What is civilization? By studying the earliest humans, man can develop a better understanding of the human existence. For thousands of years, humans have advanced from simple hunters and gatherers into super complex societies of deep culture and highly developed political, social and economic systems. As societies grew, cultural diffusion spreads goods and ideas throughout vast regions of the globe. Ancient civilizations make way to the classical civilizations. Throughout the ages, the accomplishments of civilizations build upon each other and society moves forward building human history.

Ancient World Content Outline

I. Neolithic Revolution 10,000 bce

A. Pre-Historic Period or the time before any system of writing

1. Old Stone Age or Paleolithic Age (3 million bce) is characterized by nomadic wanderers of hunters and gatherers

2. Ice Age at 30,000 bce initiates a change in human behaviors

3. New Stone Age or Neolithic Age arrives at 10,000 bce brings new patterns of life

B. Neolithic Age

1. domestication of animals whereby humans breed and slaughter animals as a regular food source

2. farming leads to a steady food supply

3. significant because without the need for wandering, hunting and gathering, communities eventually develop leading to cultural advances

II. Early River Civilizations or Cradles of Civilizations

A. The Cradles of Civilization - The Basics

1. Cradles of Civilization are the world's first culturally advanced civilization and developed around rivers

   a. climate and location was moderate and allowed people to live and work comfortably

   b. rivers provided fresh drinking water and a means for travel and trade

   c. abundant natural resources along rivers

   d. land was fertile, flat and easily farmed for food

2. The Cradles are significant because these civilization provide the political, social and economic building blocks for future more advanced civilizations

B. Cradle of Civilizations - Mesopotamia, Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, 3500 bce
1. The Fertile Crescent of Mesopotamia or land between two rivers was a rich flat river plain was one of humanity's first civilizations

2. Sumerians, ziggurat, cuneiform, wheeled vehicles

3. Babylonians, Hammurabi law code

4. Hittites, iron made tools and weapons

5. Assyrians, warrior invaders

6. Persians, expansionary empire, Zoroaster

7. Phoenicians, sailing techniques, trade, carriers of civilization

8. Hebrews, monotheism, 10 commandments, holy book Torah

C. Cradle of Civilization, Egypt, Nile River 3200 bce

1. Nile River flooded annually and provided rich farmland and easy source of trade and travel

2. Egyptian culture: mummification, pyramids, old kingdom, middle kingdom, new kingdom, polytheistic, Rosetta Stone, hieroglyphics, irrigation systems, calendar, engineering, architecture

3. Ramses, the 1st pharaoh built an expansionary empire

D. Cradle of Civilization, India along the Indus River 2500 bce

1. India became a great source of cultural diffusion leading its people to becoming Different, Diverse, Divided and Disunited

   a. Kyber Pass aloud invaders in and mixing of races

   b. heterogeneous and diversity

2. Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro civilization: plumbing, fortified temples, farming & trade

3. Aryan Invaders conquer the Indus river valley bypassing the Hindu Kush mountains through the Kyber Pass around 1500 bce and bring many cultural elements

   a. basis of Hindu beliefs: caste system, Vedas, polytheism

   b. Aryans developed a strict social class structure based upon skin color and roles in society

3. Mauyas Empire emerged around 600 bce in the Indus river valley

   a. led by Chandragupta Maurya and later his grandson Asoka, the Mauryas built a strong military led empire stretching over the entire subcontinent

   b. spread of Buddhism, Jainism, built extensive roads and trade systems
E. Cradle of Civilization, China’s Middle Kingdom along the Huang He River 1500 bce

1. China's geography kept foreign invaders out for centuries causing its civilization to become isolated and homogenous

2. Huang He or Yellow river left rich deposits of loess or fertile soil as it flooded creating a conditions needed to sustain a civilization

3. Dynasties or ruling families governed the river civilizations with the first being the Shang Dynasty 1500 bce
   a. irrigation systems, elaborate cities, farming tools, chariots, weaponry
   b. no emperor, nobles and peasants, oracle bones, paternalistic family structure, polytheistic, system of writing, metalworking and art

4. Zhou Dynasty 1027 bce
   a. Mandate of Heaven, royal authority based upon the divine right to rule and can be lost to another noble family due to loss of ancestral favor (flood, drought, rebellion...)
   b. Dynastic Cycle or pattern of earning and losing the Mandate of Heaven becomes a cornerstone of Chinese political and social history
   c. feudalism, ruling families, feuding, fighting, fame and fortune
   d. cultural developments include metal working, system of money, military code of conduct, farming tools, Confucianism, Taoism, legalism

5. Qin Dynasty brought autocracy and began construction of the Great Wall to protect against northern invaders

6. Han Dynasty led to expansion and trade of China silk, tea and porcelain and an highly bureaucratic centralized government and an empire based on agriculture and commerce

III. Classical Greece 2000 bce to 300 bce

A. Greek geography includes mountainous peninsula within the Mediterranean Sea and climate creating a rich society of sailors, traders and artisans

