

Global Review Guide

June 2018



Name

Test is on: June 5 at 8:00 am

What is your goal for this exam? _____

What is your plan to meet this goal? _____

Theme 1 – Intro to Global Studies

Social Scientists

Historians – study history by using documents, normally they rely on primary sources.

Economist – study the economies of different nations. They examine trade, money, scarcity, resources, labor and supply and demand.

Geographer – study the geography of different regions. They use maps and study climate patterns as well.





Identifying Primary and Secondary Sources

Name: _____

Determine if the source would be a Primary Source(P) or a secondary Source(S).

Answers

- A **Primary Source** is information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.

Diaries, speeches, letters, official records, autobiographies.

- A **Secondary Source** is information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.

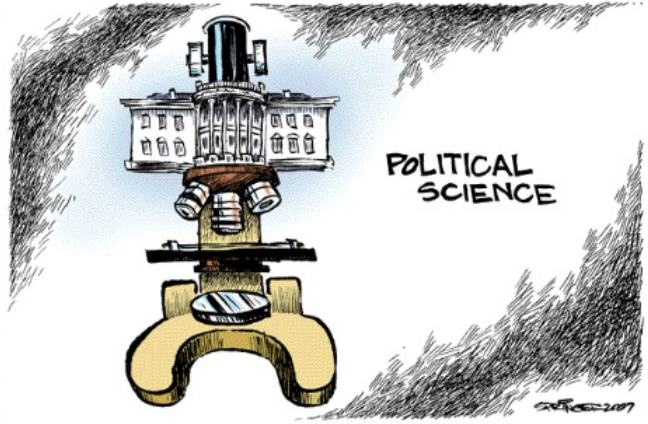
Encyclopedias, textbooks, book reports.

- 1) A play showing how Benjamin Franklin flew a kite during a lightning storm.
- 2) A short story describing Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla's 'electrical' battle.
- 3) Anne Frank's diary describing her life during World War 2.
- 4) A cartoon showing how Pocahontas met John Smith.
- 5) A text book describing the civil rights movement.
- 6) A news report about the opening of a power plant.
- 7) A scientist explaining what it was like for Buzz Aldrin to walk on the moon.
- 8) A YouTube video describing how the pyramids were built.
- 9) An interview with Alexander Graham Bell about how he invented the telephone.
- 10) A radio broadcast from the day the Soviet Union launched Sputnik.
- 11) An autobiography about the 40th president, Ronald Reagan.
- 12) A book describing Christopher Columbus sailing to America.
- 13) A famous artist's painting of what cowboy life was probably like.
- 14) A journal by a cowboy about the cattle drives from Texas to Kansas.
- 15) The United States Constitution.

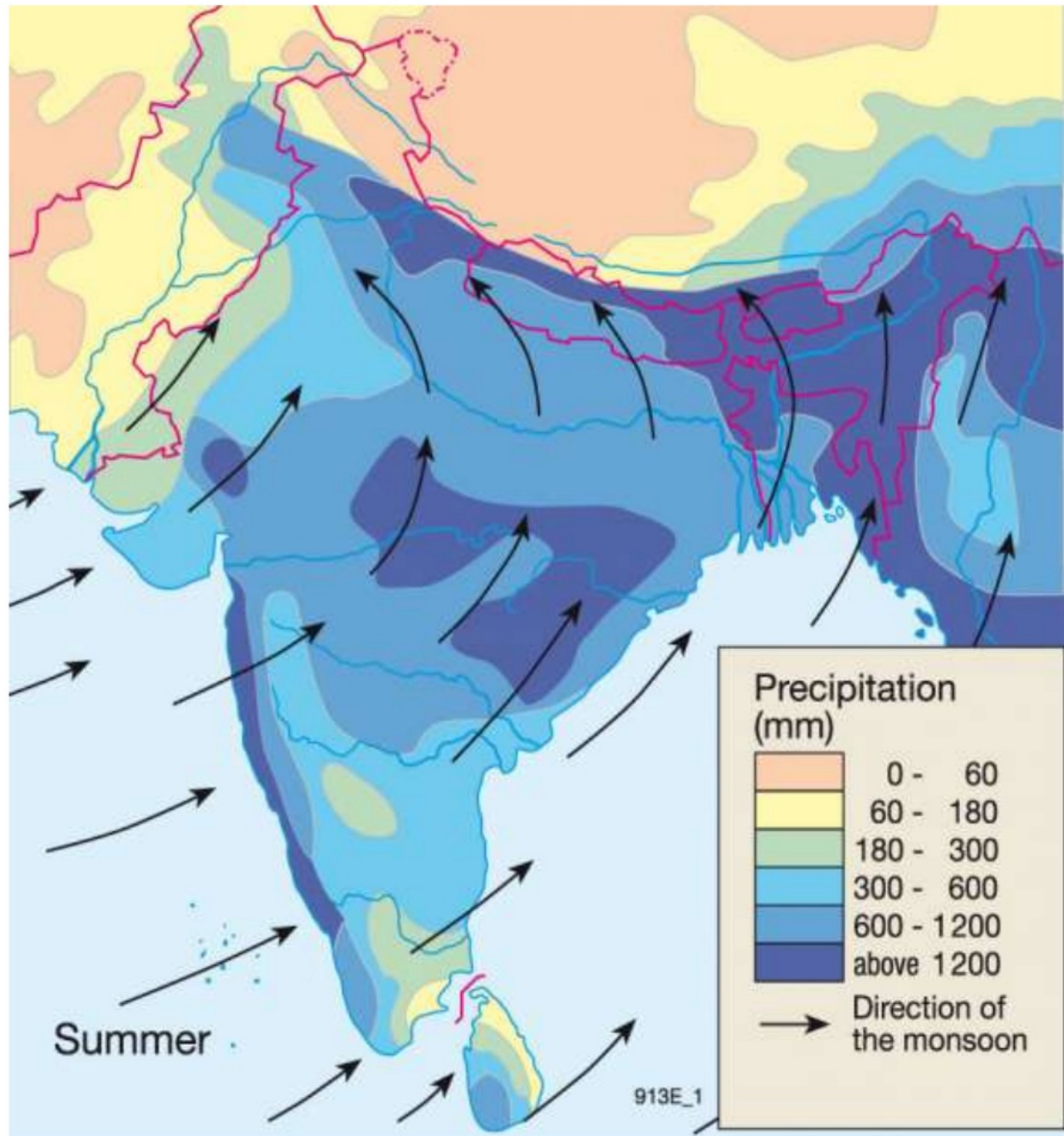
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
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6. _____
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8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Anthropologist – Study humans past and present, focus particularly on culture.

Political Scientist – Study the Governments of different nations



Monsoons – strong seasonal winds, most prevalent in India. From May to September the winds carry water and are known as wet monsoons. The people of India rely on these monsoons to water their crops.





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zlt89JkjR8c>

Archipelago – a chain of islands like Japan or Hawaii.



1. One who studies maps is called a _____

2. A first hand account is called a _____

3. One who studies world cultures is a _____

4. One who studies financial data and trends is a _____

5. Document created after the time period is called a _____

anthropologist

primary source

cartographer

secondary source

economist

6. One who studies the physical features of the Earth is a _____

7. Someone who studies the workings of government is a _____

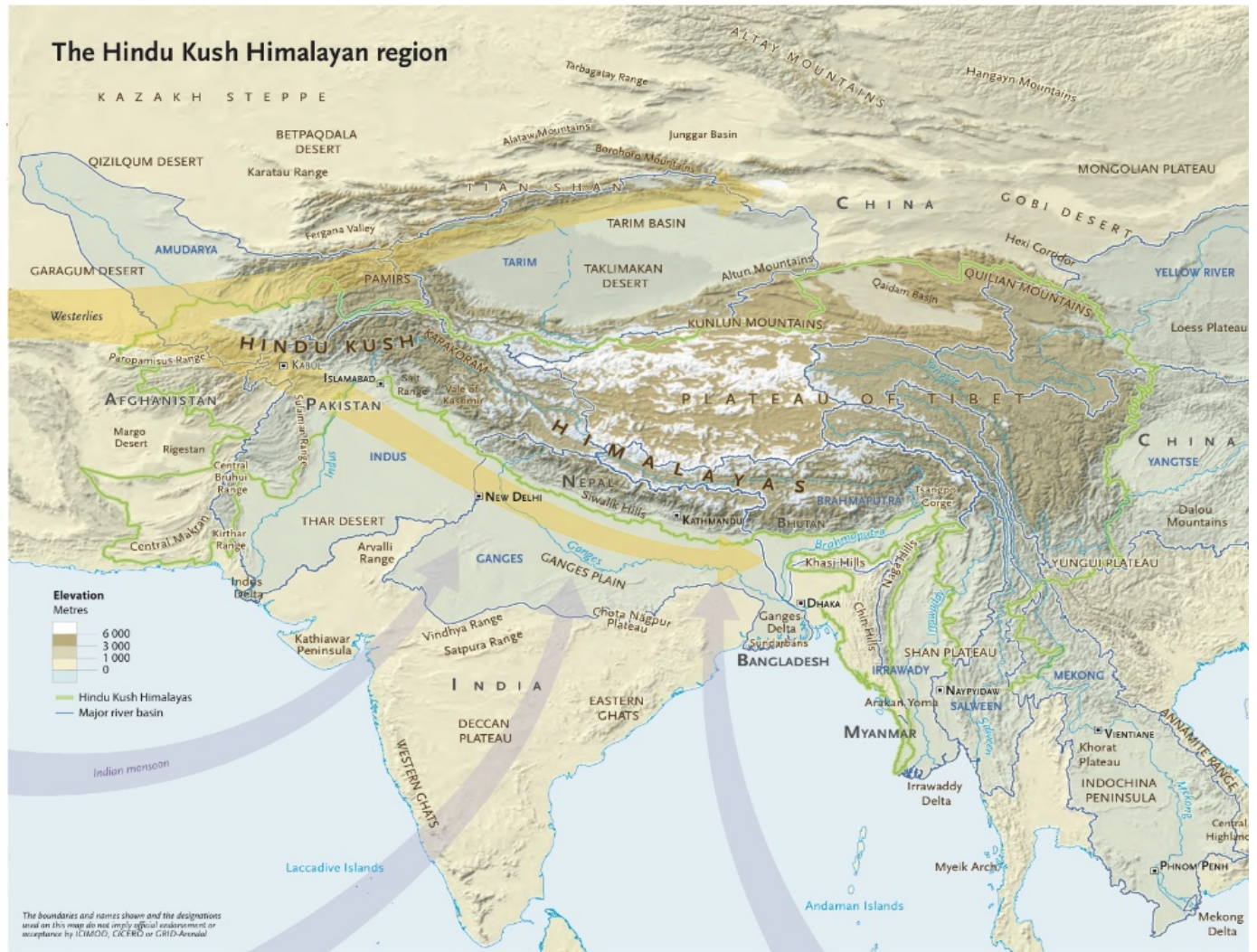
8. One who studies artifacts is a _____

9. Someone who studies events and trends of the past is a _____

10. One's point of view is also known as a _____

political scientist perspective archeologist geographer historian

Himalayas – vast mountain range in Asia that created a buffer between India and China.





30.000 ft. Commercial airplanes



29.500 ft. Skydiving altitude

29.035 ft. Mount Everest summit

**World Trade Center
1,368**



1.955 ft. Tower of Bur Al Dubai

1.056 ft. Eiffel Tower



Seneca One Building 529 feet



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ER8dSCX6N-A>

Korean Peninsula – Korea, which today is separated as North and South Korea, is historically relevant due to its location between Japan and China. Ideas flowed from China to Japan throughout history through Korea. The Japanese were selective about the ideas they absorbed into their culture, which is known as selective borrowing.



11. Strong seasonal winds are called _____

12. This is known as a _____



Practice Questions:

1. Historians need to determine the authenticity of a source in order to
 - (1) establish its usefulness
 - (2) reinforce popular opinion
 - (3) demonstrate the significance of religious beliefs
 - (4) determine the characteristics of propaganda
2. Which field of study primarily focuses on governmental powers and the rights of citizens?
 - (1) economics
 - (2) geography
 - (3) archaeology
 - (4) political science
3. Which geographic factor of Korea most directly influenced the spread of Chinese culture to Japan?
 - (1) Rivers
 - (2) mountains
 - (3) climate
 - (4) location
4.
 - Studies systems of government
 - Formulates public policy proposals
 - Analyzes election polls and results

A person who specializes in these activities is called

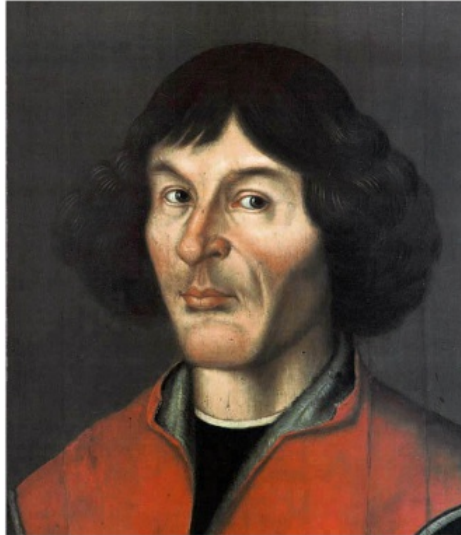
 - (1) an economist
 - (2) a political scientist
 - (3) a sociologist
 - (4) an anthropologist
5. Which pair of countries is most affected by monsoons?
 - (1) Ghana and Argentina
 - (2) Algeria and Turkey
 - (3) India and China
 - (4) Cuba and Afghanistan
6. Which primary source would most likely provide the perspective of an Indian nationalist?
 - (1) a diary entry of a Hindu participant in the Salt March
 - (2) a letter written by the English viceroy in India to a member of Parliament
 - (3) a painting of the Amritsar Massacre created by a Christian missionary
 - (4) a United Nations document about the partition of British India
7. Which statement best describes the benefit of studying past events from multiple points of view?
 - (1) Using primary sources allows historians access to official records.
 - (2) Viewing history chronologically shows how eras overlap from one-time period to the next.
 - (3) Examining different perspectives gives a more complete picture of historical circumstances.
 - (4) Evaluating the roles of specific individuals in history helps determine personal contributions.
8. The knowledge and skills of a geographer would best be suited for
 - (1) identifying a set of bones discovered at an archaeological site
 - (2) providing a cost analysis for production data received by a manufacturer
 - (3) generating environmental impact reports for an energy company
 - (4) developing a national party platform for an independent party
 - What is the purpose of government?
 - How is citizenship defined?
 - Who holds power?
9. Which area of study focuses on the way societies answer these questions?
 - (1) cartography
 - (2) political science
 - (3) physical anthropology
 - (4) economics

Theme 2– An Age of Revolution

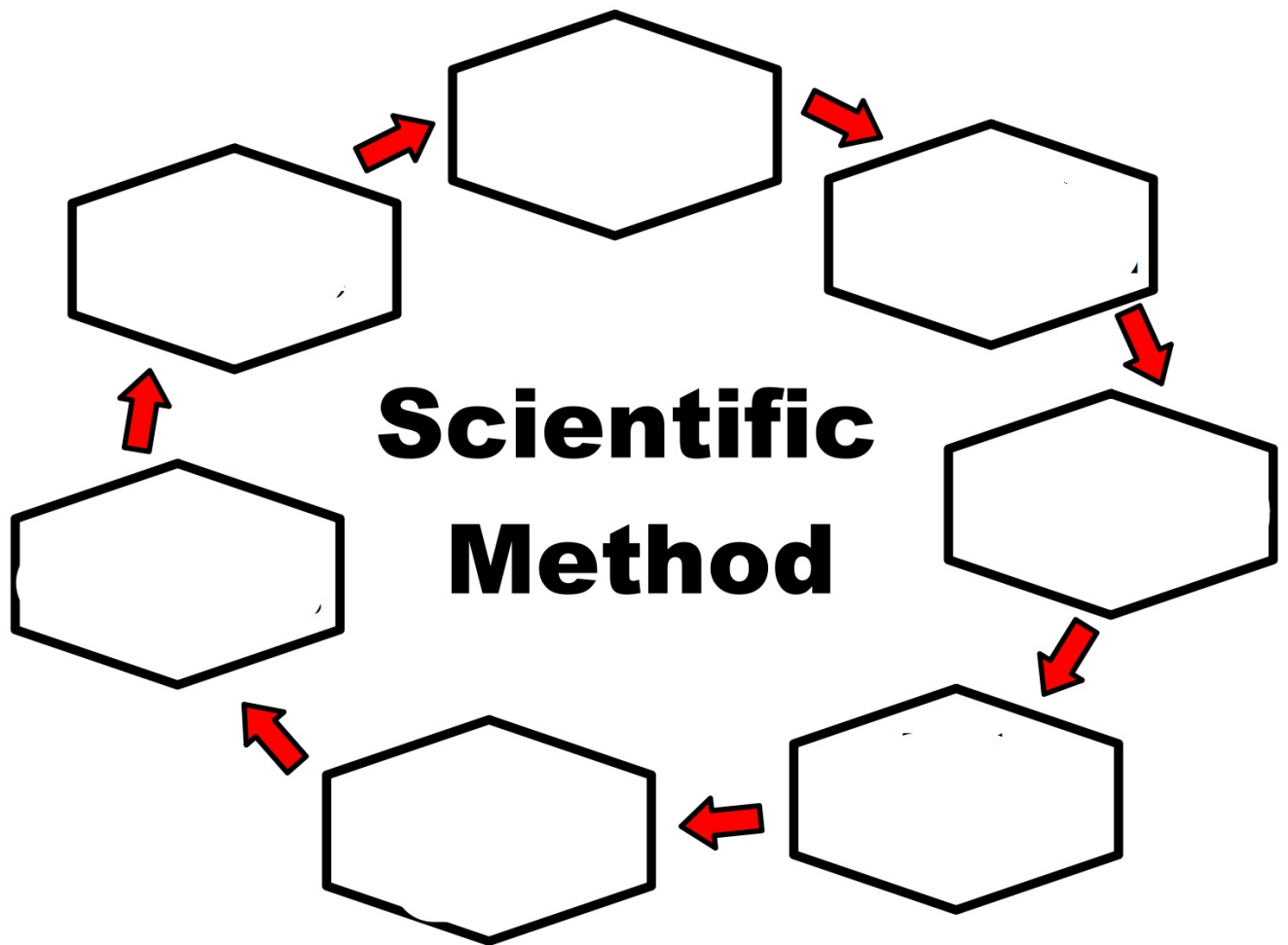
Intellectual Revolutions

Scientific Revolution – During the 1500's, European scientists began to think differently about the world. Part of this revolution was a new idea called the scientific method. This method involved hypotheses, observations and experimentation. Key people from the Revolution:

