

Review Unit #1

Beginning Fundamentals

Physical Earth – Terms

- **Latitude:** lines that measure how far something is north or south of the Equator
- **Longitude:** lines that measure how far something is east or west of the Prime Meridian
- **Equator:** 0 degrees Latitude - it divides the Earth between North and South
- **Prime Meridian:** 0 degrees Longitude - it (along with the International Dateline) divides the Earth between East and West
- **International Dateline:** 180 degrees Longitude - divides one day from another
- **Hemispheres:** half of the Earth (Example: *Northern Hemisphere* or *Eastern Hemisphere*)

Physical Features

- **Islands:** isolate cultures from other cultures - such as Japan
- **Mountains:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Himalayas between China and India
- **Deserts:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Sahara in Africa
- **Rainforests:** a barrier to travel – separate cultures - such as the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil
- **Rivers:** transportation routes – sometimes through barriers - such as the Nile through the Sahara
- **River Valley:** great place to begin a civilization in ancient times - such as the Tigris-Euphrates valley
- **Plains:** flat fertile lands – good for farming – often attract invaders - such as the Steppes of Russia
- **Ice:** prevents sea trade for much of the year – such as in Russia in earlier times

Elements of Culture

Culture: the way of life of a group of people

- **Society:** the type of people in a culture (ex: race, nationality, religious identity)
 - **Art:** the expression of a culture's ideas (ex: dance, music, architecture)
 - **Geography:** the land, location, and resources of a culture (ex: physical features, climate, raw materials)
 - **Language:** the communication system of a culture (ex: alphabet-writing, speech, symbols)
 - **Religion:** the organized beliefs and rituals of a culture (ex: ceremonies, holidays, forms of worship)
 - **Economy:** the way a culture gets the things it needs (ex: agriculture, hunting, manufacturing, trade)
 - **Politics:** the government and laws of a culture (ex: leadership, rules, protection, services)
 - **Customs:** the traditions of a culture (ex: holidays, clothing, celebrations)
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- **Cultural Diffusion:** the mixing of two or more cultures together – sometimes forming a new culture
 - **Cultural Diversity:** to coexistence of elements of a variety of cultures within a single culture

Time Management

- **Decade:** a period of 10 years
- **Century:** a period of 100 years
- **B.C.** - the time *Before Christ* on a timeline
- **A.D.** - *Anos Domini* - "In the Year of our Lord"
- **C.E.** - *Common Era* – Term now used to replace "A.D." - (B.C.E. replaces "B.C." [before common era])

Review Unit #2

Early Man and River Civilizations

Early Man

- **Hunters and Gatherers:** During the Paleolithic Stage (Old Stone Age) people wandered behind herds of animals in search of food. The men generally hunted – the women generally gathered berries, nuts, roots, etc.
- **Migration:** - Current evidence points to the earliest people having lived in *Africa*.
 - They migrated (moved) to other places in the world.
 - Native Americans migrated across a *land bridge* from Asia to North America.
- **Cultural Diffusion:** - As people migrated and settled together, their ideas mixed.
 - *Trade* also caused cultural diffusion.

Neolithic Revolution

- **Neolithic Revolution:** The change from *hunting and gathering* to *herding and planting*.
- **Results of Neolithic Revolution:**
 - Permanent Villages - People built homes and settled together in permanent villages.
 - New Technology - People had the time to develop new tools and ideas to meet their needs.
 - Specialization of jobs - Less people were needed to produce food. Some people took on new roles (jobs).
- **Civilizations:** - As villages became more developed, some turned into *civilizations*.
 - Civilizations can be identified by having certain things:
 - urban areas (cities)
 - a writing system
 - organized economy
 - an organized government (laws)

River Valley Civilizations

Why river valleys were great locations to start a civilization:

- **Irrigation:** water for crops and human use
- **Annual Flooding:** supplied fertile soil for crops each year
- **Transportation:** allowed for trade and cultural diffusion
- **Food Supply:** fish and other items – land animals came near to drink

4 main river valley civilizations:

<u>River</u>	<u>Civilization</u>
Nile	Egypt
Tigris-Euphrates	Sumer (Mesopotamia)
Indus	India
Huang He (Yellow)	China

Important Information

- **Fertile Crescent:** area of fertile soil in the desert Middle East – from Sumer to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea
- **Cuneiform:** writing system used in Sumer – wedge shaped symbols
- **Hieroglyphics:** writing system used in Egypt – picture symbols
- **Hammurabi's Code of Laws:** first written set of laws in history – based on the “eye for an eye” principle
- **Mohenjo Daro and Harappa:** two main urban centers (cities) of India's river valley civilization
- **“Middle Kingdom”:** what the Chinese called their land (they thought it was the center of life)

Review Unit #3

Classical Civilizations

Classical Civilizations: Civilizations that were so well organized that they were able to create many things that we still use today.

IN CHINA

- **Dynasty:** a line of rulers from the same family. They continue to rule as long as they have the **Mandate of Heaven**.
- **Mandate of Heaven:** belief that the Emperor was given the right to rule from the gods (similar to European *Divine Right*)
- **Han Dynasty:** 1st major Dynasty of China
 - **Civil Service System:** required examinations for government positions. Exams based on teachings of **Confucius**
 - **Confucianism:**
 - directed Chinese social life for hundreds of years
 - Based on teachings of Confucius
 - Everyone should use good moral behavior
 - Have good educational system – to help have good government officials
 - Government officials should rule by setting a good example of behavior for the people
 - **Technology:** paper, rudder, wheel barrow

IN INDIA

- **Maurya Empire** 1st major empire in India
 - **Centralized Government:** One of the first empires to run a government of communities from one central location
 - **Bureaucracy:** system used within an organized government (officials, procedures, rules, etc.)

GREECE

- **City-States:** - *Because of it's mountainous geography and numerous islands*, Greece did NOT form one large Empire. It was a collection of small *City-States*. Each was run like a small nation. Athens and Sparta were the most powerful. Athens became the most important.
- **Democracy:** A form of government – *citizens* share the power to make decisions - Began in Greece (Athens)
- **Alexander the Great:** Took over most of the “known world” Spread Greek culture (*cultural diffusion*) to Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Hellenistic Culture:** A result of Alexander the Great mixing Greek culture with the cultures from Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Contributions:**
 - *Classical architecture:* straight lines, basic shapes (square, rectangle, triangle) and columns for support
 - *Philosophy:* using reason to understand why things happened.
 - Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were great Greek philosophers
 - *Knowledge:* Greeks pioneered much thinking in medicine, science, math, and literature.

