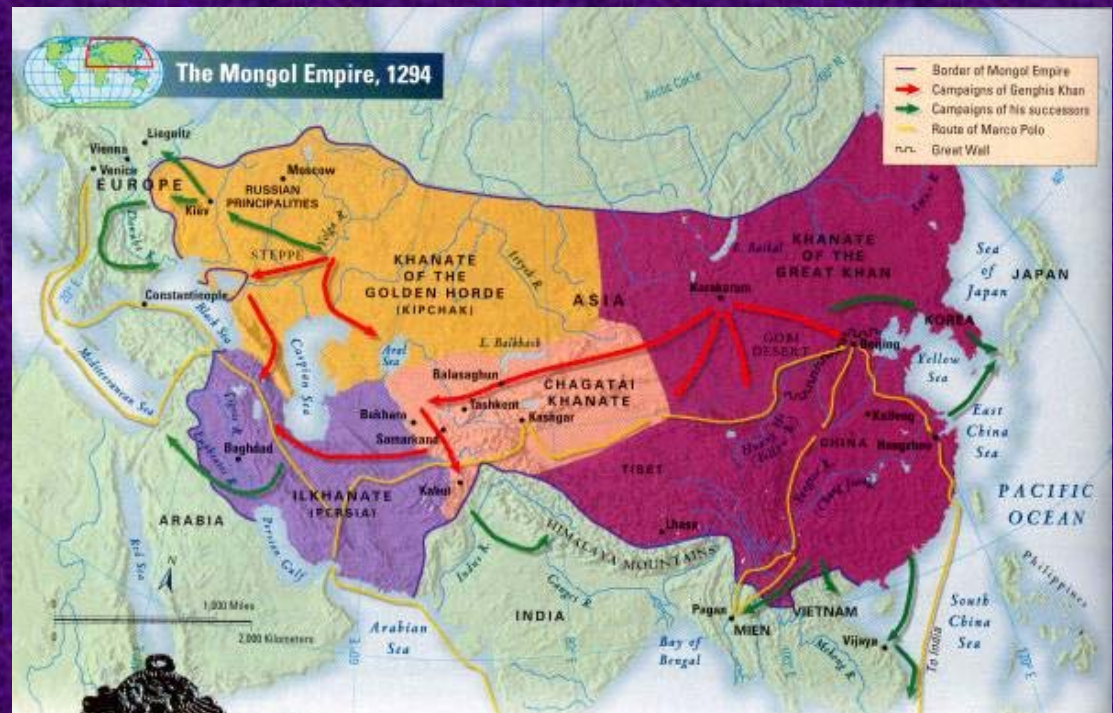
Further east . . .

- Korea, Vietnam, & Japan were all being heavily influenced by Chinese culture (technology & Buddhism).
- Vietnam was also influenced by India via the Indian Ocean trading network; women held a higher status in Vietnam than in China.
- During the Heian Period (794-1185) the Fujiwara family controlled Japan and protected the emperor (who held no real power), after their decline came a period of feudalism & samurais.

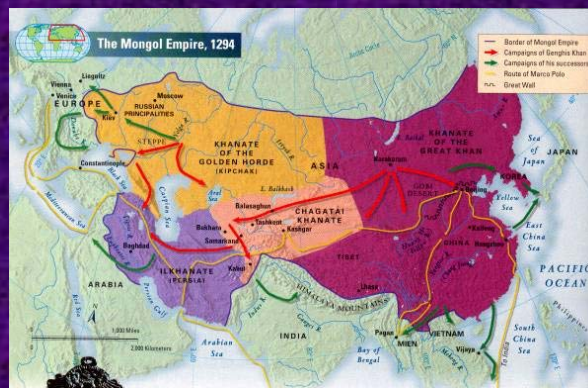
- Around 1200, in the steppes of Central Asia rose the Mongols led by Genghis Khan. Within a few decades he and his descendants conquered most of Eurasia with the intent of collecting tribute. *Other key concepts:* very little farming, excellent herdsman, pastoralists, ironworking, slavery did exist.



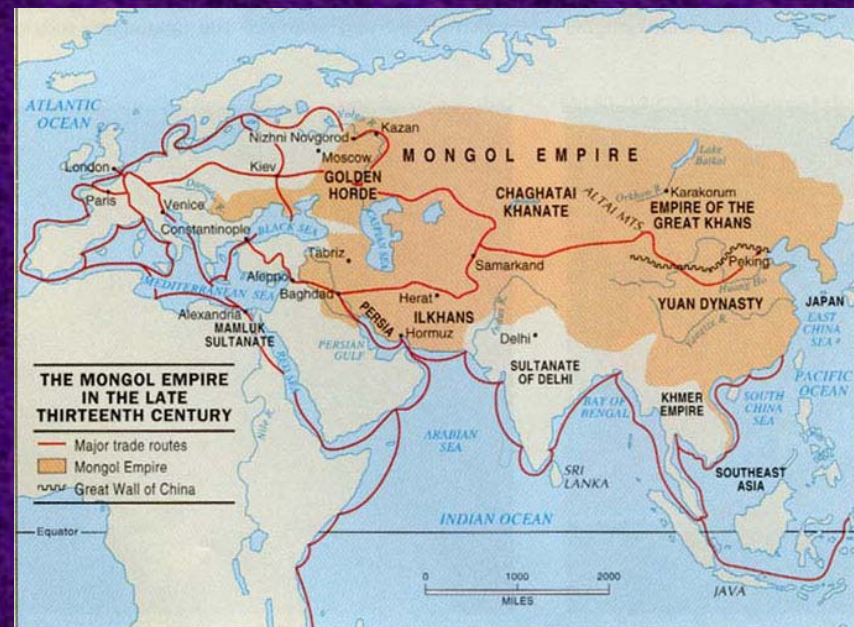
- In 1265, Genghis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan declared himself the founder of the Yuan Empire in China (replacing the Song), other family members rejected his claim and as a result various khanates formed.



- The disunity of the Mongol Empire led to different cultures & administrative tactics:
 - In Russia (Golden Horde) local princes were allowed to rule, whereas in China (Yuan) Mongols were used as bureaucrats.
 - Islam played a greater role in the Il-Khan.
 - Trade intensified along the Silk Roads, yet Russia was cutoff from the rest of Europe.
 - However, the collection of tribute & the selling of tax-collecting contracts was a similarity.



- Despite the reputation of being barbarians, the Mongols did help protect the trade routes of the Silk Roads. In China an emphasis on commerce replaced the previously all important civil service exams (i.e. the use of passports, the large quantities of silk that went westward, travels of Marco Polo).



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

- The Indian Ocean trade will also expand after 1200 (during the time of the Mongols) due to the construction of larger ships, rising prosperity in some places, desire of luxuries by the wealthy.
- Trade was decentralized & a spirit of cooperation ruled over each party's commercial interests.
- City-states that benefited: Kilwa, Great Zimbabwe, Malacca, Aden, Gujarat.
- Key Concepts: Islam spreads, slavery expands, women had no role in commerce – but one in food preparation.

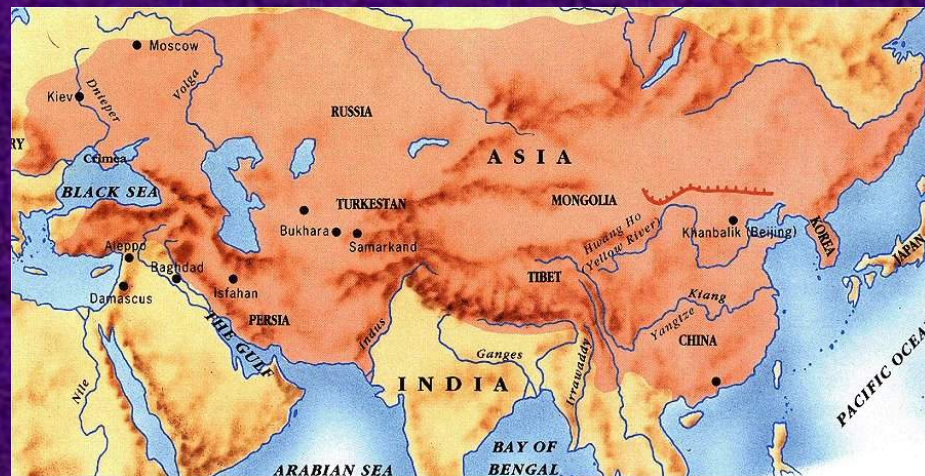


Meanwhile in the Tropics . . .

- Empires are still rare and most people are still living off of the land. Ghana in West Africa was replaced by the Empire of Mali, both benefited from the gold salt trade.
- Key Concepts: Mansa Musa, iron was important, merchants brought Islam, Arabic words added to local vocabularies, trade & the environment greatly affected the development of the tropics, irrigation projects, Ibn Battuta, Delhi Sultanate.

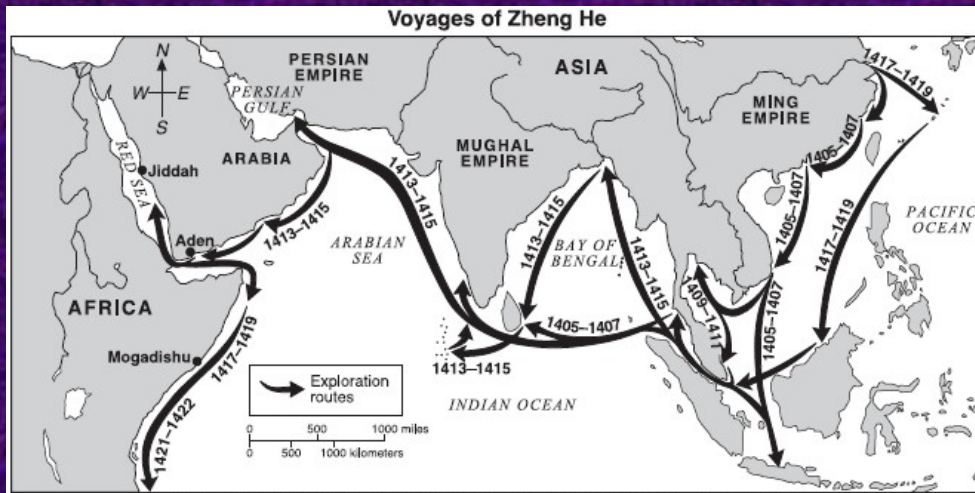


- By the 1400s Mongol power was eroding:
 - Tamerlane (Timur) rose out of the Jagadai Khanate and took over lands in Central Asia.
 - In China farmers rebelled.
 - Ivan III (the Great) in Russia shook off Mongolian control.
 - The Turks took advantage of Mongol decline by taking over Constantinople in 1453 (the end of the Byzantine Empire).



