Core Rubrics

DBQ
1. Thesis
2. Use all Docs.
4. Themes (3)
5. PoV/Tone of (2)
6. Add. Doc. (1)

CCQ
1. Thesis
2. Address all parts
3. Historical Evidence
4. 1 Comparisons/1 Contrasts: Analyze both
5. 1 Comparison or 1 Contrast: Analyze choice

COT
1. Thesis
2. Address all parts
3. Historical Evidence
4. Change/Continuity
5. Analysis of Change/Continuity

Ancient Civilizations

Civilization vs. Cities
Neolithic vs. Paleolithic
Cultural Diffusion vs. Independent Invention
Specialization

Mesopotamia
- Cuneiform
- Ziggurat
- Patriarchal
- Code of Hammurabi

Egypt
- Pharaoh
- Hieroglyphs
- Female rulers

Indus River Valley
- Harappan
- Aryan
- Dravidian
- Sewage System
Shang
- Developed along the Huang He River.
- Used oracle bones.
- Will be replaced by the Zhou, who claimed the “Mandate of Heaven.”

Mesoamerican/South American
- Chavin Cult
- Mayan
- Olmec
- Pictographs
- Zero
- Calendar
- Astronomy

World Religions

Animism
- Belief: Spiritual afterlife/ancestor worship
- Creator: varies
- Text/s: varies
- Area: normally primitive societies
- Miscellaneous: syncretic religions often fall in this category (i.e. Houdon, Santeria, Condomble, etc.)

Buddhism
- Belief: To achieve Nirvana—a state of perfect being, self-godhood.
- Creator: Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha-Enlightened One).
- Text/s: *Four Noble Truths* & the *Eightfold Path* (doctrines)
- Area: India & East Asia
- Miscellaneous: Mahayana Buddhism will develop believing that Buddhas will remain on earth to help others and that Buddha is a god. In China it is known as Chan & in Japan it is known as Zen.

Christianity
- Belief: The soul will exist in the afterlife.
- Creator: Jesus of Nazareth
- Text/s: *Old & New Testament (Bible)*
- Area: Middle East/Europe/Americas
- Miscellaneous: Will break into Catholic/Orthodox/Protestant divisions

Confucianism
- Belief: Relationships (filial piety) will cause society to be stable/spiritual afterlife.
- Creator: Kong Fuzi (Confucius)
- Text/s: Analects
- Area: East & Southeast Asia
- Miscellaneous: This is the public religion; many Asians can & do practice multiple religions.
**AP World History Review**

**Daoism**
- **Belief:** That a balance between all things must be achieved/spiritual afterlife.
- **Creator:** Lao Tzu (Laozi)
- **Text/s:** *Daodejing*
- **Area:** East & Southeast Asia
- **Miscellaneous:** Represents the inner belief or spiritual belief.

**Hinduism**
- **Belief:** to achieve Moksha-a oneness with Brahma, Shiva, & Vishnu.
- **Creator:** ?Krishna?
- **Text/s:** *Rig Veda & Bhagavad Gita*
- **Area:** India & South Asia
- **Miscellaneous:** Established the caste system which became a religious and social scale for advancement toward moksha.

**Islam**
- **Belief:** Life is a battle of good vs. evil. To go to an eternal afterlife with Allah.
- **Creator:** Muhammad the Prophet
- **Text/s:** *Koran (Quran)*
- **Area:** Middle East/Southeast Asia
- **Miscellaneous:** Sufis will spread the religion though they do not adhere strictly to the *Koran*.

**Judaism**
- **Belief:** An eternal afterlife with God.
- **Creator:** Abraham
- **Text/s:** *Old Testament (Bible), Talmud, & Torah*
- **Area:** Middle East
- **Miscellaneous:** Have been scattered worldwide since the Roman Empire; with the creation of Palestine/Israel have become centered in the Middle East again.

**Legalism**
- **Belief:** Man is inherently evil and law must exist to keep him in check.
- **Creator:** Promoted by Qin Shihuangdhi
- **Text/s:** n/a
- **Area:** China
- **Miscellaneous:** Was anti-Confucian and did not question or address religious philosophy.

**Manichaeism**
- **Belief:** An afterlife that blended multiple religions. Believed life was a battle of good & evil (Zoroastrian precept)
- **Creator:** Mani
- **Text/s:** Wrote 7 or 8 books with only fragments remaining.
- **Area:** Persia, Middle East, Europe, & South Asia.
- **Miscellaneous:** Was a mixture of Zoroastrianism, Christianity, & Buddhism. It was repressed by the Sasanid’s of Persia.
AP World History Review

Neo-Confucianism
- **Belief:** Blending of Confucian values and Buddhist influence.
- **Creator:** Developed during the Song Dynasty and promoted by Zhu Xi.
- **Text/s:** *Family Rituals* was one of Zhu Xi’s most influential works.
- **Area:** China & East Asia
- **Miscellaneous:** Zhu Xi’s concept of “forms & beings” is similar to Plato’s concepts.

Sikhism
- **Belief:** It is a blending of Islam & Hinduism. They believe that salvation is achieved when someone becomes one with God.
- **Creator:** Various Gurus.
- **Text/s:** The works of the ten gurus.
- **Area:** Punjab, India.
- **Miscellaneous:** Closely identified with the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Shinto
- **Belief:** It is an animistic religion that stresses the divinity of the emperor.
- **Creator:** ???
- **Text/s:** *Kojiki* is the oldest recorded record of Japan.
- **Area:** Japan
- **Miscellaneous:** Commonly associated with torii, the gateways of spirits.

