

Global History and Geography (10th Grade) Framework-Based Curriculum

Foundations in Global History

This unit is based on 9th grade material that is a pre-requisite for understanding, analyzing, and comprehending the events that led up to the events from 1750 C.E. to the Present Day.

Testing for this unit will consist of standard multiple-choice questions, vocabulary of both historic and geographic terms, evaluating images such as photographs, drawings, charts, and graphs plus extensive map-learning skills of locations of continents, regions, oceans and countries.

Units 10.1 to 10.7

These units consist of content material in chronological order of global events that have taken place since 1750 C.E. Each unit is divided into different regional areas.

Testing for these units will consist of stimuli-based multiple choice questions (usually two questions per stimulus), **Constructive Response Questions (CRQ's)** that contain sets of paired documents with three short-answer questions for each pair of sources, map-learning skills, evaluating images, and extracts from both past Thematic and DBQ essays.

Units 10.8 to 10.10

These units are grouped together in a section called The World Today. These sections focus on comparison, causation, and continuity and/or change in society and culture today.

Testing for these units will consist of stimuli-based multiple choice questions, map-learning skills, evaluating images, and the Enduring Issues essay. Each **Enduring Issues Essay** will consist of five (5) documents in which at least one will be a non-text document.

Structure of the Regents Framework-Based Examination

Part I Multiple Choice Questions	Consists of 28 stimuli-based questions, usually two questions per stimulus	54% OF THE EXAM GRADE
Part II Constructive Response Questions (CRQ's)	Consists of two sets of paired documents with three short-answer questions. Note: some questions have multiple parts and will be graded on a nine (9) point rubric.	17% OF THE EXAM GRADE
Part III Enduring Issues Essay	Five (5) documents per essay question, one of which will be a non-text document and will be graded on a five (5) point rubric.	29% OF THE EXAM GRADE

The following are details for the curriculum. The first is a concise overview of the ten units for this course. The second section is a comprehensive breakdown of the material covered in each unit.

Global History and Geography
Framework-Based Regents Examination effective 2019/2020 school year

The content starts with a 9th Grade review.

The actual Content Curriculum starts circa 1750 C.E. and continues to the present day.

The Content Curriculum is then divided into Ten (10) Key Sections.

The first seven are chronological, the last three are grouped and focus on global issues.

10.0	Foundations of Global History 9th Grade Global History Pre-requisite Content Review
	The World in 1750
10.1	The World in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks.
10.1a	Powerful Eurasian states and empires faced and responded to challenges c. 1750
10.1b	Perceptions of outsiders and interactions with them varied across Eurasia
	1750-1914: An Age of Revolution, Industrialization and Empires
10.2	Enlightenment, Revolution, and Nationalism. The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.
10.2a	Enlightenment thinkers developed political philosophies based on natural laws, which included the concepts of social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens.
10.2b	Individuals used Enlightenment ideals to challenge traditional beliefs and secure peoples' rights in reform movements, such as women's rights and abolition. Some leaders may be considered Enlightened Despots.
10.2c	Individuals and groups drew upon principles of the Enlightenment to spread rebellions and call for revolutions in France and the Americas.
10.2d	Cultural identify and nationalism inspired political movements that attempted to unify people into new nation-states and posed challenges to multinational states.

Causes and Effects of the Industrial Revolution	
10.3	Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems.
10.3a	Agricultural innovations and technologies enabled people to alter their environment, allowing them to increase and support farming on a large scale.
10.3b	Factors including new economic theories and practices, new sources of energy, and technological innovations influenced the development of new communication and transportation systems and new methods of production. These developments had numerous effects.
10.3c	Shifts in population from rural to urban areas led to social changes in class structure, family structure, and the daily lives of people.
10.3d	Social and political reform, as well as new ideologies, developed in response to industrial growth.
Imperialism	
10.4	Western European interactions with African and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world.
10.4a	European industrialized states and Japan sought to play a dominant role in the world and to control natural resources for political, economic, and cultural reasons.
10.4b	Those who faced being colonized engaged in varying forms of resistance and adaptation to colonial rule with varying degrees of success.
10.4c	International conflicts developed as imperial powers competed for control. Claims over land often resulted in borders being shifted on political maps, often with little regard for traditional cultures and commerce.

	1914-Present: Crisis and Achievements in the 20th Century
10.5	Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 to 1945). World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace.
10.5a	International competition, fueled by nationalism, imperialism, and militarism along with the shifts in the balance of power and alliances, led to world wars.
10.5b	Technological developments increased the extent of damage and casualties in both World War I and World War II.
10.5c	The devastation of the world wars and use of total war led people to explore ways to prevent future world wars.
10.5d	Nationalism and ideology played a significant role in shaping the period between the world wars.
10.5e	Human atrocities and mass murders occurred in this time period.
	Unresolved Global Conflict (1945 to 1991 – The Cold War)
10.6	The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition.
10.6a	The Cold War originated from tensions near the end of World War II as plans for peace were made and implemented. The Cold War was characterized by competition for power and ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.
10.6b	The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence.
10.6c	The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the communist bloc in Europe had a global impact.

Decolonization and Nationalism 1900 to 2000	
10.7	Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose.
10.7a	Independence movements in India and Indochina developed in response to European control.
10.7b	Nationalism in China influenced the removal of the imperial regime, led to numerous conflicts, and resulted in the formation of the communist People's Republic of China.
10.7c	Nationalism in the Middle East was often influenced by factors such as religious beliefs and secularism.
10.7d	African independence movement gained strength as European states struggled economically after World War II. European efforts to limit African nationalist movements were often unsuccessful.
Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization	
10.8	Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context.
10.8a	Cultures and countries experience and view modernization differently. For some it is a change from a traditional rural, agrarian condition to a secular, urban, industrial condition. Some see modernization as a potential threat and others as an opportunity to be met.
10.8b	Tensions between agents of modernization and traditional cultures have resulted in ongoing debates within affected societies regarding social norms, gender roles, and the role of authorities and institutions.

	Globalization and a Changing Global Environment (1990 to Present)
10.9	Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world, affecting economic and political relations and in some cases leading to conflict and in others efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment.
10.9a	Technological changes in communication and transportation systems allow for instantaneous interconnections and new networks of exchange between people and places that have lessened the effects of time and distance.
10.9b	Globalization is contentious (controversial), supported by some and criticized by others
10.9c	Population pressures, industrialization, and urbanization, have increased demands for limited natural resources and food resources, often straining the environment
10.9d	Globalization has created new possibilities for international cooperation and for international conflict.
	Human Rights Violations
10.10	Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens through which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated.
10.10a	Following World War II, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) was written. This provides a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups.
10.10b	Governments, groups, and individuals have responded in various ways to the human atrocities committed in the 20 th and 21 st centuries.
10.10c	Historical and contemporary violations of human rights can be evaluated, using the principles and articles established within the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Foundations of Global History

(9th Grade mandatory knowledge prior to the course)

1. Classical Civilizations

China

Huang He/Yellow and Yangzi Rivers

Geography and Isolation, Mountains and Deserts

Middle Kingdom

Zhou overthrew Shang 1100-1000 BCE – Mandate of Heaven, Dynasty Cycle

Han China 206 B.C.E. – Emperor Wudi 141 BCE

Centralized Government, Civil Service Exams

Strengthened economy, improved roads and canals

Established Confucian values in government and daily life

Han and the Silk Road, 4,000 miles linking with Persians in the West

Greece

Geography of Greece

Adaption of Phoenician Alphabet

Polis – City States

Athens versus Sparta

Direct Democracy – Pericles 460 BCE to 429 BCE

Culture and Thinkers

Rome

Republic – officials chosen by the people

Senate – Governing body

Senators were Patricians – landholding upper class

Plebeians – farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders who had little power, most of population

Roman conquest of Carthage, Macedonia, Greece and parts of Asia Minor.

Corruption, civil wars.

