

THE WORLD IN 1500

WHII.2acde

Locate and label the following empires of 1500 on the map below:

- England
- France
- Spain
- Russian
- Ottoman
- Persian
- Chinese
- Mughal
- Songhai
- Incan
- Aztec
- Japanese



Label the following trade routes:

- Silk Road
- Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan
- Northern European
- South China Sea and South East Asia

What was the importance of trade??

Exchange of **G** _____ and **I** _____ --also known as Cultural D _____

Regions	Information and Products Exchanged
China	
India (Mughal) and Middle East (Ottoman Empire)	
Africa (Songhai)	

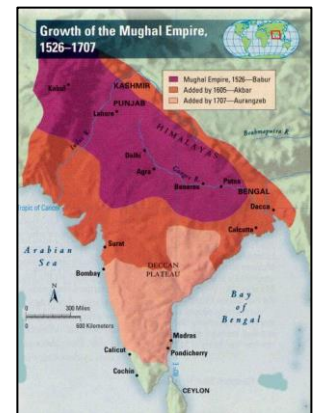
Ottomans, Mughals, and Other Empires

WHII.2ac,5ab

- The Ottoman Empire: emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople in 1450
 - Originated in A _____ M _____
 - Expanded into southwest Asia, Southeastern Europe, and North Africa
 - Capital was I _____ (renamed Constantinople)
 - I _____ religion was a unifying force, but they were accepting of other religions
 - Traded coffee and ceramics



- The Mughal Empire: descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal rulers established an empire in Northern India and traded with the European nations
 - Spread of I _____ into India
 - Art and Architecture—T _____ M _____
 - Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade establishing coastal ports on the Indian sub-continent
 - Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems



- China
 - Created f _____ e _____ to control trade
 - Imperial policy of controlling influences and trade
 - Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain, and silk)
- Japan
 - Characterized by a p _____ emperor controlled by a S _____ (military leader)
 - Adopted a policy of i _____ to limit foreign influences

World Empires

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|--|
| _____ | 1. Mughal | A. Each empire used a monarchy to rule their respective empires |
| _____ | 2. Ottoman | B. Set up trading enclaves for foreigners to trade in |
| _____ | 3. Songhai | C. Kicked out foreigners and became isolationists |
| _____ | 4. Japanese | D. African empire that traded salt and gold |
| _____ | 5. Chinese | E. Native American empire from Mexico |
| _____ | 6. Aztec | F. Empire located in Asia Minor; known for trading coffee and ceramics |
| _____ | 7. Incan | G. Empire located in India; known for building the Taj Mahal |
| _____ | 8. European | H. Native American empire located in the Andes Mountains in Peru |

☆ World Religions

WHII.15ab



What are the three great monotheistic religions?



- _____ is the holy book for Christians
- _____ is the holy book for Jews
- _____ is the holy book for Muslims

- According to Christianity, _____ is the Son of God.

Islam

- ☪ The F_____ P_____ are to Islam like the T_____ C_____ are to Judaism and Christianity
- ☪ _____ is the founder of Islam

Buddhism

- ☸ _____ is the founder of Buddhism
- ☸ Buddhist must follow the F_____ N_____ T_____ and the E_____ F_____ P_____ to achieve enlightenment or nirvana

Hinduism

- ☸ Explain the Caste System

- ☸ What is reincarnation?

- ☸ Both B_____ and H_____ believe in reincarnation.
- ☸ In order to build up good k_____, you must follow the rules of dharma

World Religions

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--|
| _____ | 1. Abraham | A. Founder of Christianity; according to Christians he's the Messiah |
| _____ | 2. Moses | B. Founder of Buddhism |
| _____ | 3. Siddhartha Gautama | C. Founder of Islam |
| _____ | 4. Jesus | D. Led the Jews out of Egypt in the Exodus |
| _____ | 5. Allah | E. Founder of Judaism |

_____ 6. Muhammad F. Islamic name for God

Location of Major World Religions: Then and Now

- In 1500, most Jews lived in E_____ and the M_____ E_____
- In 1500, most Christians live in E_____ and the M_____ E_____
- In 1500, most Muslims lived in parts of A_____, I_____, and Southern E_____
- In 1500, most Hindus lived in I_____ and parts of Southeast A_____
- In 1500, most Buddhists lived in East and Southeast A_____

On the map below, using a different color for each, mark where each of the religions appear in the world today:

- Judaism: Israel and North America
- Christianity: Europe, North America, and South America
- Islam: Middle East, Africa, and Asia
- Hinduism: India
- Buddhism: East Asia and Southeast Asia




Renaissance


WHII.2b

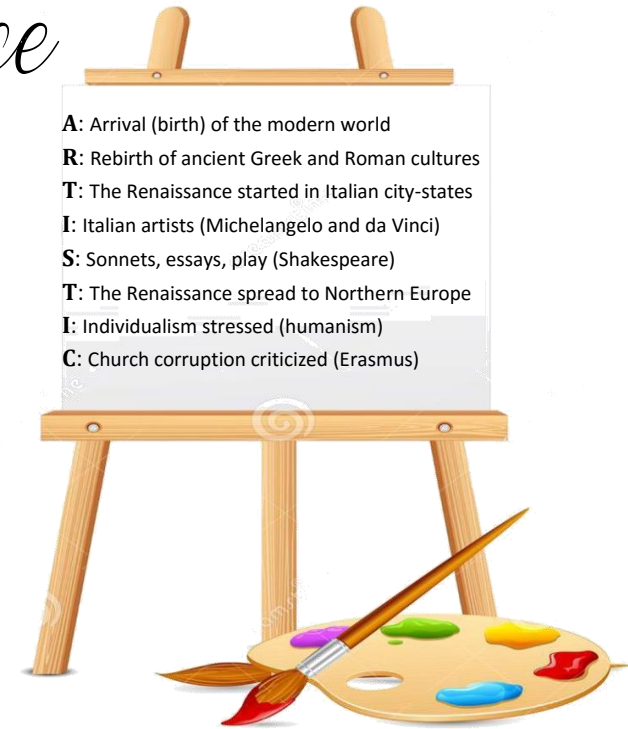
Key Vocabulary:

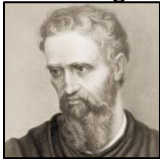



- Renaissance:
- Humanism:

A: Arrival (birth) of the modern world
R: Rebirth of ancient Greek and Roman cultures
T: The Renaissance started in Italian city-states
I: Italian artists (Michelangelo and da Vinci)
S: Sonnets, essays, play (Shakespeare)
T: The Renaissance spread to Northern Europe
I: Individualism stressed (humanism)
C: Church corruption criticized (Erasmus)

 Where did the Renaissance begin and where did it spread?

 Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?



Renaissance Figure	Notable Works
Michelangelo 	
Leonardo da Vinci 	
Shakespeare 	
Erasmus 	

Define and give an example:

- Patron:
- Renaissance Man:



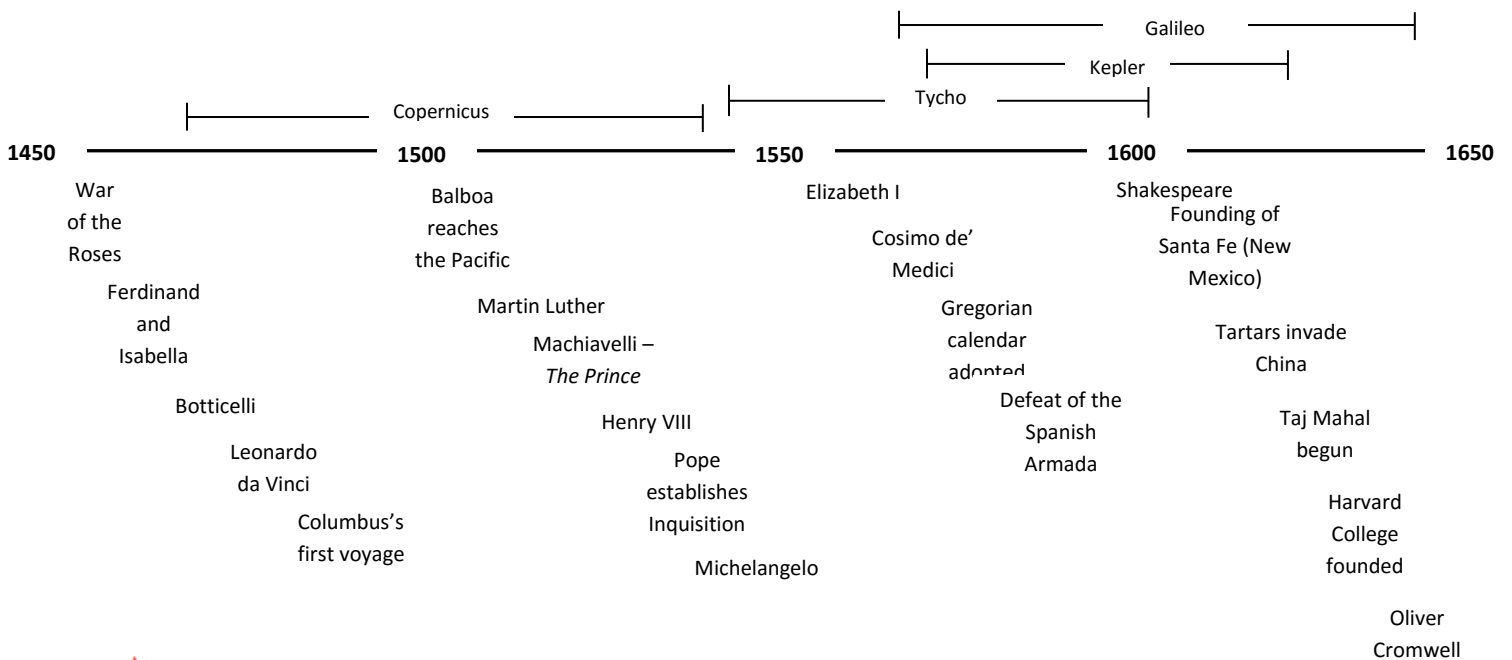
Two Famous Humanists:

- Sir Thomas M_____ wrote *U*_____
- Desiderius E_____ wrote *In*_____ of_____

Medieval/Crusades/Catholic Church/Renaissance

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--|
| _____ | 1. Michelangelo | A. Muslims from Asia Minor; defeated Constantinople (renamed it Istanbul); traded coffee and ceramics; spread Islam to Middle East, North Africa, and Balkan Peninsula |
| _____ | 2. Erasmus | B. Renaissance artist; painted Sistine Chapel and sculpted <i>la Pieta</i> and the <i>David</i> |
| _____ | 3. Shakespeare | C. Renaissance artist: painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i> and the <i>Last Supper</i> |
| _____ | 4. Turks | D. Renaissance playwright and writer of sonnets |
| _____ | 5. Leonardo da Vinci | E. Invented the printing press; helped spread Renaissance ideas |
| _____ | 6. Pope | F. Head of the Roman Catholic Church |
| _____ | 7. Johannes Gutenberg | G. Most famous Christian humanist |

Timeline of the Renaissance



How long did the Renaissance last?



What else was happening during this timeframe?

Reformation

WHII.3a-c

Summary of 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.





What were the conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church?

- The Church had too much P_____ power
 - German and English nobility did not like Italian domination of the Church (Roman Catholics)
 - The wealth of merchants challenged the Church’s view that lending money and earning interest on the loan was a sin (U_____)

Define the following with regard to the Catholic Church:

- Indulgences:

- Corruption:

People	Views	Actions
Martin Luther 	What were Luther’s views? 1. 2. 3.	Wrote the ___ _____ in 15___ Birth of the P_____ Church What was the name of Luther’s own Church?
John Calvin 	P_____ : God has already determined if one is going to heaven; faith is revealed by living righteously and working hard	Expanded the Protestant Movement in S_____ What was the name of Calvin’s own Church?
King Henry VIII 	Dismissed the authority of the P_____ (leader of the Catholic Church)	Divorced; broke from Rome and created his own church; took land and wealth away from the Catholic Church in England What was the name of Henry VIII’s own church?
Queen Elizabeth I 	Tolerant of dissenters Expansion and colonialism Victory over Spanish Armada (1588)	

The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about religion but it led to important economic and political changes

Effects of the Reformation

Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism and ended the authority of the Pope in their states ✓ The Hapsburg family and the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church ✓ _____ Year War between Protestants and Catholics
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Catholic monarchy granted Protestants (H_____) freedom to worship by the Edict of N_____. It was later revoked ✓ Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Year war from religious to political conflict
Catholic Counter Reformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Catholic Church began a series of reforms and reasserted its authority—met at the Council of Trent ✚ Society of Jesus (the J_____) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the World ✚ Roman Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inquisition:

People and changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Secular | A. Broke away from the Catholic Church because of divorce |
| _____ 2. Individualism | B. Written in a common language, like English or German (not Latin or Greek) |
| _____ 3. Religious Tolerance | C. First to ever break away from Catholic Church; German monk; faith alone saves |
| _____ 4. Vernacular | D. The pursuit of personal happiness and independence rather than the interests of the church |
| _____ 5. Martin Luther | E. God predestines certain people to go to heaven |
| _____ 6. John Calvin | F. Accepting the differing religious views of other people |
| _____ 7. Jesuits | G. Combined Catholic and Protestant to come up with Anglican Church |
| _____ 8. Elizabeth I | H. Belief that religion and religious bodies should have NO part in political or civic affairs or in running public institutions; worldly or not-religious |
| _____ 9. Henry VIII | I. Catholic order that proselytized all over the world for the Catholic Church |

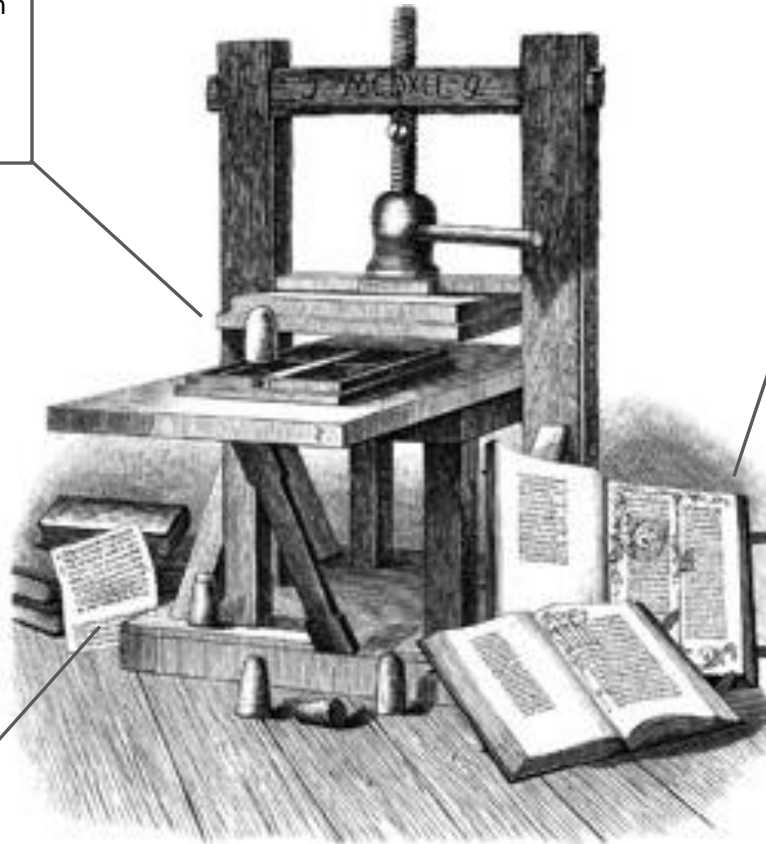
The Role of the Printing Press on the Reformation

The Printing Press was invented by J _____ G _____ in G _____

The Bible was printed in the V _____ (languages like English, French, and German)

The printing press also stimulated the growth of L _____ (the ability to read and write)

The printing press encouraged the spread of i _____



Label the following locations on the map

- England
- Germany
- Italy
- France
- Turkey
- Mediterranean Sea



AGE OF DISCOVERY

WHII.4a-f

Summary of the Age of Discovery

The expanding economies in Europe stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. Constantinople was lost to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and renamed Istanbul. This forced European nations to find new sea routes for trade with Asia.

Mark the locations of the following:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Caribbean Sea
- Mexico
- Peru
- Portugal
- Spain
- India
- Istanbul



European Explorers were motivated by...

- G _____
- G _____
- G _____

What were some new technologies that influenced exploration?

Why was Prince Henry the Navigator important? Where was he from?

Explorer	Sailing From	Achievements
Vasco da Gama	Portugal	First European to reach India by water, went around Africa
Christopher Columbus	Spain	First European to reach the New World
Ferdinand Magellan	Spain	First European to circumnavigate the globe (he actually died in the Philippines, but his crew succeeded)
Hernando Cortez	Spain	Conquistador who destroyed the Aztec civilization
Francisco Pizarro	Spain	Conquistador who destroyed the Incan civilization
Francis Drake	England	First Englishman to circumnavigate the globe
Jacques Cartier	France	Explored the St. Lawrence River; discovered Montreal, which became the base of France's colonies in America/Canada

How was Christianity spread into conquered lands?

- M _____ came with explorers and colonists and converted indigenous peoples to Christianity

How were indigenous peoples affected by their contact with Europeans?

- D _____ led to the death of millions and the weakening of native cultures
- Without the native peoples there was a shortage of l _____ need to grow c _____
- The shortage led to the use of African s _____ to work on P _____
- S _____ was based on r _____ or the color of one's skin.

How was the indigenous environment affected by the Europeans?

