World History II SOL Outline

**The World in 1500**

Identify major states and empires on a map:

**Eastern Hemisphere**

• England

• France

• Spain

• Russia

• Ottoman Empire

• Persia

• China

• Mughal India

• Songhai Empire

**Western Hemisphere**

• Incan Empire

• Aztec Empire

New intellectual and artistic ideas developed during the **Renaissance** marked the beginning of the modern world.

Summarize the nature and progression of the **Renaissance**:

• “Rebirth” of classical knowledge, “birth” of the modern world

• Spread of the Renaissance from the Italian city-states to northern Europe

Summarize the following contributions of the **Renaissance**:

• Accomplishments in the visual arts—Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci

• Accomplishments in literature (sonnets, plays, essays)—Shakespeare

• Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (humanism)—Erasmus

Explain that by 1500 A.D., the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Identify the location and importance of the following five **world religions** in 1500 A.D.:

• Judaism—Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East

• Christianity—Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East

• Islam—Located in parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe

• Hinduism—Located in India and part of Southeast Asia

• Buddhism—Located in East and Southeast Asia

Explain that by 1500 A.D. **regional trade patterns** had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

Identify the following traditional **regional trading patterns** around 1500 A.D. that linked Europe with Asia and Africa:

• Silk roads across Asia to the Mediterranean basin

• Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean

• Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa

• Northern European links with the Black Sea

• Western European sea and river trade

• South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Explain that by 1500 A.D. technological and **scientific advancements** had been exchanged among cultures of the world.

Describe the following technological and scientific advancements that were made and exchanged along **trade routes** by 1500 A.D.:

• Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China)

• Textiles, numeral system (India and Middle East)

• Scientific transfer—Theories and discoveries in medicine, astronomy, mathematics

**The Reformation**

For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions.

Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome included:

• Merchant wealth challenged the Church’s view of usury.

• German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.

• The Church’s great political power and wealth caused conflict.

• Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.

**Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)**

• Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God

• Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church

**John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)**

• Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic

• Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement

**King Henry VIII**

• Views: Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome

• Actions: Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England

**Queen Elizabeth I**

• Anglican Church

• Tolerance for dissenters

• Expansion and colonialism

• Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)

**IMPACT:** The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.

Reformation in Germany

* Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
* The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
* Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years’ War).

Reformation in France

* Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked).
* Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict.

Catholic Reformation

* Dissenters prior to Martin Luther: Jan Huss, John Wycliffe
* Counter-Reformation:
* The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
* The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.

The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

At first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance. Gradually, religious toleration emerged.

Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

* Growth of secularism
* Growth of individualism
* Eventual growth of religious tolerance

Role of the printing press

* Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.
* The Bible was printed in English, French, and German.

These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of the Reformation and the Renaissance.

**Age of Exploration and Discovery**

**Why** did European countries explore? What factors contributed?

• Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe

• Support for the diffusion of Christianity

• Political and economic competition between European empires

• Innovations in navigational arts (European and Islamic origins)

• Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator

Who sailed?

• Portugal—Vasco da Gama (went to India)

• Spain—Christopher Columbus (went to West Indies), Hernando Cortez (conquered Aztecs in Mexico), Francisco Pizarro (conquered the Incas in Peru), Ferdinand Magellan (circumnavigated the globe)

• England—Francis Drake (British sailor who navigated the globe and plundered Spanish ships)

• France—Jacques Cartier (Canada)

How did they **spread Christianity**:

• Migration of colonists to new lands

• Catholics and Protestants carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands

• Conversion of indigenous (native) peoples

**Effects** of European exploration and migration:

**Americas**

• Expansion of overseas territorial claims and European emigration to North and South America

• Demise of Aztec, Maya, and Inca empires

• Legacy of a rigid class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America

• Forced migration of Africans who had been enslaved

• Colonies’ imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent country

**Africa**

• European trading posts along the coast

• Trade in slaves, gold, and other resources

**Asia**

• Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)

• Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)

**The Columbian Exchange**:

The discovery of the Americas by Europeans resulted in an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

• Western Hemisphere agricultural products such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco changed European lifestyles.

• European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians.

• European diseases like smallpox killed many American Indians.

Impact:

* Shortage of labor to grow cash crops led to the use of African slaves.
* Slavery was based on race.
* European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment.

The European nations established a trade pattern known as the **Triangular Trade** and exported precious metals from the Americas. The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded.

Export of precious metals

* Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia
* Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
* Impact on Spain and international trade

**Global Trade and Regional Civilizations**

**Ottoman Empire**

The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.

The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.

* emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople in 1453
* began in Asia Minor (Anatolia)
* expanded across Southwest Asia, Southeastern Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, and North Africa
* Capital at Constantinople renamed Istanbul
* Islamic religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
* Trade in coffee and ceramics

**Mughal (Mogul)**

Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India.

The Mughal Empire traded with European nations.

Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade.

* Spread of Islam into India
* Art and architecture: Taj Mahal
* Establishment of European trading outposts
* Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

**Trade**

* Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian subcontinent.
* Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems.

China and Japan sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.

* **China**
* Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade
* Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade
* Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain)
* **Japan**
* Characterized by powerless emperor controlled by military leader (shogun)
* Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences

**Africa**

The exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.

African exports

* Slaves (triangular trade)
* Raw materials (ivory, gold)

African imports

* Manufactured goods from Europe, Asia, and the Americas
* New food products (corn, peanuts)

**Commercial Revolution**:

* European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.
* A new economic system emerged:
* New money and banking systems were created.
* Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved.
* Mercantilism was an economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient and based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country.
* Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country.

**Era of Absolutism and Revolutions**

With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the scientific revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

**Pioneers of scientific revolution:**

• Nicolaus Copernicus—Developed heliocentric theory

• Johannes Kepler—Discovered planetary motion (in an ellipse!)

• Galileo Galilei—Used telescope to support heliocentric theory

• Isaac Newton—Discovered Laws of Gravity

• William Harvey—Discovered circulation of the blood

**Importance of the scientific revolution**:

• Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature

• Formulation of the scientific method

• Expansion of scientific knowledge

**The Age of Absolutism** takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.

**Characteristics of absolute monarchies:**

• Centralization of power

• Concept of rule by divine right

**Absolute Monarchs:**

• Louis XIV—France, Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power , “Sun King”

• Peter the Great—Russia, westernization of Russia

**Democracy** (opposite of absolutism) rests on the principle that government derives power from the *consent of the governed*. The foundations of English freedoms included the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law.

**The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution** promoted the development of the rights of Englishmen:

• Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I by the Roundheads

• The restoration of Charles II to the throne after Cromwell’s death

• Development of political parties/factions

• Glorious Revolution (William and Mary, who signed the English Bill of Rights in 1689)

• Increase of parliamentary power over royal power

**The Enlightenment**

Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

**The Enlightenment (the Age of Reason)**:

• Applied reason to the human world, not just the natural world

• Stimulated religious tolerance

• Fueled democratic revolutions around the world (American, French, Latin American)

**Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas:**

* Thomas Hobbes’ *Leviathan*: Humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for self-protection.
* John Locke’s *Two Treatises on Government*: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
* Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of Laws*: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.
* Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s *The Social Contract*: Government is a contract between rulers and the people.
* Voltaire: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.

Philosophers of the Enlightenment influenced thinking on **political ideas**.

• Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France.

• Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas.

• The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.

**The French Revolution:**

The ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy, and a new government was established.

**Causes** of the French Revolution:

• Influence of Enlightenment ideas

• Influence of the American Revolution

**Events** of the French Revolution:

• Storming of the Bastille (1789)

• Reign of Terror (use of the guillotine, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are beheaded)

**Outcomes** of the French Revolution using the following information as a guide:

• End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI

• Rise of Napoleon

Artists, philosophers, and writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries:

* Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer
* Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer
* Voltaire: Philosopher
* Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist
* Eugène Delacroix: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century)

New schools of art and forms of literature

* Painting depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).
* New forms of literature evolved, such as the novel (e.g., Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*).

Technologies

* All-weather roads improved year- round transport and trade.
* New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution).
* Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport.

**Latin American independence movements**

Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.

Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys.

Characteristics of the colonial system

* Colonial governments mirrored the home governments.
* Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.
* A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export.
* Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority:
* Havana
* Mexico City
* Lima
* São Paulo
* Buenos Aires

Rigid class structure

* Viceroys / colonial officers
* Creoles
* Mestizos

The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico.

Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America

* Slaves in Haiti rebelled, abolished slavery, and won independence.
* Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement.
* French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence.

Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s

* Mexico
* Haiti
* Colombia
* Venezuela
* Brazil

The contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simón Bolivar led to the development of independent states in Latin America in the nineteenth century.

Contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture

* Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French
* Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain

Contributions of Simón Bolivar

* Native resident who led revolutionary efforts

Liberated the northern areas of Latin America

After the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.

Impact of the Monroe Doctrine

* The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.
* Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.
* The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

**Napoleon**

The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.

Napoleon’s attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful.