Julius Caesar 48 BCE

Augustus Caesar – Absolute power – Pax Romana

Roman Contributions

Law – Innocent until proven guilty

Plebeian demands – Laws of the Twelve Tables

Art and architecture, much borrowed from Greece

Latin language

Roman roads, bridges, harbors, and aqueducts

Roman Trade

The Fall of the Roman Empire (causes)

2. Belief Systems Emerge and Spread

Hinduism

Universal Spirit – Brahman

Reincarnation

Karma and Dharma

Caste System

Aryan peoples and non-Aryan

Sacred Texts – Vedas

Buddhism

Siddhartha Gautama

Mauryan ruler – Ashoka and the spread of Buddhism

Traders and missionaries (monks)

Buddha – The Enlightened One

The Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path

Comparison between Hinduism and Buddhism

Buddhism accepts karma, dharma, reincarnation

Rejects Hindu gods, rituals, priesthood and Caste System

Sacred Texts – Tripitaka – Three Baskets of Wisdom (rules and sermons for monks)

Confucianism

Confucius 551 BCE – The Analects

Proper Relationships (5 Key Relationships)

Taoism/Daoism

Laozi and the “way” of the universe

Rejection of governments

Yin – Earth, darkness, female forces

Yan – Heaven, light, male forces

Sacred Texts – The Way of Virtue and Zhuang-zi (fables and sayings)

Judaism

Fertile Crescent to enslavement in Egypt

Monotheism

Chosen people

Moral standards and justice

Ten Commandments (ethical monotheism)

Sacred Texts – Torah

Spread of Judaism – Romans expelled from Palestine 135 CE

Diaspora – spreading of people, North Africa, Middle-East, Europe

Close communities, preservation of tradition.

Christianity

c. 30 CE and the term Messiah

Teachings of Jesus – salvation and eternal life

The Spread of Christianity – apostles and disciples

Sacred Texts: Old and New Testaments

Persecution of Christians ended by Emperor Constantine

Relationship of Christianity and Fall of Roman Empire

Spread of Christianity in 1400's during exploration and expansion

Islam

622 CE in Arabia, story of Muhammad

Five Pillars of Islam

Sacred Texts – Qur'an

Sharia Laws and how they unite Muslims through moral behavior

Spread of Islam – Abu Bakr (first caliph) unites Arabs

Military campaign

Battle of Tours 732 CE

Trading empires and how it spreads Islam

Non-Muslims discrimination or forced conversion

Sharia does not separate religious and worldly matters (secular)

Divisions within Islam

Sunni – caliph chosen by Muslim leaders, caliph not religious authority

Shiite – only descendants of Muhammad should succeed as divinely inspired.

Major Sunni and Shiite regions and countries in the world

Judaism, Christianity, and Islam in the Middle Ages (500 to Mid-1400 CE)

Distrust and prejudice gives rise to hostility and conflict

Jews

Some toleration but much anti-Semitism in Christian Europe

Creates Jewish migrations to Eastern Europe and community settlements

Christians

Roman Catholic church in the west and Eastern Orthodox church in the east

Permanent split in 1054 CE between the two

Roman Catholic Church

Religious and secular leadership

Hierarchy of Roman Catholic church and the power of the Pope

Tithe or 10% of wealth

Canon Law and the struggles between Church and Kings

Excommunication (Pope Innocent III and King John of England in early 1200's)

Monasteries, monks and nuns, missionary work

Women seen as equal to men in the eyes of the church

Eastern Orthodox Church

Emperor Justinian in the 6th century

The Christian Church of the Byzantine Empire with the Patriarch being in Constantinople

Emperor considered Jesus' co-ruler on Earth

Eastern Orthodox do not believe in supreme authority of the Pope

Priests could marry, Greek main language, use of icons

The schism of 1054 CE dividing the two Christian churches

Islam

Islam's Golden Age (700's and 800's CE)

Abbasid Empire – blended cultures (Arabs, Persians, Egyptians, and Europeans)

Advances in literature, mathematics, astronomy, and medicine

Influences from classical Greece, Rome, and India

3. The Byzantine Empire's Growth and Influence

Geographic areas from Rome to southeast Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa

Justinian's centralized rule 527 to 565 CE

Preserving and spreading of Greco-Roman culture

Trade between Constantinople and Kiev

Decline due to weak leaders, invading armies, Fourth Crusade disaster

Sack of Constantinople by Ottomans in 1453

Russia and Eastern Europe

First Russian state in Kiev established 800's CE, Dnieper River made it accessible to trade

Poland, Hungary, and Serbia established in Eastern Europe

Byzantine influences on Russia

Greek alphabet into Slavic languages, Cyrillic alphabet

Creation of the Russian Orthodox Church

Russian autocratic leaders (czar/tsar) Russian word for Caesar

Russians adopted Byzantine religious art, music, architecture (onion domes)

The Crusades

Emergence of Seljuk Turks in 1050's CE

1095 CE Pope Urban II at Council of Clermont in France makes speech against infidels

People's Crusade, Children's Crusade and the 200 years of the Crusades

Impact of the Crusades

Distrust and hatred by Christians towards Muslims and Jews

Cultural Diffusion due to contact between Western European and Muslim worlds

Popes and Feudal kings become more powerful but feudalism is weakened.

Impact of trade, spices, rise of Venice and merchant shipping

Advances in learning, especially the sciences in Western Europe

4. Global Trade and Interactions since the 1200's

Comparison of Ming China, Indian Ocean Trade Routes of Muslims and Mediterranean Trade

European populations grow, Italian cities flourish

Hanseatic League controls trade in Baltic and North seas.

The emergence of Portuguese navigational skills and discoveries

Bubonic Plague causes social, economic, and political upheaval

Pax Mongolica

Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan from China, through Persia to Europe

Safe passage along Silk Road (gunpowder, porcelain, papermaking, windmills)

Decline of Mongols due to size, diversity, poor administration, and internal revolt

Chinese Trade

Yuan dynasty in 1200's rules then overthrow of Mongols and Ming gain control in 1368

Marco Polo and the Great Wall of China

1405 and Zheng He, the first of seven voyages

The emergence of Canton (today Guangzhou) as major trading port

1500's Portuguese trade, 1600's Dutch and British trade with restrictions

Major Trade Routes

Afro-Eurasian Trade emerges

Indian Ocean Trade, specially Mogadishu and Great Zimbabwe

Expansion of overland trade routes, gold and salt trade.

Importance of cultural diversity within North Africa - Mediterranean Sea region

European trade flourishes in Venice, Genoa, Florence, Lubeck, and Hamburg

Importance of navigable rivers in Western Europe such as Rhine and Rhone

Portugal and the Spice Trade

Pepper, cinnamon and cloves

Emergence of the Ottoman Empire disrupts trading so maritime exploration

Prince Henry the Navigator and Vasco da Gama

By 1500's Portugal traded with Africa, India, Japan, and China

The Black Death

Spread by fleas on rats with no known cure

35 million Chinese died, 7,000 died every day in Cairo, a third of Europe died

Devastation to European economics as peasant revolts are now common

Feudalism declines due to weakened power of landowners

People question faith and the role of the Roman Catholic church, others blame Jews

5. The Resurgence of Europe

Urban trading centers and the emergence of the Commercial Revolution
The formation of the Middle Class, merchants, traders and artisans
Formation of guilds
The emergence of capitalism, supply versus demand and prices vary
Formation of banking and insurance services
Joint-Stock Companies
Money lenders, bills of exchange, use of gold and silver
The total reshaping of feudal society due to physical money being used

6. The Renaissance and Humanism

Period from 1300's to 1500's, the rebirth of old ideas
Starts in Italy then spread across Western Europe
Promotion of art and education, especially by the wealthy
Achievements of the individual and life as it was every day to the population
Humanists used Ancient Greek and Roman texts to examine worldly subjects

