



Wonderful World of MAPS

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Unit I Maps: Foundations 8000 BCE-600 CE

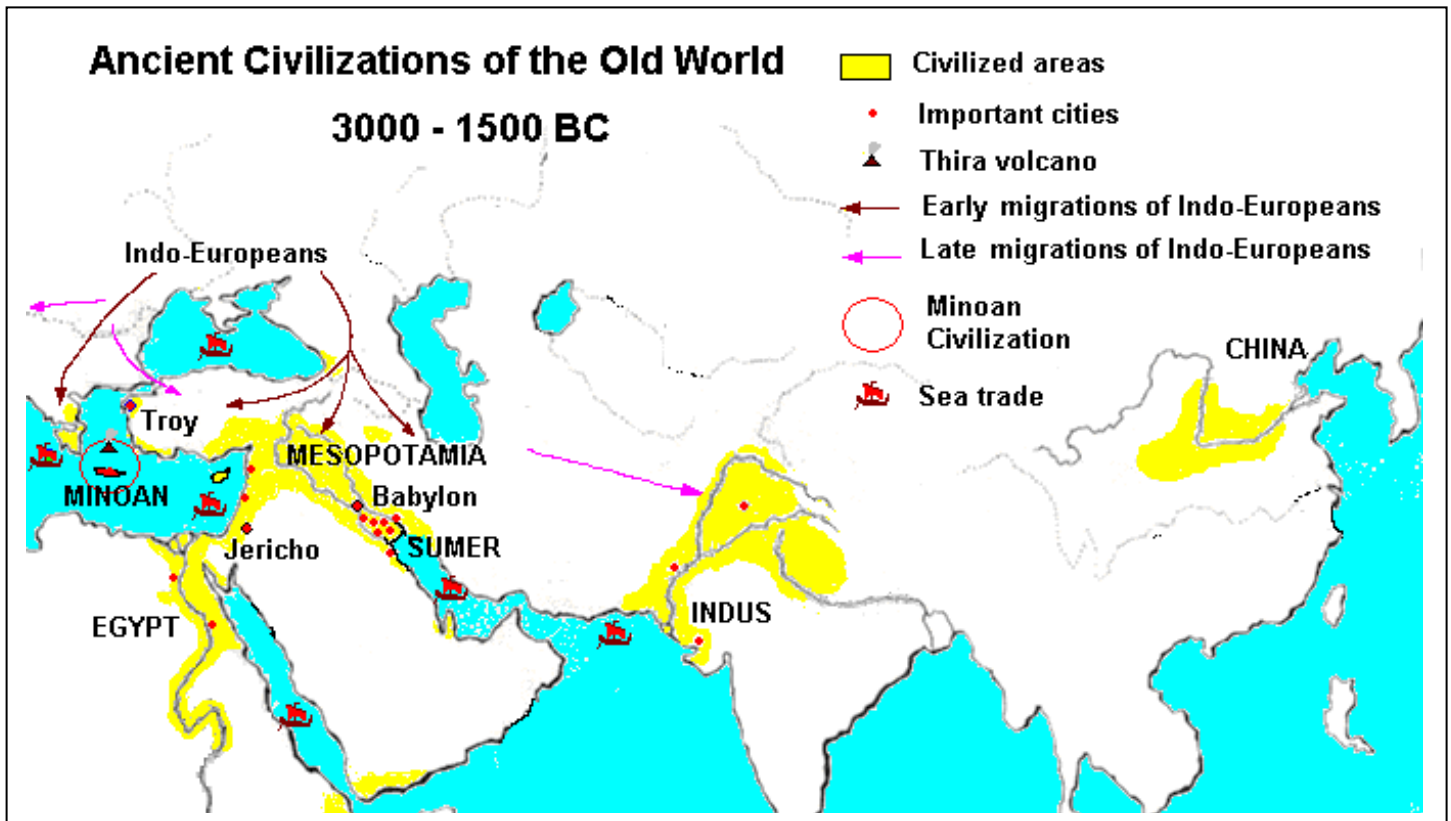
Unit II Maps: 600-1450 CE

Unit III Maps: 1450-1750 CE

Unit IV Maps: 1750-1914 CE

Unit V Maps: 1914- Present

UNIT I Foundations (8000 BCE – 600 CE)



River Valley Civilizations: Egypt (Nile), Mesopotamia/Sumer (Euphrates/Tigris), Shang China (Yellow/HuangHe), Harappa/Mohenjo-Daro (Indus)



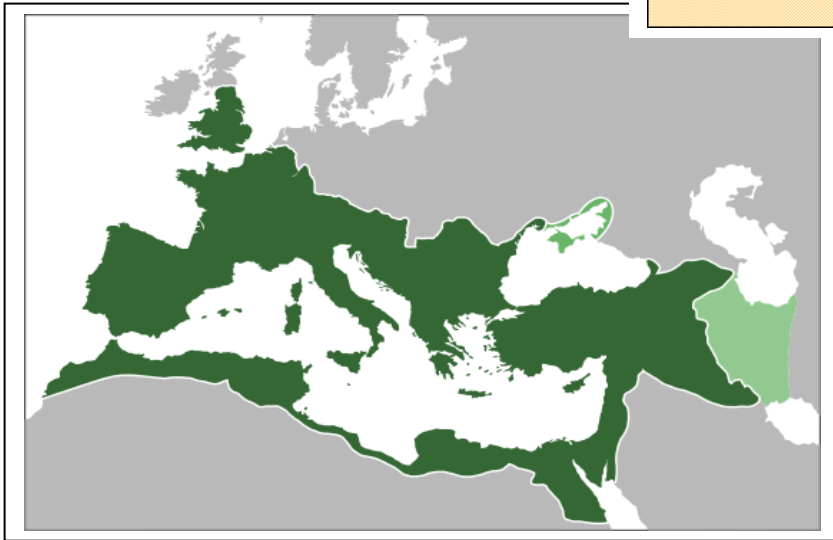
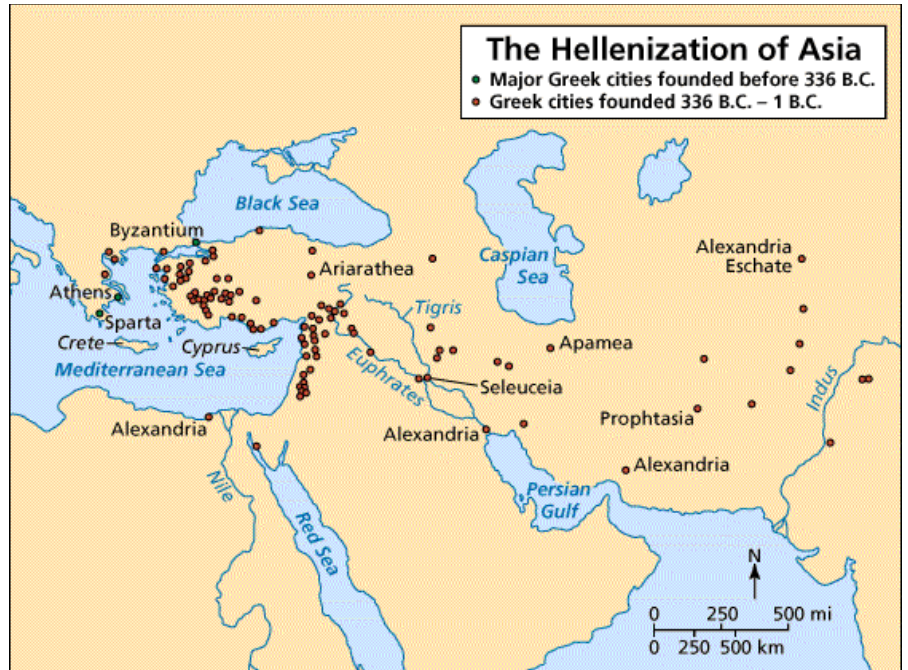
The first Mesoamerican civilization. Between ca. 1200 and 400 B.C.E., the Olmec people of central Mexico created a vibrant civilization that included intensive agriculture, wide-ranging trade, ceremonial centers, and monumental construction. The Olmec had great cultural influence on later Mesoamerican societies, passing on artistic styles, religious imagery, sophisticated astronomical observation for the construction of calendars, and a ritual ball game.



The first major urban civilization in South America (900–250 B.C.E.). Its capital, Chavín de Huántar, was located high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Chavín became politically and economically dominant in a densely populated region that included two distinct ecological zones, the Peruvian coastal plain and the Andean foothills.



City-states of Ancient Greece 800-300 BCE

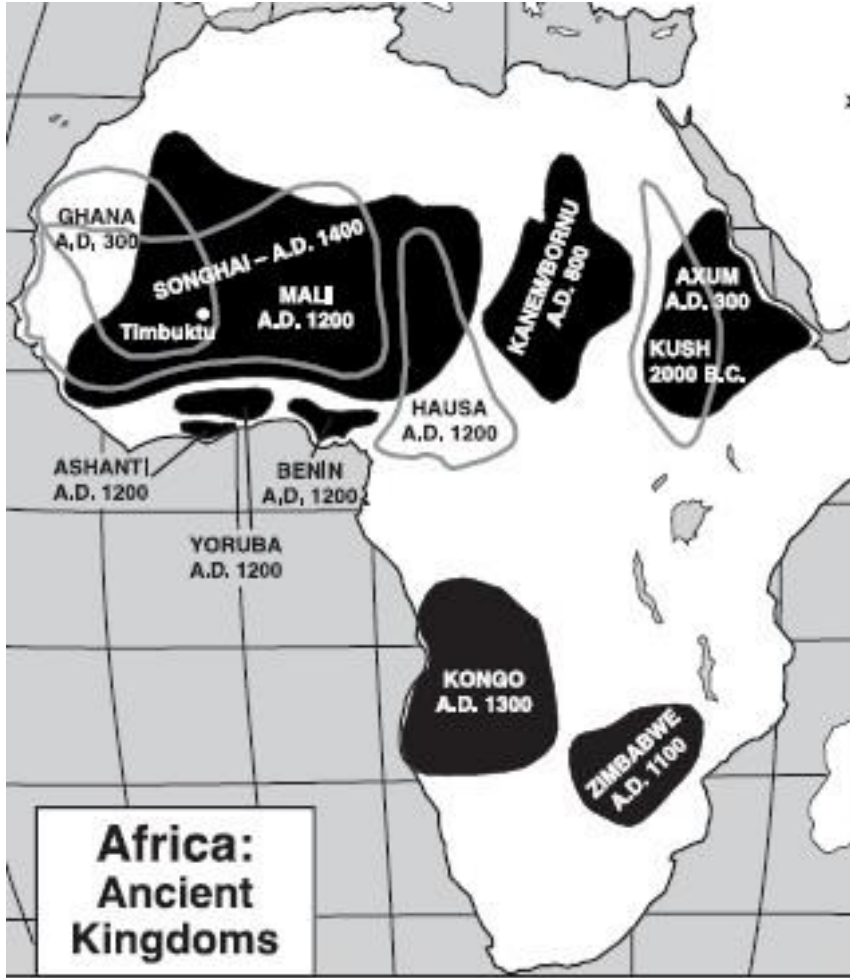


Extent of Roman Empire c.500 BCE-400 CE

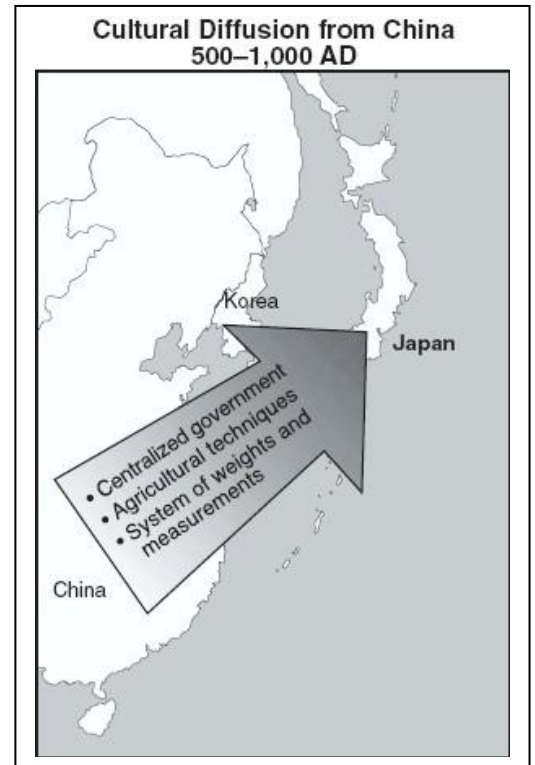
Romans built an elaborate system of roads and aqueducts



