

A Review of Global History 9

Ms. Gomes

- 1) **The Neolithic Revolution** →
 - 1) Some people learned to **farm** and **domesticate** animals.
 - 2) **Agriculture** begins.
 - 3) **Permanent Settlements** are established.

- 2) **Culture** →
 - 1) Culture is a **way of life** of a group of people.
 - 2) It includes language, religion, government, family structure, clothing, etc.
 - 3) There are many different cultures in the world today. Cultural differences exist. Therefore, **Cultural diversity** exists.

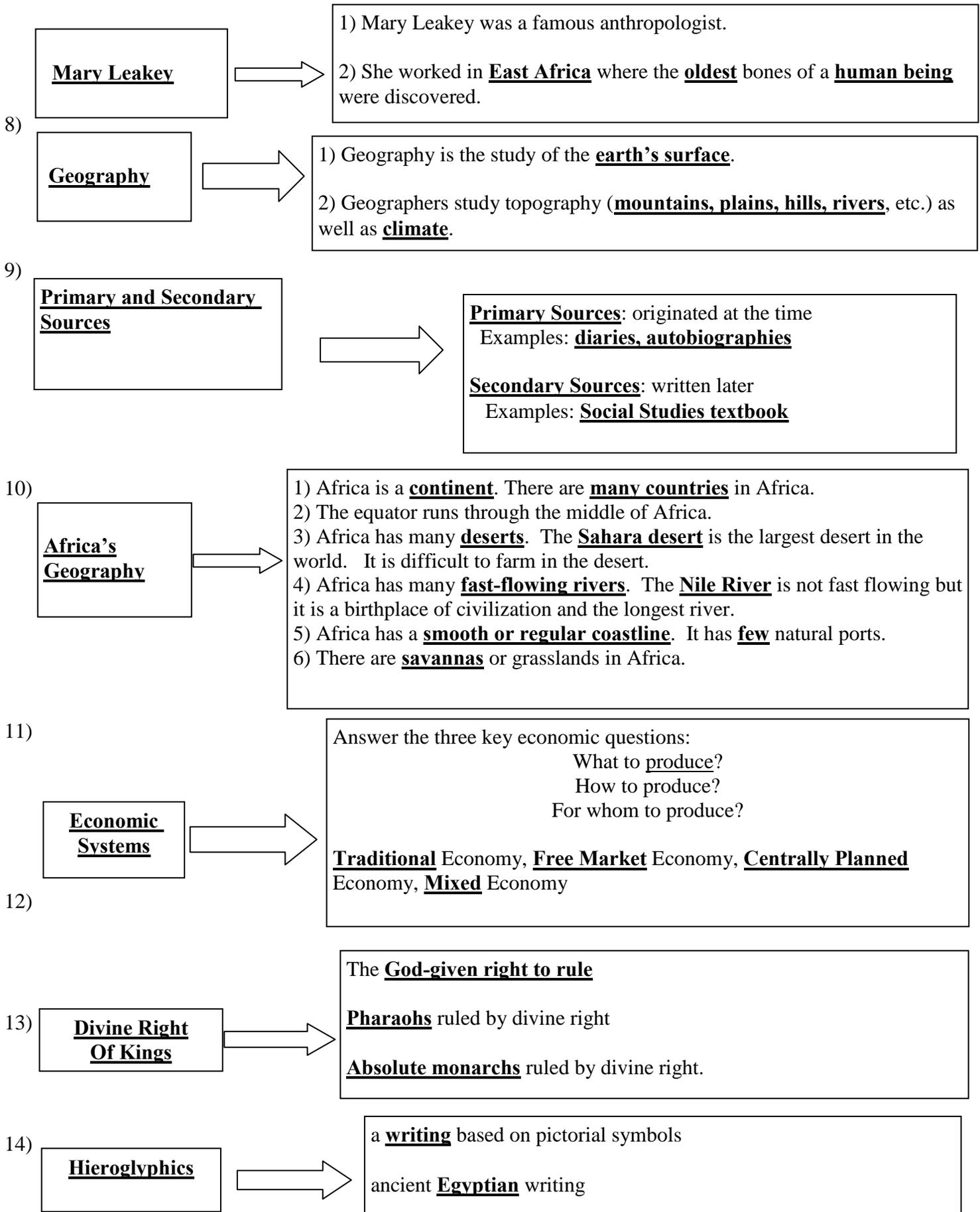
- 3) **Cultural Diffusion** →
 - 1) Cultural diffusion is the **exchange of cultural ideas or objects from one culture to another**.
 - 2) Cultural diffusion is cultural sharing.
 - 3) An example of cultural diffusion is the religion of Islam in Africa. Islam originated in Arabia but is practiced in Africa.

- 4) **Ethnocentrism** →
 - 1) Ethnocentrism is the belief that one culture is **superior** to another culture.
 - 2) The Romans were ethnocentric. They thought that their **culture was superior** to the “barbarian” cultures.
 - 3) The Chinese were once ethnocentric. They thought their **culture was superior** to the Europeans.

