

AP World History Possible Essay Question Reviews

Comparisons of Hinduism and Confucianism and philosophical systems including some underlying similarities in cementing a social hierarchy.

Hinduism: Philosophy

The Dharma

Hinduism is following the Dharma (eternal way). dharma is a set of spiritual laws that are always true no matter how human societies develop. They are the soul of existence.

Brahman – creator god in Hindu who is in all things and everywhere

Vishnu, whom some consider a god and some a physical manifestation of the spirit of Brahman, preserves his creations and the balance of Dharma.

The Hindu faith can be defined as a constant search for Brahman (the concept of the infinite divine ground of all beings in the universe). It is not exactly a god in the sense of a living thing. Brahman is outside of the definitions of "existing" and "not existing".

Hinduism is generally very tolerant and is only about the way to live your life under these laws and requirements. Some consider it to not exactly be a religion, but rather a definition of the cultural beliefs of India and the Indic Region (around the Indus River). Some even argue that Buddhism and other Indian religions are actually sects of Hinduism. It contains no specific leader or pope-like figure, and different parts of India perceive it in different ways.

Vedas

The four Vedas (Knowledge) are some of the oldest religious books in existence, containing ancient Indian hymns, prayers, and more. The cultural difference between Hinduism and most other religions can be somewhat confusing. Though it is common to consider it a monotheistic religion, this is not entirely true. Brahman is the only supreme god, and the devas are widely considered to be manifestations of certain aspects of Brahman rather than demigods. Vishnu, or Krishna, preserves the order of Brahman's creations. When dharma is threatened, Vishnu travels to earth in a reincarnated form. Shiva is the destroyer, but he is not viewed as a devil-like figure because he can destroy evil, and his destruction leads to creation. Vaishnavism is the form of Hinduism that centers around Vishnu, while Shivaism considers Shiva to be the main deity.

Reincarnation

Hindus believe in reincarnation, the passing of one's soul into another form after death. This cycle is called samsara. Karma, the accumulation of your deeds in a life, is the deciding factor in what you are reincarnated into. By being devoted to the religion's teachings, it is possible to achieve a higher level and eventually reach enlightenment. Samsara justifies the rigid caste system in India, as the people on the bottom can be said to have committed injustices in their past life.

Life Goals

Hinduism states that there are three goals in life, and one ultimate goal. The dharma (fulfilling one's duty in life), artha (material gain), and kama (pleasure of the senses) are generally the three things people struggle to achieve, with dharma being the most important.

Castes

Hinduism breaks each group of people into a caste system of:

- * Untouchables
- * Peasants (Shudras)
- * Merchants and Artisans (Vaishyas)
- * Warriors and Aristocrats (Kshatriyas), and
- * Priests (Brahmins).

Untouchables are more-or-less the group of people whom no one else wishes to do, i.e. Corpse removal or "Sanitation Engineer".

Confucianism

Confucianism is centered around the concept of filial piety, bringing a great respect between son and father, elder brother and brother, husband and wife, etc. The main ideas of Kong Fuzi (Confucius) were based around several values that pertained to each other. For example, Li (Ritual and etiquette) is essentially the belief that some people deserve more respect than others, and you should be loyal to this system. Hsiao is Love in the family. Youngest members should serve the oldest members, who should make sure that their children and younger relatives stay out of trouble.

How Confucianism Affects the Social Hierarchy

Confucianism also demands complete loyalty between subject and ruler. Confucianism has a complex system of moral, social, political, and religious thought which has had a tremendous influence on the history of Chinese civilization. The main idea of filial piety is that you should serve the people higher up than you, such as masters, parents, husbands, and the emperor. The emperor exists not to make every decision, but rather to be the single man around which the entire empire is built. He must set an example for everyone, though it is understood that he is exempt from the more difficult life of manual labor. Therefore, the harder one works, the lower they are, because the less one works, the more responsibility they have to inspire those who work into working. The apprentice works harder to try and match the master. Peasants and merchants try to match the emperor. Confucianism was chosen by Han Wudi as a political system to govern the Chinese state. Despite its loss in influence during the Tang Dynasty, Confucianist doctrine remained a mainstream Chinese orthodoxy for two millennia, or to the 20th century.

Overall Comparisons between Hinduism and Confucianism In Cementing A Social Hierarchy

- * Both Have Strict Class Systems
 - * - Hinduism implies that one deserves the position he/she is in from his/her past lives
 - * - Whereas Confucianism explains the meaning behind the previously existing ways in which society is divided into classes, telling its followers to accept the social distinctions that always will be present.
 - * - Pat Robertson, a devout Baptist Christian often criticized for having intolerant views, said this about the class system, "If anybody understood what Hindus really believe, there would be no doubt that they have no business administering government policies in a country that favors freedom and equality. ... Can you imagine having the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as defense minister, or Mahatma Gandhi as minister of health, education, and welfare? The Hindu and Buddhist idea of karma and the Muslim idea of kismet, or fate condemn the poor and the disabled to their suffering. ... It's the will of Allah. These beliefs are nothing but abject fatalism, and they would devastate the social gains this nation has made if they were ever put into practice." Many have considered this stance to be not very nice.
- * Both Require Respect Towards Superiors
- * Both Are Very Old Beliefs, And Have Been Effecting Society For Many A Millenia
- * Both have directly affected the way cultures live. Hinduism is still widely prevalent in India, and Confucianism was ingrained into China's view on life from about 500 BCE until the Socialist revolution.

***Role of women in different belief systems -- Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and Hinduism**

Buddhism-

- * Buddhism does not specifically describe the role of women, so in some place like China Buddhism is patriarchal while in other places it is not.
- * Women are allowed to enter Sangha and become part of Buddhist community in China.
- * Though there were still more rules for woman than men, Buddhism gave little specific information on their role in society unlike Hinduism and Confucianism. Due to having more liberal views on the relationships between men and women, it was largely shunned by Chinese elite when it first spread to the country's peasants.
- * Allowing women to become nuns shows that Buddhists gave the same spiritual authority to woman that they gave men.

Christianity-

- * Jesus preached a revolutionary message which states the equal status and worth of women.
- * People reject Christ's message because both men and women (prostitutes and the hated tax collectors) were all treated equal, therefore women became restricted again, as in earlier times, to their former inferior status as seen in the Hebrew Scriptures (a.k.a. The Old Testament)
- * John 1:12: All people, men and women, have the opportunity to become children of God - presumably without regard to gender, race, sexual orientation, nationality, etc.

Confucianism-

- * women were taught self-discipline, etiquette, household management, humility and chastity.
- inspired sayings-
- * a woman's duty is not to control or take charge
 - * a woman's greatest duty is to create a son
 - * a husband can marry twice but his wife must never remarry
 - * disorder is not sent down by heaven, it is produced by women

Hinduism-

- * A woman as a child is protected by her father, then her husband, and in old age her sons.

* According to the Manusmriti a wife and a woman performs four roles:

1. Her husband's servant (dasi)
2. His minister in decision making
3. A mother to his children
4. lover in his bed.

* Manusmriti law is harsh against women and these days women don't follow as strictly as they used to.

* Today, Women have more rights but they still suffer from gender bias and a number of other problems

* For many centuries, women were burned alive with their husband's dead body at the funerals (this practice called "sati"). Still happens in some places in Hindu India

***Understanding of how and why the collapse of empire was more severe in western Europe (Rome) than it was in the eastern Mediterranean (Byzantine Empire) or in China (Han Dynasty)**

The collapse of the Roman Empire in 476 was far more severe than the collapse of the Byzantine Empire in 1453 and the Han Dynasty in 220, mainly because it was a long and dreadful decline. The Romans experienced mass political chaos, plagues, invasion, and bankruptcy before their collapse. The Roman empire encompassed many diverse cultures that were kept from revolting against their leaders. Once the massive government collapsed, many areas were divided by national differences such as languages. In China, the people were kept centralized through national pride and a uniform structure throughout the land. Theoretically, everyone looked up to the emperor.

Rome

* massive internal decay, "Barracks Emperors"= generals who seized power of the Empire for a brief period of time before being ousted by the next general. Rome had 26 of these Emperors between 235-284

* faced epidemic outbreaks throughout the Empire

* various regions broke away from Empire and became self-sufficient

* experienced bankruptcy, Emperor Diocletian tried to strengthen economy by stabilizing the currency and dampening inflation. Were largely ineffective.

* faced invasion from Germanic nomads, Turkish Huns, and Germanic refugees; no single enemy to target and defend against

* 410= Visigoths sack Rome under command of Alaric; 476= Emperor Romulus Augustulus killed by Germanic general Odovacer, ending Roman Empire

* was essentially left to fend for itself by the eastern portion of the Empire

Summary In short, the Hun migrations and invasions pushed the Germanic tribes into the Roman territories that were facing a massive economic crash. This was due to civil unrest, corruption within the ruling elites, and dissolving of their borders. With the spreading of epidemic diseases and the inefficiency of the Roman army and government, these Germanic tribes were able to attack and even sack Rome.

Han Dynasty

* corruption within ruling elites and constant backstabbing

* consolidation of land into the hands of the few wealthy elites= factioned against Emperor

* spread of epidemic disease

* massive civil unrest among peasants due to tax burdens, 184= Yellow Turban Rebellion

* generals consolidated power against Emperor, allied with wealthy land lords

* 220 military generals abolish Han Dynasty China divided into three kingdoms: Wei, Wu, and Shu

* constant war between the Kingdoms

* nomadic peoples migrate into China, largely adapted Chinese culture but some just invaded.

* lost of interest in Confucianism, replaced by Buddhism and Daoism.

Summary The Han Dynasty fell because political corruption, civil unrest, and the military generals and land lords turning against the Emperor. Prior to its fall however, the Han Dynasty did not experience the same kinds of problems that the Romans did. Nomads did not move enter until the empire had fallen, China's economy was not in shambles, the landlords did not break off of the Empire, and there was a form of Chinese government after the fall of the Han.

Byzantine Empire

* build of tensions between Byzantines and Western Europe

* began decline in 1075 due to internal problems, and military defeats.