7. Reformation and Counter-Reformation

Humanists question Church authority, more faith in human reason
Strong monarchs begin to oppose the Church
People protest the sale of Indulgences

Martin Luther, 1517, Wittenberg, Germany and his 95 Theses

People reach heaven through faith
Luther excommunicated, Protestant Church is creation
Written work is spread by the Printing Press
His ideas spread into northern Europe and Scandinavia

John Calvin in Switzerland

Believed in Predestination
Followers lived strict, disciplined, and frugal lives
Spread to Germany, France, Scotland, and England

8. The Effects of the Reformation

Religious and Political Divisions – Roman Catholic and Protestant countries
Religious Conflicts – Civil Wars in Germany, France, England plus the Thirty-Years War
Anti-Semitism – Jews in separate neighborhoods, Inquisitions (Pogroms)
With Hunts – religious fervor persecuted women especially
Rise of Nation-States – more powerful kings and weakened nobles in France, Absolutism
Magna Carta – 1215 in England – Limited monarchy and rise of Parliament (Lords and Commons)

9. The First Global Age

The Age of Exploration 1400's and 1500's leading to European dominance 1600's and 1700's

Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci and Ming China

Ottoman Empire and total control created need for alternative routes of trade

Impact of Technology

Printing Press increased literacy and information plus cartography

Gunpowder, the Gunpowder Empires and the rise of cannons on ships

Naval Technology, compass, sextant, astrolabe, caravels, rudders, moveable triangular sails

Around Arica to Asia

Henry the Navigator, Bartholomeu Dias and Cape of Good Hope

Vasco da Gama sails across the Indian Ocean

Emergence of Portuguese dominance of all-water route to Asia

Columbus Reaches the Americas

1492, Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain, the goal of a western route to Asia

Pope Alexander VI and the Line of Demarcation, the non-European world into two zones

1494 The Treaty of Tordesillas

Europeans compete for colonies

Dutch sailors occupy Cape Town, Boers settle inland displacing and enslaving Africans

The theory of the 3G's, Gold, Glory, and God

Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigates, claims the Philippines, a base for trade with China

The Columbian Exchange including the spread of diseases

European Capitalism and Mercantilism, Mother Country, Colony, Raw Materials, Finished Goods

Triangle Trade and Slavery including the Middle Passage

Cash Crops and Plantations, Slave Markets in the Caribbean basin

Effects of Portuguese, French, Spanish, Dutch and British in the Americas

By 1800's 11million Africans sent to the Americas (diaspora)

Traditional African societies and structures undermined by the slave trade, leading to civil wars

10. New Ideas about the Universe

The Scientific Revolution including the Scientific Method, Observation and Experimentation

Nicolaus Copernicus and the heliocentric theory replacing the geocentric theory

Rejection by the Roman Catholic Church

Johannes Kepler and Galileo Galilei

Isaac Newton, Rene Descartes

10.1 - The World in 1750

The World in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interactions of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks

Empires in Asia, Africa, Russia and Europe – political systems just before 1750 CE

Ottoman Empire

- 1453 fall of Constantinople and change to Istanbul
- Gunpowder Empire
- Expansion of the Ottoman Empire (geographic regions)
- Suleiman the Magnificent and the Golden Age
- Millets – religious communities for non-Muslims allowing religious freedom
- Janissaries – elite force in the Ottoman army

Decline of the Ottoman Empire

- Internal disunity, government corruption, poor leadership, nationalism within the Empire
- Europeans searching for new trade routes weakened Ottoman's economy
- Rising power of European States caused wars against Ottomans for land

Mughal India

- Founded by Barbar (descendant of Genghis Khan)
- Life in the Early 1500's to mid-1750's
- Akbar the Great (Muslim)
- Strong central government, modernized army, encouraged trade, made land reforms
- Religious tolerance and allowed Hindus in the government and as military officers

Decline of the Mughal Empire

- weak leaders, removal of religious tolerance
- political rivalries and unrest between Marathas and Sikhs
- arrival of Europeans (Portuguese, Dutch, French and finally the British in 1750's)

Tokugawa Japan

- 500 CE and the Yamato clan
- Selective Borrowing
- Buddhism from China via Korea, Shintoism and Zen Buddhism
- Confucian Ethical and Political thought
- Chinese system of writing, Mandate of Heaven adaptation
- Japanese feudalism
- 1603 Shogun Ieyasu brings peace and stability
- Centralized feudal government in Edo and economic prosperity
- Exclusion Edicts to stop Spanish and Portuguese missionaries
- Dutch trading in Nagasaki

Bourbon France

- Late 1600's France was most powerful European nation
- Louis XIII and Chief Minister Richelieu opposed nobles and Protestant Huguenots
- 1643 Louis XIV – The Sun King
- Divine Right of Kings
- Expanded bureaucracy, built Palace of Versailles and his “Gilded Cage”
- largest European army, continued persecution of Huguenots
- lavish spending brings debt, high taxes, social unrest
- 1750 sees King Louis XV in power
- overspending and cost of warfare
- Seven Years' War loses New France (Canada) and India to the British

West African Coastal Kingdoms

Ghana 800 to 1050 CE

Mali 1200 to 1450 CE

Songhai 1460 to 1600 CE

- Trans-Saharan Trade, Gold and Salt
- Impact of trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Benin 1200 to 1897 CE

- Ivory and wood carvings, brass and bronze
- Source of slaves for Europeans
- Trading with Portuguese and Dutch (ivory, palm oil, pepper)

Ashanti 1700 to 1902 CE

- Empire of small chiefdoms on the Gold Coast
- Trading with Portuguese and later British (gold and slaves)
- Received luxury goods and firearms that would lead to instability
- Affected by the abolition of slavery and British Imperialism

Dahomey 1600 to 1894 CE

- Regional power created by conquest and slave trading
- had a centralized administration, taxation system, organized military

Qing Dynasty in China

- 1644 invasion of the Manchus (Qing Dynasty) and the collapse of the Ming Dynasty
- Confucian beliefs, strict social structure, ethnocentrism
- banned intermarriage, queue (hair-braid) had to be worn by indigenous Chinese, foot binding
- Jesuit missionaries brought western science, medicine and mathematics
- Global silver trade (Potosi mines via Philippines) to buy Chinese goods under restricted trading
- Late 18th century Britain started to pressure China leading to Opium Wars

Romanov Empire in Russia

- Peter the Great (1682 to 1725 CE) centralized power as czar
- Reduced power of boyars (nobles) and controlled Russian Orthodox Church
- Wanted to modernize – visited Western Europe
- Copies European dress, sent nobles to Europe for education, mining and textile industries
- Gained ports on Baltic Sea, expanded territory including Bering Strait into North America
- He failed to gain a warm-water port from Ottomans
- Catherine the Great did acquire such a port in 1795

Great Britain in 1750

- 1688 William and Mary (Protestants) urged by parliament to take over – Glorious Revolution
- Parliament Bill of Rights giving Limited Monarchy powers

Imperialism in the Americas and Beyond

- European colonization of the Americas
- Arrival of the Spanish
- Search for the Northwest Passage to Asia

English colonies

- Jamestown 1607 CE
- Puritan Migrations, religious freedoms, later Amish, Mennonites, Quakers
- Thirteen Colonies, more self-government than French or Spanish

New France

- Fur Trappers, missionaries, forts and trading posts from Quebec to Louisiana
- Territorial clashes between French, Spanish, and British
- French and Indian War (1763) France loses, land goes to Great Britain

Competition and Colonization around the World

- for first time whole globe was mapped and all oceans navigated
- combined with industrialization, new Asian markets the global trade networks expanded.

10.2 - 1750 to 1914: An Age of Revolution, Industrialization and Empires

Enlightenment, Revolution, and Nationalism. The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements.