- 5) **Interdependence** →
 - 1) Interdependence occurs when **nations depend on each other**.
 - 2) An example of interdependence is the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States. The United States needs oil from Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia needs technologies from the United States.
 - 3) Modern nations are interdependent.

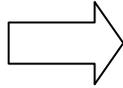
- 6) **Archaeologist** →
 - 1) An Archaeologist studies the remains of **past civilizations**.
 - 2) Archaeologists study **artifacts** or objects from the past.

7)



15)

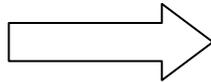
Mesopotamia



land between the rivers
land between the **Tigris and Euphrates** (Iraq)
early civilization developed
irrigation, fertile land, cities, specialization, writing, fixed social classes

16)

Cuneiform



Sumerian Writing
Wedge-shaped symbols
Writing is a characteristic of civilization

17)

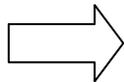
Harappan Civilization



Early **river valley civilization**
Developed near **Indus River** ... **irrigation** and **fertile soil**
Early **Indian** Civilization
Important Cities: **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**
Cities built on **grid pattern**; evidence of **urban planning**

18)

Huang He River Valley Civilization



Developed near **Huang He** or **Yellow River** in **China**
Early **River Valley Civilization** in **China**
Irrigation and **fertile soil**

19)

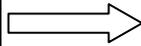
Mandate of Heaven



Chinese belief that the **gods pick the emperor** to rule **but** that **the gods can also remove** the emperor's right to rule
Used to **justify new ruling families** in **dynastic China**
Explains why **China** had **many dynasties**

20)

Zoroastrians



follow **Persian religion** founded by **Zoroaster**

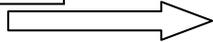
believe in **two gods**: god of good and god of evil

followers of good rewarded with **heaven**

followers of evil punished in **hell**

21)

Hindu Caste System



The **fixed social class system** of **Hinduism**

Hindus are **born into their castes** and **remain in their castes** for a lifetime

Priests, warriors, merchants, and farmers are the four castes

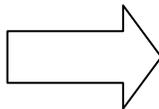
Untouchables or **outcastes** or **dalits** belong to no caste

Today **untouchability** is **illegal** but **discrimination** still exists

22)

23)

Reincarnation

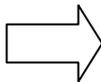


A **Hindu** and **Buddhist belief** that the **soul** is **reborn** after death

Used along with **Karma** and **Dharma** to explain **Hindu caste system**

24)

Feudalism



a **political** and **military system**

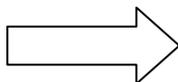
land is **exchanged** for **service**

existed during **Middle Ages** and in **Feudal Japan**

Powerful lords own **land** and **exchange parcels of land** for **military service**

25)

Judaism



ancient **Hebrew religion**

Followers: **Jews** or **Hebrews**

Monotheism-belief in one God

influenced Christianity and Islam

Torah: sacred writing, early books of **Bible**

Ten Commandments: moral and ethical rules

26)

Kush

also known as **Nubia**
African kingdom located up-river on the **Nile**
an **iron**-producing center
copied Egyptian art, language, and religion

27)

The Persians

built a **vast empire** from the Nile River to the Indus River
divided their empire into **provinces**
each province was ruled by a **loyal official**

28)

Alexander the Great

a **Macedonian** ruler
conquered Greek city-states
built a **vast empire**
Spread **Greek culture**

29)

Hellenism

a **mixture** of **Greek** and **Persian** cultures
spread by **Alexander the Great** during his conquests

30)

Patricians
Peloponnesian War

left weak infants to die
wealthy **landowning** families of **Rome**
controlled the **Senate**, a political assembly

31)

Plebeians

Sparta declared **war** on Athens
small **farmers, craftsmen, and merchants** of **Rome**
eventually, gained **several representatives** in the **government**

The Fertile Crescent

a band of **land** that **stretches** from the **Mediterranean** Sea to the **Persian Gulf**
Irrigation allowed **farming** settlements to develop

32)