- Replacing the Mongols in China was the **Ming Dynasty** begun by Hongwu in 1368.
- At first it was the goal of the Ming to rid China of Mongolian influences (bring back the exams, halt relations with those to the west), but over time thanks to Yongle they began to resemble the Yuan and increase contacts (they also excelled at making porcelain).





Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



A MING TREASURE SHIP
Perhaps 400 ft (122 m) long,
170 ft (52 m) wide

VASCO DA GAMA'S
SÃO GABRIEL
About 74 ft (23 m) long,
18 ft (5 m) wide

- For example, Zheng He led sea expeditions decades before Columbus. (The Ming ended these expeditions because they saw it as a waste of resources that could be better spent against barbarians in the north, plus it offended Confucian beliefs).
- A technology gap emerged between China & other East Asian nations because instead of growing cash crops that stimulated other industries, they focused on food staples.

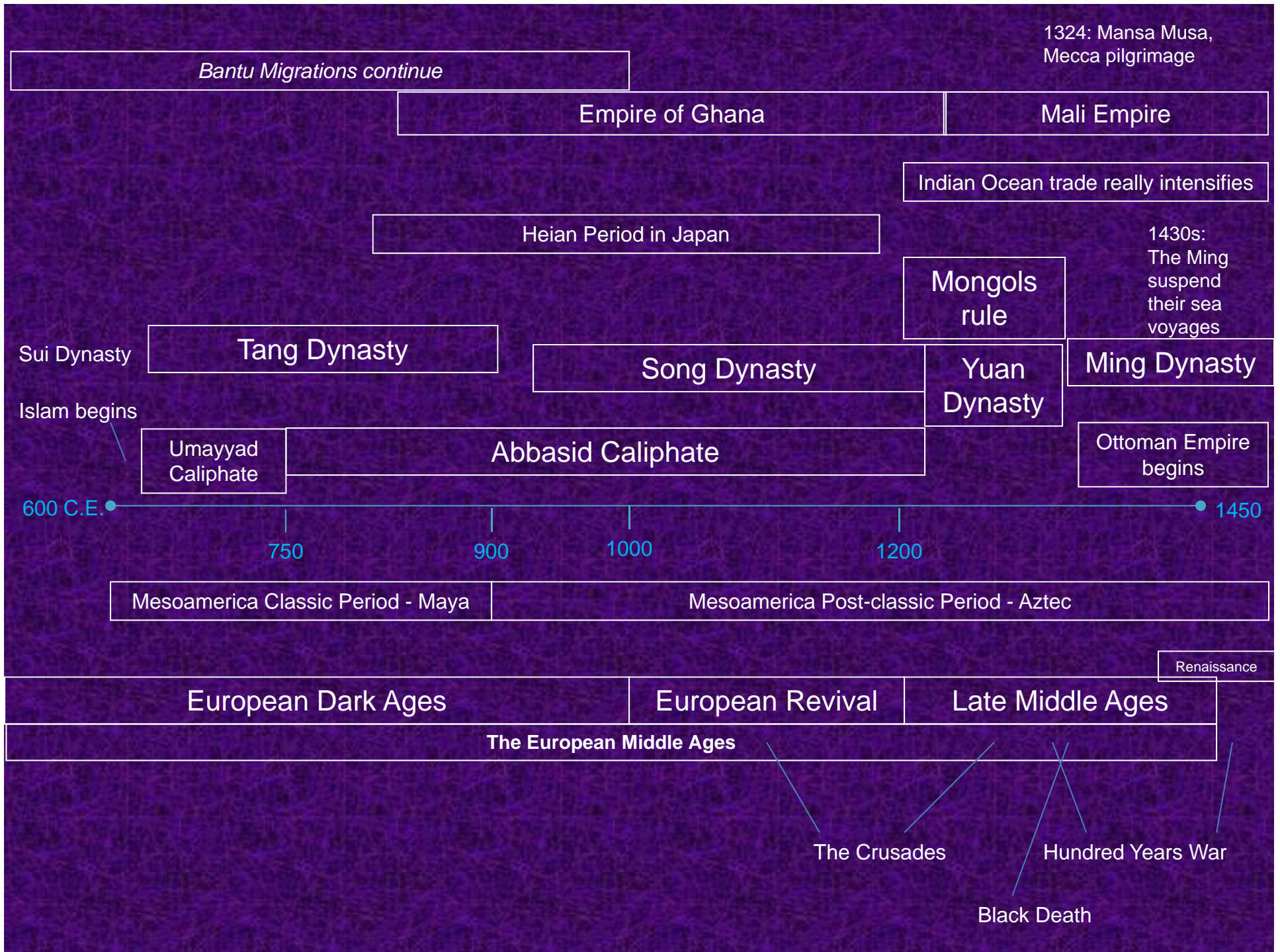
- Europe had roughly the same number of people as China in 1300 (80 million), however the Black Death mid century will wipe out 1/3 of the continent.
- For those who survived, life improved for those in the Late / **High Middle Ages**:
 - more food was available
 - trade increased (Venice & the Hanseatic League)
 - serfdom disappeared in Western Europe
 - industrial growth (mills)
 - Guilds
 - Banking & lending institutions



- In the mid 1300s, the Renaissance begins in Florence, Italy. It was a rebirth of intellectual thought & creativity that eventually spread to the rest of Europe.
- Key Concepts: Humanism, da Vinci, Michelangelo, the Medicis, Thomas Aquinas & scholasticism, vernacular, Gutenberg printing press.



- While Italy was starting the Renaissance, the rest of Europe was in the tail end of the Middle Ages.
- Popes, kings, nobles, & even merchants were seeking political & economic power (Magna Carta - 1215 in England; Great Western Schism).
- Nation-states were forming (no longer were people fighting for a noble, but for a country) as evident in the Hundred Years War between France & England (1337-1453). Joan of Arc, long bow, by the end gunpowder becomes important indicating a shift in European warfare.
- The Reconquista in Spain is freeing the Iberian Peninsula of Muslims.



THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)

At the beginning

- Europe is weak, but waking up with a Renaissance & beginning to explore
- Nation-states are forming
- The Americas & the Old World are like separate universes
- There is no single world power

By the end

- Europe is strong, other empires are in decline
- The world is interconnected
- Slavery is important



- Although 1450 is often considered the beginning of dramatic European exploration, maritime voyages had been taking place for centuries:
 - Before the common era (B.C.E.) mariners from S.E. Asia were venturing toward Indonesia, and then a second wave went from Fiji to the Polynesian islands, usually travelling in canoes.
 - Around 500 C.E. Polynesians went to Hawaii & Easter Island.
 - The Indian Ocean had a well established trading network set up benefiting Muslim cities; Chinese sent large treasure ships.
 - The Vikings were venturing around the North Atlantic; the Mali Empire sent ships west across the Atlantic Ocean
 - The Arawak natives were leaving South America for the West Indies

European Exploration

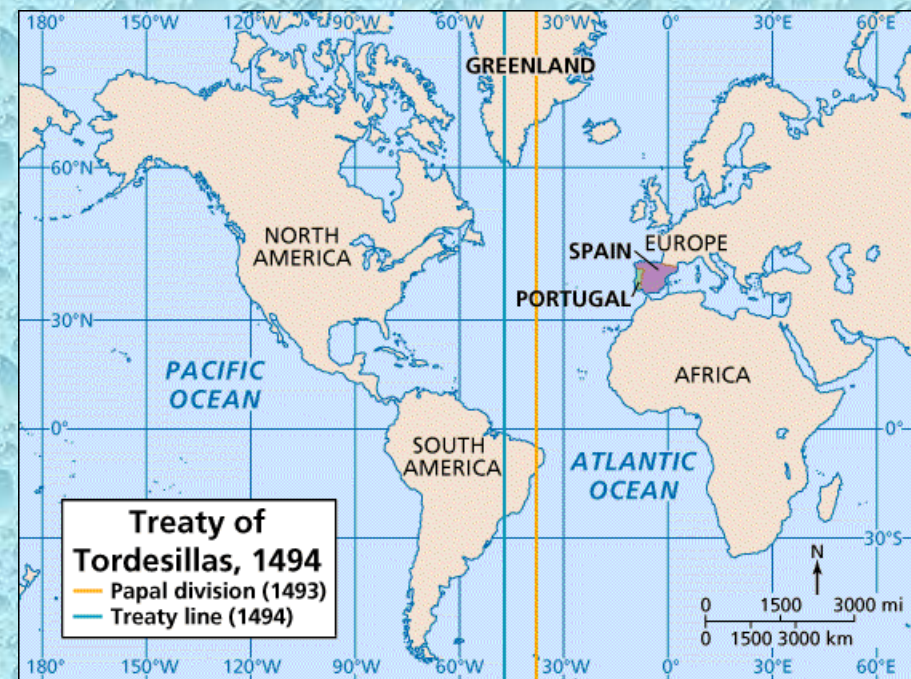
- The Spanish & Portuguese wanted to find new trade routes to avoid the Mediterranean monopoly controlled by the Italians. Both benefit from new technologies (magnetic compass from China; astrolabe from the Arabs).
- Treaty of Tordesillas draws a dividing line down the earth.