Ancient and Modern African Civilizations

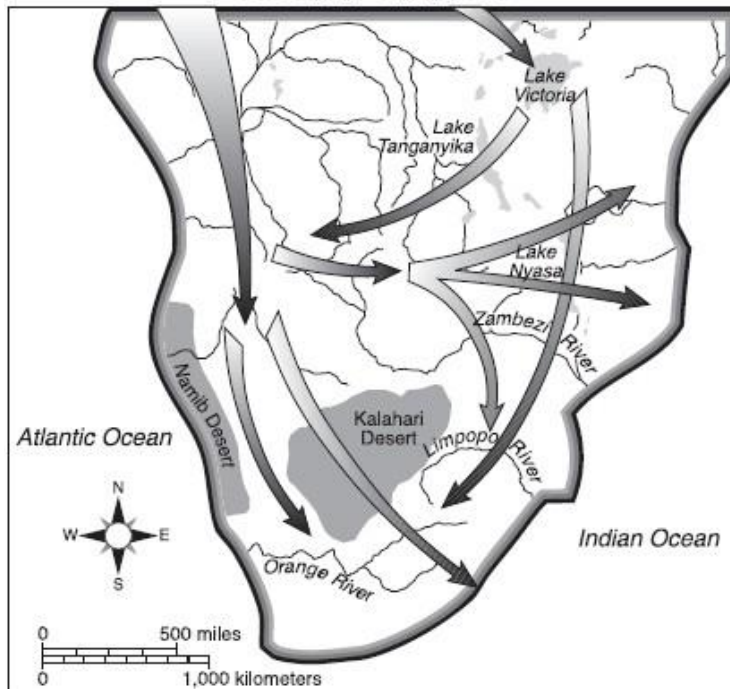


Bonus Map: China and Japan

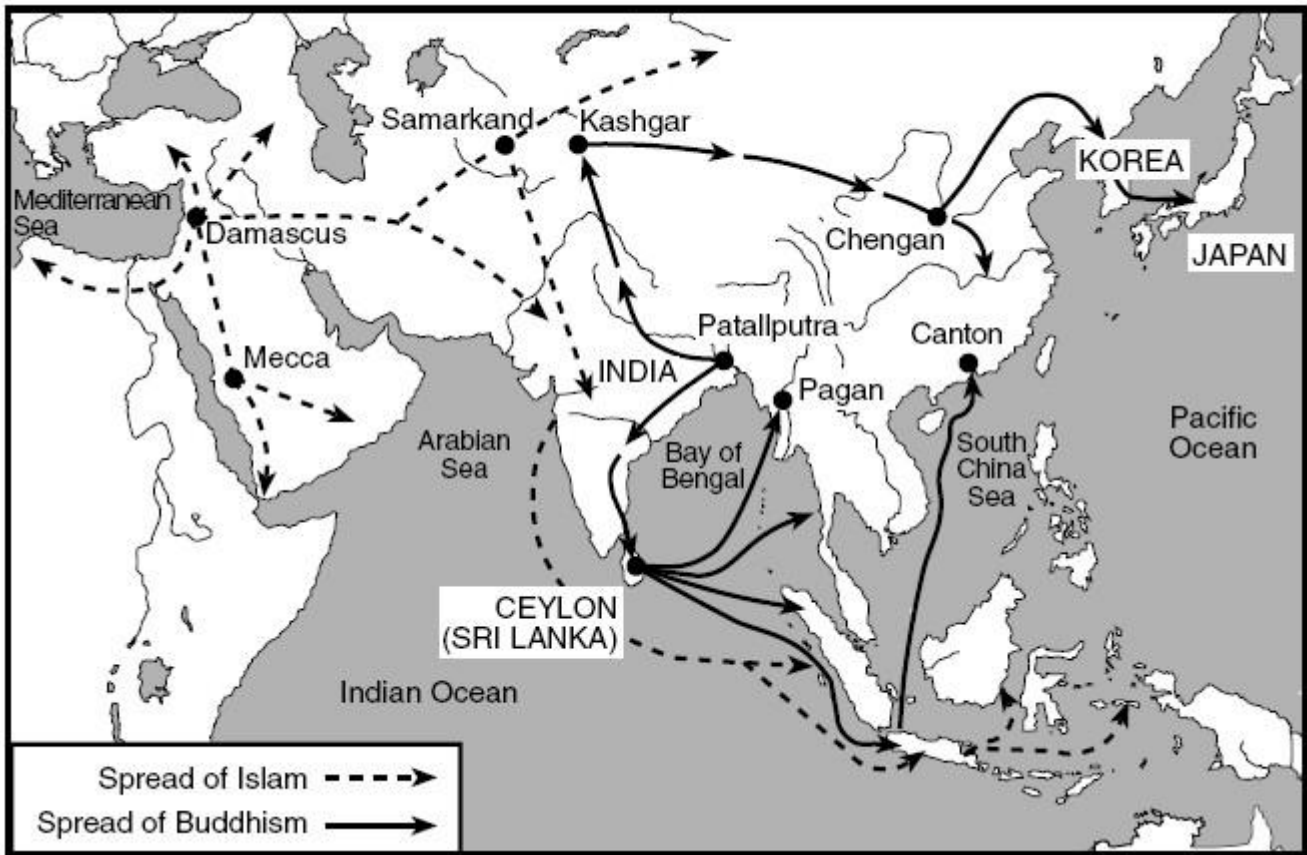


Bantu Migrations

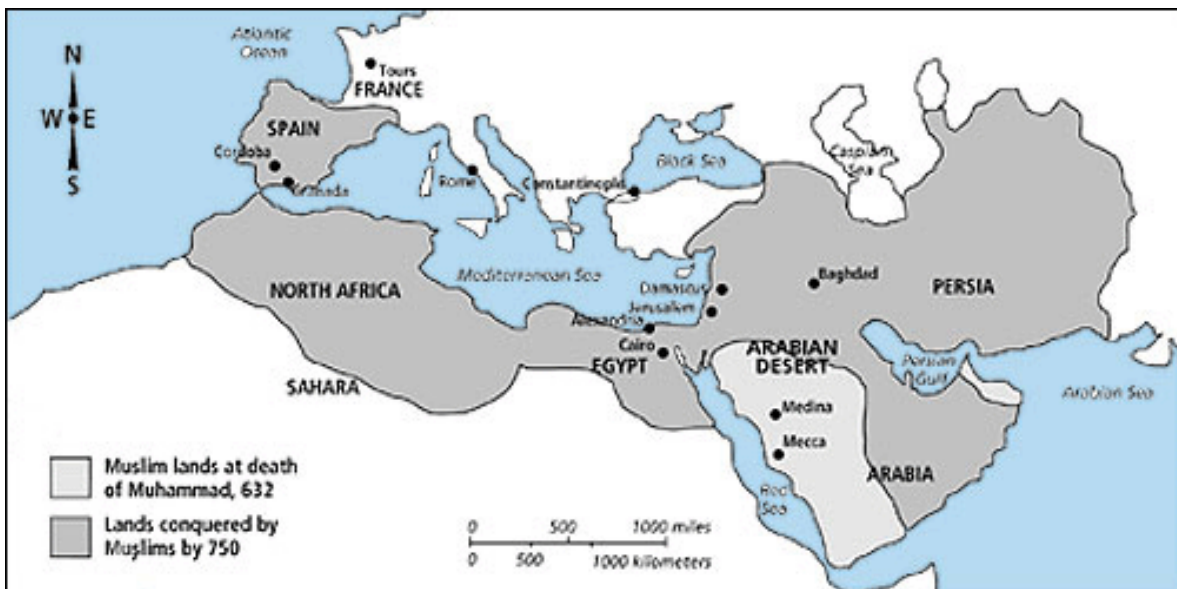
Movement of People
500 B.C. – A.D. 1500



The Spread of Islam and Buddhism, 200 B.C. — A.D. 1450

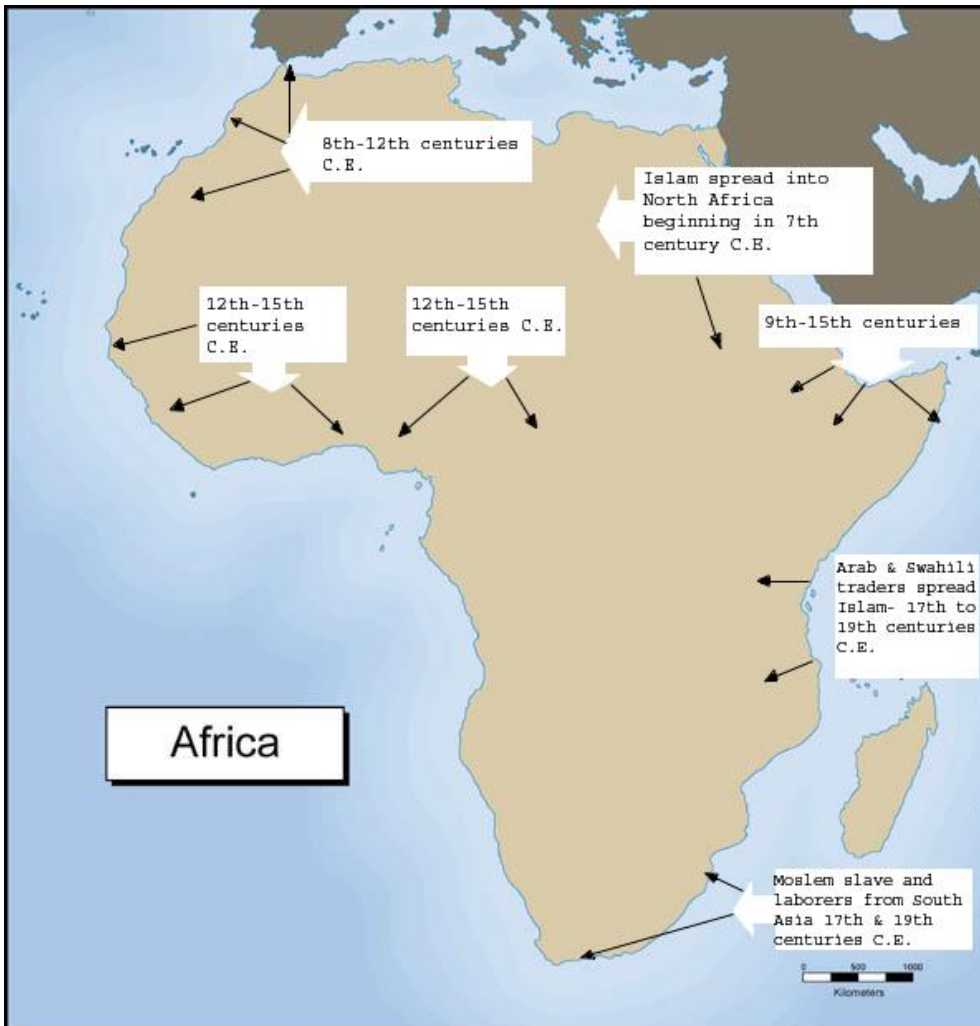


Spread of Islam in North Africa and Middle East



UNIT II (600-1450 CE)

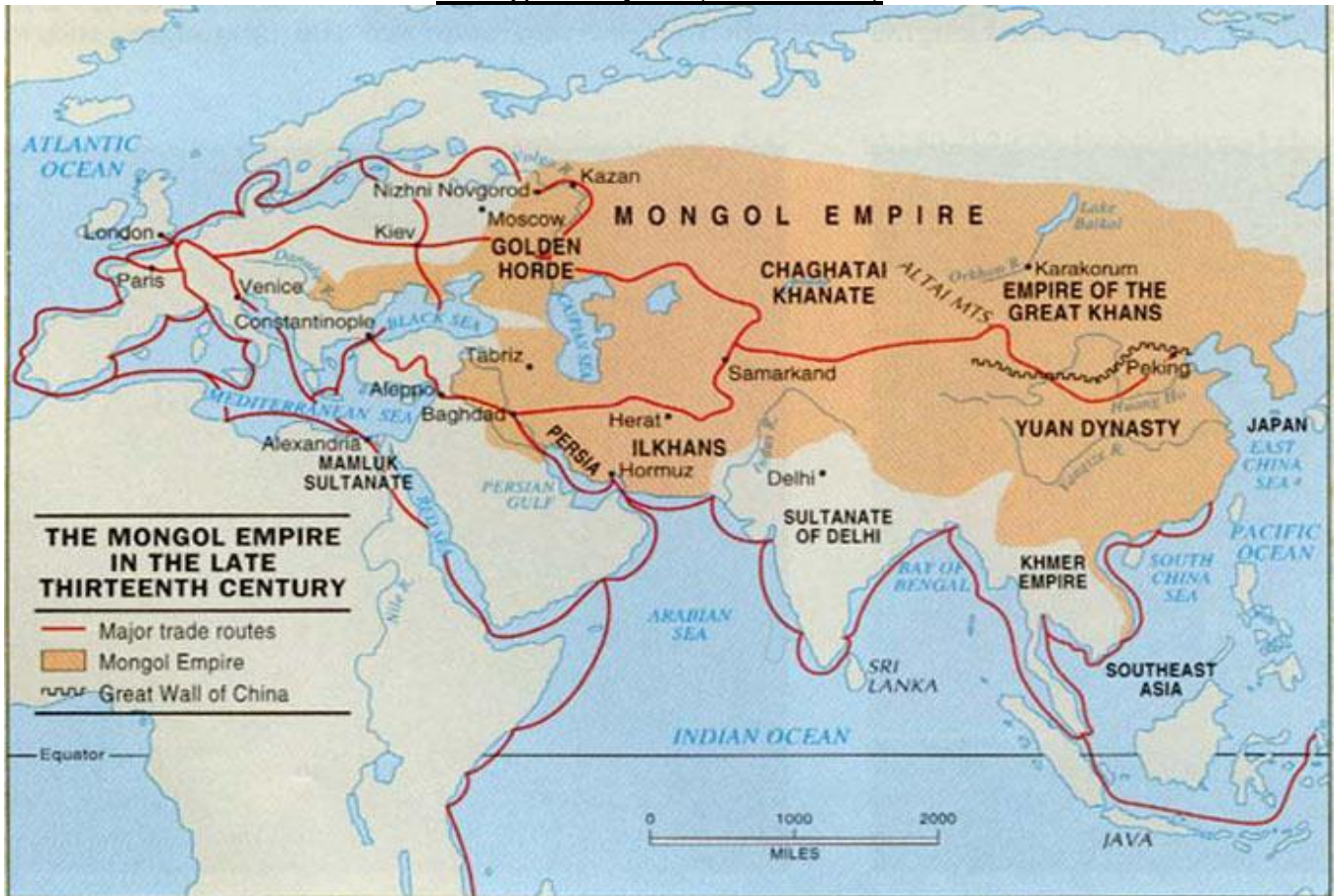
Islam in African Interior



“Swahili Coast”- Relationship between trade, religion, culture.