The Enlightenment and the French Revolution

The Enlightenment (The Age of Reason)

- Inspired by the Scientific Revolution
- Natural Laws that govern human behavior and rationalism (logical thought leading to truth)

John Locke

- Natural Rights. Life, Liberty, and Property
- *Two Treatises on Government* inspiration for American Revolution

Baron de Montesquieu

- French philosophe who wrote *On the Spirit of the Laws*
- Separation of Powers (Legislative, executive, judicial)
- Checks and Balances (The Constitution of the United States of America)

Voltaire (François-Marie Arouet)

- Believed in Free Speech
- criticized Government and Catholic Church for failure on religion toleration and political freedom

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- *The Social Contract*
- "man is born free but everywhere he is in chains"
- unequal distribution of property, the General Will of the People is necessary

Impact of the Enlightenment

- Government censorship
- Many writers, including Voltaire thrown in jail, books destroyed

Enlightened Despots

Frederick the Great – “first servant of the state” King of Prussia

- Followed Voltaire, religious toleration, reduced torture, freedom of the press
- His reforms only increased his power

Joseph II King of Austria, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

- expanded many of his mother’s reforms (Maria Theresa of Austria)
- taxed nobles, primary education for all children
- modernized government, legal reforms,
- religious toleration, ended censorship, abolished serfdom
- many of his reforms overturned by powerful nobles

Catherine the Great of Russia (Catherine II)

- corresponded with Voltaire and Montesquieu
- asked for advice from nobles, free peasants, and townspeople
- built schools, hospitals, promoted education for women, granted some religious toleration
- expanded territory, gained warm-water ports from Ottoman Empire
- She did not give up power, resulting in revolts and became more repressive

Abolitionism

William Wilberforce – member of British Parliament

- campaigned for end of slave trade then slavery.
- British abolished slavery in the British Empire in 1833

Democracy and Nationalism

- emerged from individualism, beliefs in personal freedoms and equality
- more reliance on power of reason than dependence on religious faith
- more challenges to traditional authority brings change and nationalism

The French Revolution

Causes

- Absolute Monarchy (**Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette**)
- Social Inequality (Three Estates)
- Economic Injustices (Foreign Wars, Aid to America, Lavish spending)
- Bad harvests 1789, rising food prices, bread shortages
- Enlightenment successes (Glorious Revolution and American Revolution)

Stages

- Estates General, National Assembly, Storming of Bastille, Great Fear, Moderates in Power
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (liberty, equality, and fraternity)
- Limited Monarchy and The Constitution in 1791
- War declared on France by coalitions
- Radicals in power – Maximilien Robespierre and Reign of Terror
- Moderates return

Napoleon Bonaparte in power

- coup d'état, Emperor of the French

Economic achievements – controlled prices, supported new industry, built roads and canals

Education achievements – government-supervised education system

Napoleonic Code – legal equality of citizens (but not women), religious toleration

Napoleon's Empire (1804 to 1814 CE)

Napoleon's Fall

- British naval defeats in Egypt (Nile) and Trafalgar
- Continental System failure
- Civil Wars in Spain and Portugal
- "Scorched Earth" and Russian defeat, exile then escape
- Napoleon's 100 Days
- Battle of Waterloo, exile to St. Helena then dies

Enlightenment, Revolution, and Women

Mary Wollstonecraft – *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792)

- women should be allowed education

Olympe de Gouges – *Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen* (1791)

- declared an enemy of the revolution, executed on the guillotine

The Civil Code of 1804 – France

- women had no civil and political rights, subject to the control of a man

Political Revolutions in Latin America

The Spanish Empire

- Strict government control with viceroys
- Powerful Catholic Church, in both government and conversions of indigenous peoples

Encomienda System

- conquistadors given land grants
- cash crops, especially sugarcane
- Mita system of labor

Social Classes emerged

- Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattoes, African slaves, Indigenous Americans
- blended cultures emerge, Spanish with Native American and African words
 - inter-racial marriages take place

Toussaint L'Overture

- Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave revolt started 1791
- Slaves win freedom 1798
- Napoleon sends army in 1802, many soldiers die due to yellow fever
- Toussaint captured, dies in French jail
- Revolution now lead by Jean-Jacques Dessalines
- Napoleon sells Louisiana Territory to America in 1802 and withdraws from Haiti
- Haiti becomes republic in 1820

Simón Bolivar

- Leads the Creole-Class in revolution
- El Libertador or the George Washington of Latin America
- Opposed Spanish peninsulares' rule
- 12 year campaign started in 1810, aided by José de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins
- Creation of Gran Colombia

Difficulties after independence

- Gran Colombia too large and geographically diversified
- Bolivar dies young
- Revolts and civil wars breakout
- Military strongmen – caudillos being to takeover
- Latin America remains a cash-crop economy

European Reaction to Revolutionary Ideals

Congress of Vienna in 1815

- dominated by Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria
- bring stability and order back to Europe preventing liberal political change as seen with Napoleon
- Balance of power restored and conservatism (preserve traditional ways)

New Revolutions in Europe

- Caused by Liberalism and Nationalism
- Workers revolutions in France, Austria, Italy and Germany in 1848
- Most revolutions failed as now widespread support, revolutionaries were divided in beliefs
- Powerful government forces used to put down attempts

Nationalism and Revolution

Unification Movement in Italy

- Giuseppe Mazzini (the "Soul") and formation of Young Italy
- Count Camillo di Cavour (the "Brain") from Sardinia-Piedmont with King Victor Emmanuel
- Giuseppe Garibaldi (the "Sword") and the Red Shirts

Unification Movement in Germany

- The Rise of Prussia, Kaiser Wilhelm I, The Second Reich
- Otto von Bismarck (1862 CE)
- Blood and Iron
- Realpolitik
- Danish War, Austro-Prussian War, Franco-Prussian War

Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict

The Austro-Hungarian Empire and the decline of the Hapsburgs

The Ottoman Empire

"The Sick Man of Europe"

- Eastern European uprisings, Greece, Balkans, Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East loses
- Alliances and wars influenced by Britain, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary
- Crimean War, Charge of the Light Brigade
- Pan-Slavism nationalistic movement leading to the Powder Keg of Europe

10.3 - Causes and Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems.

The Agrarian Revolution

- Holland and Dikes
- Enclosure Movement – replacing small strip farms with larger fields
- Jethro Tull, Robert Bakewell, Charles “Turnip” Townsend
- Urbanization and population increase from 120 to 190 million in Western Europe

The Industrial Revolution

Great Britain then spread to Belgium, France, Germany, United States, Japan by 1800's

- Geography and Raw Materials
- Population growth and urbanization
- Capital for Investment
- Energy and Technology
- James Watt and the steam engine
- British Textile Industry
- Factory System

Economic Changes

- Laissez Faire Economics and Adam Smith (*Wealth of Nations*)
- Capitalism, Supply and Demand, rise of big business

Improved Transportation

- Canals, roads, steam train, steamboats

Social Classes

- Rich upper class
- Emerging middle class
- Poor working class
- Working conditions in the factories
- Changing social roles and standards of living
- Better wages and working conditions, better housing and sanitation

Science and Technology Change Industry

- **Electricity** (Alessandro Volta, Michael Faraday and Thomas Edison)
- **Communication** (Alexander Graham Bell, Guglielmo Marconi, Samuel Morse)
- **Transportation** (Nikolaus Otto – gasoline powered internal combustion engine)
- Gottlieb Daimler and Henry Ford

Social Darwinism emerges

Social Reformism

- Utopian societies (Robert Owen in Scotland)

Socialism

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*

- Conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat

Labor Reforms and Labor Unions

- Reform Acts in British parliament (Michael Sadler)
- Universal Suffrage Movements
- Education Act and Factories Regulation Act

Global Impacts

Population Explosion due low death rate, better life expectancy

Global Migrations

Possible due to improved transportation and political turmoil

- Irish Potato Famine
- Polish nationalists to America after Russian army puts down revolt of 1830
- Germans to America after 1830 revolts
- Russian Jews escaping Pogroms
- Italian farmers seeking economic opportunity in America

10.4 - Imperialism

Western European interactions with African and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world.