- a. Copernicus – Challenged the theory that the Earth was the center of universe.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M0p6N>
KANE08

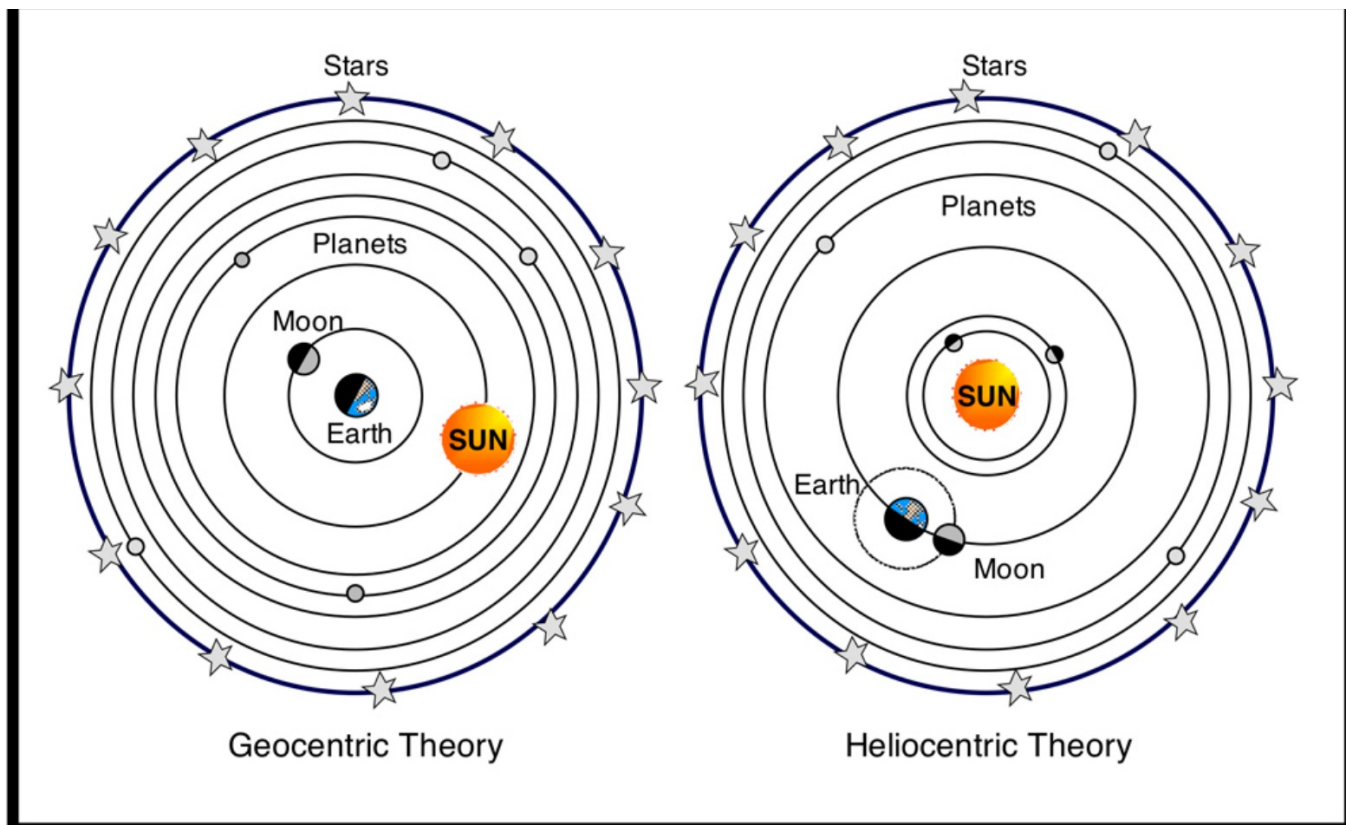


- b. Galileo – Provided more evidence that the Earth was not the center of the universe. He helped champion the new heliocentric theory, which meant that the sun was the center of the **universe**
- c. Rene Descartes – felt that reasoning was needed by all thinkers.



I think, therefore I am.

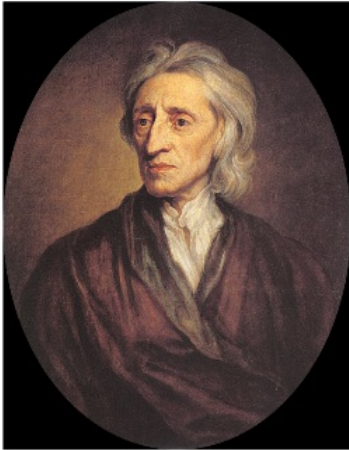
(Rene Descartes)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khlzr6610c>

Enlightenment – During the 1700's and building on the idea of the Scientific Revolution, writers started to think about laws and government. Key enlightenment writers:

- a. John Locke – stressed that all people deserved natural rights. He urged people to overthrow their government if they did not protect these rights.
- b. Baron de Montesquieu – believed there should be 3 different branches of government in order to divide power among leaders.
- c. Voltaire – believed in free speech



- Copernicus' heliocentric model of the universe
- Newton's law of gravitation
- Descartes' belief in truth through reason

This set of ideas from the Scientific Revolution gave Europeans a new way to

- (1) view humankind's place in the universe
 - (2) support the core beliefs of the church
 - (3) authenticate historical facts
 - (4) verify civil liberties
-

One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment are similar is that both

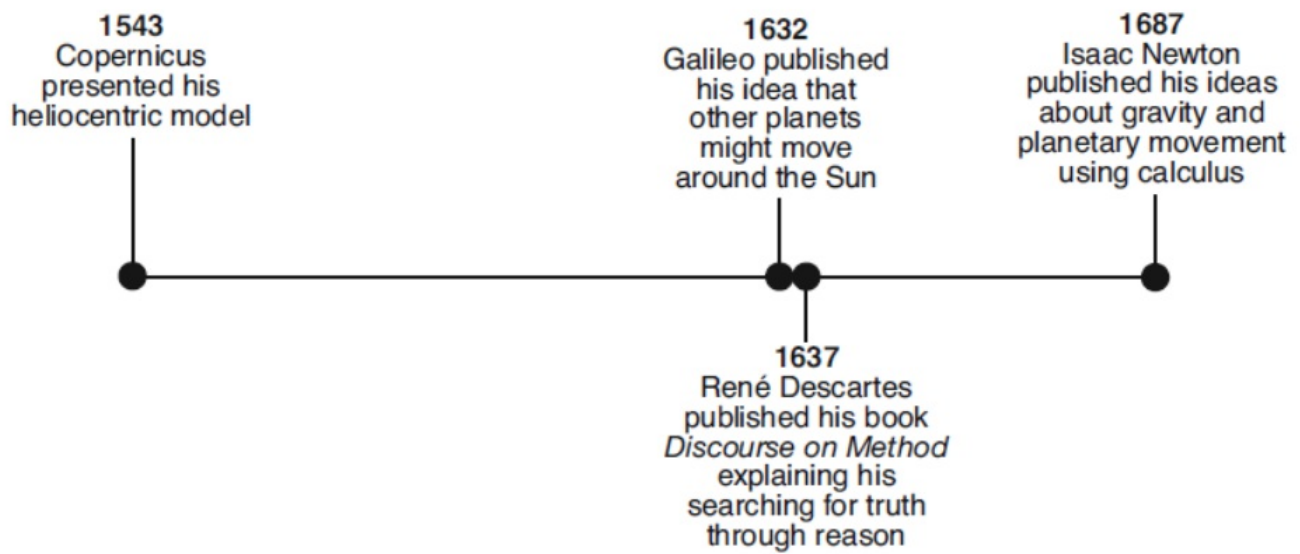
- (1) led to increased power for royal families in Europe
 - (2) sought to reconcile Christian beliefs and science
 - (3) questioned traditional values and past practices
 - (4) promoted nationalistic revolutions in eastern Europe
-

New scientific knowledge and understandings that developed during the Scientific Revolution were most often based on

- (1) observation and experimentation
 - (2) church law and faith
 - (3) superstition and ancient practices
 - (4) geometric formulas and astrology
-

One scientific belief held by both René Descartes and Isaac Newton is that

- (1) reasoned thought is the way to discover truth
- (2) new theories should be made to fit existing traditional ideas
- (3) the method by which discoveries are made is unimportant
- (4) difficult problems should be solved by reading religious texts



46 Which historical period is most closely associated with these achievements?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Pax Romana | (3) European Middle Ages |
| (2) Age of Alexander the Great | (4) Scientific Revolution |

The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were based on

- (1) efforts to achieve salvation
- (2) faith in human reason
- (3) traditional practices
- (4) the inevitability of poverty

One way in which the contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton are similar is that each

- (1) challenged the heliocentric theory of the universe
- (2) based his work on Enlightenment principles of social contract
- (3) practiced observation and experimentation in his work
- (4) supported the work of the Inquisition

Why is the Enlightenment considered a turning point in world history?

- (1) The factory system was used to mass-produce goods.
- (2) Martin Luther broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.
- (3) Europeans changed their thinking about the role of government.
- (4) The Columbian exchange occurred.

Which pair of ideas were central to the Scientific Revolution?

- (1) social stability and economic self-sufficiency
- (2) observation and experimentation
- (3) technology and military expansion
- (4) scarcity and interdependence

Enlightenment thinkers encouraged the improvement of society through the

- (1) teachings of the church
- (2) use of reason
- (3) development of absolutism
- (4) establishment of a rigid social hierarchy

Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

- (1) reinforce traditional beliefs
- (2) strengthen religious authority
- (3) reveal natural laws
- (4) encourage censorship

Speaker A: I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it.

Speaker B: Government has no other end, but the preservation of property.

Speaker C: Man is born free, and everywhere he is in shackles.

45 Which historical period is best represented in the ideas expressed by these speakers?

- (1) Enlightenment
- (2) Counter Reformation
- (3) Age of Exploration
- (4) Early Middle Ages

Which statement about the Scientific Revolution in Europe is accurate?

- (1) The existence of natural laws was rejected.
- (2) Scientists questioned traditional beliefs about the universe.
- (3) New ideas supported the geocentric theory of Ptolemy.
- (4) The Bible was used to justify new scientific findings.

Political Revolutions

French Revolution – By 1789, France was in a lot of economic trouble. Louis XVI faced serious pressure from the people and did a poor job addressing their concerns. Some of the main causes of the Revolution include the lack of power the third estate had considering it made up 98% of the population. Another cause was the ideas of the Enlightenment writers.



There were several key events/people from the Revolution:

- a. Maximillian Robespierre – during the radical phase of the revolution, he installed the Reign of Terror in which thousands of people were killed on whim using the guillotine.
- b. Coup d'état – In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the French Gov't, at that time called the directory and soon after named himself the Emperor.
- c. Napoleon Bonaparte – Napoleon proved to be an effective leader. He helped to fix France by passing a set of rigid laws called the Napoleonic Code. He also expanded the French Empire using his military abilities to his advantage.
- d. End of Napoleon – In the end, Napoleon got too greedy and tried to take over Russia. At first he was successful but then an extremely harsh winter hit and it devastated the French army. Eventually, he would come back only to lose again at the Battle of Waterloo.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VEZqarUnVpc>



Which of these events related to the French Revolution occurred *first*?

- (1) Napoleon became emperor of France.
- (2) The Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.
- (3) Louis XVI called the Estates General into session.
- (4) The Committee of Public Safety led the Reign of Terror.

Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?

- (1) ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
- (2) nationalization of the Church
- (3) outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
- (4) demand of the Third Estate for more political power

Belief in the ideas of the Enlightenment and discontent within the Third Estate were causes of the

- (1) French Revolution
- (2) Counter Reformation
- (3) Industrial Revolution
- (4) Spanish Reconquista

One way in which the caste system in traditional India and the Estates system of pre-revolutionary France are similar is that

- (1) occupations were attained by merit
- (2) social mobility was very limited
- (3) status was determined by education
- (4) impact on the daily lives of people was minimal

Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins are best known for

- (1) instituting the Reign of Terror
- (2) protecting freedom of religion
- (3) supporting the reign of King Louis XVI
- (4) sending French troops to fight in the American Revolution

One way in which Robespierre and Napoleon are similar is that they both

- (1) played an important role at the Congress of Vienna
- (2) increased their power during the French Revolution
- (3) were executed for treason by French monarchs
- (4) led armies against the Haitians

“The French Revolution is most important for having changed subjects to citizens.”

This statement emphasizes the shift from

- (1) religious traditions to secular values
- (2) divine right rule to people’s participation in government
- (3) rural lifestyles to urban lifestyles
- (4) private property ownership to government ownership

Which event is most closely associated with the French Revolution?

- (1) Council of Trent
- (2) Thirty Years’ War
- (3) Reign of Terror
- (4) Paris Peace Conference

... We must ask ourselves three questions.

1. What is the Third Estate? *Everything.*
2. What has it been until now in the political order? *Nothing.*
3. What does it want to be? *Something. ...*

— Abbé Sieyès, 1789 (adapted)

Based on this passage, what did the Third Estate want?

- (1) independence from France
- (2) more influence in the political system
- (3) removal of the monarchy
- (4) freedom of religion in France

1. Period during the 1700's when writers & philosophers started to think about government:

2. Theory that the sun is center of the universe

3. Philosopher that stressed all people were born with natural rights:

4. Robespierre had thousands killed by the guillotine during this period:

5. Napoleon was unable to take over Russia due to

Latin American Revolutions

1. Simon Bolivar – led several independence movements against the Spanish in Latin America. Was successful in Venezuela, New Granada (Columbia), Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Bolivar had hoped to create one unified empire but there were too many obstacles for that including the Andes Mountains.





2. Toussaint L'Ouverture – led a revolt in Haiti against the French. Eventually, the Haitians would get their independence.



Toussaint L'Ouverture and José de San Martín are leaders best known for

- (1) leading independence movements
 - (2) supporting religious reforms
 - (3) promoting civil disobedience
 - (4) opposing democracy
-

- Toussaint L'Ouverture
- Bernardo O'Higgins
- José de San Martín

These individuals had their greatest impact on the

- (1) unification of Italy
 - (2) independence movements in Latin America
 - (3) Zionist movement
 - (4) Catholic Counter Reformation
-

One way in which Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, and José de San Martín are similar is that they all were

- (1) supporters of mercantile policies
 - (2) leaders of independence movements
 - (3) democratically elected leaders
 - (4) industrial labor reformers
-

The Andes Mountains and the Amazon River basin affected Simón Bolívar's efforts to bring about

- (1) economic imperialism
 - (2) political unification
 - (3) religious solidarity
 - (4) technological improvements
-

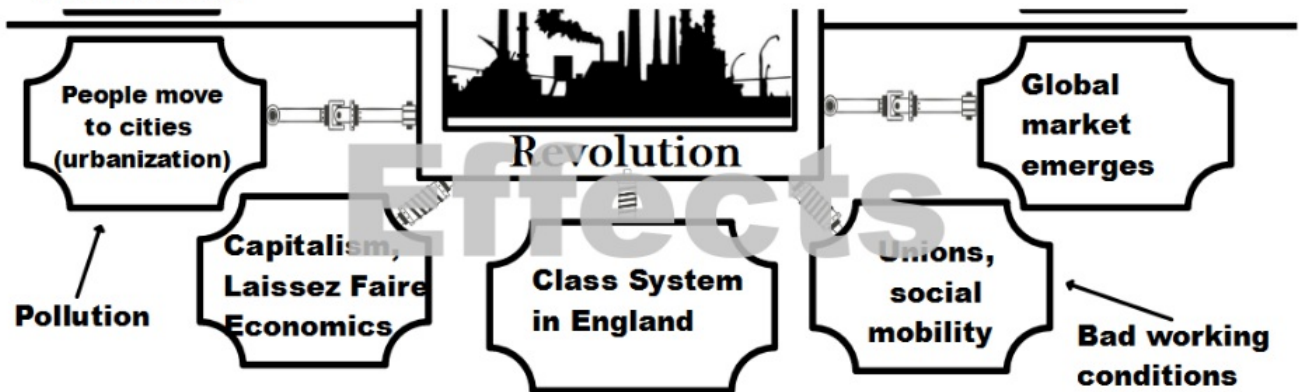
Industrial Revolution

Around 1750 in England, the Industrial Revolution began. Due to this, the means of production of goods shifted from hand tools to machines and from human power to machine power. What caused it?

- I. Geography – England had plenty of coal, iron ore and water needed to industrialize
- II. Capital – England had a vast overseas Empire and as a result plenty of extra money (Capital) for investment.
- III. Population – the agricultural revolution a few years before made it easier and cheaper to make food. As a result, people ate better, lived longer and made more babies.
- IV. Inventions like water wheels and steam engines also spurred the revolution.



- I. Laissez-Faire Economics – this system spreads throughout the world. It is based on Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* book. In this system, the Government does not regulate what businesses are doing.
- II. Capitalism – building on the idea of Laissez-Fair and Adam Smith, a new economic system emerges called Capitalism. In this system, there is no Gov't regulation of the economy and everything is based on the laws of supply and demand.
- III. Urbanization – people begin to move to the cities because that's where the factories were.
- IV. Working Conditions – working conditions were bad for workers. They worked 12 to 16 hours a day, were paid poverty wages and worked in dangerous conditions.
- V. Unions – as a result of the working conditions, workers started to form unions. By doing this, workers of the same trade got together and asked the Government or management to improve their conditions.

