

Theme: Change - Individuals (and human rights)

Definition of human right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person. - Rights (such as freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution) regarded as belonging fundamentally to all persons
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Mohandas Gandhi

Historical circumstances led to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caste system → Mughal Dynasty - Religious conflicts - Sepoy rebellion → direct British rule → viceroy governs in the name of the queen - No competition with British are allowed, only plant cash crops, resulted in different classes (British hold top civil service jobs) - Few rights were given, British abused their power → economy suffered - Harsh working condition that solely benefited the British economy - Gandhi was a lawyer who worked to protect Indian rights in South Africa, tired of apartheid, wanted changes - Amritsar Massacre → people were prohibited to hold a public meeting, thousands were killed purposely
Human rights violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British colonization → undermined traditional Indian values and practices - “Brightest jewel” → natural resources → cotton (textile, high demand) → exploited economy for its own gain - British East India Company (BEIC) → Monopoly - Unfair laws → can’t make salts, buy british textiles, cash crops - Faced food shortages
Action taken	<p>Indian national congress 1885 → to gain voice in gov</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanted self rule and western industrialization - Members are mostly Hindus - The muslims, minority, has no voice in the congress, made muslim league <p>Muslim League</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect India’s minority Muslim population - Wanted a separate muslim state → Pakistan - Led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah

	<p>Civil disobedient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passive resistance - Non-violent - Salt march, boycott - Homespun movement, boycott British clothes, wear traditional dhoti instead - Formed INC (Indian National Congress)
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of BEIC control - Abolishment of caste systems - Use of passive resistance brought attention → made British look bad → weakening of the British empire - Leader of nationalist movement - Reverse Britain's policies and gain independence for India after WW2 - Assassinated by a hindu extremist → supported the abolishment of the caste system, granting rights for women - India and Pakistan

Nelson Mandela - South Africa

Historical circumstances led to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Like Gandhi, he studied law and wanted to bring racial equality under apartheid (eliminate apartheid) - Witnessed countless of abuse - Sharpeville massacre - Soweto - Pass system, homelands policy - Divestment
Human rights violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apartheid → South African government legalized segregation - Apartheid laws assured that the white minority would stay superior to the black South African politically, economically, and socially - Prohibited to travel, carry pass books - Can't vote, had to live in certain zones, were kicked out of their land, grow cash crops → famine
Action taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African National Congress (ANC) - First used peaceful protest and organized rallies, but the government cracked down on protests, began to use violent acts - Was arrested and imprisoned for 27 years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Released due to international pressure → gov feared civil war
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ended apartheid - President De. Klerk - More rights were given to the blacks → right to vote - First free election → Mandela was elected to be president - Sought ways to reconcile between races - Unity in South Africa - Prevented civil war - Truth and reconciliation commission (TRC) → negotiate for the offender to deliver a restitution to the victim, to let them know what they have cause things to happen

Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda

Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwanda (central Africa) was colonized by the Belgium - Tutsi → minority, favored by the Belgium, hold top jobs - Hutu (85%) - Power struggles → genocide (ethnic cleansing) - The tutsis wanted full independence, feared this might happen, Belgium favored Hutu → helped Hutu to overthrow Tutsi king - Hutu declared Rwanda Republic → ended Belgian rule - Hutu president's plane was shot → blamed on Tutsi → genocide - During the transition of power, thousands of Tutsi are killed by the Hutu who are getting their revenge → genocide - Tutsi fled to neighboring countries → formed RPF - Interahamwe (extremist)
Action taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations tried to interfere, but failed, helped to protect the Tutsi - Red cross - Rwandan citizens granted visas to other countries - Peacekeepers → escort refugees to safe zones - Tutsi army invaded Burundi → ended the killings → set up a united government

Hitler

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Imprisoned while trying to kill the kaiser- Wrote Mein Kampf (“My struggle”) → nazi ideology- Broke the treaty of versailles → WW2
Human rights violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Anti-semitism → prejudice against Jews- Pogroms / genocide / ethnic cleansing against the Jews- Holocaust- Concentration camps → Auschwitz → starved, tortured, death march, gas chamber- Nuremberg Laws → took away Jews’ citizenships, civil rights- Forced to live in ghetto → slum area occupied by minority- Forced to wear the yellow star of david- Kristallnacht → night of broken glass- Boycott Jewish businesses
Causes of violation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mein Kampf- Feels that they are superior, and the Jews are inferior- Nationalism → pride → want to drive out the Jews- Lebensraum → living space- weim- Used Jews as a scapegoat for Germany’s problems
Action taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nuremberg trials → some imprisoned, executed- Seek justice- Held by allies force, under international laws- Negotiate for the offender to deliver a restitution to the victim- Let them know what they have cause things to happen