Old Imperialism (between 1500 and 1800 CE)

- European countries established colonies in the Americas, India, and Southeast Asia
- Land gains on the coasts of Africa and China

New Imperialism (between 1870 and 1914)

- Powered by strong nationalism, Industrial revolution

Causes of New Imperialism

Economic

- need for natural resources and new raw materials (copper and rubber)
- need for new markets
- growing populations and migrations
- areas to invest profits

Politics and Military

- bases for trade and navy ships
- power and security of global empires
- spirit of nationalism and pride

Society

- wish to spread Christianity
- wish to share Western Civilization
- Social Darwinism
- Rudyard Kipling and the *White Man's Burden*

Science and Invention

- new weapons
- new medicines
- improved ships

Key Terms: protectorate and sphere of influence

Imperialism in India

- British East India Company and Sir Robert Clive
- Divide and Conquer
- Raj
- Sepoy Mutiny
- Jewel in the Crown
- Reason for Suez Canal

Positive Effects

- Infrastructure
- Improved farming techniques
- Educational facilities
- End to customs that threatened human rights
- Stable government

Negative Effects

- All natural resources go to Britain
- British made goods replace Indian made goods
- Cash crop farming leads to famine
- British get best jobs, especially in government
- Indians seen as inferiors
- Western culture replaces Indian ways

The Scramble for Africa

Missionaries and traders followed explorers into Africa

The Berlin Conference

African resistance to imperialism

French, British, Portuguese, German and Italian rule

Cape to Cairo and Sir Cecil Rhodes

- Zulu Wars
- Boer War
- Belgian Congo and King Leopold II
- Resistance in Ethiopia

Imperialism in China

- Opium Wars and the Treaty of Nanjing
- Dowager Empress Cixi
- Taiping Rebellion
- Sino-Japanese War
- Spheres of Influence
- Boxer Rebellion
- Sun Yixian and the Chinese Revolution

Colonization in Southeast Asia

- Geography, climate and plantation crops
- Region became a melting pot for Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Buddhists
- Netherlands and Indonesia
- Great Britain in Southeast Asia including Singapore
- French Indochina
- United States and the Philippines
- Independent Siam and King Mongkut

Global Impact of Imperialism - Effects on the colonies

Short-Term

- Large numbers of Asians and Africans under foreign rule
- Local economies dependent on industrial powers
- Western culture spread
- Resistance to imperialism
- Traditional political and cultural life disrupted or destroyed
- Famines due to exportation of crops

Long-Term

- Western culture continues
- Transportation and infrastructure improved
- Resistance movements turn into nationalist movements
- Many economies become dependent on single cash crop grown only for export

Effects on Europe and the World

- West discovered new crops and other products
- Westerners introduced to new cultures
- Competition increases over empires
- Industrial nations now have a true, global economy

Modernization of Japan

- Tokugawa Isolationism
- Matthew Perry and the Black Fleet
- Treaty of Kanagawa
- Meiji Restoration
- End of the Samurai class
- Strong Central government
- Zaibatsu
- Constitution written in Japan
- Social and Cultural changes in Japan
- Lack of raw materials and growing population

Japanese Military power emerges

- Sino-Japanese War 1894
- Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905

10.5 - 1914 to the Present: Crisis and Achievements in the 20th Century

Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 to 1945). World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace.

Causes of World War I

M.A.N.I.A.

Decline of the Ottoman Empire

- The Powder Keg of Europe
- Armenian Genocide
- Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by the Black Hand

The Outbreak of World War I

- who was to blame?

Central Powers (Triple Alliance) and **Allied Powers** (Triple Entente)

- Western Front
- Trench Warfare
- Eastern Front
- Open land battles

Technology changes warfare

- Machine gun, tank, submarine, airplane, poison gas

The Home Front

- Conscription
- Rationing
- Propaganda

The United States and World War I

- Neutrality ends
- Unrestricted warfare
- Sinking of the Lusitania
- Zimmerman Telegram
- "Over There"

Russian withdrawal from World War I

Aftermath of World War I

- Armistice Day
- Costs of the war
- Human casualties
- Economic Losses
- Global flu outbreak

Treaty of Versailles

- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
- Self-determination
- Territorial losses
- Military restrictions
- War Guilt and Reparations

The League of Nations and its failure

Collapse of Empires

- End of Austria-Hungary
- Division of the Ottoman Empire
- Britain and France and the Middle East
- Political rivalries continue

Revolution and Totalitarianism in Russia

- Alexander II and Alexander III
- Russification and pogroms
- Russian imperialism in Asia

Nicholas II and Czarist rule

- Peasant unrest
- Industrialization in Russia begins and class struggles

The Russian Revolution of 1905

- Bloody Sunday
- October Manifesto
- Duma and its failure

The March Revolution (1917)

- Czar Nicolas II abdicates
- Bolshevik Revolution
- Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky
- "Peace, Land, and Bread"
- Withdrawal from World War I
- Russian civil War (Red v. White armies)
- One Party government
- Lenin's N.E.P. (New Economic Policy)

Stalin and his Communist Dictatorship

- Great Purge
- Gulags
- Totalitarian State
- Russification under Stalin
- Command Economy
- Five-Year Plans
- Collectivization
- Forced Famine and the Ukraine

Era between World War I and World War II

Middle East

- Anti-Semitism leads to Zionism
- Theodor Herzl
- Tensions in Palestine
- Balfour Declaration

Turkish Nationalism

- Young Turks
- Kemal Ataturk and Westernization

Iranian Nationalism

- Reza Khan and overthrowing the shah in 1925
- Change from Persia to Iran
- Modernization and westernization
- Islamic Law replaces secular law
- Iran and the oil industry

Nationalism in Asia

India and self-rule movement

- Amritsar Massacre
- Mohandas Gandhi and "Quit India"
- Civil disobedience and the Salt March

Nationalism in China

- Sun Yixian and the Three Principles of the People
- May 4th Movement
- Nationalists versus Communists
- Mao Zedong and the start of the Civil War
- Mao's Long March
- Japanese invasion of China and the temporary alliance

French Indochina

- Reforms and riots under leadership of Ho Chi Minh

Effects of the Stock Market Crash (1929) and the Great Depression

Rise of Fascism

- Francisco Franco, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler
- Spanish Civil War
- Weimar Republic and the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II
- National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi Party)
- Mein Kampf (1925) and the Nazi rise to power
- Third Reich and the Nuremberg Laws of 1935

Militarism and Expansion in Japan

- Invasion of Manchuria in 1931
- Withdrawal from League of Nations

Build-Up to World War II

- Japan invades China
- "Rape of Nanjing"
- Italy invades Ethiopia
- German aggression in Europe
- Repatriation of Germanic speaking people
- Appeasement
- Munich Conference
- Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia
- Spanish Civil War

World War II

- Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- Nazi-Soviet Pact
- September 1, 1939 invasion of Poland
- Allied and Axis Powers
- Big Three
- German occupation of Western Europe
- France falls, Charles De Gaulle flees to Britain

Turning Points of World War II

- Dunkirk failure
- Operation Sea Lion, Winston Churchill, Battle of Britain, London Blitz
- Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941
- Battle of Stalingrad (1942 to 1943)
- Battle of Midway (1942)
- Invasion of Normandy and D-Day (June 6, 1944)
- Yalta Conference
- V-E Day
- F.D. Roosevelt dies, replaced by Harry S. Truman
- Victory in the Pacific – Island Hopping
- Manhattan Project
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- V-J Day

Total War

- Technological advances during World War II
- Civilian Life, Home Front, Rationing, The London Blitz

The Holocaust

- Slavs, Roma, Sinti, homosexuals, and the mentally or physically disabled
- Night of the Broken Glass
- Concentration camps, ghetto uprisings
- Final Solution and death camps
- survivors, their stories and liberation of the death camps

Other atrocities

- Japanese invasion of Nanjing
- Japanese humiliation of conquered peoples, starvation, torture
- Bataan Death March
- Soviet troops persecution of Polish people

Impact of World War II

- Human losses
- Economic losses
- War Crimes Trials
- Occupied Nations and Occupation of Berlin

The United Nations

- Structure of the United Nations (Five Main Bodies)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948
- Disaster Relief Programs of the United Nations
- Peace-Keeping efforts of the United Nations

10.6 - Unresolved Global Conflict (1945 to 1991 – The Cold War)

The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition.

