Global History Regents Review

This review is designed to have students recognize cue words in reference to a specific topic and trigger his/her memory to remember the correct answer for the question topic. The cue words are not fool proof as it will be necessary to read each question and answer carefully.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| This is what the topic is about…**Question Topic**If the topic of the question is about…. | This is what you are looking for…**Answer cues**You should be looking for… |
| Early river valley civilizations(Egypt, Sumerian, Indus, Huang He) | River valley (favorable geography)Fertile soilIrrigation systemsWritten language Complex (advanced) society |
| Interdependence (relying on other countries for resources) | European Union, NAFTA, GATT |
| Cultural diffusion | Contact, exchange, or spread of ideas, customs, religionUsually involves two countries or civilizations  |
| Free market economy | Capitalism, individual decision making, supply and demand |
| Command economy | Government ownership of businessesCentral authority controls production of goods |
| Traditional economy(subsistence farming) | Following same job as past family membersFeeding enough for your family – no surplus |
| Neolithic Revolution | Permanent settlementsFarmingBeginning of civilizationDomestication of animals Move from hunting and gathering and nomadic to cultivation of plants |
| Code of Hammurabi | Law, legal systems, rules, harsh punishments – based on social classes*Also look for – Justinian’s Code, Rome’s 12 Tables, Asoka’s Rock Edicts, 10 Commandments* |
| AnimismDaoismShintoism | Spirits in living and non-living objectsFocus on nature |
| Buddhism | Give up worldly desiresTripitaka, Eightfold Path, 4 Noble Truths, nirvana |
| Hinduism | Polytheistic, reincarnationCaste system – rigid social class (no social mobility)* Caused partition in India – (conflict with Muslims)
 |
| Confucianism | Proper behaviorKnow place in societyFilial piety – respect eldersChinese dynastiesCivil service examsAnalects – sacred text |
| Legalism | Harsh rules and strict punishments (similar to Code of Hammurabi) |
| Judaism | MonotheisticTorah10 CommandmentsMiddle East – ZionismGuide to ethical behavior |
| Christianity | MonotheisticBibleOfficial religion of Holy Roman Empire |
| Islam | Monotheistic5 Pillars of Islam (pray five times a day, hajj)AllahMeccaMuhammadKoran |
| Islamic expansion | Across North Africa to Spain across Arabian peninsula to India Creation of Golden Age of Islam |
| Crusades | Holy war between Christians and MuslimsGoal: Christians wanted holy land from MuslimsResults: cultural diffusion, increase in trade, spread of Muslim ideas to Europe, increase demands of goods |
| Ancient Greece | Mountains, city-states (Athens vs Sparta)Direct democracy, philosophers (Socrates, Aristotle), advancements in art and architecture |
| Rome (similar to Han) | Laws (12 tables) and engineering (aqueducts)RoadsAdopts Greek cultureDecline caused by instability and military weaknessResult: decentralized government – Middle Ages (west) and Byzantine Empire (East) |
| Golden Ages | Political stablilty, economic prosperity, advancements in math, science, and literature, Preservation of great culturesIncludes: Gupta (India), Tang and Song (China), Byzantine (Eastern Rome), Islam, Rome, Greece, Han (China), Mali (West Africa) |
| Gupta Empire | Concept of zero, decimal systemAdvances in math and medicine |
| Chinese civilizations | Gunpowder, compass, abacus, civil service exams, ethnocentric, Middle Kingdom |
| Byzantine Empire  | Orthodox Christianity, preservation of Greek and Roman culture, Justinian’s Code, influence on Russia (Cyrillic alphabet)Constantinople – strategic trade route between the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea (b/w Europe and Asia)Taken over by the Ottoman Empire  |
| Middle Ages | Decentralized government Feudalism – self-sufficientManorialism – economic system based on serfsExchange of land and loyaltyRigid social class – ex: lords, knights, serfsChivalry – knightsChurch most powerful organization |
| Black Death | Spread due to increase in tradeKills enormous amounts of people 1/3 of Europe’s populationStarts in China and spreads to Europe  |
| Japan (before Commodore Perry) | Tokugawa Shogunate Decentralized governmentFeudalism – rigid social classIsolatedSamurai- knightsBushido –chivalry |
| Mongols | Genghis KhanLargest empire in the world Fierce warriors and excellent fightersPax Mongolia – increase trade between China and Europe Travelers – Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta  |
| Global Trading Centers | Venice, Mogadishu, Canton, MaliRise of merchantsIncrease in trade  |