Theme: Change - Revolution (non-political)

Industrial Revolution

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Industrialisation → define- Begin in England 1750s- Shifted production of goods by hand to machine → used new sources of power/technology- Why Britain → natural resources, capital, stable government
Causes and key events led to the turning point / historical circumstances leading to revolution	<p>Pre-Industrial Society (1750)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Most people work the land → farmers- Self-sufficient (independent)- Isolated, knew little about the outside world- Those people with capital decided that investment of economic profits would be maximized if they build an industry that met the growing demand for textiles <p>Agricultural Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Led to the drastic increase in population- <u>1st revolution</u> → No longer nomads- <u>2nd</u> → improved quality and quantity of farming<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Crop rotation (Charles Townshend) → grow turnips (bawang) to restore exhausted soils2. Seed drill (Jethro Tull) → deposit seeds in rows rather than scattering them3. Enclosure → fencing off land formerly shared by many peasants, replacing small farms with larger field to improve production. Peasant's lands were bought by rich people, forcing them to move to the city
How it changed the history / it's effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Population explosion- Urbanisation → growth of big cities- Inventions of technologies → steam power- 2nd industrial revolution → iron and steel- Affected other countries → become world power (strong)- Mass production → price go down- Creation of middle class (proletariat) → tenements- Long hours, unsafe working conditions → labor union- Laissez-faire

Green Revolution

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third agricultural revolution - Development of new varieties of plants and improved agricultural techniques that resulted in greatly increased crop yields - Developing countries
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population grows faster than food production - Technology limitation → needs water, irrigation systems - Hunger and poverty
What	<p>Used technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation → pumps to bring water from below, distribute water - Machinery → powered by gasoline, diesel fuel - Fertilizer, Pesticides - New varieties of grains and livestock
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doubled food output - Didn't solve the problems of world hunger and poverty → population grows faster than food production, technology limitations, costs money - Successful in India and Indonesia - Future research → Genetically modified food - Hunger is still present until today

Enlightenment

Causes and key events led to the turning point	<p>Scientific Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age of reason - Applied reasons to society and government <p>Absolutism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tired of old ideas - Started to question things <p>Ideas of thinkers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locke → natural law
How it changed the history	<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural rights - Separation of powers - Check & balance - Freedom of speech

	<p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laissez faire - Free market <p>Revolutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American - French → all Europe - Latin American
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Theme: Change - Revolution (Political)

French Revolution

Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influenced by Enlightenment, American Revolution - Absolute monarch → Louis 16 - Enlightenment → Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau → influenced the 3rd estate to rebel, question things - Social inequality → 3 estates, third has to pay tax - Deficit spending → war, loans, poor harvest
Short term impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abolishment of estate systems - Inspired nationalism
Long term impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Latin American Revolution - Spread the ideas of democracy - Influenced Europe

Russian Revolution

What	<p>Lenin → peace, land, bread</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bolsheviks revolution - Communist - NEP → limited capitalism <p>Stalin → totalitarian state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 years plan → industry not consumer - Collectives → kulaks - Command economy
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influenced by Communist ideas (Karl's, Mao Zedong)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not industrialized → weak → lost to Japan for Korea and Manchuria (Russo-Japanese War) - Czar Nicholas II → abused his power → used secret police - Wanted to industrialize, but doesn't want democracy ideals → blocked ideas of French Rev - Bloody Sunday → peaceful protest → shot down → destroyed trust in czar - WWI → bread riots - Bolsheviks tried to overthrow the czar
Short term impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overthrow Czar Nicholas II (abdicated) - Communism in USSR - Totalitarian state → command economy - Stopped fighting in WW1
Long term impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialized Russia → stronger - Gorbachev

Collapse of Government

Collapse of communism

Causes	<p>Cold war (US & USSR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After WW2 → wanted to spread communism - Containment - More than 25 years - Realized that the tension could end in mutual destruction - Large amounts of money were spent by both powers for weapons → economic problems - Promoted a period of detente → lessening tension <p>Rise of Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanted to end cold war tensions - Pulled troops out of Afghanistan - Perestroika: command → capitalist (free market) - Glasnost: freedom of speech (ended censorships)
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ended communism - Soviets countries started to gain independence - No more Berlin wall → cold war ended