PORTUGAL

- Prince Henry the Navigator sets up a navigation school.
- Vasco da Gama sails around Africa to India (1497-98).

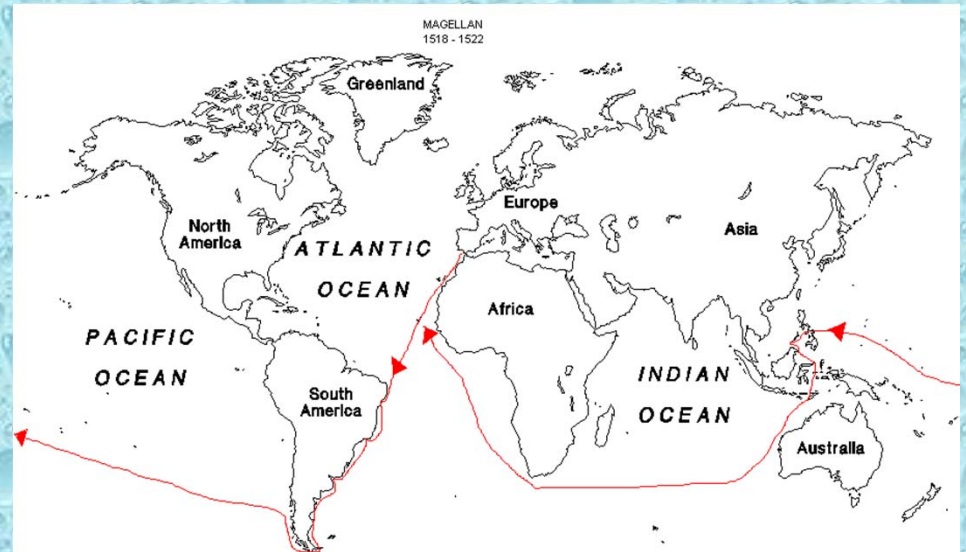
SPAIN

- Columbus lands in the Bahamas in 1492.



- Exploration into the 1500s was fueled by . . .
 - The desire to spread Christianity
 - To obtain wealth
 - To seek adventure

God, Gold, and Glory!



- Ferdinand Magellan's 1519 expedition was the first to circumnavigate the globe (although he himself died on the journey).

- European encounters around the Indian & Atlantic Ocean varied:
 - In West Africa (*Kingdoms of Benin & Kongo*) it was somewhat welcomed because it gave them trading partners (*slaves & gold in exchange for copper, textiles & Christianity*).
 - East Africa: Ethiopia hoped to get protection from fellow Christian states.
 - Indian Ocean States: typically unimpressed with European items. Nevertheless, the Portuguese *wanted* to dominate the region's trade.
 - Americas: the experience was alien to them. Contact was predominately with the Spanish.

- Major territorial conquests were achieved by Cortes over the Aztecs in Mexico (1521), & Pizarro over the Incas in Peru (1532). Superior weapons, smallpox and for Cortes Amerindian allies gave the Spanish an advantage.

Spanish America, Circa 1600



- In contrast the Portuguese (who focused their exploration in the Indian Ocean) were unable to create an empire because they confronted people who were not vulnerable to European disease or unaware of horses & gunpowder.

- During this early phase of Spanish & Portuguese exploration, major changes were also taking place with European society, politics, religion, and scientific thought.

REFORMATION

- Begun by German monk **Martin Luther** (1517), his 95 theses and complaints about the Catholic Church's selling of indulgences led to a new branch of Christianity called **Protestantism**.



- Protestant ideas spread like wildfire because of the printing press. Variations of Protestantism sprouted up around Europe:
 - John Calvin’s “Calvinism” in Switzerland
 - John Knox’s “Presbyterianism” in Scotland
 - King Henry VIII’s “Church of England” (Anglican)
- The Catholic Church (at the Council of Trent) attempted a “Counter-Reformation” to halt the damage; they created the Jesuits (new missionaries).
- Religious conflict occurred throughout Europe, the Spanish Inquisition went after questionable Catholic converts, & even witch-hunts took place on the continent. The Glorious Revolution in England removed the Catholic monarch in favor of his protestant sister.

- The **Thirty Years War (1618-1648)** was a conflict between Protestant & Catholic states in Germany (although it does involve several European nations).
 - The war weakens the power of Catholic Habsburg rulers, Europe will not become a Catholic empire, Austria & Prussia become new countries, & most importantly it ends the religious wars in Europe.



Social & Political Changes in Europe

- Along with the rise of commercial urban centers came a new social class, the bourgeoisie.
- By 1600, Spain's power was waning, the English, French, & Dutch were rising competitors.
- The Dutch pioneered the joint stock company and Amsterdam became Europe's banking center.
- Monarchs began to achieve a higher degree of centralized power within their kingdoms.



- This new age of **Absolutism** was best exemplified by King **Louis XIV** of France (*the Sun King*) who spent large sums of money on wars and the Palace of Versailles.
- The English Civil War between King Charles' "Cavaliers" and Oliver Cromwell's "Roundheads" (*mid 1640s*) brought a temporary end to the English monarchy.



SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- During the late 1600s some European thinkers began to question the Church's and previous Greek assumptions about the universe.
- Quite often scientists like Copernicus, Newton, Kepler and Galileo angered the Catholic Church.



- Meanwhile ever since the Columbus expeditions, a transfer of ideas, goods, foods, diseases, and animals had been going back and forth from the Old World and New World known as the **Columbian Exchange**.



- The Spanish were the first to dominate the Americas and along with their missionary efforts they implemented a new class (ex: peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, etc.)
- By the early 1600s the English were forming settlements along the east coast of North America.
 - Jamestown, known for exporting tobacco
 - New England colonies formed by religious groups
- French explorers concentrated on Canada and along the Mississippi River.



The colonization of European nations:

- Similarities:

- All used diplomacy and violence to subdue resistance
- All hoped to extract wealth from the New World
- All used slavery

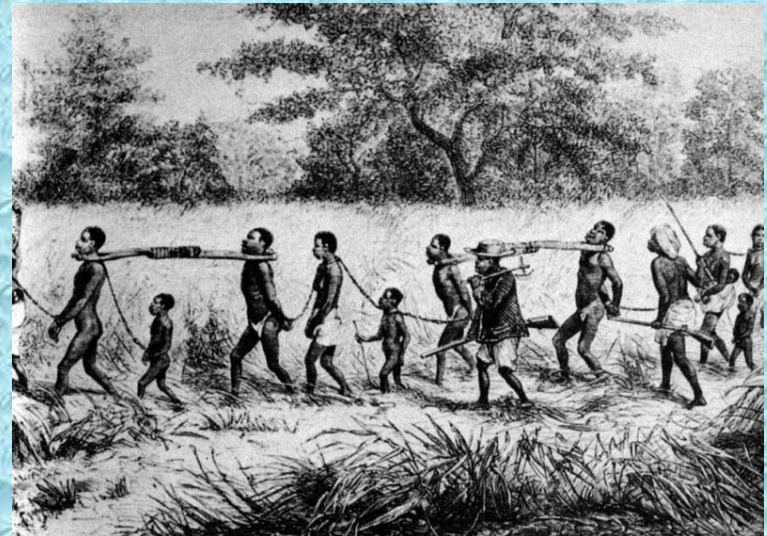
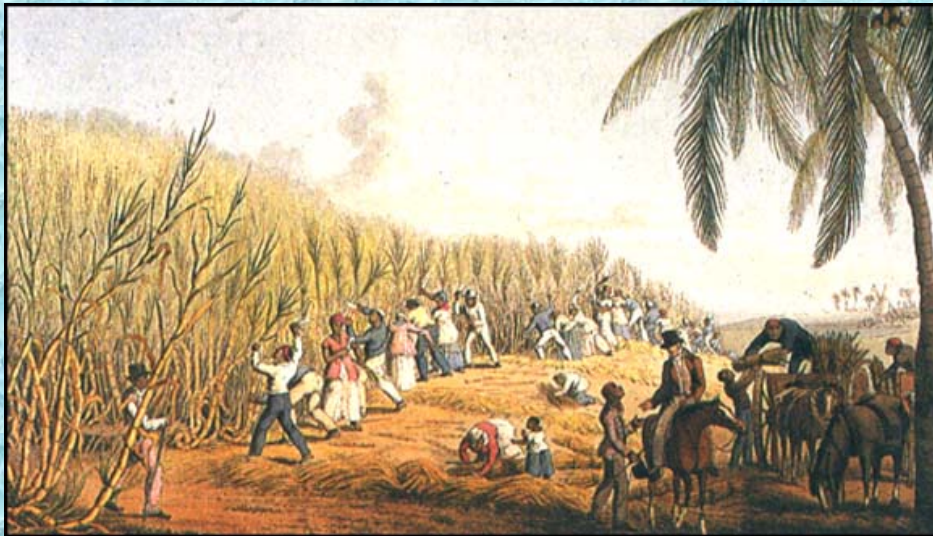
- Differences:

- E&F start colonization nearly 100 years after the S&P
- E&F used private companies and had local political control, S&P tried to control trade through their viceroys
- Indentured servants were used by the English
- The French had good relations with Amerindians

- In the mid 1700s control over land in North America led to the French & Indian War (called the [Seven Years War in Europe](#)) between the English and their colonists against the French and their Native American allies.
- Britain's victory gave it more land, but also planted the seeds of conflict with its own colonists.