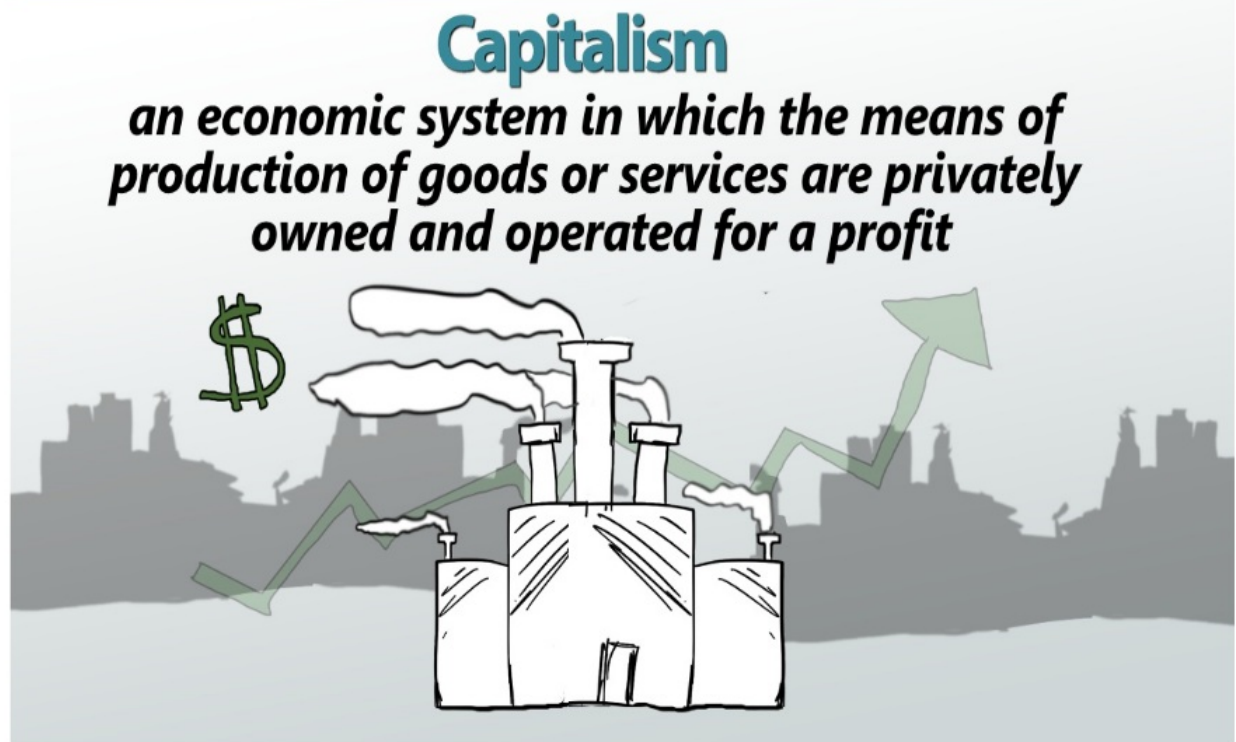


Soon after the revolution in England, it started to spread. This ended up having gigantic impacts throughout the world. Some of those impacts include:

- I. Laissez-Faire Economics – this system spreads throughout the world. It is based on Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* book. In this system, the Government does not regulate what businesses are doing.
- II. Capitalism – building on the idea of Laissez-Fair and Adam Smith, a new economic system emerges called Capitalism. In this system, there is no Gov't regulation of the economy and everything is based on the laws of supply and demand.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulyVXa-u4wE>

DEFINITION OF CAPITALISM



Some very influential people also started to influence the world during the Industrial Revolution. Some of those people include:

- I. Thomas Malthus – urged the poor to have fewer kids as he argued that population increase would be faster than the growth of the food supply.
- II. Karl Marx – he wrote the Communist Manifesto. In this book, he argued that the wealthy business owners took advantage of the working class (proletariat). A few years later, his ideas would be used to start Communism in Russia.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vz3eOb6YI1s>

Unit 6

Which geographic feature most aided England during the Industrial Revolution?

- (1) desert climate
- (2) natural harbors
- (3) mountainous terrain
- (4) monsoon winds

-
- Abundant coal resources
 - Development of steam power
 - Building of an extensive canal system

In the late 1700s, these conditions allowed the Industrial Revolution to begin in

- (1) Japan
- (2) Germany
- (3) Russia
- (4) England

In the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution developed in Britain because Britain

- (1) possessed key factors of production
- (2) excluded foreign investors
- (3) suppressed the enclosure movement
- (4) required a minimum wage be paid to workers

What was one reason the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain?

- (1) The government of Great Britain implemented a series of five-year plans.
- (2) Great Britain had alliances with most European countries.
- (3) Abundant natural resources were available in Great Britain.
- (4) The practice of serfdom in Great Britain provided an abundance of laborers.

Nationalism

Nationalism is the feeling of pride in and devotion to one's nation. During the 1800's, nationalism spread throughout Europe and the world. Some key examples of nationalism:

- i. Germany – Otto von Bismarck unifies the German states through “blood and iron,” which is a fancy term for using war.
- ii. Italy – three leaders helped unify Italy into one nation; Giuseppe Mazzini, Camilo Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi.



The great questions of the day are not decided by speeches and majority votes, but by blood and iron.

(Otto von Bismarck)

izquotes.com



Nationalism in Europe

Country	Leader	<u>What did he do?</u>
Germany	Otto Von Bismarck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Used Blood and Iron ■ felt that only war and industry would unite Germany
Italy	Giuseppe Mazzini 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ called the "soul" of Italy's unification ■ writings from exile inspired nationalists
Italy	Giuseppe Garibaldi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Called the "sword" of Italian unification ■ His army of Red Shirts fought to unify nation
Italy	Count Cavour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Called the "mind" of Italy's unification ■ His strategies and alliances to unify nation

☒ **Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding**

Directions: Circle the choice that answers each question or complete the sentences below.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Otto von Bismarck as Chancellor • Austro-Prussian War, 1866 • Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871 <p>1. These events led directly to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the unification of Germany (2) foreign rule in Italy (3) the rebellion of the Sepoys (4) an alliance between Serbs and Russians 	<p>5. The unification of Italy and the unification of Germany show that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) socialism was an effective way of organizing the economy (2) nationalism could be used to consolidate political interests (3) colonialism could be used to spread European civilization (4) interdependence was a significant obstacle to waging war
<p>2. The slogan "Blood and Iron" and a united Germany are most closely associated with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Prince Metternich (2) Simón Bolívar (3) Camillo Cavour (4) Otto von Bismarck 	<p>6. The unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck demonstrates the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) influence of Marxist ideology (2) impact of nationalism (3) force of civil disobedience (4) power of democratic ideals
<p>3. One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) overthrow divine right monarchies (2) unify their nations (3) establish communist systems (4) form an alliance with Great Britain 	<p>7. Which individual is associated with the phrase blood and iron as related to the unification of Germany?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Otto von Bismarck (2) Giuseppe Garibaldi (3) Kaiser Wilhelm II (4) Count Camillo di Cavour
<p>4. "To him who wishes to follow me, I offer hardships, hunger, thirst and all the perils of war." — Garibaldi's Memoirs</p> <p>This quotation from Garibaldi is most closely associated with Italian</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) exploration (2) nationalism (3) imperialism (4) neutrality 	<p>8. One reason Italy and Germany were not major colonial powers in the 16th and 17th centuries was that they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) had self-sufficient economies (2) lacked political unity (3) rejected the practice of imperialism (4) belonged to opposing alliances

1. Simon Bolivar led independence movements on what continent?

2. The term for less government regulation in business is called

3. This person was known for the phrase "Blood & Iron" _____

4. He wrote the Communist Manifesto _____

5. The Industrial Revolution started in this country _____

Zionism – As nationalism grew in Europe, anti-Semitism (dislike of Jews) grew as well. As a result, many Jews started to settle in Palestine, the ancient Jewish homeland. By 1897, this idea became a movement called Zionism.



ISRAEL VS PALESTINE



causes:

- Holocaust brought attention to Jews' need for homeland
- Jews secure most of land



effects:

- Israel recognized as official country
- Thousands of Palestinians forced to move
- violence continues in area



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtzjRoulAxw>

6. The movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine is best known as

- (1) Zionism (3) Marxism
- (2) multi-culturalism (4) militarism

7. During the late 19th century, Zionism focused on

- (1) securing safe working conditions for urban factory workers
- (2) acquiring a homeland for displaced Jewish people
- (3) establishing colonies in southern Africa
- (4) developing a strict set of laws based on equality

8. What was the main goal of Zionism?

- (1) forming a representative government in China
- (2) establishing a Jewish homeland in the region of Palestine
- (3) improving the standard of living in developing countries
- (4) creating an international peacekeeping organization to solve global conflicts

10. The term Zionism can be defined as a form of

- (1) nonalignment (3) nationalism
- (2) collective security (4) pacifism

Ottoman Empire- There was a rise of nationalism called the Young Turks in the Ottoman Empire. The young Turks were Christians who were upset with the Ottoman Empires treatment. For the next 25 years, the Ottomans killed many of the Christians. This event is called the Armenian Massacre.

Perpetrators of the Armenian Genocide



Talaat Pasha
Interior Minister



Enver Pasha
Minister of War



Jemal Pasha
Minister of the Navy

Leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, or Young Turks

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ty4iRT0z5Ms>

Imperialism

Imperialism is the domination by one country of the political, economic, cultural and/or social life of another country.

Key causes of Imperialism –

1. Need for natural resources
2. Place for bases for the military
3. Desire to spread Christianity
4. Belief of superiority to ethnic minorities (White Man's Burden)



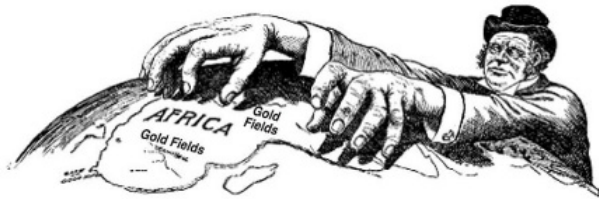
India gets imperialized

The British East India Company established trade in India in the early 1600's. Soon enough, they controlled 3/5 of India. To help protect their assets, the company hired Indian soldiers, called Sepoy's. In 1857, tensions rose between the Sepoy's and the British over rules that the Sepoy's felt violated their religion. This sparked the **Sepoy Rebellion**. The rebellion was unsuccessful but it did lead to the British Government taking direct command of India.

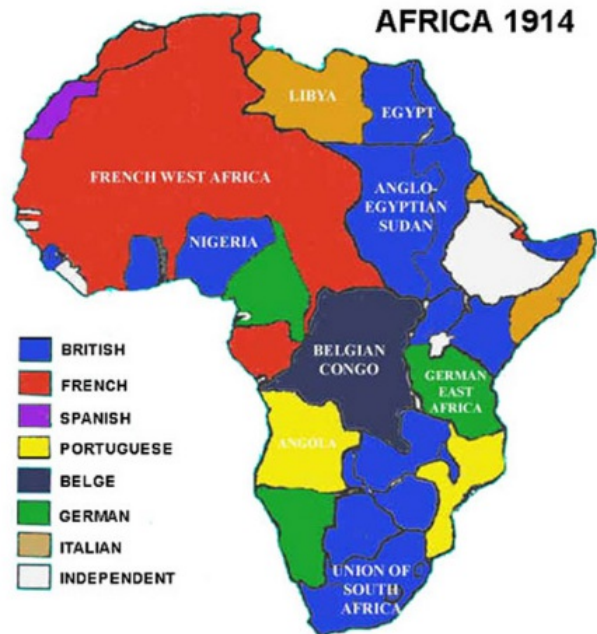


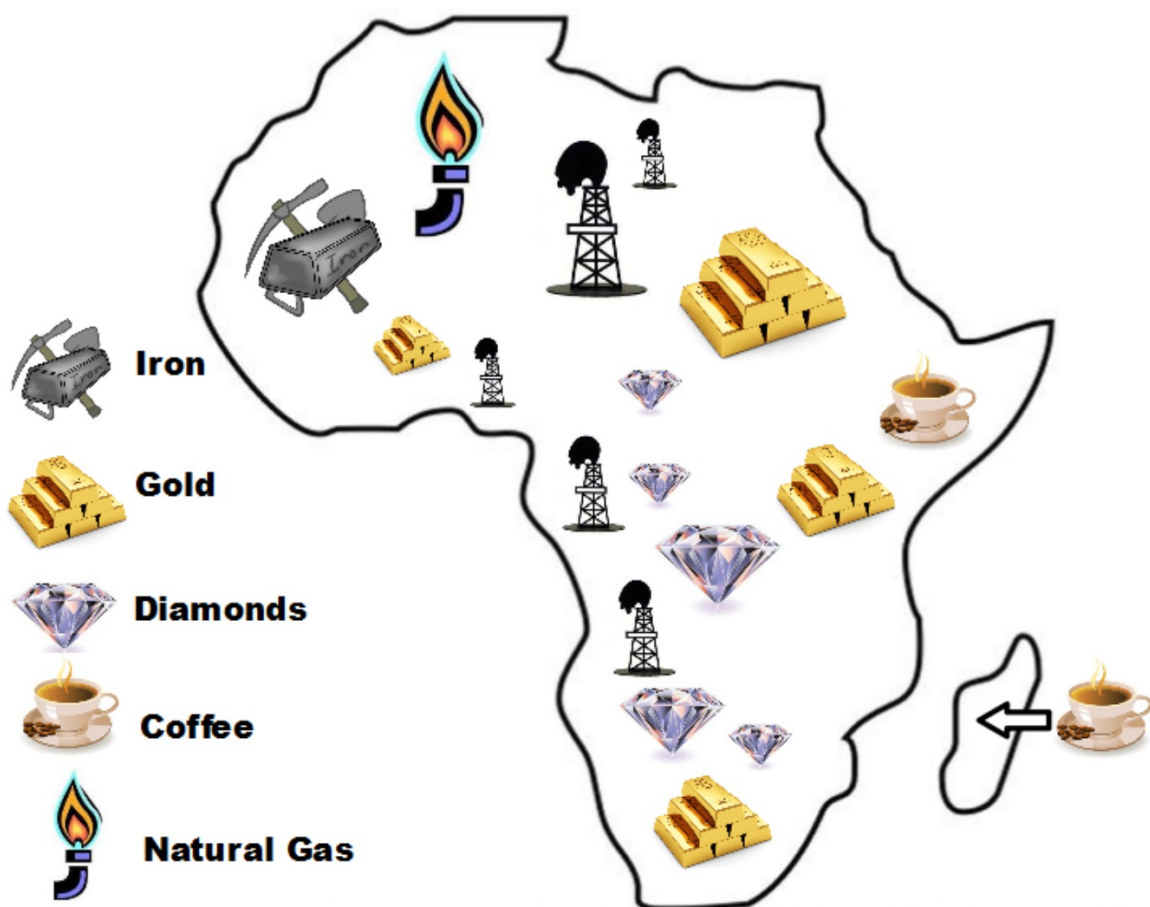
Africa gets imperialized

Africa was a continent that most European nations wanted a piece of. In 1884, to avoid conflict among themselves, European leaders met in Berlin to carve Africa up. This meeting was called the Berlin Conference. There were some instances of resistance, like the Zulu and the Boer's, but in the end European nations dominated Africa for decades to come.



IMPERIALISM





SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA



Source: CIA Factbook
Simran Khosla/ GlobalPost

Cecil Rhodes



19. One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa" in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of

1. raw materials used in industry
2. religious inspiration
3. free labor for the Americas
4. technologically innovative practices

45. Which African group centralized its rule and adopted new military techniques that challenged the power of the British and the Boers in South Africa?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Zulu | 3. Ibo |
| 2. Ashanti | 4. Masai |

56. The Berlin Conference in 1884 was significant because it

1. promoted Belgium as a world power
2. established rules for the European division of Africa
3. called for a war against England
4. ensured ethnic harmony in the Middle East

China gets imperialized

The British merchants were making a fortune off of Opium in China. China tried to halt the Opium trade in 1839 by starting a fight with the British called the Opium War. The British won the Opium War and forced the Chinese to sign the Treaty of Nanjing in which the British gained a ton of trading ports in China and forced the Chinese to pay their war bills. In the next few years, China got carved up into **Spheres of Influence** by other European nations. The spheres gave different European nations exclusive trading rights in their special area. One instance of resistance to foreigners in China was the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. The "Boxers" terrorized foreigners at night often chopping off their heads. Eventually, this rebellion was put down.



15. What effect did the Opium War and the treaty of Nanjing have on China?

1. Chinese Nationalists increased their influence on rural areas.
2. The Manchu government expelled the Western Powers.
3. China was divided into spheres of influence.
4. China adopted a democratic system of government.

16. Both the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion attempted to rid China of

1. Mongol control
2. illegal drug traffic
3. communist influence
4. foreign domination

40. One way in which the Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China are similar is that both attempted to

1. remove foreign influences
2. restore democracy
3. modernize their economy
4. end religious conflict

Japan Awakens

In the 1600's, the Tokugawa Shogunate shut off Japan from the rest of the world. In 1854, Commodore Matthew Perry from the United States asked Japan to open up to trade. The shogun agreed and ended Japan's period of isolation. In 1867, the Emperor took control of Japan and started the Meiji Restoration. The impact of the Meiji Restoration is as follows:

- Japan built up their military
- Japan took ideas from the west including technology and economics
- Japan created a strong central government, ending Feudalism.
- Japan established a system of schools and universities
- In 1904, Japan beat the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War. It was an astounding victory considering how far behind Japan was in 1867.



Commodore Matthew Perry is best known for taking which action?

- (1) leading the British East India Company
- (2) rescuing Europeans during the Boxer Rebellion
- (3) justifying European spheres of influence in China
- (4) opening Japan to American and European influences

Peter the Great is to Russia as Emperor Meiji is to

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) Mongolia | (3) India |
| (2) Japan | (4) Korea |

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan rapidly industrialized. During which period did this change take place?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Heian Court | (3) Yuan dynasty |
| (2) Song dynasty | (4) Meiji Restoration |

Which action did Japan take during the Meiji Restoration?