Zoroastrianism
- **Belief:** Life is a battle of good vs. evil. The afterlife is the same.
- **Creator:** Zathrusta (Zoroaster)
- **Text/s:** *Avesta* is the holy book & *Gathas* is the oral transmission.
- **Area:** Persia
- **Miscellaneous:** It is regarded as a polytheistic religion, with a monotheistic focus. First religion to recognize a single god of good (Ahura Mazda) and a spirit of evil (Angra Mainyu).

Classical Civilizations

China
- **The Zhou**
  - Expanded to the Yangtze River Valley.
  - Used the Mandate of Heaven to gain power.
- **The Qin**
  - Country was named for the dynasty.
  - Credited with the Great Wall.
  - Standardized written language and weights & measures.
  - Encouraged silk production.
- **The Han**
  - **Early Period**
    - Bureacratic government based on Confucian philosophy.
    - Expanded territory into Central Asia, Korea, & SE Asia.
    - Encouraged trade along the Silk Road.
    - Government controlled iron production.
AP World History Review

- Paper manufactured.
- Water mills invented.
- Became the “Golden Age” of China.
  - Later Period
    - Heavy taxes on peasantry.
    - Decline of interest in Confucianism.
    - Poor harvests.
    - Disease.
    - Unequal land distribution.
    - Yellow Turban Riots.

India
- Aryan India
  - Established the varnas (color classes) which became the caste system.
  - Introduced their gods to the Harappan, creating Hinduism.
- Alexander the Great’s Rule
  - He created Bactria on the edge of the Indus River.
  - His death will create a power vacuum.
- Mauryan Dynasty
  - Founded by Chandragupta Maurya.
  - Ashoka, their greatest ruler, will promote Buddhism after the Battle of Kalinga.
  - After Ashoka’s death, the Kushan will eventually topple the dynasty.
- Gupta Dynasty
  - Formed approximately 100 years after the Mauryan Dynasty.
  - Reinforced Hinduism but were tolerant of Buddhism.
  - Zero discovered and will lead to the “Arabic” numerals.
  - Sati/Suttee is developed.
  - Dissolved by invasions leading to independent rajas to develop.

Greeks
- Influenced by the Phoenicians.
- Geography and the formation of the polis kept the Greeks divided.
- Democracy will develop in Athens, though developed by Cleithenes, Pericles is commonly credited with it.
- Persian Wars
  - Darius
  - Xerxes
- Peloponnesian War
  - Athens vs. Sparta
- Philosophy
  - Socrates
  - Plato
  - Aristotle

Macedonian Empire
- Started by Philip II.
- Alexander will spread it and introduce the concept of Hellenism (Greek).
• Stoicism developed, people will live virtuous lives while making sacrifices to assist others.
• Achievements
  o Euclidean Geometry
  o Pythagorean Theorem.
  o Galen’s anatomy.
  o Eratosthenes calculations of the earth’s diameter.
  o Ptolemy develops the geocentric theory.
• After Alexander’s death it will break into the Hellenistic Empires.

Rome
• The Republic
  o The Romans learned & adopted many aspects of the Etruscans.
  o Created a republic after the overthrow of the aristocratic monarchy.
  o Punic Wars fought with Carthage (descendants of the Phoenicians).
  o Julius Caesar will begin to cease power but is assassinated before he can solidify his hold.
  o Roman Law
    ▪ Twelve Tables
    ▪ Innocent until proven guilty.
    ▪ Confront accusers in a court of law.
    ▪ Judges could set aside unjust laws.
• The Empire
  o Octavian/Augustus Caesar avengens Julius’s death.
  o Pax Romana (Roman Peace) will follow for 200 years.
    ▪ Road Network developed
    ▪ Latin becomes common language
    ▪ Common coin
    ▪ Stadiums for gladiators built for entertainment.
    ▪ Jesus born and Christianity spread along trade networks.
• Decline of the Empire
  o Increased taxes.
  o Fewer conquests.
  o Disease
  o Poor harvests.
  o Unequal land distribution (latfundia-large estates).
  o Dependence on labor.
  o Recruitment of non-Roman armies.
  o Barbarian invasions.
    ▪ Goths/Germans
    ▪ Huns

Classical Trade Routes

Silk Road
• Inter-connected luxury item route.
• Predominantly silk traded between China & Rome.
Indian Ocean Route
- Bulk items, spices and pottery.
- All along the Indian Ocean, dependent of monsoons.

Trans-Saharan Trade Route
- Mainly salt for gold, N. Africa to Sub-Sahara.
- Included other goods like animals, wheat, & olives.
- Dependant on the camel.

Spice Route
- Land route from Arabia to the Palestinian region.
- Dependent on the camel.
- Incense and spices was the common commodities traded.

Islamic World

Vocabulary
- Muslim means submission to God.
- Ka’aba is the cube built by Ishmael.
- Hijrah
  - Muhammad’s journey from Mecca to Medina.
  - First year of the Muslim calendar.
- Five Pillars are the core of the faith
  - Faith
  - Prayer
  - Fasting (during the month of Ramadan)
  - The giving of Alms
  - The Hajj
- Umma is the community of believers.
- Hadith is a compiled book of sayings credited to Muhammad.
- Shariah is the moral laws based on the law of Muhammad.
- Jihad means Islamic holy war.
- Slavery
  - It was not hereditary.
  - Muslims could not be enslaved.
- Caliph
  - Means the successor of Muhammad.
  - Abu Bakr was the first caliph.
  - Islamic Schism (Sunni vs. Shia/Shiite
    - Sunni believed in the ulema’s choosing of the caliph (Umayyad Dynasty)
    - Shia/Shiite believed that a blood relative of Muhammad should be the caliph.