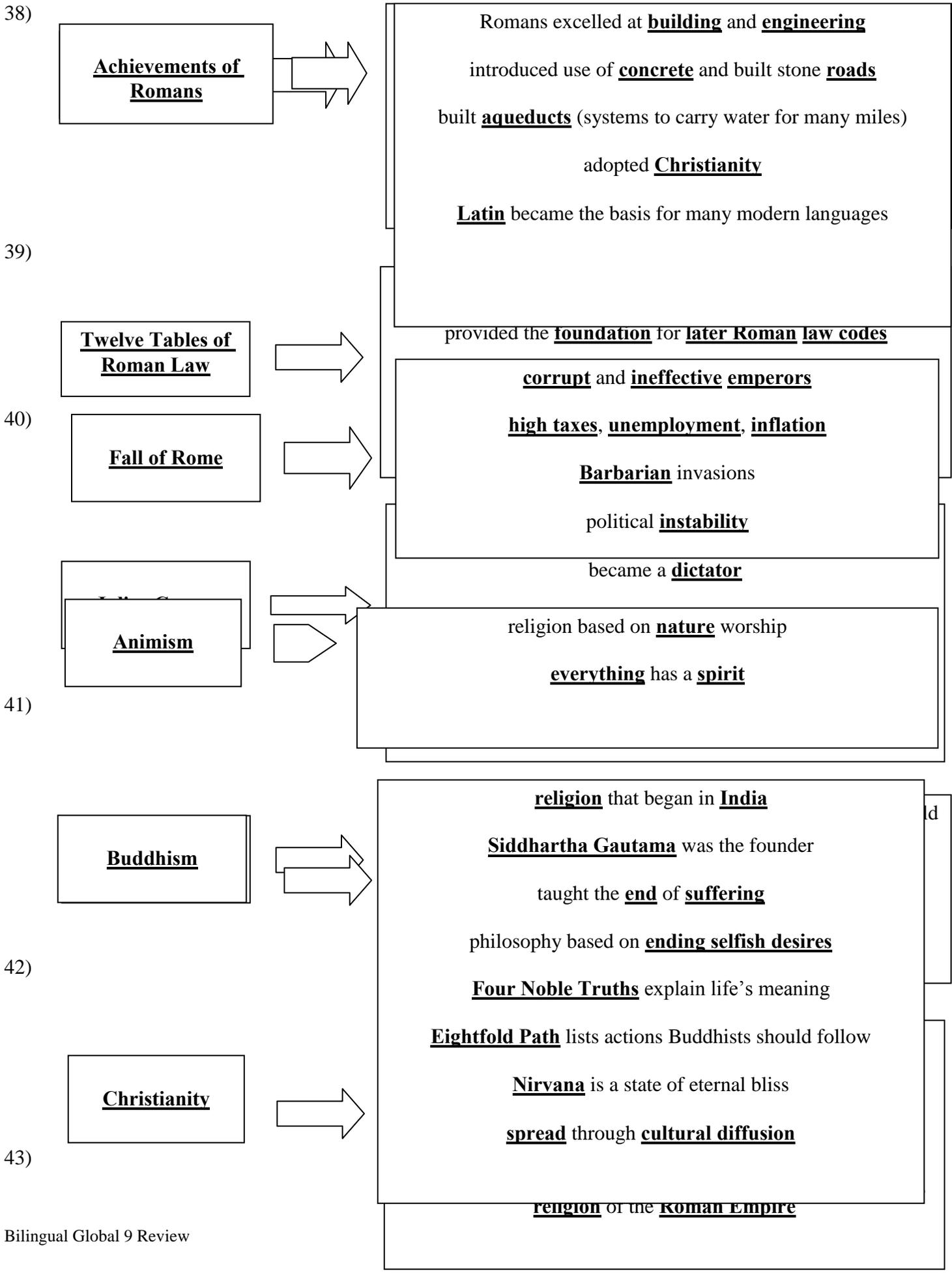
33)

34)

35)

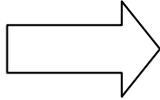
36)

37)



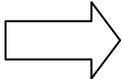
44)

Confucianism



Chinese philosophy named for its founder, **Confucius**
urged people to **follow traditional ways**
inferiors must **obey superiors** (The Five Relationships)
traditions **maintain order, peace, and harmony**

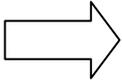
Hinduism



ancient **Indian religion**
teaches beliefs in **Karma** (law of social consequence), **dharma**
(duties of caste), **caste system** (fixed social class system), and
reincarnation
polytheistic but ultimately **all gods** are **part** of the **one god** or
universal reality

45)

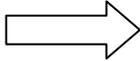
Jainism



ancient **Indian religion**
Ahimsa or complete **nonviolence**
influenced **Gandhi**

46)

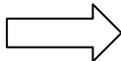
Daoism (Taoism)



ancient **Chinese philosophy**
do what comes **naturally**
harmony with **nature**
Yin-Yang or **nonduality**

47)

Shintoism



ancient **Japanese religion**
Animism
worship **spirits** in **nature**

48)

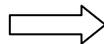
Islam



Founder: **Mohammed**
Originated in **Mecca, Arabia**
Monotheistic (One God, **Allah**)
influenced by **Judaism** and **Christianity**
Qu'ran (Koran) – **holy book**
holy language – **Arabic**
followers - **Muslims**

49)

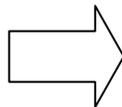
Hegira



622 AD – **Mohammed's flight** from **Mecca** to **Medina**
marks the **first year** in the **Muslim calendar**

50)