ROME

- **Republic:** Began in Rome A form of government - citizens *elect representatives* to make decisions for the people
- **The Empire:** Expanded beyond Italy to include most of Western Europe and the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Pax Romana:** Time of peace and prosperity for the Empire (Its Golden Age)
- **Contributions:**
 - *Roman Law: Twelve Tables:* a *written* set of laws for all citizens to follow
 - *Arch:* replaced Greek columns for support in architecture
 - *Latin language:* used throughout the empire
 - *Organization:* The Romans kept people in the empire organized: common language, laws, money system

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ANIMISM

- **Belief:** Every living and non-living thing has a spirit. A very *traditional* concept in history. Worshipping of ancestors.
- **Location:** Still found in some *traditional societies* of the world – often associated with traditional African culture.

SHINTOISM

- **Belief:** Spirits of *Kami* dwell in many forms of the natural world
- **Location:** a traditional belief system of Japan

HINDUISM

- **Reincarnation:** belief that the soul is reborn in the body of another person or thing.
- **Caste System:** - people are born into different *Castes* (social classes)
 - they may be born into a higher (if they are good) or lower (if they are bad) Caste in the next life
- **Ganges River:** the holy river of Hinduism. Worshipers bathe in the river to free themselves from sin.
- **Location:** Began in India. Is mainly in India still today.

BUDDHISM

- **Basic beliefs:** all people suffer – ending desires will end the suffering
- **Nirvana:** by leading the right kind of life, eventually one can reach a state of ultimate awareness – *Nirvana*
- **Location:** *began* in India - *spread* to China, Japan, and Southeast Asia

CONFUCIANISM

- based on the teachings of *Confucius*
- people should lead a good, moral life
- education should be the way people advance in society
- government officials should be well educated and good role models

TAOISM

- begun by Lao Tzu
- followers must follow *Tao* (the way)
- follow the way of nature – don't go against the way of nature

JUDAISM

- **Beliefs:** *monotheism* – only one God God will send a *messiah* (savior) Good behavior will be rewarded in *Heaven*
- **Sacred Texts:** *Torah* – laws and history of the Jews *Ten Commandments* – rules of behavior
- **Location:** *began* in the Middle East – *spread* all over the world (*Diaspora*) – *Israel* is the Jewish homeland

CHRISTIANITY

- **Beliefs:** monotheism God did send a messiah (Jesus Christ) Jesus was the son of God *Faith* in God will be rewarded (Heaven)
- **Sacred Texts:** Bible
- **Location:** *began* in Middle East – *spread* by the Roman Empire throughout Europe (then on to rest of the world)

ISLAM

- **Beliefs:** monotheism Five Pillars of Faith (pray 5 times a day, charity, pilgrimage, Ramadan fasting, believe in Allah)
- **Sacred Texts:** Quran (Koran)
- **Location:** *began* in Middle East (Mecca) by Mohammed - dominates the Middle East area today

Review Unit #5

Empires 1

TANG

- **Location:** China
- **Contributions:**
 - first use of paper money
 - *porcelain*: hard shiny pottery
- Japan studied the Tang Dynasty and copied much of the Chinese culture (language, Buddhism, etc.)
- The Silk Road began as a trading route between China and the west...eventually spread to the Middle East

GUPTA

- **Location:** India
- Hinduism and the Caste System flourished (became stronger) under Gupta rule
- The Gupta Empire was one of India's "Golden Age"
- **Contributions:**
 - Guptas were good at Math
 - created the concept of "Zero" – and the *decimal system*
 - created the numbers we use today – *Arabic Numerals* ("Arabs" took them and introduced them to the Europeans)

BYZANTINE

- **Location:** the "Eastern" half of the old Roman Empire
- **Great Leader:** Justinian – created *Justinian's Code* - a written set of laws
- **Its Church:** Changed from Roman Catholic to Eastern Orthodox "Greek" was the official language
- **Its importance:**
 - The Byzantine Empire preserved much of the old Greek and Roman culture while barbarians destroyed Rome
 - It was "in between" the invaders from Asia and the rest of Europe
 - it spread learning and culture to Russia and influenced Russian life a great deal

MUSLIM

- **Location:**
 - Middle East Spread throughout the Middle East, Northern Africa, and into India as Muslims spread the religion of Islam
 - Arabs were great fighters
 - Muslims (Arabs) tolerated Judaism and Christianity (they were "of the book") - but others had to convert
- **Muslims:** Arabs who worshipped the religion of Islam (Later - anyone who worshiped Islam)
- **"Golden Age":** a time of peace (no more expansion) and great learning
 - they preserved Greek and Roman learning (they got it from contact with the Byzantine Empire)
 - created algebra
 - developed advanced medical knowledge and practices
 - great astronomers and scientists

Review Unit #6

Middle Ages (Medieval Period)

DARK AGES

- **Fall of the Roman Empire:**
 - Roman Empire split into 2 parts
 - Western Europe – Fell into the “Dark Ages”
 - Eastern Europe – Became the Byzantine Empire
 - Without Rome’s *organization* – Western Europe fell apart:
 - - unorganized - uneducated - poor
 - There was *no centralized government* - each local area was run on its own (Barbarian tribes)
- **Roman Catholic Church:**
 - became the only organized institution in Europe at this time
 - had a hierarchy (People→Priest→Bishop→Arch Bishop→Pope)
 - had Church rules that everyone in Europe (Christians) followed
 - *heresy* – speaking out against the Church
 - *excommunication* – being kicked out of the Church
- **Frankish Kingdom:**
 - Franks became an organized and powerful Kingdom state
 - Began Feudalism - a local organizing system with power based on land ownership
 - An important leader was Charlemagne (became the 1st *Holy Roman Emperor*)

FEUDALISM

- **Feudalism:**
 - it was based on the ownership of **land** – as well as binding **obligations** between Lords and Vassals
 - a system that helped *to get Europeans organized again* (though essentially only at the local level)
 - social: everyone was placed into a certain social class (Nobles, Merchants, Peasants) – *and they had to stay there*
 - political: the *Lord* made all of the rules and acted as judge and jury (he was the government)
 - economic: everyone got what they needed through feudalism - each person gave things and received things
 - *manorialism* – the basis for feudal economy – based on the self-sufficient manor (land that a Lord owned)