* theme system= gave too much power to land lords who began to mount rebellions which aggravated markets, taxes, and economy

* decline in the free peasantry= less taxes, less military recruits, and consolidated power of the wealthy landlords

- * military pressures from west pushed back borders; 1050's= Normans push Byzantines out of southern Italy, 1204= Venetians divert 4th crusade into Constantinople (Byzantines recaptured city in 1261)
- * muslim Saljuqs invade from the east; 1071= Byzantine defeat at the battle of Manzikert, results in civil war among Byzantine army (Empire lost all control of Anatolia by 12th century)
- * loss of Antioch= loss of main source of wealth, grain, and military power
- * peasants of Antioch welcomed Saljuqs due to their discontent with the Byzantine Emperor
- * faced constant pressure from east and west until 1453= Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople under the command of Sultan Mehmed II

Summary-The Byzantine Empire's decline was long and was a result of both internal and external problems. The success of the theme system damaged the Empire in that a decline of free peasants meant less available military resources, the consolidation of power to the land lords, and a set back in tax revenue. This created serious social pressures that further spread discontent for the Empire, but largely didn't spark into effective rebellions. The expansion of Western Europe and the Islamic Empires in the east pushed back their territories which resulted in further decline. However, unlike in the fall of Rome, the Emperor still had control, but to a certain extent, and centralized power was not subjugated to the same political chaos.

***Compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality devised by early and classical civilizations, including slavery**

Rome

- * In Rome, the law placed authority to the fathers as the head of their families. Not only their families, but also the entire household, including slaves, free servants, and close relatives. He had the right to sell his children into slavery or even execute them.
- * With the increasing wealth, new classes of merchants, landowners, and construction contractors began accumulating large amount of private wealth. This new class of people rivaled the old nobility for prominence.
- * The lower class became a problem as these mostly unemployed workers rioted to express their dissatisfaction and seek improvement in conditions. These unemployed workers were recruited by generals of private armies.
- * By 100 CE 1/3 of the entire population was made up of slaves. The country side slaves worked in quarries and mines. Rural slaves worked chained together in groups and worked in very harsh conditions.
- * There were many revolts by the slaves, the biggest was made by an escaped slave named Spartacus. He assembled a slave army of seventy thousand slaves. The Roman army sent forty thousand veteran troops to stop the rebellion.
- * In the city, female slaves worked as domestic servants.
- * Male slaves worked as servants, laborers, craftsmen, shopkeepers, or business agents for their owners. Slaves with an education led a better life than those without.
- * For example, the slave named Epictetus became a Stoic philosopher. He studied with the most intelligent Romans at the time, and lectured to the emperor and other high officials.
- * It was common that when a slave became 30 years old, then he was set free.
- * Slaves lived under the strict rule of their masters who could sell them, arrange their family affairs, punish them and execute them for a serious offense.

India's caste system

- * Simple division of society into 4 castes arranged by hierarchy:
 - 1-Brahmin= priests
 - 2- Kshatriyas = soldiers, rulers, and aristocrats
 - 3- Vaishyas = landlords, businessmen and merchants
 - 4- Sudras = peasants, working class (work in non-polluting jobs)
- Outcasts = untouchables, did dirty jobs, received no respect from the rest of society.
 - * Caste system provided guidance in the absence of a centralized political authority.
 - * It helped integrate immigrants (especially Turk and Muslim merchants) into Indian society.
 - * Developed by trade and commerce which allowed for new social groups (artisans, craftsmen and merchants).
 - * Castes are known as varna, which means color.
 - * Each varna has certain duties and rights.
 - * Varnas are divided into communities called jati.

The Confucian Social Order:

* Educated people had the highest position in a Confucian government, and they had to pass strenuous tasks in order to achieve a government job.

* Next came the middle class: craftsman, store owners, farmers, etc.

* Lower Class: Merchants, peasants

* Social tensions emerged due to conflict between the rich and poor

Extra info.

* Patriarchal social structure

* Women are subordinate

* Children are taught to respect and take care of their elders known as filial piety

***Describe interregional trading systems, e.g., the Indian Ocean and Silk Roads trade.**

Many different interregional trade routes were formed throughout the centuries, or more specifically, 8000 B.C.E-300 C.E.

Silk Roads Trade

* Zhang Qian opened silk trade networks, led to relations between China and lands to the west.

* Spread of religions, diseases, foreign products, technological innovations.

* Silk roads included sea lanes that increased maritime trade throughout much of eastern hemisphere.

* The spread of disease over the silk roads caused a large decline in population (Especially in China).

* Linked east Asian seaboard to the mainland and the islands of S.E. Asia.

* Also, spread religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity.

* Ptolemaic dynasty and later Roman empire dominated affairs in the Red Sea.

* Helped local economies.

* Camel caravan helped overland trade.

* Advancements in nautical technologies.

* Arab and Persian mariners borrowed the compass from Chinese inventors and used it to guide them on the high seas.

* Also borrowed the lateen sail from SE Asia.

* Much later samples of China's goods intrigued Europeans and led to the exploration of the Atlantic to try to find an alternate route to China and India.

Indian Ocean Trade

* Indian Ocean served as sea lanes for coastal east Africa.

* Ghana became the most important commercial site in west Africa.

* Was a center for trade in gold.

* Taxed trades which enriched and strengthened kings realms.

* Trade promoted urban development. This eventually led to the organization of large states and empires.

* Introduced new food crops and religious beliefs to Sub-Saharan Africa.

* Classical empires expanded due to resources and necessities becoming easier to access and more prominent.

*Created an extensive network of trade.

- Later aided the Islamic empires with taxes from merchant ships going through the Red and Mediterranean Seas.

600-1450

***Compare and Contrast Japanese and European feudalism**

European Feudalism

At the beginning of the Middle-Ages, after the fall of the Roman Empire, chaos ruled Europe. But soon, Clovis united the Franks, who became the leading power among many separate states. European feudalism was reined by several different Germanic tribes. In the early middle-ages, powerful lords ruled over large sections of land, protecting the peasants within their borders. They ruled in absence of a central or imperial ruler. In this system, lords stood over nobles, nobles over knights (or sometimes knights themselves), and knights over peasants. And, of course, there were clergymen thrown in there too. This system had its flaws and its advantages, just as any system would.

Timeline

* Fall of Rome, around 500 C.E.

* Germanic tribes take control from left over Roman rulers

- * After the fall of the Roman empire Europe was left in a state of confusion and lack of guidance
- * Clovis unites the Franks around 500 C.E., Franks become powerful
- * Charlemagne creates Holy Roman Empire
- * After Charlemagne's death his kingdom was divided into three parts ruled by his sons, Lots of fighting,
- * Dark Ages, time of technological decline, competition among feudal states
- * Crusades, brought Europe into contact with the Eastern world
- * Rising trade brings Europe into Renaissance

Features of Feudalism

- * The feudal system gave power to kings and nobles
- * Nobles had knights that protected their kingdom, they stayed with the king because of their oath of loyalty, and they had good a life
- * Peasants did all the work. The majority of their crops were given to the king in return for protection from invading tribes and rival powers
- * Knights practiced Chivalry, a code of honor and pride
- * The Manorial system was one in which the manor had all it needed to function independently. Peasants cultivated crops, artisans provided manufactured goods, and the lord and his knights provided protection. They had limited trade.
- * Manorial systems strived to support themselves and therefore became less dependent of other kingdoms

Japanese Feudalism

After the Heian Period, Japan was in a state of war. War over territorial control was fought by many powerful generals. Tokugawa, Takeda, Oda, Uesumi, and many more fought for land and power in this era. In this era they valued military discipline over political prowess and stability. Samurais were the knights of Japan, riding into battle for their lords and daimyos just as knights did for their lords. Like European Feudalism, the Japanese lords ruled over nobles and samurai and peasants, but Tokugawa unification and their seperate decisions altered their futures greatly.

Timeline

- * Heian Period ends, Japan in territorial war, Kamakura Era
- * Continued warring until Tokugawa Ieyasu unites Japan under Tokugawa Shogunate, 1600
- * 1640, Japan shuts off from outsiders, shogun places strict trade edicts
- * 1720, Dutch Learning brings Japan into global scope once more
- * 1867, Tokugawa Shogunate ends

Features of Feudalism

- * Daimyos were the land controlling powers. Had samurai to guard their realms. Samurai bound by honor and oath to their lords. Protected the peasants inhabiting the daimyo's lands.
- * Samurai, which means "to serve," followed the code of Bushido, a code of honor. Honor was everything. If a samurai faced a shameful defeat, then he would commit seppuku, a suicide ritual of disembowelment.
- * Peasants on land protected by samurai, gave tribute to daimyos, which was most of their crops.
- * Territorial disputes were the main causes of war among battling lords, but many other motives played out to result in war.
- * No particular political system, merely uneasy truces between lords.

***The importance of the Tang and Song economic revolutions and the initiatives of the early Ming Dynasty**

Ming Dynasty Goals While building a centralized administration, the Ming emperors also worked toward economic recovery from nomadic rule and epidemic disease.

- I. Restore early Chinese traditions that were destroyed by the Mongols.
- II. Re-establish Confucian educational and civil service systems.
- III. Centralize authority.
 - a) the ming emperors insisted on absolute obedience to the policies and initiatives of the central government.
- IV. Economic Recovery
 - a) conscripted laborers to rebuild irrigation systems and because of that agriculture production surged
 - b) they also promoted the manufacture of porclain, lacquerware, and fine silk and cotton textiles.

Tang Economics

- I. Government supported trade.
 - a) Grand canal which served as the principle route for long distance transportation with China
 - b) Tang rulers maintained an extensive communications network based on roads, horses, and sometimes human runners.
 - c) In an effort to fashion a stable diplomatic order, the Tang emperors revived the Han dynasty's practice of maintaining tributary relationships between China and neighboring lands.
- II. Exported jade, porcelain, silk, spices, and tea.
 - a) With abundant supplies of food it enabled many people to pursue technological and industrial interests.
- III. Silk Road prospered; traded with India.
- III. Rice production increased and became more profitable.
 - a) 3 new tools: chain with paddles (transferred water), harrow, and the heavy iron plow.
 - b) Population increased with food supply.
 - c) Also with increased food supplies it encouraged the growth of more cities.