Dynastic Rule
- Umayyad Dynasty
  - Arabic ethnicity over Islamic belief.
  - Converts were inferior.
  - People of the Book respected (Jews & Christians)
  - Al-Andalus (Spain & Portugal) taken.
French stops advance at the Battle of Tours.

Abbasid Dynasty
- Originally supported by Shiites but later converted to Sunni.
- Converts were equal.
- Increased trade.
- Preserved learning of the Greeks.
- Adopted Indian number system.
- Developed universities.
- The harem develops.
- Art/Architecture Advances
  - Arabesque
  - Mosques
  - Minarets
  - *The Arabian Nights* written.

Seljuk Turks
- Overthrew the Abbasid Dynasty.
- They established the sultan, holder of power.
- Crusades
  - Begins under their rule with the Battle of Manzikert.
  - Initially with the Byzantine Empire, Western Europe will be drawn in later.

Chinese Expansion

The Sui Dynasty
- Built the Grand Canal
- High taxes and forced labor resulted in internal revolts that led to downfall.

The Tang Dynasty
- Influenced by the scholar-gentry.
- Strengthened civil service examinations.
- Buddhism was favored by the Tangs and its influence grew under their rule.
- Confucianism’s influence began to strengthen with certain restrictions placed on Buddhism near the end of the dynasty’s reign.
- Achievements
  - Junk developed.
  - Paper money introduced.
  - Flying money/letters of credit developed.
  - Large estates broken up.
  - Gunpowder developed.
  - Fast growing Vietnamese rice imported and grown.

The Song Dynasty
- Scholar-gentry & civil service exams become all important.
- Neo-Confucianism appears.
- Forced to pay tribute to the Khitan (nomadic horsemen).
- Achievements
  - Overseas trade continued/at the end of dynasty forbid ocean travel.
AP World History Review

- Landscape paintings become common place.
- Movable type print developed.
- Compass developed.
- Abacus invented.
- Footbinding appears.
- Patriarchal society intensifies.

**China’s Asian Influence**

**Japan**
- Bushido: the “way of the warrior.”
- Samurai: Japanese knights who followed bushido.
- Seppuku/Hari Kari
  - Self-disembowelment, practiced by samurai who failed to achieve a task set by a superior.
  - It was considered an honorable death.
- Japanese serfs were bound to the land.
- Gempei Wars
  - A social war between the peasants & samurai.
  - The Minamoto Clan established the bankufu (military government).
- Shogunate
  - Shoguns were military leaders who controlled the real power.
  - Emperor became a figurehead.
  - Daimyo (family clan heads) became leaders in their own territory as the power of the shoguns faded.
- Most art and culture is copied from China.
- Shintoism & Buddhism helped influence the Japanese art of the tea ceremony and decorative gardens.

**Korea**
- The Han were the first people who began to influence Korea.
- The Tang Dynasty captured Korea and made it a vassal state.
- The Silla Dynasty (Korean) united Korea after the Tang withdrew.
- The Silla practiced kowtow, bowing/kneeling to the Chinese Emperor.

**Vietnam**
- Traded with Southern China.
- Lived in a nuclear family.
- Women had authority in trade.
- Buddhism was more influential & popular.
- The Han conquered them.
- The Viet adopted some cultural aspects.
  - Irrigation
  - Veneration of ancestors.
  - Extended family structure.
- Gained independence after the fall of the Tang Dynasty.
Changes in Western European Institutions

Feudalism
- It is the agrarian economic system in which a king distributes land to his relatives who govern it in his name.
- These lords will establish manors (manorialism) which will act as central governing, economic, & social centers.
- Feudal contract is negotiated between lord (land supplier) and vassal (military).
- Vassals are granted fiefs (areas of land).
- Chivalry is the code they nobles/knights live by.

England's Parliamentary Government
- Nobles held more influence than other countries.
- King John, to raise taxes, was forced to sign the *Magna Carta*.
  - It was a written document.
  - It guaranteed the rights of English nobility.
- Parliament
  - It was formed in 1265 as an extension of the rights guaranteed under the *Magna Carta*.
  - It was divided into the House of Lords (nobles) and the House of Commons (lesser nobles and eventually the urban elite).

Crusades
- It was the battle for the Holy Land between the Christians (Western Europe & the Byzantine Empire) and the Seljuk Turks.
- Initiated by the Battle of Manzikert.
- Long Term Effects
  - Reintroduced the spice & perfume trade to Europe (lost with the fall of Roman Empire).
  - Reintroduced the works of the Greeks.
  - Venice grew into an economic force.
    - They "modified" the 4th Crusade into the sack of Constantinople.
    - Gave the rise to other Italian city-states.

Church vs. State
- Middle Ages
  - It was characterized by the Church being the bond between the remnants of the Western Roman Empire.
  - The Pope, the Bishop of Rome, granted authority/legitimacy to the kings of Western Europe in return for the role as leader of the Church.
- Lay investiture
  - The battle between the pope and a king in appointing bishops in a given country.
  - Started between Pope Gregory VII and Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV.
  - Gregory excommunicated Henry which led to a papal victory.

Women in Europe
- Took on the traditional role of homemaker.
- Chivalry placed them in a more subordinate role.
- Advancements
They were able to participate in some guilds.
Convents offered an opportunity to serve the community.