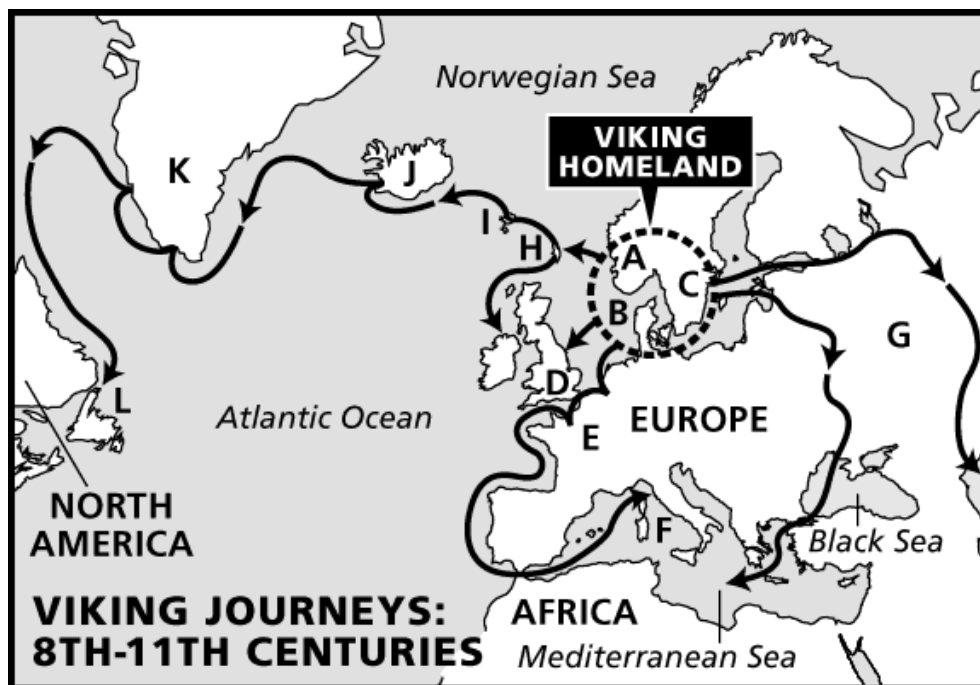
What is Swahili? A Bantu language that is about 35% Arabic resulting from centuries of trade contact with Arabs. It is now the lingua franca of much of eastern Africa (see map). Part of eastern Africa is also Muslims. Dar es Salaam (House of Peace) is the capital of Tanzania.

Mongol Empire (13th-14th c.)



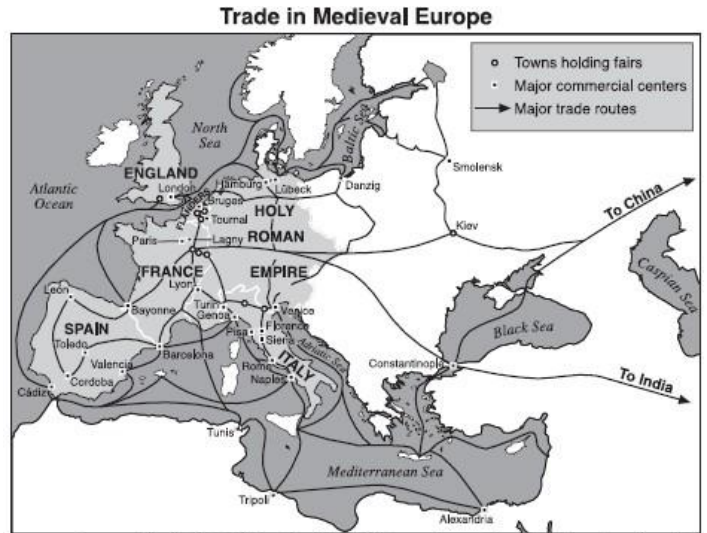
The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

Viking Invasions of Europe





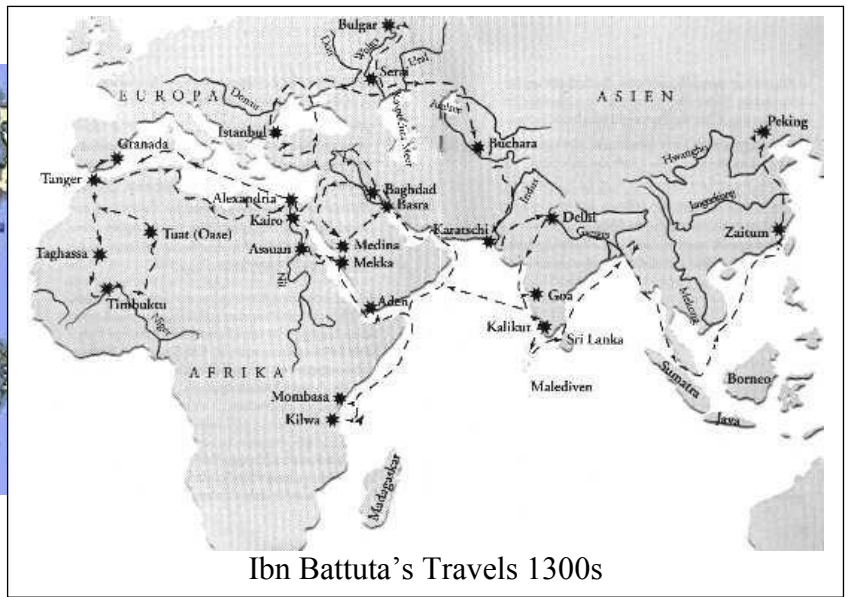
Crusades c.1095-1300 CE



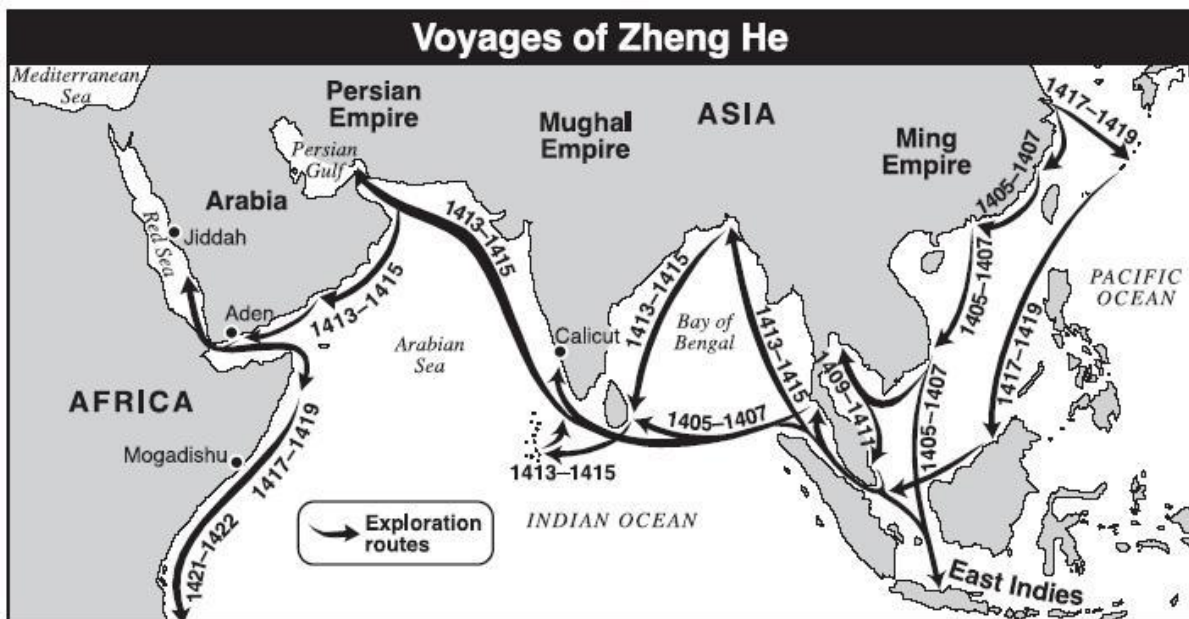
Source: Elisabeth G. Ellis et al., *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice-Hall (adapted)



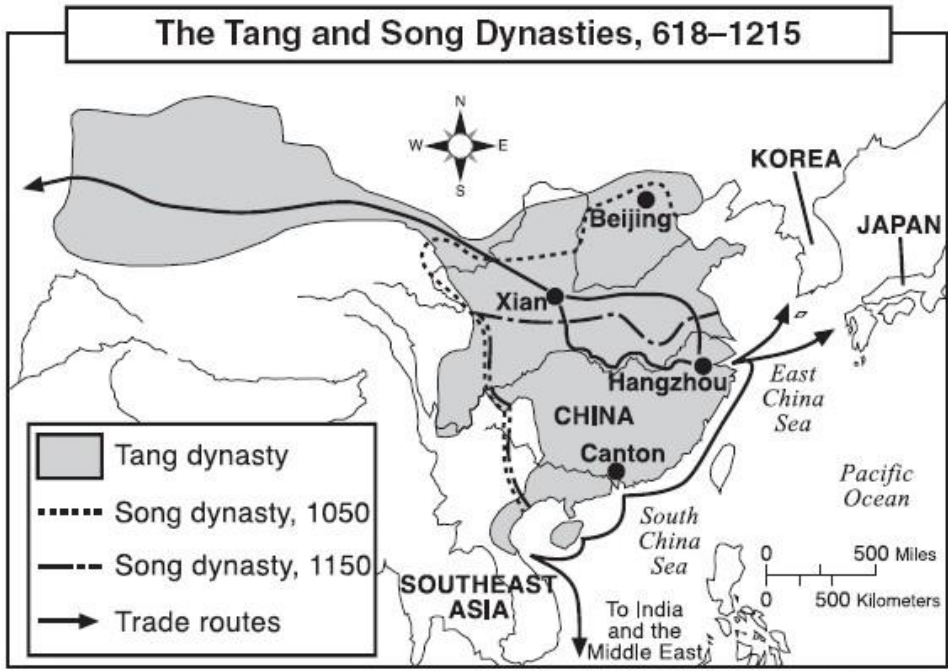
Marco Polo's Travels 1200s



Ibn Battuta's Travels 1300s



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History, Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



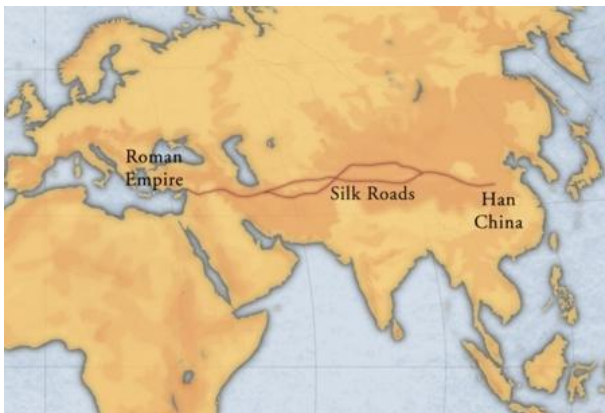
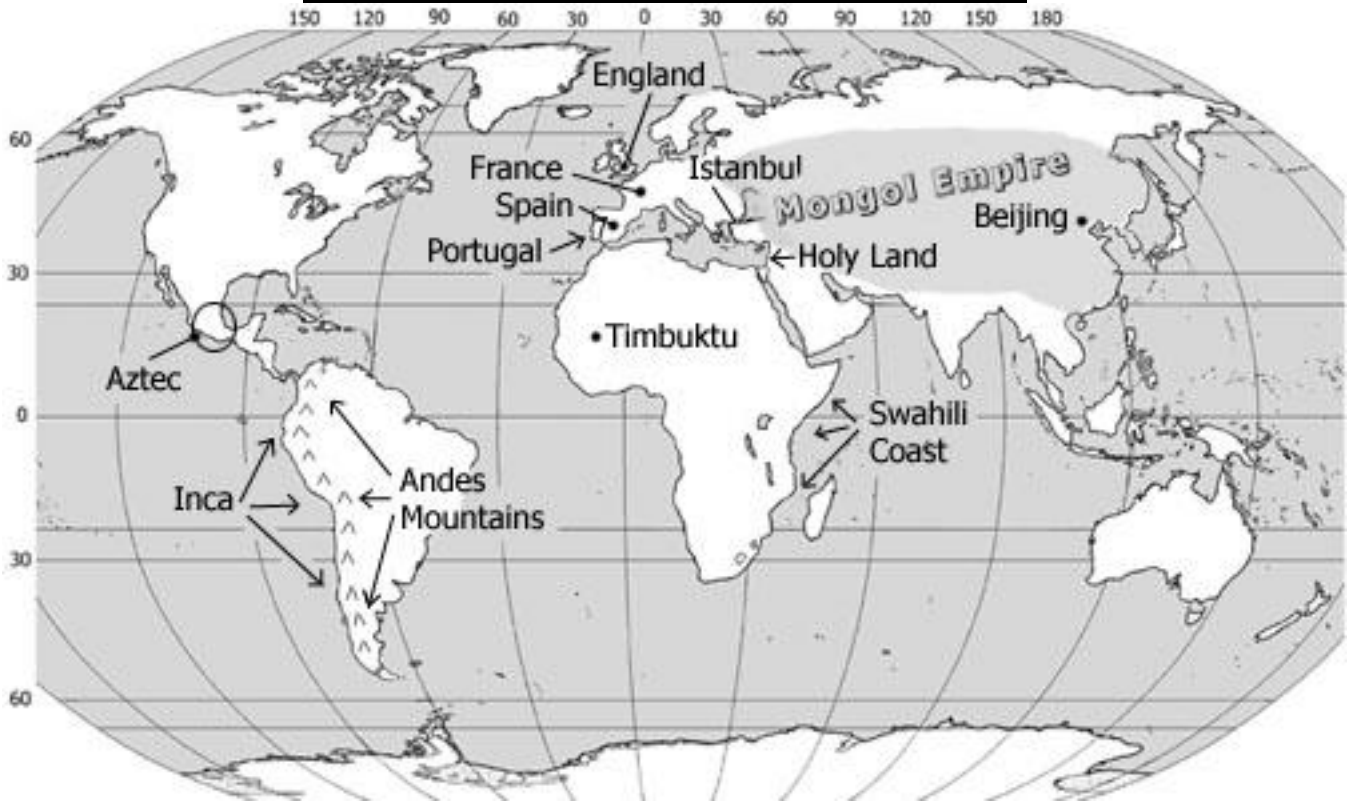
Source: Goldberg and DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Silk Road