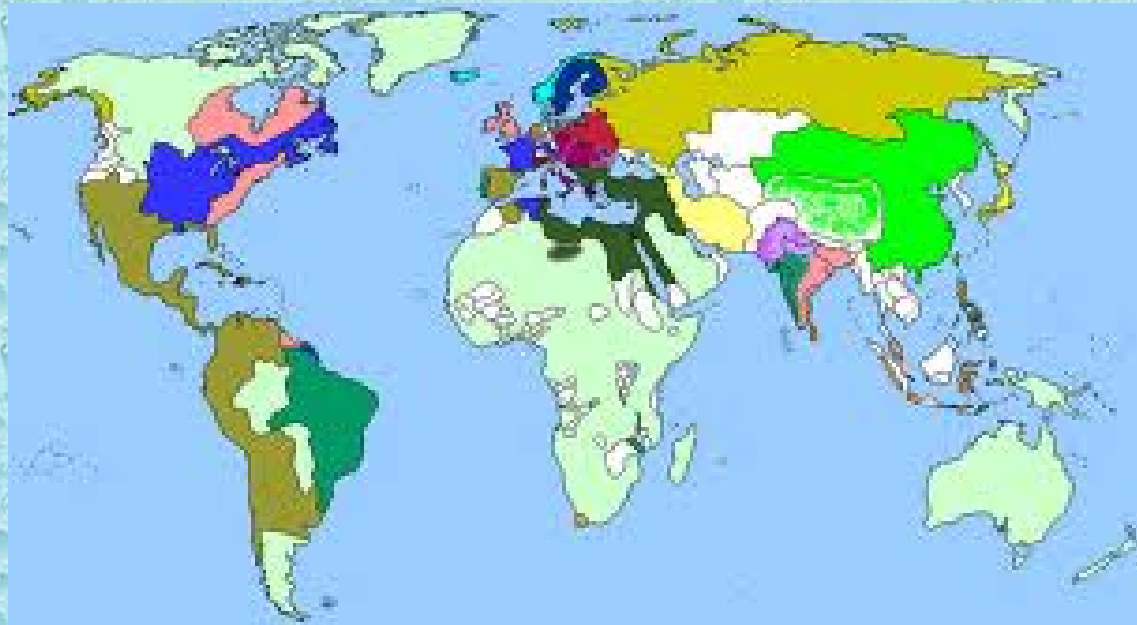
- In the New World (predominately in Southern & Caribbean colonies) large scale plantations for growing tobacco & sugar were toiled by indentured servants and then mostly by slaves.
- African states sold slaves in exchange for guns.
- The slave trade was at its peak in the late 1700s, more than 8 million people were enslaved.



- The slave trade (the Middle Passage) was part of the Atlantic Circuit or Triangular Trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. (However, there were also slaves being sold across the Sahara to be used as servants, although this number was much lower).
- **Mercantilism** was the economic policy of European nations – their goals was to have a positive balance of trade in order to obtain more money.



- A theme of the 1450 – 1750 time period is that while Europe is waking up (ex: Renaissance and then the Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment) and benefiting from New World colonies & economic competition (*let's just forget about their religious wars for a moment*) the rest of the world's power players are for the most part in decline.



THE 3 MUSLIM EMPIRES

- The Ottoman Empire expanded under Suleiman the Magnificent & was a place of religious tolerance. However, by the mid 1600s a crisis emerged over the growing influence of the **Janissaries** and the Turks entered a period of decline.
- The Safavid Empire (modern day Iran) led by Shah Abbas was a strict Shi'ite Islamic state that prospered from trading silk and carpets.
- The Mughal Empire (India) established a central government under Akbar who also reconciled differences between Hindus & Muslims, however religious tolerance came to end under his grandson.



Suleiman



Akbar



Shah
Abbas

- *Similarities*: all used a land grant system (soldiers got land for service for which they could tax inhabitants); land powers; Muslim; & all were in serious decline by 1750.
- *Differences*: Religious tolerance varied; Mughal India was far away from the “heart” of the Islamic / Arab world.

JAPAN & The Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 – 1868)

- Since the 12th century the island was under the rule of various warring nobles / daimyo, but by 1600 the civil wars came to an end and the country was reunified – the beginning of the Shogunate.
- It started off as a military state, but over time it became more civil. The long period of domestic peace allowed the samurai class to become refined.
- As a whole, the country was prospering economically, but the social changes displeased the more traditional government.
- As a result, a policy of restricting foreign contact came about (the Japanese were especially upset with Christian missionaries & traders).

CHINA: Late Ming, Early Qing

- China was also prospering (exporting porcelain & silk), however a mix of famines, inflation (caused by European silver), invasions, & military rebellion led to the end of the Ming in 1644.
- The Qing Dynasty was begun by the Manchus (people from the north of China) who capitalized on China's problems.
- Led by **Kangxi**, China expanded & openly embraced foreign merchants & Christian missionaries. (However, they were more concerned with exporting stuff than importing goods. As a result this led to a large influx of silver. The British were very upset with China's trade policy because they wanted to sell them things.



- However, as 1800 approached the population had grown out of control and there wasn't enough government bureaucrats to keep up with maintaining the country's infrastructure.
- Agricultural lands were flooded, rebellions occurred, and as a whole China was now declining.



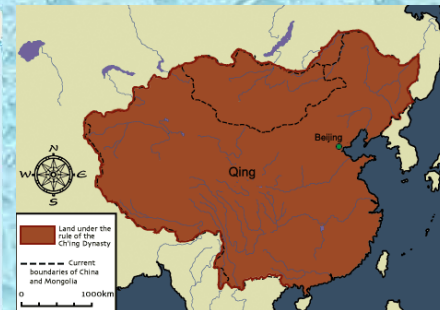
THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

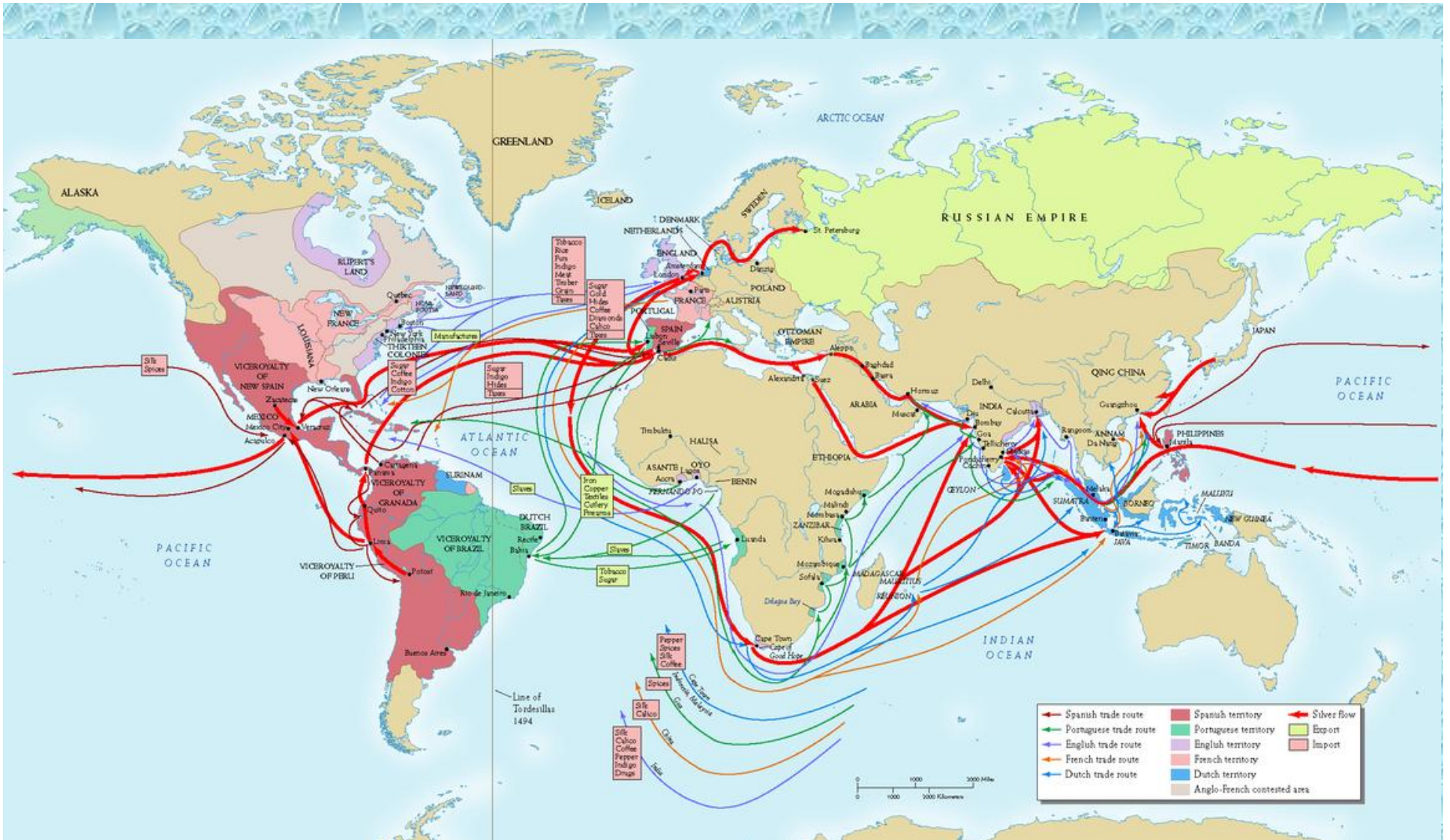
- After 1500 when Russia got rid of the last of the Mongols the country began to expand. However, for the most part the empire was relatively weak (they did not have access to warm water ports, Europeans to the west considered them backward, & Moscow had been occupied by armies from Poland).
- After the “Time of Troubles” (early 1600s) the Romanov family came into power. Although serfdom intensified, under **Peter the Great** Russia also began to “westernize.”
 - Architecture, fashion, culture, & the status of women all changed, also a navy was built.