Achievements during the High Middle Ages
- Gothic Architecture - reflected a blend of Western creativity and Islamic influence.
- Increased urbanization @ the end of the period.
- Universities developed @ the end of the period.
- Nation-state status strengthened @ the end of the 100 Years’ War
- Banking
- Gunpowder introduced

The Mongols

Chinggis Khan (Genghis)
- He unified the Mongols & becomes the “Universal Ruler.”
- He controlled the area from northern China to eastern Persia.
- At his death the empire is divided into khanates.

Expansion into Russia
- They set up the Golden Horde.
- Serfdom appeared b/c of the desire for protection from the Mongols.
- Moscow became a tribute collector for the Mongols.
- Orthodox Church was strengthened because of Mongol invasion.
- Russia became isolated from the rest of Europe b/c of Mongol rule.

In Persia
- The Abbasid caliph was killed in the conquest of Baghdad.
- The Seljuk Turks were defeated.
- This created a power vacuum allowing for the takeover of the Ottoman Turks later.

In China
- Kublai Khan, Genghis’ grandson, controlled most of China.
- He referred to his dynasty as the Yuan Dynasty.
- Mongol Rule of China
  - The Chinese were forbidden to learn the Mongol language.
  - Civil service exam was removed.
  - Religious toleration was practiced.
  - Mongol women enjoyed fewer restrictions than Chinese women.
  - Neo-Confucianism caused more restrictions to be placed on Mongol women near the end of Yuan rule.
  - Marco Polo visits court.
  - Merchants were given a higher status than under the Chinese.
  - Kublai Khan attempted to invade Japan.

Eurasian Rule
- *Pax Mongolica*: Mongolian Peace
  - Increased trade.
AP World History Review

- Increased cultural diffusion.
- Allowed the spread of the Black Death more efficiently.
- The Black Death helped precipitate the downfall of the Yuan.

Timur the Lame/Tamerlane
- A Turk who invaded southern Russia, India, & the Middle East.
- He exploited the vacuum left by the Mongols.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Bantu Migrations
- Began as early as 2000 B.C.E.
- Escalated in 500 B.C.E through 1000 C.E.
- Continued until 1500 C.E.

Bantu Advances
- Ironworking
  - It may have developed independently.
  - It may have developed through diffusion with the Kush.
  - It is unknown, but iron use increased agriculture and migration.
- East Africa
  - The Bantu interacted with Arab traders.
  - The Swahili language was produced from the interaction.
  - The language still exists today.

Bantu Society & Government
- They ran a stateless society, meaning it was based on kinship & family.
- Religion was animistic.
- No written language.
- Griots, story tellers, preserved traditions orally.
- Society developed age grades, grouping children in an age range of approximately 5 years.
- All property was communal.
- Individual wealth was based on the number of slaves one owned.

Madagascar
- It was settled by Malaysian sailors (Oceania).
- The Banana
  - Introduced the banana to the Bantu.
  - It spread through reverse migration.

The Rise of Western Europe

Eastern Diffusion
- Compass
- Gunpowder
- Printing Press
- Lateen Sail
- Astrolabe
• Spices
• Luxury Goods

The Renaissance
• It means “rebirth.”
• Trying to recapture the learning and thinking of the Greco-Roman World.
• Most of “the learning” was brought back from the Crusade.
• Art
  o Variety of colors
  o Use of perspective

Early European Exploration
• Reasons for Exploration
  o Avoid Muslim middlemen in trade.
  o Spread Christianity.
  o Increase crop production.
• Initiated by Portugal.
• Spain begins to dominate the era with the discovery of the Americas and its vast wealth.
• Oceania is discovered by the Europeans, but not much of a market or interest in the small islands initially.

Native American Empires

Pre-Columbian Native Americans
• Toltecs
  o They moved into Mexico after the demise of Teotihuacan & the Mayans.
  o Chichen Itza in the Yucatan was one of their major cities.
  o Worshipped Quaetzalcoatl.
• Anasazi
  o Were located in the southwestern USA.
  o Traded with the Toltecs.
• Moundbuilders of North America
  o They were also called the Mississippians.
  o Built large mounds that served as anything from ceremonial centers & burial mounds to large trash heaps.

Aztecs
• Took over the region of Mexico after the fall of the Toltecs.
• Their capital was Tenochtitlan.
• Developed chinampas, floating garden plots constructed in their lake.
• Maize was their staple crop.
• Practiced human sacrifice as part of their religion.
• Women
  o Were subordinate to men.
  o They could own property and will it to their heirs.
• They were conquered by Hernan Cortes.
Incas
- They settled in the western area along the Andes Mountains and conquered the Chimor.
- They were conquerors, but used diplomacy in subjugating other tribes.
- By definition, any tribe that adopted or spoke Quechua was Incan.
- Mita System
  - It was later adopted by the Spanish.
  - A volunteer labor system in which a percentage of a village would be given to the ruling class to work on government land or projects.
- They had no written language and used quipus, a colored knot system, to keep records.
- They were conquered by Francisco Pizarro.

Empires in Transition

Spain & Portugal in the Americas
- The Reconquista (the Reconquest) of Spain & Portugal from Islamic control allowed exploration.
- Columbus discovers America.
- Conquest of America
  - Indian Allies
  - Smallpox
  - Superior weapons & horses
  - Malinche’s (Dona Maria) assistance
- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - It was created by Pope Alexander VI
  - It divided the New World into Portuguese (Brazil) and Spanish (everything else) territories.
- Viceroy (rulers in the king’s name) were set up to govern territory.
- Labor System
  - Encomienda
    - It was first system established.
    - It allowed for the exploitation of the Native Americans.
  - Mita System (as per the Incans)
  - Repartamiento
    - It replaced the mita system.
    - Native Americans were paid for their labor.
- Social Structure
  - Peninsulares-European natives living in the New World.
  - Criollos (Creoles)-People of European stock born in the New World.
  - Mestizos-People of European & Native American stock.
  - Mulattos-People of European & African stock.
  - Zambos-People of Native American & African stock.