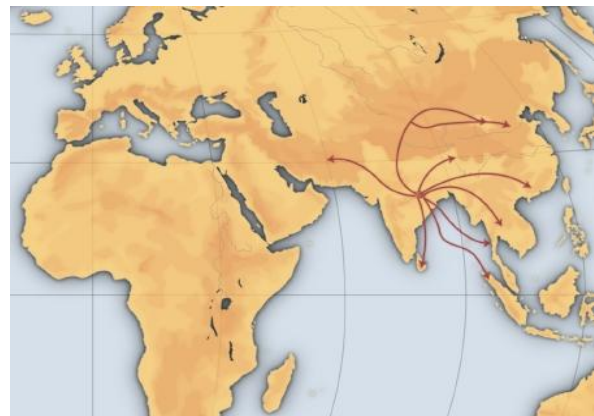
Note these cities: Dunhuang, Kashgar, Samarkand, Bukhara



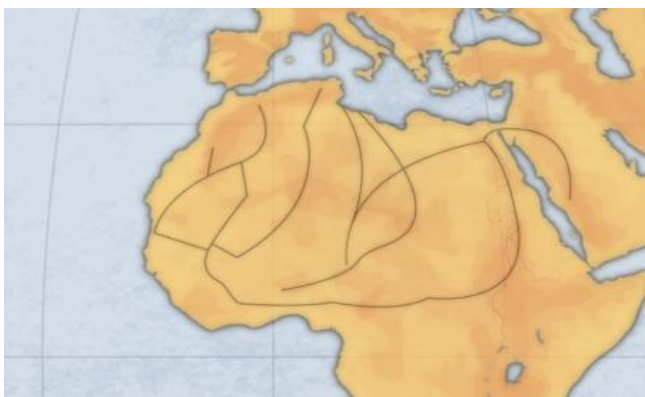
Late Middle Ages- Important Places to Know



Name this trade system:



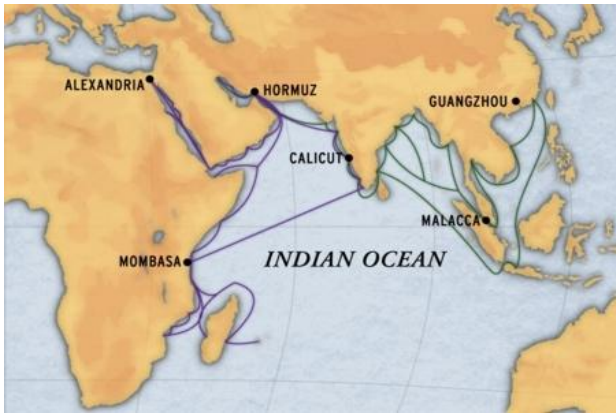
What religion is spread here?



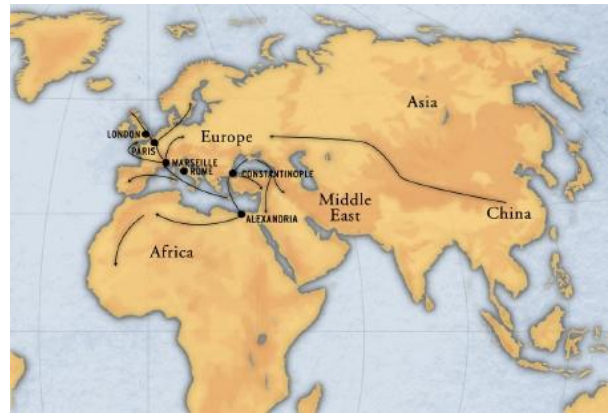
Name this trade system:



What religion is spreading here?



Name this trade system (note all the regions involved):

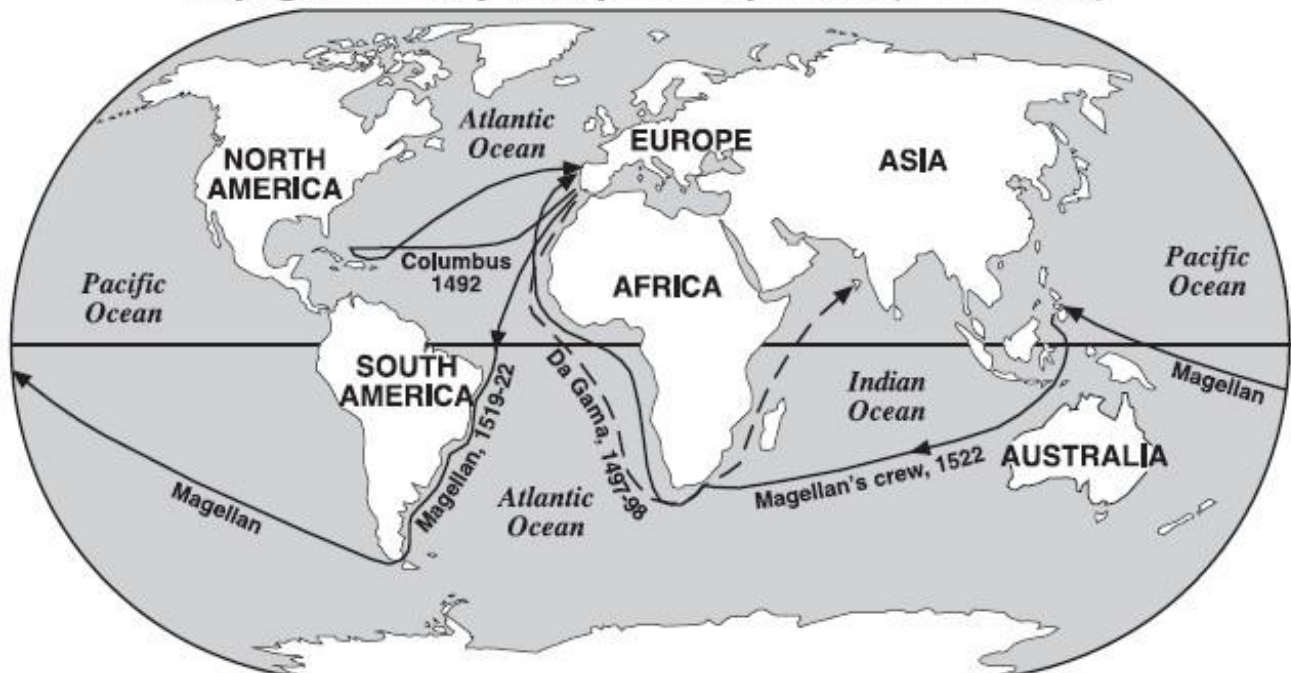


What disease is spreading here?

What is the relationship between trade and religion, politics, social change, etc? What happens when people come in contact with each other? Examine the maps and come to at least 2 conclusions with examples:

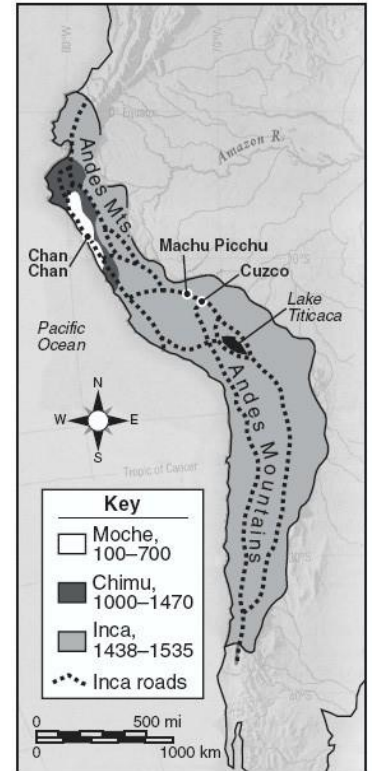
UNIT III (1450-1750 CE)

Voyages of Early European Explorers (1492–1522)



