

## Specific Comparisons

### FOUNDATIONS

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

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

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

## 600 – 1450

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

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

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

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

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

## 1750 – 1914

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

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

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

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

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

## 1914 – Present

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

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