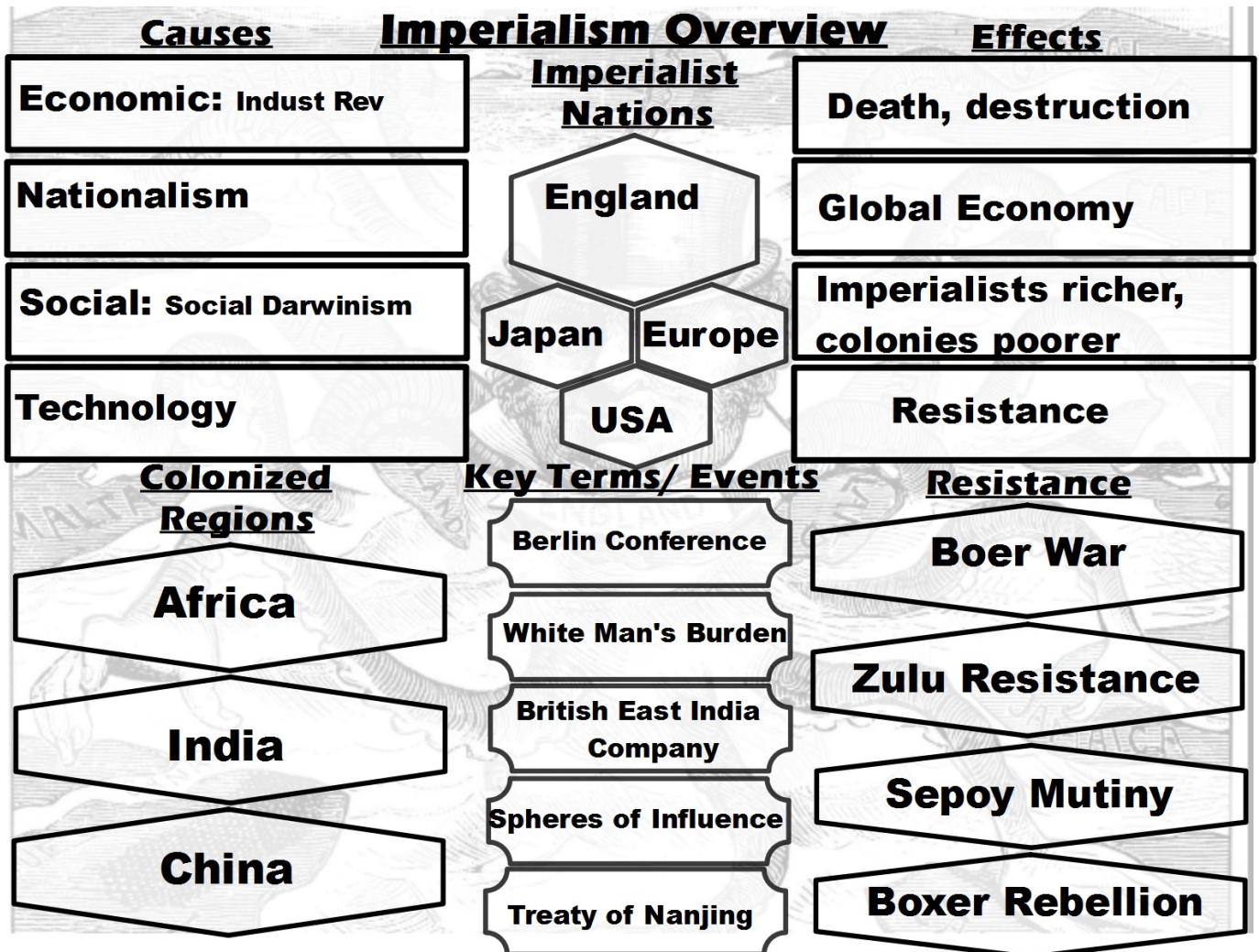
- (1) established a social system to benefit the samurai
- (2) sent experts to learn from modern Western nations
- (3) allowed communist ideas to dominate its government
- (4) started an ambitious program to expel foreign manufacturers

One way in which the rule of Peter the Great in Russia and the rule of Emperor Meiji in Japan are similar is that both leaders

- (1) emancipated serfs
- (2) granted equality to women
- (3) encouraged modernization
- (4) ruled according to a constitution

In Japan, the Meiji Restoration and the post-World War II “economic miracle” can be described as periods of

- (1) political decentralization
- (2) revolutionary democratization
- (3) reactionary social change
- (4) innovative industrial development



Practice Questions:

1. Which statement expresses an idea of the Enlightenment?
(1) The king is sacred and answers only to God.
(2) History is a continuous struggle between social classes.
(3) Those who are the most fit will survive and succeed.
(4) All individuals have natural rights.
2. According to John Locke, the chief role of government was to
(1) protect natural rights
(2) fight territorial wars
(3) ensure the wealth of citizens
(4) redistribute land
3. Which period of history had the greatest influence on the Enlightenment ideas of natural law and reason?
(1) Pax Romana
(2) Middle Ages
(3) Age of Exploration
(4) Scientific Revolution
4. One contribution that John Locke made to Enlightenment philosophy was the idea that
(1) absolute monarchies should continue
(2) the punishment should fit the crime
(3) individual rights should be denied
(4) governments should be based on the consent of the people
5. The ideas of Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu most influenced
(1) the growing power of priests in the Roman Catholic Church
(2) improvements in the working conditions of factory workers
(3) the rise of industrial capitalism
(4) movements for political reform
6. One way in which the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment were similar is that they
(1) encouraged the spread of new ideas
(2) strengthened traditional institutions
(3) led to the Protestant Reformation
(4) rejected Renaissance individualism
7. Which solution would Baron de Montesquieu offer to avoid the enactment of tyrannical laws?
(1) granting freedom of speech
(2) reinstating absolute monarchies
(3) separating the branches of government
(4) limiting natural laws
8. What was a major cause of the French Revolution?
(1) inequalities in the tax structure
(2) economic success of mercantilism
(3) failure of the Congress of Vienna
(4) Continental System in Europe
9. Which geographic factor in Russia played a role in Napoleon's defeat in 1812 and Hitler's defeat at Stalingrad in 1943?
(1) Siberian tundra
(2) Caspian Sea
(3) arid land
(4) harsh climate
10. Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three estates based mainly on their
(1) education level
(2) geographic region
(3) social class
(4) religious beliefs

11. One similarity in the actions of Simón Bolívar and Napoleon Bonaparte is that both leaders
- (1) encouraged nationalism
 - (2) relied on diplomatic negotiations
 - (3) established a representative form of government
 - (4) rebelled against imperialism
12. Which two revolutions most influenced 19th-century Latin American independence movements?
- (1) Agricultural and Industrial
 - (2) French and American
 - (3) English and Russian
 - (4) Commercial and Green
13. The scientific theories developed by Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton resulted in
- (1) challenges to the traditional teachings of the Catholic Church
 - (2) support for the Earth-centered theory of the universe
 - (3) confirmation of Darwin's theory of evolution
 - (4) a renewed interest in the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau
14. The French Revolution was a reaction to the
- (1) defeat in and humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War
 - (2) influence of and privileges granted to the First and Second Estates
 - (3) increasing confrontations between Catholics and Protestants
 - (4) conflict between competing branches of the French royal family
15. Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, and José de San Martín led independence movements in
- (1) the Middle East
 - (2) South Asia
 - (3) western Africa
 - (4) Latin America
16. Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and Karl Marx are best known for their
- (1) religious reforms
 - (2) economic theories
 - (3) peacekeeping efforts
 - (4) military leadership

REVIEW FROM YESTERDAY

1.

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion was to

- (1) remove foreign influences
 - (2) restore parliamentary government
 - (3) improve access to civil service examinations
 - (4) outlaw caste systems
-

2.

Adam Smith's laissez-faire theories are most closely associated with

- (1) the separation of church and state
 - (2) minimal government regulation of the economy
 - (3) a command economy
 - (4) high tariffs to protect domestic businesses
-

3.

Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

- (1) reinforce traditional beliefs
 - (2) strengthen religious authority
 - (3) reveal natural laws
 - (4) encourage censorship
-

4.

Which document is considered a primary source?

- (1) encyclopedia article
 - (2) modern textbook
 - (3) biography
 - (4) personal correspondence
-

5.

Which reform is most closely associated with Turkish leader Kemal Atatürk?

- (1) implementation of Sharia law
- (2) introduction of Arabic script
- (3) establishment of a communist government
- (4) adoption of Western culture

Theme 3 – Century of Crisis an Achievement

World War 1

Causes:

1. Militarism – European nations built up their militaries
2. Alliances – Nations began to forge relationships with each other promising to help each other if needed
3. Imperialism – Nations began to take colonies and compete with each other resources and more colonies
4. Nationalism – A growing sense of nationalism leads to increased tension
5. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria sparked the immediate start of the war

CAUSES OF WW1

M	Militarism:	■ buildup of military to prepare for war	
----------	--------------------	---	---

A	Alliances:	<u>Central Powers:</u> Germany, Austria Hungary, Italy <u>Allied Powers:</u> England, France, Russia (Triple Entente)	
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N	Nationalism:	■ pride in one's country ■ desire for self rule	
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I	Imperialism:	■ competition for land / colonies in Asia & Europe	
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A	Assassination:	■ Death of Franz Ferdinand in Balkans ■ "powder keg of Europe"	
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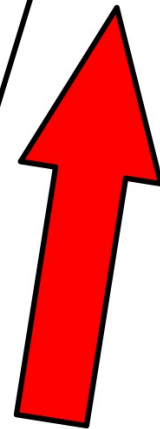
Q:

REVIEW:

**WHOSE ASSASSINATION LED
TO OUTBREAK OF WWI?**



Q: **REVIEW:**
**WHERE DID THIS
ASSASSINATION OCCUR?**



REVIEW:

THE ASSASSIN

NAME:

REASON: NATIONALISM,
BOSNIAN
INDEPENDENCE



THE ASSASSINATION WAS



THE
SPARK
THAT SETS
OFF

THE POWDER KEG





Source: Fairchild Memorial Gallery, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University

32 Which concept is represented in these World War I recruiting posters?

- (1) justice
- (2) diversity
- (3) nationalism
- (4) humanism

The immediate cause of World War I was the

- (1) assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
- (2) Japanese alliance with Germany
- (3) treaty agreement at Versailles
- (4) German invasion of Poland

During World War I, developments in military technology led to

- (1) an early victory by the Allied powers
- (2) the establishment of industrial capitalism
- (3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks
- (4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe

Which event sparked the outbreak of World War I?

- (1) attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan
- (2) Germany's invasion of Poland
- (3) Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia
- (4) assassination of the Austrian Archduke

T R E N C H

WARFARE

DEFINITION:

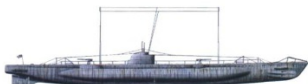
Strategy of defending a
position from deep ditches



MACHINE GUNS



SUBMARINES



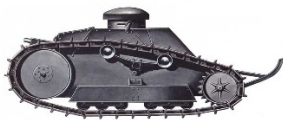
PLANES



CHEMICAL WEAPONS



TANKS



Impact:

- A. More than 8.5 million people died, massive damage
- B. Treaty of Versailles – After the war, this treaty heavily punished the Germans for what happened in WW1. This helped cause WW2.
- C. League of Nations – the league was created to prevent future conflicts. It ends up being a failure because the United States did not join.

EFFECTS OF



WWI

During World War I, developments in military technology led to

- (1) an early victory by the Allied powers
- (2) the establishment of industrial capitalism
- (3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks
- (4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe

-
- Development of secret alliances
 - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 - Stalemate along the trenches

Which conflict is directly associated with these events?

- (1) Austro-Prussian War
- (2) Boer War
- (3) World War I
- (4) World War II

10. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente contributed to the start of World War I by

1. failing to include Germany and France as members
2. threatening countries in the Western Hemisphere
3. allowing Japanese aggression in Korea
4. increasing tensions between European countries

. The term *militarism* can best be defined as

1. loyalty to a nation or ethnic group
2. buildup of armaments in preparation for war
3. avoidance of military involvement in civil wars
4. control of territories for economic and political gain

Russian Revolution

There actually were two revolutions, one in 1905 and one in 1917. The one in 1905 is easy to remember. After the loss to Japan in the Russo-Japanese war, people freaked out and started to protest. The Czar (Emperor) at the time, Nicolas II over reacted and killed a bunch of people in an event known as Bloody Sunday. He made a few changes but nothing massive. Then we have the revolution of 1917. Here are the key things that happened:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOK1TMSyKcM>

1. Lenin overthrows the Czar, sets up a communist government
2. Russia pulls out of WW1
3. Lenin gives land to the peasants
4. Lenin and the Bolsheviks (Communists) eliminate opposition voices
5. Lenin allowed for some private ownership to help the Russian economy



The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was caused in part by

- (1) a forced famine in Ukraine
 - (2) the failure of Czar Nicholas II to come to Serbia's aid
 - (3) a shortage of military supplies and food during World War I
 - (4) the establishment of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)
-

Which action contributed to the success of Lenin's communist revolution in Russia?

- (1) Peasants were promised land reform.
 - (2) Businessmen were encouraged to form monopolies.
 - (3) Landowners were offered tax relief.
 - (4) Factory workers were required to start small businesses.
-

Which action was taken by the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin?

- (1) supporting a traditional economy
 - (2) eliminating political opposition
 - (3) surrendering to the Provisional Government
 - (4) extending the war against Austria-Hungary
-

One way in which Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, and Fidel Castro are similar is that each believed in

- (1) supporting a capitalist system
 - (2) preserving a rigid social system
 - (3) spreading the teachings of Christianity
 - (4) achieving change through revolution
-

An incompetent government, massacres on Bloody Sunday, and the high costs of World War I were causes of the

- (1) Mexican Revolution
- (2) Boxer Rebellion
- (3) Sepoy Mutiny
- (4) Russian Revolution

After the war, European nations change quite a bit. Many of the major changes helped led to the outbreak of WW2.

Change 1 – Ottoman Empire breaks up. Kemal Ataturk becomes the leader of the new nation called Turkey. He spent his time westernizing and modernizing the nation.

Change 2 – In Iran, Reza Khan, inspired by Atatürk, takes over Iran and seeks to westernize and modernize it.

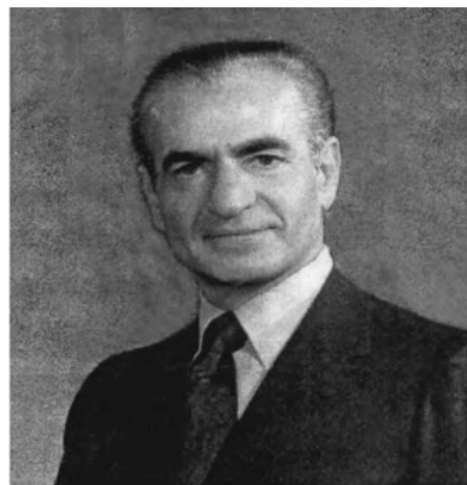
Carving up the Ottoman Empire



Kemal Atatürk



Reza Pahlavi



Change 3 – Unrest in Italy after the war led to the formation of a radical party called the fascists. The party was led by Benito Mussolini. He ended free press, free speech, elections and used the military to keep control.



BORN/DIED: 1883– 1945

FASCIST STATE: Italy

POLITICAL PARTY: National Fascist Party

REASON FOR RISE TO POWER:

MUSSOLINI ■ Economic problems in Italy

Change 4 – Hitler in Germany loved Fascism so he joined the German fascist party called the Nazi's. Hitler ran for office and won. In 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor and quickly asked the people to give him full and unlimited power to run Germany.



BORN/DIED: 1889–1945

FASCIST STATE: Germany

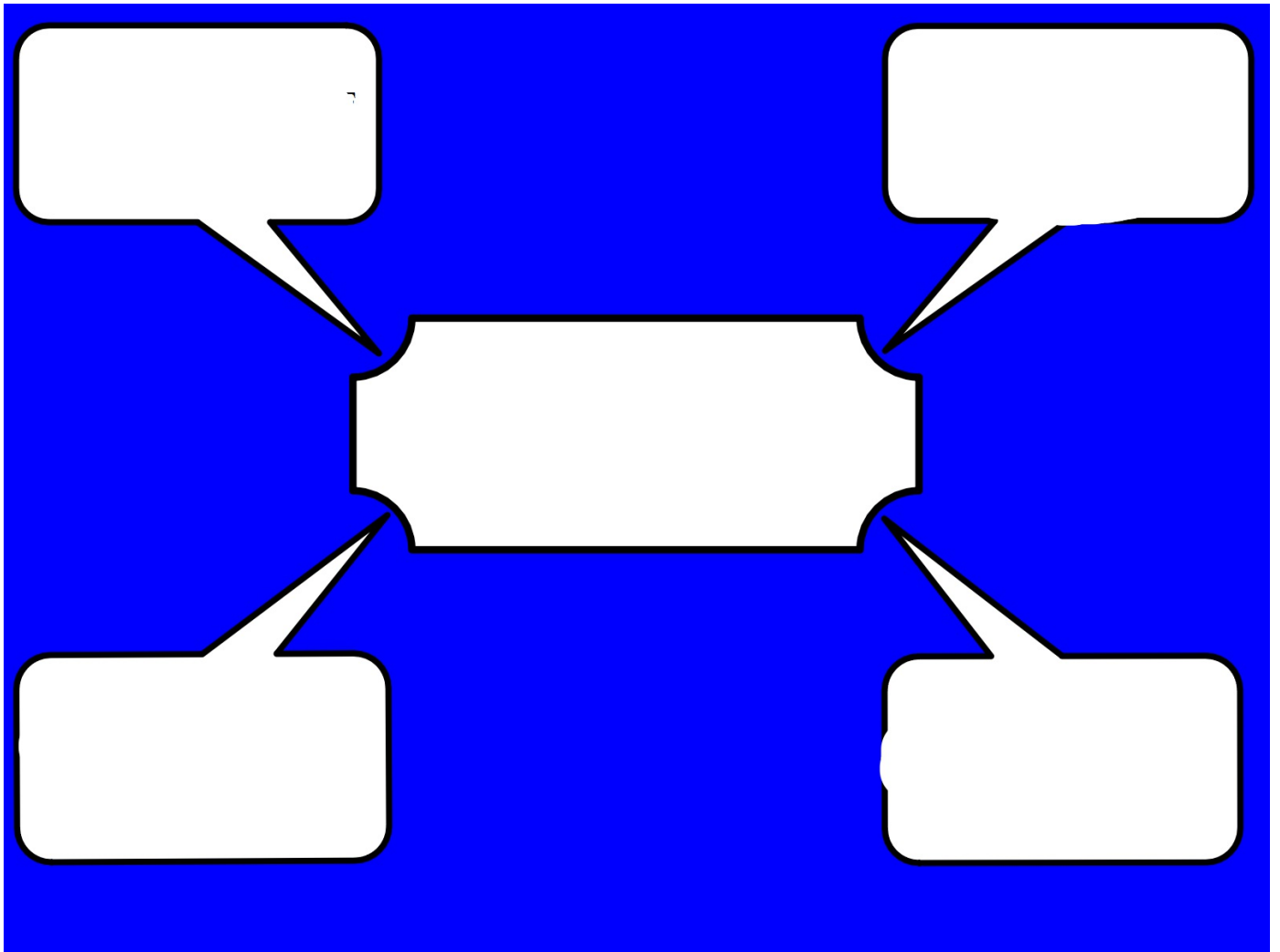
POLITICAL PARTY: Nazi Party

REASON FOR RISE TO POWER:

- Treaty of Versailles hurt German economy
- Weimar republic was ineffective

HITLER

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFICRFKtAc4>



Change 5 – Lenin dies in 1924 and Joseph Stalin took over. Stalin was much harsher than Lenin and killed millions of people he felt were his enemies. To make the economic more like Communism, he instituted his five year plan. In this plan, Industrialization of Russia was pushed but the Gov't had complete control of the factories. He also took back the land the peasants had received under Lenin. Millions of people starved during his 5 year plan.