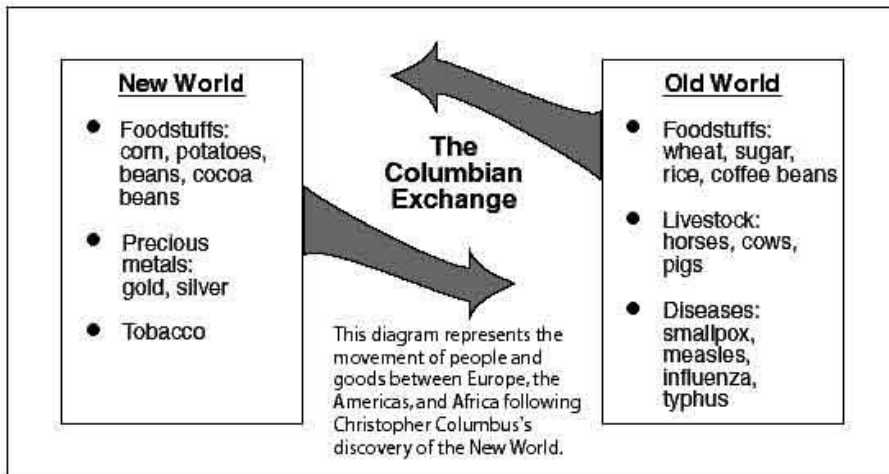


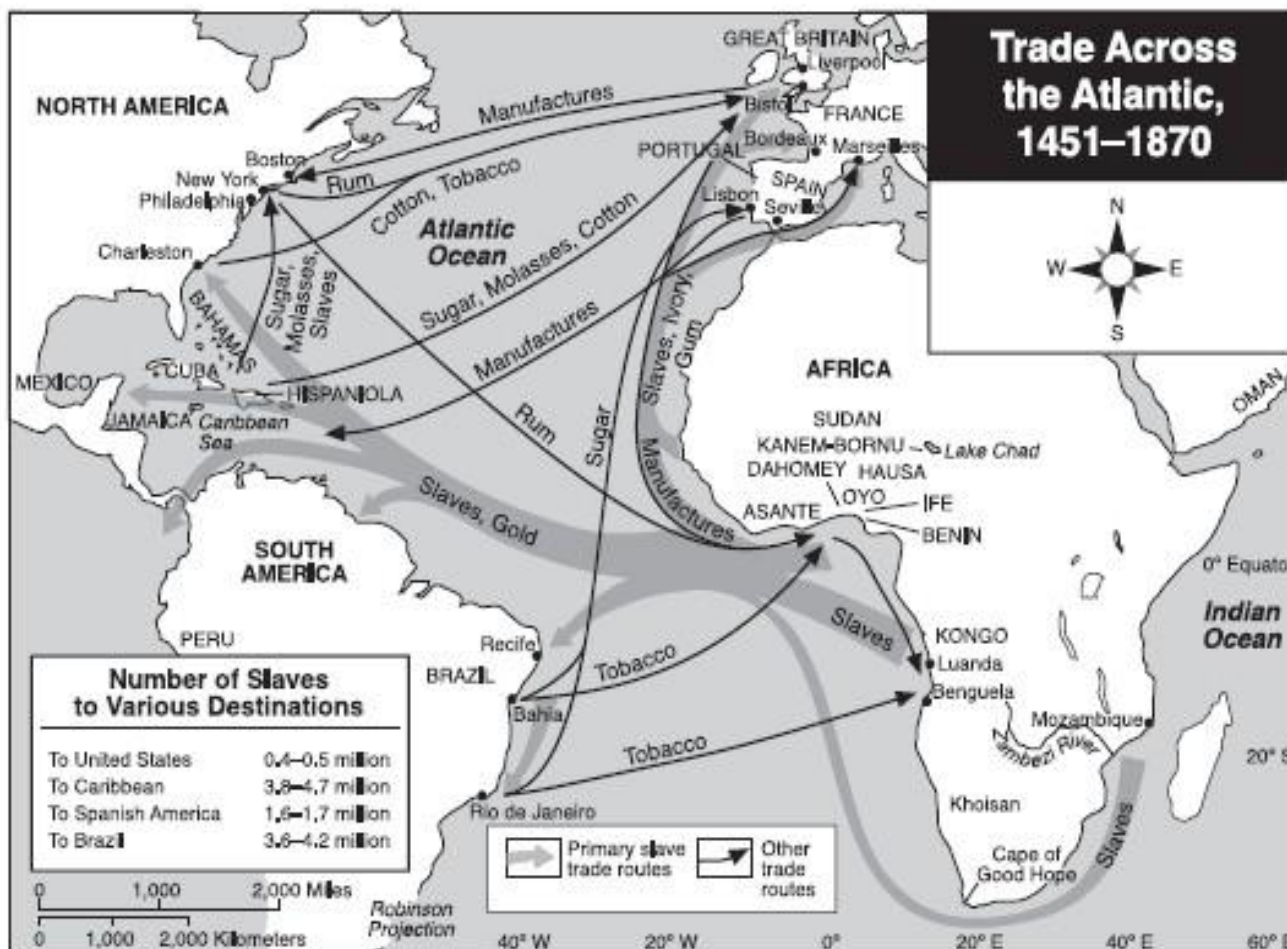
South American Cultures 100–1535

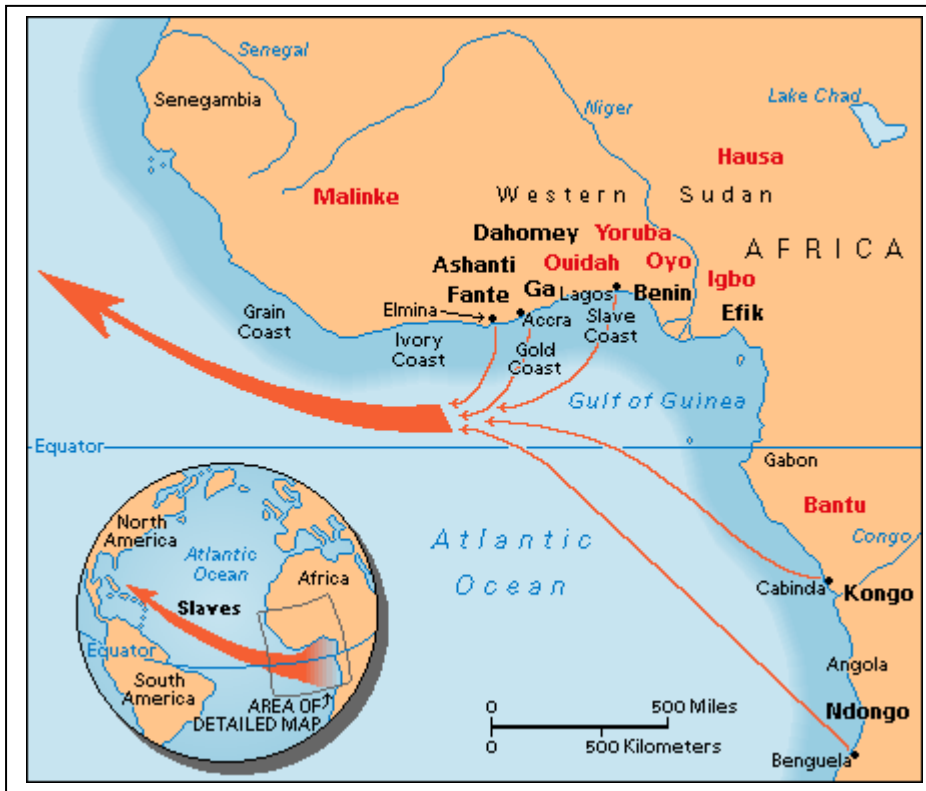


Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell

Columbian Exchange
(below)



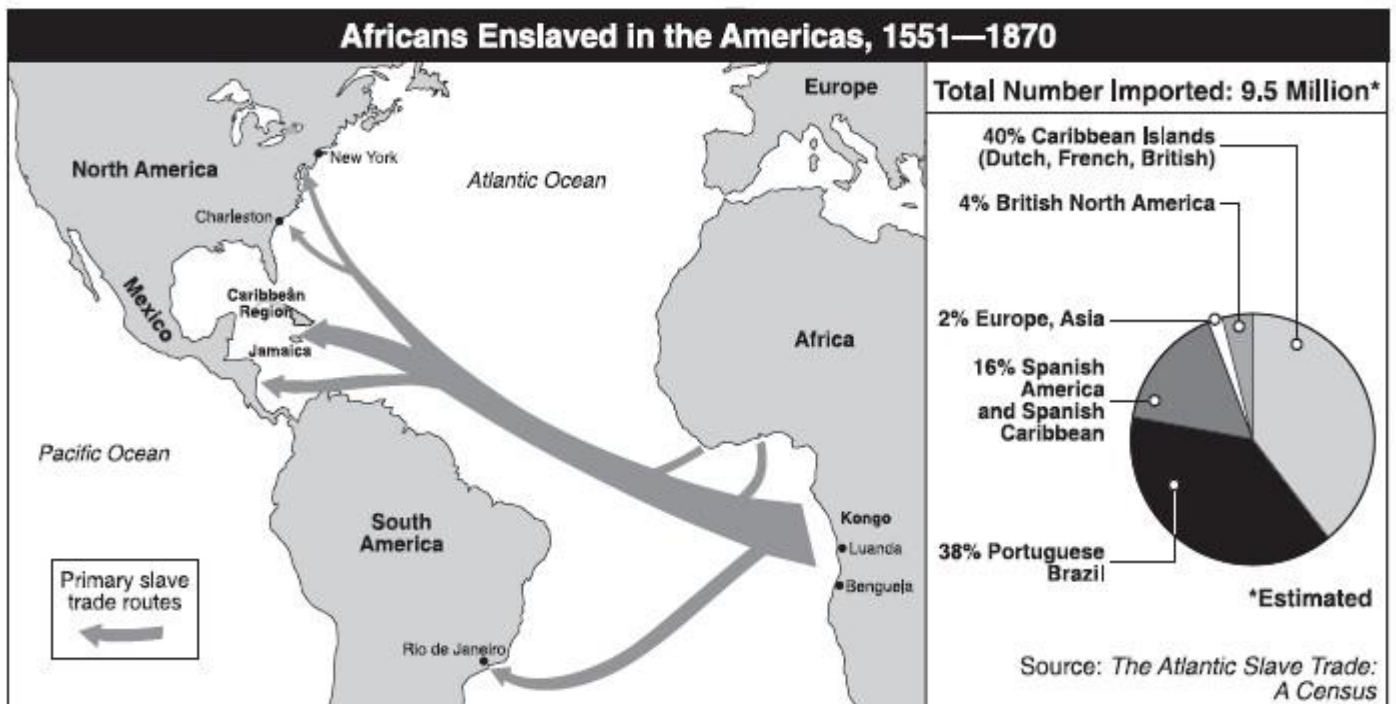




West Africa

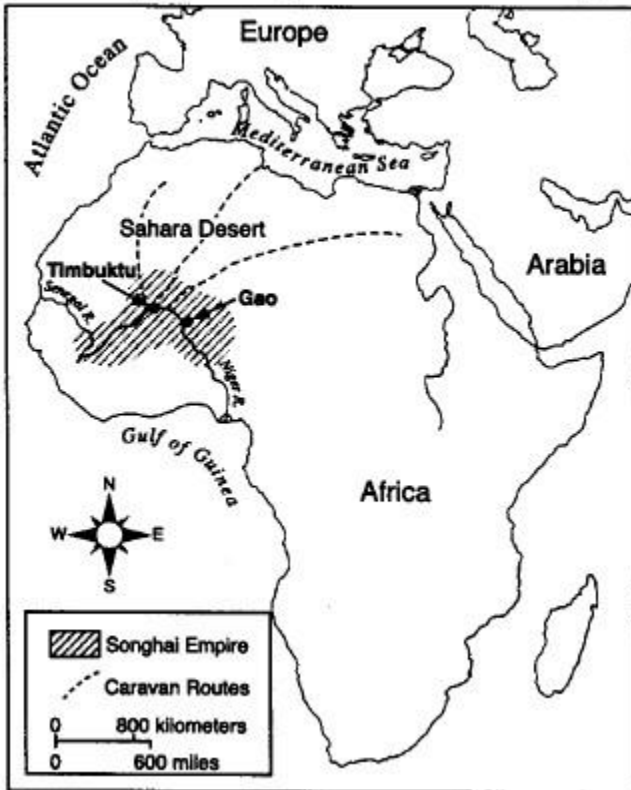
Note the specific tribes and kingdoms that served as sources for the slave trade: Oyo, Dahomey, Ashanti, Benin, Kongo, Yoruba

Below: Note the main importers of African slaves: Brazil and Caribbean



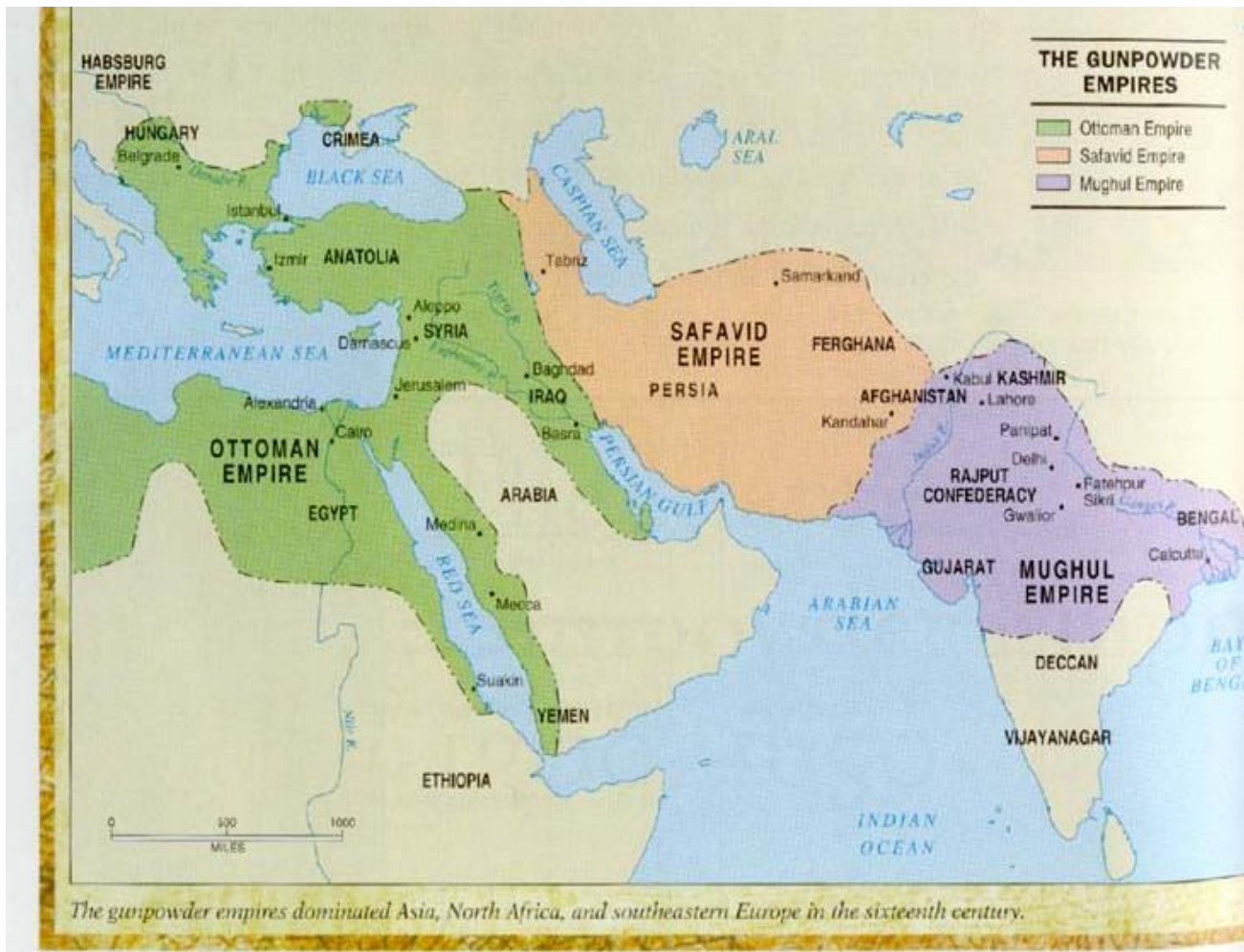
Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