Legacy of **Napoleon**:

• Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination

• Napoleonic Code (set of laws that guaranteed equality under the law to all citizens)

• Awakened feelings of national pride and inspired growth of nationalism

**The Congress of Vienna** attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.

Significance of the **Congress of Vienna**:

• “Balance of power” doctrine

• Restoration of monarchies

• New political map of Europe

• New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism)

**Rise of Nationalism in the 19th Century**

The rise of nationalism was a powerful force behind European politics during the nineteenth century.

Widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.

National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of **nationalism**.

* Terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe.

• **Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848** increased nationalistic tensions.

* In contrast to continental Europe, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

**Italy and Germany** became nation-states long after the rest of Europe (in 1871)

Events that led to the **unification of Italy**:

• Count Cavour unified Northern Italy.

• Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy.

• The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.

Otto von Bismarck and the **unification of Germany**:

• **Otto von Bismarck** led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by an appeal to nationalist feelings.

• Bismarck’s actions were seen as an example of Realpolitik, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.

• The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state.

**Industrial Revolution**

The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

With the Industrial Revolution came an increased demand for raw materials from the Americas, Asia, and Africa. Advancements in technology produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in science and medicine altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. Cultural changes soon followed.

**Origin of the Industrial Revolution** and the reasons it began in England:

• Origin in England, because of its natural resources like coal, iron ore, and the invention and improvement of the steam engine

• Spread to Europe and the United States

• Role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries

• Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement

• Rise of the factory system and demise of cottage industries

• Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world

Technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution

* Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves
* Steam engine: James Watt
* Cotton gin: Eli Whitney
* Process for making steel: Henry Bessemer

**Advancements in science and medicine**:

• Edward Jenner—Developed smallpox vaccination

• Louis Pasteur—Discovered bacteria

I**mpact of the Industrial Revolution** on industrialized countries:

* Population increase
* Increased standards of living for many but not all
* Improved transportation
* Urbanization
* Environmental pollution
* Increased education
* Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
* Growth of the middle class

Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some.

Social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism.

**Rise of capitalism**:

* Adam Smith’s *The Wealth of Nations*
* Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
* Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class
* Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society

Socialism and communism:

* Karl Marx’s *The Communist Manifesto* (written with Friedrich Engels) and *Das Kapital*
* Response to the injustices of capitalism
* Importance to communists of redistribution of wealth

Agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of the family.

The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. Workers organized labor unions to fight for improved working conditions and workers’ rights.

**Impact** of the Industrial Revolution on the **lives of women, children, and the family**:

• Family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system

• Harsh working conditions, with men competing with women and children for wages

• Child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high

• Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers

• Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor

• Introduction of reforms to end child labor

• Expansion of education

• Women’s increased demands for suffrage

**Impact of the Industrial Revolution on slavery**:

• The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.

• The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery itself.

The rise of labor unions

* Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions
* Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children
* Wanted workers’ rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

**Imperialism**

Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. Industrially-produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influences. European nations competed to control Africa and Asia to secure their economic and political success.

Some **forms of imperialism**:

• Colonies

• Protectorates

• Spheres of influence

**Imperialism in Africa and Asia**:

• European domination

• European conflicts carried to the colonies (ex. Boer War)

• Christian missionary efforts

• Spheres of influence in China (after Opium Wars)

• Suez Canal (in Egypt, controlled by Britain)

• East India Company’s domination of Indian states

• American opening of Japan to trade (Commodore Matthew Perry)

**Response of colonized peoples:**

• Armed conflicts (like the Boxer Rebellion in China)

• Rise of nationalism (first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)

**World War I (1914-1918) & Russian Revolution**

was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war.

**Causes of World War I**:

• Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps

• Nationalistic feelings

• Diplomatic failures

• Imperialism

• Competition over colonies

• Militarism

**Major Events** of World War I: **Major leaders:**

• Austria’s Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated • Woodrow Wilson

• United States enters war • Kaiser Wilhelm II

• Russia leaves the war

**Outcomes and global effects of World War I**:

• Colonies’ participation in the war, which increased demands for independence

• End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires

• Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruption

**Terms of the Treaty of Versailles**:

• Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay reparations

• Limited the German military

* League of Nations

**Russian Revolution**:

Tsarist Russia entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R.

**Causes of the 1917 Russian revolutions**:

• Defeat in war with Japan in 1905

• Landless peasantry

• Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II

• Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

**Rise of communism in Russia**:

• Bolshevik Revolution and civil war

• Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy

• Lenin’s successor—Joseph Stalin

**Post WW1: The League of Nations**:

• The League was an international cooperative organization.

• It was established to prevent future wars.