- The European P _____ system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economies and damaged the environment

What was the impact of exporting precious metals from the Americas?

- The indigenous empires of the Americas were conquered by the Europeans for the g _____ and s _____
- The European nations, such as Spain, used this gold to trade for goods from Asia
- Gold and silver flowed from the Americas and Africa, to Europe, then to Asia



The Columbian Exchange was a dramatically widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations, and ideas between the Western (Americas) and Eastern Hemispheres (Europe and Africa) following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492

Which Continents were parts of the Columbian Exchange?

“New World”

“Old World”

N _____

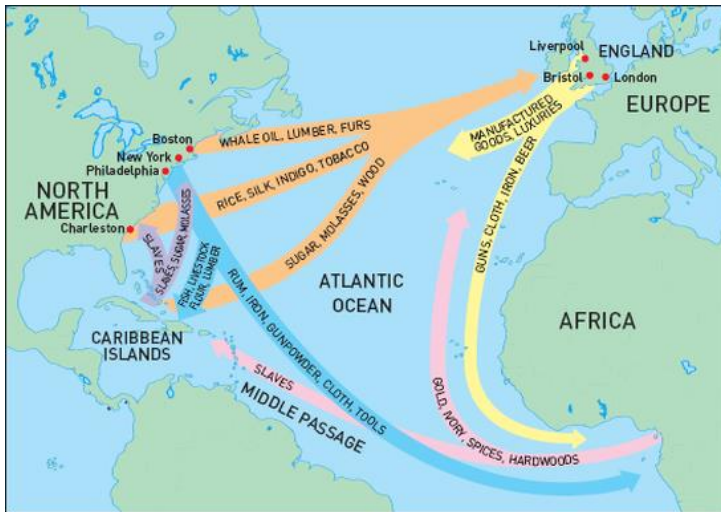
E _____



S _____ A _____
 Mercantilism: the belief that a c _____ exists only to benefit the M _____
 C _____. Colonies supplied r _____ m _____ that were used to make manufactured goods (guns, rum). Then, the colonies were used as markets to buy back the manufactured goods.

The Triangular Trade

European nations established a triangular trade pattern and exported precious metals from the Americas. The Triangular Trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded on each leg of the pattern.



M _____ P _____:
 The leg of the Triangle Trade that transported slaves from Africa to the Americas



Commercial Revolution: European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources. A new economic system emerged

- New money and banking systems were created
- Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved
- Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the Mother Country

Exploration

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| _____ | 1. Prince Henry | A. Portuguese; brought people together to study navigation |
| _____ | 2. Columbus | B. His crew was first to circumnavigate the globe |
| _____ | 3. Magellan | C. Portuguese; first to find water rout to Asia |
| _____ | 4. Drake | D. Wanted to sail west around the world to get to Asia; landed in the Caribbean; thought he was in India |
| _____ | 5. Cortez | E. First Englishman to sail around the globe |
| _____ | 6. Pizarro | F. Spanish Conquistador; conquered Aztecs |
| _____ | 7. Cartier | G. Spanish Conquistador; conquered Incans |
| _____ | 8. da Gama | H. French explorer; claimed Canada for France |

Age of Reason

WHII.6a-d,f

Summary of the Scientific Revolution

With an emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurements, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

The Importance of the Scientific Revolution

Emphasis on reasoned
o _____ and
systematic
m _____ of
nature

Use of the
Scientific Method

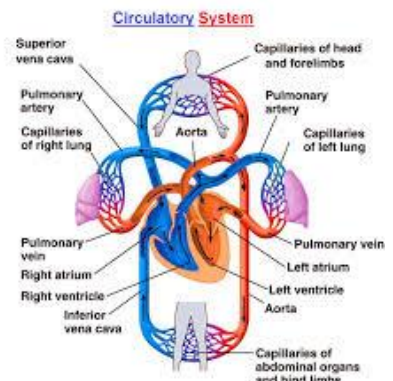
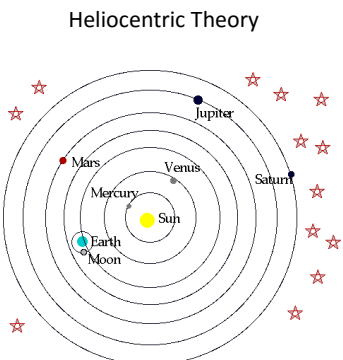
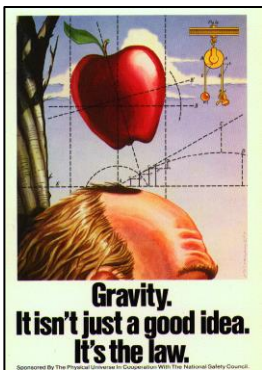
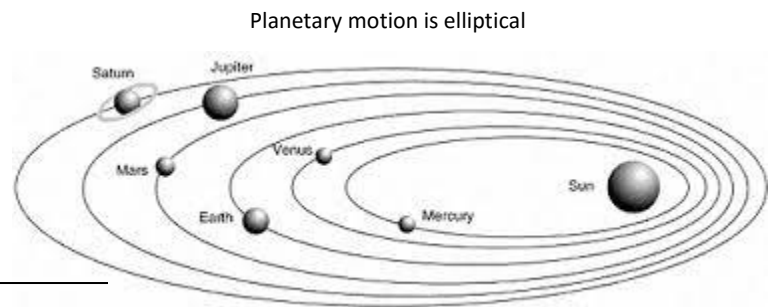
Scientific knowledge was
expanded

Write the name of each scientist next to his discovery:

- Nicolaus Copernicus
- Johannes Kepler
- Galileo Galilei
- Isaac Newton
- William Harvey



Used the telescope to prove Heliocentric Theory



Summary of the Age of Absolutism

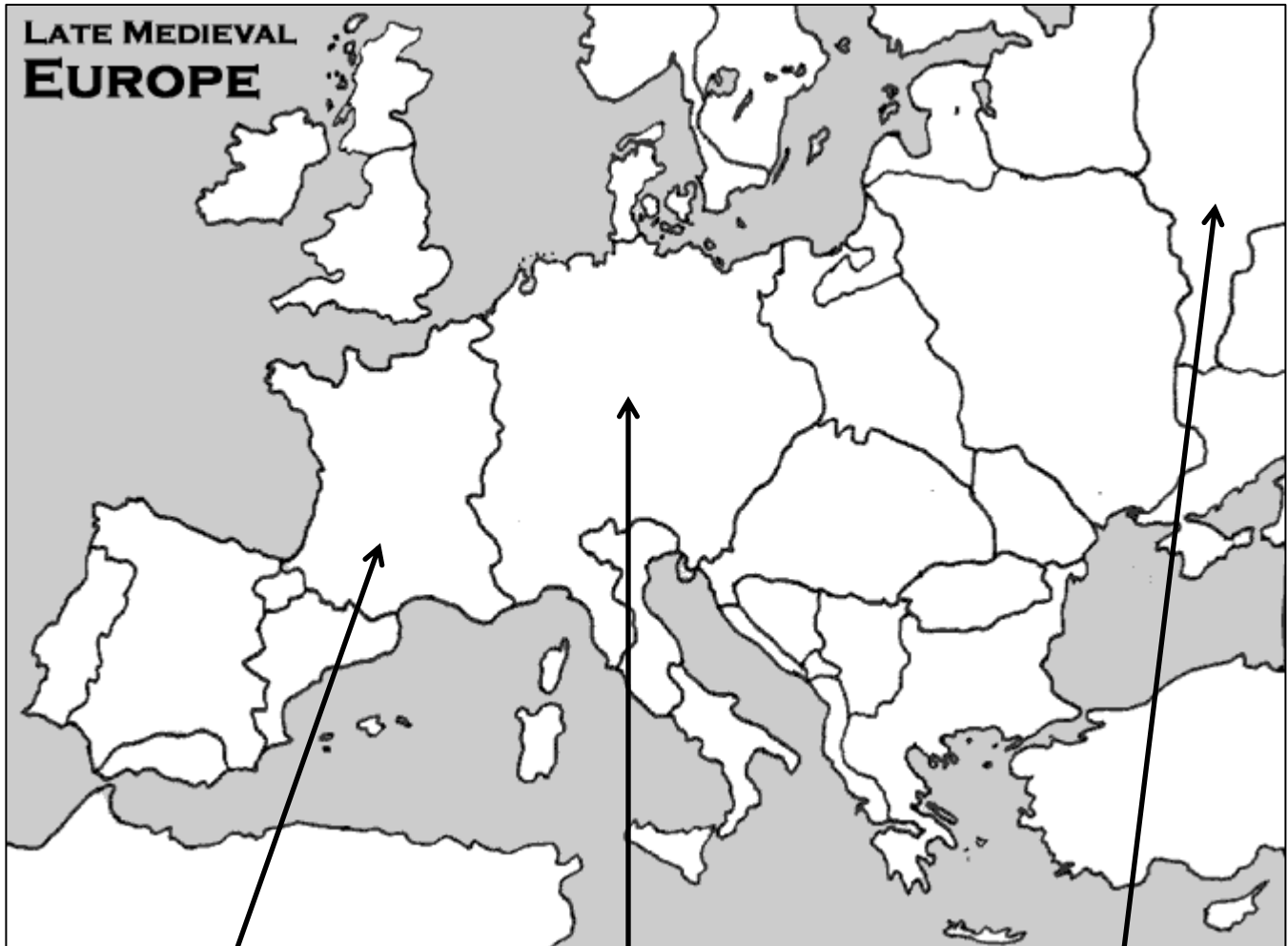
The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European Monarchs who increased the power of the central governments.