Similarities & Differences (Japan, China, Russia)

- China & Russia both expanded, Japan did not.
- China & Russia had leaders who were open to foreign culture, Japan remained culturally homogenous.
- China & Russia were trying to centralize power, Japan was more decentralized (i.e. the daimyo still mattered).
- Economically all 3 had increasing commercial activity.
- Politically all 3 underwent changes (J: civil wars to a period of peace; R: after “Time of Troubles” the Romanovs come into power; C: the Ming are replaced with the Qing).





Approximately 1750, the world and it's trade routes.

Mali Empire . . . declining . . . rise of Songhai

Europeans have contacts with Africans along the coast

Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan

1430s:
The Ming
suspend
their sea
voyages

Ming Dynasty

Qing Dynasty (Manchus)

Mughal Empire

Safavid Empire

Ottoman Empire

At their peak w/ Suleiman military crisis

1450 ● ————— ● 1750

1500

1550

1600

1650

1700

Aztec & Incan Empires

Protestant Reformation begins

Time of Troubles in Russia,
rise of Romanov family

Peter the Great

Spain's Empire in the Americas

England & France in the Americas

Renaissance spreads north

Religious wars in Europe

Age of Exploration

Scientific Revolution

The Enlightenment

Absolutism (i.e. Louis XIV)

THE EUROPEAN MOMENT

(1750 – 1914)

At the beginning

- The Enlightenment & Industrial Revolution are just starting
- Europe appears to be the strongest region in the world
- The Islamic world, Africa, & Asia are relatively weak
- Slavery is becoming increasingly important

By the end

- The effects of the Enlightenment have reshaped politics in U.S. & Europe
- Industrialization led to a few stronger nations, who then imperialized others for raw materials
- The world is more connected because of economic & technological changes

- The age of absolutism inspired Enlightened thinkers to envision better forms of government besides “divine right.”

- John Locke
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Montesquieu
- Voltaire
- Mary Wollstonecraft



- Many of the Enlightenment thinkers would philosophize at salons, occasionally hosted by women (In general, women played a much greater role in the Age of Enlightenment than in other intellectual movements like the Scientific Revolution or Renaissance).

- The Enlightenment helped instigate revolutions.

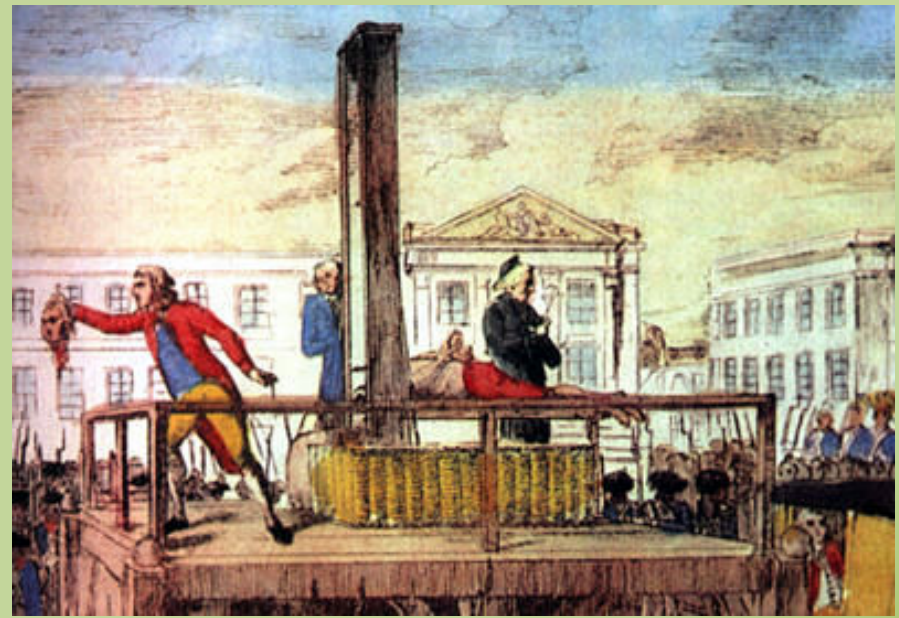
American: For centuries the American colonies were allowed to do as they pleased, but after the French & Indian War the British became more hands on. Taxation without representation along with new regulations caused the revolt.

Key concepts: Boston Tea Party, Declaration of Independence, George Washington.



French: The 3rd Estate felt unrepresented and overtaxed. In an ever increasingly bloody revolution the monarchy was overthrown.

Key concepts: King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, bread, National Assembly, Storming of the Bastille, guillotine, Maximilien Robespierre, Reign of Terror, Napoleon takes over.



Haitian: While Napoleon was wreaking havoc in Europe, slaves revolted and won independence against their colonial masters.

Key concepts: Saint Domingue, Toussaint L'Ouverture.



Similarities & Differences Amongst These 3 Revolutions

- Both France & U.S. had written declarations, Haiti had none.
- In the U.S. & in Haiti it was a war between colonies and the motherland; in France revolution was within France.
- Taxation and representation were issues in France & the U.S., not so in Haiti.
- All were influenced by the Enlightenment.
- No dramatic spectacle of murder in U.S., but violence of beheadings in France and slave masters being killed in Haiti did take place.
- The Haitian Revolution had a racial element to it, not so in U.S. or France.
- Women played roles in all 3.
- All were successful short term, however the U.S. was also a long term success because it established an effective government.

- At the end of the French Revolution Napoleon rises as the new leader of France. He takes over much of Europe, but makes a handful of mistakes (invades Russia, blockade against Britain, Peninsular War in Spain) he is ultimately exiled.
- Following the Napoleonic Wars there is a “conservative response.” Led by Metternich the **Congress of Vienna** (1814-1815) reestablished a system of order (balance of power) in Europe and put Europe’s royal families back on their thrones.



- Despite the conservative effort (The Congress of Vienna was for the most part successful for war between the major powers of Europe would cease for several decades) the issues of nationalism and revolution would continue to be a concern for European governments.
 - 1830, Greece broke free from the Ottoman Empire
 - 1830, Belgium broke free from the Netherlands
 - 1848, people in Hungary, Italy, and Germany attempted to acquire greater national self-determination
 - 1848, French workers and the middle class overthrow the French king
 - All over working classes are fighting with wealthier factory and landowners

- Revolutions and independence movements were also occurring in Latin America. Many of which came about because “creoles” (who were influenced by the Enlightenment) did not want to be ruled by someone else while their rightful monarchs had been dethroned by Napoleon.
 - 1824, most of South America becomes independent.
 - 1821, Brazil declares independence without a war. Unlike the rest of L.A. it has a monarchy.
 - 1821, Mexico becomes independent.

Key concepts: Junta Central, Simon Bolivar, Gran Colombia, creoles, Pedro I, Miguel Hidalgo.



- The new independent countries of the Americas (ex: U.S., Mexico, South America, etc.) often had difficulties maintaining order throughout the rest of the 19th century.
 - Constitutions were often replaced
 - Regionalism & nationalism threatened to tear countries apart
 - In L.A. figuring out a role for the Catholic Church was a problem, and also caudillos came to power
 - Nativists were upset about immigrants coming from Asia and Europe
 - Foreign invasions occurred
 - What to do with Amerindians & slavery was a question

- Back in Europe the Industrial Revolution was well underway. It began in Great Britain around 1750. **Why?** Britain had a well developed banking system, lots of natural resources, weak guilds who normally discouraged innovation, & a stable government.
- Specific changes brought by the Industrial Revolution:
 - Division of labor allowed mass production
 - **Mechanization** (machines carried out tasks)
 - The use of coal increased the use of iron
 - The **steam engine** (steamships & trains)
 - Railroads
 - Communication over wires (telegraphs)



- The Industrial Revolution effected technology, society, economics, and the environment.
 - Machines replaced jobs that had been done by hands
 - New “industrial” cities (i.e. Manchester, UK) and urbanization (often with unsanitary conditions)
 - The environment was exploited (deforestation, coal taken from the ground, rivers became polluted)
 - New employment opportunities in factories, less people were working in agriculture
 - Women & children were employed affecting family life
 - Society was divided between a working class and capital owning class
 - Population increased, life expectancy went down

- The lack of government regulations on industry was a byproduct of laissez faire / free market capitalism.

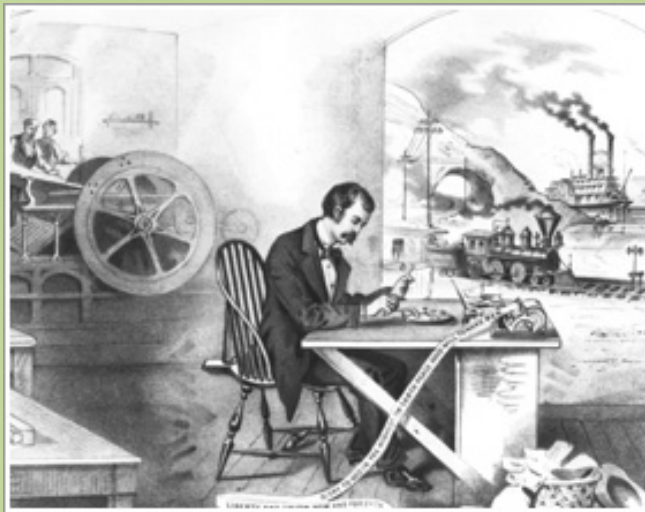
Supporters of capitalism:

- Adam Smith (founding theorist of capitalism, invisible hand theory)
- David Ricardo (free trade advocate, his ideals helped repealed the grain tariffs of the British “Corn Laws”)

Opponents of capitalism:

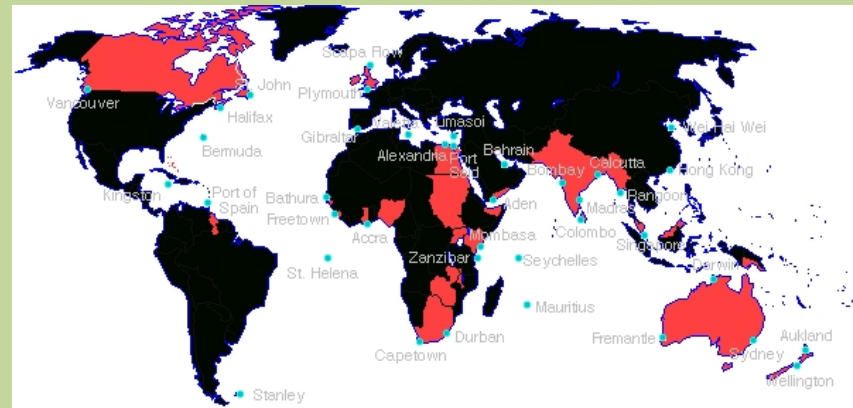
- Karl Marx (founder of communism, wanted to see a radical workers’ revolution to overthrow capitalism)
 - Jeremy Bentham (wanted Parliament to take government action to bring about reforms)
- Beginning in the 1820s the UK Parliament began to look into the abuses of industrial life and made reforms (i.e. Ten Hours Act, Mines Act).