• The United States was not a member.

• The League failed because it did not have power to enforce its decisions.

**The Mandate System**:

• During WW1, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.

• After the war, the “mandate system” gave GB and Fr control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British control) and Syria and Lebanon (French control).

• The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

**1920s-1930s: The Interwar Period**

A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.

**Causes of the worldwide depression** following World War I:

• German reparations

• Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy

• High protective tariffs

• Excessive expansion of credit

• Stock Market Crash (1929)

**Impact** of the worldwide depression following World War I:

• High unemployment in industrial countries

• Bank failures and collapse of credit

• Collapse of prices in world trade

• Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse

**Rise of Dictators:**

Economic disruptions following World War I led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan. A communist dictatorship was established by Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union. The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany.

Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.

U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period — Joseph Stalin

* Entrenchment of communism
* Stalin’s policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police
* Great Purge

Germany during the Interwar Period — Adolf Hitler

* Inflation and depression
* Democratic government weakened
* Anti-Semitism
* Extreme nationalism
* National Socialism (Nazism)
* German occupation of nearby countries

Italy during the Interwar Period — Benito Mussolini

* Rise of fascism
* Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
* Invasion of Ethiopia

Japan during the Interwar Period — Hirohito and Hideki Tojo

* Militarism
* Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
* Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China

**World War II: 1939-1945**

Many economic and political causes led to World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.

**Economic and Political Causes:**

• Aggression by totalitarian powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)

• Nationalism

• Failures of the Treaty of Versailles

• Weakness of the League of Nations

• Appeasement

• Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

**Major Events of World War II**:

• German invasion of Poland

• Fall of France

• Battle of Britain

• German invasion of the Soviet Union

• Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

• D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)

• Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

**Major Leaders**

• Franklin D. Roosevelt—U.S. President

• Harry Truman—U.S. President after death of President Roosevelt

• Dwight D. Eisenhower—Allied commander in Europe

• Douglas MacArthur—U.S. general

• George Marshall—U.S. general

• Winston Churchill—British prime minister

• Joseph Stalin—Soviet dictator

• Adolf Hitler—Nazi dictator of Germany

• Hideki Tojo—Japanese general

• Hirohito—Emperor of Japan

**Holocaust**

There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries.

**G***enocide* is the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group.

**Elements** leading to the Holocaust:

• Totalitarianism combined with nationalism

• History of anti-Semitism

• Defeat in World War I and economic depression blamed on German Jews

• Hitler’s belief in the master race

• Final solution—Extermination camps and gas chambers

**Examples of other genocides**:

• Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire

• Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Stalin

• The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by Pol Pot in Cambodia

• Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda

**Outcome and Impact of WW2**

The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the “inherent dignity and…the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family….”

**Outcomes of World War II**

• European powers’ loss of empires

• Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R.

• War crimes trials (Nuremberg Trials for Nazis)

• Division of Europe—Iron Curtain

• Establishment of the United Nations

• The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

• Marshall Plan (to rebuild Europe)

• Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

**Reconstruction of Germany:**

• Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin

• Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers

• Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

**Reconstruction of Japan:**

• U.S. occupation of Japan under MacArthur’s administration

• Democracy and economic development

• Elimination of Japanese offensive military capabilities; United States’ guarantee of Japan’s security

• Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

**Postwar International Cooperative Organizations**

•United Nations, NATO, Warsaw Pact

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

•Established and adopted by members of the United Nations

•Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

**The Cold War: 1945-1991**

Competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War.

**Events that led to the beginning of the Cold War (1945-1948):**

• The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe

• Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

• Democracy and the free enterprise system v. dictatorship and communism

• President Truman and the Policy of Containment

• Eastern Europe—Soviet satellite nations; the Iron Curtain

**Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989):**

• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) v. the Warsaw Pact

• Korean War

• Vietnam War

• Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall

• Cuban Missile Crisis

• Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence

**Communism failed** as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

**Causes** & consequences of the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:

• Soviet economic collapse

• Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries

• Tearing down of Berlin Wall

• Breakup of the Soviet Union

• Expansion of NATO

**Asia after WWII**

Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after WW2.

After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of *containment* against the spread of communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in **China after World War II**:

• Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war (1949)

• Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)—Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)

• Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)—Communist China (mainland China; Peoples Republic of China)

• Continuing conflict between the two Chinas

• Communist China’s participation in Korean War.