What is Divine Right?



What is Absolute Monarchy?



Ruler: Louis _____

Nickname: _____ King

Accomplishments:

- Built the Palace of V _____
- Ended religious freedoms for the H _____ (took back the Edict of N _____)

Ruler: _____ the Great

Accomplishments:

- Built the _____ into the finest in all Europe
- Participated in the _____ War

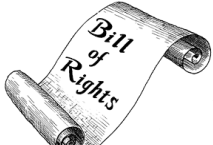
Ruler: _____ the Great

Accomplishments:

- Built St. _____
- Westernization: Peter the Great tried to make Russia more like western Europe, including changes in culture, politics, and education

Summary of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution

Political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundation of the English rights includes the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.

Dates	Events	Key Points
1642-1649	English Civil War _____ has his head chopped off—ONLY time in English history that a monarch was publicly executed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalists v. Parliament _____ won the war! England became a Commonwealth
1653-1658	_____ was the leader of the Royalists. He became the leader of the new Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cromwell acted like a dictator or _____ ruler
1660	The Parliament “restored” _____ to the throne after Cromwell died Charles II returns England to absolute monarchy James II takes over and is a Catholic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were unhappy with Cromwell’s absolute rule and wanted a true king Parliament does NOT want to be Catholic again
1688	The _____ Revolution occurred when William and Mary were asked to be the new King and Queen Before William and Mary could take the throne they had to sign the English _____ of _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful transfer of power from one family to another No blood shed after James II fled to France Gave power to representative government (Parliament)
1689	The English Bill of Rights of 1689 guaranteed religious tolerance and fueled democratic revolutions around the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England became a C _____ M _____ - This limited royal powers and gave more power to parliament



Why were the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution so important to world history?

Summary of the Enlightenment

Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible by the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issue of law and government. Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

Enlightenment Thinkers

Thinker	What They Wrote	Explanation
Thomas Hobbes	<i>Leviathan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humans are, by nature, greedy and selfish (exist in a primitive “state of nature”). They need a strong, centralized government for self-protection. Believed in A_____ M_____
John Locke	T_____ T_____ on G_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to l_____, l_____, and p_____ Life, liberty, and property are n_____ r_____ that every person is born with
Montesquieu	<i>The Spirit of Laws</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best form of government includes a s_____ of p_____ (branches of government)
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	The S_____ C_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is a c_____ between rulers and the people. People can overthrow the government if it’s not serving the needs of the people
Voltaire	C_____ Satire—Pokes fun at the French Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious t_____ should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of c_____ and s_____ Freedom of s_____

Match the Enlightenment Thinker to the American document he influenced

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. John Locke | A. US Constitution |
| _____ | 2. Montesquieu | B. Bill of Rights |
| _____ | 3. Voltaire | C. Declaration of Independence |



_____ wrote the following famous introduction:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” (1776)

The ideals and events of the American Revolution inspired...

_____ (country) to rebel against the absolute monarchy of the Bourbon dynasty

Summary of the French Revolution

The ideas of the Enlightenment and the events of the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. The French overthrew the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI and established a new republican government.

- What event is considered the symbolic start of the French Revolution?
 - Storming of the Bastille
 - The Bastille was a French prison and a symbol of royal power in Paris

Causes

Enlightenment Ideas

- Freedom of religion and speech
- Government of the people

Influence of the American Revolution

Social Injustice

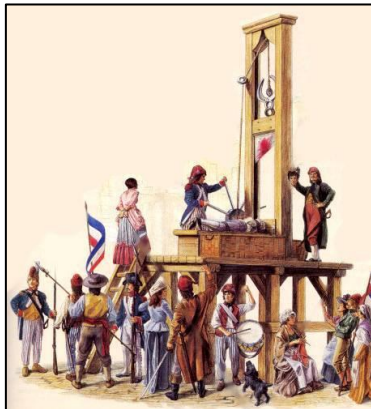
- Treatment of the Third Estate (peasants)

Dislike of Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette



Louis XVI

Last of the French Absolute Monarchs



Major Events

Storming of the Bastille: July 14, 1789

Reign of Terror

- Reign of Terror led by Robespierre
- Louis and Marie Antoinette executed
- Thousands killed who were possibly against the revolution
- Reign of Terror ends with the execution of Robespierre

Outcomes of the French Revolution

End of the Absolute Monarchy of Louis XVI

Rise of Napoleon and the French Empire



How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to the French Revolution?

Summary of the Age of Reason

The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy. The Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovation in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.


Composers, Philosophers, and Artists

Johann Sebastian B_____
Baroque Composer




W_____
Amadeus M_____

- Classical Composer
- Child prodigy




Voltaire
Philosopher and Writer



Eugene D_____
French Painter

- Romantic School
- "Liberty Leading the People"



Delacroix's famous painting "Liberty Leading the People" symbolizes Lady Liberty leading the people forward over the bodies of the fallen, holding the flag of the French Revolution.



New Schools of Art and Forms of Literature

- New art forms depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits (selfies))
- New form of literature: the n_____
 - Cervantes' *Don Quixote de la Mancha*



What improved technologies and institutions were important to growing European economies?

- All-weather r_____ improved transportation all year long!
- New designs for f_____ tools increased how much farmers could produce

Enlightenment and Age of Reason

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Montesquieu | A. Spanish novelist; wrote <i>Don Quixote</i> |
| _____ | 2. Mozart | B. Second great composer of the Enlightenment |
| _____ | 3. Voltaire | C. American politician; helped write the Declaration of Independence |
| _____ | 4. Rousseau | D. French; believed in freedom of speech and separation of church and state |
| _____ | 5. Hobbes | E. Austrian composer; child prodigy |
| _____ | 6. Locke | F. English philosopher; believed in the "natural law" and that the gov't is there to protect our rights |
| _____ | 7. Jefferson | G. French artist; painted "Liberty Leading the People" |
| _____ | 8. Bach | H. French philosopher; believed that government is only a contract |
| _____ | 9. Delacroix | I. French philosopher; believed in a separation of power |
| _____ | 10. Cervantes | J. English philosopher; believed in the necessity of absolute monarchy |

LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

WHII.7a-d

Summary of Latin American Revolutions

Latin American revolutions of the 19th century were influenced by a rigid class system 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 Spanish crown. They were called Viceroy.

Key characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the 19th Century

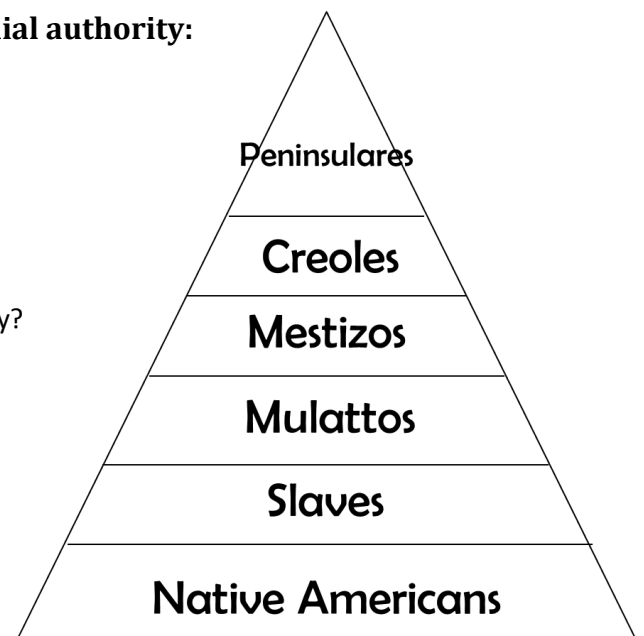


Major Cities that were established as outposts of colonial authority:

- H _____, Cuba
- Mexico City, M _____
- Lima, P _____
- S ____ P _____, Brazil
- Buenos A _____, A _____



Which social class did the revolutionaries come from? Why?



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 in Haiti, Mexico, and South America.

Which European countries lost colonies?

✓ F _____

✓ S _____

✓ P _____

✓ B _____

Which new countries gained independence?

✓ H _____

✓ B _____

✓ V _____

✓ C _____

✓ M _____

- What did Toussaint L'Ouverture accomplish in Haiti?



- What did Simón Bolívar contribute to the revolutions in Latin America?

- What did Father Hidalgo contribute to the revolution in Mexico?