B. Greeks created a tremendous amount of cultural contributions

1. Athens creates the first democracy known as direct democracy and citizenship

2. Sparta uses military dictatorship and rule by oligarchy

3. architecture, philosophy of Socrates, Aristotle and Plato, epic poems of Homer, golden age of Pericles, sculpture, polytheism, myths, mathematics, farming, medicine, Hippocratic oath, Olympics, acropolis, polis, tragedy, comedy

4. Many wars: between city-states, Persian War, Trojan war, Peloponnesian War

C. Alexander the Great builds a great empire

1. Armies conquered lands of North Africa, Europe & the Middle East
2. With expansion, Alexander spread Greek (Hellenic) culture

3. Hellenistic Culture flourished mixing eastern and western culture as and great advances were made in astronomy, commerce, schools, poetry, mathematics, libraries, physics, philosophy and art

IV. Roman Empire 500 bce to 500 ce

A. Born out of the ashes of a declining Greek civilization, the city of Rome preserved the classics of the Greeks and worked to develop their own advanced society

B. The Romans created a tremendous amount of cultural contributions

1. Roman Republic used elected representatives to put political power in the hands of its citizens

2. Patricians or aristocratic landowners struggled for power against the plebeians or commoners

3. Twelve Tables or a formal written law code protected the rights of all under the law and became a basis for future law codes

4. Political structures of consul, the senate and dictator developed as the republic evolved

C. From Republic to Empire

1. Rome spread its power by conquering land and developing a political and economic network spreading goods and ideas

2. As the Empire grew so did its problems which put pressure on the Republic and led to civil war

3. Julius Caesar rose to power and became an absolute ruler and proceeded make sweeping reforms until his murder

4. Pax Romana or a golden age of Roman Peace followed the rule of Octavian (Caesar’s grandnephew) and took the title Augustus

5. Culture flourished with tremendous advances in trade, art, education, polytheism, athletic competitions, circus maximus, aqueducts, hospitals, dome, calendar, language and the development of Christianity

D. The fall of Rome had many factors including inflation, high taxes, civil wars, unstable governments, weakened army, invasions, poor harvests, disruption of trade, disloyalty, social conflicts

1. emperor Constantine moves the capital to Byzantium in the east and restores order under a single ruler

2. Germanic tribes and the Huns led by Atilla were successful in conquering the western empire

3. the west falls to invaders and into the dark ages while the east experiences a golden age
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Key Terms</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acropolis</strong></td>
<td>fortified hilltop and meeting place of male citizen of ancient Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aryan</strong></td>
<td>Indo-European people who migrated into the subcontinent of India through the Kyber Pass of the Hindu Kush mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caste System</strong></td>
<td>social system originated by the Aryans who settled in India; four castes: priests, warriors, peasants &amp; non Aryan laborers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cuneiform</strong></td>
<td>early system of writing with wedge shapes pressed into clay used by the ancient Sumerians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Code of Hammurabi</strong></td>
<td>law code developed under the Babylonians; &quot;eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestication</strong></td>
<td>taming of animals for human use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertile Crescent</strong></td>
<td>crescent moon shaped rich soil region of Mesopotamia located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; modern day Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feudalism</strong></td>
<td>political system in which nobles or lords are granted land from the king in exchange for loyalty and military service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hellenistic</strong></td>
<td>blending of eastern and western cultures as a result of Alexander the Great's conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hieroglyphics</strong></td>
<td>system of writing of the ancient Egyptians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandate of Heaven</strong></td>
<td>the divine right to rule with the possibility of losing that right due to poor conditions, part of the dynastic cycle of Chinese history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Kingdom</strong></td>
<td>China's isolating geography created an ethnocentric homogeneous society known as the Middle Kingdom or the center of the universe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monotheistic</strong></td>
<td>belief in one god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paleolithic</strong></td>
<td>old stone age (3 million year bce) characterized by nomadic wandering, hunting and gathering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patricians</strong></td>
<td>aristocratic landowners of the early Roman Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plebeians</strong></td>
<td>commons of the early Roman Republic made up of farmers and artisans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polis</strong></td>
<td>city-state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polytheistic</strong></td>
<td>belief in many gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reincarnation</strong></td>
<td>belief that the soul is reborn again and again until reaching perfection; belief of Hinduism and Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Republic</strong></td>
<td>system of government in which officials are chosen by the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torah</strong></td>
<td>sacred scriptures of Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vedas</strong></td>
<td>collection of sacred writings of the Aryans from when they first settled along the Indus River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ziggurat</strong></td>
<td>Sumerian tiered pyramid used as a temple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regents Questions

From the January 2002 Exam...
3. The Neolithic Revolution was characterized by the
1. change from nomadic herding to settled farming
2. growth of iron tool-making technology
3. migration of early peoples to the Americas
4. decline of large empires
ANSWER: 1

From the January 2002 Exam...
4. In which region did China's earliest civilizations develop?
1. Gobi Desert
2. Himalaya Mountains
3. Yellow River Valley
4. Tibetan Plateau
ANSWER: 3

From the January 2002 Exam...
7. How did geography influence the development of ancient Greece?
1. Rich farmland led to dependence on agriculture.
2. Excellent harbors encouraged seafaring trade.
3. Flat plains made centralized rule possible.
4. Tropical climate discouraged urban development.
ANSWER: 2

Expanding Zones of Encounter 500 CE to 1200 CE...