CRUSADES

- **Crusades:**
 - holy wars fought between Christians and Muslims – for control of the “Holy Lands” (Jerusalem)
 - they are important because *they helped Europeans to:*
 - become better educated → 1. learned Muslim ideas 2. found old “Greek and Roman” learning
 - increased their wealth → were introduced to new trade products (cotton, silk, spices, coloring dyes, foods)
 - they helped end Feudalism
 - new trade created new markets (towns) → many serfs ran away from manors to live in the new towns

IMPORTANT MEDIEVAL EVENTS

- **Battle of Tours:** Christians stopped the Muslim invasion of Europe (stopped them in France – Muslims kept Spain)
- **Battle of Hastings:** Normans (William the Conqueror) defeated the Anglo-Saxons
 - the mixing of *Norman* culture with *Anglo-Saxon* culture created a new culture → *English*
- **Hundred Years War:** England vs. France
 - the longbow was first used → ended the Knights on horseback as the main way of fighting in feudalism
 - cannons (gunpowder) was introduced to European warfare → castles were no longer useful for defense
- **Black Death:** a form of plague (disease) that spread quickly and killed many Europeans
 - helped bring about the end of Feudalism
 - serfs became scarce → Lords paid money for their work (many then bought their freedom)

Review Unit #7

Renaissance

THE RISE OF CAPITALISM

What Europeans received on the Crusades dramatically changed Europe:

- **LEARNING:**
 - new Muslim ideas (much of it came from Chinese ideas)
 - old Greek and Roman learning (preserved by Byzantine and Muslim Empires)
- **TRADE:**
 - new trade products from Middle East and Asia created new markets and increased wealth in Europe
 - Middle Class: businessmen, craftsmen, merchants
 - Ranked between land owning Nobles and the Peasants
 - Guilds: organizations of tradesmen and artists
 - they regulated their trade or art (set prices, hours, standards)
 - Capitalism: economic system that replaced feudalism
 - Based on using *money* – not land – for wealth
 - Commercial Revolution: there was a dramatic change in the economy – from the land based Feudal economy → to a money based Capitalism economy (market system)
 - The *Hanseatic League* formed to promote and protect trade for northern European cities
 - Italian city-states (Venice–Genoa–Naples) dominated trade between the Middle East and Europe

RENAISSANCE

- **Renaissance:** a “rebirth” of ancient learning (Greek and Roman), as well as culture, that had disappeared during the dark ages
- **Italy:** Renaissance began in Italy: Great location for trade→trade created wealthy people (Patrons)→ used wealth to sponsor great art
 - Medici Family: Bankers from Florence → great sponsors of the Renaissance
 - Florence: center of the Renaissance movement (because of the Medici family support)
 - Pope: located in Rome – also a great sponsor of Renaissance art
- **Humanism:** the new way of thinking during the Renaissance
 - less about religious themes (more about Man on Earth – not God in Heaven)
 - more about everyday, real life situations (*secular* – non religious)
- **Art:** less religious themes - people were more lifelike - scenes were more about everyday situations (*humanism!*)
 - *perspective*: a new technique used to make scenes look more 3 dimensional (depth)
 - Leonardo da Vinci: a “Renaissance Man” (could do many things well) painted the “Mona Lisa” and the “Last Supper”
 - Michelangelo: painted the ceiling of the “Sistine Chapel” and sculpted “David”
- **Literature:** less about religious themes - stories were written to entertain people (*humanism!*)
 - Renaissance literature began to be written in the *vernacular* (everyday local language of the people)
 - Shakespeare: wrote great stories and plays about everyday human situations
 - Machiavelli: wrote The Prince – about how a ruler should rule over his people (rule by fear – not love)
 - Dante: Italian writer that wrote in Italian – not Latin – wrote the Divine Comedy
- **Printing Press:** invented by Johann Gutenberg
 - Books became more available (cheaper too!)
 - More people began to learn how to read
 - Ideas spread very quickly
 - Judged by many historians to be the most significant technological development in history

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Review Unit #8

Empires 2

TOKUGAWA EMPIRE

- **Japanese Feudalism:** Traditional Japan was governed by shogunate (similar to European feudalism)
 - EMPEROR – symbolic leader Shogun – military ruler (actual leader) samurai – warriors
 - BUSHIDO – term for Japanese Code of Conduct
 - Tokugawa – name of the Shogun family that controlled Japan for almost 300 years
- **Japanese isolationism:**
 - Japan's island location caused its culture to be isolated from other cultures for many centuries
 - When new technologies allowed foreigners to reach Japan – Japan's leaders began a policy of *isolationism* – they chose to remain isolated from other cultures

MONGOL EMPIRE

- **Location:** Came out of central Asia to take over China – spread empire west to Middle East (largest land empire ever)
- **Khans:** leaders of the Mongols
 - Genghis Khan spread and created the empire
 - Kublai Khan – made the empire stable and prosperous
- **Silk Road:** trade route linking China and the Middle East → Mongols made it safe and prosperous
- **Marco Polo:** European explorer/trader that traveled to China → his stories later inspired European explorers to sail to the East

MING DYNASTY

- Re-established Chinese rule in China after the Mongol Empire
- Re-established *ethnocentrism* in China – the belief that their culture was better than all others

AFRICAN TRIBAL EMPIRES

- **Empires:** GHANA – MALI – SONGHAI
- **Traditional Life:**
 - Family → Clan → Tribe
 - *Oral Tradition:* The history of the tribe was passed down by “word of mouth”
- **Mansa Musa:** great Mali leader – converted to Islam
- **Trade:** Arabs crossed the Sahara and traded salt to the Africans for Gold (Arabs introduced Islam as well)

MESOAMERICAN EMPIRES

Empires: MAYA – AZTEC – INCA

Maya: Yucatan Peninsula area of Mexico Great thinkers → architecture (pyramid temples), Science (365 day calendar)

Aztecs: Central Mexico Great warriors

Incas: Great organizers → ran an organized governmental bureaucracy - road builders

♦ These civilizations were considered to be *advanced civilizations* for the western hemisphere

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Location: Turkish Muslims took over parts of the old “Muslim” empire and the old “Byzantine” empire