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Germany - Ethnic tensions had been suppressed - Czechoslovakia → Czech Republic and Slovakia - First Russia's elected president → Boris Yeltsin - Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent states - Loss of role as world superpower
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Collapse of the Nationalist (Guomindang) government in China

Background info	<p>Sun Yi Xian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Father of modern China - Guomindang → nationalist party - Wanted to rebuild China on the <u>3 Principles of the People</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nationalism → free of foreign rule - Democracy → government - Livelihood → economic security - Planned to raise an army and unite China
Causes	<p>Rise of communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mao ZeDong - Ideas of Karl Marx and Russian Revolution - Gained support from peasants - Long march to the north → gain followers → treat peasants politely, pay for goods, avoid damaging any crops → symbol of communist heroism - Chaos and disorder → famine, warlords seize power, economy collapsed → foreign nations increased their influence <p>Civil war between communist and nationalists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jiang orders guomindang to slaughter communist party member - Japan invaded Manchuria
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mao won → established The People's Republic of China - Jiang → fled to Taiwan → Republic of China - China became communist <p>Great leap forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural and industrial output increases - Created communes to make farms more productive - Failed → 2 years of hunger and low production <p>Cultural revolution</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renew communist loyal ties - Red guards - Slows economy - Isolated China
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Theme: Conflict

French Revolution

Somewhere up there

WWI

Long term cause	<p>Militarism → expand navy (Br vs Germany)</p> <p>Alliances → prevent war, work together</p> <p>Nationalism → pride in own country, <u>pan-slavism</u></p> <p>Imperialism → natural resources</p>
Immediate cause	<p>Assassination → Archduke Francis Ferdinand (Austria)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visited Bosnia for wedding anniversary - Bosnia is the home of many Serbians → wanted independence - Planned assassination → Gavrilo Princip - The black hand (unity or death) → wanted to unite all slavic people - Francis Joseph blamed the incident on Serbia → WW1 (Austria vs Serbia)
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russian revolution → rise of communism - Treaty of Versailles → Germany full blame → <u>WW2</u> - Formation of league of nations - Economy down → reparations → Great depression - No jobs for returning veterans - Collapse of empires → Ottoman, austrian
Effects on women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Played major role during WW1 - Replaced men's jobs → to keep the country going - Challenged the idea that women are too delicate - Helped to increase women's rights and to vote

Theme: Imperialism

Great Britain - India

Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial revolution → natural resources, needs new market
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spread Christianity - Army → sepoys
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BEIC, british direct control - Cash crops → famine - Harsh working condition - Slavery - No more caste system - Indian nationalism → independence - Improved transportation, education - Spread of western culture

Japan - China

Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural resources → industrial revolution (Meiji period) - Manchuria → Russo-Japanese war - Iron, coal - Global empire - How: blew own railroad and blame it on China
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spheres of influence over China - Industrialization → improve technologically, manufacture products - Pollution - Rise of communist → Mao Zedong - Boxers rebellion → end foreign rule - Improved transportation, education - Spread of western culture

Theme: Needs and Wants

Oil jan 17

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Middle eastern countries → Kuwait- Petroleum
Advantages & uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Electricity generation → Industrial revolution → machines- Transportation fuel
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dependence in oil- OPEC- Many countries are interested in the Middle East → many conflicts- Iran-Iraq war → Saddam Hussein- Invasion of Kuwait 1990 → US imposed trade embargo on Iraq- Iraq refused to withdraw → Persian Gulf War (against US)

Salt

Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Spices, food flavoring- Preserve foods- Food productions → soda, chlorine
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Imperialism in India- Indians were not allowed to make their own salt → monopoly- Salt march

Theme: Environment and society

Deforestation

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Destruction of tropical forests- Mostly in developing countries → need to industrialize- Brazil, India, Indonesia → highest rate
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Caused by development as nations harvest lumber (wood)- Need money → export woods / use land to make factories- To raise crops, cattle, build homes- Change local weather patterns- Build up carbon dioxide → global warming
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rise of CO₂ → Global warming- Changes in local weather pattern

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion → flood → landslides → disaster - Lost of habitats → unstable ecosystem → extinction
Actions to solve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law in Brazil vowed to stop cutting its rainforest - Campaign to plant more trees