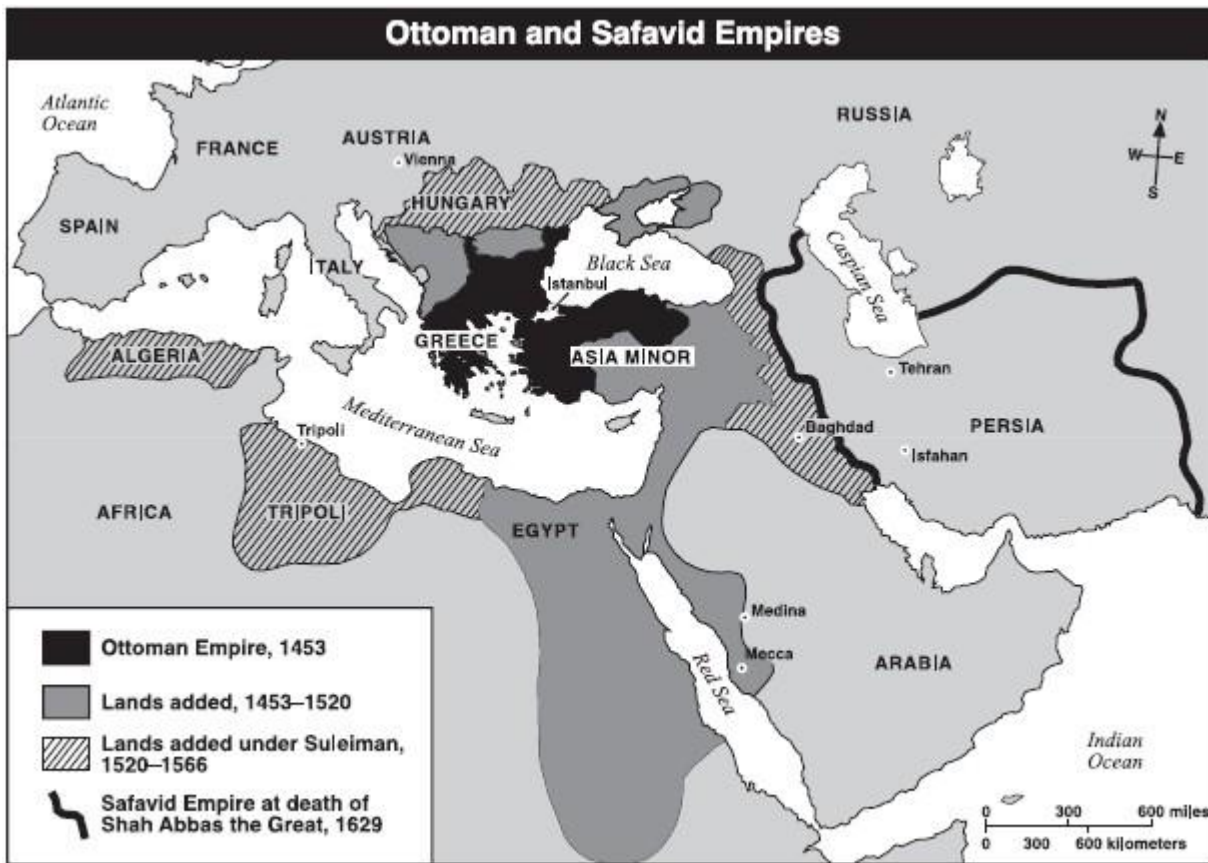
The Empire of Songhai In the 16th Century



Songhai Empire, Islamic successor to Muslim Mali Empire of the 14th century, was located in a strategic location: a major terminus of trans and sub-Saharan trade routes. Timbuktu and Gao (not to be confused with Goa, in India) were main centers of gold, ivory, salt, and copper.

(Below) Gunpowder empires: Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal rise in the 15-16th centuries.





Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



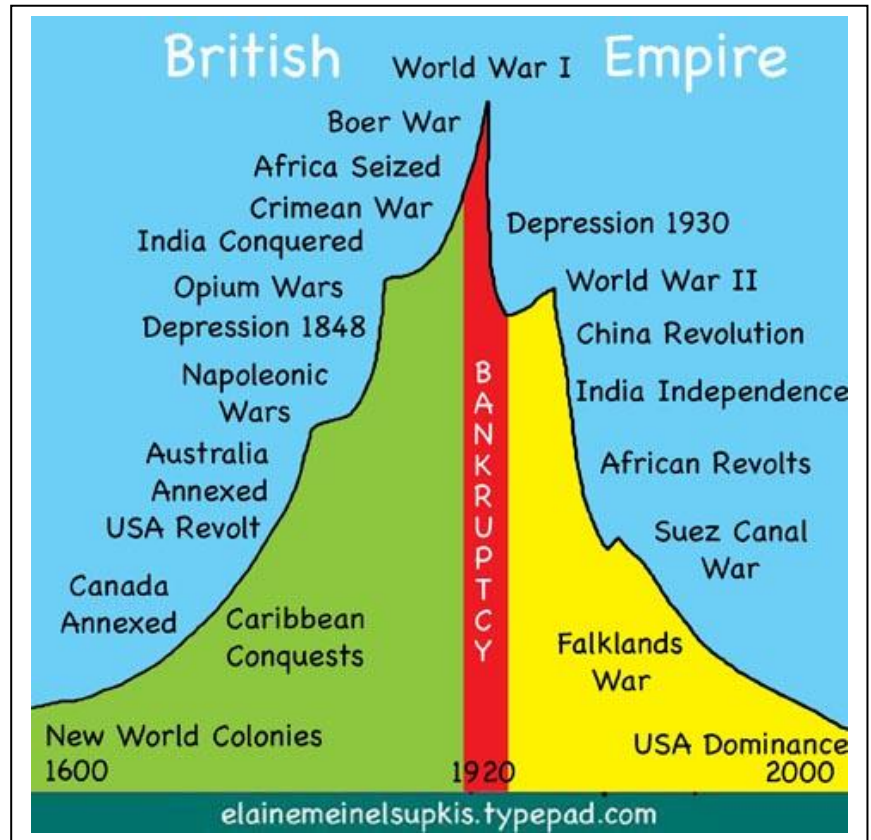
Rise of European nation-states.
 France,
 England,
 Spain,
 Portugal.

UNIT IV (1750-1914 CE)

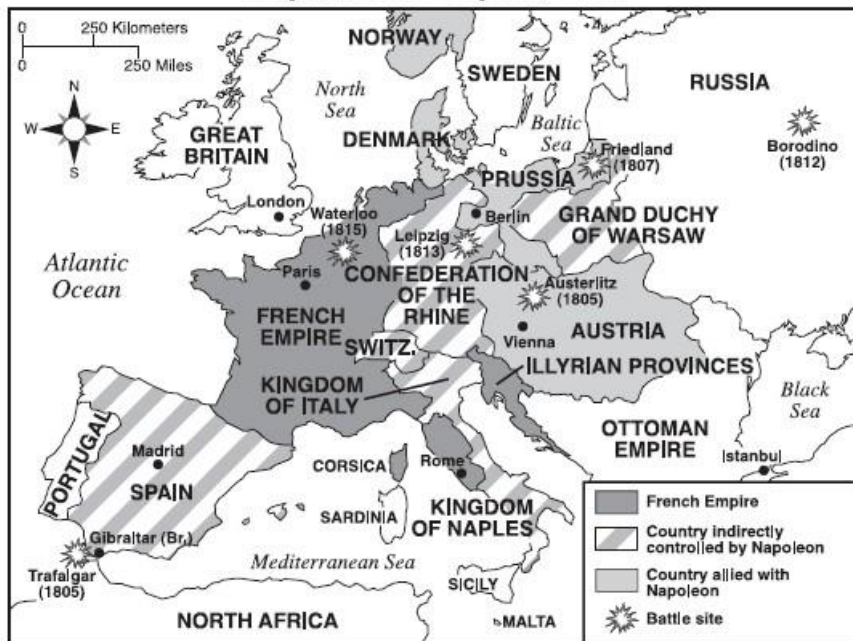


Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

TIMELINE: Rise and fall of the British Empire. around WWI, then began a steady decline.



Napoleon's Empire, 1812



Source: Peiser and Serber, *Our World*, AMSCO (adapted)

South America, 1790

South America, 1828

Latin American independence



Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

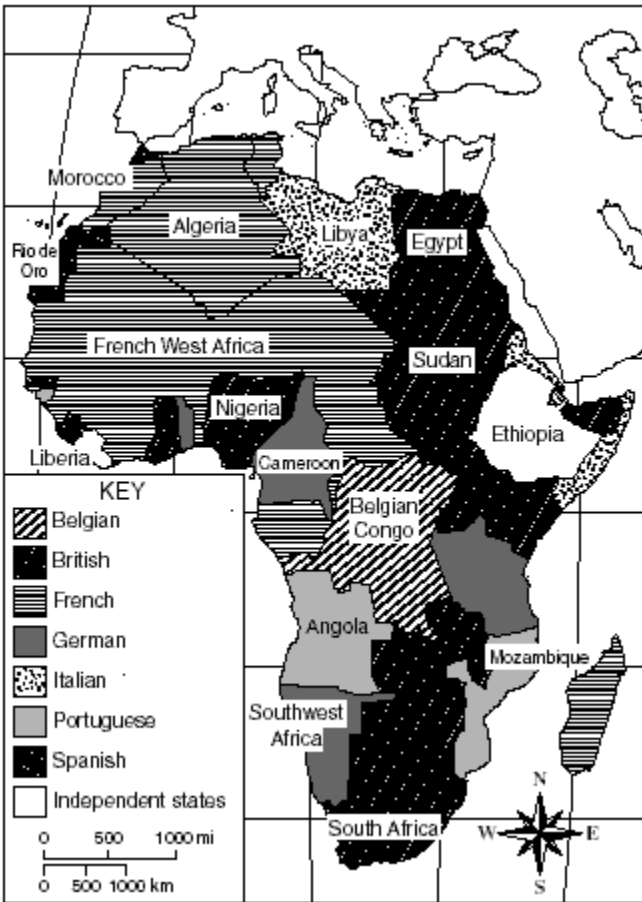
Map A

Map B



Source: Sol Holt and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring World History*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

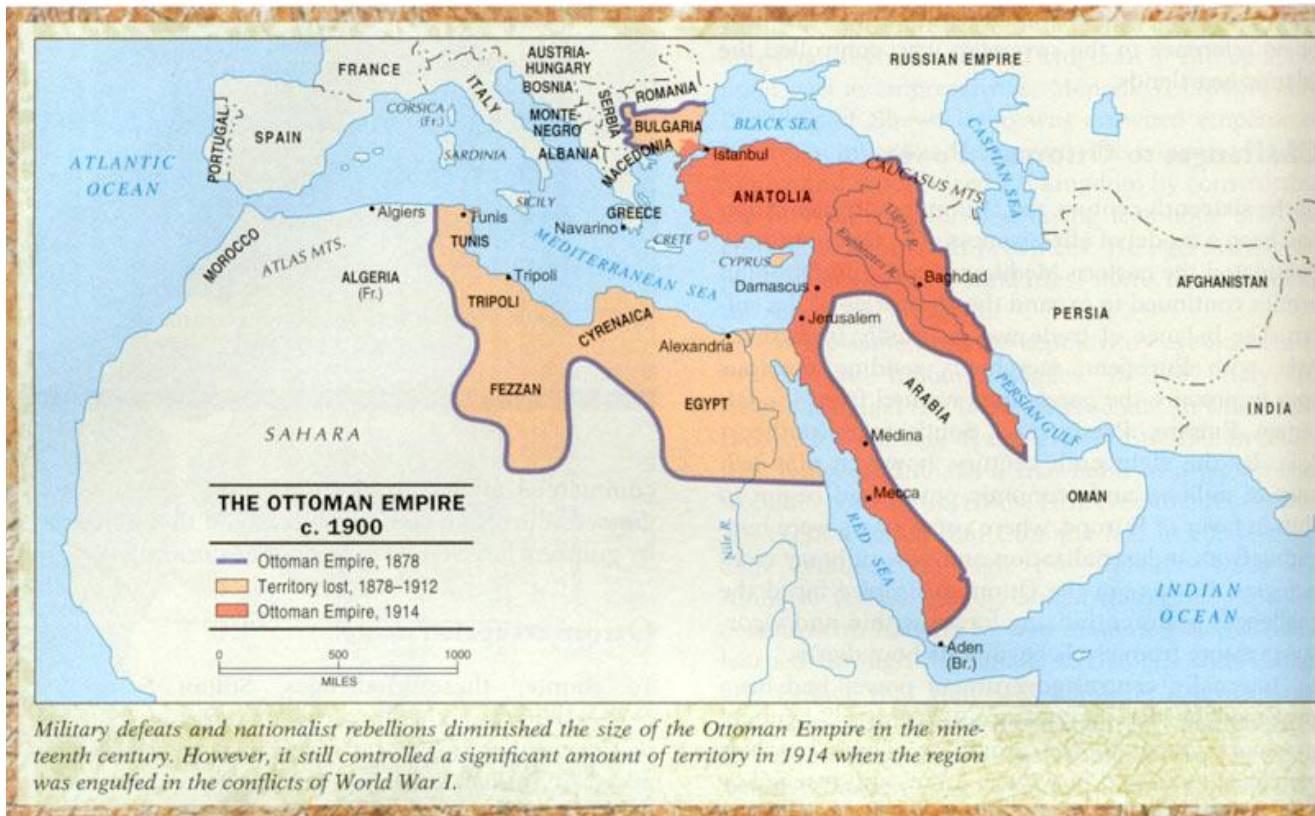
Forces of nationalism, a comparison. It had negative effects in Austria-Hungary, Russian Empire, and Ottoman Empire in the latter part of the 19th century because of a multitude of ethnic groups within their domains. Germany and Italy, in contrast, achieved unification in 1871 as a result of nationalist forces. Also, nationalism began to spur independence movements in colonies (INC created in 1885).