Suliman the Magnificent: was their great *Sultan* (leader)

Impact: They blocked Europeans from traveling (for trade) to the East (forcing them to look for an all-water route – essentially starting the Age of Discovery period for Western Europeans)

Review Unit #10

The Reformation

PRE-REFORMATION

- **Roman Catholic Church:** had been the most powerful organization throughout Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire
 - *until this time – no one dared to question the power and actions of the Church*
 - The Church had influence over the people:
 - Spiritually: it controlled access to Heaven – people had to do what the Church told them to do
 - Politically: The Church had influence over Kings and Queens in Europe – laws too
 - Economically: The Church collected a *tithe* (like a tax) – 10% of all members' wealth

THE REFORMATION

- **Martin Luther:** German monk who wrote *95 Theses* (arguments) against the Roman Catholic Church – starting the Reformation
- **Protestants:** people who agreed with Luther's ideas and joined in his "protest" against the Church
(Christians in Europe became divided into *Roman Catholics* or *Protestants*)
- **What they were protesting about:**
 - that the Church was more interested in making money than in saving people's souls
 - it sold *indulgences* (pieces of paper that forgave people's sins)
 - that the Church was too involved in *secular* (non-church related) issues - such as politics
 - that Church officials claimed to be the only source of religious truth – only they could interpret God's word
- **Protestant beliefs:**
 - people could be saved by just having faith in God – not in any other ways
 - people didn't need the Church's interpretation of God's word – they could read the Bible for themselves
- **John Calvin:** another Protestant leader – introduced the idea of *Predestination* (your fate [Heaven or Hell] is predetermined for you)

COUNTER-REFORMATION

- **Council of Trent:** meeting of Church officials to plan on how to fight the Reformation
- **Counter-Reformation:** the Church's attempt to get their members (hence money and power) back
- **St. Ignatius Loyola:** began the Jesuits (an order of Monks) – traveled Europe teaching discipline and learning to Catholics
- **Spanish Inquisition:** the Church in Spain actually used torture to persuade non-Catholics to become Catholic

REFORMATION EVENTS

- **Henry VIII:** took England away from the Roman Catholic Church and created the Anglican Church (made himself the head of this church)
- **Defeat of the Spanish Armada:**
 - Spain's navy (Philip II) invaded England (Elizabeth I) in order to force them to become Catholic again.
 - Spain lost – lost its position as most powerful nation in the world
 - England won – began its claim as the most powerful nation in the world
- **Thirty Years War:** war between the Northern nations of Europe (Protestant) vs. the Southern nations of Europe (Catholic)

RESULTS

- new churches began in Europe – more important: there was no longer just one Church in Europe
- the Roman Catholic Church lost much of its power and control of European affairs – Kings and Queens gained power
- people began to question many of the long standing beliefs they had been thinking about for many years
- the power and concept of the individual increased – people began to believe they had choices in their lives

Review Unit #11

Absolutism

TERMS

- **Divine Right:** the European belief that God chose who could be King or Queen (similar to Chinese *Mandate of Heaven*)
- **Monarchy:** a type of government run by a King or Queen - they inherit their power from a family member
- **Absolutism:** when a monarch rules with *total power (absolute power)* – they do whatever they want to – they don't consider the needs of their people

INFLUENTIAL WRITERS

- **Niccolo Machiavelli:** wrote a book called The Prince – said rulers should rule by having their subjects *fear* them – not love them
- **Thomas Hobbes:** wrote a book called The Leviathan – said people were naturally unorganized and simple – they needed strong leaders

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

You should know:

1. *where they were from*
2. *one thing they did for their nation*
3. *how that thing affected their nation*

- **Akbar the Great:**
 1. INDIA
 2. He developed one of India's "Golden Ages" - a time of peace and wealth
 3. The Golden Age made a peaceful and prosperous life for Indians of that time
- **Ferdinand and Isabella**
 1. SPAIN
 2. They sponsored the voyages of Columbus
 3. The discoveries of Columbus brought great wealth and power to Spain
- **Charles V**
 1. SPAIN
 2. Led resistance against the invading Ottoman Empire
 3. Kept Western Europe out of control of the Ottoman Empire (kept it Christian – not Muslim)
- **Philip II**
 1. SPAIN
 2. Spent Spain's newly acquired wealth defending Catholicism in Europe during the Reformation and Counter-Reformation
 3. Spain lost its power and became a weaker nation again
- **Louis XIV:**
 1. FRANCE
 2. Taxed the poor people - but not the rich people - used the tax money to build the Palace of Versailles
 3. Put too much economic pressure on the poor people - many people starved
- **Peter the Great:**
 1. RUSSIA
 2. He tried to *westernize* (modernize) Russia
 3. Western artists, scientists, and teachers came and taught Russians how to be more modern.

CASE STUDY: England (*why it was different from other nations*)

- **Magna Carta:** a document that *limited the powers* of the Kings and Queens in England
- **Parliament:** originally a committee of Nobles created to keep an eye on the King's actions
- **English Civil War:**
 - King Charles I *vs.* Parliament - fighting for control of power in England
 - Parliament won (gained more powers than they had before)
 - Charles I executed – monarchy was abolished
 - *Oliver Cromwell* (leader of Parliament) took over - *The Commonwealth* ran England for a few years
- **The "Restoration":** the monarchy was restored temporarily after the "Commonwealth" did not work out too well
- **Glorious Revolution:** Restored dynasty did not work out – William and Mary asked to the throne – only under the assumption that Parliament now had more power than the monarchy – supported by the *English Bill of Rights*
- **Today:** Great Britain has a *Limited Constitutional Monarchy*
 - the Monarchy's powers are limited by a written constitution
 - Parliament has all of the real power now

The Feudal System
Kings Give large land grants to Upper Lords called fiefs Give Protection Receives money, military service, and advice
Upper Lords Give land grants to Lesser Lords Give Protection Receives money, military service
Lesser Lords Give land grants to knights Receives money, military service
Knights Give land to peasants/serfs Receives crops, labor
Peasants/ Serfs Receives land to farm Pays with labor, crops

The Crusades

Movement of People and Goods

Cultural Diffusion is the constant exchange of people, ideas, products, technology, and institutions from one region or civilization to another.