Lenin dies in 1924

Joseph Stalin Comes to power!



Source: *Regional Extensions*, 1999

World War 2 was fought in 2 areas, the Pacific and in Europe. Let's look at each one separately:

War in the Pacific	War in Europe
<p>Japan built up it's military in the 1920's</p> <p>Japan needed to get more natural resources and aggressively started to take colonies.</p> <p>In 1931, Japan took over Manchuria.</p> <p>In 1937 they invaded China and ended up controlling vast areas.</p> <p>The US warned the Japanese to cease their hostilities in China and the rest of the pacific.</p> <p>In 1941, the Japanese attacked the United States at their naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.</p> <p>The US joins WW2 immediately.</p> <p>August 1945 – The United States drops two atomic bombs on Japan. Japan is forced to surrender.</p>	<p>In 1935 Italy invades Ethiopia.</p> <p>Hitler blatantly violates the Treaty of Versailles starting in 1936. Nations appeased him by allowing him to get away with one violation after the other.</p> <p>In August of 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed a non-aggression pact, promising not to attack on another.</p> <p>September 1, 1939 – Hitler invaded Poland. France and Great Britain had no choice but to declare war.</p> <p>1940 – Hitler has control of France</p> <p>1941 – Hitler invades Russia, violates the non-aggression pact.</p> <p>1944 – D-Day – the Allies (US, France and Great Britain) gain a foothold in Europe through Normandy.</p> <p>May 1945 – Germany is surrounded by the Allies on the West and the Russian on the East. Hitler commits suicide, Germany surrenders.</p>

In August of 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed a non-aggression pact, promising not to attack on another.



Hitler



**Joseph Stalin
of the Soviet Union**

**Become friends by signing the German-Soviet
Non-aggression Pact**

Stalin

Are you sure we are
friends comrade?

Hitler

You got nothing to worry
about

Stalin



You dont like communism though?

Hitler

.....



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1981-140-34A,
Foto: o. Ang., | November 1941

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkfGHFWGrag>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkfGHFWGrag>



The winter
is too
COLD!!



Practice Questions:

1. During World War I, developments in military technology led to
 - (1) an early victory by the Allied powers
 - (2) the establishment of industrial capitalism
 - (3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks
 - (4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe
2. Before 1914, nationalism in the Balkan Peninsula contributed to
 - (1) resistance by ethnic groups to Austrian rule
 - (2) campaigns by foreign diplomats against the use of trench warfare
 - (3) the inability of countries to make reparation payments
 - (4) the rejection of the Versailles Treaty by combatants
3. One major reason the League of Nations failed was that it
 - (1) was not included in the Versailles Treaty
 - (2) was controlled by communist Russia
 - (3) frightened many nations with its large military force
 - (4) lacked the support of many of the major world powers during crises
4. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 in Russia was caused in part by
 - (1) a forced famine in Ukraine
 - (2) the failure of Czar Nicholas II to come to Serbia's aid
 - (3) a shortage of military supplies and food during World War I
 - (4) the establishment of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)
5. After World War I, the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany are most closely associated with
 - (1) the development of fascism
 - (2) the desire for containment
 - (3) an emphasis on democratic traditions
 - (4) a return to conservative religious practices
6. What was a major reason the Russian people engaged in the Revolution of 1905?
 - (1) dissatisfaction with czarist rule
 - (2) discontent with involvement in World War I
 - (3) irritation over the banning of the Orthodox church
 - (4) failure to emancipate the serfs
7. The belief that workers of the world would unite to overthrow their oppressors is central to
 - (1) Social Darwinism
 - (2) Marxism
 - (3) conservatism
 - (4) laissez-faire capitalism
8. Which event caused the policy of appeasement to be viewed as a failure?
 - (1) creation of the League of Nations (1919)
 - (2) forced famine in Ukraine (1932)
 - (3) invasion of Czechoslovakia (1939)
 - (4) atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)
9. Which event led Russia to withdraw from World War I and surrender a significant amount of territory to Germany?
 - (1) sudden death of Vladimir Lenin
 - (2) seizure of power by the Bolsheviks
 - (3) meeting of the Yalta Conference
 - (4) assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand

10. Kemal Atatürk is best known for helping Turkey become
- (1) a modern and secular state
 - (2) an imperialist power in Africa and Asia
 - (3) a communist country allied with the Soviet Union
 - (4) a theocratic country with laws based on the Qur'an (Koran)
11. A major purpose of five-year plans in the Soviet Union was to
- (1) increase the production of steel and machinery
 - (2) produce more consumer goods
 - (3) eliminate central economic planning
 - (4) seek direct foreign investment
12. Which goals are most closely associated with the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- (1) peace, land, and bread
 - (2) liberty, equality, and fraternity
 - (3) science, technology, and agriculture
 - (4) nationalism, democracy, and livelihood
13. Which type of government is characterized by extreme nationalism, censorship, militarism, and dictatorship?
- (1) fascist state
 - (2) direct democracy
 - (3) constitutional confederation
 - (4) parliamentary democracy
14. During both World War I and World War II, the economic policies of many governments were designed to
- (1) eliminate tariffs on imports
 - (2) rebuild destroyed housing
 - (3) collectivize agriculture
 - (4) limit consumption by rationing goods
15. What was one major reason given by Adolf Hitler to justify his demand for additional territory between 1936 and 1939?
- (1) All ethnic Germans needed to be united into one German nation.
 - (2) Germany needed to reestablish its overseas empire.
 - (3) The German navy needed access to Mediterranean seaports.
 - (4) Germany needed a buffer zone to protect it from foreign invasion
16. Which geographic factor most directly contributed to the early success of the Nazi blitzkrieg during World War II?
- (1) Alps Mountain Range
 - (2) English Channel
 - (3) Thames River
 - (4) Northern European Plain

Effects of the war:

- I. Nuclear arms race between Russia and US starts – Cold War
- II. 75 million people were killed
- III. Hitler committed genocide against the Jews of Germany and other captured areas. The Nazi's put the Jews in concentration camps and made the work and/or killed them.
- IV. After the war, many Nazi's were tried for crimes against humanity. The main trial was the Nuremburg Trials. This set an international precedent that crimes during a war would not go unpunished.
- V. Unlike the last war, an international organization with full American support was formed, the United Nations. (UN)



The Nuremberg Trials are considered an important event in the 20th century because they

- (1) brought an end to genocide
 - (2) condemned the use of nuclear weapons
 - (3) ruled on provisions for the postwar occupation of Germany
 - (4) established principles of responsibility for human rights violations
-

One purpose of the Nuremberg Trials and of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa was to

- (1) address human rights abuses
 - (2) support the establishment of democratic governments
 - (3) establish free trade zones throughout the world
 - (4) provide encouragement to people behind the Iron Curtain
-

After World War I, the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany are most closely associated with

- (1) the development of fascism
- (2) the desire for containment
- (3) an emphasis on democratic traditions
- (4) a return to conservative religious practices

Which political leader gained power as a result of the failing economy of the Weimar Republic?

- (1) Adolf Hitler
- (2) Francisco Franco
- (3) Benito Mussolini
- (4) Charles de Gaulle

What was one factor that caused Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Hitler's invasion of Russia to be unsuccessful?

- (1) poorly trained military forces
- (2) a lack of alliances
- (3) harsh winter climate
- (4) mountainous terrain

One similarity in the actions of Benito Mussolini and Saddam Hussein is that both

- (1) established a democratic form of government
- (2) denied individual rights
- (3) expanded the power of labor unions
- (4) sought a classless society

Which factor aided Russian troops in defeating Napoleon's armies and Soviet forces in defeating Hitler's armies?

- (1) severe winters
- (2) mountain passes
- (3) superior air forces
- (4) United Nations peacekeepers

WW2

World War 2 was fought in 2 areas, the Pacific and in Europe. Let's look at each one separately:

War in the Pacific	War in Europe
Japan built up it's military in the 1920's	In 1935 Italy invades Ethiopia.
Japan needed to get more natural resources and aggressively started to take colonies.	Hitler blatantly violates the Treaty of Versailles starting in 1936. Nations appeased him by allowing him to get away with one violation after the other.
In 1931, Japan took over Manchuria.	
In 1937 they invaded China and ended up controlling vast areas.	In August of 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed a non-aggression pact, promising not to attack on another.
The US warned the Japanese to cease their hostilities in China and the rest of the Pacific.	September 1, 1939 – Hitler invaded Poland. France and Great Britain had no choice but to declare war.
In 1941, the Japanese attacked the United States at their naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.	1940 – Hitler has control of France
The US joins WW2 immediately.	1941 – Hitler invades Russia, violates the non-aggression pact.
August 1945 – The United States drops two atomic bombs on Japan. Japan is forced to surrender.	1944 – D-Day – the Allies (US, France and Great Britain) gain a foothold in Europe through Normandy.
	May 1945 – Germany is surrounded by the Allies on the West and the Russian on the East. Hitler commits suicide, Germany surrenders.

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- I. Nuclear arms race between Russia and US starts – Cold War
- II. 75 million people were killed
- III. Hitler committed genocide against the Jews of Germany and other captured areas. The Nazi's put the Jews in concentration camps and made the work and/or killed them.
- IV. After the war, many Nazi's were tried for crimes against humanity. The main trial was the Nuremburg Trials. This set an international precedent that crimes during a war would not go unpunished.
- V. Unlike the last war, an international organization with full American support was formed, the United Nations. (UN)

Theme 4 – The 20th Century Since 1945

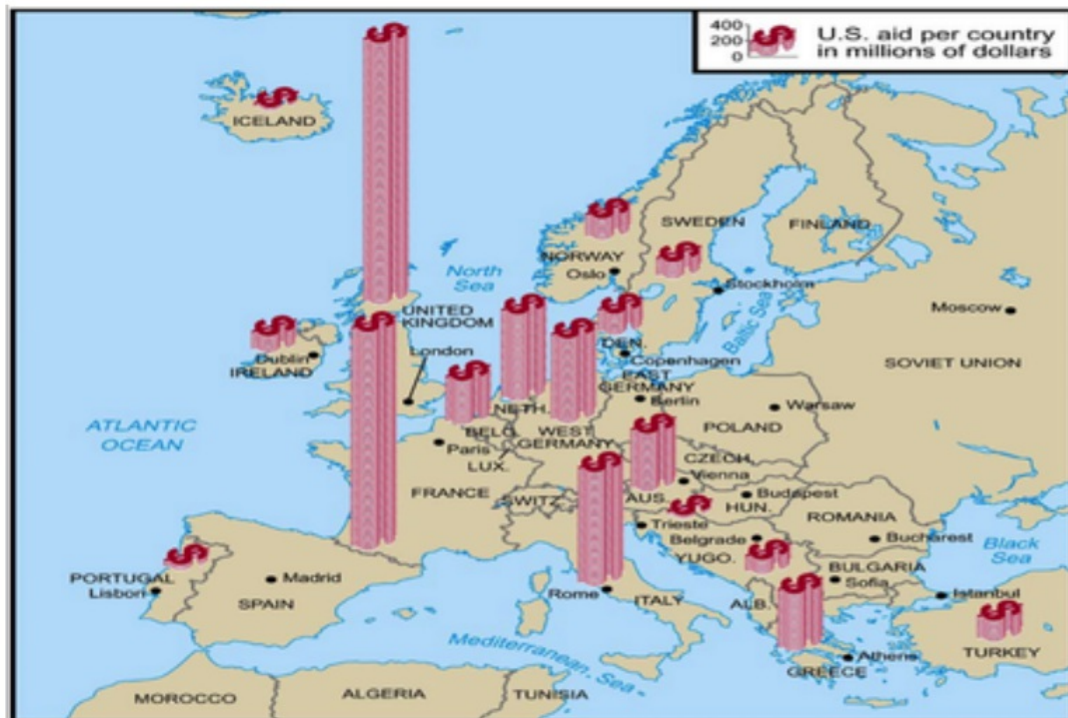
Cold War

After WW2, the Cold War started between the US and Russia. It wasn't an actual war between the two nations but rather a war of who could get more allies, produce more weapons, win events like the Olympics, etc., etc. The map below helps illustrate a common name idea for this time period, the iron curtain. The west was more friendly to the US while the east to Russia.

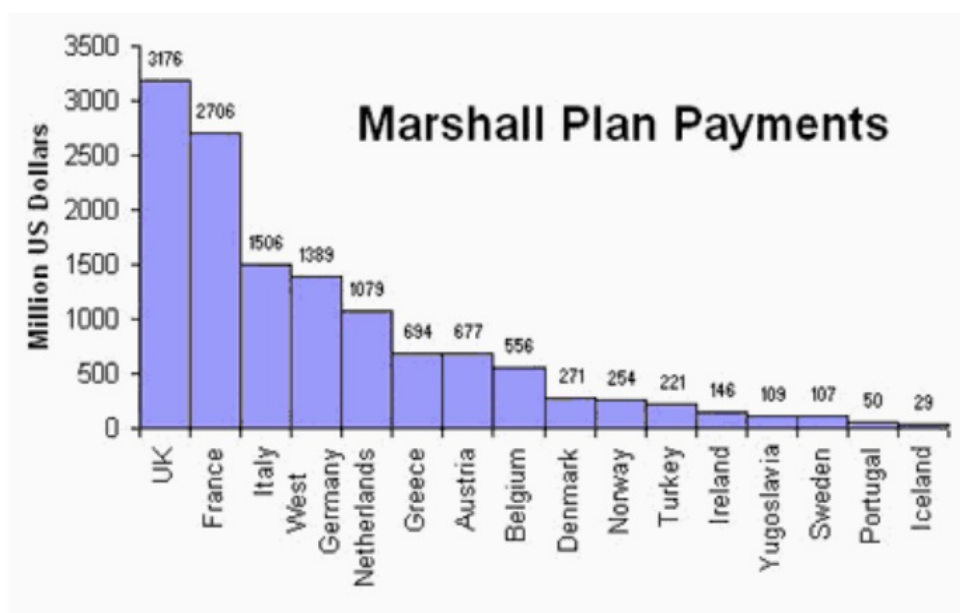


Events after WW2

After the war both Russia and the US had troops in several nations. The Russians agreed to let those nation chose their new Gov'ts. Not too long after 1946, the US realized this was not the case as Poland, Czechoslovakia and a few other were forced to become communist nations. The US decided to make sure communism did not spread any further and to help accomplish this, they set up the Marshall Plan. This plan offered a lot of financial help to worn torn nations. The idea was that if the US helped them rebuild, they would not turn to communism.



MARSHALL PLAN AID TO EUROPE, 1948-1952



11. The use of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe after World War II strengthened the forces of

- 1. democracy 3. isolationism
 - 2. communism 4. autocracy
-

18. The Marshall Plan was designed to stop the spread of communism by providing

- 1. government housing to refugees
 - 2. military assistance to Vietnam
 - 3. funds for economic recovery in war-torn European nations
 - 4. nuclear weapons to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members
-

23. The purpose of the Marshall Plan after World War II was to

- 1. promote the spread of militarism
 - 2. force the losing nations to help areas destroyed in the war
 - 3. rebuild national economies to stabilize governments
 - 4. strengthen the alliances that had won the war
-

. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were designed to

- 1. promote economic and political stability in Europe
- 2. end German demands for the Sudetenland
- 3. restore democratic rule in Haiti
- 4. prevent Iraq's takeover of Kuwait

TWO SUPER POWERS EMERGE After WWII



USA

USSR



The Alliances!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1EI1GVQVdc>



***France
United Kingdom
West Germany
United States***



***Soviet Union
and it Seven
Satellites***

Three main alliances formed in the Cold War:

1. NATO – member groups opposed to communist expansion and agreed to defend each other if necessary.
2. Warsaw Pact – Russia and its seven satellites (on the map) agreed to stay together and fight if necessary.
3. Non – Alignment – group of nations who chose not to join either side of the Cold War.

NATO

- **Western Europe**
- **US and Canada**
- **Democracy**
- **Freedom of Speech**
- **Many political parties**



Warsaw Pact

- **Eastern Europe**
- **Communist**
- **Government controlled press**
- **No private property**
- **Communist Party**



A COLD WAR?

How was it fought?