Scramble for Africa

Note which European powers had territory and where: French north and west Africa, British East (Kenya, Tanzania), North (Egypt, Sudan) and Southern (South Af, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)) Africa mainly, Belgian Congo, Portuguese in Angola.

The **Demise of the Ottoman Empire**, beginning with nationalist movements in Balkans and Egypt. IN the “big picture” of things, the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire can be visualized in this way: Rising in the 15th-16th c. (reaching its peak when Mehmet sacked Constantinople in 1453 and Suleiman laid siege to Vienna in 1529), stagnating in 17-18th c., and finally declining in the early-late 19th c.

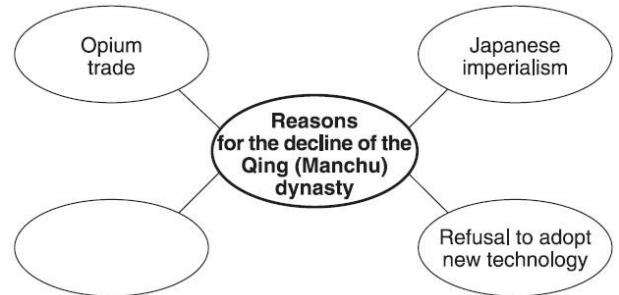


Military defeats and nationalist rebellions diminished the size of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century. However, it still controlled a significant amount of territory in 1914 when the region was engulfed in the conflicts of World War I.



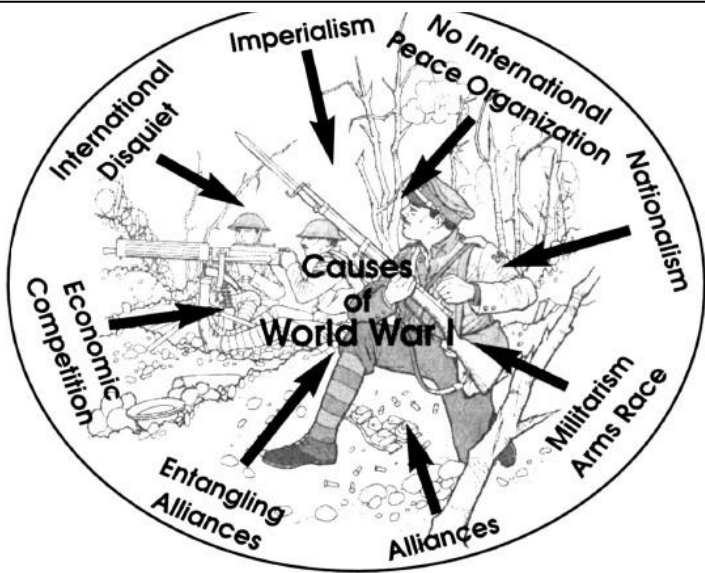
The Ottoman retreat from the Balkans, 1814–1913. Map by Blaine R. Walker, University of Pittsburgh.

Ottoman losses in the Balkans leading up to WWI and the final dissolution of the empire. The Ottomans lost Greece, Bulgaria and Serbian in the latter part of the 19th century.



Decline of Qing Empire 19th century

UNIT V (1914-Present)

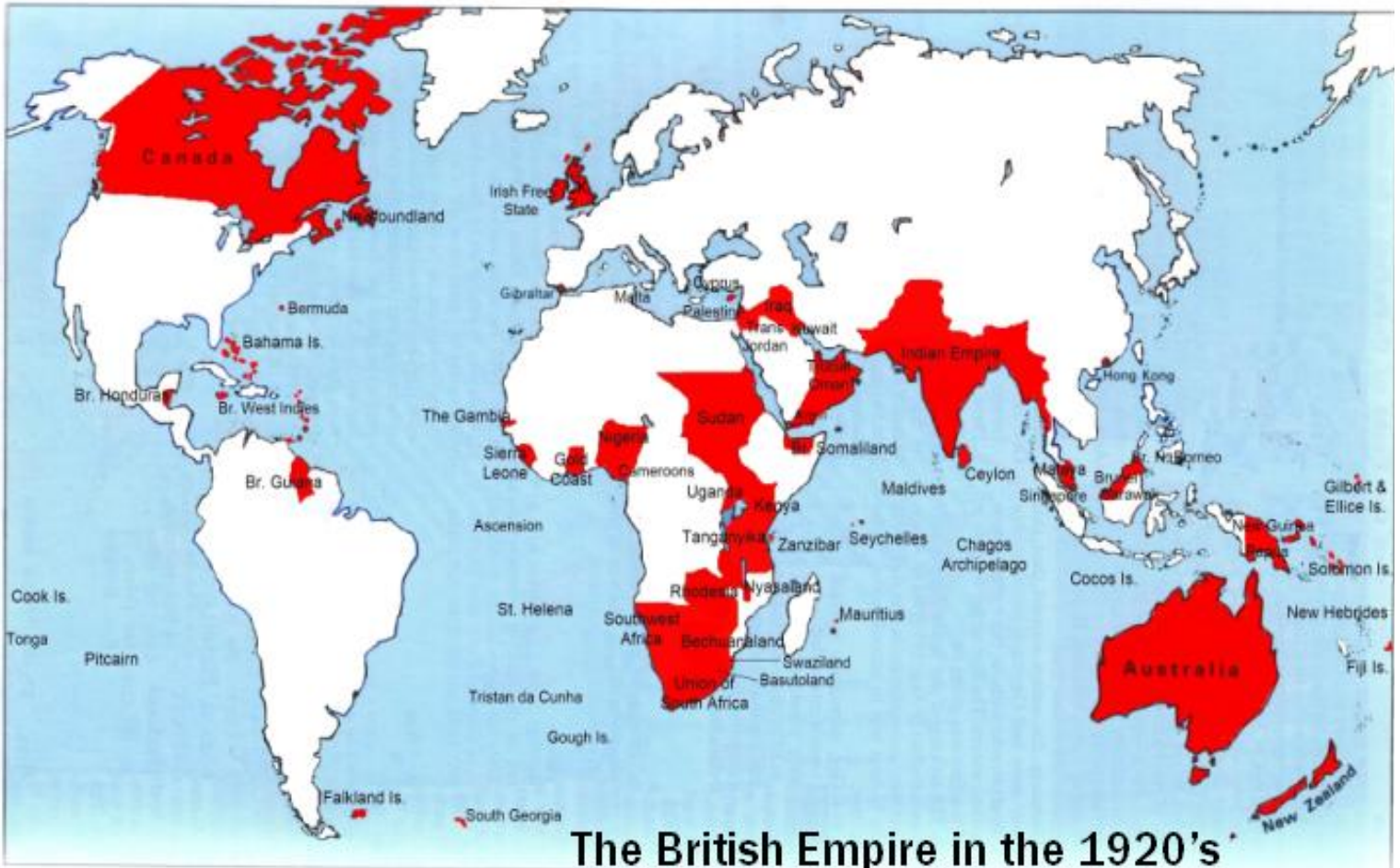


- Causes of WWI:
1. Militarism
 2. Alliances
 3. Imperialism
 4. Nationalism
 5. The “spark” (assassination)

Source: Kime and Stich. *Global History and Geography STARreview*. N & N. 2003



Source: *Regional Extensions*, 1999



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History Connections to Today: The Modern Era*, Prentice-Hall (adapted)

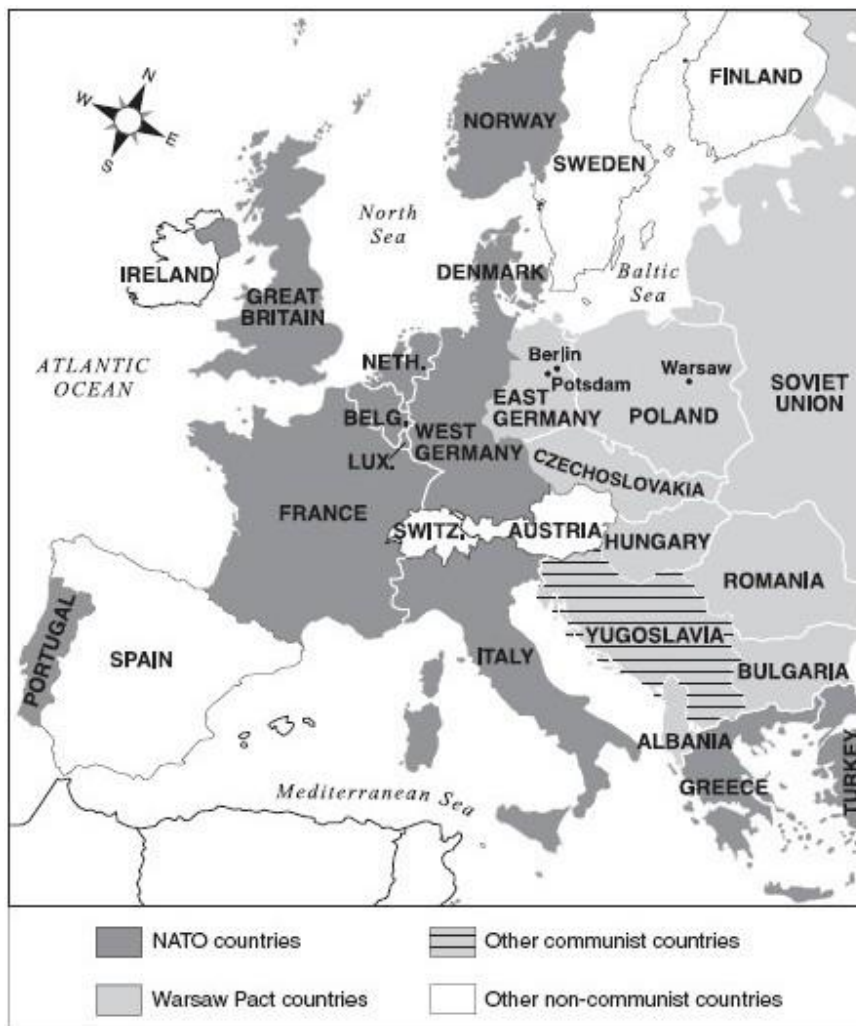
Japanese expansion continued after 1934. During the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945), Japan occupied most of China, then took SE Asia (Indochina), the Philippines, Guam, Dutch East Indies, and most Pacific Islands.

Reasons for the expansion: Remember the “3 doors”? Door #1= immigration. Closed by anti-Japanese immigration policies of the West. Door #2= economic development. Closed by western tariffs. **Door #3= expansion.**

Buildup to WW2

1931	Japan invades Manchuria.
1935	Italy invades Ethiopia.
1936	Germany sends troops into Rhineland just outside French border.
1937	Japan takes over much of eastern China.
1938	Germany makes Austria part of its empire.
1938	Germany takes Sudetenland (a border region of Czechoslovakia).
1939	Italy takes over Albania.
1939	Germany invades Poland; Britain and France declare war.

Source: *Guide to Essentials*, Prentice Hall



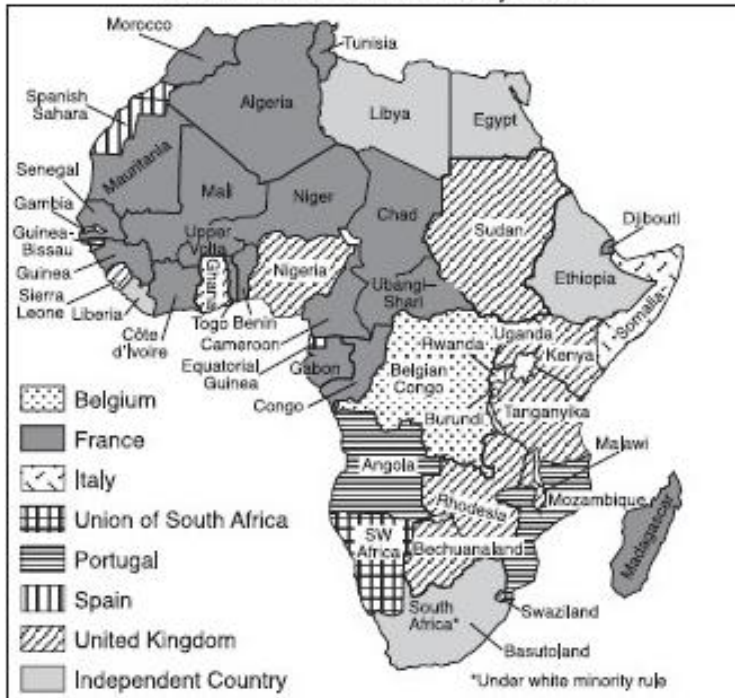
Source: Ellis and Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall, 2005 (adapted)

Cold War Europe

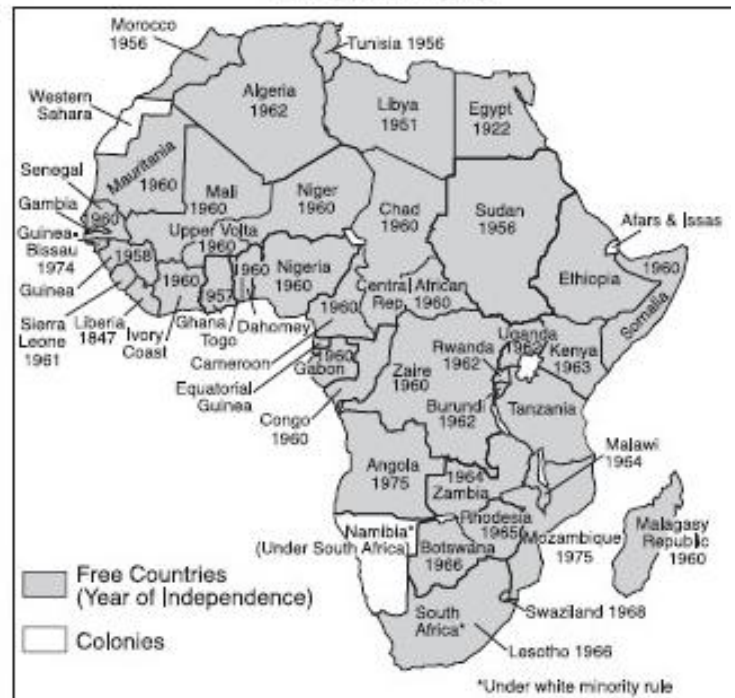
Notice the 2 major military alliances. Also, most E. European countries were NOT part of the USSR; they were “satellites” laying within the “sphere of influence of Moscow” (Churchill). Warsaw Pact was not merely a military alliance against foreign aggression. Warsaw Pact nations (except Romania) intervened in Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring 1968 to restore hardline communist rule.