Some examples are:

1. 44 BC The Roman Empire: trade throughout the Mediterranean; built fine roads; grain from the Nile Valley; ivory and gold from Africa; silk from China via the silk road. Grew through military campaigns.
2. 1095 – 1200s Christian Europeans during the Crusades: Christians' desire to force the Muslims from Palestine as well as to gain power and wealth.; resulted in increased trade with the Muslim World. Crusaders sparked interest in new fabrics, spices and perfumes; encouragement of learning; Muslims had preserved Greco Roman learning.
3. 1750 – 1850 Farmers in Europe during the Industrial Revolution: enclosure movement small farms taken over; new technology resulted in less a need for farmer workers; provides labor for the Industrial revolution; leads to an over abundance of labor for factories; workers treated poorly. Rapid urbanization; poor living conditions.
4. 1500's Columbian Exchange: migration of Spanish to Latin America in search of gold, glory and God;
 - From the Americas: corn, potato, sweet potato, beans, tomato, cocoa, tobacco, pumpkin, quinine.
 - From Europe, Asia, and Africa: wheat, sugar, banana, rice, grapes, horse, pig, cattle, goat, sheep, chicken, small pox, measles, typhus.
 - Lead to downgrading of traditional native culture.
 - Death of 22 million native Americans
 - Encomienda System
 - Catholicism and the Spanish language. Bias against native Americans
 - Spanish landowners, military and Catholic Church form an elite group.
5. Immigration to Germany: Germany had a very liberal immigration policy b/c of the Holocaust. The German Constitution guaranteed food, clothing, and shelter to refugees until their applications were accepted or rejected. Many people entered from Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Some Germans felt resentment, especially when the economy faced difficult times. German right wing groups attacked immigrants. 1996 The German Constitution was amended to restrict immigration.
6. 20th century Urbanization in Africa, Asia and Latin America: find jobs and escape poverty of rural areas. Better health care, educational opportunities, stores and modern conveniences.

Results of urbanization:

- Traditional values and beliefs are weakened
- e.g. The weakening of the caste system in the cities. Women have more opportunities in the city.
- Some people experience a feeling of being cut off from earlier communities and customs.

- Extreme poverty: lack of basic necessities running water, sewers e.g. Mexico City, Bombay and Calcutta in India Lagos in Nigeria.

RELIGION SUMMARIES

Buddhism

Buddhism has 307 million followers worldwide. It was founded in southern Nepal in the 5th and 6th centuries B.C. by Siddharta Gautama, known as the Buddha (Enlightened One). The Buddha achieved enlightenment through meditation and he gathered a community of monks to carry on his teachings. According to Buddha, meditation and the practice of good religious and moral behavior can lead to Nirvana, the state of enlightenment, although before achieving Nirvana one is subject to repeated lifetimes that are good or bad depending on one's actions (karma). Existence, for Buddhists, is a realm of suffering. Desire, along with the belief in the importance of one's self, causes suffering. Achievement of **Nirvana** ends suffering. And Nirvana is attained only by meditation and by following the path of righteousness in action, thought and attitude.

Other Important Attributes:

- Rejected the Caste System
- Large Religion in Southeast Asia (China)
- Four Noble Truths (all life is suffering, follow Eightfold Path)

Confucianism

Confucianism is a community springing from Confucius, a Chinese philosopher in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., whose sayings and dialogues, known collectively as the Analects, were written down by his followers. Confucianism, which grew out of a strife-ridden time in Chinese history, stresses the relationship between individuals, their families, and society, based on li (proper behavior) and jen (sympathetic attitude). Its practical, socially oriented philosophy was challenged by the more mystical precepts of Taoism and Buddhism, which were partially incorporated to create neo-Confucianism during the Sung dynasty (CE 960-1279). The overthrow of the Chinese monarchy and the Communist revolution during the twentieth century have severely lessened the influence of Confucianism on modern Chinese culture.

Other Important Attributes:

- Traditional Chinese Values
 - Filial Piety
 - 5 Key Relationships
 - Emphasized group over individual
 - Emphasized loyalty and education (civil service examinations)
-

Catholicism

The Roman Catholic Church, with 980 million followers, is the largest Christian church in the world. It claims direct historical descent from the church founded by the apostle Peter. The Pope in Rome is the spiritual leader of all Roman Catholics. He administers church affairs through bishops and priests. Members accept the gospel of Jesus Christ and the teachings of the Bible, as well as the church's interpretations of these. God's grace is conveyed through the seven sacraments, especially the Eucharist or communion that is celebrated at mass, the regular service of worship. The other six sacraments are baptism, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and anointing of the sick. Redemption through Jesus Christ is professed as the sole method of obtaining salvation, which is necessary to ensure a place in heaven after life on earth.

Other Important Attributes:

- Roman persecution of Christians
 - Idea of salvation gives help to the lower classes
 - Importance of Catholicism during the Middle Ages
 - Crusades: 200 year battles with the Muslims over Holy Land
-

Hinduism

A religion with 648 million followers, Hinduism developed from indigenous religions of India in combination with Aryan religions brought to India around 1500 BCE, and codified in the **Vedas** and the **Upanishads**, the sacred scriptures of Hinduism. Hinduism is a term used to broadly describe a vast array of sects to which most Indians belong. Although many Hindus reject the caste system-in which people are born into a particular subgroup that determines their religious, social, and work-related duties-it is widely accepted and classifies society at large into four groups: the Brahmins or priests, the rulers and warriors, the farmers and merchants, and the peasants and laborers. The goals of Hinduism are release from repeated reincarnation through the practice of yoga, adherence to Vedic scriptures, and devotion to a personal guru. Various deities are worshipped at shrines; the divine trinity, representing the cyclical nature of the universe, are Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer.