1. The Truman Doctrine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) were United States responses to the

1. threat of the Nazis in the 1930s
2. fear of economic depression after World War I
3. concern about the partition of India in 1947
4. communist threat after World War II

59. One reason the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact was to

1. ease the transition into democracy
2. help institute capitalism in Eastern Europe
3. limit the threat of invasion from Western Europe
4. challenge the economic successes of the Common Market

7. In the post-World War II time period, the purpose of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact was to

1. discourage religious toleration
2. establish a military alliance
3. promote economic self-sufficiency
4. eliminate political corruption

12. During the Cold War, nations that adopted a policy of nonalignment believed they should

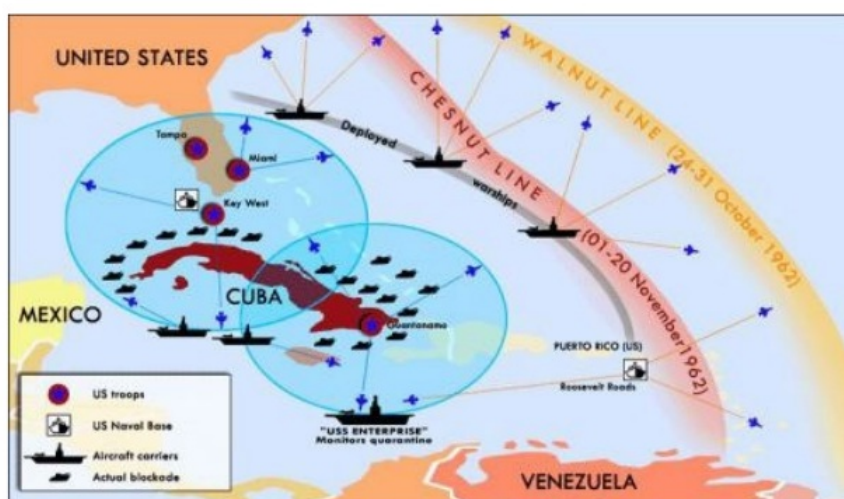
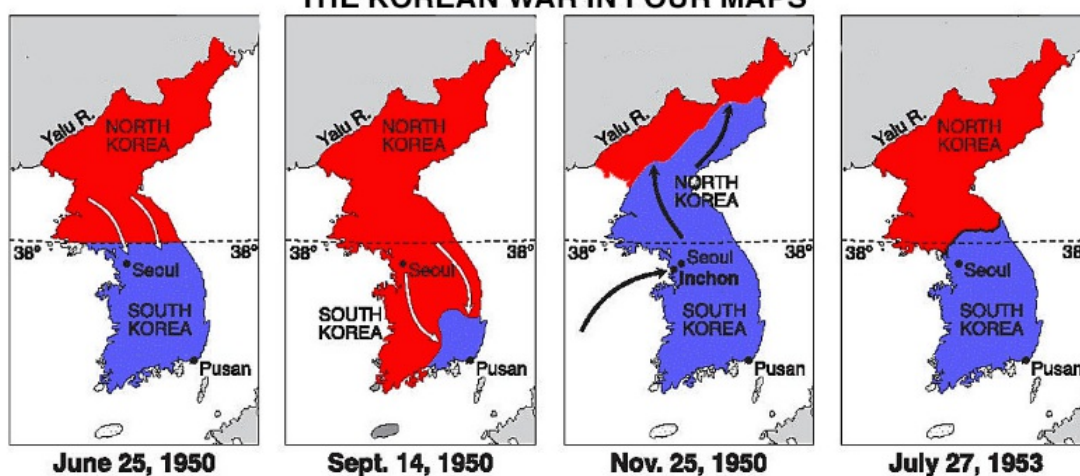
1. be exempt from United Nations decisions
2. restrict trade with neighboring countries
3. reject international environmental treaties
4. follow a course independent of the superpowers

Fighting through Surrogates

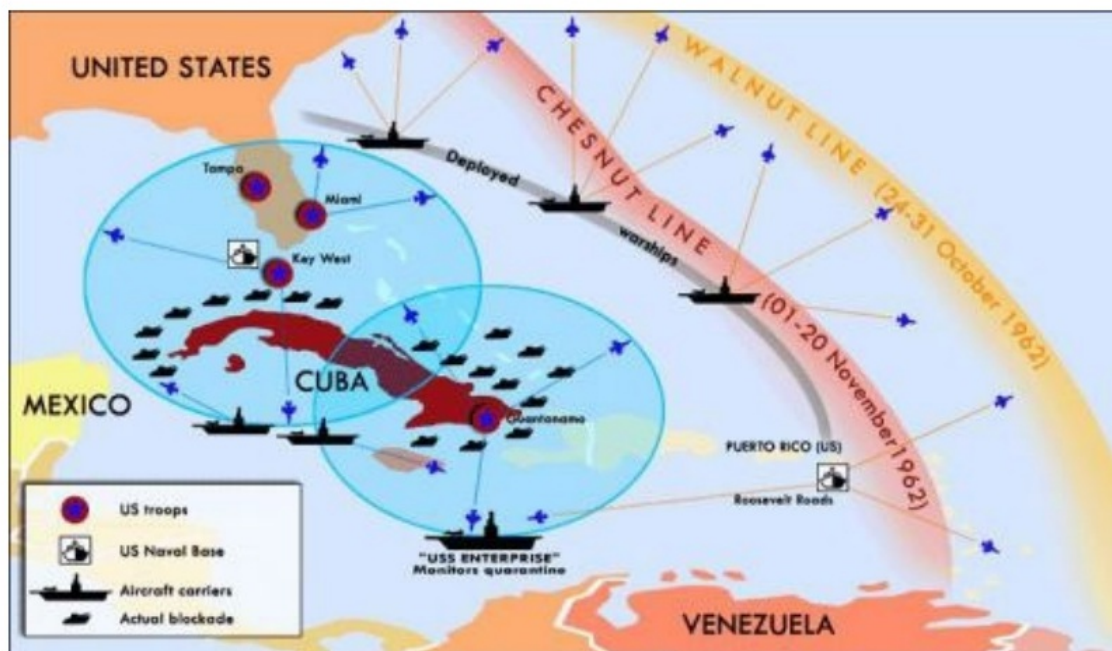
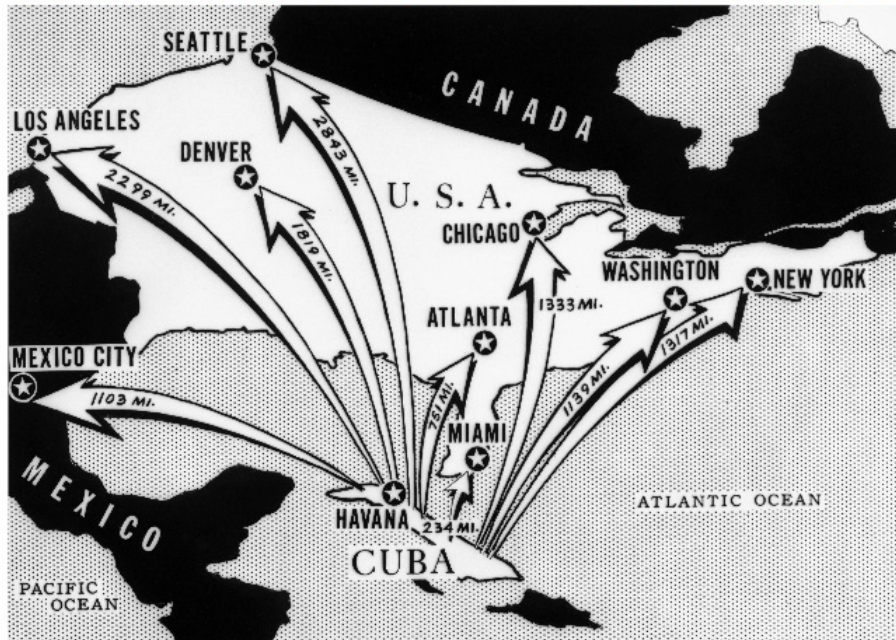
No, the Russians and the Americans would not fight directly but indirectly was another story. There were three key instances where this occurred:

- I. Korean War – (1950-1953) North Korea was communist backed by Russia, South Korea was democratic backed by the US. North Korea attempted to invade and take over South Korea. The US sent troops to defend South Korea. Russia sent money and supplies.

THE KOREAN WAR IN FOUR MAPS



- II. Cuban Missile Crisis – In 1959 Fidel Castro overthrew the Cuban Gov't and set up a Communist one. Soon, he sought and received Russian support. In 1962, the US realized that Russia was putting long-range missiles into Cuba. The US demanded they remove them- thus starting the Cuban Missile Crisis. In the end, the Russians agreed to remove the missiles.



- III. Vietnam War (1964 – 1973) The US helped defend the democratic South Vietnam Government from the Communist Government of the North, who received military support from the Russians.



Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Berlin blockade
- B. Cuban missile crisis
- C. Vietnam War

- 1. Path to World War I
- 2. Victories for Democracy
- 3. Cold War Confrontations
- 4. Terrorism in the 20th Century

The Truman Doctrine, Korean War, crisis in Guatemala, and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were :

- 1. reasons for the Industrial Revolution
- 2. examples of Japanese imperialism
- 3. events of the Cold War
- 4. causes of World War II

Economic Issues after WWII

There was a lot of chaos in Europe after the war. One major obstacle many nations faced was how to fix their economies. A lot of what gets done was often based on a nations Government. This chart below identifies and explains the different types of economies:

	Market Economy	Command Economy	Mixed Economy
Ownership	The means of production are privately owned	The Gov't owns the means of production.	The Gov't owns some means of production while private own some.
Economic Decisions	People and business are free to make economic decisions as they see fit	Gov't officials make all the basic economic decisions	Some decisions are made by people while others are made by the Gov't
Market Controls	Prices are determine by Supply and Demand	The gov't plans the economy	The Gov't determines some prices while consumers determine others.

International Economic Plans

1. **European Union** – This plan started in 1957 and has evolved a lot over the years. The EU's goal is to unify European nations economically to make them more powerful and effective.
2. **NAFTA** – The north Atlantic free trade agreement is an agreement between Mexico, Canada and the U.S., the agreement created a free trade zone between all three nations and is designed to help foster good economic outcomes for everyone involved.
3. **OPEC** – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries – In 1960, numerous Oil producing nations formed an organization. The goal of OPEC is to control the oil industry to ensure all members' nations are making money. OPEC has the power to cut the world's oil supply and control its price.



Communism in China

In the late 1920's, the leader of China, Chiang Kai-shek began striking out at the ever growing Communist party. Mao Zedong emerged as the leader of the Communists and in 1934 led the long march with 100,000 of his followers away from Chiang so the party could regroup; only 20,000 men survived. By 1949, Mao's forces had defeated Chiang and took control of China. Mao wanted to modernize China but he also established a strict dictatorship. Two of Mao's most famous program were:

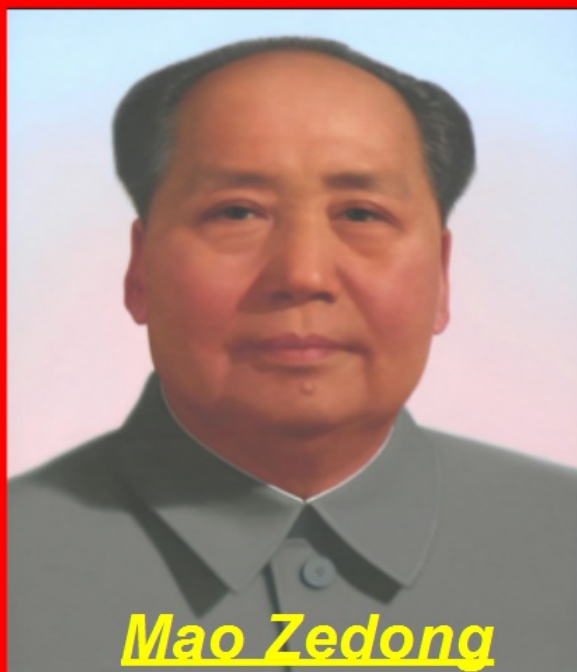
1. Great Leap Forward – to help increase agricultural production, people were forced to live on communes. This was a total failure. Many people died of starvation.
2. Cultural Revolution – goal was to renew Communist loyalties of the people of China. Mao shut down all schools and colleges.



Communism Spreads to China!



Chiang Kai-shek



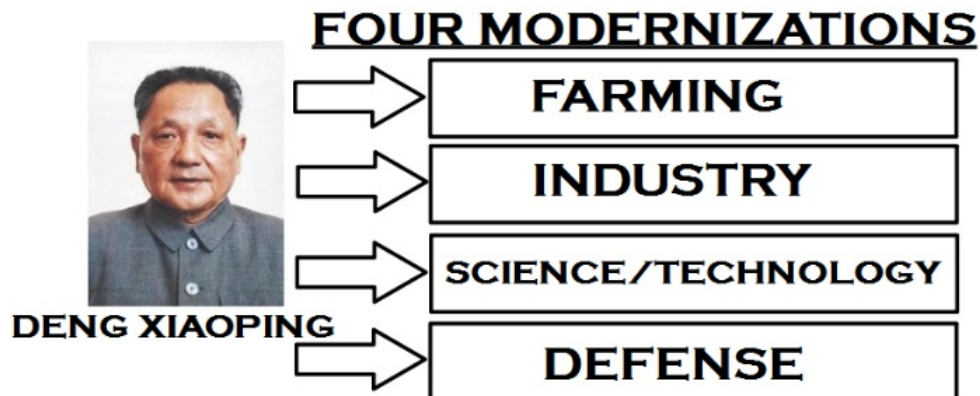
Mao Zedong

**What does Mao
do for
China?**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoc_09s_p08

Mao dies in 1976 and Deng Xiaoping took control of China. He realized things needed to be changed economically so he made them.

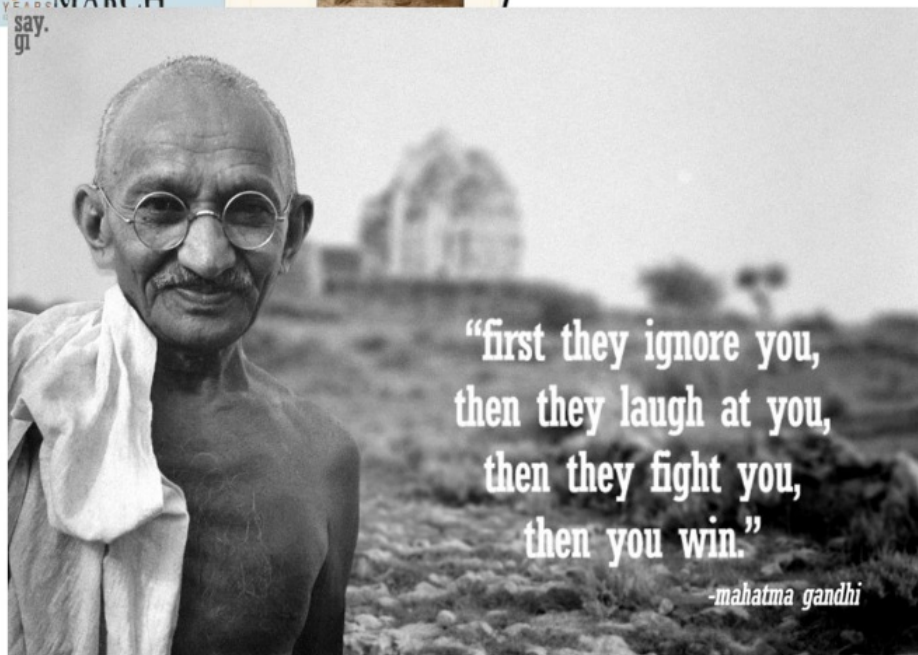
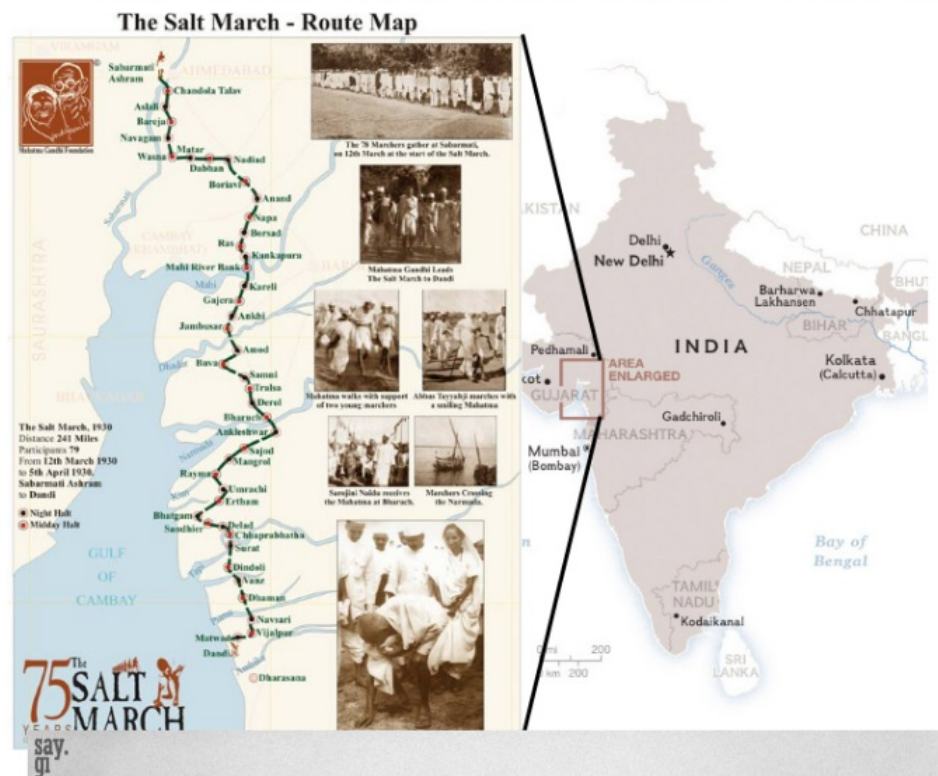
1. Four Modernizations – plan to promote trade and modernize Chinese industries. The plan was very successful.
2. Tiananmen Square protests – due to the economic changes in China, people eventually wanted more political rights. These protests were seen on national TV around the world and helped to increase the demand on China to improve their human rights record.



Decolonization

India – Under British Control

- I. Mohandas Gandhi uses passive resistance against the British in his quest to help India gain its independence.
 - a. Salt March – Gandhi's most famous protest involved a salt mine in India. The people were scooping up salt from the water. The British, in turn, hit the Indians in the head with bamboo sticks. People across the world saw this and were outraged at the British.
 - b. India gains their Independence in 1947.
 - c. India is split into two nations, India (Hindu) Pakistan (Muslim) due to the tensions between the two. Gandhi was unhappy with the split but he was killed in 1947.



Africa

1. Kwame Nkrumah – led the independence movement from the British in Ghana. He was successful in 1957.
2. Jomo Kenyatta – helped lead the independence movement against Britain. In 1963, he was named Prime Minister.
3. Nelson Mandela – Although South Africa was given its independence in 1910, a system of Apartheid was in place that separated the races and did so unfairly. A political group named the ANC, African National Congress opposed Apartheid and used both violent and non-violent methods of protest. In 1964, Mandela was arrested and jailed for being a leader in the ANC. In 1989, South African President F.W. de Klerk legalized the ANC and freed Mandela. In 1994, all races were allowed to vote and Mandela was elected President.



"Freedom is not something that one people can bestow on another as a gift. They claim it as their own and none can keep it from them."

Kwame Nkrumah

Jomo Kenyatta



Asia

1. Cambodia – After the Vietnam War (1973) the Khmer Rouge took control of the Cambodian government. Their leader, Pol Pot, killed 1 million of his own people in order to remove western influence.
2. Myanmar (Burma) – During the 1980's, the nation fell under military rule. A Nobel Peace prize writer, Aung San Suu Kyi was elected President in 1991. However, the military rejected the election and put her under house arrest. She was freed in 2011 and has been elected to Parliament, helping to bring about change in Myanmar.



Armenians under Ottoman rule and Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge both experienced

- (1) an outbreak of the plague
- (2) human rights violations
- (3) economic sanctions
- (4) an agricultural revolution

Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge, the “killing fields,” and Year Zero are all associated with a violent period in which country?