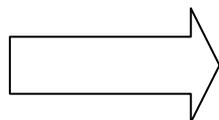
**The Five
Pillars of the
Faith**



the **religious duties** all **Muslims** must fulfill
Confession of Faith: To **believe in one God (Allah)**
To **pray five times** a day facing Mecca
To give **money to the poor**
To **fast** during the month of **Ramadan** during daylight hours
If able, to make a **pilgrimage** (religious trip) to **Mecca**

51)

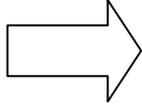
Jihad



A **Muslim holy war**
Mohammed taught that to **die** in a "**Holy War**" spreading Islam brought **Heaven**

52)

Arvans



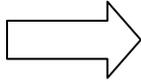
people from Central Asia

invaded India

developed writing (**Sanskrit**) and **Hinduism**

53)

Asoka



greatest ruler of **Mauryan Empire** (northern **Indian** Empire)

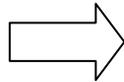
renounced violence and became a **Buddhist**

religious toleration

improved roads, built hospitals, and spread Buddhism

54)

Gupta Empire



Indian Empire: 320 AD – 535AD

encouraged **peace, prosperity, and trade**

a **Golden Age** of **Hindu Culture**

advances in **mathematics**

55)

Zhou Dynasty



longest reigning **Chinese dynasty**

1027 BC – 221 BC

feudalism – **land** was given to lords in exchange **for military service**

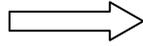
eventually, **civil war**

great philosophers: Confucius and Lao-zi (Lao Tzu)

56)

57)

Qin Dynasty



Shi-Huangdi was the **first Chinese ruler** to **call** himself **emperor**

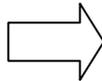
Legalist – believed that people were not good and a **strong government** needed to **punish bad people**

uniform systems of **writing, weights, measurements**

started **Great Wall of China** to protect **against invaders**

58)

Han Dynasty



Chinese dynasty

unified China for over **400 years**

established **official examinations** to select candidates for **imperial service**

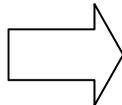
established overland **trade** – **Silk Road**

established **Confucianism** as **official philosophy**

frequently **compared** to **Roman** Empire

59)

Byzantine Empire



formerly **Eastern Roman Empire**

capital – **Constantinople**

religion – **Orthodox Christianity**

Emperor Justinian consolidated **Roman Law into a single code**
(Code of Justinian)

good location for **trade**

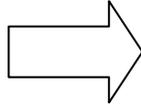
preserved Greek and Roman ideas

Hagia Sophia, beautiful **cathedral**

60)

61)

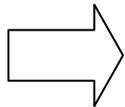
**Byzantine Influence
on Russia**



Eastern **Orthodox Christianity**
Cyrillic alphabet
absolute power held by **Byzantine** Emperors became the **model** for future **Russian rulers**

62)

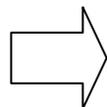
**Golden Age of
Islamic Culture**



great **advances** in **culture** and **technology**
controlled a vast **trading** area
preserved Greek and **Roman** culture
advances in **mathematics** and **medicine**
emphasized **geometric design** in **art**

63)

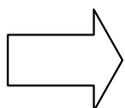
Crusades



12th century **holy wars**
series of wars between **Christians** and **Muslims** over control of the Holy Land (**Jerusalem**)
Muslims retained **control** of **land**
led to **increased trade** and **persecution**

64)

Middle Ages



period of **European history**
from fall of Rome (476 AD) **to 1400s**
also called **Medieval** Period
political system – **feudalism**
economic system – **manorialism**
weak central governments
powerful **lords** with private **armies**
Catholic Church as **unifying** force

65) **Manorialism** → **economic system** of the **Middle Ages**
self-sufficient manors (part of **Lord's** fief or **land**)
decreased trade due to **manor's self-sufficiency** and **increased warfare** of **Middle Ages**

66) **The Franks** → established the **largest** of the new **Germanic kingdoms** after the fall of Rome
united by **Clovis** in the 490s
Charles Martel stopped the advance of **Muslim** forces into Western Europe at the **Battle of Tours**

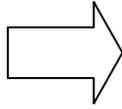
67) **Charlemagne** → became **king** in 768
expanded the **Frankish** kingdom
crowned **emperor** of the **Holy Roman Empire** in 800
signified the concept of **Christendom** – the **unity** of **all Western Europeans** in the **Roman Catholic faith**
empire did not survive his death

68) **Vikings** → farmers and **sailors** from **Scandinavia**
sailed south in search of **trade, loot, and land**
attacked people of **Western Europe**
opened up **new trade routes**

69) **Fixed class system of feudal Europe** → **strict class structure** based on the **control** of **land** and **military** power
people **born** as **serfs, knights, or lords**
people **could not change their social position**

70)

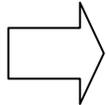
Serfs



European peasants who gave their lord part of their harvest in return for the use of land and other needed services
lords protected the serfs from attacks by outsiders

71)

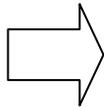
Frequent Warfare of European Middle Ages