Song Economics

Although the Song Dynasty did not develop a particularly strong military capacity, it benefited from a remarkable series of agricultural, technological, industrial, and commercial developments that transformed China into the economic powerhouse of Eurasia

- I. Printing presses helped private trade grow.
 - II. Mercantile class grew richer.
 - a) Production of iron and steel surged during this era, due partly to techniques that resulted in stronger more useful metals
 - III. Developments in painting, calligraphy, and porcelain inspired more successful trade.
 - III. Successful maritime commerce, industry, metallurgy, and gunpowder.
- *Compare the role and function of cities in major societies

In China they basically made furniture, ceramics, spoons, amber, turquoise, gold, silver, goblets, and teacups. They invented sports, games, music, dancing, even a kind of football, and a neat form of air-conditioning. Also fancy hats, silk robes, jade belts, and Buddhism. Tea was used as barter in areas of Mongolia for horses in an exchange called the "Tea and Horse" Policy.

Then they also constructed the Great Wall and no one can tell precisely when the building of the Great Wall was started but it is popularly believed that it started as a military fortification against intrusion by tribes on the borders during the earlier Zhou Dynasty. Late in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC - 476 BC), the ducal states extended the defence work and built "great" structures to prevent the attacks from other states. It was not until the Qin Dynasty that the separate walls, constructed by the states of Qin, Yan and Zhao kingdoms, were connected to form a defensive system on the northern border of the country by Emperor Qin Shi Huang (also called Qin Shi Huangdi by westerners or the First Emperor). After the emperor unified the country in 214 BC, he ordered the construction of the wall. It took about ten years to finish and the wall stretched from Linzhao (in the eastern part of today's Gansu Province) in the west to Liaodong (in today's Jilin Province) in the east. The wall not only served as a defence in the north but also symbolized the power of the emperor.

****Compare the role and function of cities in Major Societies**

- Jerusalem has great religious significance in Jewish, Christian and Islamic societies.
 - * Jerusalem is the political, geographic, economic, and cultural center of Palestine
 - * Jerusalem's Arab culture, heritage, architecture, and significant monuments make it an important place of worship and honor to Islamic societies which also makes it a historic city in Islamic culture
 - * Jerusalem is the holy city of Judaism and Christianity.
 - * Although some have tried, Jerusalem's holiness makes it difficult to change it to a non-religious city
 - * Its Islamic identity comes from the fact that it was the site of Prophet Mohammed's Night Journey, Isra' and Mi'raj, and it is the original Qibla for Muslims
 - * Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is the site of Islam's third holiest shrine

* Jerusalem is part of the Islamic faith and Its Arab identity was further emphasized with the historic Covenant of the Caliph Omar Ibn al-Khattab in 638 AD

* It is the site of the Holy Sepulchre, the Arab Churches, and of the Mount of Olives

-Constantinople was a very important city between the time of 600A.D. and 1450A.D.-

* Emperor Constantine ordered Constantinople to be built in 340 c.e. , and it served as the capital of the Roman Empire.

* It eventually became the capital for the Byzantine Empire.

* It was an important site for crafts and industry.

* It was home to many merchants as well as bureaucrats.

* Constantinople was the main city for trade in the western part of Eurasia.

* The merchants in Constantinople had connections with merchants for other places including Russia, central Asia, northern Europe, the Black Sea, Scandinavia, and the Mediterranean Basin.

* Items such as silk, spices and porcelain came into Constantinople from places like India and China.

* To people of the Byzantine Empire Constantinople was known as, “the City”.

* It was also the home to the imperial palace, which housed twenty thousand workers and palace staff.

* For aristocrats there were palaces which included courtyards, chapels, libraries, as well as quarters for servants and slaves.

* Merchants and artisans lived in houses above their work or shop.

* The poor even had benefits from living in Constantinople, such as places of relaxation, exercise, or even places where they could bathe.

* Constantinople also had much entertainment, including the Hippodrome which was a large stadium that stood adjacent to the imperial palace. In the Hippodrome there would be entertainment that included singing and dancing.

- 1450 the ottomans sacked and took over constantinople, turning it into Istanbul

Europe didn't have any major cities other than the Muslim ones and was agricultural

South America depended on large cities for everything. Maya, Aztec and Inca all had HUGE cities for religious gathering and temples, centralized government, markets and as symbols of power.

***Compare Islam and Christianity**

Similarities

* Islam and Christianity are both centered around יהוה (Yahweh), whom they believe is a person-like god that created and oversees the universe and the lives of humans.

* missionary religions

* commandments

* holy books (Quran and Bible)

* creation of the world

* prophets (jesus in Christianity, Muhammad as final prophet in Islam)

* different sects of each religion

Differences

* Muslims have a strict praying ritual throughout the day, while christians do not

* In Islam, only females can wear gold, but in Christianity men can wear gold also

* The bible has been changed throughout history, and there are different versions of it, but the koran has remained strictly the same. This can mainly be attributed to the Quran staying in its original Arabic throughout the years.

* Jesus was viewed as a prophet of God in Islam, but in Christianity it is part of the trinity as YHWH's son.

* Islam believes all mankind was born pure, but christianity thinks man was born with the original sin (that there is evil in the hearts of man that christianity can undo).

* Islam does not believe in vicarious atonement, but Christians believed jesus died for our sins

* Muslims do not consume swine (pig/pork), because they consider it unclean. But, Christianity has no limitations on pork, though it could be argued that technically they too should follow the dietary restrictions in the Old Testament of the Bible.

* Alcohol and/or intoxication at any time is forbidden for Muslims, but Christians are allowed to drink (however, not in excess).

* Muslims do not believe in a secular government, their government is based upon the theological ideas of the Quran. While Christianity has been very important in many western governments, they were all based upon other ideas and today are mainly tolerant of the idea of secular governments. America has the idea of separation of church and state that some European countries do not possess.

* Islam has strict guidelines for religious rituals; Christians have informal rituals

* Islamic people have specific prayers to recite; whereas Jesus said that saying the same prayer every night was hypocritical.

* In Islam, the Quran advises women to cover up what they think is necessary (They are NOT required to veil themselves by Islam). Saudi Arabia was once a fairly matriarchal society, but the Muslim Caliphates were inspired by the Mesopotamian idea of veiling women and a general higher value placed in men. Christians do not have many oppressive characteristics toward women, and in most situations, women are considered equal.

* Christianity has had no problem with associating itself with icons and figures, so much so that most Christians think Jesus is white. The attempt to break these crosses and paintings, started by the iconoclasts, was unsuccessful. Islam, however, does not believe in rendering any images of God or their prophet Muhammad, due to the fear that people will start worshipping these imperfect, man-made images of their spiritual figures. Much of their ancient art is based upon calligraphy due to the classical notion of painting anything with a soul to be discouraged. (440)

***Gender systems and changes, such as the impact of Islam**

Status of Women According to the Koran

Though Islamic society was patriarchal, the Koran gifted Islamic women with rights unheard of in other lands.

These rights included:

* Legal right to inherit properties

* Right to divorce husbands

* Freedom to engage in business ventures

The Sharia (Islamic holy law) and the Koran both pushed for male dominance, causing many areas like Mesopotamia, Persia, and the eastern Mediterranean to become even more patriarchal. In accordance to a Persian practice adopted and adapted by Muslims, women were required to wear veils and were unable to leave their home without a male guardian.

The definitive source of command in the dar al Islam was the Koran, which provided certain rights to women; however over the years, some legal scholars interpreted the Koran as limiting to the rights of women. And because it was a philosophy taught from a young age, religion influenced gender roles more than any other factor.

Over time as Islam became more structured, it increased in its patriarchal nature. Women were required to remain monogamous, but their husbands were able to have up to four wives, so long as he could care for each equally. In addition, Islamic men could marry Islamic, Jewish, or Christian women while Islamic women could only marry Muslims. In court, the testimony of a woman carried only half the relevance of that of a man

***Compare and Contrast Aztec Empire and Inca Empire**

Aztec Political History

The first King-Priest was Acamapichtli (1376-1396). He was known as "Handful of Arrows".

Acamapichtli was also responsible for the early construction of the Aztec City, Tenochtitlan.

The last ruler of the Aztecs was Cuauhtemoc (1520-1525). He was the ruler in power when the Spanish came and destroyed the city. The city that was built by the Aztecs was called Tenochtitlan. It was an unintentional fortress, set in the middle of Lake Texcoco. Bridges connect the land surrounding the city to the core of the city, centralized on the river. It housed the first Aztec temple and a palace where the rulers lived. The city was thought to be invincible because of its strategic location.

However, the city was attacked, by more than humans.

Smallpox, a disease that was responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of people over, preceded Spanish conquest. If it weren't for smallpox and subject tribes to the Aztecs, the Spanish probably would not have beat the Aztecs. Soon after the disease hit Hernan Cortez came to Mexico. He killed the Aztec ruler Moctezuma II. The Aztecs had to choose a new ruler. This was not enough to keep them alive, however. Cuitlahuac, the new elected Aztec ruler, saw the destruction of the city. He then died of smallpox. The empire was left to the son of Ahuitzotl (1486-1502), Cuauhtemoc. The empire crumbled under him, and the Spanish constructed Mexico City on the old site of Tenochtitlan.

Aztec Social Life

The Aztecs made life hard sometimes. For fun, they played an extremely challenging version of Basketball. It required them to get on their knees and shoot a rubber ball into a basket high above their heads. Occasionally, this game took hours to complete. They also played a game similar to Mancala called Patolli. The Aztecs ate native meats, fruits, vegetables, and grains. They had delicacies, however. Maize (what we know as Corn) was a beloved food in Aztec society. They used this crop to produce something many of us love today: the Tamale! They blended the Corn into a meal and stuffed it with veggies or meat, sometimes including tomatoes and avocados. Their other delicacy was chocolate. They loved chocolate. It was reserved for warriors and nobility, however. They sometimes mixed it with corn, creating a stamina drink. Aztec children were educated and learned the ways of Aztec life. Aztec girls were also educated. Mothers and Fathers taught children life skills at an early age, so they would develop well. A popular punishment for idiocy was making the children inhale chile smoke. The most popular punishment for crimes, however, was ritual sacrifice.