The Ottoman Empire
- The empire was named after their leader Osman Bey.
- Pushed into Europe and made it to just outside of Vienna.
- They originally possessed a formidable navy until the Battle of Lepanto (1571) in which the Spanish decisively defeated them.
- Janissaries
Young Christian boys were chosen by the process known as devshirme to be placed with Turkish families. These were the first soldiers in the world to master gunpowder.

- **Decline**
  - Corruption of the elite.
  - Janissaries refusal to adopt new technology.
  - Inflation

**Mughal (Mogul) India**
- Babur, a descendant of the Turks and Mongols, invaded from Central Asia and established an empire in India.
- Akbar was the greatest ruler of the dynasty.
- Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
- Aurangezeb
  - During his reign he forces Hindu’s to adopt Islam.
  - This causes India to fractionalize, setting it up for English imperialism.

**Europe**
- **Continenental**
  - Strong armies.
  - Absolute monarchies
  - Divine Right
  - Mercantilism
- **England**
  - Parliamentary system interfered with the concept of divine right.
  - English Civil War
    - Cromwell
    - Establishment of the Commonwealth
  - Glorious Revolution
    - Restored William & Mary to the throne.
    - Established Parliamentary supremacy.
- **Nation-States**
  - Idea grew in power during the 1600s.
  - Practiced sovereignty.
  - Brought to fruition by Napoleon.

**The Russian Empire**
- Ivan III established the title of Czar (Tsar) by marrying the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor (Caesar).
- Ivan IV (the Terrible)
  - Crushes the boyars and gains supremacy.
  - Murders his own son in a fit of rage, ending his line.
- Romanovs
  - Boyars elected the Romanov family to become the new leaders.
  - Peter I (the Great)
    - Began to modernize Russia.
    - Pattered change after Western Europe.
AP World History Review

- Created a navy.
  - Catherine II (the Great)
    - Continued Peter’s policies of westernization.
    - Expanded Russian territory.
    - Became more conservative after the French Revolution.

Ming China
- It was founded by Zhu Yuanzhang.
- They adopted an anti-Mongolian policy (Yuan Dynasty).
- Reinstated the idea of Han bureaucracy.
- Promoted Neo-Confucianism.
- Women become completely subordinate.
- Admiral Zheng He
  - Created one of the largest exploration fleets in history.
  - Sailed as far as southern Africa.
  - Exploration was discontinued in favor of stopping Mongol invasions.
- Matteo Ricci
  - A Jesuit scholar who went to China to spread Christianity.
  - He tried to blend Confucian philosophy and Christian belief.

Japan
- Tokugawa Shogunate
  - Founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu.
  - He brought centralized authority to Japan, breaking up the power of the daimyo.
- Portuguese land in Japan and establish trade relations.
- The Dutch later land in Japan.
- All foreigners are expelled with the exception of the Dutch who were confined to Nagasaki.

Global Trade

Trading Companies
- British East India Company (EIC)
- Dutch East India Company
- Fostered and promoted capitalism.

European Exploration
- Bartholomew Dias-discovered the Cape of Good Hope
- Vasco de Gama-proved India could be reached by water.
- Christopher Columbus-discovered the New World
- Ferdinand Magellan-circumnavigates the world
- Northwest Passage-a water route in the Americas that will allow travel to China.

Colombian Exchange
- The exchange of Old World & New World goods, commodities, and disease.
- 90% of the Native Americans were killed by the diseases brought by Europeans.

African Slave Trade
Established by Portugal for their sugar plantations off the coast of Africa.
African kingdoms captured other Africans to be sold to Europeans.
Triangular Trade
  - This created trade between Africa, Europe, & the New World.
  - The Middle Passage was the portion of the route in which many of the African slaves perished.
    - Estimated that 25% of all Africans died in the journey.
    - Estimated that approximately 12 million Africans were brought to the New World.
Arabs bought slaves from Africa but at a much smaller rate compared to the Europeans.

Cultural & Intellectual Changes

Protestant Reformation
- Martin Luther
  - Wrote the 95 Thesis complaining about Church corruption.
    - Indulgences
    - Simony
  - He was excommunicated.
  - Many nobles rallied to his cause, inadvertently creating a new religion, Protestantism.
- Johannes Gutenberg
  - A printer who translated the Bible into vernacular.
  - Mass production allowed people to interpret the Bible for the first time.
- Spread
  - Lutheranism
  - Calvinism-belief in predestination
  - Anglicanism
    - Created by King Henry VIII of England.
    - Created to gain a divorce.
- Catholic Reformation
  - Ignatius of Loyola
    - He created the Society of Jesus.
    - Acted as a police force to deter nationalist religious policy.
    - Answered directly to the pope, not bishops.
  - Council of Trent
    - Banned the uses of Simony & Indulgences.
    - It reinforced the good aspects of the Catholic Church.