Kings relied on nobles for his armies
nobles often fought among themselves or challenged the king's authority
too many armies, frequent wars

72)

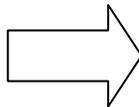
Power of the Catholic Church



The Roman Catholic Church was the single most powerful organization in Western Europe during the Middle Ages
Most Europeans were united by their common faith
The Church became Europe's largest landowner and gained wealth through tithes or church taxes
The Church was the main center of learning

73)

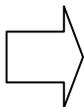
T'ang Dynasty



China experienced a golden age
reunited China and brought peace and prosperity
great advances in architecture, sculpture, painting and porcelain
developed block printing
China benefited from trade

74)

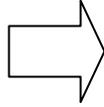
Sung China



continued to build upon the achievements of the T'ang Dynasty
increased trade

76)

**Achievements of
Tang and Sung
Dynasties**



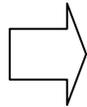
invented **paper money**, the **crossbow**, **gunpowder**, the **abacus**
(a counting device)

invented the **compass**; an invention used for traveling

perfected the art of making **porcelain** and **painting** with black
ink on silk paper

77)

**Japan's Heian
Period**



In 794, the **Japanese emperor** moved his capital to **Heian (Kyoto)**

all land belonged to the emperor

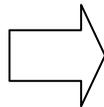
Golden Age

art and literature flourished

Lady Murasaki wrote **The Tale of the Genji**
(one of the earliest **novels**)

78)

Trans-Saharan trade



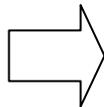
a **trade** across the **Sahara desert**

North African nomads crossed the Sahara and exchanged
North African **salt for gold in West Africa**

led to **cultural diffusion**: example-**Islam** in **West Africa**

79)

**West African
Kingdom of Ghana**



founded in **750 AD**

ability to make **iron**

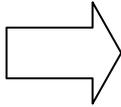
profited from **Trans-Saharan trade**

Kings **taxed all trade** passing through the kingdom

1076, **invaded by Muslims** from North Africa

80)

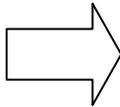
West African Kingdom of Mali



founded in 1240 AD (conquered old capital of Ghana)
brought gold and salt mines under their direct control
rulers converted to Islam

81)

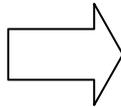
Mansa Musa



most famous ruler of Mali
expanded kingdom
Muslim
made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca
empire declined after his death due to incompetent rulers
built a center of learning at Timbuktu

82)

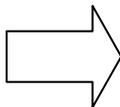
Kingdom of Songhai



founded in 1464
last great West African kingdom to control the Trans-Saharan trade
most famous ruler: Sunni Ali
eventually, defeated by Moroccans with gunpowder and muskets

83)

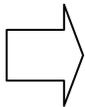
Ibn Battuta



Arab traveler
visited Mali
wrote about his many travels

84)

Benin

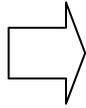


developed in rain forests of West Africa
famous for bronze sculptures
16th century-involved in slave trade
captured members of other tribes and sold to Europeans

85)

86)

Great Zimbabwe



southern African kingdom

one of the best known African trading kingdoms
traded gold, copper, and ivory from African interior to Africa's
east coast

87)

Ethiopia

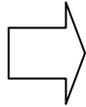


continuation of kingdom of Axum

a Christian state in 4th century

with rise of Islam, cut off from Christian world until 1400s

Steppes



treeless grasslands

stretch across Eurasia, from Carpathian Mountains in Eastern
Europe to Manchuria

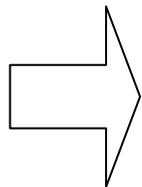
allowed nomadic peoples to excel at horsemanship

Huns were from Central Asia-contributed to collapse of Roman
Empire

Seljuk Turks and Mongols also from area

88)

Chinggis Khan



1162-1227

also known as Genghis Khan

united Mongols in 1206

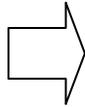
built a vast empire – one of the largest in history
empire stretched from Black Sea to Pacific Ocean

led an army of skilled warriors on horseback

89)

90)

Kubali Khan



Chinggis Khan's grandson

1215-1294

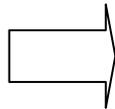
emperor of China

used Chinese name of Yuan for his dynasty

encouraged Mongols to adopt Chinese ways

91)

Marco Polo

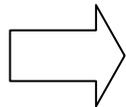


merchant from Venice, visited China

wrote of Kublai Khan's court and Chinese inventions

92)

Mongols in Russia



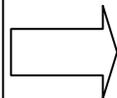
conquered most of Russia

many Mongol words, customs, and clothing in Russian culture

limited Russia's contact with other parts of Europe

93)

Ivan the Great



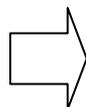
declared Muscovy's (Moscow and its surrounding territories) independence from the Mongols in 1480

proclaimed himself Tsar (or Czar, Russian word for "Caesar" or emperor)

conquered neighboring lands

94)