After the fall of the dominating Roman Empire, the world's civilizations developed and matured. Individual civilizations often came into contact with one another. The encounters were sometimes peaceful and other times violent. Regardless of war or peace, each encounter brought more and more goods and ideas into exchange and consequently culture kept changing and evolving.

Expanding Zones of Encounter Content Outline

I. Byzantium

A. After the Roman Empire's faded in the west, emperor Constantine created a new power in the east in the ancient Greek city of Byzantium. This new city was named Constantinople after the emperor Constantine.

B. Constantinople was geographically central to the trade routes connecting Russia, North Africa and the Far East located on the peninsula adjacent to the Bosporus

C. Byzantine Empire's Greatest Achievements
1. Justinian’s Code - once emperor, Justinian set out to develop a civil law code that captured the judicial principles of Rome, developed and improve the legal codes; this work continued to influence for generations and provided the basis for modern law systems.

2. Architectural advances like the domed Church of Hagia Sophia and its beautiful mosaics blended Greek, Roman and Middle Eastern cultures.

3. Orthodox Christian Church

   a. Eastern Orthodox Church as it is also known, appointed the patriarch as the church's highest official on earth not the pope as Rome would have it.

   b. Greek replaced Latin as the language of the church, use of icons, priest marriage all differed with the Roman Catholics until a permanent schism separated the two groups.

D. Culture from the Greco-Roman eras was strongly preserved within the art, education, sciences and history.

E. Internal and external forces like the Crusades and the Ottomans helped bring the fall of the great eastern empire known as Byzantium.

II. Kievian Russia

   A. Closely linked by way of trade routes with Byzantium, the city of Kiev within modern day Ukraine served as a cultural center and political stronghold in early Russia.

   B. Through cultural diffusion by way of trade, many Russians adopted Orthodox Christianity from the Byzantine Empire and the religion became an incredibly strong cultural element through to the modern day.

   C. The Russians also borrowed the Cyrillic alphabet from the east along with much of its art and architecture.

   D. Finally, the governmental model of autocratic rule took hold within the Russian Empire and its leader took the title of "Czar" meaning "Caesar".

III. Tang Dynasty (618 to 907) and Song Dynasty (960 to 1279)

   A. The Tang Dynasty led an empire of tributary states which acknowledged the supremacy of Chinese culture by making payments to its capital.

   B. Tang and Song societies were built upon the Confucian social order and codes of behavior.

      1. Gentry, peasants, merchants ranked the highest to lowest classes.

      2. Civil service system was improved and created a battery of tests and a highly developed education system.

   C. Trade with the east and Japan increased under the Tang and Song Dynasties sharing cultural elements like calligraphy, poetry, architecture and pottery.

IV. Gupta Empire - India

   A. Following the great Maurya Empire the Gupta government created an efficient centralized state which provided long periods of peace and cultural advancements.

Review for Global Final Summer 2008
B. Hinduism becomes a cornerstone of the Gupta civilization

1. women's rights and restricted

2. the Caste System (from the Aryans) was institutionalized and the 4 basic castes were greatly expanded to include many sub-castes which controlled one's village life

3. reincarnation, karma and fulfilling one's duties or dharma guided all people's lives and provided stability

4. Untouchables were the outcastes and were forced to live away from members of higher castes and were given the lowest of jobs in society

5. Gupta society included a patriarchal and joint family structures, and arranged marriages within one's own caste

6. Cultural advances included the use of Arabic numerals, concept of zero and the decimal system, medical advances, Sanskrit literature, architecture and art

C. The Gupta Empire fell over time to the northern nomadic invaders, the Huns

V. Muslim Empires & the Golden Age of Islam

A. One of histories most successful examples of cultural diffusion is the spread of Islam from the Arabian peninsula throughout the Middle East, Africa, Europe and beyond

B. Muhammad died in 632 and the caliphs that followed helped spread the faith through military campaigns and trade and the Muslim rulers treated the conquered people fairly

C. Islam brought a unifying cause for the very diverse and often divided Arab peoples

D. Cultural elements of Islam

1. the Quran (Koran) or Muslim holy book provided people with a set of laws and customs, or Sharia, to regulate everyday life

2. the Sharia combined secular laws with religious laws quite the opposite of the western practice of separating church and state

3. social mobility instead of a rigid class structure dominated social life and the Muslim conquerors did not force non-Muslims to convert protecting and respecting other's faiths

4. slavery was practiced although they could buy their freedom and women were spiritually equal to men although in restrictions to women's rights occurred depending on the region of the Arab world