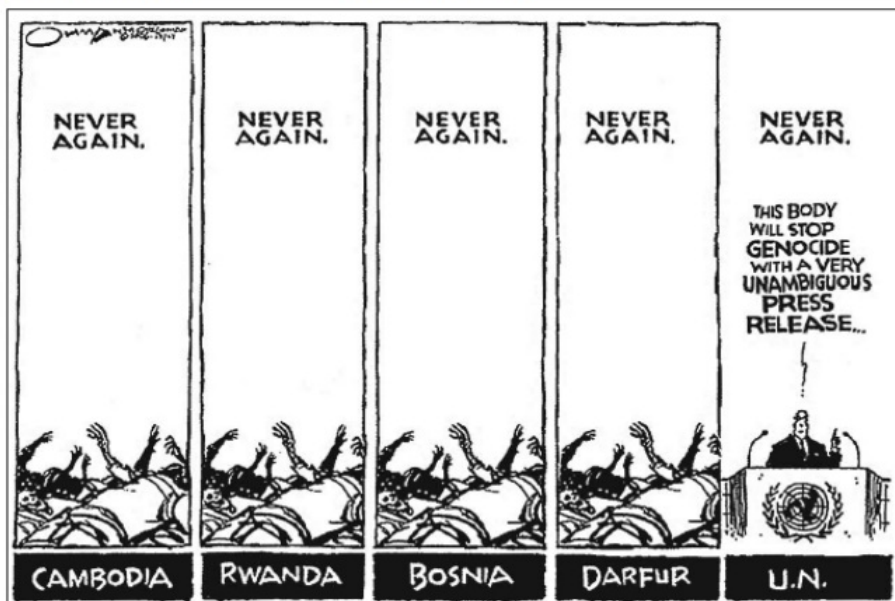
- (1) Vietnam
- (2) Cambodia
- (3) China
- (4) Korea

Which characteristic is most closely associated with both Pol Pot’s government in Cambodia and Slobodan Milosevic’s government in Yugoslavia?

- (1) use of terror to achieve political goals
- (2) support for freedom of speech
- (3) establishment of a theocratic system
- (4) respect for ethnic minorities

Which country was ruled by Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Kazakhstan
- (3) Cambodia
- (4) Bangladesh



Source: Jack Ohman, *The Portland Oregonian*, December 2006

What is the key idea of this cartoon?

- (1) Genocide in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, and Darfur has been stopped.
- (2) Human rights issues are best dealt with by the United Nations.
- (3) The United Nations has not been effective in ending genocide.
- (4) Fear of war crimes trials has brought peace to troubled regions.

Middle East Situations

Israel/Palestine

After the war and given what had happened to the Jews in WW2, the United Nations drew up a plan to divide Palestine, which the British controlled, into an Arab state and a Jewish state (Israel). The Jews were happy with the agreement while the Arabs were not. Several wars between surrounding nations and Israel have occurred and the Israelis' have won all of them. As a result of their victories Israel has expanded several times. The borders between Israel and Palestine continue to be a contentious issue today.

DISAPPEARING PALESTINE



5 million Palestinians are classified as refugees by the UN

Iran

Reza Pahlavi, who was the Shah of Iran had spent decade's modernizing and westernizing Iran. However, many people opposed his rule and his relationships with the west, especially the US. In 1979, under constant pressure, the Shah fled Iran and the opposition leader, Ayatollah Khomeini came into power. He declared Iran an Islamic Republic and their laws were based on fundamental Islamic beliefs.



One way in which Kemal Atatürk of Turkey and Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran are similar is that both leaders

- (1) implemented programs to modernize their nations
 - (2) supported increased rights for ethnic minorities
 - (3) adopted policies of nonalignment
 - (4) established theocracies based on Islam
-

Which statement about Shah Reza Pahlavi and the Iranian Revolution is an opinion rather than a fact?

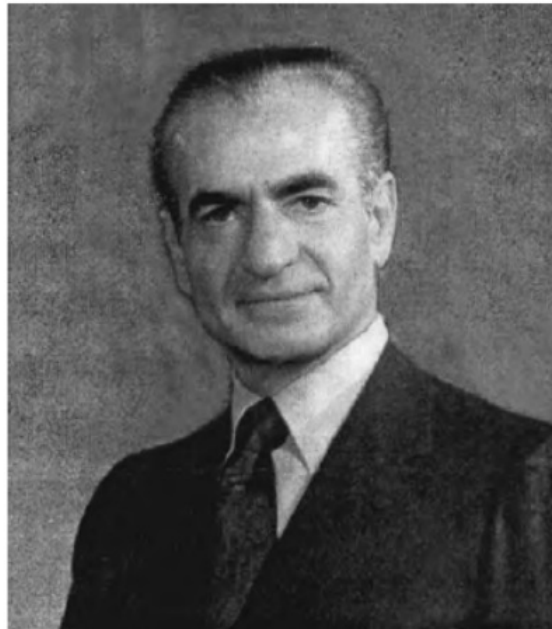
- (1) Shah Reza Pahlavi was supported by major Western powers.
 - (2) Members of the Islamic clergy opposed Shah Reza Pahlavi.
 - (3) The primary cause for the revolution was the exile of Shah Reza Pahlavi's critics.
 - (4) Supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini overthrew Shah Reza Pahlavi.
-

Kemal Atatürk



Source: İlhan Akşit, Compiler,
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Akşit

Reza Pahlavi



Source: Iran Politics Club online,
Mohamad [Reza](#) Shah Pahlavi Photo Album

50 The style of clothing worn by Kemal Atatürk of Turkey and Reza Pahlavi of Iran in these photographs indicates these leaders' desire to

- (1) westernize their nation
- (2) support nationalist movements
- (3) enforce fundamental Islamic principles
- (4) adapt to the physical climate of their country

Collapse of Communism

Russia

- Mikhail Gorbachev comes to power in 1985, his goal was to end Cold War tensions and help reform Russia.
- Perestroika – plan to restructure the Russian economy, made it more of a free market as opposed to a communist.
- Glasnost – ended censorship in Russia.

GLASNOST

- ESTABLISHED FREEDOM OF PRESS
- ACCESS TO WESTERN CULTURE
- MORE RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE
- FREEDOM TO TRAVEL
- POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

PERESTROIKA

- FARMERS ALLOWED TO SELL GOODS
- REDUCED SIZE OF GOVERNMENT
- SUPPORTED LIMITED PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

MIKHAIL



GORBACHEV

- RUSSIA COULD NO LONGER COMPETE WITH U.S. ECONOMY
- NO LONGER SUPERPOWER
- COLD WAR ENDS

- NATIONALISM SPREADS ACROSS SOVIET UNION
- ATTEMPTED OVERTHROW OF GORBACHEV
- GORBACHEV RESIGNS
- SOVIET REPUBLICS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

COLLAPSE OF SOVIET UNION

Which leader's policies included *glasnost* and *perestroika*?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Fidel Castro | (3) Mikhail Gorbachev |
| (2) Nikita Khrushchev | (4) Deng Xiaoping |
-

The economic policies of Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and of Deng Xiaoping of China included

- (1) elements of capitalism
- (2) boycotts on foreign products
- (3) a one-child policy
- (4) a reliance on agricultural self-sufficiency

Human Rights Violations

Location	Key People	Causes of	Attempts made to stop
Rwanda			
Cambodia			
Holocaust			
Armenia			

Practice Questions:

1. During the Cold War, India's decision to support neither the United States nor the Soviet Union was based on its policy of
 - (1) nonalignment
 - (2) containment
 - (3) isolationism
 - (4) separatism
2. Which description best fits the Salt March conducted by Mohandas Gandhi?
 - (1) an act of civil disobedience against the British
 - (2) a statement of support for dividing India
 - (3) a protest against the Sepoy Mutiny
 - (4) a rally for the British during World War II
3. After World War II, a key reason the Soviet Union established satellite nations in Eastern Europe was to (1) ease tensions with the Chinese government
 - (2) expand trade opportunities with Western Europe
 - (3) protect its western border from attack
 - (4) maintain freedom of the seas
4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written in response to
 - (1) atrocities committed during World War II
 - (2) the burning of Hutu homes in Rwanda
 - (3) demands for better treatment of Latin American peasants in Guatemala
 - (4) the forced migrations of city people under the rule of the Khmer Rouge
5. In which region are most member-nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) located?
 - (1) Latin America
 - (2) Middle East
 - (3) Europe
 - (4) East Asia
6. **"OPEC Meets To Discuss Production Restrictions"**
"European Union Threatens Sanctions Against Nonmembers"
"China Granted Most Favored Nation Status by United States"

These headlines illustrate the economic concept of

 - (1) interdependence
 - (2) imperialism
 - (3) communism
 - (4) self-sufficiency
7. One reason Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, and Fidel Castro rose to power was that these leaders
 - (1) promoted capitalism and democracy
 - (2) gained the support of the peasants
 - (3) represented the interests of rich landowners
 - (4) wanted their countries to stress religious values
8. During its climb to power in the 1930s and 1940s, the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong developed a strategy that focused on
 - (1) taking over cities
 - (2) building peasant support
 - (3) sponsoring nonviolent protests
 - (4) strengthening traditional Confucian values

9. Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi are closely associated with movements to
- (1) establish theocratic rule
 - (2) guarantee rights and liberties
 - (3) introduce socialistic economic principles
 - (4) support military juntas
10. Which areas were separated by the Iron Curtain?
- (1) Europe from Asia
 - (2) Eastern Europe from Western Europe
 - (3) Iberian Peninsula from Northern Europe
 - (4) Europe from the Middle East
12. A study of Rwanda and of Kashmir in the 1990s would lead to the conclusion that
- (1) industrialization results in democratic systems
 - (2) economic cooperation evolves over time
 - (3) natural disasters have had negative impacts
 - (4) ethnic and religious tensions often lead to violence
13. Anti-Semitic events such as these contributed to which movement?
- (1) Zionism
 - (2) Solidarity
 - (3) separatism
 - (4) liberation theology

Theme 5 – Global Interactions/Modern Issues

Environmental Issues

	Causes of	Attempts to solve
Desertification		
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People cut down trees for wood, to build roads/houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ animals lose their homes ■ air pollution ■ species become extinct ■ global warming continues
Ozone Layer Depletion		
Green House Effect		

Recent Changes	What it is	Impact
Green Revolution		
Terrorism		
Nuclear Proliferation		
Internet Technology		

Practice Questions

1. The practices of allowing animals to overgraze grasses and shrubs and of clearing trees to use for fuel have caused
 - (1) coastal pollution
 - (2) acid rain
 - (3) desertification
 - (4) desalination
2. Which current global problem was initiated with the development of atomic weapons?
 - (1) threats to world peace from unrestricted nuclear proliferation
 - (2) increased health risks for humans and animals from industrial pollution
 - (3) elevated carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to the deforestation of the rainforests
 - (4) changes in world weather patterns and species habitats due to melting polar ice caps
3. Which issue has raised significant environmental concerns in the Amazon Basin?
 - (1) desertification
 - (2) tsunami threats
 - (3) deforestation
 - (4) acid rain
4. Which revolution led to increases in global food production as a result of using genetically altered seeds and large amounts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides?
 - (1) Cultural
 - (2) Scientific
 - (3) Glorious
 - (4) Green
5. The introduction of the Green Revolution in India was intended to
 - (1) increase crop yields
 - (2) preserve the rain forest
 - (3) stop desertification
 - (4) protect endangered species

Thematic Essay Topic Review

This part of the exam requires you to complete a written response of at least four paragraphs. The toughest part of this essay is that there are a lot of possible topics for the exam writers to choose from and you have to come up with the information on your own. To better help you prepare for this essay, I've created a chart of topics. These topics are listed in order of how many times they have appeared on the exam. As we review in class, we will fill out this chart. This chart will also help you review for the exam as the content for the essays is usually used on the multiple choice part if it's not the essay for that particular exam.

CHANGE & Leaders

Mohandas Gandhi	<u>Cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ British Imperialism, control of India, salt tax ■ Indian nationalism 	<u>Effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organized Salt March ■ Indian Independence ■ Influenced other leaders with civil disobedience
Adolph Hitler	<u>Cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Germany was poor after WW1 due to Treaty of Versaille ■ Hitler rose to power by blaming Jews for Germany's problems 	<u>Effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nazi party controlled Germany ■ Started WW2 ■ Holocaust killed 6 mill Jews
Nelson Mandela	<u>Cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ racist system of Apartheid in S. Africa ■ Mandela was imprisoned for fighting Apartheid ■ becomes symbol of anti Apartheid movement 	<u>Effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mandela released from prison ■ Apartheid abolished ■ Becomes first black President of S. Africa ■ wins Nobel Peace Prize
Napoleon	<u>Cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ succesful military General in France ■ leads Coup de etat amid disorder of French Rev 	<u>Effect</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Becomes emperor ■ Expands France's territory ■ creates Napoleonic code ■ tries to conquer Russia, fails

Theme: Change—Political Leaders

Political leaders have come to power under a variety of circumstances. Once in power, these leaders implemented policies and practices that have affected people, societies, and regions in different ways.

Task: Select *two* political leaders and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that brought this political leader to power
- Explain *one* policy or practice that was put into effect under this leader
- Discuss how this policy or practice affected a specific group of people or society or region

You may use any political leader from your study of global history and geography. Some suggestions you may wish to consider include Shi Huangdi in China, William and Mary in England, Napoleon Bonaparte in France, Emperor Meiji in Japan, Vladimir Lenin in Russia, Jawaharlal Nehru in India, Fidel Castro in Cuba, Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, and Nelson Mandela in South Africa.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Do *not* use political leaders from the United States in your answer.

HUMAN RIGHTS

	CAUSE	EFFECT
Holocaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jews blamed for Germany's financial problems after WW1 -Hitler adopted policy of antisemitism, wanted "racial purity" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Jews shipped to concentration camps, 6 mill died - Nuremberg Trials punished Nazis - UN's Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948
Apartheid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Racist policy of Apartheid set up in S. Africa, 1948 -"Pass Laws" set up to control movement of black africans -Blacks stripped of citizenship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Nelson Mandela leads anti Apartheid movement -Apartheid abolished, Mandela freed -Mandela becomes Pres
Indian Independence Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -British controls, taxes India -Gandhi organizes boycott of British goods, Salt March -Gandhi imprisoned, Indians beaten/ killed during Salt March 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -India gains independence -India split into India & Pakistan -Gandhi assassinated
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Africans split into Hutus, Tutsis by Belgians -Tension rose between 2 groups - President of Rwanda's plane shot down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hutus killed almost 1 mill Tutsis -UN intervened (eventually) - International Criminal Court founded

CONFLICT

	CAUSE	EFFECT
WW1	Militarism Alliances Nationalism Imperialism Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand	-Millions died -Treaty of Versailles -WW2
WW2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Germany punished by Treaty of Versailles ■ Hitler rose to power due to German economic problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Million dead ■ Holocaust ■ Set up Cold War
French Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enlightenment ideas ■ 3rd Estate paid all the tax, had no power ■ King treated the people poorly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reign of Terror ■ Monarchy in France is replaced ■ King Louis is killed ■ Estate system is eliminated
Russia Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Czar Nicholas II ineffective, "Bloody Sunday" ■ Russia is poor, starving, people dying in WW1 ■ Marxism, rise of Lenin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Russia turns Communist ■ Rise of Stalin ■ Leads to Cold War

CULTURE AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE

John Locke	-writes "Two Treatises of Government" -focus on Natural Rights, gov as Social Contract	-influences French Rev, American Rev
Karl Marx		
Mao Zedong		

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY *CAUSE*

EFFECT

Green Revolution		
Deforestation		
Climate Change		

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS

	<i>CAUSE</i>	<i>EFFECT</i>
Imperialism		
Industrial Revolution		
Global Trade		

Essay writing guide!!

Theme: Change—Individuals

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have met with varying degrees of success.

Task:

Select **two** individuals who have attempted to bring about change and for **each**

- Describe the historical circumstances that led this individual to seek change
- Describe an action taken by this individual to bring about change
- Discuss the extent to which this individual's action was successful in bringing about change

You may use any individual from your study of global history and geography who has attempted to bring about change. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Confucius, Martin Luther, Galileo Galilei, Simón Bolívar, Karl Marx, Kemal Atatürk, Deng Xiaoping, Mohandas Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Aung San Suu Kyi, and Malala Yousafzai.

1.  Visualize the essay!!!

1. Intro
2. Choice 1
3. Choice 2
4. Conclusion

2.

This is the easiest part of the essay. The exam people GIVE you the intro. All you need to do is add a sentence. That sentence simply needs to say what two choices you will be writing about.

intro

**It's
your
choice**

3. Now you need to write the first body, choice 1. The format for this paragraph is simple:

1. Topic Sentence
2. Bullet 1
3. Bullet 2
4. Bullet 3 (if needed)
5. Opinion or Extra Depth on the topic

**It's
your
choice**

4. Now you need to write the second body, choice 2. The format is the same as above:

1. Topic Sentence
2. Bullet 1
3. Bullet 2
4. Bullet 3 (if needed)
5. Opinion or Extra Depth on the topic





The conclusion is sooooo easy it's embarrassing. Start your conclusion with, **In conclusion**, and write two or three sentences reviewing what you wrote in your essay. Now you're done!!

My example for you of this essay

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have met with varying degrees of success. Two such individuals I am going to write about are Mohandas Gandhi and Adolph Hitler.

The first individual I am going to write about is Mohandas Gandhi. One of the circumstances that led Gandhi seeking change was that the Indian people were being treated poorly by the British, who were in control of India. Another circumstance that led to Gandhi seeking change was that the British refused to give the Indians any political or economic rights. One action taken by Gandhi to help bring about change was he lead many non-violent protests. One of the most famous was the Salt March, in which Gandhi convinced the people to stop buying British salt and simply make their own. Gandhi's efforts were very successful. In the end, India was granted Independence from the British. Gandhi was one of the most influential people in world history. Both his non-violent methods and strong desire for equality were adopted by men like Martin Luther King Jr. who in turn also changed the world.

The other individual I am going to write about is Nelson Mandela. One of the circumstances that led to Mandela seeking change was the system of Apartheid imposed by the British in South Africa. Another circumstance was the poor treatment of the South Africans by the British. One action Mandela took to bring about change was he sat in prison for over 20 years to make a political statement against the British rule. Mandela's efforts proved to be very successful. In the end, Mandela becomes President and ends Apartheid. In my opinion, Mandela was a great leader. I feel this way because very few people are willing to truly stand up for what they believe in, no matter the consequences. Mandela was one of those people.