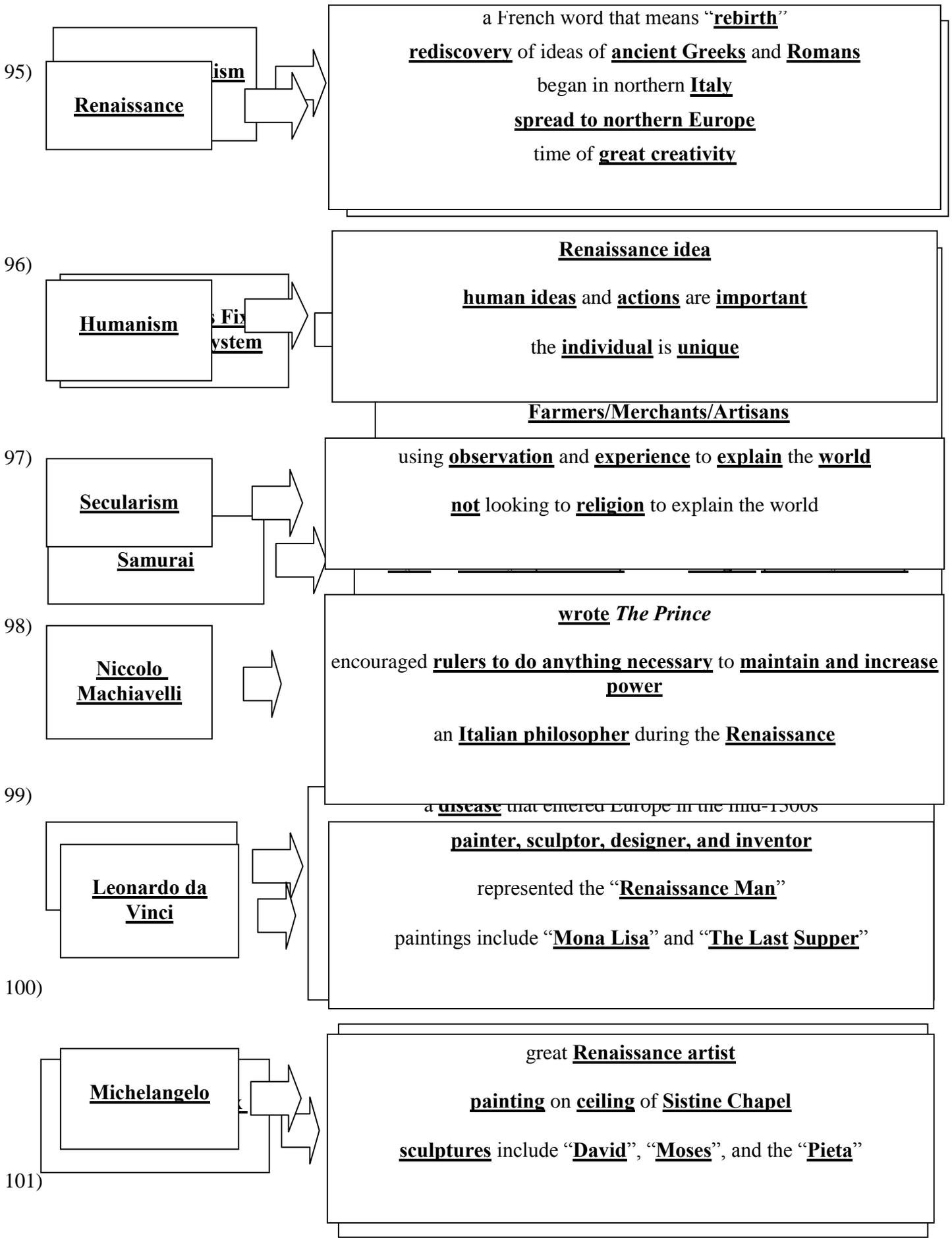
Tamerlane



also known as Timur

a Turkish-Mongol ruler in Central Asia

known for conquests and massacres of civilian populations



- 102) **William Shakespeare** → great **English playwright** of the **Northern Renaissance**
Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet
- 103) **Johann Gutenberg** → **invented a printing press** with **moveable type**
produced books faster and cheaper
spread ideas faster
- 104) **Nicholas Copernicus** → claimed that the **earth** and the **other planets revolved around the sun**
went **against** Catholic **Church teachings**
scientist
- 105) **Galileo Galilei** → **supported Copernicus' theory**
used **careful observation** and **experimentation**
in **conflict** with the Catholic **Church**
Italian scientist
- 106) **Francis Bacon** → like Galileo, developed the **scientific method**
emphasized **careful observation, measurement, and experimentation**
- 107) **Martin Luther** → posted his **Ninety-Five Theses** on a church door in Germany
criticized Catholic Church's sale of indulgences
believed **faith alone** saved people
excommunicated
led the Protestant Reformation