- The Industrial Revolution eventually spread to places in northern Europe ([Germany, France, Belgium](#)) and also the U.S. & Canada.
- Consequently, the Americas diverged on two different paths – one, industrialized and wealthy; and the other ([Latin America](#)) remained an exporter of raw materials to industrialized nations.



- By the mid 1800s the British had established a powerful empire with colonial possessions around the globe (the sun never sets on the British Empire).

- Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
- Canada
- South Africa (Cape Colony)
- Australia & New Zealand
- Singapore, Malaysia
- India



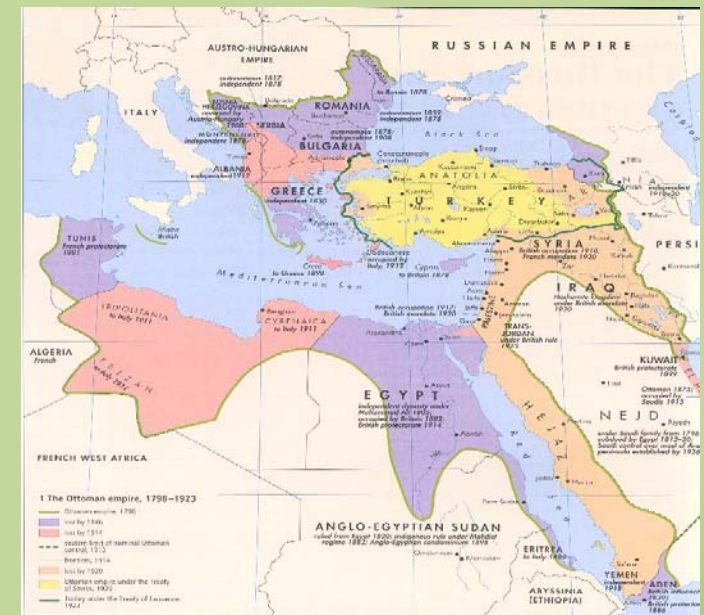
- India was considered the jewel in the British crown. At first the British joint-stock company *East India Company* controlled it, but after the **Sepoy Mutiny** the British government decided to take over and rule more harshly (this was known as the **Raj, 1857-1947**).

- The Ottoman, Qing, & Russian empires in Asia / Middle East were all forced to confront the military and economic powers of Industrialized Europe (just like Africa & S.E. Asia).
- In all 3 empires they continued to live & govern by tradition until reforms had to be made. Nonetheless, the industrialized powers will hold the upper hand and shortly into the 20th century the empires / dynasties would be gone.



The Ottoman Empire

- Previously an Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Magnificent was considered the most powerful man in the world.
- By the 1800s various sections of the empire were breaking off exerting independence (i.e. Greece, Egypt).
- Janissaries & Islamic religious scholars did not want change, but the **Tanzimat** reforms took place anyway.
- Unfortunately the reforms did little to restore Ottoman greatness. After the **Crimean War** they were truly the “Sick Man of Europe.”



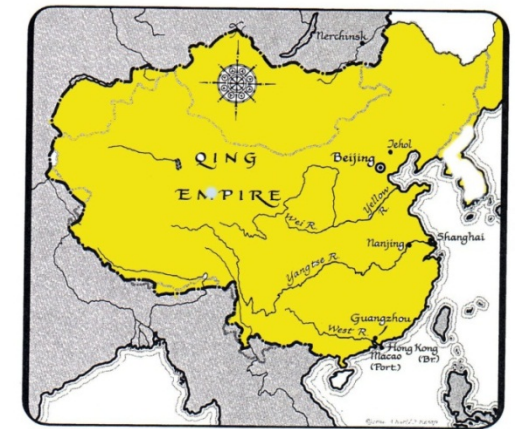
Russian Empire

- Russia has been growing in size, but it is still considered “backward” by the rest of Europe because it has an absolute ruler and depends upon serfdom.
- Following Napoleon’s invasion an effort to reform began under Tsar Alexander I, but these efforts slowed under Tsar Nicholas I because he viewed change as a threat to his power.
- Real reforms (the end of serfdom in 1861, increased railroads, a flourishing of intellectualism) occurred under Tsar Alexander II.



Qing Dynasty

- The Qing Empire was China's largest dynasty, it had trade surpluses with Europe allowing it to obtain lots of silver.
- The Qing suppressed any rebellion that wanted to change the status quo. However, increased foreign interventions (i.e. **Opium Wars**, Treaty Ports brought on by the Treaty of Nanking) and economic problems ultimately brought about the **Taiping Rebellion 1850 – 1864**. (50x deadlier than the U.S. Civil War).
- The Qing government would prevail, but it signaled that they could not control their own country. Eventually reforms would take place at regional levels.



Qing Dynasty Empire (1644–1911)

The Ottoman, Russian, and Qing Empires during the 1800s:

Similarities

- Reform eventually came from people in charge in all 3.
- R & O start reform efforts because of foreign threats ([Napoleon](#)).
- R, O, & Q Empires were reluctant to make reforms and change the status quo because people in power feared losing power.
- R & O consisted of people from different cultures & languages (in part because of their size).
- R, O, & Q eventually all sent people to either Europe or the U.S. for education.
- Reform comes too late, all of their governments will eventually fall.

Differences

- R is growing, O & Q are shrinking.
- R has something in common with Europe ([Christianity, languages](#)) Q & O seem too “foreign” for Europeans.

- Meanwhile a 2nd phase of the Industrial Revolution was bringing changes in Western Europe & the U.S.:
 - By 1915 the U.S. had more miles of railway than the next 7 countries combined.
 - “Shipping lines” became an organized & cheaper way to ship freight on a reliable schedule, between 1850 & 1913 world trade expanded tenfold.
 - The use of **electricity** blossomed (electric light, street cars, etc.)
 - Populations increased due to food surpluses (U.S. was also aided by immigration)
 - Tensions between the working class & the bourgeoisie increased
 - Labor unions and Socialist political parties are forming
 - In Victorian England social classes were clearly visible, especially among women



Worlds Apart?

Non - industrialized Countries

Industrialized Countries

Workers
(proletariat)

Working class men (heavy machinery, foremen, paid better, unions)
Poor women (textile mills)

Business & landowners
(bourgeoisie)

Rich men
(men's only clubs)

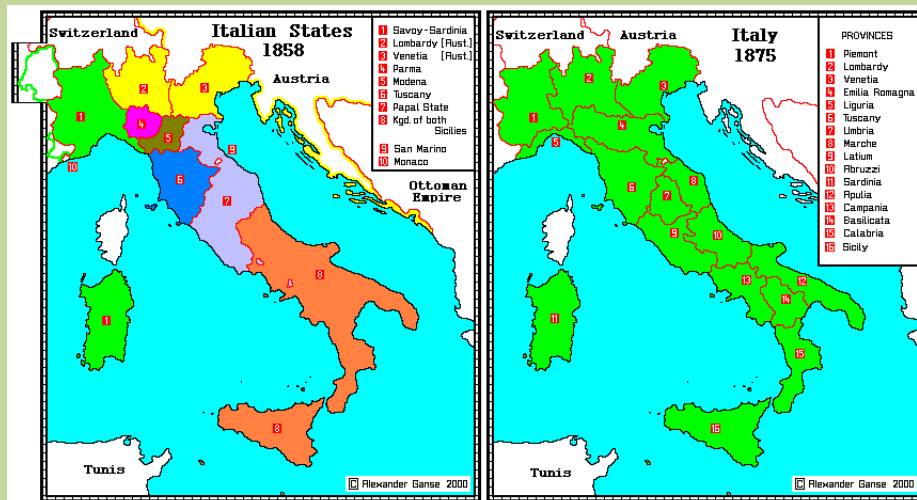
Women
(raise children, work is discouraged)

“Just as the male worker is subjected by the capitalist, so is the woman by the man, and she will always remain in subjugation until she is economically independent. . .”



Clara Zetkin (German socialist)

- Europe continued to deal with the issues of nationalism & liberalism.
- For example, nationalism brought the unification of Italy (1870) & Germany (1871) brought on by **Cavour** and **Bismarck**, respectively. Nationalism was also the reason why Greece broke free from the Ottomans, and Belgium broke off from the Netherlands.