In conclusion, throughout history, many individuals have attempted to bring about change. Two of the most influential were Mohandas Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. Both of these men changed the world for the better.

CAUSE AND EFFECT FOR ESSAYS

<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>EFFECT</u>
Historical Circumstance(s)	Impact
Source	Influence
Reason	Result

<u>WORD/PHRASE</u>	<u>REFERS TO</u>	<u>Example Sentence (cause or effect is highlighted)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of (this/that), _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause 	Because of poor economic conditions, Hitler was able to take power in Germany.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of _____, _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause 	As result of poor economic conditions in Germany, Hitler was able to take power in Germany.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to _____, _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause 	Due to poor economic conditions, Hitler was able to take power in Germany.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a consequence, / Consequently, _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect 	Germany had poor economic conditions. As a consequence /consequently, Hitler was able to take power in Germany.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect 	Germany had poor economic conditions. Therefore, Hitler was able to take power in Germany.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For that reason, _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect 	Germany had poor economic conditions. For that reason, Hitler was able to take power in Germany

Theme: Change—Individuals

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have met with varying degrees of success.

Theme = Intro

Task:

Select two individuals who have attempted to bring about change and for each

- Describe the historical circumstances that led this individual to seek change.
- Describe an action taken by this individual to bring about change.
- Discuss the extent to which this individual's action was successful in bringing about change.

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have been met with varying degrees of success. Two such individuals that I have chosen to write about are _____ and _____.

Intro

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

Individual #1 = Body Paragraph #1

End Body Paragraph with Analysis

One individual who attempted to bring about change is _____. One circumstance that caused this is _____.
Another circumstance that caused this is _____.
One action taken by this individual intended to bring about change is _____.
This action was successful in bringing about change because _____.
In my opinion, _____

Body #1

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

Individual #2 = Body Paragraph #2

End Body Paragraph with Analysis

Another individual who attempted to bring about change is _____. One circumstance that caused this is _____.
Another circumstance that caused this is _____.
One action taken by this individual intended to bring about change is _____.
This action was successful in bringing about change because _____.
In my opinion, _____

Body #2

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

Theme = Conclusion

End Conclusion with Analysis

In conclusion, individuals have attempted to bring about change. Their actions have been met with varying degrees of success. I think that _____.

Conclusion

Theme: Change—Individuals

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have met with varying degrees of success.

Theme = Intro

Task:

- Select two individuals who have attempted to bring about change and for each
- Describe the historical circumstances that led this individual to seek change
 - Describe an action taken by this individual to bring about change
 - Discuss the extent to which this individual's action was successful in bringing about change

Individual #1 = Body Paragraph #1

End Body Paragraph with Analysis

Throughout history, individuals have attempted to bring about political, social, economic, and intellectual change through their actions. Their actions have been met with varying degrees of success. Two such individuals that I have chosen to write about are _____ and _____

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

One individual who attempted to bring about change is _____. One circumstance that caused this is _____. Another circumstance that caused this is _____.
One action taken by this individual intended to bring about change is _____. This action was successful in bringing about change because _____. In my opinion, _____

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

Another individual who attempted to bring about change is _____. One circumstance that caused this is _____. Another circumstance that caused this is _____.
One action taken by this individual intended to bring about change is _____. This action was successful in bringing about change because _____. In my opinion, _____

----one line page break----
between each paragraph

In conclusion, individuals have attempted to bring about change. Their actions have been met with varying degrees of success. I think that _____

Theme = Conclusion

End Conclusion with Analysis

Intro

Body #1

Body #2

Conclusion

1. Grab a laptop, log in
2. take these notes

Louis XVI	to protect natural rights, based on consent of people Last King of France before French Revolution, executed by guillotine
Mikhail Gorbachev	Last leader of Soviet Union, attempted to stimulate economy with <i>glasnost</i> and <i>perestroika</i> policies, led to fall of Soviet Union
Napoleon	French ruler who came to power at end of French Revolution, expanded French territory, spread nationalism

3. Take quiz

4. Log into Schoology,
take Review Quiz 1



Review Quiz 1

Key Terms and People

Key Terms and People

These terms and people show up on the test ALL the time. Your familiarity with them is yet another way to master this exam.

Karl Marx	
Mohandas Gandhi	Indian nationalist, political and spiritual leader during India's struggle with Britain, used passive resistance, Salt March
John Locke	Enlightenment Era philosopher, wrote <u>Two Treatises of Government</u> believed in political absolutism, role of gov. is to protect natural rights, based on consent of people
Louis XVI	Last King of France before French Revolution, executed by guillotine
Mikhail Gorbachev	Last leader of Soviet Union, attempted to stimulate economy with <i>glasnost</i> and <i>perestroika</i> policies, led to fall of Soviet Union
Napoleon	French ruler who came to power at end of French Revolution, expanded French territory, spread nationalism
Ho Chi Minh	Communist revolutionary leader in Vietnam
Peter the Great	16th cent. czar of Russia, introduced Western ideas in order to reform Russia
Simon Bolivar	Founder of Latin American Independence movement against Spanish Imperialism.
Josef Stalin	Communist dictator of USSR (Soviet Union), started 5 year plan to industrialize, Collectivization of farms. Responsible for deaths of millions
Kemal Ataturk	Turkish Nationalist, first President of Turkey after fall of Ottoman Empire, westernized Turkey
Adolf Hitler	Totalitarian leader (Führer) of Nazi Germany during WW2, responsible for Holocaust, 6 million Jews died, rose to power as Germany faced economic struggles following WW1
Jomo Kenyatta	First President and Founding Father of Kenya, a leader in the Pan African Movement
Fidel Castro	Cuban revolutionary leader and communist dictator during Cold War Era
Nelson Mandela	Leader in Anti Apartheid movement, became South Africa's first black President
Deng Xiaoping	Leader of China after Mao. Reformed China with his "Four Modernizations"

Key Terms and People

Galileo	Astronomer, mathematician, helped contribute to Scientific Revolution. Practiced observation and experimentation.
Catherine the Great	Enlightenment Era female Russian ruler, expanded Russian territory,
Sun Yat-Sen	First President of Republic of China, Chinese nationalist, 3 Principles of the People: nationalism, democracy, livelihood
Mercantilism	Idea that favorable balance of trade creates wealth for countries, colonies exist for benefit of colonial power.
Renaissance	European cultural rebirth between 14th-17th cent. Focus on art, intellectual matters, humanism, and Greco Roman ideas
Imperialism	Policy of extending a countries' power through spheres of influence to gain natural resources and foreign markets
Cold War	Post WW2 Era political war between communist and capitalist superpowers. NATO vs. Warsaw Pact, ended with fall of Berlin Wall
Enlightenment	Intellectual movement stresses reason and individualism, supporting natural rights
Laissez-Faire	Policy of avoiding interference with the free market economy
Meiji Restoration	1868 restoration of imperial power in Japan, which led to Japan's modernization
Mongols	Asiatic people whose empire spread across Asia and Europe in the 13th-14th century
Apartheid	Policy of racial segregation & discrimination in South Africa
Communism	Karl Marx's economic theory of a classless society where private property is abolished
Socialism	A system where the state controls mean of production
Treaty of Versailles	Peace treaty that brought WW1 to an end
Absolutism	Policy of European monarchs in the 1600s, claimed that God had given them absolute power or divine right
Cultural Diffusion	Spread of cultural beliefs, ideas, and traditions from one group to another

Green Revolution	Advance in technology that increased and changed agricultural output worldwide
Industrial Revolution	Period of industrialization that occurred in late 18th-19th centuries, brought on by coal & iron resources
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance created by W. Europe and N. America following WW2
Appeasement	
Divine Right	
Friedrich Engels	
Machiavelli	
Benito Mussolini	
Bismarck	
Scientific Revolution	
Containment	
French revolution	
Irish Potato Famine	

1. Grab a laptop, log in 2. take these notes in packet

Jomo Kenyatta	First President and Founding Father of Kenya, a leader in the Pan African Movement
Fidel Castro	Cuban revolutionary leader and communist dictator during Cold War Era
Nelson Mandela	Leader in Anti Apartheid movement, became South Africa's first black President

3. Log in to Castle Learning



4. Complete Assignment "Review 5/9"

Mr. HAHL

Review 5/9

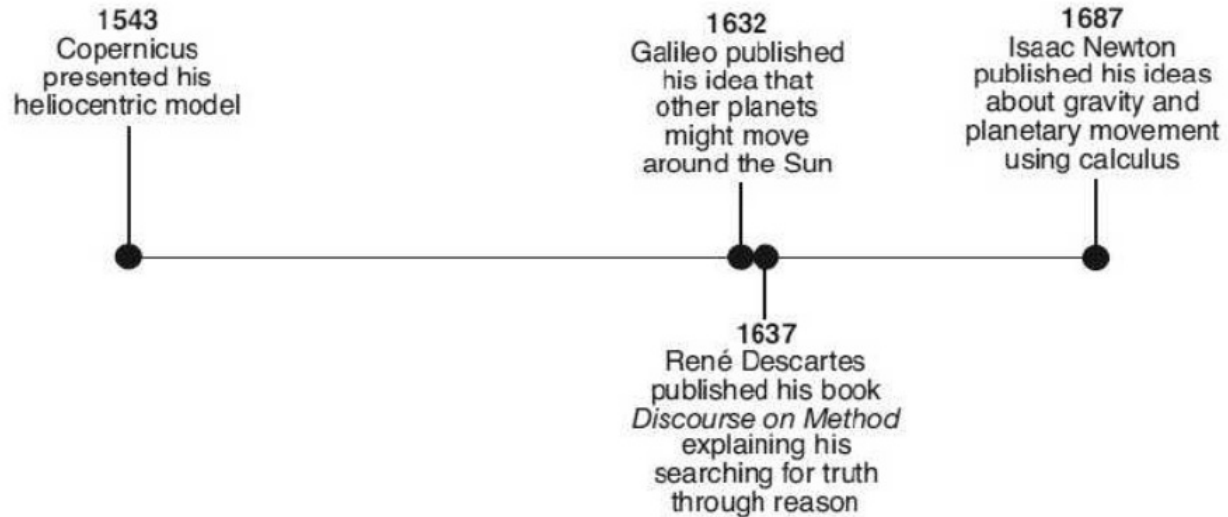
Mr. HAHL - Global History and Geography
Assigned on: 5/9/2018 8:24:00 AM
Assignment Mode : **Open**
Availability: **Always**

0 answered / 20 Questions

Not Started

Name: _____

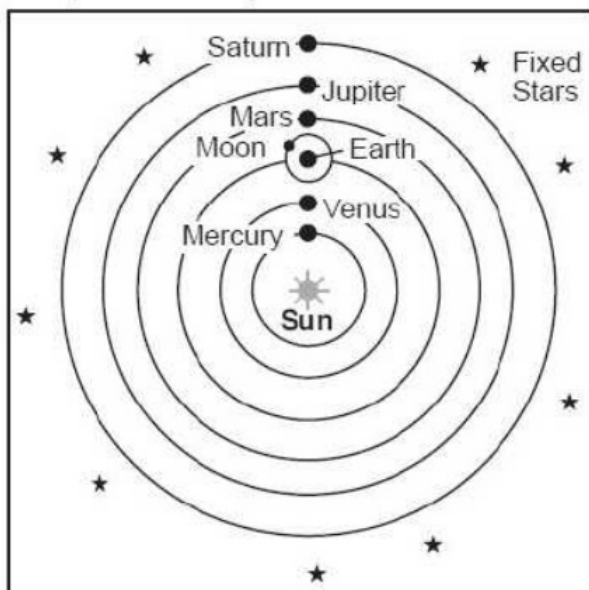
1. Base your answer to the question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which historical period is most closely associated with these achievements?

1. Pax Romana
2. Age of Alexander the Great
3. European Middle Ages
4. Scientific Revolution

2. Base your answer to the question on the illustration below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which individual supported the theory represented in this illustration?

1. Socrates
2. Ptolemy
3. Dante
4. Galileo

3. Which pair of ideas were central to the Scientific Revolution?

1. social stability and economic self-sufficiency
2. observation and experimentation
3. technology and military expansion
4. scarcity and interdependence

5. Many Enlightenment philosophers used reason to

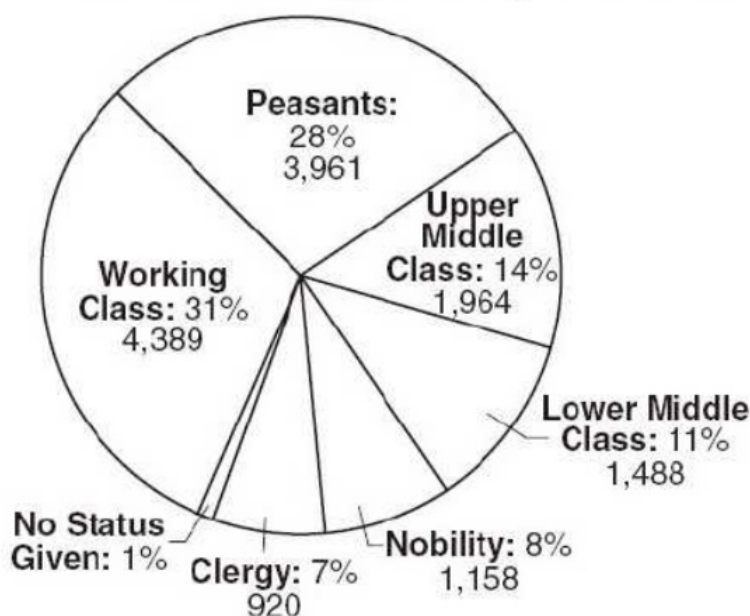
1. reinforce traditional beliefs
2. strengthen religious authority
3. reveal natural laws
4. encourage censorship

4. Which statement represents a key idea directly associated with John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*?
1. Freedom of speech should be denied.
 2. The king's power on Earth comes from God.
 3. All people are born with the right to life, liberty, and property.
 4. Individuals acting in their own self-interest will achieve economic success.

Figure 1

Base your answer to the question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Executions During the Reign of Terror



Source: Dennis Sherman et al., eds., *World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

6. [Refer to figure 1]

During which revolution did these executions occur?

1. French
2. Russian
3. Chinese
4. Cuban

7. In Latin America, both Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín were leaders who

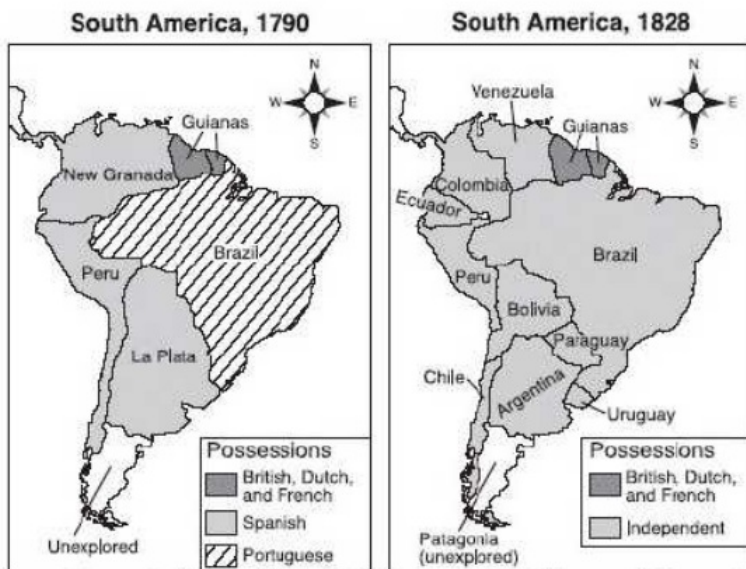
1. worked for independence
2. led Communist-inspired revolutions
3. attempted imperialistic expansion
4. advocated a return to traditional ways

8. Giuseppe Garibaldi, Thomas Jefferson, and Simón Bolívar were similar in that each

1. encouraged a spirit of nationalism in their people
2. denied voting rights to the citizens after gaining control of their nation
3. opposed the territorial expansion of the United States
4. followed the ideas of Marx in establishing a government

Figure 2

Base your answer on the maps and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

9. [Refer to figure 2]

Based on a comparison of these maps of South America, which conclusion is accurate?

1. Many regions of South America gained their independence between 1790 and 1828.
2. All of South America was independent by 1828.
3. Spain continued to gain South American colonies in the 19th century.
4. Between 1790 and 1828, South American political boundaries remained unchanged except for Brazil.

10. [Refer to figure 2]

Which individual is most closely associated with the changes indicated on these maps?

1. Emiliano Zapata
2. Simón Bolívar
3. Porfirio Díaz
4. Pancho Villa

11. The slogan "Blood and Iron" and a united Germany are most closely associated with

1. Prince Metternich
2. Simón Bolívar
3. Camillo Cavour
4. Otto von Bismarck

12. Which issue was a cause of the French Revolution?

1. ineffective rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
2. nationalization of the Church
3. outrage over the use of the guillotine by the Committee of Public Safety
4. demand of the Third Estate for more political power

13. What was one factor that caused Napoleon's invasion of Russia and Hitler's invasion of Russia to be unsuccessful?

1. poorly trained military forces
2. a lack of alliances
3. harsh winter climate
4. mountainous terrain

14. One political objective of both Otto von Bismarck and Giuseppe Garibaldi was to

1. overthrow divine right monarchies
2. unify their nations
3. establish communist systems
4. form an alliance with Great Britain

15. According to Karl Marx, history is the record of the
1. granting of more political liberties to all people
 2. struggle between classes in society
 3. wars and conflicts between national leaders
 4. increasing prosperity brought about by industrialization

16. An important social aspect of the early part of the Industrial Revolution in England was the

1. urbanization of factory workers
2. elimination of the class system
3. development of government-funded housing and medical care programs
4. acceptance of dissenting religious groups

17. Which situation in Great Britain was a major reason why the Industrial Revolution began there?

1. an ample supply of human and natural resources
2. increasing power of the laboring class
3. high quality of public education
4. eagerness of the nobility to become factory owners

18. Which statement is supported by the ideas of Karl Marx?

1. Private ownership of businesses helps workers.
2. Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor.
3. Countries should benefit from the wealth of their colonies.
4. Industrial capitalism allows workers and employers to work together for a common purpose.

19. Which topic is central to the study of economics?

1. tracking the development and spread of diseases
2. understanding the causes of ethnic rivalries
3. examining the distribution and use of limited resources
4. studying the growth and role of political parties

20. Which document is considered a primary source?

1. encyclopedia article
2. modern textbook
3. biography
4. personal correspondence