Conflicts and revolutionary movements in **Vietnam after World War II:**

• Role of French imperialism

• Leadership of Ho Chi Minh

• Vietnam as a divided nation

• Influence of policy of containment

• The United States and the Vietnam War

• Vietnam as a reunited communist country today

**Postwar Globalism**

**Important World Leaders of the Era and Their Contributions**

**Indira Gandhi - India**

• Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War

•Developed nuclear program

**Margaret Thatcher**

•British Prime Minister

•Free trade and less government regulation of business

• Close relationship with the US and US foreign policy

• Asserted UK’s military power.

**Mikhail Gorbachev – Soviet Union**

• Glasnost and perestroika

• Fall of the Berlin Wall

• Last president of the Soviet Union

**Deng Xiaoping - China**

• Reformed communist economy to market economy leading to rapid economic growth

• Communist control of government confirmed

**Independence movements, 1945-1990**

The charter of the **United Nations** guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. British policies and the demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian subcontinent. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after independence.

**Regional setting for the Indian independence movement**

• Indian sub-continent

• British India

• India

• Pakistan (former West Pakistan)

• Bangladesh (former East Pakistan)

• Sri Lanka (former Ceylon)

**Evolution of the Indian independence movement**:

• British rule in India

• Indian National Congress

• Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi

• Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance

• Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines, Pakistan/India

• Republic of India: 1- World’s largest democratic nation, 2- Federal system gives many powers to the state

**Indian Democracy**

• Jawaharlal Nehru – a close associate of Gandhi, supported western style of industrialization.

• 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination

• Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation

• New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation.

**Independence movements in Africa:**

• Right to self-determination (U.N. charter)

• Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II

• Pride in African cultures and heritage

• Resentment toward imperial rule and economic exploitation

• Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal; Influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War

**Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts**

• West Africa – Peaceful transition

• Algeria – War for Independence from France

• Kenya (Britain) – Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta

• South Africa – Black South Africans’ struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black President of the Republic of South Africa

**Independence in the Middle East**

The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.

**Middle East Mandates British Mandates: French Mandates:**

• Established by the League of Nations -Jordan (orig. Transjordan) -Syria

• Granted independence after World War II -Palestine (pt became Israel) -Lebanon

• Resulted in Middle East conflicts -Iraq

**Golda Meir**

• Prime Minister of Israel

• After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War

• Sought support of United States

**Gamal Abdul Nasser**

• President of Egypt

• Nationalized Suez Canal

• Established relationship with Soviet Union

• Built Aswan High Dam (on Nile River)

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| 5 Major World Religions | Characteristics | Where are these faiths concentrated? |
| Judaism | •Monotheism  •Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct  •Torah – Written record and beliefs of Hebrews | Concentrated in Israel and North America |
| Christianity | •Monotheism  •Jesus as Son of God  •Life after death  •New Testament – Life and teachings of Jesus  • Establishment of Christian doctrine by early church councils | Europe, North America, South America |
| Islam | •Monotheism  •Muhammad the prophet  •Qur’an/ Koran  •Five Pillars of Islam  •Mecca and Medina | Middle East, Africa and Asia |
| Buddhism | •Founder – Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)  •Four Noble Truths  •Eightfold Path to Enlightenment  •Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka’s missionaries and their writings | East and Southeast Asia |
| Hinduism | •Many forms of one God  •Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma  •Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences | India |

**The Contemporary World**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What are some challenges faced by the contemporary world? | **1. Migrations of refugees and others**  -Refugees as an issue in international conflicts  -Migrations of “guest workers” to European cities  **2. Ethnic and religious conflicts**  -Middle East  -Northern Ireland  -Balkans  -Horn of Africa (Somalia, etc)  -South Africa |
| What new technologies have created opportunities and challenges? | -Widespread but unequal access to computers and instantaneous communications  -Genetic engineering and bioethics |
| How does the developing world compare with the developed world? | -Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries  -Economic conditions  -Social conditions (literacy, access to health care)  -Population size and rate of growth |
| What impact are economic development and rapid population growth having on the environment? | -Pollution  -Loss of habitat  -Global climate change  -Poverty  -Poor health  -Illiteracy  -Famine  -Migration |
| What’s the connection between economic and political freedom? | Free market economies produce rising standards of living and an expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea. |
| How is economic interdependence changing the world? | -Role of rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks  -Rise and influence of multinational corporations  -Changing role of international boundaries  -Regional integration (European Union)  -Trade agreements – North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO)  -International organizations – United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| What are some examples of international terrorism? | -Munich Olympics (1972)  -Terrorist attacks in the US (9/11/2001) motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden)  -Car bombings  -Suicide bombers  -Airline hijackers |
| What’s the impact? | Governmental responses:  -Surveillance and privacy rights  -Security at ports and airports  -Identification badges and photos |