| Commerical Revolution(commerce- trade) | Start of banking systemsCapitalismGuildsJoint stock companiesGrowth of cities and towns |
| Renaissance  | Revival of Greek and Roman culture HumanismSecular (worldly ideas)Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Machiavelli (better to be feared than loved – The Prince) Gutenberg – printing press – increase in books, spread of ideas |
| Protestant Reformation | Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIIICauses: corruption of Catholic Church, selling of indulgences, questioning the Church |
| Counter Catholic Reformation | Council of Trent, reform pope’s power, end of religious unity |
| West African Kingdoms(Ghana, Mali, Songhai) | Gold and salt tradeTrans-Saharan TradeTimbuktu – trading centerMansa Musa – takes hajj to MeccaIslam  |
| Mesoamericans(Mayans, Aztecs, Incas) | Advanced before Columbus, complex civilizationsAztecs – chinampas (adopted to environment)Incas – terrace farming (adopted to environment), roadsDefeated by Europeans (conquistadors) due to superior technology, and introduction of diseases |
| Age of Exploration | New trade routes to Asia, new technology – compass, astrolabe, Mercator projection |
| Encounter with the Americans | Columbian Exchange (cultural diffusion) – exchange of plants, food, and animalsEx: potatoes introduced to Europeans European diseases kill Native Americans  |
| Encomienda System | Forced labor of Native Americans Leads to importation of Africans (African Slave Trade) |
| Mercantilism | Mother country benefits from raw materials/markets of its coloniesFavorable balance of trade |
| Absolutism | Divine right, centralize power, expand empire, get rid of oppositionThomas Hobbes supports absolutismEx: Louis XIV (Sun King), Akbar the Great, Peter the Great, Charles V, Philip II, Ivan the Terrible |
| Limited Monarchy | Power of king is limited Magna Carta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Glorious Revolution |
| Scientific Revolution | Copernicus, Newton, Galileo, observation and experimentation, questioning ideas of the Middle Ages |
| Enlightenment (age of Reasons) | Locke – natural rights (life, liberty, property)Montesquieu – 3 branches of governmentVolaire – freedom of speech and religionRights belong to the people, consent of the governed Influences American and French Revolutions and Latin American independence movements  |
| French Revolution | Causes:Social inequalities of the three estatesTaxes on 3rd estate – peasants, commonersEffects:Spread of democratic and nationalistic ideasNapoleon – loses in Russia (winter) |
| Congress of Vienna | “turn back the clock” before the French RevolutionRestore absolute monarchs |
| Unification/Nationalism | Italy – Garibaldi, Cavour, MazziniGermany – Otto von Bismark – “blood and iron” |
| Latin American Independent MovementsNationalist Movements | Key people: Simon Bolivar, Touissant l’ouevurture, Jose de San Martin Influenced by American and French RevolutionsCaused by Spanish nobility (peninsulares) controlling the colonies  |
| Industrial Revolution (Britain) | Causes: abundance of natural resources (iron and coal)Factory system, mass production, urbanization, growth of unions, child labor lawsLaissez-faire capitalism (no government in business) – Adam Smith – Wealth of Nations |
| Karl Marx | Communist Manifesto – criticizes capitalist systemClass struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat Workers must united (wealth belongs to workers)Government controls production for the people  |
| Irish Potato Famine | Shortage of foodCaused by British policiesLeads to migration to US |
| Meiji Restoration | Modernize, industrialize, imperializeLacks natural resources – must go and imperializeCommodore Matthew Perry – opens trade with Japan*Meiji similar to Peter the Great in Russia, Ataturk in Turkey, Reza Pahlavi in Iran* |
| New Imperialism – stronger nation taking over a weaker nation | Scramble for Africa Berlin Conference – splits Africa into colonies controlled by EuropeansZulu War – Zulus vs British and BoersChina – sphere of influence – Europeans used China for tradeOpium Wars – opened up trade with ChinaTreaty of Nanjing – China taken over by Europeans  |
| Resistance to imperialism | Boxer Rebellion – ChinaSepoy Mutiny – IndiaGet rid of foreignersGet rid of European imperialism Starts nationalist movements |
| World War ICauses:Results:Treaty of Versailles | militarism, alliances, nationalism, imperialism, assassination of Archduke FerdinandBalkan Peninsula - powder keg – ethnic and nationalistic rivalries Trench warfare, new technologies – machine guns blames Germany for war, forced to pay war reparations, League of Nations, leads to rise of Hitler and WWII |