E. Umayyad and Abbassid Dynasties led the expansion of the Muslim empires facing the challenges of ruling vast territories and peoples

1. Umayyad moved the capital form Constantinople to Damascus and its successor Abu al-Abbas, leader of the Abbassid Dynasty moved the capital to Baghdad

2. the Abbassid Dynasty led the golden age of Islam
a. multi-cultural blending of wealth, culture and customs from the Persians, Egyptians, Arabs and Europeans

b. trade, education, art, guild system, medicine, poetry, religion, mathematics, astronomy, architecture, agriculture all prospered under the Islamic civilization

F. Islamic Schism - Muslims divided into two groups that share the basic beliefs but oppose each other on other aspects of Islam; a conflict that extends to the modern day

1. Shiites believe only the direct descendants of Muhammad are rightful leaders Islamic leaders

2. Sunnis believe that the caliph should be chosen by Muslim leaders

G. Muslim culture had a profound impact on Europe especially Spain and the Balkan region and the Crusades helped bring the reintroduce Greco-Roman cultures back to northern Europe

VI. Early African Kingdoms & Traditional African Society

A. Earliest humans first appeared within the Great Rift Valley and lived nomadic lifestyles and evolved into permanent settlements and eventually the strongest groups expanded their land and institutions creating the early kingdoms of Africa

B. Sub-Saharan African kingdoms shared many cultural elements like the extended family unit, the practice of animism and local villages governed using consensus guided by the elders

C. The Kingdom of Aksum

1. located adjacent to the Red Sea and encompassing the Nile River, Aksum developed into a complex commercial trading center exchanging salt, gold, iron, ivory, oils, brass and copper

2. Christianity was introduced to the civilization by trading merchants

3. cultural elements include architecture, art, coins, language

VII. Medieval Europe & the Crusades

A. Medieval Europe lasted from the fall of Rome (500) till the time of the Renaissance (1400) and tossed the people of Europe into a disunited, rigid society based upon ownership of land

B. Initially, the Franks led by Charlemagne, built an empire stretching from France to Italy and embraced Christianity attempting to unite Europe

C. Feudalism

1. rigid class structure of king, lords, lesser lords, knights as the nobility or highest classes while the commoners of peasants, artisans and townspeople as the lowest class

2. political power stemmed from ownership of land and parcels of land (fiefs) would be given to vassals (lesser lords) in exchange for military service and loyalty

3. war was common and many nobles would train as warrior knights; knighthood involved the practice a strict behavior code called chivalry to ensure discipline respect
D. Manorialism

1. a type of economic system emerged that ran the lords estate or manors involving mutual responsibility of social groups in creating a virtual self-sufficient community

2. most worked as peasant farmers who were allowed to work long hard days on their lord's land in exchange for protection in times of violence

3. serfdom bound the peasants to the land and their lord not as slaves but as protected workers and were free to work the land

E. The Roman Catholic Church

1. the Church was the single unifying cultural element of the Middle Ages and met the spiritual needs of Europeans providing hope of a better afterlife especially for the thousands of toiling serfs that lived harsh and short lives

2. the Church provided education, did mission work, collected taxes (tithe) , provided church services and ran monasteries for those entering a life within the church like monks, nuns and priests

3. the Church gained enormous power during the Middle Ages due to its large landholdings, believed it held power over the kings and had the power to excommunicate those who threaten the papal power

4. much Greco-Roman culture survived the Dark Ages through the Church including the Gothic style of architecture found its origins from ancient Rome

F. The Crusades - 200 years of religious wars between Muslims and Christians

1. the Seljuk Turks conquered Palestine in 1050 and the Christian Church called for a military campaign to take back the holy land

2. several military campaigns followed over the next two centuries involving massacres on both sides, initial victories for the Christians but ultimately, failed to maintain control over Palestine

3. Saladin, a Muslim leader led an effected counter attack seizing Jerusalem from the crusaders and ordered his men not to harm the captured Christian

4. Anti-Semitism found its origins during the Middle Ages as Christians blamed Jews for Jesus' death and used them as scapegoats for causing all kinds of troubles; Jews were frequent targets by both the crusaders and Muslims

5. The Crusades ultimately increased trade, strengthened the power of the pope, increased travel, connected an isolated Medieval Europe with the rich Byzantine culture, weakened the feudal system and began strengthening the secular monarchies of Europe
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<thead>
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<th>Key Terms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animism</td>
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<td>Anti-Semitism</td>
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<td>Chivalry</td>
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<td>Dynasty</td>
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<td>Excommunication</td>
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<td>Extended Family</td>
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<td>Feudalism</td>
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<td>Fief</td>
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<td>Gentry</td>
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<td>Guild</td>
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<td>Icon</td>
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<td>Joint Family</td>
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<td>Justinian Code</td>
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<td>Manorialism</td>
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<td>Mosaic</td>
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<td>Pagoda</td>
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<td>Patriarchal</td>
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<td>Sunni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tithe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Untouchables "impure" outcastes of India who lived harsh lives as the lowest members of Hindu society

Regents Questions

From the January 2002 Exam...