Desertification

Intro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arable land (fertile) → desert - Sahara in Africa → keeps expanding
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overgrazing → livestock (sheep and cattle) eat too much → eliminates grasses that hold the soil together to prevent erosion - Cutting down of forest (deforestation) - Drought
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erosion → removes fertile topsoil - Soil loses nutrients → can't plant - Famine
Actions to solve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricting livestock - Planting new trees → prevent erosion - New farming method → improved irrigation

Theme: Science and Technology

Steam engine

Uses	<p>Steam engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pump water out of mines - Thomas Newcomen, improved by James Watt - Industrial revolution → power for factories <p>Steamships / boat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replaced sailing ships - Robert Fulton - Used Watt's steam engine <p>Steam locomotive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Made railroads possible
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great revolution in transportation
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mass production of goods - Factory owners could now ship goods over land - Easier transportation - Growth of cities - Air and water pollutions

Nuclear weapon

Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrico Fermi → invented nuclear power - WW2 - Manhattan project → Harry Truman
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be use to develop energy - Used in WW2 as a weapon → Hiroshima, Nagasaki - Cold war → arm race, a tension to prevent war
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive destruction → hundred thousands of people died - Chernobyl → Nuclear disaster in Ukraine → thousands exposed to radiation → cancer - Cuban Missile Crisis

Theme: Geography

Island

Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British - Japan
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural harbor → trade → money - Where people can repair their boats, refill supplies - Keep the country isolated → away from foreign influences - Hard to attack → has to have strong navy - Many natural resources - Where water is, life exists
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disaster will most likely will happen - Usually is small → can't annex other countries easily

Mountains

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural barrier → harder for other country to annex - Good for defense - Fertile soil
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent unification → political fragmentation - Isolated → little knowledge - Less access to trade

Climate in Russia

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advantage in war → Napoleon, Germany - Scorched earth policy
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Really cold, lack of warm-water ports - Difficulty in accessing minerals from permafrost regions - Hard to travel - Decrease in efficient agricultural production → sustain food production → famine

Theme: Human-made

Formation of canals

Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suez canal → shorten the distance for ships to travel, doesn't have to go around the tip of Africa - Panama canal → connect Atlantic and Pacific - For irrigation
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost a lot of money - Caused Egypt to suffer (Isma'il) → became British protectorate

Theme: Geography - region

Great Britain

Geographic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular coastline (natural harbor) - Variety of natural resources (coal, petroleum, natural gas, silver, and gold) - Make a strong navy - Place for trade (ports) → industrialize
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Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take the lead in Industrial Revolution - Easier to spread its empire during the period of imperialism
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Theme: movement of people and goods

Urbanization

Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement of people from rural to the city - Industrial revolution → where the jobs are → live near jobs - No jobs in the rural area → agricultural revolution → new farming methods → need few farmers
Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overcrowded city - Harsh living conditions → tenements, no irrigation systems → spread of diseases

Theme: Science and Technology

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Space age	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Space race between US and USSR- Cooperated on joint space ventures- NASA- Walked on the moon → gained info from Mars- Satelites → observations and telecommunication

meiji restoration	(1868-1912)= commodore Matthew perry's voyages (1854) begin to open up japan lead to end if Tokugawa shogunate (1868) Adopted western technology, education and military system modernization, westernization, industrialization, reform need for more resources and raw materials leads to japanese imperialism
westernize	as countries industrialize, urbanize, modernize, "westernize", they become less traditional
industrial revolution	begins in England in 1750s shifted production of goods by hand to machine; used new sources of power/technology leads to urbanization= growth of big cities
mao zedong	leads communist revolution in china over jiang jieshi's Nationalist Party (1949) brings peasants together
scientific revolution	used scientific method to question traditional scientific beliefs geocentric theory questions and replaced with heliocentric theory

Theme: Culture and intellectual life

What caused the person to create this writing, one major idea, it's influences

Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)	
Adolf Hitler (Mein Kampf)	