| Russian Revolution | Abuse of power by czar Nicholas IILosses of WWIVladimir Lenin – “PEACE, LAND, BREAD” – gets support from the peasants – uses Karl Marx ideasRussia becomes the 1st communist country in history |
| Stalin | Command economy5-Year Plan – increase industrial output – heavy industry (compared to Mao Zedong’s Great Leap Forward)Collectivization – state run farmsForced famine |
| Totalitarianism | One-party rule, use of censorship, repressive governments Ex: Mussolini – ItalyHitler – GermanyStalin – Soviet UnionHussein – Iraq |
| World War IICauses:Effects: | Great Depression, government instability, rise of dictators (fascist leaders), treaty of Versailles, failure of the league of nations, appeasement (giving into demands of an aggressor), invasion of PolandBlitzkrieg – fast-moving warUS drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ending WWII Hitler loses in Russia (winter)Division of Germany into 4 zonesNuremberg Trials ‘ “Crimes against humanity” – people held accountable for the HolocaustCreation of the United Nations  |
| Holocaust | Hitler’s genocide in EuropeHuman right violation against Jews Leads to creation of Israel Ex of genocides/human rights violations: Armenian Genocide, Cambodia (pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge), Hutus and Tutsis, ethnic cleansing in the Balkans by Slobodan Milosevic(former Yugoslavia) |
| Cold War | U.S. vs U.S.S.R./ West vs East/ capitalism vs communismNATO vs Warsaw Pact (military alliances)Democracy vs dictatorshipIron Curtain, Berlin Blockade, Korean War, Vietnam War, satellite nations (depended on Soviet Union)Arms race, space race  |
| Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan | Stop spread of communism (containment)Promote democracyHelp rebuild Europe after WWII |
| United Nations | Peace keeping organization |
| End of Cold War in Europe (end of communism in the Soviet Union) | Mikhail Gorbachev (soviet Union leader)– perestroika and glasnost – political and economic reformsPerestroika - Move to a more capitalist economyGlasnost – move to more democratic ideas, freedom of speechSatellite nations – move to capitalist ideasFall of Berlin Wall leads to end of Cold War  |
| Turkish nationalism | Kemal Ataturk, westernization, modernization |
| Nationalistic Movements | Former colonies seeking independence after WWIIEx of nationalist leaders: Mohandas Gandhi (India), Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam), Sun Xixian (China), Kemal Ataturk (turkey) |
| Chinese Communist Revolution | **Mao Zedong** vs. Chiang Kai-shekMao gets support from peasants – uses guerilla warfare Great Leap Forward – increase industrial output (similar to 5-Year Plan) Cultural Revolution – get rid of Mao’s opponents  |
| Deng Xiaoping’s China  | 4 Modernizations – economic reforms – move to more capitalism (similar to Gorbachev’s perestroika)No political reform – Tiananmen Square – protesters wanted more democracy but was put down with force |
| Partition of India | Gandhi – uses civil disobedience, passive resistance to gain independence Ex: Salt March, home spun movement Britain split of India due to religious conflicts between Hindus and Muslims India – mostly HindusPakistan – mostly MuslimsFighting still continues in Kashmir (nuclear proliferation – build of weapons) – fear of another arms race  |
| Apartheid in South Africa  | Segregation between the racesViolations of black South Africans human rightsNelson Mandela – leads fight to end apartheid, becomes 1st black South African presidentF.W. DeKlerk – helps end apartheidOther countries put an embargo (no trading) to pressure South Africa to end apartheid (ends in 1994) |
| Cuban Revolution | Fidel Castro – used Karl Marx’s ideas  |
| Balfour Declaration | Zionism – call for a Jewish state in Palestine |
| Arab-Israeli Conflict | Territorial (land) dispute about religionFighting over holy land Peace treaties have been ineffective in stopping violence  |
| Islamic Fundamentalism | Back to traditional theocracy (based on Islamic beliefs)Oppose westernization and modernization |
| Iranian Revolution | Ayatollah Khomeini – Iran becomes an ISLAMIC country-EVERYTHING BASED ON ISLAM – TRADTIONAL IDEAS |
| OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Countries)  | Control oil pricesMostly in the Middle EastSaudi Arabia, Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela (few OPEC countries) |
| Persian Gulf War (1990s) | Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait because of oil  |
| War in Iraq  | US and Britain suspected Iraq of having weapons of mass destruction and harboring terrorist groups Hussein – put on trial for “crimes against humanity” because of persecution of Kurds  |
| War in Afghanistan | Fighting radical Islamic groups – suspected terrorists  |