Postwar Europe during the Cold War

- Cold War and superpower definitions
- Iron Curtain
- Soviet satellites
- Truman Doctrine, Containment, Domino Effect
- Marshall Plan
- Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Airlift
- Berlin Wall (East and West Germany)
- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- Warsaw Pact

Repression in Eastern Europe

- Soviet tanks put down revolts in East Germany and Poland in 1953
- Death of Stalin, new ruler Nikita Khrushchev
- Hungarian Revolution and Imre Nagy (1956)
- Czechoslovakia Revolt and Alexander Dubček (1968)

The Arms Race

- Soviets developed atomic bomb by 1949
- 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- 1960's and 1970's SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)

The Space Race

- Sputnik in 1957
- Creation of NASA (North American Space Agency)
- 1961 Yuri Gagarin first man in space
- 1969 USA lands a man on the moon
- Spy Satellites and U2 planes

Economic Recovery and Cooperation in Europe

- West German Economic Miracle
- European Coal and Steel Community (1952)
- Common Market – European Community EC (1957)
- First six nations France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands and Luxembourg
- European (EU) by 1993 had 12 members and the Euro in 1999
- Brexit in 2017

Collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War

- Richard Nixon and détente in 1970's
- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- Mikhail Gorbachev in power 1985
- Perestroika and Glasnost
- Lech Walesa and Polish "Solidarity" movement
- Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1898
- Reunification of Germany

Breakup of the Soviet Union

- Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Estonia emerge
- Gorbachev resigns, Boris Yeltsin new Russia president
- Vladimir Putin comes to power in 1999

Ethnic Tensions in Eastern Europe

- Czech Republic and Slovakia (peaceful)
- Armenia and Azerbaijan
- Chechnya rebels
- Russia and Ukraine conflict
- The Balkan Wars and the division of multi-cultural Yugoslavia into six regions
- Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia
- Orthodox Christian Serbs, Roman Catholic Croats, Muslim Albanians
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbs practiced ethnic cleansing
- Slobodan Milosevic, Serbian leader and war crimes
- NATO and UN military actions taken

Latin America in the Modern Era

Cuba

- Fulgencio Batista seized power in 1952 and corrupt government
- Fidel Castro begins revolution in 1959
- Bay of Pigs invasion fails
- Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962
- Diplomatic relations and Raul Castro

Argentina

- Juan Perón and Eva Duarte (Evita)
- State Terrorism and the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo
- Falkland Islands War against Great Britain in 1982

Brazil

- Foreign investment and depletion of the rain forest
- Democracy replaces military rule in 1990
- Economic troubles after 2000
- Political corruption and poverty issues

Mexico

- Mexican Revolution of 1910, Porfirio Diaz and the 1917 constitutional republic
- Francisco Madero, Pancho Villa, and Emiliano Zapata
- Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) rules for 71 years
- Prosperity, poverty, crime, corruption, drug gangs

Chile

- Salvador Allende leftist president in 1970
- Land distribution, collectivization, nationalization of industries
- Economy fails and military rebellion backed by United States in 1973
- Coup d'état puts August Pinochet in power, 17 year dictatorship
- Censorship, secret police, torture, thousands disappear
- 2000 indicted on war crimes and human rights violations but dies in 2006

Economic Links with the United States

- Organization of American States (OAS) formed in 1948
- Latin American Free Trade Agreement (LAFTA) in 1960
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1990's

10.7 - Decolonization and Nationalism 1900 to 2000

Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose.

Independence and Change in South Asia

Indian Independence and Partition

- Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- Hindu and Muslim conflicts
- 1947 British create West Pakistan, India, and East Pakistan
- Assassination of Gandhi in 1948
- Indian's nonalignment policy
- India's mixed economy – combination of market and command economies
- The effects of the Green Revolution on India
- India one of BRICS in 2001 five fastest emerging economies

Social change in India

- Attempts to fully remove the Caste System
- Rights for women granted in 1950
- Mother Teresa, Roman Catholic nun and Missionaries of Charity

Sikh Separatism

- State of Punjab
- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated by former bodyguards who were Sikhs

Dispute over Kashmir

- India and Pakistan fought wars 1947 to 1948 and again in 1965 over Kashmir
- Domestic terrorism and threat of nuclear war

Pakistan since independence

- East Pakistan declared independence becoming Bangladesh in 1971
- Violence on Pakistan-Afghanistan border
- Fundamentalism and extreme Islam
- Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda
- Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in exile
- Malala Yousafzai

Sri Lanka

- Dispute between majority Sinhalese-speaking Buddhists and minority Tamil-speaking Hindus
- Tamil Tigers and violence for a free Tamil State

Challenges in Southeast Asia

Vietnam

- During World War II Vietminh (alliance of nationalists and communists) fought Japanese
- Post-war revolution by Ho Chi Minh against France
- Battle of Dien Bien Phu, French abandon region, Geneva Conference in 1954
- Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam refuses to hold elections in 1956 for fear of communism
- United Nations then United States of America assist resulting in war from 1959 to 1975
- Saigon falls in 1975

Cambodia

- Cambodian communist guerillas, the Khmer Rouge led by Pol Pot after Vietnam War
- The "Killing Fields" saw over one million die
- Vietnam invades Cambodia and civil war until 1990's
- Suu Kyi in 2015 wins landslide election but has to flee then returns
- Denial of human rights and ethnic cleansing of Rohingya Muslims

Indonesia

- Gained independence from the Netherlands in 1949
- Population 90% Muslim
- East Timor (Roman Catholic) demanded independence
- Brutal force used in 1999 by Muslim armies
- Free elections in 2007 win the right but Timor-Leste is Asia's poorest country

Transformation of Japan

- At the end of World War II, Japan's constitution drafted by General Douglas MacArthur
- Tokyo Trials 1945 to 1948 for war crimes committed

New constitution of Japan

- Constitutional monarchy, limited power of the emperor
- Japan cannot use war as a political weapon
- Democratic government and bicameral parliament (Diet)
- Women granted right to vote
- Basic rights such as freedom of the press and assembly were granted

Japan becomes an economic superpower

- Close ties with the West, especially during the Korean War
- Adapts latest Western technology to its own industries, especially autos and electronics
- Well-educated and highly skilled workforce
- Government prohibited from defense spending so money goes into the economy
- High tariffs and strict regulations on foreign competition

Japanese Economy fails in 1980's due to bad debts but slowly recovers

Today Japan is a combination of tradition, code of behavior, work ethic and non-Westernization

Communist China then Modernization

People's Republic of China (PRC) – Communist – Mainland China

Republic of China (ROC) – Democratic – Taiwan

Mao Zedong victorious over Jiang Jieshi and the Guomindang (Nationalists) in 1949

- Peasants and women supported communists
- Mao's guerilla warfare
- Nationalists seen as corrupt and allowed foreigners to dominate

Communism under Mao Zedong

- Financial and military support from Soviet Union
- Simplifies the language and creates more schools
- Eliminates landlords and business classes during nationalization of industry
- Farms collectivized and health care provided for the peasants
- However runs a one-party dictatorship that denied basic rights and freedoms

Great Leap Forward (1958)

- Communes and quotas
- Backyard steel furnaces
- A Great Leap Backwards
- Poor harvests and famines across China

Cultural Revolution (1966)

