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.

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| 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 soil  Irrigation systems  Written language  Complex (advanced) society |
| Interdependence (relying on other countries for resources) | European Union, NAFTA, GATT |
| Cultural diffusion | Contact, exchange, or spread of ideas, customs, religion  Usually involves two countries or civilizations |
| Free market economy | Capitalism, individual decision making, supply and demand |
| Command economy | Government ownership of businesses  Central authority controls production of goods |
| Traditional economy  (subsistence farming) | Following same job as past family members  Feeding enough for your family – no surplus |
| Neolithic Revolution | Permanent settlements  Farming  Beginning of civilization  Domestication 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* |
| Animism  Daoism  Shintoism | Spirits in living and non-living objects  Focus on nature |
| Buddhism | Give up worldly desires  Tripitaka, Eightfold Path, 4 Noble Truths, nirvana |
| Hinduism | Polytheistic, reincarnation  Caste system – rigid social class (no social mobility)   * Caused partition in India – (conflict with Muslims) |
| Confucianism | Proper behavior  Know place in society  Filial piety – respect elders  Chinese dynasties  Civil service exams  Analects – sacred text |
| Legalism | Harsh rules and strict punishments (similar to Code of Hammurabi) |
| Judaism | Monotheistic  Torah  10 Commandments  Middle East – Zionism  Guide to ethical behavior |
| Christianity | Monotheistic  Bible  Official religion of Holy Roman Empire |
| Islam | Monotheistic  5 Pillars of Islam (pray five times a day, hajj)  Allah  Mecca  Muhammad  Koran |
| Islamic expansion | Across North Africa to Spain across Arabian peninsula to India  Creation of Golden Age of Islam |
| Crusades | Holy war between Christians and Muslims  Goal: Christians wanted holy land from Muslims  Results: 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)  Roads  Adopts Greek culture  Decline caused by instability and military weakness  Result: decentralized government – Middle Ages (west) and Byzantine Empire (East) |
| Golden Ages | Political stablilty, economic prosperity, advancements in math, science, and literature, Preservation of great cultures  Includes: Gupta (India), Tang and Song (China), Byzantine (Eastern Rome), Islam, Rome, Greece, Han (China), Mali (West Africa) |
| Gupta Empire | Concept of zero, decimal system  Advances 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-sufficient  Manorialism – economic system based on serfs  Exchange of land and loyalty  Rigid social class – ex: lords, knights, serfs  Chivalry – knights  Church most powerful organization |
| Black Death | Spread due to increase in trade  Kills enormous amounts of people 1/3 of Europe’s population  Starts in China and spreads to Europe |
| Japan (before Commodore Perry) | Tokugawa Shogunate  Decentralized government  Feudalism – rigid social class  Isolated  Samurai- knights  Bushido –chivalry |
| Mongols | Genghis Khan  Largest empire in the world  Fierce warriors and excellent fighters  Pax Mongolia – increase trade between China and Europe  Travelers – Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta |
| Global Trading Centers | Venice, Mogadishu, Canton, Mali  Rise of merchants  Increase in trade |
| Commerical Revolution  (commerce- trade) | Start of banking systems  Capitalism  Guilds  Joint stock companies  Growth of cities and towns |
| Renaissance | Revival of Greek and Roman culture  Humanism  Secular (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 VIII  Causes: 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 trade  Trans-Saharan Trade  Timbuktu – trading center  Mansa Musa – takes hajj to Mecca  Islam |
| Mesoamericans (Mayans, Aztecs, Incas) | Advanced before Columbus, complex civilizations  Aztecs – chinampas (adopted to environment)  Incas – terrace farming (adopted to environment), roads  Defeated 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 animals  Ex: 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 colonies  Favorable balance of trade |
| Absolutism | Divine right, centralize power, expand empire, get rid of opposition  Thomas Hobbes supports absolutism  Ex: 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 government  Volaire – freedom of speech and religion  Rights 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 estates  Taxes on 3rd estate – peasants, commoners  Effects:  Spread of democratic and nationalistic ideas  Napoleon – loses in Russia (winter) |
| Congress of Vienna | “turn back the clock” before the French Revolution  Restore absolute monarchs |
| Unification/Nationalism | Italy – Garibaldi, Cavour, Mazzini  Germany – Otto von Bismark – “blood and iron” |
| Latin American Independent Movements  Nationalist Movements | Key people: Simon Bolivar, Touissant l’ouevurture, Jose de San Martin  Influenced by American and French Revolutions  Caused 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 laws  Laissez-faire capitalism (no government in business) – Adam Smith – Wealth of Nations |
| Karl Marx | Communist Manifesto – criticizes capitalist system  Class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat  Workers must united (wealth belongs to workers)  Government controls production for the people |
| Irish Potato Famine | Shortage of food  Caused by British policies  Leads to migration to US |
| Meiji Restoration | Modernize, industrialize, imperialize  Lacks natural resources – must go and imperialize  Commodore 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 Europeans  Zulu War – Zulus vs British and Boers  China – sphere of influence – Europeans used China for trade  Opium Wars – opened up trade with China  Treaty of Nanjing – China taken over by Europeans |
| Resistance to imperialism | Boxer Rebellion – China  Sepoy Mutiny – India  Get rid of foreigners  Get rid of European imperialism  Starts nationalist movements |
| World War I  Causes:  Results:  Treaty of Versailles | militarism, alliances, nationalism, imperialism, assassination of Archduke Ferdinand  Balkan 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 II  Losses of WWI  Vladimir Lenin – “PEACE, LAND, BREAD” – gets support from the peasants – uses Karl Marx ideas  Russia becomes the 1st communist country in history |
| Stalin | Command economy  5-Year Plan – increase industrial output – heavy industry  (compared to Mao Zedong’s Great Leap Forward)  Collectivization – state run farms  Forced famine |
| Totalitarianism | One-party rule, use of censorship, repressive governments  Ex: Mussolini – Italy  Hitler – Germany  Stalin – Soviet Union  Hussein – Iraq |
| World War II  Causes:  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 Poland  Blitzkrieg – fast-moving war  US drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ending WWII  Hitler loses in Russia (winter)  Division of Germany into 4 zones  Nuremberg Trials ‘ “Crimes against humanity” – people held accountable for the Holocaust  Creation of the United Nations |
| Holocaust | Hitler’s genocide in Europe  Human 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 communism  NATO vs Warsaw Pact (military alliances)  Democracy vs dictatorship  Iron 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 democracy  Help 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 reforms  Perestroika - Move to a more capitalist economy  Glasnost – move to more democratic ideas, freedom of speech  Satellite nations – move to capitalist ideas  Fall of Berlin Wall leads to end of Cold War |
| Turkish nationalism | Kemal Ataturk, westernization, modernization |
| Nationalistic Movements | Former colonies seeking independence after WWII  Ex 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-shek  Mao 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 Hindus  Pakistan – mostly Muslims  Fighting still continues in Kashmir (nuclear proliferation – build of weapons) – fear of another arms race |
| Apartheid in South Africa | Segregation between the races  Violations of black South Africans human rights  Nelson Mandela – leads fight to end apartheid, becomes 1st black South African president  F.W. DeKlerk – helps end apartheid  Other 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 religion  Fighting 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 prices  Mostly in the Middle East  Saudi 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 |