Other Important Attributes:

- Followed the ideas set forward in Caste System
- Karma, Dharma and Reincarnation (Moksha)

Islam

Islam has 840 million followers around the world. It was founded by the prophet Mohammed, who received the holy scriptures of Islam, the Koran, from Allah (God) c. A.D. 610. Islam (Arabic for "submission to God") maintains that Mohammed is the last in a long line of holy prophets, preceded by Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. In addition to being devoted to the Koran, followers of Islam (Muslims) are devoted to the worship of Allah through the **Five Pillars**: the statement "There is no god but God, and Mohammed is his **prophet**"; prayer, conducted five times a day while facing Mecca; the giving of alms; the keeping of the fast of **Ramadan** during the ninth month of the Muslim year; and the making of a pilgrimage at least once to Mecca, if possible. *The two main divisions of Islam are the Sunni and the Shiite.*

Other Important Attributes:

- Muslim Golden Ages (Astrolabe, Arabic Numerals, Algebra)
- Mohammed was a "monotheist in a polytheistic country"
- Traditional methodology (return to Fundamentalism in 1970's and 80's)
- Crusades (200 year war with Christians) opened trade routes

Judaism

Stemming from the descendants of Judah in Judea, Judaism was founded c. 2000 B.C. by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob and has 18 million followers in the U.S. Judaism espouses belief in a monotheistic God, who is creator of the universe and who leads His people, the Jews, by speaking through prophets. His word is revealed in the Hebrew Bible (or Old Testament), especially in that part known as the Torah. The Torah also contains, according to rabbinic tradition, a total of 613 biblical commandments, including the Ten Commandments, which are explicated in the Talmud. Jews believe that the human condition can be improved, that the letter and the spirit of the Torah must be followed, and that a Messiah will eventually bring the world to a state of paradise. Judaism promotes community among all people of Jewish faith, dedication to a synagogue or temple (the basic social unit of a group of Jews, led by a rabbi), and the importance of family life. Religious observance takes place both at home and in temple.

Other Important Attributes:

- History of conflict with Arabic World
- Zionism--Struggle for homeland (Balfour Declaration/1947 Declaration)
- Ethical Monotheism

Orthodox Eastern Church

With 158 million followers, the Orthodox Eastern Church is the second largest Christian community in the world. It began its split from the Roman Catholic Church in the fifth century. The break was finalized in 1054. The followers of the Orthodox Church are in fact members of many different denominations, including the Church of Greece, the Church of Cyprus, and the Russian Orthodox Church. Orthodox religion holds biblical Scripture and tradition, guided by the Holy Spirit as expressed in the consciousness of the entire Orthodox community, to be the source of Christian truth. It rejects doctrine developed by the Western churches. Doctrine was established by seven ecumenical councils held between 325 and 787 and amended by other councils in the late Byzantine period. Relations between the Orthodox churches and Roman Catholicism have improved since the Second Vatican Council (1962-65).

Other Important Attributes

Schism in 1054

Spread into Eastern Byzantine Empire and Modern Day Russia

Church of England

King Henry VIII of England broke with the Roman Catholic Church with the Act of Supremacy in 1534, which declared the king of England to be the head of the Church of England. The Church of England has 6,000 Anglican Orthodox Church members in the U.S. Supremacy of the Bible is the test of doctrine. Emphasis is on the most essential doctrines and creeds and on the Book of Common Prayer. The Church of England is part of the Anglican community, which is represented in the United States mainly by the Episcopal Church.

Other Important Attributes

Henry VIII and his Six Wives--Sought Annulment

Elizabeth I firmly establishing Protestant Thought in England

Conflict with Irish Catholics today

Lutheran Church

The Lutheran Church, with 8 million members in the U.S., is based on the writings of Martin Luther, who broke with the Roman Catholic Church and led the Protestant Reformation. The first Lutheran congregation in North America was founded in 1638 in Wilmington, Delaware. The first North American regional synod was founded in 1748 by Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg. Faith is based on the Bible and the Augsburg Confession, written in 1530. Salvation comes through faith alone. Services include the Lord's Supper (communion). Lutherans are mostly conservative in religious and social ethics; infants are baptized, the church is organized in synods. The two largest synods in the United States are the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.

Other Important Attributes:

- Protestant Reformation in 1600's (Renaissance Spirit)
- Martin Luther--Authored 95 Theses and posted on door at Wittenberg
- Salvation comes through faith
- Denounced sale of Indulgences
- Really spread north of Germany after the Reformation began (Scandinavian region)

Presbyterian Church

Presbyterianism in the U.S. grew out of the Calvinist Churches of Switzerland and France. John Knox founded the first Presbyterian Church in Scotland in 1557. The first presbytery in North America was established by Irish missionary Francis Makemie in 1706. For 3.2 million members of the Presbyterian Church, faith is in the Bible. Sacraments are infant baptism and communion. The church is organized as a system of courts in which clergy and lay members (presbyters) participate at local, regional, and national levels. Services are simple, with emphasis on the sermon.

Other Important Attributes:

- Expansion off of the Protestant Reformation
- Traveled through Scotland via cultural diffusion

Shinto

Shinto, with 3.5 million followers in the U.S., is the ancient native religion of Japan, established long before the introduction of writing to Japan in the fifth century A.D. The origins of its beliefs and rituals are unknown. Shinto stresses belief in a great many spiritual beings and gods, known as kami, who are paid tribute at shrines and honored by festivals, and reverence for ancestors. While there is no overall dogma, adherents of Shinto are expected to remember and celebrate the kami, support the societies of which the kami are patrons, remain pure and sincere, and enjoy life.

Other Important Attributes:

- Kamikaze pilots of WWII
- Divine spiritual forces

Sikhism

Sikhism: A progressive religion well ahead of its time when it was founded over 500 years ago, The Sikh religion today has a following of over 20 million people worldwide and is ranked as the worlds 5th largest religion. Sikhism preaches a message of devotion and remembrance of God at all times, truthful living, equality of mankind and denounces superstitions and blind rituals. Sikhism is open to all through the teachings of its 10 Gurus enshrined in the Sikh Holy Book and Living Guru, Sri Guru Granth Sahib.

Other Important Attributes:

- Developed in India in the 1400's
- Contains attributes of the Muslims and Hindus
- Live in the state of Punjab (Majority)
- Earned a reputation as excellent soldiers
- Many are today are trying to gain independence from India








































Taoism

Both a philosophy and a religion, Taoism was founded in China by Lao.tzu, who is traditionally said to have been born in 604 B.C. Its number of followers is uncertain. It derives primarily from the Tao-te-ching, which claims that an ever-changing universe follows the Tao, or path. The Tao can be known only by emulating its quietude and effortless simplicity; Taoism prescribes that people live simply. spontaneously, and in close touch with nature and that they meditate to achieve contact with the Tao. Temples and monasteries, maintained by Taoist priests, are important in some Taoist sects. Since the Communist revolution, Taoism has been actively discouraged in the People's Republic of China, although it continues to flourish in Taiwan.