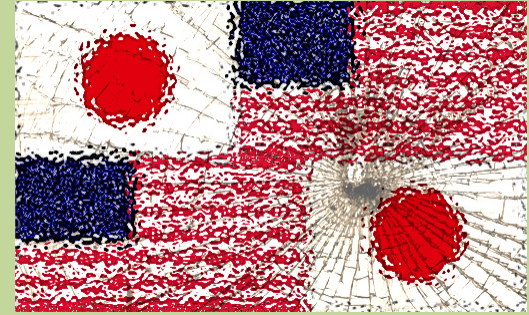


- Toward the end of the 1800s “Great Powers” had emerged because of industrialization:
 - Germany: largest army in Europe
 - France: strong nationalism, imperial power
 - Great Britain: sea power, imperial power
 - Austria-Hungary: controlled the Balkans
 - Russia: large territorial empire

Great Power events:

- Franco Prussian War (1870-71) Prussia beats France, last step to German unification.
- Dreyfus Affair: anti-Semitism in France

- In addition the European “Great Powers” were the United States and Japan (both became industrialized and imperial).



- The U.S. (under Manifest Destiny) had spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific all awhile becoming an industrial machine.
- Japan (confronted with Western intervention) decided to open up after years of isolation. This signaled the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the beginning of the **Meiji Restoration** period where in order to protect themselves Japan industrialized and then imperialized.

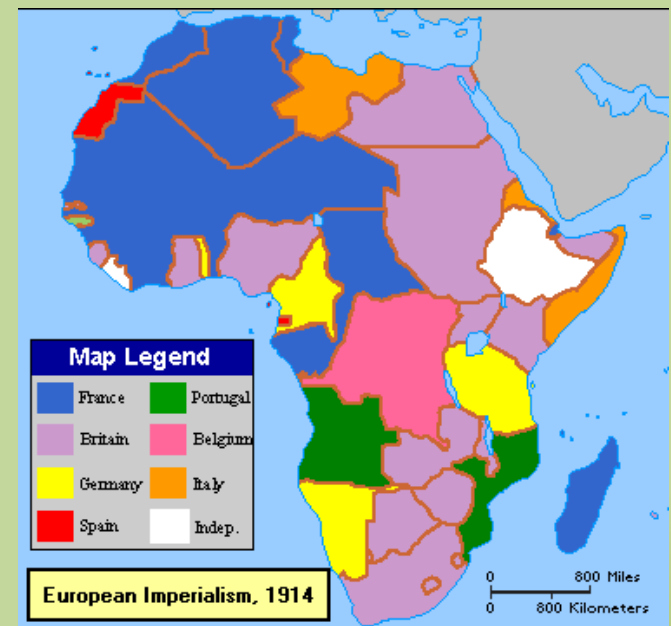
- Although the Atlantic slave trade had come to an end by this time, Europeans began to venture deeper into the interior parts of Africa. As a result the “Great Powers” became imperialist countries.
- Africa was greatly affected by imperialism. For centuries Europeans mainly traded (guns for slaves) along coastal regions, now they were venturing further into the interior.
- Replacing slaves came items like palm oil & rubber.



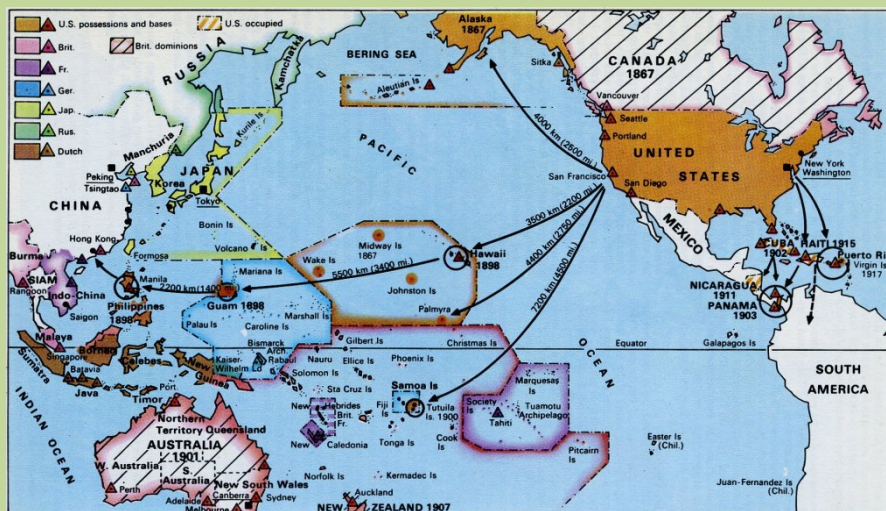
- The era of “New Imperialism” (1869-1914) was a time when Europe and the U.S. grabbed up land and held economic dominance over foreign territories at an unprecedented rate.
- The motives of imperialism were economic (obtain more natural resources) and cultural (white man’s burden).
- Technology and industrial advancement made imperialism possible (steamships, machine guns, telegraphs, new medicines).



- This era of new imperialism was most dramatic in Africa (only Ethiopia & Liberia remained out of European hands). The continent was divided up at the Berlin Conference (1884-1885).
- Effects of Imperialism in Africa
 - Suez Canal controlled by Britain
 - resources exploited
 - Boers War
 - infrastructure improves
 - new political boundaries
 - Family structure changes



- Parts of the Pacific, S.E. Asia, and Latin America were also affected by imperialism.
- The U.S. “economically” dominated portions of Latin America and even acquired some additional territory following the Spanish American War.
- In general, the goal of imperialism for Americans and Europeans was to do what was in their own country’s best interest.



New Imperialism

- **Similarities**

- Motives: economic & cultural (**White Man's Burden**)
- People resented being “imperialized”
- U.S. & Europe were both in Asia
- Major canals (Suez & Panama) in Africa & L.A., both important to the U.S. & Europe
- Imperialist countries built railroads
- Spreading Christianity was more difficult than spreading Islam

- **Differences**

- The U.S. focused on Latin America & the Pacific; Europe on Africa & Asia
- In Latin America & S.E. Asia territory was less likely to be taken over, instead it was imperialism through economic domination
- Europe had direct & indirect rule over territories in Africa

TOWARD A GLOBAL COMMUNITY (1914 – PRESENT)

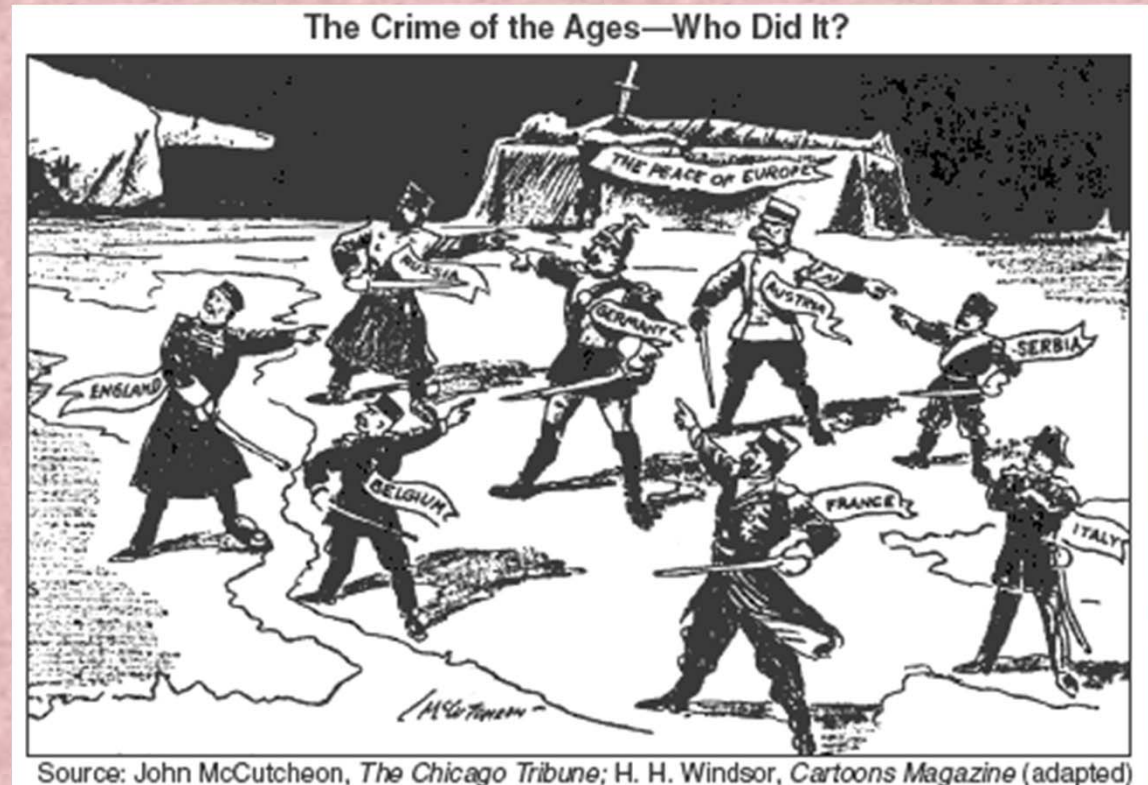
At the beginning

- Political & economic imperialism, there are many colonies
- Nationalism is causing tension
- Great Powers are in existence
- Liberalism, Democracy are slowly coming about in a few places
- World trade is increasing

By the end

- Colonies are independent
- Nationalism still matters
- Capitalism reigns
- Democracy is on the march
- The world is economically tied together, globalization
- There is a concern for the environment
- Inequality (income, power, gender) remains in the world
- Economic & cultural imperialism?

- The Ottoman Empire continued to weaken during a time of imperialism & intense nationalism.
- Causes of World War I (1914-1918)
 - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 - Militarism
 - Alliance system
 - Imperialism
 - Nationalism



- Although Europeans were enthusiastic about the outbreak of war, the conflict became the world's deadliest war to date as soldiers fought in trenches and confronted machine guns & mustard gas.