Agriculture –

Chinampas were small islands created out of floating logs and covered with river mud to make a very fertile small field about the size of a football field. These chinampas could have as many as 6 crops per year.

Other Nifty Stuff

The Aztecs were polytheistic. (Who wasn't?! in South America)

They also developed the first calendar, making farming totally flipping awesome since they could schedule

They developed early forms of medicine using herbs and healing techniques.

There were human pack-mules called Porters. They sometimes carried 60-90 pounds on their back for over twenty miles.

Killed hundreds of thousands of people as sacrifices to their gods.

All this stuff was fine and dandy till Cortez came. Yay Cortez!

Inca Empire

Brief history and start...

This empire was started during the 1400's when their ruler Pachacuti launched campaigns against neighbors to capture land and have gain power.

The Inca Empire was the longest empire in South America stretching four thousand kilometers .

-Extended up and down the modern nation of Chile and the Andes highland centered around Lake Titicaca.

System of administration...

Main classes consisted of rulers, aristocrats, priests, and peasants of common birth.

Inca civilization ruled by its military and administrative elite that could pass its position of power on to their heirs.

Included extensive road system that ran throughout the entire empire.

-Royal messengers used these roads to quickly relay letters and also spread the Quecha language simultaneously.

Economic features...

Local barter in agricultural goods with very few specialized crafts limited trade.

Peasants worked the land and gave over a portion of their produce to the state.

-These crops supported the ruling class and famine relief.

-Peasants also were used to undertake massive public projects.

Chief ruler viewed as descendent from the sun, owned everything on earth.

Rulers were mummified at death to serve as intermediaries to gods.
Incans were a strong religious empire based on being polytheistic.
-Priests performed the ritual animal sacrifices; occasionally human .
-Priests led celibate and ascetic lives and were very influential figures.

***Compare the expansion and role of urban centers in Song China and the Aztec Empire.**

Aztec Urban Centers

For over 1,000 years, the Grand Urban Centers of Teotihuacan, was an important religious site and trading center for the Aztec society. It was known as the Heart of the Aztec Empire.

The city was built in a grid pattern, separated by canals and people mainly traveled by flat bottomed canoes.

In the center of the Aztec empire there was a temple dedicated to the Aztec Sun god. The temple was at the center of the city, and contained a number of religious buildings. A high wall separated the temple from the rest of the city.

Next to the temple was a palace built on two levels. The ruler, his servants, and family used the upper level and his government officials worked in rooms on the lower level. The palace also contained a jail, a court, counting houses, workshops, and stores. Rules restricted citizens on where they were able to build their homes. Only nobles were allowed to build their large stone houses near to the palace.

Ordinary families lived in one-roomed mud brick houses. These were part of a walled compound of houses, where their relatives lived. Most families had a chinampa on which they grew maize and beans. There was a huge market where food, pots, precious stones, cloths, fuel, tools, and animal skins were sold.

These centers were the dominate presences in the empire. They had schools, markets, jails, temples, and palaces. This made up one of the greatest Urban Centers.

Song China Urban Centers

Urban Centers in Song China were the most populous with more then two million citizens, and was the most urbanized land in the world.

Local Customs

* Supported hundreds of restaurants, taverns, teahouses, brothels, music halls, theaters, club houses, gardens, markets, craft shops, and other specialty shops.

* Foot binding popular among higher class women.

* Patriarchial structures-much more ancestor worship and extended families had more relationships.

Technological and Industrial Development

* Porcelain-more universal pottery form, often art or symbol of higher class (aka Chinaware).

* Metallurgy-used coke instead of coal in order to produce superior grades of metal, iron/steel production increased=> supplied weapanry, and agricultural tools.

* Gunpowder-military official recognized potential in gunpowder, "fire lance" (gunpowder in bamboo used as a flame thrower).

* Printing-ability to produce texts quicky, cheaply, and in huge quantity.

* Navigational Technology-able to join in long-distance maritime trade with ships that were fastened with iron nails, waterpfoof oils, bam

***Compare European and sub-Saharan African contacts with the Islamic world**

I. Islamic Contacts in Sub Saharan Africa:

* Islam provided a political framework for trade and diplomacy over the eastern hemisphere from Africa to Southeast Asia; many diverse lands of varied culture thus became part of dar al Islam.

* Camels came to North Africa from Arabia about 7th centure BCE.

* Logical/natural for Muslim traders of North Africa to trade across Sahara with Sub Saharan West Arica.

* Established trading centers like Gao: copper, ironware, cotton textiles, salt, grain, carnelian beads traded.

* Koumbi-Saleh: capital and principal site of Ghana; many qadis and scholars lived there.

* Islam in West Africa: kings of Ghana converted:led to better relations with Muslim merchants; didn't impose Islam on their society though, and continued to observe traditional releigious customs (magis, idols, etc).

* Mansa Musa: ruled during the high point of Mali Empire from 1312-1337. Made famous pilgrimage to Mecca: he took Islam more seriously and established religious schools and sent students to study there.

* The Indian Ocean trade allowed the development of Eastern African society and kingdoms.

* All along the east coast: Africa got gold, slaves, and ivory from the interior and traded for pottery, glass, and textiles that Muslim merchants brought from Persia, India, and China.

* Swahili city-states: made up most of Africa and had built stone mosques.

II. European contacts with the Islamic world:

* Islamic empire's push into Spain

* In 814 Muslims invaded Byzantine Empire (located in eastern Europe)

* In 717 the Islamic empires attempt to conquer Constantinople, which was later named Istanbul by the Turks.

* 1324-1360 Orhan I Gazi crosses into the Balkans in 1345 as ally of Byzantine Emperor.

* During the Umayyad Dynasty, Islam extended from India through Morocco into Spain.

* The defeat of the Byzantines at the Battle of Manzikert in 1071 gave Seljuk Turks possession of Asia Minor.

* Many ideas coming from India on their way to Europe were adopted, and, in some cases, modified.

* Both European Christians and Islamic missionaries spread their religion and converted thousands of people.

* Silk, spices, porcelain were traded throughout the Middle East, China, India, and the Byzantine Empire.

* Because of the Ottoman pressure, the Europeans were forced to the Atlantic.

- The Crusades elevated tension between Islam and the Europeans.

1450-1750

***Imperial systems: European monarchy (Britain or France) compared with a land-based Asian empire (China or Mughals)**

British Overview

- England is an island north of Europe.

- The British government has been made up of a sequence of kings until the late 1600's.

- The administration was made up of a class system, beginning with the king and nobles and ending with slaves and peasants.

- Only the high ranking people of England had a voice, but the king still made all of the decisions.

- The kingdom was made up of two regions known as England and Scotland.

- During the rule of King Henry VII, Britain was able to expand their shipbuilding and seafaring systems vastly.

- King Henry also donated money to a mariner named John Cabot, giving the mariner enough money to explore the rest of the world in search of the Northwest Passage.

- In the year 1607, Britain gained its first overseas colony. The newfound land of North America later became the United States.

Mughal Overview

- Original Mughal descended from parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- Empire founded by Babur in 1526.

- Mughal, Persian for Mongol.

- Sher Shah Suri and Akbar were the empire's greatest conquerors, obtaining much of India by the beginning of the 18th century.

- The Mughal Emperor Akbar created a centralized administrative structure consisting ministries regulating the various provinces of the empire.

- Akbar's decision for expansion of the empire led to military campaigns consolidating power in Gujarat and Bengal.

- Akbar then destroyed the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, laying the foundation for later expansion throughout India.

- Akbar's policies of religious tolerance and acceptance released Muslim-Hindu tensions throughout conquered nations.

- Akbar encouraged the idea of a 'divine faith' a syncretic religion mixing Hindu and Islamic beliefs.

- A successor of Akbar, Aurangzeb pushed Mughal authority deep into India through relentless military campaigns.
- By the early 18th century Mughal rule spread to contain nearly all of India (minus a small sector at the southern tip).
- Under Aurangzeb less religious freedoms were tolerated, for example all non- Muslims were taxed.
- Hindu temples were destroyed and replaced with Muslim mosques.

British Imperialism

- The most well known empire of Britain was colony that later became the U.S.A.
- It started in Canada, but through war and colonization, Britains fought their way south.
- Amsterdam was the first area to lose their land to Britain, the region is now New York.
- Britain, did not stop there, they fought with others moving more south and west in search of new land to gain for agriculture.
- The last to be conquered was New France, gaining Britain most of North America.
- Not all of the land being gained by Britain was in the Americas though. They also sailed south and took hold of Australia, making it a penitentiary.
- Colonies and imperial rule were developed throughout the eastern coast of North America.

Mughal Imperialism

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- Hindu temples were destroyed and replaced with Muslim mosques.
- By the end of the 18th century much of Islamic empirical rule over India was overthrown and sent India into a new era. (Read: Dutch East India Company)

***The impact of the Columbian exchange on Europe, the Americas, and Africa.**

The Columbian exchange inflicted positive and negative impacts on societies throughout Europe, America, and Africa.

Columbian Exchange-global diffusion of plants, food crops, animals, human populations, and disease pathogens after Columbus's voyages.

THE AMERICAS

- * In the Americas massive populations were infected with smallpox, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza(most of which went untreated and soon died).
- * In the Aztec empire, the population declined by twenty million people within the first century of rule by the Spanish people ending with a total of 1 million people spared.
- * During the three-hundred year period one-hundred million people died.
- * New agricultural products and domestic animals arrived during the diffusion of the Columbian Exchange.
- * Large amounts of people migrated and arrived from Europe and Asia.
- * enslaved Africans were traded
- * The native people were forced to work in mines by the Spanish, and would eventually lose their land to Europe as a whole.
- * Exported corn, potatoes, beans, and cocoa beans, tobacco, gold, and silver to Europe.
- * Received diseases such as smallpox, measles, influenza, and typhus from Old World interaction.