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

- Explain the Monroe Doctrine in your own words.



What was the impact of the Monroe Doctrine on Latin America?



QUICK CHECK!!

Put the following events in the correct order:

- _____ The Scientific Revolution
- _____ Napoleon's French Empire
- _____ The American Revolution
- _____ Revolutions in Latin America
- _____ The French Revolution
- _____ The Enlightenment

Nationalism and Industrialization

WHII.8a-d

Summary of Nationalism and Industrialization

The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history, including secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas. Napoleon's attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful. The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.



- What is a coup d'etat?
- What did Napoleon try to do? Was he successful? Why or why not?

The Napoleonic Code

A uniform set of _____. The Napoleonic Code promoted order over individual rights. How else could Napoleon rule his vast empire?? Codification of law...puts friends and relatives on thrones of European countries.

The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna was led by Klemens von Metternich of Austria. It was a Peace Conference. Ambassadors from European countries met after Napoleon tried to unify Europe under French control but failed.

What did the Congress of Vienna want to do?

“B_____ of Power”

Make sure that no single nation would ever dominate Europe again.
Ensure there would be no more Napoleons!

Restore M_____

Bring back the monarchies that existed before Napoleon’s conquests.

Legitimate monarchies would stabilize political relations among the nations

Redraw the M_____

Return the territories that Napoleon had captured and make France the size it was before the Napoleonic Empire

New P_____ Philosophies

- L_____ – Believed in the NEW ideas of the French Revolution: liberty, equality and Fraternity
- C_____ – Believed in monarchy and old ideas

1848: Revolutions and the Rise of Nationalism

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

- Define Nationalism:
 - The Terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially Italy and the German states
 - Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tensions
 - In contrast, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means (the branch which has the power to create and pass laws). The UK made slavery illegal in the British Empire

Circle and label the following locations:

- Europe
- Latin America
- North America
- Asia
- Africa



Summary of the Unification of Italy and Germany

Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe

Unification of Italy

- C _____ C _____
unified Northern Italy
- G _____
G _____ unified
Southern Italy and then joined
it to Northern Italy
- The P _____ States
(including Rome) were the last
to join Italy

! Who were the Red Shirts?

! Who was their Leader?



! What is Realpolitik?



! What wars did Otto von Bismarck start as he unified Germany?

Unification of Germany

- O _____ von B _____ led Prussia in the unification of Germany through w _____ and by appealing to n _____ feelings
- Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of R _____ (justifies all means to achieve and hold power)
- The F _____ -P _____ War led to the creation of the German State

English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, French Revolution, Congress of Vienna, Latin American Revolutions, Unifications

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. William and Mary | A. Led the English Civil War; became dictator of England |
| _____ 2. Napoleon | B. United Northern Italy |
| _____ 3. Charles I | C. Led a slave revolt in Haiti |
| _____ 4. Oliver Cromwell | D. Absolute Monarch of England; executed after the English Civil War |
| _____ 5. Third Estate | E. United Southern Italy with Northern Italy |
| _____ 6. Louis XVI | F. Absolute Monarch of France; executed during the Reign of Terror |
| _____ 7. Toussaint L'Ouverture | G. Dictator of France; rules using a Code of Laws |
| _____ 8. Bolívar | H. Led revolutions all over Latin America |
| _____ 9. Cavour | I. Prussian who lived by realpolitik and unified Germany |
| _____ 10. Garibaldi | J. Monarchs of England after the Glorious Revolution |
| _____ 11. Bismarck | K. French commoners; began the revolution at the Bastille |

Industrialization

WHII.9a-e

Summary of Industrialization

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.



Why did the Industrial Revolution start in England? (3 Main Reasons)

KEY POINTS

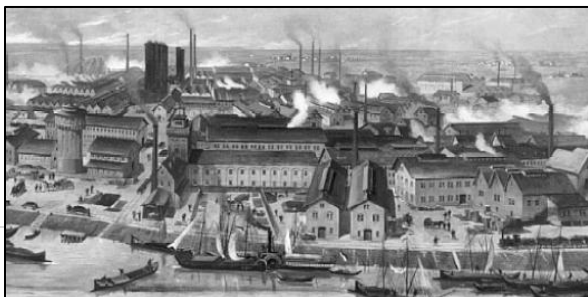
- Spread to Europe and the _____
- The c_____ industry was the first to become “industrialized”
- Advances in iron and steel industries led to the development of other industries
 - T_____
 - R_____
- Rise of the factory system (mass production of goods by machine in factories) and the end of c_____ i_____ (production of goods by hand in the home)
- Spread of industrialization led to colonialism and i_____
- Rising economic powers wanted r_____ m_____ and new markets to sell manufactured goods (M_____)

Technological Advances that Produced the Industrial Revolution

James Hargreaves	James Watt	Eli Whitney	Henry Bessemer
Spinning Jenny - Used in making c_____	Improved Steam Engine	Cotton Gin and Interchangeable Parts	Improved the process for making S_____

Advances in Science and Medicine

- Edward J_____ : developed the Smallpox vaccination
- Louis P_____ : discovered bacteria; make milk safe to drink



Impacts of the Industrial Revolution

- I:** Increase in population, education and middle class
- N:** New advancements in science
- D:** Dangerous working conditions
- U:** Urbanization
- S:** Standard of living increased
- T:** Transportation improved
- R:** Rise of pollution
- Y:** Yucky water due to steel factories

Nature of Work in the Factory System

- Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages
- Child labor kept the cost of production low and profits high
- Owners of mines and factories had considerable control over the lives of their laborers

Impact on Slavery

- C_____ G_____ increased the demand for slave labor on American plantation
- United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery

Impact on Society

- Women and C_____ entered the workplace as cheap labor
- Reforms to end child labor
- Expansion of education
- Women’s increased demands for rights and s_____ (the right to vote)

Rise of Labor Unions

- Organized groups of workers who push owners for better working conditions for all
- What is a strike?
- What is collective bargaining?

Summary of Capitalism v. Socialism/Communism



Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some, but not all. Capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism, because the working class was exploited.

Capitalism

- Based on W_____ of N_____ by A_____ S_____
- Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
- Private ownership of property
- Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution

Socialism/Communism

- Based on the *Communist M_____* by K_____ M_____ and *Das Kapital*
- Response to the injustices of C_____
- Redistribution of wealth
- “From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs”
- Becomes the basis of revolution in Russia, China and other nations in the 20th Century

Imperialism and WWI

WHII.9d,10a-c

Summary of Imperialism

Industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies. These nations competed to control Africa and Asia in order to secure their own economic and political success. Imperialism spread economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world. Resistance to imperialism took many forms, including armed conflict and intellectual movements.



Causes of Imperialism

- Nationalism
- Competition among European powers
- Raw materials and new markets were needed
- Christian missionary efforts

Imperialism in Asia and Africa

European Conflicts carried over to the colonies

- Spheres of Influence in China
 - European countries took control over coastal areas of China and restricted power of the Chinese in those areas
- A _____ opened ended J _____ isolation
- British E _____ I _____ Company dominates India
- Suez Canal
 - Located in E _____
 - Connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea
 - Started by the French; completed and controlled by the British

Forms of Imperialism

- C _____: areas under the direct control of the Mother Country
- P _____: areas that have some self-governance under the watchful eye of the Mother Country
- S _____ of I _____: areas within a country where another country has economic or political control

Colonized People Respond with Armed Conflict

- China
 - Opium War between China and Britain
 - B _____ Rebellion: an attempt to get rid of the foreigners
- India
 - Sepoy Rebellion: attempt to overthrow British control of India

Summary of WWI

World War I (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed the European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a Second World War



Locate and identify the following:

Central Powers	Allied Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany Austria-Hungary Ottoman Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Britain France Russia Italy

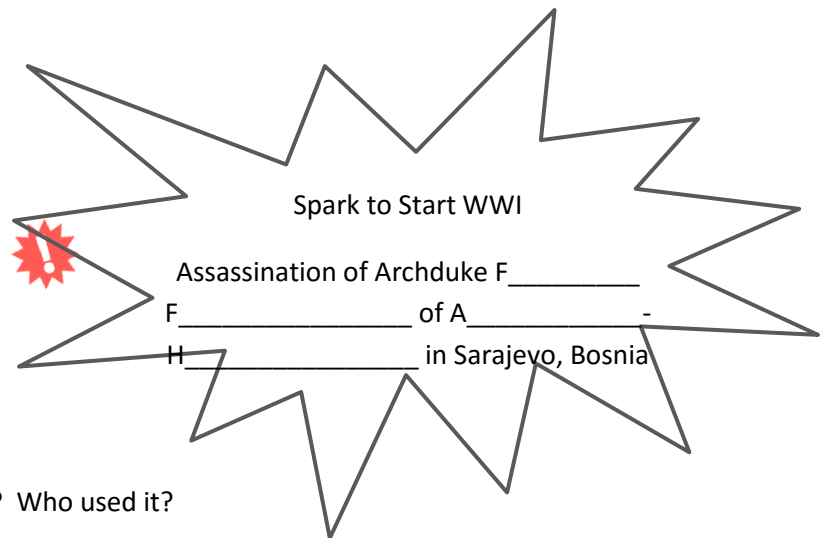
Other Important Features...