African independence movements

**Map A:
Colonialism in Africa, 1952**



**Map B:
Africa in 1975**



After WWI, the former Ottoman Empire was divided among European powers as **Mandates**. Mandates were put in 3 classes: A, B, C. All former Ottoman regions were Class A mandates (“mandates which are deemed to reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone”). Mid-East nations believed it would be temporary, but they lasted until after WWII.

End of colonialism in Asia. Year of independence in parenthesis.



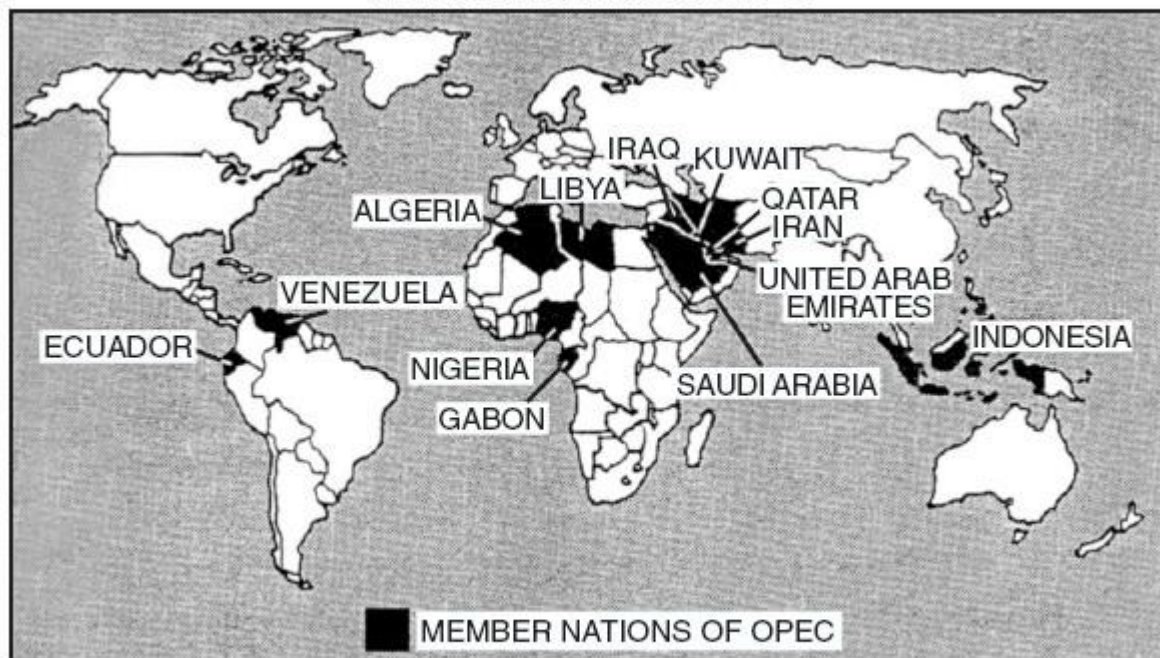


1989

Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. Began with the Fall of Berlin Wall (symbolic of communist bloc).

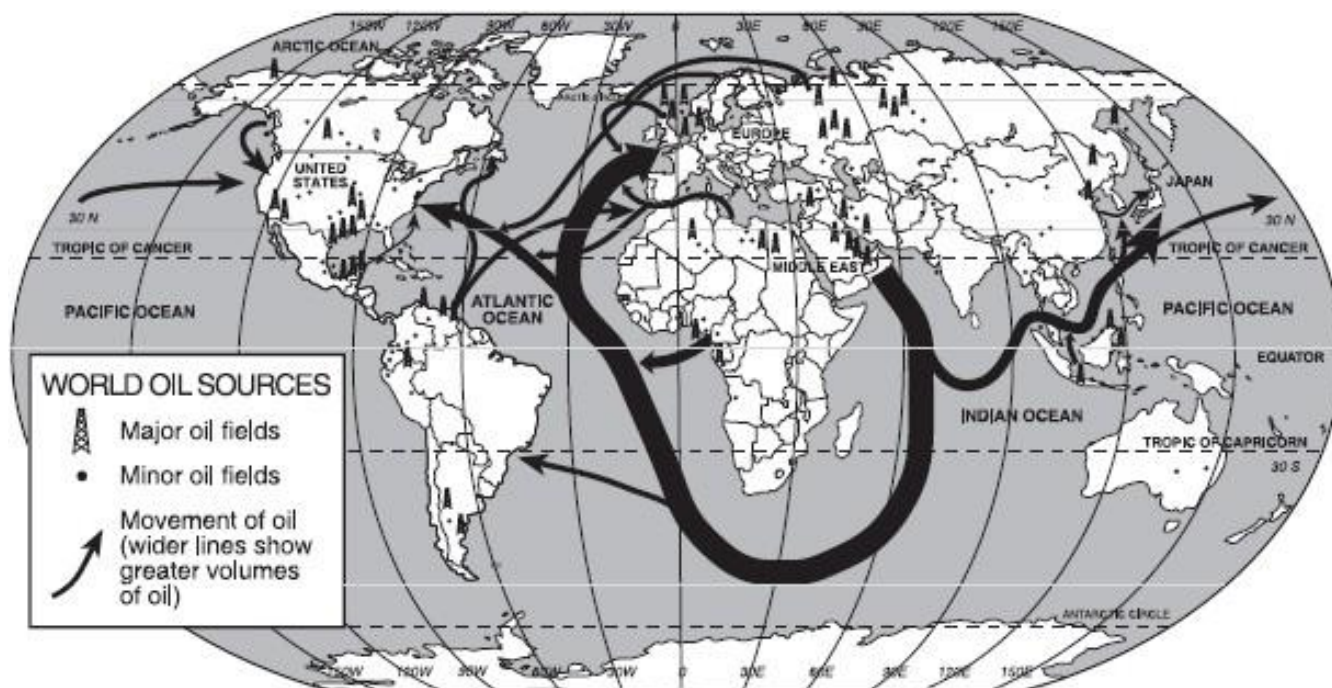
The fall of the USSR would follow in 1991, primarily due to economic problems. The Soviet economy had failed to modernize and keep up with the fast growing, technologically driven economy of the U.S. and some Asian nations. Gorbachev's *perestroika* and *glasnost* were attempted reforms but they had the opposite effect. The real eventual effect of *perestroika* was the dismantling of the Soviet command economy replaced by a gradual market economy. While *glasnost* (openness) led to the government losing control of the media and Soviet people demand major changes.

Member Nations of OPEC



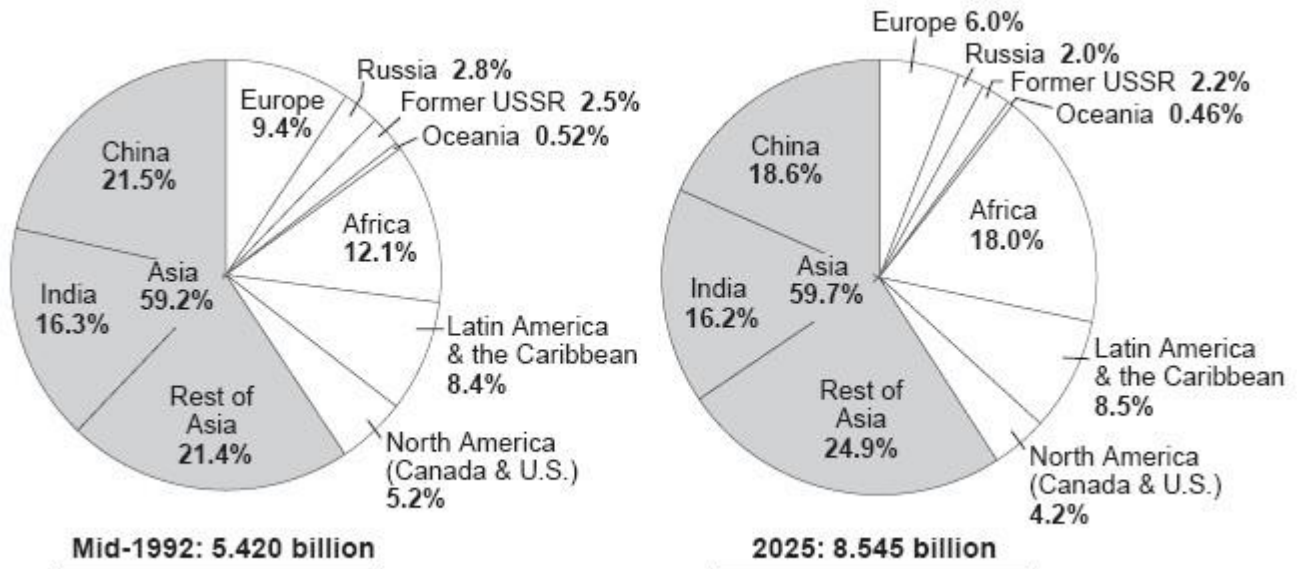
Source: Killoran, Zimmer, and Jarret, *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarret Publishing

Major world oil production



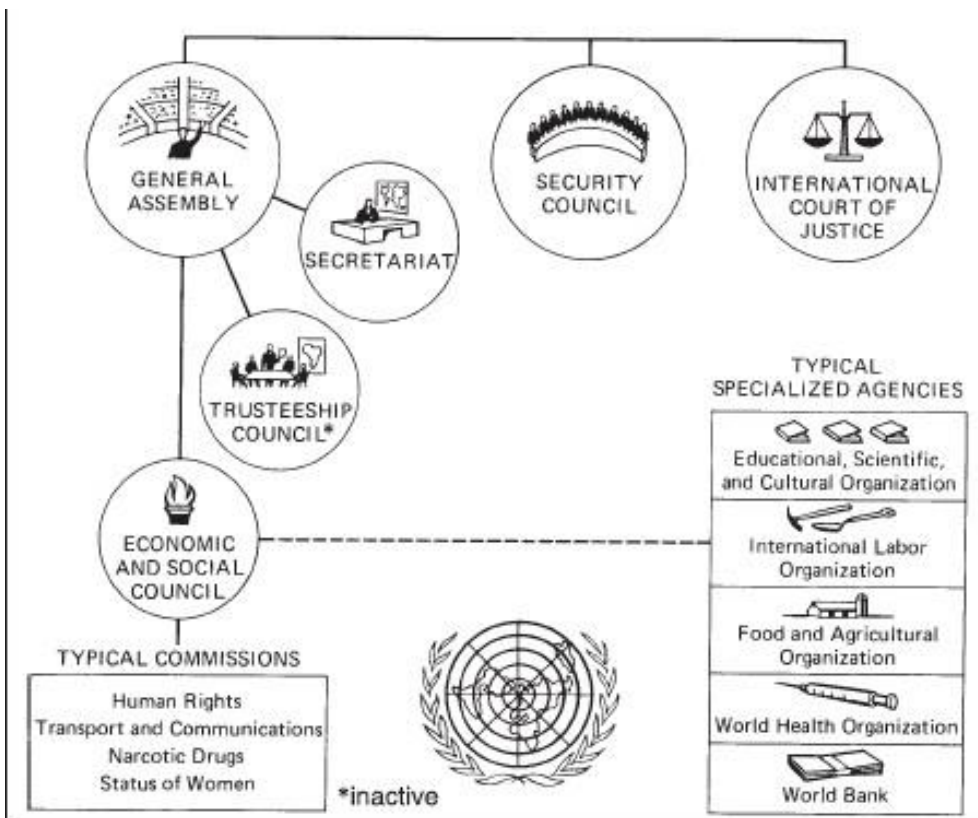
Source: Richard G. Boehm et al., *Building Skills in Geography*, Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 1996 (adapted)

Distribution of World Population by Region



Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1992 World Data Sheet

1 out of every 5 people on planet earth is Chinese or India (if you combine Pakistan and Bangladesh). According to the pie chart, what region is expected to grow the fast in the next 15 years? Which region will lose the greatest population. What do you notice about those regions? Hypothesize as to why they will lose/gain population.



Source: Irving L. Gordon, *World History*, 2nd ed., AMSCO (adapted)

Functions and organization of UN.

Know the permanent members of security council: U.S., Russia, China, France, Britain. The Security Council decides on any military action. What problems do you think might arise among Security Council members during Cold War? What about today? Why? THINK!