Theme: conflict

WWI	(1914-1918)= war between allied and central powers long term causes: nationalism
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	<p>militarism= building up of armed forces in preparation for war</p> <p>alliance system= triple entente (france, England, russia) vs. triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy)</p> <p>imperialism</p> <p>immediate cause= "powder keg"= balkan pininsula= assassination of archduke Franz Ferdinand</p> <p>new tactics/weapons:</p> <p>trench warfare</p> <p>machine guns</p> <p>submarines</p> <p>ends with signing of treaty of versailles</p> <p>punishes Germany severely</p> <p>Austria-Hungarian empire broken up</p> <p>league of nations formed to promote/keep peace worldwide</p>
Cold war	<p>(1946-1991)= long term global conflict between the US and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)</p> <p>iron curtain= term used to describe boundary between western Europe and soviet dominated eastern Europe; satellites cut of from west</p> <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1948) vs. Warsaw Pact= mutual defense pacts; collective security</p> <p>containment= foreign policy aimed at stopping the spread of communism</p>
India and Pakistan	<p>after india gains independence from England's, hindu vs. muslim conflict leads to the division/partition of india into two nations: india and pakistan</p>
Cultural revolution	<p>(1966)= Mao's attempt to reinvigorate communism; purge party and society of anything "old", Red Guards (students) remove those not loyal to the state</p> <p>Little Red Book= quotations from Chairman Mao; Mao's teachings</p>

Theme: Geography and environment

Which nation, how it helps cultural diffusion, attacks from war, pros and cons

Japan	<p>isolation....> protection from outside invasion (prior to WWII)</p> <p>cultural unity/distrust of foreign influence</p> <p>ends in 1854 with arrival of commodore Matthew perry</p> <p>irregular coastline...> good harbors for trade</p>
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	<p>sea as a valuable resource (food)</p> <p>entrepreneurs risk capital (\$) in order to make a profit</p> <p>lack of natural resources has led japan to develop technology in order to trade for necessary materials</p>
Island	
Mountains	
communism	<p>= marxism</p> <p>karl marx= writes the communist manifesto as a result of the industrial revolution in England. saw the negative effect of industrialization (long hours, low wages, child labor); had a theory of what would happen in industrialized societies</p> <p>workers (proletariats) unite and overthrow capitalists</p> <p>workers set up a temporary dictatorship</p> <p>government sets up a social system= command economy= government owns and operates major means of production; complete opposite of laissez-faire capitalism</p> <p>communism= pure classless society= no need for government; government would not need to exist</p> <p>led to revolutions in russia (1917), china (1949) led by Mao Zedong= revolution of peasant (farmers), cuba (1959) led by fidel castro, Nicaragua (Sandinistas)</p>
Joseph Stalin's 5 years plan	<p>started in 1927, controlled all aspects of the economy; attempted to increase agricultural output= SOCIALISM</p> <p>collectivization= took farms from peasants and turned into collective farms</p> <p>in ukraine opposition to collectivization was strong..> mass famine</p>
Mao ze dong	<p>(1948) = attempt on increase industrial/agricultural output</p> <p>failed miserably...> millions die of starvation</p>
Deng xiao ping	<p>(1980s)= Chinese leader whose four modernizations allowed limited capitalism into Chinese socialist economic system</p>
Mikhail Gorbachev	<p>(1985)= economic reform of perestroika (restructuring) allowing limited capitalism into russia's socialist system</p>

napoleon	(1799-1815)= seized power at end of french revolution bringing political stability to france congress of vienna(1815)= meeting to deal with Europe after napoleon is defeated; leaders look to turn Europe back to the way it was prior to the french revolution (age of Metternich; fails to stop liberal/nationalist revolutions)
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Theme: Global connections

United nations	created after WWII to maintain peace and security; resolve world conflicts peacefully security council= five permanent members with veto power
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. controls 50% of world's supply of oil; sets supply to control price saudi arabia, Venezuela, Nigeria, and other parts of the middle east
Balkan Peninsula	ethnic tensions and conflicts throughout the 1990s

Theme: Imperialism

Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The domination of one country of political, economic, culture of another region - A policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force. - Aka colonialism. domination by one country of the political/social/economic life of another country/region <p>reasons for imperialism= white man's burden + search for raw materials/natural resources+ need for markets to sell goods imperial powers able to dominate because of better weapons/technology</p>
Sepoy mutiny	(1857)=india= hindus and muslims unite to fight back against british rule results in british crown taking direct control over india from East India Co. leads to growing indian nationalism and fight for independence