- Which ally is not on this map?

- Circle the Balkan Peninsula
- Shade the Western Front

What were the MAIN Causes of WWI?

M _____
A _____
I _____
N _____



What was Unrestricted Submarine Warfare? Who used it?

What was Trench Warfare?

Turning Points

1917: United States Enters the War

- Sinking of the L _____ (example of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare)
- Z _____ Telegram indicating a possible alliance between G _____ and M _____
- American troops, weapons, and tanks help Allies win on the Western Front

1917: Russia Leaves the War

- Russian R _____
- Germany pulls its troops from the East to the Western Front, but the Germans are no match for the fresh American troops

Outcomes and Global Effects of WWI

- Colonies participated in the war, which increased their demands for independence
- Central Powers lost WWI
- Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and way of life (society)

Treaty of Versailles

- Forced G_____ to accept responsibility for the war
- Germany had to pay r_____ and lost territory in Europe and colonies in Africa and Asia
- Limited the Germany military
- L_____ of N_____ was created to produce a lasting peace



Which empires came to an end after WWI?

R _____

O _____

A _____ -H _____

“This isn’t a peace; it’s a twenty year truce!”

Reaction of Germany’s Marshal Foch when he saw the terms that Germany was forced to accept in the treaty of Versailles

Summary of the Russian Revolution

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

Causes

- Defeated in the Russo-J_____ War
- Peasants had no land
- Tsar Nicholas II was incompetent
- Military defeat and high casualties in WWI

Russian Revolution of 1917

- Tsar Nicholas II abdicated the throne and his family was executed
- New provisional government fails
- Civil war and growing power of the soviets
- B_____ takeover under Lenin

Effects

- Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)
- Bolshevik control of government
- USSR is formed
- 1922: USSR is a communist country

Rise of Communism

- Vladimir L_____ led the B_____ Revolution
- New Economic Policy: allowed for some capitalism and private ownership until the new communist government stabilized
- Lenin’s successor: Joseph S_____



R_____ Before 1922



became a c_____ country

S_____ U_____ After 1922

Interwar Period

WHII.11a-c

Summary of Interwar Period

After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.

League of Nations

- From President Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points
- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars



Why did the League of Nations fail?

The Mandate System: The victors of World War I were given responsibility for governing former German and Ottoman territories as mandates from the League of Nations. The ultimate goal was development of each mandate toward eventual independence.



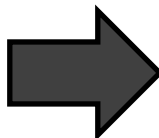
- Following World War I, Great Britain and France agree to dividing large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves
- The division of the Ottoman Empire through the Mandate System planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East
 - Great Britain had the mandates of Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine
 - France had the mandates of Syria and Lebanon

Summary of the Great Depression

A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following WWI (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

- German reparations
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economies
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Stock Market crash of 1929



Impacts

- High unemployment in industrial countries
- Bank failures and collapse of credit
- Collapse of prices in world trade
- Nazi party's growing importance in Germany
- Nazis blamed European Jews for their economic collapse

Summary of the Rise of Totalitarianism

Economic disruptions following WWI lead 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 WWI and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.

For each leader, fill in his country and then match him to his actions:

Joseph Stalin: _____



- Inflation and Depression
- Democratic government weakened
- Extreme nationalism
- National Socialism (Nazi Party)
- German occupation of nearby countries

Adolf Hitler: _____



- Rise of fascism
- Wanted to restore glory of ancient Rome
- Invaded Ethiopia

Benito Mussolini: _____





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

Hideki Tojo: _____



- Communism
- Five-year plans and Collectivization
- Secret police
- The Great Purge

 Describe a totalitarian dictator

 What led to the rise of totalitarian dictators in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the USSR after WWI? What did the people want?

World War I and Interwar Period

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Archduke Franz Ferdinand | A. Russian socialist; led the Bolshevik revolution |
| _____ 2. Tsar Nicholas II | B. US President during WWI |
| _____ 3. Bolsheviks | C. Radical group led by Lenin |
| _____ 4. Lenin | D. Heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire; assassination led to the outbreak of WWI |
| _____ 5. Woodrow Wilson | E. Totalitarian leader of Japan |
| _____ 6. Hitler | F. Totalitarian leader of Italy |
| _____ 7. Mussolini | G. Totalitarian leader of Germany |
| _____ 8. Stalin | H. Totalitarian leader of the Soviet Union |
| _____ 9. Tojo | I. Last Tsar of Russia |

WORLD WAR II

WHII.12a-c

Summary of World War II

Many economic and political causes led to WWII. Major areas of fighting included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.

Economic and Political Causes of World War II

- Aggression by totalitarian states: G _____, I _____, and J _____
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the L _____ of N _____
- Appeasement
- Tendency toward isolationism and pacifism in the United States and Europe.

Axis Powers

G _____
I _____
J _____

Major Events of the War (1939-1945)

- Germany invades P _____
 - Uses B _____ (Lightning War)
- France falls to Nazi Germany
- Battle of Britain between German and British Air Forces
- Germany invades the S _____ U _____
- Japanese attack P _____ H _____, Hawaii
 - US enters WWII on the Allies side
- D-Day: A _____ invasion of E _____
 - Leads to the surrender of Italy and Germany
- US drops Atomic Bombs on Japanese cities of H _____ and N _____
 - Japan surrenders

Allied Powers

U _____ S _____
F _____
G _____ B _____
R _____



When did WWII start? When did it end?

Outcomes of WWII

- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: U_____ S_____ and S_____ U_____ – “Super powers”
- War Crimes Trials: Nuremberg Trials
 - 22 Nazi leaders put on trial for “crimes against humanity”
- Division of Europe
 - Iron Curtain
 - Division of East and West G_____
 - Division of East and West B_____
- Establishment of the U_____ N_____ (replaced the League of Nations)
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe
- Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact

Summary of Holocaust and Genocide

There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries. Various instances of genocide have occurred throughout the 20th Century. The Holocaust is just one example of genocide.



What is Genocide?

What led to the Holocaust?

- Totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- History of anti-Semitism
 - Define anti-Semitism:
- Germany’s defeat in WWI and economic depression that was blamed on German Jews
- Nazi belief in a master race (Aryan Supremacy)
- Hitler’s Final Solution: extermination of the Jewish race: death camps and gas chambers

Other Examples of Genocide in the 20th Century

- Armenian Christians killed by the Ottoman Turks before and during WWI
- Peasants, government and military leaders and members of the elite in the Soviet Union were killed by Joseph Stalin’s government
- Artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, minorities, and other



educated individuals were killed by Pol Pot's government in Cambodia

- Tutsi minority killed by the Hutu majority in Rwanda

Reconstruction after WWII

- Marshall Plan: The US program of economic aid to E_____ countries to help them rebuild after WWII

Reconstruction of Germany

Led by General George C. M_____



- Democratic governments established in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- West Germany becomes an economic power

Reconstruction of Japan

Led by General Douglas M_____



- US occupation of Japan
- Democratic government and economy established
- Japanese military offensive capabilities ended with guarantee of protection by US
- Japan becomes an economic power in Asia

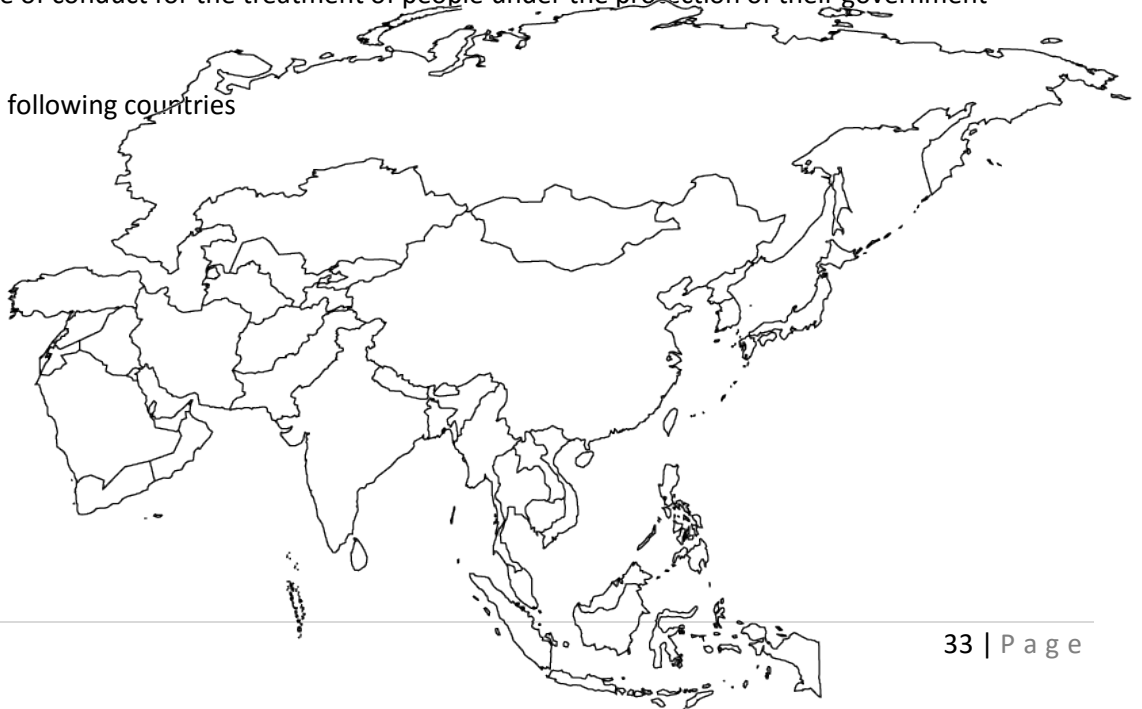
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 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

