

# **Foundations of Global History**

**(9<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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