Scientific Revolution
- Heliocentric Theory
  - Proposed by Copernicus.
  - Proven by Galileo.
- Elliptical orbit was proven by Kepler.
- Empirical Research & Thought
  - Renee Descartes promoted the idea of thought.
  - Francis Bacon promoted the idea of research.
- Newtonian Law-promotes a natural order to the universe.
The Enlightenment
- Brought forth the concept of using human reason.
- Philosophes
  - French Philosophers
    - Voltaire promotes Deism: the concept of God as a mechanic, the designer of Newtonian Law.
- Thinkers
  - John Locke - natural rights
  - Jean Jacques Rousseau - social contract
  - Adam Smith
    - Develops modern economics
    - Develops laissez-faire
  - Denis Diderot - creates first encyclopedia

Industrialization

General Information
- It was stimulated by increased agricultural production.
- England started the revolution.
- Factors of Production
  - Land
  - Labor
  - Capital
  - Entrepreneurship
- James Watt perfects the steam engine.

Social Change
- Prior to 1850
  - Social status determined by wealth.
  - Urban conditions were horrible.
  - Factory work was tedious & strict.
- After 1850
  - Western societies received higher wages.
  - More leisure time.
  - Unmarried women found work as secretaries.
  - Affordable manufactured clothing.
  - Advertising developed.
  - Health increases with more variety in diet (canning).

Russia
- Government supported industry.
- Promoted/advised by Count Witte.
- Created trans-Siberian railway.
- Pogroms led to mass immigration.

Japan
AP World History Review

- Meiji Restoration
- Zaibatsu-family owned factories
- Quest for raw materials
  - Sino-Japanese War
  - Russo-Japanese War
- Western styles and influence begins to infiltrate Japan.
- Christianity is not embraced.
- Women maintain previous status.

Egypt
- Muhammad Ali ushers in their industrial age.
- Tried to compete, economically, against England and failed.
- Pushed for the building of the Suez Canal.

Colonization of the Pacific
- Europeans look for new resources.
- Europeans normally created settlement colonies.
- Maoris of New Zealand were killed off by disease, as well as other Polynesians.

Theoretical Changes
- Natural Selection
  - Created by Charles Darwin.
  - Discusses the process of evolution.
- Quantum Physics
  - Created by Max Planck.
  - He discovers that light and energy flow in small particles he names “quanta.”
- Theory of Relativity
  - Created by Albert Einstein.
  - Proposed that time and space are relative.
- Conscious vs. Unconscious
  - Created by Sigmund Freud.
  - Developed the technique of psychoanalysis.

World Trade

Latin America
- Focused on supplying raw materials or agricultural goods.
- No industrialization until the Great Depression.

Ottoman Empire
- Failed to industrialize.
- Closed its markets which led to the creation of a European Black Market.
- Tanzimat
  - Tried to promote reform in trade, law, and education.
  - Was resisted by various independent sectors of society.
- Europeans eventually gained economic control of the region.
Qing China
- The restrictions on silver led to the development of the British Opium trade.
- The Qing government demanded the drug trade stop which led to the Opium War.
- It resulted in a British victory and the Treaty of Nanking.
- China was eventually divided up by the Europeans & Japan into spheres of Influence.

Political Revolutions

The American Revolution
- Initiated by English wanting the Americans to pay for the French & Indian War (Seven Years War in Europe).
- America believed that England had violated their social contract.
- Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, describing the new social contract, and the modified version of natural rights (Locke).
- The government established was based on Baron Montesquieu’s separation of powers and the checks and balances system.
- A Bill of Rights was later drafted to protect the rights of the common man.

The French Revolution
- The Break
  - It was inspired by the American Revolution.
  - The Third Estate
    - They refused to recognize the authority of the King and the other two estates.
    - They broke away and formed the National Assembly.
    - They later composed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.
  - Olympe de Gouges later creates the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female.
- The Reign of Terror
  - The Jacobins gained control of the Assembly.
  - They put the king and queen to death.
  - Robespierre, the Jacobin leader, granted universal male suffrage.
  - They eventually executed approximately 40K people in a year.
- The Directory
  - They overthrew the Jacobins.
  - Created some stability, but the government remained corrupt.
- Napoleonic Coup d’état
  - Napoleon Bonaparte granted religious freedom.
  - Took rights away from women.
  - Established the Napoleonic Code.
- Napoleonic Wars
  - Began taking over Europe.
  - He was defeated by Russia and England.
  - The Congress of Vienna
    - Led by Prince Metternich
    - Crushed the idea of liberalism which was laid by Napoleon.
    - Established a conservative Europe, based on the Balance of Power concept.
Revolution of 1848
- Every major European country experienced a social revolution (except England).
- It failed in every European country with the exception of France.

The Haitian Revolution
- It was a racial revolution that was spurred on by the French Revolution.
- It was led by Touissant L’Overture.
- Napoleon tried to retake the island but was unsuccessful.
- This was the only successful slave revolt in world history.

Latin America
- Mexico
  - Led by Father Miguel de Hidalgo (a Creole) and mestizos.
  - Gained independence in 1821.
  - For over 100 years, Mexico was plagued by recurring revolutions.
- Gran Colombia
  - Led by Simon Bolivar (a Creole).
  - He liberated Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.
  - These three states later separated.
- Argentina
  - Led by Jose de San Martin.
  - He later helped Chile gain independence.
- Brazil
  - Royal family fled here when Napoleon invaded Portugal.
  - Dom Pedro, the son of the King of Portugal, declared independence when the Brazilian representative was going to lose his position in the Portuguese government.