- * Motives for going to the Americas were: economic, nationalistic, religious, but not biological.
- * They wanted to expand empires, make money, and convert others to religion.

EUROPE

- * 10-15% of the population died due to smallpox in the sixteenth century, but most of the victims were 10 or younger.
- * Adult population was never largely plagued by disease.
- * New food crops and animals became part of the economy, including the potatoe.
- * Crops: imported goods from America along with pre-existing products.
- * Population increased by around 20% which resulted in a faster increase of urbanization.
- * Exported wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans, horses, cows, and pigs to the Americas.

AFRICA

- * Between 1500 and 1800, enslaved Africans were transported involuntarily to the Americas.
- * New American crops that arrived: peppers, manioc, tobacco, beans, etc.
- * Some amounts of people integrated themselves into "sub-tropical" African societies.
- * The millions of Africans being forced out of their countries caused serious social problems that have led to frequent instances of poverty today in the continent.
- * Peanuts, starches, and other foods were introduced to the diets of African slaves.

***Compare slavery in the Americas to the pre-existing Muslim slave trade**

Slavery in the Americas and slave trade in the Middle East

1450-1550

* Slavery in the Americas essentially differed to the Muslim slave trade because of geography, ethnic race, etc. but also they both had similarities in trading with countries. Starting with the Americas there was 500,000 alone transported to North America as they arrived the slaves were ordered to work on plantations also in mines. Unfortunately, many slaves died in South America due to harsh conditions with the weather and working environments. Nevertheless, slaves were sold for large amounts of money in the Americas. During the 1540's silver was in mines increased which produced a production in trade. Switching to Muslim slave trade many Muslim merchants worked in the sub-Saharan African trade routes. Muslim merchants exported 17 million slaves to the coast and importing goods in exchange. In the 19th century, the Muslim merchants provided markets to India, Persia, southwest Asia, and the Mediterranean basin where the demand for slaves outstripped the supply available from Eastern Europe. The high demand for slaves laid the foundation for the Atlantic slave trade in later centuries.

The Impact of Slave Trade on the World

1550 to 1650

* The slave trade has had a huge impact on the world's history. Slaves have set the standards for cattle laborers who can be bought and sold at the slightest moment. Almost no one can argue that the slave trade blew up after slaves started being shipped to the Americas but what is really not very know is the Muslims had been dealing in the slave trading business for years. Between 1550 and 1650 hundreds upon thousands of slaves were transported all over the world though mostly to the Americas and other places.

Triangular Trade

Between 1600 and 1650, slave traders sold 125,000 slaves in the region of Africa.

* By 1570 the Caribbean had 56,000 inhabitants of African origin. As the natives begin to die from diseases in the Caribbean led to increased slave trade.

* Almost all slaves worked as plantation laborers or mining, and in the Caribbean, Central and South America slaves died daily from the harshness of the work and brutality.

Muslim Slave Trade

* Some historians say that between 1500-1900, 5 million African slaves were transported via the Red Sea, the Sahara to other parts of the world.

* Muslim slave traders from Arabia and Turkey had transported enslaved Africans and Europeans into South East Asia and the Iberian Peninsula for centuries.

* Slavery, recognized and regulated by Islamic law, was integral part of Muslim societies in the Middle East well into Modern Times.

* Both the slaves that went to the Americas and that were captured by the Muslims lived in horrible conditions.

* Their labor hard and exacting and they received only bared inadequate keep consisting, according to Arabic sources, of flour, semolina and dales.

Slavery in the Middle East

1650-1750

- Muslim slave traders exported as many as 17 million slaves to the West coast of Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, and the coast of the Indian Ocean. They used the Red Sea to trade. However, slavery was viewed as an illegal treatment for Muslims. Some Muslims, such as Ahmad Baba even spoke out against it, saying that it was illegal to enslave Muslims
 - The cotton economy and plantation-based slavery were closely related
 - Portuguese simply replaced their European slaves with African ones
 - Planting of sugarcane in south America and the islands of the Caribbean changed the situation drastically because they needed more slaves to farm the plantations
 - Portuguese set up sugar plantations worked by African laborers on islands off the central coast of Africa

Muslim Slave Trade:

- Particularly male black children- they were castrated on sight where they were seized. Those who survived the primitive operation were then taken by slave coffle
- During the Middle ages, the primary market for African slaves was the middle east where most were used as domestic servants
- Also known as Arab slave trade
- In west Asia, north Africa, east Africa and certain parts of Europe
- Not limited to people of certain color, ethnicity or religion

Slavery in America

1650-1750

* During this time period, slavery spread very quickly in the America's. Virginia was one of the first states to legalize it, and there was almost no opposition to slavery in the colonies. All of the slaves brought into America at this time were African, and slavery began to take on a racial basis. Slaves began to be defined as property. They were simply a source of labor, and most laws stated that slaves must remain that for life.

*Coercive labor systems: slavery and other coercive labor systems in the Americas

- * Native Americans were enslaved first; many died from disease
- * Portugal already used African slaves in homeland
- * In return, African peoples received European manufactured products; mostly firearms and tools for military.
- * Labor demands in Americas heard in Portugal; saw as source of income
- * Overseas slave trade began in islands like Sao Tome, near Europe
- * This trade expanded all the way to America; in 1518. First slave shipment went from Africa to the Caribbean
- * While shipping slaves by giant shiploads, this helped carry diseases from one region to the next and spread in amongst most of the slaves.
- * Slave traders delivered human cargoes to Portuguese island colonies in the Atlantic.
- * More African slaves went to Mexico, Peru, Central America
- * By 1530's, slaves went directly from west Africa to Brazilian plantations
- * Capturing of slaves was brutal, often taken by their own leaders
- * "Middle Passage" notorious for poor conditions, about 25% died
- * During 18th century slave trade, an average of 55,000 slaves came each year
- * African societies devastated; no political organization
- * Societies in the western coast of Africa were vulnerable to slave raiding
- * Sugar and tobacco biggest crops; rice, indigo, cotton, and coffee followed; primary exports
- * Many slaves had to be "replaced"; high mortality rate
- * 2/3 of slaves were men
- * Tropical diseases and overworking rampant
- * Slaves took actions against their horrendous conditions
- * Runaways formed communities of "maroons"
- * Haitian Revolution demonstrated that slaves were capable of successful revolt
- * African culture brought to America; syncretic Christianity, voodoo, Santeria
- * Slave labor became expensive, not profitable

- * Denmark abolished slave trade in 1803, others followed; slavery itself continued
- * The emancipation of slaves did not come for many years; United States' emancipation came in 1865

***Compare Russia's interaction with the West with the interaction of two of the following (Ottoman Empire, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India) with the West**

Interaction with the West

* In comparison to the Ottoman empire, Russia had a much stronger desire to trade and Westernize its economy and empire.

Unequal Treaties

* Russia was not forced by Western Europe to sign unequal treaties but the Ottomans (like China later) were

* These treaties forced the Ottoman empire to give up some of its sovereignty and allow for the untaxed unmonitored exchange of goods brought in by Europeans.

Extraterritoriality

* Second Russia never agreed to extraterritoriality in which people from other countries are exempt from the laws in a given country. The ottomans did make such agreements.

Resisting Change

* Russia did all in its power to emulate the western powers and industrialization embarking on rounds of extremely fast economic development. The Ottoman empire on the other hand began to stagnate after their conquering ended. Favoring political stability and conservatism over technological and economic development.

Economic Development

* While Russia exported both raw materials and processed goods the Ottoman empire was much more of a middle man. While this position served the empire well for a time, there came a point when technology had reached a level in which it could bypass the Ottoman empire and direct trade was possible. With far less to offer now the Ottoman empire lost a valuable source of revenue.

Trade

Throughout the 1700s and 1800s, trade passing through the Ottoman empire declined for reasons such as lack of trade with European merchants. This was because the Ottomans did not want change their already prosperous empire. Also, some members of society could have possessed xenophobia! European merchants soon began to trade with India and China rather than the Ottomans. The European culture then prospered. Later, trade shifted more toward the Atlantic Ocean where the Ottomans had no presence at all.

By mid-17th century, the Tsars had limited the trading rights of western European merchants in Russia.

Overall, Russia's Tsars were more open to outside influences, yet they too sought to control the introduction of ideas from western Europe.

The Ottoman empire controlled a vast area in which they could control trade.

The Ottoman empire controlled a vast area in which they could control trade.

Religion

Russia and the Ottoman Empire had very different views on religion. These views strongly affected how Western European countries dealt with the two governments.

Russia

Russia is a secular state. While they do have a majority religion of christianity their government does not run itself by these laws. The fact alone that the state has a high concentration of christianity would paint a much higher picture of Russia in the eyes of

Western Europe.

The Ottoman empire was an Islamic state. Not only were its laws that of Islam but the majority of its people were Muslim. This government probably had more than enough trouble dealing with Western governments. Western Europe considered Islam an affront to their religion and would not have looked good on a whole Muslim state.

1750-1914

***Compare the causes and early phases of the industrial revolution in western Europe and Japan EUROPE:**

* The Industrial Revolution was one of the major technological, social, economic, and cultural changes in 18th, 19th century

* Industry and manufacture of machinery replaced manual labor as major economic foundation

* In Britain, depletion of trees and other natural resources led to introduction of steam power, steam-powered machinery; coal soon became main resource

* Creation of all-metal machine tools during the early 1800's allowed machines to manufacture other machines; happened sometime between 1760 and 1830

* First Revolution shifted into Second Industrial Revolution around 1850, when technological and economic progress grew with creation of steam-powered ships and railways later in nineteenth century with internal combustion engine and electrical power generation

* Effects spread across Western Europe, North America; eventually reaching entire world

* Impact of this change on society was enormous, often compared to Neolithic times, when man developed agriculture and largely stopped its nomadic lifestyle

* The European Industrial Revolution left lasting impressions on the western world that shaped its progress today

JAPAN:

* Imperial authorities pushed industrialization because they wanted to compete with more industrialized nations

* Industrialization was also spurred by the need to boost their army and navy to prepare for war

* Government developed banking systems, railroad systems, and opened many mines

* Successfully established industry production of glass, chemicals, cotton, silk, armaments, and ships

* Private entrepreneurs built large industrial empires called Zaibatsu

* Through this, Japan became the most industrialized country in Asia in an incredibly short period of time.