Berlin conference	1884)=Scramble for Africa= rules for game for imperialism of Africa drawn up by 1914, only two independent african nations (Ethiopia and Liberia) French= central/west Africa; Belgium=Congo
Boxer rebellion	(1899)= China= beginnings of Chinese nationalism; uprising against foreign influence; put down by European/American military powers
Opium war	1842-1858)= Chinese attempts to fight off British/American smuggling of opium into China defeat led to "unequal treaties" China forced to open more ports up for trade British take Hong Kong foreigners gain extraterritoriality rights Europeans gain more spheres of influence in China
Japan	during and after the Meiji restoration, Japan becomes an imperial power Sino-Japanese war and Russo-Japanese War and later China (Manchuria) to gain natural resources

Theme: Change - ideas

What the ideas, what caused the development of the idea, the influence of the idea

Definition	A thought or suggestion as to a possible course of action.
Karl Marx	The Communist Manifesto. The proletariat aka the working class would rise spontaneously to overthrow capitalism. Influence Mao and Lenin. Notice communism is different from fascism.
Nelson Mandela	
Deng Xiaoping	

Theme: Justice and human rights

What caused, how they are taken, what actions taken (result)

Definition	- A right that is believed to belong justifiably to every person.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights (such as freedom from unlawful imprisonment, torture, and execution) regarded as belonging fundamentally to all persons
Genocide (Jews)	<p>systematic attempt to annihilate an ethnic, religious or national group</p> <p>Germany (1933-1945)= holocaust= Adolf Hitler and Nazi party attempt to destroy jews and other groups of Europe</p> <p>Cambodia (1975-1979)= Pol Pot; Khmer Rouge, "the killing fields"</p> <p>Rwanda (1994)= 800,000 Tutsis murdered by Hutus</p> <p>Bosnia (1990s)= ethnic cleansing of muslims by serbs</p> <p>Ottoman empire (1915-1923)= Armenians massacred by Turks</p>
Irish potato famine	<p>(1845-1850)= under british control, irish farmland used for crops (wheat/oats) to be sent to England; irish used potatoes as main food source</p> <p>1845= disease destroyed potato crop; british continue to ship other crops out of Ireland...> 1 million Irish die of starvation/disease</p> <p>millions of irish immigrate to US/Canada</p>
Apartheid blacks	<p>(1948-1994)= system in south africa that discriminated against and took rights away from black south africans; system of white minority rule</p> <p>blacks could not vote or travel freely; were restricted to living on townships (homelands); needed passes to move around</p> <p>Nelson Mandela= imprisoned for 27 years for protesting against apartheid; released in 1991; elected first black president in 1994</p>

Theme: Nationalism

Definition	<p>belief that each ethnic, racial, religious, or language group should have its own nation;</p> <p>has often led to the unification/consolidation of several states into one nation (Italy, Germany)</p> <p>has often caused the break-up of multi-national empires (Austria-Hungarian empire, ottoman empire) i.e. each national group wants its independence</p>
Latin american independence movement	<p>(1798-1830)= colonies fight for independence against european powers (mostly spain and france)</p> <p>simon bolivar, jose san martin, l'ouverture followed the enlightened ideals of the american and french revolution</p>

Mohandas Gandhi	<p>= leader of fight for indian independence from England; response to british imperialism/colonialism</p> <p>non-violent passive resistance; civil disobedience</p> <p>salt march= protest against unfair tax on salt</p> <p>boycott= do not buy british manufactured goods</p> <p>home-spun= wanted indians to spin their own cloth so they would stop buying british manufactured goods</p> <p>after WWII, india gains independence, hindu vs. muslim conflict leads to the division/partition of india into two countries: india and pakistan</p>
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Theme: Turning points

Russian revolution	<p>(1917)= communists overthrow Czar Nicholas II (rejection of Czarist system)</p> <p>vladimir lenin= peace bread and land; founds first communist government; New Economic policy</p>
French revolution	<p>1789)= overthrows the Old Regime; gets rid of the estates system (unfair taxation, no say in government, strict social class system)</p> <p>result of the enlightenment; declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen</p> <p>reign of terror</p> <p>stimulated growth of nationalism</p>
Mikhail Gorbachev	<p>(1986-1990)= his reforms led to the fall of the soviet union</p> <p>glasnost= "openness"= greater freedom of expression</p> <p>perestroika= economic restructuring= moves soviet union away from socialism allowing some capitalism (free market/laissez-faire)</p> <p>lets satellite nations know that he would not stop them from leaving the iron curtain and declaring their independence</p>
Latin American independence movements	<p>1798-1821)= struggles for political independence</p> <p>influenced by american and french revolutions</p> <p>simon bolivar, toussaint L'Ouverture, jose de san martin</p>