Rebellions in Qing China
- Taiping Rebellion
  - It attempted to make social reforms.
  - After the death of its leader, Hong Xiuquan, the rebellion collapsed.
  - It resulted in approximately 30 million deaths.
- Self-Strengthening Movement
  - It was initiated by Emperor Guangxu.
  - He was arrested and imprisoned in the Forbidden City by his conservative aunt, Empress Dowager Cixi.
  - Cixi believed the movement was too radical and crushed it.
- Boxer Rebellion
  - The Qing backed the rebellion convincing the populace to rebel against the foreigners.
  - The rebellion was a disaster and the Chinese were slaughtered.
- The 1911 Rebellion
  - It was led by Sun Yatsen.
  - It toppled the Qing government, but was not able to establish a permanent Chinese government.
  - It resulted in the Chinese Civil War
    - Communism-Mao Zedong
    - Nationalism-Chiang Kaishek
Feminism
- The movement strengthened in the 1700s.
- Many industrialist countries (USA & England) granted suffrage after WW I.

Marxism
- The most radical form of socialism created by Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels.
- Because of capitalism, the proletariat (working class) would overthrow the elites in a violent revolution and dissolve private property and restructure the government.

Western Imperialism

Basics
- Resulted from the Industrial Revolution.
- Nationalism
- Military Buildup
- Scramble for Colonies
  - Raw Materials
  - New Markets
  - Social Darwinism

British India
- EIC lost control of India in the Sepoy Rebellion.
- England cancels the EIC monopoly and institutes the Raj (British rule of India).
- Mohandas Gandhi
  - Will push for Indian independence in the early 1900s.
  - Weapons
    - Civil Disobedience
    - Non-cooperation
- Indian National Congress
  - Created as a token gesture by the British.
  - Eventually becomes the work horse of Gandhi’s movements.

South Africa
- Originally settled by the Dutch or Boers (Afrikaans for farmer).
- England gained control of the colony after the Napoleonic Wars.
- Great Trek
  - The Dutch were slave holders & the English were not.
  - The Dutch pushed inland and came into conflict with the Zulus.
- The conflict led to the Boer War.

The Berlin Conference
- Called by the Europeans to partition Africa into colonial holdings to prevent hostilities from breaking out between the Europeans.
- Also partitioned Oceania.

Southeast Asia
- Divided into French and English territory.
• Siam was allowed to exist because it acted as a buffer between the French & English.

**The American Empire**
• Continental expansion was driven by Manifest Destiny, coined in the 1840s.
• Non-continental expansion started with the Spanish-American War.
  o Started with the explosion of the *Maine*.
  o Gained
    ▪ Cuba
    ▪ Puerto Rico
    ▪ Guam
    ▪ Philippines
• The USA also started to flex its economical muscle in Latin America @ this time.

**World Wars & Depression**

**World War I**
• Causes
  o Nationalism
  o Imperialism
  o Militarism
  o The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
  o The Alliance System
• Sides
  o Central Powers
    ▪ Austria-Hungary
    ▪ Germany
    ▪ Ottoman Empire
  o Allied Powers
    ▪ Russia
    ▪ France
    ▪ England
  o Italy switched from the Central Powers to the Allies.
  o America entered on the Allied side.
    ▪ Unrestricted submarine warfare
    ▪ Zimmerman Note

**Russian Revolution**
• Peasant Revolution in March 1917
• October Revolution, led by Lenin, saw the Bolsheviks (Communists) take over.
• Russia left the war and signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty which gave Germany some Russian territory.

**The Versailles Treaty**
• Germany “war guilt” clause.
• Germany owed 33 billion in reparations.
• Lost colonies.
• German military power reduced.
• The Rhineland was demilitarized.
• League of Nations was established.

Outcomes of WW I
• Ottoman Empire was disbanded and the subsequent territories were controlled by England and France.
• Austria-Hungarian Empire was dissolved.
• New nations were created based on ethnicity.
• Russia lost more territory than any other country.
• Poland was recreated.

Great Depression
• Europe was economically devastated from the war.
• The USA profited by loaning money to Europe and selling manufactured goods & food.
• Overspending (credit) led to the US Stock Market Crash which affected the entire US economic structure, which in turn affected the world economy.

Dictators
• Fascism
  o Extreme nationalism, militarism, and racism.
  o Benito Mussolini of Italy.
  o Adolph Hitler of Germany.
  o Francisco Franco of Spain.
• Japan
  o Invades Manchuria
    ▪ Gains iron ore
    ▪ Gains coal
  o Quits the League of Nations
• Germany
  o Hitler rears the country (1935).
  o Anschluss (German-Austrian Unification) [1938]
  o Invades Sudetenland
  o Munich Conference
    ▪ Appeasement policy
    ▪ Hitler pledges to take no more land.
  o Takes all of Czechoslovakia (1939)
  o Signs non-aggression pact with the USSR
  o Hitler invades Poland, WW II starts.
• Italy
  o Invades Ethiopia (1935)
  o Quits the League of Nations

Sides
• Axis
  o Germany
  o Italy
  o Japan
AP World History Review

- Allies
  - England
  - France
  - USSR
- USA enters the war after Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

**End of the War**

- Germany
  - Stalingrad becomes the turning point in Europe.
  - Hitler commits suicide (May 1945)
- Japan
  - The USA drops two atomic bombs.
    - Little Boy on Hiroshima
    - Fat Man on Nagasaki
  - War officially ends (August 1945)

**Aftermath**

- 35 million people killed in the war.
- German Holocaust
  - 6 million Jews
  - 5 million others
- Firebombings
  - Dresden
  - Nagasaki
  - Hiroshima
- United Nations Created
- Superpowers
  - USSR
  - USA
- China restarts their civil war

**Peace Conferences**

- Tehran Conference (1943)
  - USA & England focus on French liberation
  - USSR focuses on Eastern Europe
- Yalta Conference (1945)
  - Free Elections to be allowed in occupied territory
  - Berlin to be divided
- Potsdam Conference (1945)
  - Officially divides Berlin
  - Clear that the USSR will not honor free elections

**Cold War**

**Beginnings of the Cold War**

- Cold War is defined as a war without fighting between enemies.
Churchill coins the term “iron curtain” to describe the division between communism & capitalism in Europe.