10. The Eastern Orthodox Church and the Cyrillic alphabet originated in the Byzantine Empire. What does the practice of this religion and the use of this alphabet in Russia indicate?

1. Russia was conquered by the Byzantine Empire.
2. Russia’s leaders eliminated the influence of the Mongols.
3. Russia was influenced by cultural diffusion.
4. Russia’s geographic isolation led to cultural diversity.

ANSWER: 3

From the January 2002 Exam...

5. The phrase "from southern Spain, across northern Africa, occupying the Arabian peninsula to Southeast Asia" once described the extent of the

1. Aztec Empire
2. Pax Romana
3. Gupta Empire
4. Muslim world

ANSWER: 4

From the June 2002 Exam...

Base your answers to questions 9 and 10 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

9. Which conclusion is supported by information provided by the map?

1. Traders depended mainly on rivers as avenues of transportation.
2. More products were carried on the ocean than across the land.
3. Silk was the principal product traded.
4. Traders often combined sea and land routes.

ANSWER: 4

10. Which concept is illustrated by the map?

1. socialism
2. interdependence
3. self-sufficiency
4. cultural isolation

ANSWER: 2

From the August 2000 Exam...

4. A major goal of the Christian Church during the Crusades (1096–1291) was to

1. establish Christianity in western Europe
2. capture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers
3. unite warring Arab peoples
4. strengthen English dominance in the Arab world
From the August 2000 Exam...
5. An important contribution of the Byzantine Empire to Russia is the establishment in Russia of
   1. Orthodox Christianity
   2. representative democracy
   3. a free-market economy
   4. a jury system
   ANSWER: 1

Global Interactions 1200 to 1650...

For almost 500 years civilization around the globe gradually increased there interactions and exchanges. Scholars, governments, merchants, artisans, clergy, nobility and peasant alike were exposed to greater connections with foreign cultures that brought change in many forms. Asia experienced the leadership of the Mongols and a strong Japanese social and political system emerged from the far east. Europe undergoes a re-discover of the classical civilizations born out of the ashes of the Crusades which leads to far greater political and religious disputes. Africa's rich history experiences a wave of powerful empires based upon control of very profitable trade routes. The themes of power, change, culture and interdependence grew to dominate this age of global interactions.

Global Interactions Content Outline

I. African Civilizations: Ghana, Mali and Songhai Empires

A. West African kingdoms prospurred gaining wealth and power as a result the gold-salt trade routes
   1. Ghana (800-1000) was one of the earliest kingdoms to open and maintain these trade routes and its culture was greatly influenced by the eastern Muslim traders
   2. The kingdom of Mali (1200-1450) reached its peak under the leadership of the converted Muslim, Mansa Musa and built a cosmopolitan trading city of Timbuktu
   3. The trading kingdom of Songhai (1450-1600) followed and greatly expanded Muslim trading territory

B. The African kingdoms greatest contributions include the spread Islam, a rich commerce based on agriculture and trade, educational centers and art

II. Early Japanese History and Feudalism

A. As an archipelago, Japan had remained isolated for years however it did borrow certain cultural elements from nearby Korea and China (emperor system, Zen Buddhism, system of writing, Confucianism)
   B. Shintoism was the traditional religion of Japan that practiced prayer and the worship of kami or the spirits found in all things; Shinto shrines were constructed all over Japan to show reverence to the spirits
   C. The Yamato clan established a strong emperor system and became the center of government till the 1100sw when feuding warlords decreased the power of the emperor resulting in a period of feudalism
   D. Japanese Feudalism (Emperor, Shogun, Daimyo, Samurai, Peasants, Artisans and Merchants)
1. Emperor still the rules more as figurehead

2. Military leaders called shoguns held the real political power and set up ruling family lines called shogunates

3. Under the Shoguns were their vassals lords or Daimyo; these powerful lords exchanged their military service for the Shogun’s land

4. Under the Daimyo's were a warrior class Samurai's who followed a strict behavior code known as the bushido (way of the warrior)

5. Peasants and Artisans followed in class rank with merchants as the lowest

E. Tokugawa Shogunate ruled for 300 years beginning in 1603 and built a powerful feudal government that maintained strict isolation from outsiders and made great internal cultural advances

F. Japanese and European Feudalism Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarity</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Both provided political stability</td>
<td>• Catholic Church held great political power in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Both used a strict social structure based on land ownership</td>
<td>• Women status decreased in Japan while increasing under chivalry in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Both had a nobility or upper class</td>
<td>• Merchants were the lowest class members in Japan while the serf was lowest in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Both systems provided protection in exchange for loyalty and working of the land</td>
<td>• European kings held more political power than the Japanese emperor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Both had a warrior class</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