108) **The Protestant Reformation** → **a movement against the teachings of the Catholic Church**
questioned the Church's authority
led by **Martin Luther**
led to the **formation of Protestant (non-Catholic) churches**
ended the dominance of the **Catholic Church** in **Western Europe**
led to **warfare** between Catholics and Protestants

109) **John Calvin** → **Protestant**
believed God had predestined those who would go to Heaven
strict moral code

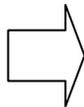
110) **Catholic Counter-Reformation** → an **attempt** by the **Catholic Church** to **stop** the **spread of Protestantism**
the Catholic Church made **limited reforms** and stopped certain abuses at the **Council of Trent**
established the **Inquisition** to **punish** people suspected of denying Church teachings

111) **Olmecs** → lived in the **rain forest** along the **Gulf of Mexico**
developed a **civilization**
cultivated **maize (corn)**
developed a **calendar**
constructed **public buildings and temples**
pre-Columbian (existed long **before** the arrival of Christopher **Columbus** in 1492)

112) **Mayas** → developed a **complex civilization** in southern **Mexico and Guatemala**
built **pyramids**
developed **writing, complex number system** with the use of **zero**, and **calendar**

114)

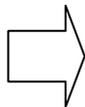
Aztecs



1200 –1521 AD
developed a complex civilization in Mexico
engaged in frequent warfare to conquer land, gain tribute, and
acquire people for human sacrifice
worshipped the Sun God
practiced human sacrifice to provide human blood to the Sun
God
conquered by Hernando Cortes (Spaniard)

115)

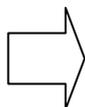
Incas



1200 –1535 AD
developed a complex civilization on Andes Mountains of South America
built extensive road system
used knotted ropes (quipu) to count, keep records, and send messages
built vast stone buildings without cement
Machu Picchu, ancient fortress
provided for all members of empire
conquered by Francisco Pizarro

116)

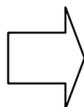
Motives for
Overseas
Exploration



Europeans developed better navigation skills and instruments like
the compass and moveable rudder
allowed Europeans to sail farther
desire for products from East Asia
desire to spread Christianity
control trade and acquire wealth

117)

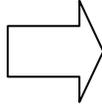
Reconquista



Ferdinand and Isabella (Catholic monarchs of Spain) led the
reconquest of Spain by reuniting Spain under Christian rule in
1492 and expelling the Muslims

118)

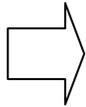
Christopher Columbus



European explorer
tried to reach Asia by sailing westward
arrived in Americas
opened trade routes between Europe and the Americas

119)

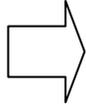
Vasco da Gama



Portuguese explorer
discovered an all-water route to India
circumnavigated (sailed around) Africa

120)

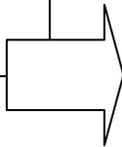
Ferdinand Magellan



Portuguese explorer
led the first expedition to circumnavigate (circle) the world in 1519
confirmed the world was round

121)

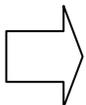
Hernando Cortes



In 1519, conquered the Aztecs of Mexico
Spanish conquistador (conqueror)
led a smaller force but had guns, horses and cannons
many Aztecs died from smallpox, a European disease to which they had no immunities

122)

Francisco Pizarro



Spanish conquistador (conqueror)
conquered Incas in 1530
Incas were recovering from a civil war
Spaniards were more technologically advanced

123)

124)

Columbian Exchange

Columbus' opening the **Americas** to the **Europeans** led to increased **cultural diffusion**

Europe received corn, chocolate, tomatoes, and potatoes

Americas received horses, cattle, rats, and wheat

125)

Treaty of Tordesillas

Pope divided the **Americas** between **Spain** and **Portugal**

Portugal received **Brazil**

126)

Encomienda System

Spaniards forced Native American **Indians** to **farm** and **work the mines**

converted Native Americans to **Catholicism**

127)

Fixed Social Class System of Colonial Latin America

peninsulares (born in Spain or Portugal) **govern** colonies
creoles (born in Americas of European ancestry) own **land but denied top government jobs**

mestizos (mixed European and Indian ancestry)

mulattos (mixed European and African ancestry)

Native Americans and Africans – **forced labor**

128)

Transatlantic Slave Trade

need for labor on **plantations** of **Americas**

captured Africans and forcibly brought to **Americas**

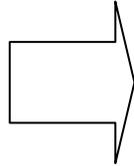
many died during the **“Middle Passage”** or journey to Americas

lasted 300 years

slaves worked **long hours without pay** growing **sugar, tobacco, and cotton**

129)

**Effects of
Transatlantic
Slave Trade**



increased African warfare (ethnic groups fought each other for slaves-profits)

disrupted African culture

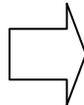
destroyed Trans-Saharan trade

increased violence and bitterness

increased cultural diffusion

130)