- Allied Powers (Triple Entente)

- Great Britain, France, & Russia

- Central Powers (Triple Alliance)

- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

- The war affected the home front (food rations, propaganda) and colonies (now forced to export more crops).

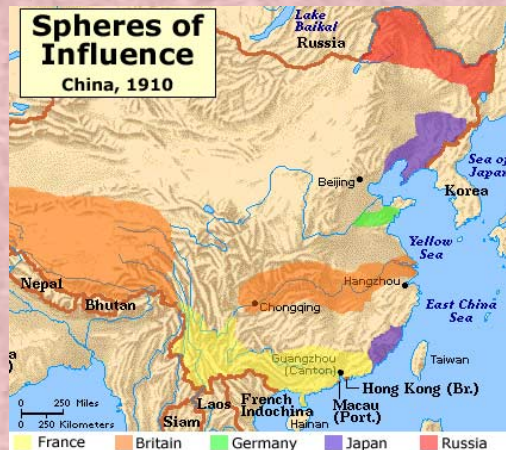


- In 1917, the U.S. entered the war ensuring an Allied victory. Around the same time Russia was undergoing the Bolshevik Revolution at home and pulled out of the conflict.
- The war ended in November of 1918, but the **Treaty of Versailles** (1919) did little to prevent a future conflict. Instead:
 - Germany was forced to pay reparations, take the blame
 - New countries were formed (Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia)
 - The League of Nations was created, but was weak
 - Under the mandate system Britain & France took colonies in the Middle East

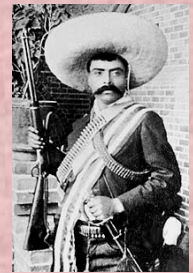
- The Russian Revolution brought an end to the tsars and the rise of the Communists. In 1922, the Soviet Union was formed.
- First under Lenin, and then under Stalin the Soviet government dominated the state's economy and brought swift industrialization.



- In 1911, China had also undergone a revolution bringing an end to the Qing Dynasty. The country had become a playground for European economic interests and although some resisted (i.e. The Boxer Rebellion of 1900) China was being taken over.
- The May 4th Movement of 1919 signaled further distrust toward a “Western” model (students were upset with the Treaty of Versailles that failed to return lands to China) and it laid the foundation for Communism.



- In 1911, Mexico also had a revolution. Similar to China, some thought foreigners had too much influence over the country. Also, the peasant class was not represented.
- Various revolutionary leaders would come to hold power. Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa attacked haciendas and sympathized with Mexican peasants.
- A new constitution in 1917 signaled a change toward equality.
- Similar to China, a single political party would ultimately come into power, but it would not be communist.



- Instead of being granted independence much of the Middle East after WWI (scraps of the old Ottoman Empire) fell under the control of the British & French, what was called the **mandate system**.
- Arabs largely resented their new “oppressors.” They were also displeased with the Balfour Declaration which encouraged Jews to emigrate to Palestine.
- In Turkey, under **Ataturk** (Mustafa Kemal) the country began to “westernize” and become more secular.



- Changes were also occurring the industrialized worlds of western Europe and the United States.
 - Electricity first used for just lighting, was by the 1920s being offered in consumer products
 - Women were finding more freedom (suffrage, social freedoms)
 - The Radio & motion pictures were forms of entertainment
 - Automobiles were frequently used, the use of airplanes was increasing



- However, a crisis was mounting. By 1929 the **Great Depression** was in effect causing a decline in world trade and employment.
- Countries turned to strong leaders to pull their nations out of the Depression and led them to greatness.
 - FDR in the U.S., The New Deal
 - Stalin in the U.S.S.R., Five Year Plans
 - Mussolini in Italy, Fascism
 - Hitler in Germany, Nazism, begins expanding Germany
 - Militarists in Japan, they invade Manchuria
 - In China the Communists are gaining ground because the Nationalist Party could not stop the Japanese or win over distressed peasants

- Although the **Munich Agreement** was supposed to appease Hitler's territorial conquests, on September 1, 1939 the Nazis invaded Poland starting World War II.
- The German "blitzkrieg" enabled it to overrun much of Europe, by the summer of 1940 France had fallen, and the Battle of Britain was underway.



- Hitler also invaded the Soviet Union; during the Battle of Stalingrad more than a million Russians would die.
- Although, most Americans wished to remain “isolationist” after the attack at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941) the U.S. entered WWII.
- The American home front quickly mobilized for war, women found employment, and the Depression came to an end.





- WWII was fought in North Africa, Europe, & the Pacific.
 - Operation Torch (North Africa)
 - D-Day (Allied invasion to liberate France)
 - Battle of Midway (turning point in the Pacific)
- As Germany was being “squeezed” Allied troops came across concentration camps. 12 million people died in the Holocaust.

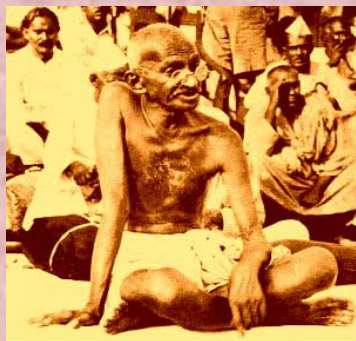
- In May of 1945 the war in Europe came to an end; after two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan later that summer WWII was over.
 - In contrast to WWI, in WWII 6x as many people died, the targeting of civilians took place, the Pacific played a larger role, and so did scientists.
- In China, the civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists resumed. In 1949, **Mao Zedong's** Communists founded the People's Republic of China.



- Similar to Mexico, in Argentina & Brazil the governments typically only represented the interests of wealthy landowners, and were dependent on exporting raw materials.
- “Popular dictatorships” rose with Juan **Peron** in Argentina (shortly following WWII) & Getulio **Vargas** in Brazil (during the Depression).
- Urban workers and unions may have benefited by their governments, but little was done to bring agrarian reform.



- Unlike Latin America which had for a century been independent, the people of India and Africa were still striving for freedom after WWII.
- In both places, a small educated middle class planted the seeds for independence.
- **Gandhi** used non-violence to bring Indian independence in 1947. However, the subcontinent (India & Pakistan) was divided under **partition** causing sectarian violence.

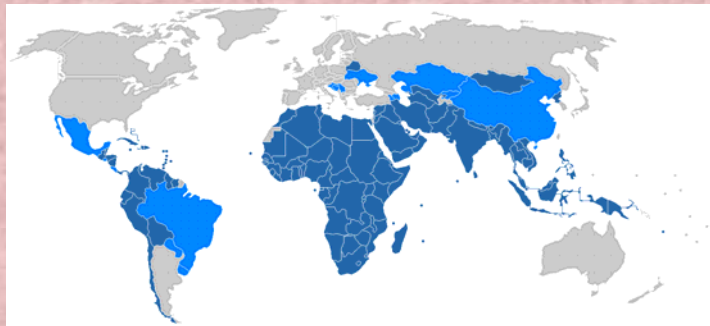


- The most consequential event of the second half of the 20th century was the **Cold War**, 1945-1990. Although the U.S. & the Soviet Union didn't actually fight one another, a number of proxy wars & spy activities did take place.
- ***Major Cold War concepts:*** Marshall Plan, containment, NATO, Warsaw Pact, Korean War, Sputnik, Berlin Wall, Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, Prague Spring, M.A.D., détente, Helsinki Accords.



- Throughout the Cold War a period of decolonization took place amongst nations in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- Often these countries had difficulty in governing and achieving economic prosperity, occasionally finding themselves as “pawns” in the greater Cold War struggle.
 - The French were reluctant to give up on their colonies; for example, Algeria was forced to lead a bloody revolt
 - The Congo erupted in a Civil War with foreign mercenaries
 - South Africa faced apartheid
 - Authoritative rulers & coups were common
 - Arabs struggled with the existence of Israel

- In Latin America the region (already politically independent since the 1800s) struggled for economic independence after years of being bossed around by western business interests (i.e. United Fruit Company in Central America).
- Some nations attempted to escape Cold War politics by joining the **Non-Aligned Movement**, but in reality many used their positions to play off the super powers for their own gain (ex: obtaining weapons, loans, or justification for their authoritative regimes).



- Even as the Cold War was coming to an end the Third World continued to be effected by Cold War politics (i.e. Iranian Revolution, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, U.S. support of Contras against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua).
- Soviet leader Mikhail **Gorbachev** initiated reforms that helped bring an end to the Cold War.
- As the Berlin Wall came down & Germany was reunified, parts of the old Soviet bloc erupted into conflict & fragmentation (Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia).



- As the world approaches the new millennium:
 - Former communist nations try democracy & capitalism.
 - China (under Deng Xiaoping) makes reforms in favor of capitalism, but remained undemocratic (Tiananmen Square).
 - Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, & Singapore become modern industrial & commercial economies (Asian Tigers).
 - Latin American nations continued to have problems of disorder (military dictatorships, human rights abuses), but by 2000 were mainly democratic.
 - Europe, Japan, & the U.S. made up 75% of the world's economy.

- Africa continued to struggle with corruption, civil war, famine, inadequate health services, and limited economic opportunity.
- Many European nations had joined the E.U. ([European Union](#)).
- The U.S. was a “unipolar” power.
- Income inequality grew amongst developed and developing nations.
- The developed world had aging populations, whereas the developing had younger populations.
- Immigrants from developing regions moved to developed nations.
- Increased population put stress on the environment.
- Free trade & technological developments were increasing global contacts.

- Therefore by 2000 the world was experiencing globalization (the interconnectedness of the world). Although not new – world history is about the development of interconnectedness (whether it be Alexander the Great and Hellenistic culture or Columbus connecting the Old & New Worlds) globalization's speed and breadth have made the world's citizens more aware of their status.
 - Some have lashed out against what they see as western “cultural imperialism,” while others have attempted to find a place for themselves in the new global economy.



TO BE CONTINUED...