- Removal of intellectuals and factory managers, those opposed to communism
- Student followers of Mao create the Red Guards
- Propaganda and Mao's Little Red Book
- Economy slows as China isolates

Communism under Deng Xiaoping

Replaces Mao after he dies in 1976

Four Modernizations

- Modernizes and mechanizes agriculture
- Upgrades and expands industry
- Promotes Science and Technology
- Improves Military and Defense systems

- Xiaoping ends communes and allows limited privatization of farms
- Permits some foreign investment in China in enterprise zones and allows tourism
- Chinese economy grows, consumerism takes place, no more communist clothing
- Crime and corruption grows and gap between rich and poor widens

Tiananmen Square (May 1989)

Return of Hong Kong (July 1, 1997)

Resistance in Tibet and the Dalai Lama (since 1959 to the present day)

China in the 21st Century

- Political changes lead to China becoming a global superpower
- Cheap labor and product “dumping” on global markets
- Disparity of wealth and demand for Western clothing and foods
- Corruption, bribery, labor shortages, strikes, poor working conditions
- Major provider of aid to Southeast Asian and African countries
- One-Child Policy in the 1980’s which was eased in 2013
- Xi Jinping and communist party abolishes presidential term limits (2018)
- More communist party discipline and internet censorship

The Asian Tigers

- Four major economies of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea
- Economic expansion and prosperity from rapid industrialization from 1960 to 2017
- Major financial centers, consumer electronics and information technology (IT)

North and South Korea

Republic of Korea (ROK) – South Korea – Democratic

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) – North Korea – communist-style government

Korean War (Forgotten War) 1950 to 1953 ends in armistice

Demilitarized Zone created along 38th Parallel

Kim Jong-Il

Kim Jong-un

Dictatorships, brinkmanship and nuclear technology

Conflict and other challenges in the Middle East

Impact of Geography and Natural Resources

- Oil in Iran since 1908, lack of fresh water, arid and dry climate

Religious and Ethnic Differences (Muslims, Christians and Jews)

Different types of governments (Democracy, royal families, single-party dictators)

Islamic Traditions - Sunni and Shiite, Sharia Law, fundamentalism

Creation of Israel in 1948

- War of Independence 1948
- Arab States and Israel during the Cold War
- Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) established in 1964

- Yasir Arafat
- Intifada (uprising)
- Camp David Accords
- Oslo Peace Accords and Yitzhak Rabin
- Roadmap to Peace
- Emergence of Hamas

Civil War in Lebanon between Christians and Muslims in 1975

- Hezbollah – radical Shia group

Iranian Revolution (1970's)

- Overthrow of the shah in 1979
- Ayatollah Khomeini declares Iran an Islamic republic
- Hostile to the West, fundamentalist government
- Rights taken away from women
- American hostage situation at the embassy
- Encourages other countries to overthrow secular governments
- President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad continues after Khomeini's death
- Nuclear threat and terrorist backing

Iraq

- Population includes Sunni and Shiite Muslims and Kurds
- Saddam Hussein (1979 to 2003)
- Iran-Iraq War in 1980
- Persian Gulf War in 1990
- Iraq invades Kuwait, sets oil fields on fire
- Hussein remains in power as a dictator
- Biological and chemical weapons used against the Kurds
- United Nations and United States and coalition forces remove Hussein
- Elections in 2005 and 2010, compromise candidate Nouri al-Maliki

The Kurds

- Most Kurds are Sunni Muslims but not Arabs
- Millions live in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Armenia and Syria
- Since 1920 have tried to create an independent state
- Helped United States fight against ISIS in Syria and Iraq
- Kurdish rebel attacks in Turkey

Turkey

- Conflict between Westernization and Fundamentalism
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan undermining old reforms and policies, authoritarian power

Arab Spring

Pro-democracy movements across the Middle East and North Africa in 2011

Tunisia

- Cell phone photographs and global recognition via the Internet
- Free elections held but still disputes between ultraconservative Islamists and liberals

Egypt

- Dissatisfaction with President Mubarak and his government
- Facebook, Twitter and other Internet media used
- Mubarak resigns, military takes over, still unrest
- Free elections held in 2012 and Mohamed Morsi of Islamic Brotherhood elected
- Protests continue, Morsi forced out of office, Muslim Brotherhood illegal

Libya

- Opposition to Muammar al-Qaddafi (dictator since 1969)
- Pan American 103 in December 1988 over Lockerbie, Scotland
- Qaddafi denounces terrorism in 1999
- February 2011 protestors held a “Day of Rage” against his regime
- Violence erupts, goes to civil war, Qaddafi flees, United Nations trying to assist

Yemen

- Poorest country in the Middle East
 - Unified in 1990 but violent power struggles
 - Since 1990’s al Qaeda has stronghold in southern Yemen
- Arab Spring forced Ali Abdullah Saleh out of office but still problems

Syria

- Civil war starts because of Arab Spring
- Government controlled by Alawite Muslims even though only 12% of the population
- Dictatorship led by Bashar al-Assad, backed by Russia
- Opposition to al-Assad are mostly Sunni Muslims
- Massacres, chemical weapons and millions of refugees
- United Nations cannot create lasting ceasefires
- ISIS declared its own state incorporating parts of Syria and Iraq
- Major humanitarian crisis still ongoing

OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

- Formed in 1960 (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela)
- By 2009 there were twelve members
- Goal to set production levels and prices
- Halted exports in 1973 to United States when Egypt and Israel were at war
- Prices fall due to surpluses in 1980’s and 1990’s

Postwar Africa

Independent Nations

Pan-Africanism movement started in the 1920's

- Pan-Atlantic Charter (Roosevelt and Churchill in 1941) allowed self-determination
- Over 50 new nations created in the continent after World War II
- Lack of modernization, finances, civil wars, military rule, corruption, ethnic tensions and dictatorships
- Still economic links to Europe after Imperialism for raw materials and cash crops

Obstacles to Progress

- Economic Policies
- Population and Poverty
- Land and Climate
- Political Problems
- Economic Dependence

African Union (AU) formed in 2002, 53 countries in the federation

- Attempts to solve social, political, and economic problems on the continent

Ghana

- Former British colony on the Gold Coast
- **Kwame Nkrumah** was inspired by Pan-Africanism and Gandhi's civil disobedience
- Created the Organization of African Unity (OAU)
- Became Ghana's first Prime Minister
- Growing economic system and democratic political system

Kenya

- **Jomo Kenyatta** was the spokesperson for the Kikuyu people, driven away by Europeans
- Some Kikuyu began the Mau Mau uprising and the British jailed Kenyatta
- British withdrew, Kenyatta released and became first Prime Minister

Algeria

- From 1954 to 1962 a costly war of liberation against the French
- After independence, suffered military rule and internal conflicts
- In 1992 the Islamic Political Party did well in elections creating military persecutions of Muslims
- Since 2005 new government declared amnesty against Islamic terrorists who wanted strict rule

Nigeria

- More than 200 ethnic groups live here, tribalism leads to many civil wars
- Muslim Hausa and Fulani tribes in the north
- Christian Ibo and Yoruba tribes in the south
- Since independence from Britain in 1960 there have been many military coups
- In 1966 Hausa dominated the government, massacred 20,000 Ibo
- In 1967 Ibo created their own country called Biafra
- War raged for many years, Biafrans starved to death during blockades
- Nigeria has rich oil and gas resources but much political corruption

Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

- Rich natural resources, rain forests, plantations, and minerals
- Belgium granted independence in 1960
- Rival groups fought due to ethnic and tribal diversity
- Mobutu Sese Seko ruled as anti-communist dictator for 32 years
- Once overthrown, internal turmoil and civil wars continue today

Sub-Saharan African Terrorism

- Many join terrorist groups as unhappy with current governments
- **Boko Haram** in Northern Nigeria and kidnapping of 274 school girls in 2014
- Terrorism hard to control as not under the control of one leader