Map of Asia

Locate and identify the following countries

- China
- Japan
- North Korea
- South Korea
- Vietnam
- Cambodia



The Cold War

WHII.13a-d

Summary of the Cold War

Competition between the United States and the USSR laid the foundation of the Cold War. The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the USSR towards other nations and conflicts around the world. The presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation's since 1945. Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Beginnings of the Cold War (1945-1948)

- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
 - Describe what happened at the Yalta Conference:

- Rivalry between the US and the USSR
- Democracy and Capitalism v. Dictatorship and Communism
- President Truman and the policy of Containment
 - ! Define Containment:

- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations and the Iron Curtain

Characteristics of the Cold War (1948-1989)

Match the definition/characteristic to each event. Some events will have more than one match.

Wall built to stop people from escaping to the West	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact	Sought between Communist North and non-communist South
Buildup of nuclear weapons to intimidate your enemy into not attacking you	Korean War	Division between West (UK, France, and US) and East (USSR)
China and US provide aid to competing sides	Vietnam Conflict	38 th parallel becomes dividing line
Blockaded the Western part of the city	Berlin and the Berlin Wall	Military alliance between countries with similar economic structures
Communist North Won	Cuban Missile Crisis	USSR allied with communist Cuba. USSR places missiles in Cuba and US places missiles in Turkey
	Nuclear Weapons and Theory of Deterrence	

1990-Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- The collapse of the Soviet economy forced them to pull their military out of the Satellite States
- Nationalism grew in the Satellite States
- Tearing down of the B_____ W_____ symbolized the end of the Cold War
- Breakup of the USSR; republics that had been part of the Soviet Union began declaring their independence and breaking away
- Expansion of NATO

Summary of Conflicts and Revolutions in China and Vietnam

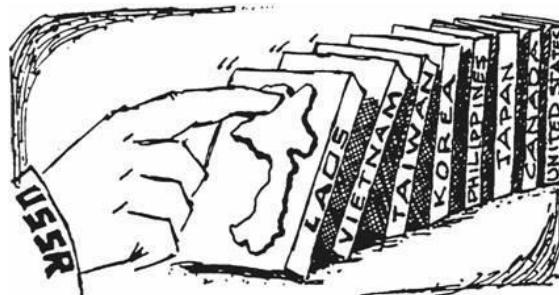
Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after WWII. After WWII, the United States pursued a policy of containment against Communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.

China

- Civil War between the N_____ and C_____
- The Nationalists fled to T_____ at the end of the Civil War
 - Led by Chiang Kai-Shek
 - Established Nationalist China in Taiwan
- The Communists established Communist China on the main land (P_____ R_____ of C_____)
 - Led by M_____ Z_____
 - Communist China participated in the Korean War and helped North Korea

Vietnam

- French Imperialism
 - France did not want to give up its colony in Vietnam (Indo China)
- Hon Chi Minh
 - Nationalist leader of Vietnam
 - Backed by Communist China and the USSR
 - First fought the French and later the Americans for control of Vietnam
- Vietnam Conflict
 - South Vietnam and US v. Communist North Vietnam (Viet Cong)
 - US pulls out in 1973
 - Vietnam divided: North=Communist and South=Democratic
- Today Vietnam is unified as a Communist nation



 What is the Domino Theory?

World Leaders during the Cold War

For each leader, fill in his country and then match him to his actions:

Indira Gandhi: _____



- Last president of the Soviet Union
- Implemented the policies of Glasnost and Perestroika

Margaret Thatcher: _____



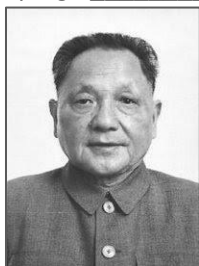
- Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
- Developed a nuclear program for India

Mikhail Gorbachev: _____





- Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy leading to rapid growth
- Continued communist control of government


Deng Xiaoping: _____



- First female British Prime Minister
- Supported free trade and less government regulation of business
- Pushed the United Kingdom's military power

 What is Glasnost?

 What is Perestroika?

 How did these ideas help cause the Soviet Union to break apart?

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

WHII.14a-c

Summary of the Indian Independence Movement

British Policies and India's demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian sub-continent. The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence in 1947

India's Fight for Independence

- British rule in India
- I _____ N _____ Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas G _____
 - Pushed for civil disobedience and passive resistance
 - Helped free India from British rule
- 1947: Partition of India along Hindu-Muslim lines
 - East and West Pakistan v. India
- Republic of India
 - Today it's the world's largest democratic nation
 - Federal system, giving many powers to the states/provinces

"An eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind."

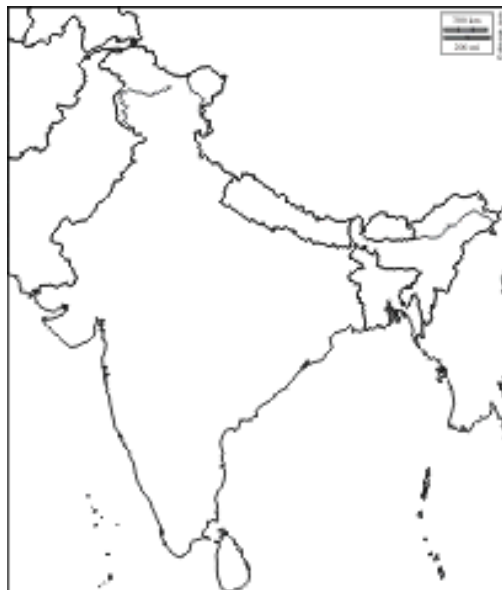
Mohandas Gandhi

Indian Democracy

- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western-style industrialization
- 1950 Constitution tried 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

Label the following:

- India
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka



Bangladesh used to be _____?

Summary of the Independence Movements in Africa

The Charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism.

Characteristics of African Independence Movements

- Right to self-determination (UN Charter)
- Peaceful and violent revolutions after WWI
- Pride in African heritage and cultures
- Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal lost colonies
- Superpowers try to influence newly independent nations during the Cold War



❗ What is Self-Determination?

❗ What is Apartheid?

Examples of Independence Movements

- **West Africa:** Peaceful transition
- **Algeria:** War of independence from France
- **Kenya:** Jomo Kenyatta led a violent struggle against the British
- **South Africa:** Nelson Mandela led black South Africans in a struggle against Apartheid; Mandela became the 1st black president of the Republic of South Africa

Communist Revolutions and Independence Movements

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| _____ | 1. Mao Zedong | A. Led the fight against the British for independence of his country |
| _____ | 2. Chiang Kai-Shek | B. Leader of the Communist Party in China |
| _____ | 3. Ho Chi Minh | C. Leader of the Communists in Vietnam |
| _____ | 4. Gandhi | D. Lead the passive resistance movement against the British in India |
| _____ | 5. Kenyatta | E. Led the Nationalists in China; later fled to Taiwan |

Summary of Independence Movements in the Middle East

The Mandate System established after WWI was phased out after WWII. With the end of the Mandates, new countries were created in the Middle East.