Summary

While both Revolutions caused an explosion in population and in technologies, the Japanese industrial revolution took far less time to complete because the government supported it. The population was very receptive to economic evolution, while the process in Europe was more gradual because the government did not show support.

***Comparative revolutions (American, Haitian, French)**

Similarities

* The American, French, and Haitian revolutions drew inspiration from Enlightenment ideas.

* The French and American determination for independence was due to financial struggles in the government. In America the Tea Act, Sugar Act, etc. raised the taxes on certain necessities, and the French government raised taxes on the nobility class when they could no longer raise enough from the peasantry.

* The Americans and the French both organized assemblies of the people. The French having the National Assembly and the Americans having the Continental Congress.

* The American and French revolutions both helped to establish some sort of constitution or declaration

* The French policy supported North American colonists against British rule and they both prepared the way for a violent political and social revolution against the Haitians.

Differences

* The Americans wanted independence from British rule, but still wanted to keep British law, while the French wanted to completely redesign political, social, and cultural structures.

* Although the Haitians based their goals of sovereignty off of the Enlightenment concepts, the people striving for independence themselves were different: instead of free white men/women, they were slaves.

* In the Haiti the revolution was led by a single man: Toussaint Louverture. In America and France the revolutions were led by groups of people; The Continental Congress and The National Assembly respectively.

* The Haitians' revolutionary success was more prominent than that of France because they destroyed slavery in Haiti and became the second independent republic in the western hemisphere.

* Unlike America and Haiti, France was incapable of maintaining a government institution, allowing Napoleon Bonaparte to seize control.

- The Haitian and American revolutions were successful in achieving their goals while France's completely new society failed.

***Comparative revolutions (Mexican, Chinese, French)**

Mexican Revolution: 1910-1920

- * Mexicans wanted to overthrow elite rule & foreign economic control.
- * Demands of land & liberty were created in the Constitution of 1917 (stated: government owned subsoil and products, right to redistribute land, guaranteed civil liberties).
- * President Lazaro Cardenas (in office 1934-1940), program of land re-distribution reached peak, returned 45 million acres to peasants.
- * He took the control of Mexican oil wells away from foreign investors.
- * President's effort to transform Mexico discontinued, and could not keep US out.
- * Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) gained control but ruled harshly, experimenting in various economic strategies that slightly decreased their dependence on foreign markets and capital.
- * Peasants in the Chiapas district attacked PRI, protesting their oppression.
- * Lazaro's son, Cuauhtemoc, gained leadership of an opposition party (Democratic Revolutionary Party).

Chinese Revolution

- * Late 19th century, European powers gained control of different regions for economic benefits. Several tributary states acquired independence.
- * Due to attempts at reform the Qing emperor was killed
- * By 1911 there was a revolution; Early 1912, last Qing emperor abdicated throne and China declared republic
- * Didn't have a stable government and warlords made provincial rule
- * Chinese upset by European influence from unequal treaties & expected US support of sovereignty in 1919, Japanese interference was encouraged
- * Many student rebellions and Chinese became interested in Marxist thought.
- * Mao Zedong arose, supporting communism and other ideas (i.e. gender equality).
- * Sun Yatsen against Mao's ideas; established Guomintang party. Communists from Mao's party in Yatsen's Party; both aided by the USSR
- * The Guomintang threatened by the communists and after the Long March, Mao Zedong's party made huge gains.
- * Civil war stopped in China until after World War II; Mao Zedong established the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949.
- * Major changes in China: constitution (though the assembly was mostly Communist), economic reform emphasizing infrastructure and heavy industry improvements, equal land redistribution, support of women's rights, other challenges to Confucian tradition.
- * The Chinese allied with Russia, problems occurred between them.
- * In the 1970s, Deng Xiaoping opened nation to foreign and capitalist values.

French Revolution

- * 1780's, 50% of France's revenues went to war debts and 25% went to military.
- * King Louis XVI then (in power 1774 -1793) levied new taxes on the nobles, who took extreme offense.
- * Issue climaxed, so Louis called Estates General, made of 3 estates each representing a class (nobles, clergy, peasants/serfs/urban residents).
- * 6 weeks, the 3rd estate (peasants, etc.) demanded complete social reform, but failed to gather enough support.
- * They seceded from Estates General and created the National Assembly, locked in an indoor tennis court, wrote The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.
- * July 14th, 1789, a mob of Parisians stormed the Bastille for weapons and ammunition.
- * The NA (National Assembly) revamped social order and made the state a constitutional monarchy, stressing Enlightenment ideas.
- * When Austria and Prussia invaded France in attempt to bring back the ancien regime ("old order"), revolutionists started the Convention - a radical and violent approach to maintaining reform.
- * In 1793, King Louis and his wife were accused of treason by the Convention, later were beheaded.
- * 1793: Maximilien Robespierre dominated the Convention and began to shut out Christianity. Within a year 40,000 people executed and 300,000 imprisoned, his rule was labeled the "reign of terror".

- * Directory created in 1793 and executed Robespierre, but failed to successfully lead France.
- * 1799: general Napoleon Bonaparte seized power, named himself consul, stabilized French social problems, but oppressed people (free speech was limited while the government utilized propaganda).
- * Alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Britain forced Napoleon out of power, he later escaped captivity but failed again at Waterloo, Belgium, after 100 days of power.

Similarities

- * Chinese and Mexican citizens both wanted to rid of foreign influences.
- * Chinese and Mexican revolutions both included land redistribution.
- * A main focus in both the Mexican and Chinese revolutions was economic reform and believed that the proletariat were the future and should be in charge.
- * The Mexican and French citizens wanted to take power from the nobles because there was a gap between the upper and lower classes.

Differences

- * The Chinese revolution was socialist, while the Mexican and French revolutions aimed towards democracy.
- * The French had many leaders who took control of the people, where as in China and Mexico there was mostly one main leader.
- * The French revolution was very harsh and cruel to many of the citizens.

***Compare reaction to foreign domination in: the Ottoman Empire and China**

Foreign Domination in China: 1750-1914

- * large population growth: 100 million in 1500 to 225 million in 1750
- * manufacturing and trade benefited from cheap and abundant labor
- * good trade
- * American food crops were introduced: maize, sweet potatoes, peanuts
- * available land reached max productivity
- * intense garden style agriculture fed a large population
- * females not wanted; widows encouraged to commit suicide
- * baby girls killed; footbinding for young girls increased
- * lowest status in family was a young bride
- * parents preferred boys over girls because it was tradition for the boys to take care of the parents, not the girls'.
- * marriages were arranged to continue family line
- * Manchus invaded Northeastern china: 1644-1911
- * Manchus were an ethnic elite who forbade intermarriage with Chinese
- * Manchus learned confucianism
- * Chinese weren't allowed to travel
- * China became a peaceful, prosperous, and powerful country with Qianlong as the ruler
- * Qianlong was the ruler from 1736-1795. he was sophisticated and learned
- * Qianlong made vassal states of neighboring countries
- * In 1759 Qianlong emperor restricted the European commercial presence in China to the waterfront at Guangzhou. This is where they established warehouses.
- * Opium war led to British domination
- * British destroyed the grand canal
- * Chinese were equipped only with swords, knives, spears, and occasionally muskets. (There was no match for the British.)
- * there were unequal treaties: Treaty of Nanjing- Britain gained right to opium trade, most-favored-nation status, Hong Kong, open trade ports, and exemption from Chinese law
- * China lost control of its economy and 90 ports to foreign powers
- * Taiping rebellion: called for end of Qing dynasty, resented Manchu rule, radical social change, no private property, footbinding, concubinage
- * popular in southeast
- * seized Nanjing and Beijing
- * defeated by Qing and foreign troops in 1864

Foreign Domination in Ottoman Empire 1750-1914

- * 19th cent. Ottoman State not able to ward off European economic penetration or prevent territorial dismemberment

- * European states seized territories in the Northern and Western parts of Ottoman Empire, exploited economy

- * 17th cent. Ottoman Empire had reached limits of expansion, humiliating defeats on battlefield, lagged behind European armies in strategy, tactics, weaponry, and training.

- * During 17th and 18th cent. Janissaries repeatedly masterminded palace coup and by 19th cen. had become a powerful political force within the Ottoman Empire

- * Janissaries neglected their military training and turned a blind eye to advances in weapons technology. As its military capacity declined, Ottoman realm became vulnerable to its powerful neighbors.

- * Ottoman government managed to maintain its authority in Antalia and Iraq, the heart of the Empire, but it suffered elsewhere. Most significant, loss of Egypt.

- * European producers became more efficient in the 18th and 19th cen., their textiles and manufactured goods began to flow into Ottoman Empire. Placed pressure on Ottoman artisans and craft workers.

- * Gradually Ottoman Empire moved toward fiscal insolvency and financial dependency. Bureaucrats and officers received knowledge about European political, social, and cultural traditions. Soon many of them went against Abd al-Hamid the ruler of the Ottoman empire.

- * Nothing symbolized foreign influence more than the capitulations, agreements that exempted European visitors from Ottoman law and provided European powers with extraterritoriality the right to exercise jurisdiction over their own citizens according to their own law.

- * In response to Ottomans many problems, leaders launched series of reforms designed to strengthen and preserve the state.

- * The most active dissident organization was the Ottoman Society for Union and Progress, better known as the Young Turk Party, although many members neither young nor Turkish.

- * Members vigorously promoted reform, and its members made effective use of recently established newspapers to spread their message.