III. Mongols in Eurasia

A. Nomadic herders, fierce horseback warriors from central Asia conquered vast territory and systematically created the largest empire in the world

B. Genghis Khan ruled over the Mongol clans and conquered lands from northern China, India and the Middle East; the Mongols tolerated the cultures those they conquered

C. The Golden Horde, led by Genghis Khan's grandson advanced into Eastern Europe and another grandson Kublai Khan established the Yuan dynasty while conquering China

D. In India, the Mughal dynasty was established by Mongol descendants and its greatest leader was a Muslim, Akbar the Great who continued to practice tolerance
E. Impacts of Mongol Rule

1. Autocratic / absolutist rule

2. Pax Mongolia was a period of strength in trade and cultural exchanges and great travelers like Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta made their great accomplishments during Mongol reign

IV. Late Medieval Europe and the Impact of the Plague

A. Following the Crusades, Europe experienced a growth in townships, merchant prosperity and trade

B. Economic change and growth of trade and wealth

1. Italian city-state like Florence and Venice grew into flourishing cosmopolitan trade centers

2. In the north, the Hanseatic League band together German merchants to protect their trade routes and interests

3. The Commercial Revolution (1000 to 1300)

a. towns, merchants, the guild system all contributed to the rise of a new social structure in Europe, the middle class

b. feudalism and the manor system gave way to the new trend in Capitalism involving profit motive, investment capital, money lending, banking and opportunity and risk

c. Joint stock companies formed by merchants and investors hoped to pool their resources for greater economic gains often from overseas endeavors

C. The Bubonic Plague or Black Death

1. Contagious disease that rested in the bellies of fleas which traveled on the backs of rats throughout Europe, the Middle East and China

2. Humans receiving a infected flea bite often die a terrible death and with no known cure an epidemic swept the lands killing millions and almost one-third of all Europeans

3. Economic despair, revolts and general chaos followed the plague which weakened power of feudal lords, weakened people's faith in the church and spread ideas of superstitions and scapegoats

V. The Renaissance

A. Golden Age of culture and "rebirth" came to Italy first then spread northward expanding literature, art, architecture and a rediscovery of the classical Greco-Roman culture

B. Humanism and Secularism both dominated Renaissance thought focusing on the potential of human ambitions and the worldly here and now

C. Leaders of the Renaissance

1. Michelangelo - painting of the Sistine Chapel and sculpture of David

2. Leonardo da Vinci - painting of Mona Lisa, his notebooks of inventions

Review for Global Final Summer 2008
3. Shakespeare - authored comedies and tragedies involving human emotions and relationships

4. Machiavelli - authored a political handbook entitled "The Prince" which promoted the concepts that "it is far better to be feared than loved" and that "the ends justifies the means"; his principles had a profound impact on steering future political models of absolutism and dictatorship

D. Northern Renaissance - humanism, artistic and literary influences made their way to northern Europe, however they generally took on a more religious focus of the world

E. Gutenberg's Printing Press profoundly changed the world due to the availability of literature, ideas, literacy and most importantly the Bible

VII. Protestant Reformation and Counter-Reformation

A. Causes

1. Humanism and the Renaissance brought a spirit of questioning and faith in reason
2. Secularism was on the rise during the age of Renaissance placing emphasis on worldly concerns over religious
3. Rise of Nation-states and strong monarchies often competed against the church for power and wealth
4. Many objected church practices and saw church officials as abusers of power
5. Many objected to the selling of pardons for sins (indulgences)

B. Martin Luther

1. German Catholic monk who developed his 95 Thesis or questions for debate and nailed the edict to the church doors in Wittenburg
2. Questions included the established church practices of selling indulgences or pardons for sins
3. Luther had three main ideas
   a. Promoted the idea that through "faith alone" one could reach salvation
   b. All are equal in faith and therefore all are able to interpret the teaching of Christ for themselves
   c. The Bible is the only authority for Church teachings, not church officials
4. Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther for his growing radical ideas and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V put Luther on trial and declared him an outlaw and a heretic
5. Martin Luther continued teaching and developing his ideas against the declarations of Church and State authorities and the popularity continued into what became known as Lutheran Church

C. John Calvin

1. Developed another protestant branch called Calvinism
Calvinist had several new ideas

a. predestination - that is thought the theory of elect, God had determined who will reach salvation from the beginning of time

b. theocracy - combining government power with religious leadership

c. Calvinist communities lived by strict rules

D. Henry VIII and the Anglican Church of England

1. King Henry VIII of England led a protestant reform movement more out of his political needs rather than a religious revelation

a. He needed a male heir to his throne and his 42 year old wife, Catherine of Aragon had given him a lone daughter, Mary

b. Henry VIII wanted a divorce and marry a younger Queen but the Catholic church did not allow divorce and the pope would not grant an annulment

c. Henry VIII had the Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy that ended the power of the Catholic Church and the placed the King as the religious authority in England not the pope

d. Henry VIII granted himself the divorce and married the younger Anne Boleyn

2. Although Henry VIII's motive political and self-serving in nature, his actions led England's future down a path of religious and political conflict