Beginnings of Middle East Independence Movements

- Mandates established by the League of Nations (end of WWI)
- Mandates were granted independence after WWII
- Resulted in current conflicts created by religious differences and lost territory

Leaders of the Middle East during Independence: (fill in their countries)

Golda Meir: _____



- First female Prime Minister
- After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War
- Sought support of the United States

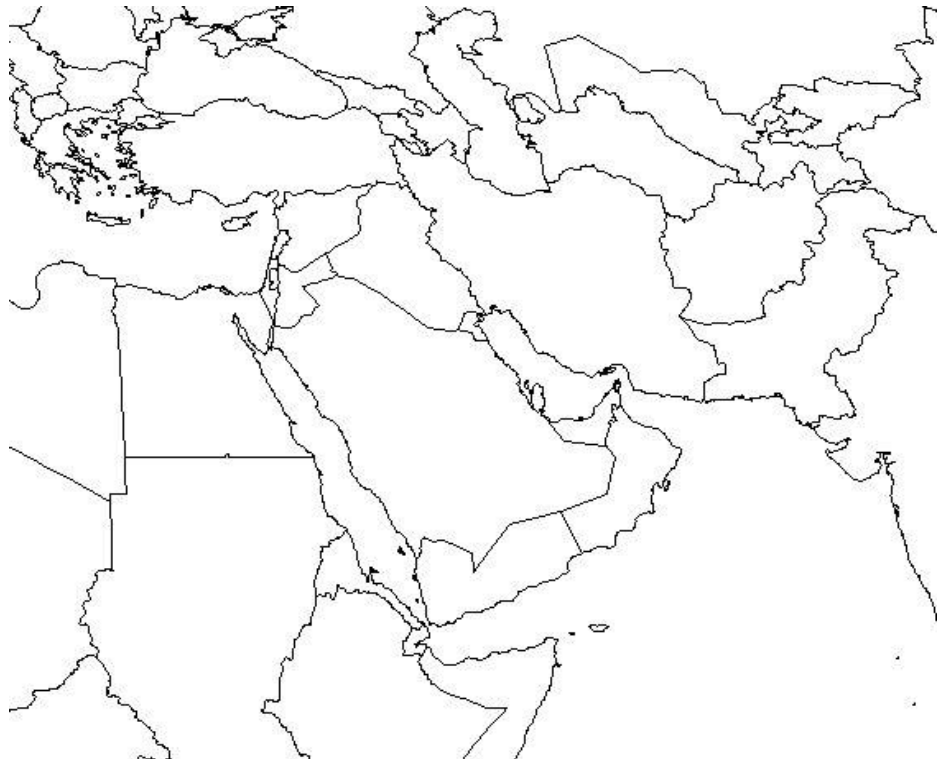
Gamal Abdul Nasser: _____



- President of Egypt
- Nationalized the Suez Canal
- Established a relationship with the USSR
- Built the Aswan High Dam on the Nile

Locate and label the following:

- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Israel
- Egypt
- Suez Canal
- Saudi Arabia



Why would Israel be given to the Jews after WWI?



What group of people used to live on the land that is now Israel?



Which religions are in conflict over the creation of Israel in 1948?

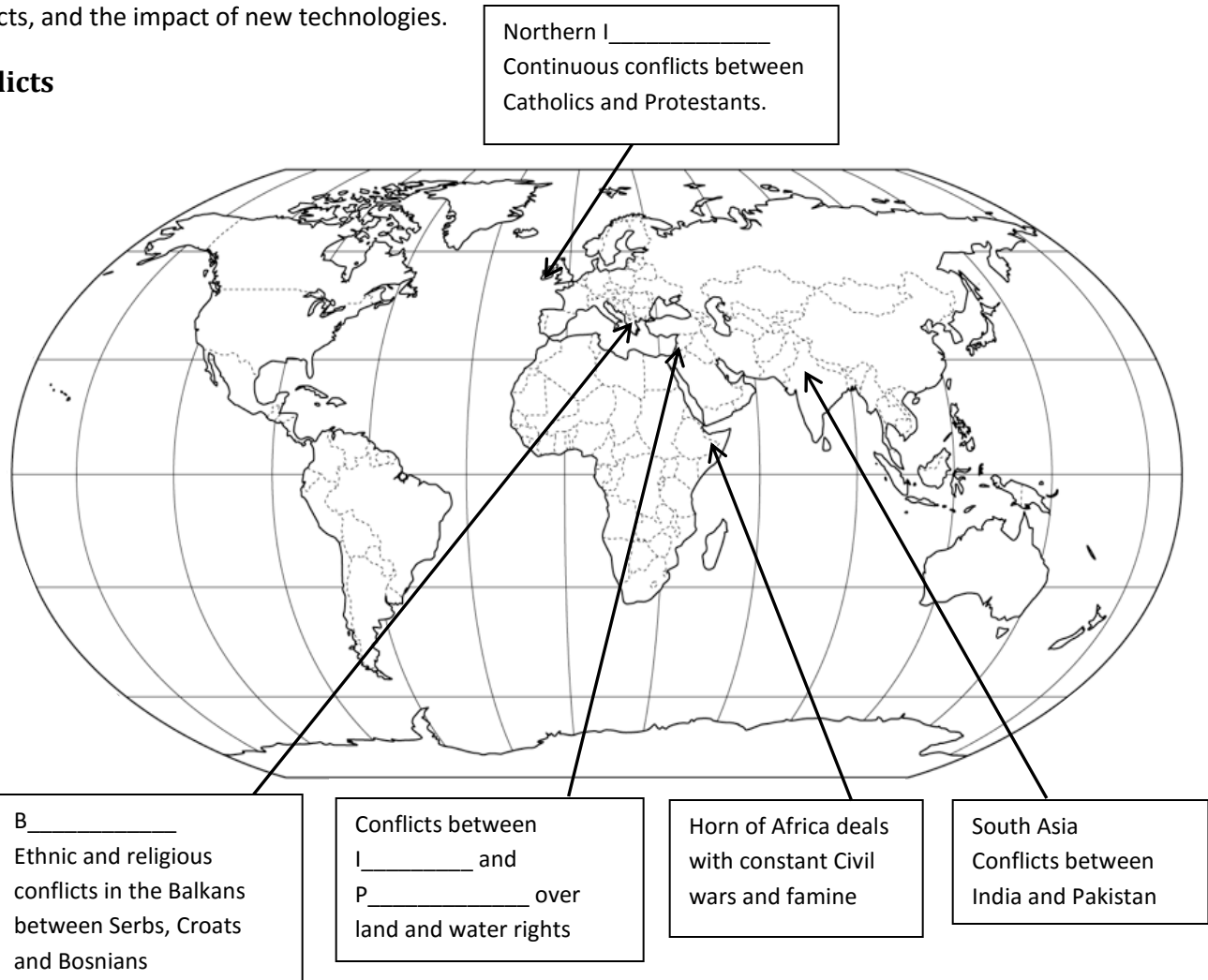
ISSUES IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS

WHII.16a-d

Summary of Issues in Developed and Developing Nations

Today's developed and developing nations face many challenges. These include migrations, ethnic and religious conflicts, and the impact of new technologies.

Conflicts



Migrations

- R _____ are forced to flee their homes due to conflict—many are never able to return home
- G _____ W _____ go to Europe and the Middle East looking for work—they are expected to return home, but many do not

Impact of New Technologies

- Widespread by unequal access to computers and instantaneous communication
- Genetic engineering and bioethics



What new technologies have created opportunities and challenges for developing nations?

Summary of New Challenges

Developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions. Economic development and the rapid growth of populations are having an impact on the environment. Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy and political freedom helps foster economic development.

General Differences between More Developed Countries (MDCs) and Less Developed Countries (LDCs)

- Geographic Location
 - Most MDCs are located in North America and Europe
 - Most LDCs are located in South America, Africa, South West Asia, and South East Asia
- Economic Conditions
 - MDCs have a high GDP
 - LDCs have a low GDP
- Social Conditions
 - MDCs have high literacy rates, low infant mortality rates, and access to good health care
 - LDCs have low literacy rates, high infant mortality rates, and little access to good health care
- Population size and rate of growth
 - MDCs have a low rate of initial growth because they're not trying to over-compensate for high-infant mortality rates
 - LDCs have a high rate of initial growth because they are trying to over-compensate for high-infant mortality rates

Environmental Challenges	Social Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution ▪ Loss of Habitat ▪ Global climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty ▪ Poor health ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Famine ▪ Migration



Free market economies produce rising standards of living and an expanding middle class. The middle class pushes for political freedoms and individual rights.

Summary of Economic Interdependence

The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw materials, markets, and financial resources. There continues to be a great difference between the developed and developing nations.

- Rise and influences of multinational corporations
 - Define Multinational Corporations:
- Rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks allowed for the rise of multinational corporations.

European Union	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	World Trade Organization (WTO)	United Nations (UN)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Tariff-free trade among European nations	Elimination of tariffs and trade restrictions among Canada, US, and Mexico	Established to supervise free trade	International organization intended to protect the members against aggression	Offers loans to countries in financial crisis



Which international organization acts like a bank?



Which organization is a free trade agreement between countries in North America?



Which organization uses a common currency (the Euro)?

Summary of Terrorism

Both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural, and economic systems. Some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities. Terrorism is the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons. A major cause of terrorism is religious extremism.

Examples of Terrorism

- Munich Olympics of 1972
- Terrorist attacks (9/11, Boston Marathon)
- Car bombings
- Suicide bombers
- Airline hijackers

Government Response

- Surveillance
- Review of privacy rights
- Security at ports and airports
- Identification badges and photos



What are the effects of terrorism on other countries?



What are the effects of terrorism on individuals?