Other Important Attributes:

- Live simply through nature
- Yin and Yang philosophy

Causes and Effects of Imperialism

 <u>Causes</u>	 <u>Effects</u>
 <u>Economic</u>  Need for raw materials  Need for new markets  Place to invest profits  Place for growing populations	 <u>Economics & New Infrastructure</u>  Railroads and new roads linked parts of India and Africa  Irrigation systems improved farming  Introduction of new farm technology increased production  Telegraph and postal systems unite people  Hospitals built  Top jobs go to western Europeans  Cash crops replace food crops leading to famines  Local economies become dependent on Western European powers  European goods replace local goods
 <u>Politics and Military</u>  Bases for trade and naval ships  Power and security of global empire  Spirit of nationalism	 <u>Political</u>  Political power held by mother country  Native people begin to develop nationalism Colonial boundaries drawn without regard to traditional cultures causing conflict
 <u>Society</u>  Social Darwinism  Wish to spread Christianity  Wish to spread western ways  Belief that western ways were best	 <u>Social</u>  New schools setup  New laws mean justice for all. Outlawing certain practices  Colonists treated as inferiors.  Hinduism, Buddhism and animism are seen as barbaric religions  Forced to become Christian  Western culture seen as superior to native culture Natives treated as inferiors
 <u>Science and Invention</u>  New technology  New weapons  New medicines	

	RESOURCES	IMPERIALISM	
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TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
REGULAR/SMOOTH COASTLINES	NO NATURAL BAYS AND HARBORS	LITTLE TRADE	AFRICA
LATIN AMERICA'S GEOGRAPHY	DIVERSE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES	DIVERSE CULTURES – DIFFICULT TO UNIFY AS ONE NATION	DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
MONSOONS	INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA	SEASONAL WINDS THAT BRING MUCH NEEDED RAIN	COULD BE DEVASTATING (IE- IN BANGLADESH)
INDIA'S GEOGRAPHY	HIMALAYAS/HINDU KUSH	ISOLATION FOR MOST OF ITS HISTORY	ABUNDANCE OF MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STRAITS	STRATEGIC LOCATIONS FOR TRADE	BOSPOROUS, DARDANELLES, MALACCA, HORMUZ & MAGELLAN	CONSTANTINOPLE
MIDDLE EAST GEOGRAPHY	ARID/SCARCITY OF WATER	CULTURAL CROSSROADS	ABUNDANCE OF OIL/OIL AS A WEAPON/O.P.E.C.
DESERTS	LIMIT COMMUNICATION	LIMIT TRAVEL AND TRADE	ACT AS BARRIERS
RIVERS	IMPROVE COMMUNICATION	IMPROVE TRAVEL AND TRADE	
RUSSIA'S GEOGRAPHY	HISTORICALLY DRIVEN BY ITS NEED FOR ACCESS TO WARM WATER PORTS – PETER THE GREAT	NORTHERN EUROPEAN PLAIN WAS A FREQUENT INVAISON ROUTE BY ENEMIES	RUSSIAN WINTER: SWEDES, FRENCH AND GERMANS
ISLAM	THE KORAN/QURAN	FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM	MONOTHEISTIC/MOHAMMED AND ALLAH
JUDAISM	MONOTHEISTIC	THE TORAH	THE COVENANT -THE PROMISED LAND - ISRAEL
CONFUCIANISM	SOCIAL ORDER & STABILITY	THE FIVE RELATIONSHIPS/ IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY AND ETHICS	ANALECTS
HINDUISM	THE CASTE SYSTEM/RIGID CLASS SYSTEM	REINCARNATION/ DHARMA AND KARMA/MOKSHA	AHIMSA
BUDDHISM	SIDDHARTHA GUATEMA	REINCARNATION/ NIRVANA	4 NOBLE TRUTHS AND EIGHTFOLD PATH

TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
CHRISTIANITY	MONOTHEISTIC	ROOTS IN JUDAISM	JESUS CHRIST/SAVIOR
SHINTOISM	SPIRITS IN NATURE	PRACTICED IN JAPAN	A FORM OF ANIMISM
ANIMISM	PRACTICED IN AFRICA	SIMILAR TO SHINTOISM/SPIRITS IN NATURE	TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SOCIETIES
CULTURAL DIFFUSION	EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN DIFFERENT CULTURES	BUDDHISM SPREADING FROM INDIA INTO CHINA & SOUTHEAST ASIA	SILK ROAD
INTERDEPENDENCE	GROWING TRADE AND DEPENDENCE AMONG NATIONS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS	OIL AND O.P.E.C. NATIONS
ANCIENT ATHENS	BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY	QUESTIONING SPIRIT AND CURIOSITY	PERICLES AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS
ANCIENT SPARTA	EARLY FORM OF A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT	MILITARISTIC SPIRIT	LITTLE CULTURE
REPUBLIC ROME	ELECTED LEADERS	12 TABLES OF LAW	GODDESS OF JUSTICE
IMPERIAL ROME (27AD-476 AD)	CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT	COLLAPSED IN 476 AD – LED TO CHAOS AND DISORDER IN EUROPE	COLLAPSE LED TO RISE OF FEUDALISM
BYZANTINE EMPIRE (300 AD –1453 AD)	JUSTINIAN'S CODE/PRESERVATION OF GREEK AND ROMAN THOUGHT	CAPITAL CITY (CONSTANTINOPLE): IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER	EASTERN ORTHODOX RELIGION AND CULTURAL DIFFUSION WITH RUSSIA
CONSTANTINOPLE	TRADING CENTER BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA		
JUSTINIAN CODE	ROMAN LAW		
	CULTURAL DIFFUSION	TRADE BETWEEN ASIA	