- * Young Turks called for Universal suffrage, equality before the law, freedom of religion, free public education, secularization of the state, and emancipation of women

*Compare reaction to foreign domination in India and Japan

JAPAN-

- * 1844: British, French, and U.S. ships visited Japan to establish relations. They brought along missionaries, whom the Japanese viewed as too pushy and irritating. The sailors themselves offended the Japanese with their crude words, disrespect, and poor hygiene.

- * Tokugawa officials stuck to policy of excluding all Europeans and American visitors, except for a small number of Dutch merchants.

- * 1853: U.S. naval squadron in Tokyo Bay led by Commodore Matthew C. Perry forced Tokugawa officials to agree to a series of unequal treaties that opened Japanese ports to foreign commerce, deprived government of control over tariffs, and granted foreigners extraterritorial rights.

- * Meiji Reforms:

- o -Fukuzawa Yukichi was a member of the first Japanese mission to the U.S.

- o -Ito Hirobumi in 1882 and 1883 went to Europe to study foreign constitutions and administrative systems.

- o -Meiji leaders prepared to fashion a new government and drew inspiration from the German constitution.

INDIA-

- * 1700-1800's: Portugal, Netherlands, France, and U.K. began trading with India, find disunited kingdoms and decide to set up colonies.

- * 1856: British East India Company controls most of India

- * 1857: Hindu sepoys resented being forced to rip animal fat wax paper, possibly from cows (sacred to Hindus) or pigs (considered foul by Muslims). Joined by peasants and angry elites, they staged a mutiny

against British officers that turned into a massive rebellion. It made essentially no impact on the British, and in fact brought India completely under British rule.

* British Empire westernized India, bringing education and technology. Any Indian customs deemed inappropriate were abolished or altered. For the most part, though, India's traditions were kept intact.

***Compare forms of western intervention in Latin America and in Africa**

The western world of Europe has interacted with Latin America and with Africa in the following ways:

* Slavery and the slave trade was abolished around the mid 1800's in Africa. The pre-existing slave trade with the Middle East and the concept of slavery in Africa was largely based upon slavery being a form of punishment. When Western Europe had exploited and killed the native peoples of America too much, they went into Africa to randomly pluck slaves from their society, leading to irreversible problems in many African countries.

* Within this time period is the Age of Imperialism. Western Europe would prevent African governments from accomplishing anything. They would simply manipulate their people and exploit their land in order to make a profit.

* Triangular trade between North America, Africa and Latin America helped spread precious cash crops and other goods throughout these nations. Africa sent slaves to North and South America, and in return North and South America sent items such as sugar and other manufactured goods.

* European missionaries introduced Christianity to Africa, occurring first in North Africa. Because of Portuguese merchants in sub-Saharan Africa, Christianity was spread throughout the region. Christianity was largely forced upon native Americans by Spanish missions in the west.

* In 1793, slaves in French colony of Saint-Domingue revolted against their captivity to form the free state of Haiti

* Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1807 weakened royal control of colonies, in 1810 peasants revolted in Mexico led by Hidalgo, they were defeated by conservative Creoles.

In 1822 they formed a republic.

* By the 1870s most of the productive land in Latin America was occupied by colonists.

* The British never encouraged Industrialization in Latin America but invested in sheep and cattle ranching.

* American food crops such as, manioc, maize, and peanuts were introduced after the sixteenth century to sub-Saharan Africa.

* Simon Bolivar led an independence movement in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Panama and Bolivia. Bolivar is recognized as a hero in these countries and throughout much of the rest of Latin America.

* By 1900 all of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia, was controlled by European powers

* Between 1875 and 1900, European powers seized almost the entire continent of Africa. Early explorers charted the waters, gathering information on resources. Missionaries like David Livingstone set up mission posts everywhere.

Patterns and results of decolonization in Africa and India

Decolonization in Africa and India was caused by the need for independence and the preoccupied European nations. This led to freedom throughout Africa and India, however they were still far behind from the rest of the world technologically and industrially.

INDIA

* In the 1930's, Great Britain gave more independence to India because Gandhi's protested against colonization until World War II interrupted the decolonization process.

* The conservative British leader, Winston Churchill, was taken out of office after WWII and a new labour government was put in place and they dismantled the British Empire.

* After WWII, Britain gave up India.

* The main reason India wanted independence was its lack of Indian representatives in powerful government positions.

* Partition divided India into Hindu and Muslim states.

* Muslim and Hindu refugees migrated to Muslim Pakistan or Hindu India.

* 1920: Gandhi launches a non-violent, non-cooperation movement against the British for a free India.

- * 1947: India gained independence from Britain, who allowed India to be returned to its Native people.
- * Gandhi was killed by a Hindu who was angered by the Mahatama's efforts to reconcile Hindus and Muslims.
- * After Gandhi was killed, there was war between India and Pakistan.

AFRICA

- * In the 1950's, superpowers' influence intensified, which caused a delay in decolonization
- * The first independent state in Africa was Algeria, who forced out the French
- * Most of equatorial Africa gained independence in 1960
- * Promoted negritude (African nationalism) and took influence from movements in the Caribbean slave revolts
- * WWII slowed the decolonization because Europe was building up
- * Kenya received independence but were far behind technologically and had to industrialize
- * People from the Congo never received the Belgian nationality
- * There wasn't widespread political rule
- * Apartheid was developed by the Strategists in the National Party, who wanted control over the economic and social systems
- * In South Africa, the apartheid and the segregation of whites and blacks, led to a delay in black freedom because there were so many whites who acted superior and overruled the blacks actions in their country.
- * The apartheid ended, and blacks gained freedom
- * Congo: US supported Mobutu to take control of state through a military coup
- * Economies began to develop in Africa but were still far behind from rest of the world because they had been controlled for so long.

Pick three revolutions (Russian, Chinese, Cuban, Iranian) and compare their effects on the roles of women

Chinese

- * Chinese women for the first time took place in many of the rebellions and movements in history.
- * If women were emancipated, the whole societal structure would be changed.
- * The struggle of women in China can closely relate to the struggle in feudalism and imperialist control.
- * The bride was forced to marry who the parents had chosen, also called arranged marriages, which helped their social status.
- * Foot-binding was also practiced in most of the country, but mostly in the higher classes.
- * Widows were usually not allowed to remarry after their husbands died.
- * A 1934 law stated that a soldier's wife could not divorce without the consent of their husband.
- * Chinese women finally were allowed to inherit land

Overview

- * Overall, the role of Chinese women on their society was focused on earning respect and recognition as well as withholding their husband's reputation by being an ideal bride. They also had many effects on the struggles in feudalism and imperialists control, making them a huge aspect of their history.

Iranian

- * Women were unable to marry, leave the country, or find a job without permission from a male guardian.
- * If a woman and her husband got divorced, the children would be under the custody of the husband.
- * Husbands were able to murder their wives in defense of "male honor".
- * Women's genitals were surgically mutilated to prevent sexual freedom.
- * Women had low paying jobs, received two thirds of men's wages.
- * They were not allowed to walk down the streets unless they were shopping or taking their children to school, because streets were considered a man's territory.

Overview

- * Overall, during the Iranian Revolution women had almost no rights and didn't receive very much respect. Women were also considered unequal to men and didn't receive voting rights until 1997.

Cuban

- * Before the revolution, Cuban women were allowed to vote, have abortions, and divorce.
- * These rights were taken away after revolution started.

* Because of the revolution, women (even prostitutes) were afraid of offending their partners by asking them to use a condom.

* Federation of Cuban Women was set up in 1959 to protect women's rights.

* Fidel Castro denies there being an AIDS problem in Cuba, so did nothing to fix it.

Compare the effects of the World War I on areas outside of Europe

After the end of World War I, the world was sent into a large-scale depression and nationalism spread to colonies under the control of European powers. Artists and intellectuals adopted pessimistic views shown in Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*. Japan joined the League of Nations becoming one of the big five powers and, due to its limited involvement in the Great War, gained an economic boost from selling munitions and supplies. In the Middle East, the British and French established a system called the **mandate system**. This system continued imperialism but made it acceptable to United Nations standards. The mandate system was simply a "hidden" way of continuing European imperialism and later complicated things by allowing Jewish migration into Palestine.

The Great Depression

At the end of World War I the United States economy was thriving. However by October 1929, world wide trends foreshadowed economic slowdowns. Investors were urged to disengage the market, and on Black Thursday, the 24th of October, stocks began to plummet. Many financiers committed suicide from the loss of their life savings. Lenders called in loans causing the economy to fall even further into a massive overwhelming debt.

Japan's economy was extremely closely tied to the American market and was greatly effected by the crash. Japanese export companies were forced to cut back on production and unemployment increased. Latin American nations developed their own internal economies and only China and many African colonies remained unaffected.

In 1936 economist John Maynard Keynes published a new economical idea arguing that the problem was a lack of demand and that the governments should create more jobs and circulate more money. This plan was eventually put into action in the U.S. in the form of the New Deal. However, it was not enough to bring the United States out of the depression. However, this era did not truly end America's financial problems. It was not until the economic stimulus in the form of WWII that truly ended America's debts.

Aftermath in the Middle East

During the first World War, Ottoman power began to weaken. Ibn Ali Hussain, sheriff of Mecca and king of Hejaz, organized a revolt against the Ottoman Turks in 1917. Hussain collaborated with Lawrence of Arabia in the war against the Turks. The Treaty of Versailles rewarded the revolution with recognition of Hejaz as an independent kingdom. Faisal, Hussain's son, was dispatched to the conference at Versailles in hopes of achieving independence for the Arabic world. However this plot was thwarted by the British and French who signed a secret agreement known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement. It is stated in the agreement that the British were to receive Palestine, Iraq, and Jordan while the French received administrative rights over Lebanon, Syria and large portions of Turkey. This created great resentment amongst the Arabs.

Wilson's 14 Points and Self Determination

US President Woodrow Wilson, in the aftermath of WWI, set forth a resolution known as the 14 points. In the resolution, Wilson introduced the idea that "the interests of native populations be given equal weight with the desires of European governments." This idea, called Self Determination, gave a political backing to the various independence movements of small ethnic groups in Europe and European colonies. Wilson's 14 Points encouraged the separation of ethnic states from their European governors, and articulated the ideas of many European Colonies. Post WWI, European colonies all around the world saw their colonial governments as weak and they could no longer justify their subjugation. Thus, as a direct result of WWI, self determination became a driving force for the colonial and Ethno-European independence movements of the next 50 years.