1. Several of Henry's VIII's heir ruled England after his death bringing a time of chaos and uncertainty

2. One daughter, Mary who was Catholic restored the power of the pope and sent to death many English protestants earning the nickname "bloody Mary"

3. Elizabeth I, a protestant and Henry and Anne Boleyn's daughter inherited the throne in 1558 and eventually restores Protestantism and made compromises to help unite England

Key Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubonic Plague</th>
<th>epidemic during the 13th and 14th centuries killing millions in China and killing one-third of Europeans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bushido</td>
<td>behavior code of the samurai during a feudal age of Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Revolution</td>
<td>economic changes decreasing the role of feudalism and Manorialism towards systems of capitalism, trade and commerce between the 1000 and 1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council of Trent</td>
<td>a long standing meeting of Catholic Church leaders that reformed and reaffirmed Church beliefs and customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daimyo</td>
<td>feudal lord of Japan and large landowner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feudalism</td>
<td>political and economic system of Medieval Europe based on land ownership (fief) in exchange for a military service and loyalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Horde</strong></td>
<td>Mongol army that swept over eastern Europe in the 13th century</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guild</strong></td>
<td>association of artisans and tradesmen formed to protect mutual interests and maintain standards during Medieval age</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hanseatic League</strong></td>
<td>band of German merchant traders working cooperatively to protect their trade interests and eventually monopolized trade on the Baltic and North Seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Humanism</strong></td>
<td>cultural and intellectual movement of the Renaissance that emphasized secular concerns as a result of the rediscovery and study of the literature, art, and civilization of ancient Greece and Rome</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jesuits</strong></td>
<td>member of the Society of Jesus originated out of the Counter-Reformation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kami</strong></td>
<td>shinto belief in the spirits of all living and non-living things</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mansa Musa</strong></td>
<td>Muslim king of Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>95 Thesis</strong></td>
<td>Martin Luther's questions for debate surrounding the practices of the Catholic Church symbolizing the beginning of the Protestant Reformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pax Mongolia</strong></td>
<td>Mongolian peace that characterized the culture and exchanges during the centuries of Mongol rule of Eastern Europe and Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protestant Reformation</strong></td>
<td>15th and 16th century European religious schism of the Catholic church giving origins to new Christian religions of Lutheranism, Calvinism and the Anglican Church of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renaissance</strong></td>
<td>&quot;re-birth&quot; of classics and culture; humanistic revival of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samurai</strong></td>
<td>professional warrior of feudal Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secularism</strong></td>
<td>worldly focus rather than religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shintoism</strong></td>
<td>ancient Japanese belief system based on the kami or spirits within all living and non-living things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timbuktu</strong></td>
<td>cosmopolitan trading city of the African kingdom of Mali and major trading center along the gold / salt routes circa. 14th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tokugawa Shogunate</strong></td>
<td>ruled for 300 years beginning in 1603 and built a powerful feudal government that maintained strict isolation from outsiders and made great internal cultural advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zen Buddhism</strong></td>
<td>doctrine or belief system that enlightenment can come through meditation and intuition rather than faith</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**First Global Age 1650 to 1770...**

The First Global Age is period of where nation-states and empires begin expanding not only across continents but across oceans. Seeking "God, Gold and Glory" explorers are driven by both greed and noble forces. The contact between cultures becomes more and more seeking riches.

**First Global Age 1650 to 1770**

I. Ottoman Empire

A. By the mid-fifteenth century the Ottoman Turks had succeeded in capturing Constantinople ending the Byzantine Empire
1. Constantinople, the Orthodox Christian capital becomes Istanbul, the center of Muslim culture

2. Ottoman Empire expands northward into Europe falling short of capturing the city of Vienna

3. New military techniques and technologies helped the Ottomans successfully expand their empire

4. Ottoman rule stretches from Europe, the Middle East and Africa

B. Suleiman, leads the height of the Ottoman Empire

1. Ottomans blended Byzantine culture with Muslim influences over a large region creating a culturally rich and diverse empire

2. Suleiman ruled with absolute power as sultan and was an effective ruler

3. Non-Muslims were allowed to practice their own customs under Ottoman rule

4. Janissaries were elite soldiers fighting for the Ottoman army

C. The fall of the Ottoman Empire happened gradually due to internal deterioration of its bureaucracy, poor leadership and external competition with powerful European nation-states; the Ottoman Empire takes the nickname "sick old man of Europe" unable to maintain its earlier strength

II. Ming Dynasty

A. By the mid-fourteenth century, the Chinese were able to restore the power under the Ming Dynasty and ending Mongol rule

B. Under Zheng He, China established short lived trade links and cultural exchanges outside of China until the Ming Dynasty returned to a policy of isolationism