Apartheid in South Africa

- South Africa won independence from the British in 1910
- In 1948 apartheid (separation of the races) became official
- An African political party created in 1912 – African National Congress (ANC)
- The ANC used civil disobedience as well as violence and boycotts
- Sharpeville Massacre in 1960
- Nelson Mandela in prison in 1964
- Desmond Tutu a black Anglican bishop convinced foreign countries to boycott
- By 1986 full series of economic sanctions and exclusion from sports and Olympics
- In 1989 F.W. de Klerk elected, legalized the ANC, freed Mandela, ended segregation
- In 1994 elections Mandela elected
- In 1995 the Truth and Reconciliation Commission formed
- Today South Africa has many free-trade agreements but also HIV/AIDS problems

Genocide in Africa

Rwanda was 85% Hutu and 14% Tutsi

- In 1994 Hutu extremists, supported by government officials massacred 800,000 Tutsi
- Genocide stopped when Tutsi-led rebel army seized control of the government

Sudan

- In 2003 government supported Arabic militias attacked black villagers in Darfur
- African Union and United Nations troops tried to end the violence
- South Sudan splits from Sudan in 2011
- There is still no real peace as the Sudan government allows the violence to continue in Darfur today

The World Today

This section covers three (3) Key Units:

Tensions between Traditional Cultures and Modernization (10.8)

Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context.

Globalization and a Changing Global Environment (1990 to Present) (10.9)

Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world, affecting economic and political relations and in some cases leading to conflict and in others efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment.

Human Rights Violations (10.10)

Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens through which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated.

Connections, Interactions, and Challenges

Economic Trends

- Economic divisions between rich nations of the global North and poor of the global South
- Least Developed, Developing, Developed Nations

Global North includes Western Europe, North America, Japan and Australia

- Highly industrialized, high literacy rates, high standards of living

Global South includes developing economies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

- Many were once colonies, poor, industrially undeveloped, reliant on former colonial rulers
- Some nations are “emerging” economies but still many poor and unemployed

Geographic Obstacles to Development

- Uncertain rainfall, lack of arable land, geographic barriers, hurricanes, flooding, earthquakes
- Some of these countries are small in size and have no natural resources so remain least developed

Population Growth

- High birthrates and better medical care have led to **overpopulation** in the global South
- By 2012 the world’s population reached 7 billion

Economic Dependence, Trade Deficits, and Debt

- Global South still agricultural and high trade deficits
- Cash Crops exported with imports from developed nations manufactured goods and technology
- Some changes made (China, India, and Brazil) no longer depend on richest countries

Globalization

- Developed from advances in science and technology in the late 20th century
- Foreign garment industries and sweatshops still exist today despite reforms being made
- Child labor in factories still remains in Least Developed nations
- Interdependence and Outsourcing
- Dependence on oil despite regional issues worldwide
- Global Banking and Finance Markets
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
- Overseas Stock Markets
- Multinational Corporations
- International Drug Trade

Global Financial Crisis of 2007

- G-20 Countries try to improve situations
- Debt reducing budgets passed
- Digital Globalization rather than brick-and-mortar stores

Threat of Terrorism

- Today more attacks on innocent civilian targets
- September 11, 2001 and its global effect
- Terrorist cells still exist including domestic terrorism

Social Patterns and Political Change

- Human Rights are a focal point including better rights for women
- Modernization of countries has decreased traditional values
- Urbanization has brought cultural changes and ended traditions but has also increased poverty
- Solving Urban problems left to the United Nations and other international relief organizations

Status of Women

- Post War **Japan** gave women the right to vote but traditional views keep them from higher-level jobs

Middle East – status of women varies by country

- Gold Meir in Israel leads the nation
- Turkey, Syria and Egypt – some women gave up traditional practices
- Many Middle Eastern countries do not enforce women's rights

African and Southeastern women may have the right to vote but still subservient

- In some societies rape, hanging or kidnapping women is not a punishable crime
- There is recent public outrage about this in such countries as India and Pakistan

Human Trafficking

- Fastest growing human rights issue
- Women are particularly at risk
- Thousands of children from Asia, Africa, and South America sold into the global sex trade
- Children sometimes sold to pay off family debts
- Children forced to be child soldiers
- Most trafficking controlled by large criminal organizations

Political Prisoners

- Some are arrested for just protesting, others for larger crimes such as treason
- Horrible conditions in prison, torture, human experimentation

Patterns of Global Migration

- Refugees are the greatest problem seen in areas such as Europe and North America
- Most flee domestic violence or civil wars (Middle East, Africa, Balkans)
- Many die en route to freedom, boat people and human trafficking smugglers
- Some nations open their doors, others set strict quotas or refusal to accept such people

Science and Technology

The Green Revolution

- Harry S. Truman's goal to end world hunger after World War II
- Norman Borlaug and genetically altered super-seeds
- Large scale agriculture started in Mexico then India with wheat
- Later transformed rice (IR8) in India and Southeast Asia
- Requires excessive water, fertilizer, and pesticides
- Not affordable for the family farmer so large-scale farms developed
- Political corruption stops most benefit from reaching the starving people

The Information Age

- Computer Revolution began in the 1950's
- Advances in microchips and smaller devices including the cellphone/smartphone
- The growth of the Internet and Social Media
- WikiLeaks, fake news and government censorship of online coverage

Daily Life

- Internet, wireless communications, 3-D printers are the norm
- General Data Protection Regulation in May 2018 for the European Union
- Hackers and identity theft

Literacy and Education

- Information Technology (IT) has improved global reading levels
- Most countries require education through at least age 14
- New jobs and industries based on Information Technology (IT)
- Specialization of electronics production (China)
- Technical support from overseas (India)

The Space Age

- Cold War started the Space Race but now globally
- International Space Station
- Private Companies (SpaceX, Virgin Galactic) and countries such as China, India and Japan now involved
- Observation, climate, mapping and navigation satellites

Medical Technology

- People living longer, infant mortality decreased, better quality of life
- Antibiotics, Vaccines, Transplants, Laser Surgery, New Treatments and Medications
- Genetic Engineering and cloning is still controversial
- New Epidemics AIDS, Avian Flu, Asian Flu, Cholera epidemic in Haiti, Ebola virus in West Africa
- Zika virus identified by World Health Organization WHO) in 2016
- Drug-Resistant microbes
- Destruction of Tropical Rain Forests destroy medicinal plants

The Environment

- Pollution and Climate Change
- Air Pollution and Acid Rain
- Depletion of the Ozone Layer
- Global Warming and Greenhouse gases
- International Conferences but no major actions taken
- Scarcity of Clean Water
- Continuation of fossil fuels despite technological advances

Deforestation

- Changes in local weather patterns, soil erosion, carbon dioxide buildup, extinctions
- United Nations Earth Summit in 1992 started a “save the forests” campaign

Desertification

- Overgrazing by livestock, cutting down forests, slash and burn farming, poor crop rotations
- Sahara expanding 50 miles per year in the Sahel region
- Better irrigation helps solve the problem

Endangered Species

- Land clearing, damming of waterways, pollution and urbanization are major causes
- Upsets the balance of the ecosystem
- Endangered Species laws and better commercial fishing laws

Natural Disasters

- Volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, typhoons

Nuclear Proliferation

- The use of nuclear power and nuclear weapons threaten the global environment
- Three-Mile Island in 1979, Chernobyl in 1986, Fukushima, Japan in 2011
- Nuclear waste disposal a major problem and very expensive

Nuclear Weapons

In 1999 Russia and the United States controlled more than 90% of the total weapons
Some countries have dismantled their weapons but others continue to expand
India and Pakistan, Iran, North Korea and nuclear tensions today

International Organizations resolving global issues

- Non-Government Organizations (NGO's)
- Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, Greenpeace, Group of G-20 Countries
- Human Rights Watch, International Monetary Fund(IMF), International Red Cross
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), World Bank
- World Health Organization (WHO), World Trade Organization (WTO)