Compare the effects of the World War II on areas outside of Europe

- * Two strongest post-war powers
- Soviet Union -United States
- * Post war settlements
- Each allied power occupied and controlled territories liberated by their armed forces. -Stalin agreed to support United States against Japan
- * **Post war divisions**
- Soviets took East Germany; -United States, Britain and France took West Germany
- Berlin was divided four ways and Korea was divided into two parts: North and South... Soviets occupied the North and United States occupied the South
- United States created NATO
- Soviets created Warsaw in return
- 1945- United Nations established to maintain international-peace and security
- British became willing to consider India's independence
- * **Vietnam**
- Japanese invasions ended French rule
- The French came back but Communist assisted China kicked them out of Vietnam again.
- Vietnam became temporarily divided
- U.S. supported South Vietnam
- USSR assisted North Vietnam
- * **Arab nation states**
- Arab states, except Palestine, gained independence
- * **Africa**
- French granted independence to all its African colonies except Algeria.
- Algerian fought for independence and won in 1962
- Ghana gained independence in 1957
- * **China**
- Mao reunified China under communism
- Tried to catch up with the industrialized nations
- Agricultural disaster, great famine
- * **Beng Xiaoping**
- welcomed economic, market reforms to keep up with the West
- * **India**
- Green revolution dramatically increased agricultural yields
- Adopted harsh policy of birth control (involuntary sterilization)
- * **Southwest Asia and North Africa**
- Resurgence of Islam
- * **Latin America**
- * **Argentina**
- returned to military rule
- * **Guatemala**

Compare legacies of colonialism and patterns of economic development in two of three areas (Africa, Asia, and Latin America)

After the withdrawal of European influences throughout the world, the regions previously under its jurisdiction were faced with a plethora of difficulties, one of the most serious being economic development. Two such regions, the continent of Africa and region of Latin America, suffered immediate economic recession, but coped in different manners with very divergent results.

Africa

Africa struggled with European dominance for a longer time than most other regions because of its ethnic diversity. As several nations gained independence and overcame racial barriers, they sparked a pan-independence movement that eventually led to a liberated continent.

Algeria

* 1950s-60s: France grants independence to all colonies except Algeria because of the large numbers of French living there

* 1954: National Liberation Front adopts guerilla warfare in independence movement against French

- * 1962: Algeria gains independence

South Africa

- * 1910: South Africa gains independence from England
- * Apartheid: system in which white minority Afrikaners rule native majority Africans
- * Nelson Mandela promoted non-violent protests against the apartheid
- * 1994: Apartheid revoked as a result of cooperation between F.W. de Klerk and Mandela; Mandela

becomes South Africa's first black president

- * Served as a model to other African nations since it overcame its racial divisions

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- * Multiple violent power shifts still going on

Latin America

Latin Americans grew frustrated with the powerful European landowning elite. The nations of the region looked to the US for a model of liberal democracy.

Mexico

- * 1917: Mexico developed a Liberal constitution which guaranteed land and liberty to Mexicans
- * Mexican government owns subsoil
- * 1930s: Conservative governments dominated by Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
- * Mexico also had to deal with neocolonialism because of the United State's new global dominance

Argentina

- * Influenced by the Mexican Revolution
- * Returned to military rule
- * Independent from US control and became a leader in the Latin American struggle for freedom
- * Gradual shift to free elections, but often reverted to military rulers
- * 1946: Militarist Juan Peron was elected president
- * 1955: Peron out of office followed by three decades of military dictators
- * 1970s: Death squads conducted "dirty war" against dissidents

Guatemala

- * Cold war shaped U.S. policies in Central America
- * 1953: Guatemalan president Arbenz nationalized land held by United Fruit Company
- * CIA engineered overthrow of Arbenz and armed Colonel Castillo Armas
- * 1957: Castillo Armas established brutal military dictatorship; assassinated

Overall Summary

The colonization of both Latin America and Africa left the regions exploited and without governmental structure. However, the former Latin American colonies' ability to quickly establish a government, often dictatorial in nature allowed them to develop export-based economies. The Latin American colonies often had similar ethnic groups, unlike those in Africa with people of numerous descents and languages living within a single political unit. Such differences and divisions made it difficult for any type of government (dictatorship or some other form) to develop. Unity was especially difficult because of the result of the Berlin Conference in which Africa was carved into territories respecting European, not African ethnic interests. Without a stable government it is very hard to develop a stable national economy even though many African nations were abundant in natural resources.

The notion of "the West" and "the East" in the context of Cold War ideology

"After the end of World War two, the world was split into two, East and West, this marked the beginning of the era called the Cold War" -Solid Snake, Metal Gear Solid 3.

Contents

Main Points on "The West"

- * Under the leadership of United States
- * Capitalist ideas and market
- * Democratic governments

Main Points on "The East"

- * Under the leadership of the Soviet Union
- * Socialist and communist ideals and government

Overview

-Basically the cause of the Cold War was the difference of ideals between the West and the East, USA and the USSR in particular. This occurred because of their opposing ideals, allowing for suspicion and mistrust

between the two sides. A capitalist economy (USA) is based on private ownership. In a communist country, (Soviets) the economy is controlled by the government; and a country's wealth and resources are owned by the state or government. The state controls and plans all economic activity so that everybody benefits. Soviet existence came about when Stalin and his forces had driven the Germans out of Poland in 1944 and 1945 led to the establishment of the pro-communist provisional government.

The West

The West was comprised mainly of Britain, France and the United States of America. Governments in the West were free democracies that sought to rid the world of communism.

Measures to Prevent Communism

The Truman Doctrine was established and promised financial aid to countries threatened by the spread of communism. The Truman Doctrine, however, was initially aimed toward Greece and Turkey. Another measure to prevent the spread of communism was the Marshall Plan which pledged financial aid to countries recovering from the aftermath of World War II. Truman's reasoning for this document was his belief the the reason for the spread of communism was the economic chaos in recovering nations. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established between the United States and its allies aimed at stopping the spread of communism in Europe. NATO went about this by rearming West Germany.

The East

The Eastern nations were East Germany, the Soviet Union and eventually, China. In the East the ideals of communism ruled and spread.

The actions of Egypt and India as non-aligned nations during the Cold War

~ The Stance of India and Egypt During the Cold War ~

* The end of WWII set the stage for another conflict in the making, this time resulting from high tension and dislike between the current superpowers. The rise of tension resulted in more than a decade of fear-infested and anti-communist movements, which dominated the modern world. The "war" lasted between 1947-1991, escalating during the years 1953-1962, which during this time the Berlin Wall was erected. The battle, or rather the argument between said powerhouses not only affected their own foreign affairs, but other nations were forced to pick sides and acknowledge the affair as their own.

* In the case of Egypt and India, the two countries had too many things going on to worry about a power struggle happening outside their borders, since both countries were suffering from severe internal affairs. They also simply didn't want to be pushed around by the more powerful countries. Although the superpowers did not cease in pressuring each country, both nations decided to discontinue any association in the Cold War.

Egypt

* Egypt was defeated by Israel twice.

* Egypt's President ended alliance with the USSR and signed a treaty with Israel which led to his assassination

* Under Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt was against Israel

* Egypt's idea of nonalignment was "Nasser's neutralism"

* Leaders of the Pan-Arab

* Seized the Suez Canal

* believed cold war politics to be a new form of imperialism

* used Egypt's neutrality to exploit economic and military assistance from both superpowers

India

* Time of Decolonization

* Discussion of nonalignment occurred at the Bandung Conference, inspired other countries into choosing neutrality.

* India wanted Independence.

* British considered giving them the freedom.

* India was fighting a religious war between Islam and Hinduism.

* Gandhi was India's motivation and idol. He wanted peace between everyone in India

* India finally got its independence in 1947 and they split their land for Pakistan.

* India was meant for the Hindus and Pakistan was for the Muslims.

* Major conflict in 1947. They both fought over the land of Kashmir and India defeated Pakistan,

Pakistan sought alliance with the United States.

* Nehru accepted military aid from Soviet Union but still claimed neutrality.

- * India was in the British Commonwealth and English became the official language of India.
- * The India Prime Minister, Nehru, wanted nonalignment.
- * Because of their non-alignment the U.S. is better allies with Pakistan than the largest democracy in the world, India.

Compare the impacts of Western consumer society on two civilizations outside of Europe

During 1914 to the present, western society has impacted China and Iran. Though western society grew in these countries, China accepted their influences while Iran changed them to meet their expectations for society.

* In China, young people dressed themselves in blue jeans and t-shirts, along with singing to popular American music. This is known as "Americanization", which also replaced certain food choices and beverages. McDonald's hamburgers and Coca-cola products have easily spread to China by being fast, cheap, and easily accessible.

* In Iran, however, the Barbie doll did not suit their cultural and religious traditions. It was changed to be more proper. They didn't want the US to influence them.

* "Barbie is like a Trojan horse. Inside it, it carries Western cultural influences, such as make-up and indecent clothes. Once it enters our society, it dumps these influences on our children." Said by Majid Ghaderi, who designed Iran's alternative to the Barbie doll, Sara. Ghaderi also stated that, "Barbie is an American woman who never wants to get pregnant and have babies. She never wants to look old, and this contradicts our culture."

* Due mostly to the power and influence Britain gained through imperialism, English is becoming the main language in our world today. China wants to retain their own language network of Chinese characters.

* 1989- Deng Xiaoping(http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Deng_Xiaoping) sent students to universities in the US

* In the 1970s small Iranian businesses detested the influence of the US. The country is built around the theological beliefs of Islam, and many citizens find America to be a greedy, pushy country that is ignorant of other cultures.

* Chinese imitated the industrial growth of the US economy that started 300 years ago. They have switched over from their traditional Socialist government to a free market system that was very similar to American capitalism.