C. China had a great cultural impact on its neighbors

III. Spain, Portugal & Mesoamerican Empire

A. Latin America established several ancient civilizations

1. Olmec Empire (1400 bce) developed along the Gulf of Mexico with cultural elements including a structured government, pyramid-style temples and a system of writing

2. Aztec (1200 ce) civilization developed in the Mountainous regions of Mexico and developed a complex society of farmers, traders and warriors

3. Maya (300 ce) civilization developed in modern day Central America and its culture included a highly structured social structure, a calendar, system of writing, religion and its economy was based on farming

4. Inca civilization (1400 ce) flourished over the Peruvian Andes Mountain range and its cultural contributions included a system of roads, trade routes, religion, temple architecture, farming techniques, system of writing and advances in medicine

B. Spanish conquistadors had a devastating effect on Mesoamerican Cultures
1. Diseases killed millions of natives

2. Technology like weapons, use of horses and strong armor allowed the Europeans to easily defeat native armies

3. Alliances made with enemies of native rulers helped the Europeans developed strategies for conquering empires

IV. "Old Imperialism" and Age of Exploration

A. The sixteenth century became a time period of European trade domination and colonial conquest

B. "God, Gold, Glory!" captures European reasons for launching the age of exploration

1. missionaries seeking to convert natives, the promise of riches and wealth and the spirit risk taking and adventure inspired many to take up with expeditions

2. technology like gunpower, navigation equipment and resources from monar chies helped fuel the desire to explore and establish colonial empires

C. Reconqista was a campaign to take back Spain from Muslim and Jewish influences under the leadership of Isabella and Ferdinand

D. Explorers and their accomplishments

V. Triangular Trade, Columbian Exchange & Mercantilism

A. The America's became a profitable trade center for European dominated plantation farms and merchant traders

1. American plantation farms required a massive labor force and the African Slave Trade flourished in an effort to fill this labor need

2. European ships would travel to Africa for slaves, deliver them to the America's and pick up goods to then be shipped back to European markets

3. The Middle Passage or the sailing of slave ships across the Atlantic, cost millions of African lives, an African Diaspora and is one of history's greatest human rights abuses

B. The transfer of goods, ideas and people during the colonization of the Americas is called the Columbian Exchange and is one of history's greatest example of cultural diffusion

C. Nation-state building led to the policy of mercantilism or wealth building by exporting more than importing and increases gold and silver reserves
### Explorer Accomplishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Italian explorer funded by Spain; sailed west and mistakenly took the Caribbean islands for the spice islands; led to the discovery of the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da Gama</td>
<td>sailed around the continent of Africa onto India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry the Navigator</td>
<td>Portuguese sailor who improved navigation techniques and explored the region of West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magellan</td>
<td>Portuguese explorer to first circumnavigate the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dias</td>
<td>sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, Southern most tip of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortés</td>
<td>Spanish conquistator established Spanish domination over the Aztec empire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VI. Spanish Empire

A. Spain's American conquests led to a profound cultural influence

1. Catholicism took hold as the major religion throughout Latin America
2. Spanish language, art and architecture
3. Political influences from Spanish throne

B. Encomienda System and Social Structure

1. A plantation system developed under Spanish law whereby landowners legally had the right to demand labor from the conquered native americans (Encomienda)
2. Social classes developed a rigid social rank: Peninsulares (spanish born), Creoles (spanish parents), Mestizos (native and spanish blood), Mulattoes (african and spanish blood) and natives and africans

### Key Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Slave Trade</td>
<td>transfer of millions of Africans to the Americas to fill the labor need of plantation farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian Exchange</td>
<td>massive exchange of goods, people and ideas across the Atlantic Oceans during the colonial age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Revolution</td>
<td>economic changes involving the growth of business and trade beginning in the 15th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conquistadors</td>
<td>Spanish conquerors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch East India Company</td>
<td>Dutch merchants forming an association to increase profits and protect shipping interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encomienda System</td>
<td>Spanish system whereby land holders demanded labor and loyalty from conquered native Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French and Indian War</td>
<td>colonial war ending with a British victory over the French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;God, Gold, Glory&quot;</td>
<td>slogan of the age of exploration identifying motivating factors for exploring the new world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janissaries</td>
<td>Ottoman army elite warriors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantilism</td>
<td>economic system with the goal of a favorable balance of trade; more exports than imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mestizos</td>
<td>person from a European and Native American bloodline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Middle Passage | the trans-Atlantic slave trade voyage
---|---
Mosque | Islamic house of worship
Mulatto | person from a European and African bloodline
Peninsulares | Spanish born Latin Americans representing the highest social class
Reconquista | Christians taking back Spain from Muslim and Jewish influences
Treaty of Tordesillas | Pope set a dividing line between Spanish and Portuguese trading interests
Triangular Trade | transfer of goods, resources and slave between Europe, Africa and the Americas

**Regents Questions**

*From the June 2003 Exam*

16. The global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas is known as the
1. Scientific Revolution
2. Columbian Exchange
3. New Imperialism
4. Middle Passage

ANSWER: 2