**Commercial
Revolution**



change in the way **business** was conducted in **Europe**

goods were produced and exchanged on a **world-wide basis**

increased trade

led to the formation of **joint-stock companies** where investors purchased **stocks** or **partial ownership** of companies in hopes of making money

131)

Mercantilism



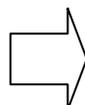
European rulers tried to **increase** their supply of **gold** and **silver**

tried to **export more expensive items** and **import cheaper items** from their **colonies**

exported expensive finished goods for cheaper raw materials

132)

Capitalism



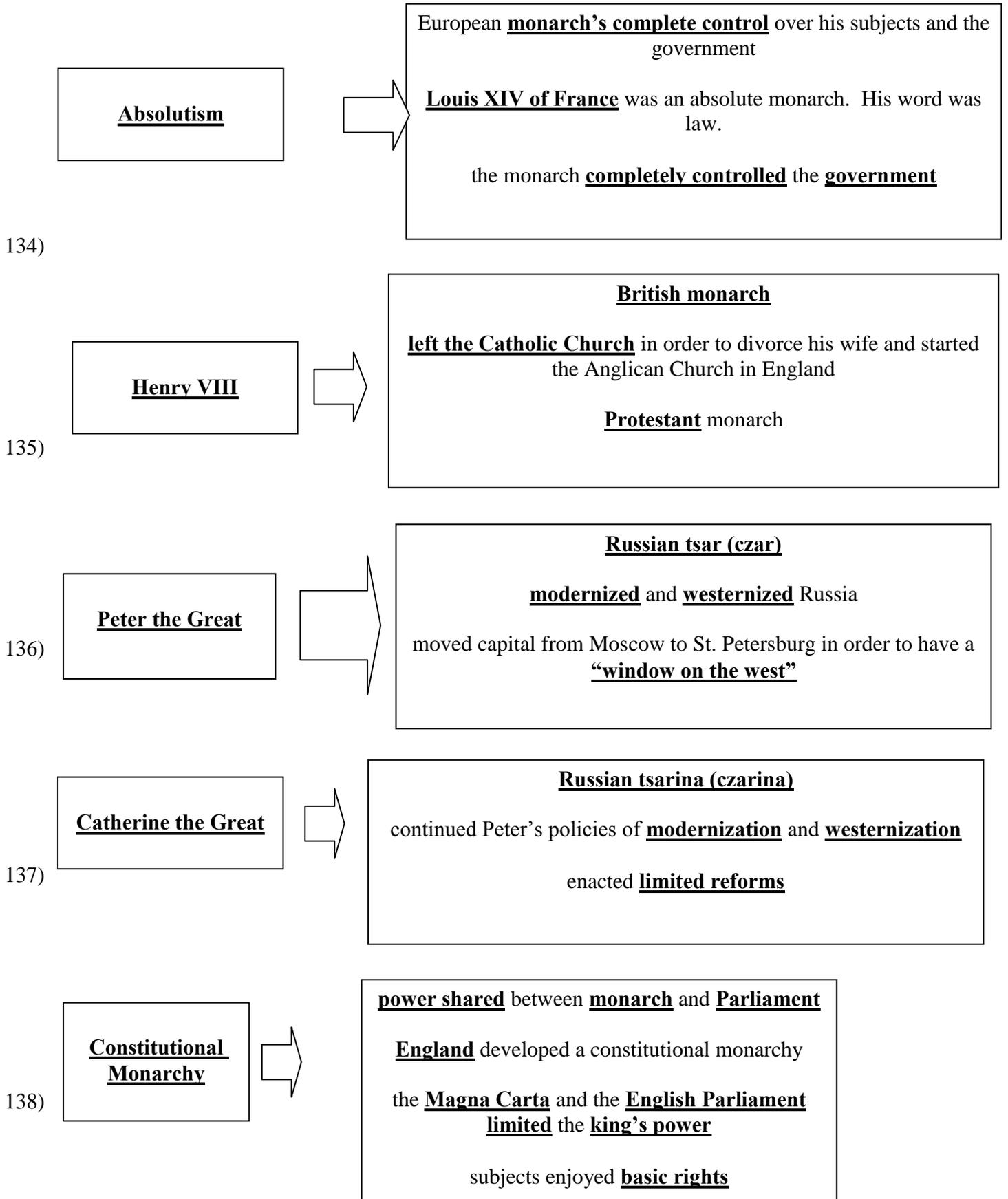
economic system

business owners risk their **money** as well as the money of investors in order **to make more money**

described by Adam Smith his book, *The Wealth of Nations*

individuals are **free** to make **all economic decisions**

133)



John Locke



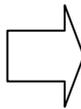
English writer

believed governments obtain their authority from
the consent of the people they govern

opposed to Divine Right of Kings

139)

Scientific
Revolution



began during the European Renaissance

rejected traditional authority and church
teachings in favor of the direct observation of
nature

based on the scientific method