SILK ROAD		AND EUROPE	
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TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
SPREAD OF ISLAM	NORTHERN AFRICA	MOHAMMED & THE JIHAD	
THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM (800-1200 AD)	ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND MATH	CALLIGRAPHY	HOUSE OF WISDOM
MEDIEVAL EUROPE (500 AD-1300'S AD)	FEUDALISM/ DECENTRALISED POLITICAL SYSTEM	POWERFUL CATHOLIC CHURCH/MAIN GOAL- SALVATION (THE HEREAFTER)	GOTHIC CATHEDRALS- TALL SPIRES/STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
FEUDALISM	RIGID SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM	NEED FOR STABILITY SECURITY AND ORDER	SIMILAR TO JAPANESE FEUDALISM
CODE OF CHIVALRY	STRESSED HONOR AND LOYALTY	SIMILAR TO THE CODE OF BUSHIDO	CODE FOLLOWED BY MEDIEVAL KNIGHTS
THE CRUSADES (1095-1300'S)	POSITIVE RESULT OR EFFECT- INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE	ORIGINAL PURPOSE- RECLAIM THE HOLY LAND (JERUSALEM)	NEGATIVE EFFECT- LASTING HATRED BETWEEN CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS
JAPANESE FEUDALISM	CODE OF BUSHIDO	RIGID SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM	
TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE	ISOLATION		
THE CENTRAL ASIAN STEPPE	ENVIRONMENT OF THE MONGOLS	SEMI-ARID AND GRASS LAND	NOMADIC PEOPLE UNTIL GENGHIS KHAN
THE MONGOL EMPIRE (1200'S-1400'S)	SPREAD FROM ASIA TO EASTERN EUROPE	TRIBUTES AND TAXES GIVEN TO THE KHANS	ISOLATED RUSSIA FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES
AXUM AND KUSH	EARLY AFRICAN TRADING CIVILIZATIONS	EASTERN AFRICA	CULTURAL DIFFUSION- CHRISTIANITY
GHANA, MALI AND SONGHAI	EARLY AFRICAN TRADING CIVILIZATION – SALT AND GOLD	WESTERN AFRICA	CULTURAL DIFFUSION: ISLAM FROM NORTHERN AFRICA
THE BLACK PLAGUE (1348-1351)	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE	BREAK DOWN OF FEUDALISM	

THE RENAISSANCE (1400 AND 1500'S)	HUMANISM AND INDIVIDUALISM	REBIRTH OF THE IDEALS OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS (GREECE AND ROME)	SECULARISM
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TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
MACHIAVELLI	"ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS"	INTERESTS OF THE STATE AND LEADER ARE MOST IMPORTANT	<u>THE PRINCE</u>
THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION	MARTIN LUTHER	PROTEST AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH	END OF RELIGIOUS UNITY IN EUROPE
MARTIN LUTHER (1517)	95 THESES	SPEAKING OUT ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF SELLING INDULGENCES	
COUNTER REFORMATION/CATHOLIC REFORMATION	COUNCIL OF TRENT	IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA AND THE JESUITS	REAFFIRM CATHOLIC DOCTRINE BUT REFORM A LITTLE
ZHENG HE	CHINESE EXPLORATION (EARLY 1400'S)	ENDED BECAUSE OF CONFUCIUS BELIEFS ABOUT TRADE	
OTTOMAN EMPIRE ("THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE" IN 1800'S)	SPREAD OUT OVER PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST	ISLAMIC EMPIRE	SULEUMAN THE LAWGIVER
MOTIVES FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORATION (OLD IMPERIALISM)	NEED FOR A NEW TRADE ROUTE TO ASIA AFTER CONSTANTINOPLE FALLS TO THE OTTOMANS IN 1453	DESIRE TO FIND RICHES AND SPICES	CURIOSITY ABOUT THE WORLD THAT WAS STIMULATED BY THE RENAISSANCE
EUROPEAN EXPLORERS (1500-1600'S)	COLUMBUS "DISCOVERS" THE AMERICAS	FERDINAND MAGELLAN CIRCUMNAVIGATES THE WORLD	DA GAMA AND DIAS TRAVEL AROUND AFRICA TO GET TO ASIA
AZTEC EMPIRE	LOCATED IN PRESENT DAY MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA	HIGHLY ADVANCED AND UNIFIED UNDER ONE LEADER	TAKEN OVER BY THE SPANISH AND CORTES - SPANISH MORE TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED

INCA EMPIRE	LOCATED IN PRESENT DAY PERU	HIGHLY ADVANCED	TAKEN OVER BY THE SPANISH AND PIZARRO - SPANISH MORE TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED
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TERM, CONCEPT OR PEOPLE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE	ASSOCIATED WORD/PHRASE
SLAVERY IN THE NEW WORLD	FIRST SLAVES WERE INDIANS BUT TOO MANY DIED FROM DISEASE	AFRICANS REPLACE THE INDIANS	ARABS, AFRICAN AND EUROPEANS INVOLVED IN THE SLAVE TRADE
TRIANGULAR TRADE	BETWEEN EUROPE, AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS	MIDDLE PASSAGE (BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS)	
MERCANTILISM	ECONOMIC THEORY DEVELOPED AND PRACTICED BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DURING THE 1500'-1700'S	MAIN OBJECTIVE- INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF BULLION (GOLD AND SILVER) A NATION POSSESSES/FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE	LED TO AN UNEQUAL TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENT COUNTRIES (EUROPEAN) AND THE COLONIES
ECONMIENDA SYSTEM	PRACTICED IN THE AMERICAS AND ENFORCED BY THE EUROPEANS	EXPLOITED THE NATIVE WORKERS/FORCED LABOR	
ABSOLUTISM (1500'S-1700'S)	GOVERNMENT IS DOMINATED BY ONE PERSON - USUALLY A KING OR QUEEN	EXAMPLES: LOUIX XIV, IVAN THE TERRIBLE, PHILLIP II, AKBAR THE GREAT AND CHARLES II	IDEA OF ABSOLUTISM DEVELOPED BY JACQUES-BENIGNE BOSSUET
THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT	SIMIALR TO MANDATE OF HEAVEN IN THAT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT RULER RECEIVED AUTHORITY TO RULE FROM GOD	MOST ABSOLUTE RULERS BELIEVED IN THE THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT	IDEA OF THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT DEVELOPED BY JACQUES-BENIGNE BOSSUET
JOHN LOCKE	BELIEVED IN NATURAL RIGHTS- LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY AND PROTECTION OF THEM (SOCIAL CONTRACT)	PEOPLE WERE NATURALLY (BORN) GOOD	PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OVERTHROW A GOVERNMENT IF IT DOESN'T PROTECT THEIR NATURAL RIGHTS
THOMAS HOBBS	PEOPLE WERE NATURALLY (BORN) BAD	BELIEVED IN ABSOLUTISM	
MAGNA CHARTA (1215)	FIRST DOCUMENT TO LIMIT THE POWER OF		