US Policy
- Marshall Plan
  - Designed to rebuild war torn Europe.
  - Will “inadvertently” spread capitalism.
- Truman Doctrine
  - Put forth the theory of containment.
  - Will aid any country that wishes to prevent communism from spreading into their country.

Berlin
- Divided into zones of occupation.
- Khrushchev attempts to starve out West Berlin with the building of the wall.
- President Kennedy responds with the Berlin airlift.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Formed in 1949 by the US and its capitalist allies.
- Collective security against Soviet aggression.

Warsaw Pact
- Created by the Soviet Union.
- Collective security against USA aggression.

Soviet Communism
- Leadership (chronologically)
  - Lenin
  - Stalin
  - Khrushchev
  - Brezhnev
  - Gorbachev
- Lenin
  - Introduced his New Economic Policy.
    - It permitted private ownership of peasant farms.
    - It allowed small business ownership.
  - Organizes the country under a system of socialist republics.
- Stalin
  - Reign was characterized by purges (elimination of enemies).
  - Targeted kulacks (wealth peasants who fought collectivization).
  - Initiated the Five Year Plan
    - Forced heavy industrialization
    - Completed in a four year period.
- Khrushchev
  - Constructed Berlin Wall.
  - Cuban Missile Crisis
    - Brinkmanship—bringing the world to the point of nuclear war.
    - Khrushchev was removed from power shortly after the crisis.
  - Peaceful Coexistence
    - Harmed Sino-Soviet relations
    - Eased tension with the USA.
* Brezhnev
  - Faced Prague Spring
    - Czechoslovakian revolt led by Alexandr Dubcek.
    - USSR invaded and removed Dubcek.
  - Faced Poland’s Solidarity Movement
    - Led by Lech Walesa.
    - Was a labor union that fought against Soviet Communist Policy.

* Gorbachev
  - Glasnost
    - It means “openness.”
    - Allowed public criticism of the Soviet government.
  - Perestroika
    - Gorbachev restructured the economy.
    - Introduced more capitalistic policies.

**Proxy Wars**
- Korean War
  - Post-war occupation of Korea.
  - North-communist
  - South-capitalist
  - The country was initially divided @ the 38th parallel.
  - The war ended in an armistice.
  - Korean was divided into two countries.

- Vietnam
  - France was attempting to maintain their colonial holding, French-Indo China.
  - USSR & China assisted the communist forces.
  - USA assisted France when it looked like they would lose the country.
  - The communist forces eventually succeeded.

**Decolonization**
- Africa
  - Most colonies were freed after WW II.
  - Exceptions
    - Algeria (France)
    - Kenya
    - Namibia
    - Zimbabwe

- India
  - Gained their independence in 1947.
  - Pakistan broke away and formed an Islamic state.
  - Eastern Pakistan broke away and became Bangladesh.

- Palestine
  - The United Nations allowed the Jews to be relocated here.
  - The Jews claimed the nation of Israel.
  - The Six Day War erupted
    - Israel vs. Egypt
    - Israel won but tensions have remained high since Israel’s creation.
Communist China
- Civil War was renewed after WW II.
- Parties
  - Guomindang
    - Led by Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
    - It was the Nationalist Party
    - Fled to the island of Formosa (becomes modern day Taiwan).
  - Communist Party
    - Led by Mao Zedong
    - Is victorious in 1949.
- People’s Republic of China
  - Mao’s China
    - The Great Leap Forward
      - Collectivizes the farms
      - Millions starve
      - He blames the sparrows.
    - The Cultural Revolution
      - Uses students, called the Red Guard.
      - Attacked the intellectuals of the country.
      - Tried to maintain a permanent state of revolution.
  - Deng’s China
    - He discontinued collective farming.
    - He allowed some Western influence.
    - Tiananmen Square (1989)
      - Students pushed for democratic reform.
      - Deng Xiaoping crushed the movement @ the square.

Iran
- The US backed Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran.
- A fundamentalist uprising, led by Ayatollah (religious cleric) Khomeini, overthrew the shah and established a theocracy.
- The west, particularly the US, was labeled as the “Great Evil.”
- The US embassy in Tehran was stormed and 52 Americans were taken hostage for over a year.

Global Trade

Vocabulary
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
  - A conglomerate of predominantly Middle Eastern oil countries.
  - Created an artificial gas shortage in the 1970s.
- McDonaldization
  - McDonald’s introduces their hamburger chain to Moscow.
  - This took place during the reign of the Soviet Union.
- European Economics
  - In 1958, the European Economic Community was formed.
  - By 1990, it evolved into the European Union (trade bloc).
  - The euro was introduced in 2002.
AP World History Review

- **Cartels**
  - Drug organizations begin to grow in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.
  - Drug organizations grown in Latin America.
- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**
  - It is a trade bloc established between the USA, Canada, & Mexico.
  - Abolished tariffs between the countries.
- **Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) is discovered in the 1950s.**
- **Helsinki Accords**
  - Called in 1975.
  - It addressed human rights issues on both sides of the Iron Curtain.
- **Sputnik**
  - The Soviet satellite that launches the Space Race.
  - Leads to the introduction of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM).
- **International Space Station was developed in the 1970s by the USSR and the USA.**
- **Green Revolution**
  - It was a movement in the 1970s.
  - The goal was to help Third World countries develop a sustainable agriculture.