

# Unit 1

August 28, 2019 9:40 AM

## Chapter 17: The Enlightenment

- Emphasis on science
- Reason replaces faith
- Immanuel Kant's definition of the Enlightenment:
  - "Man leaving his self-caused immaturity", "Dare to know!", "Have courage to use your own intelligence"
- A New Skepticism
  - Travel Literature
  - Many religions - Christianity isn't any better than their religions
  - ★○ The "Noble Savage"
  - James Cook - *Commentaries of the English Language*
  - Philosophes were impressed with science
    - "Reason" was one of their favorite words
    - Apply science or reason to the all of life
    - Everything was subject to a rational way of thought
    - People needed to be free from old traditions and religion
  - Isaac Newton:
    - "Reason discovers natural laws"
  - John Locke:
    - "Tabula Rasa" - blank slate
    - "Knowledge comes from environment, from reason not faith"
  - Voltaire - Rationalism
    - Deist - believes in an impersonal God
    - Anti-Christian
    - Jesus was not divine
    - Regarded by the secular world as the "Greatest thinker"
    - Praised England:
      - Political freedom
      - Religious freedom
      - Attacked traditional religion
      - "Crush the infamous thing"
      - "Within one hundred years Christianity will not exist" - Voltaire 1778
  - Diderot - attacked Christianity
    - ★▪ Encyclopedia
      - "Change thinking"
  - Rousseau - Romanticism
    - "Trust your heart"
    - "Man is good, society is bad"
  - Emile
  - Religion and churches
    - Church-state relations toleration of minorities
    - Church is like training wheels to the state

## Chapter 18: European States

- John Wesley
  - Began the "Methodist" church
- ★➤ "Enlightened absolutism" - the Monarch's version of enlightenment
  - Monarchs that followed the enlightenment philosophy
    - Religious toleration

- Education
- Help Common people
- Louis XIV - 14
  - "I am the State"
- Atlantic States
  - France - Louis XVI - 16
  - Britain - George III - 3
- Enlightened monarchs
  - Fredrick - Prussia
  - Catherine - Russia
  - Joseph - Austria
- The Seven Years War 1756-1763
  - Conflict in Europe:
    - England vs. France
    - French & Indian War

#### Chapter 19: Revolution in Politics

- The American Revolution 1775-1783
  - "No taxation without representation"
- ★ ➤ The French Revolution 1789
  - The Old Regime:
    - The King
      - 1 Estate - clergy - 2%
      - ◆ 2 Estate - nobility - 8%
      - ◇ 3 Estate - middleclass, peasants, merchants - 90%
  - French Monarchy road to destruction:
    - Philosophes
      - Made fun of the monarchy
    - Failures
      - Fails to make any changes
    - Finances
      - Financial breakdown (biggest factor)
    - King vs nobility
      - The king sought to dominate the nobility
  - The Estates-General May 1789
    - "By forcing the King to summon the Estates-General the Nobility initiated the Revolution. They greatly miscalculated. The meeting would radically alter France, but not in the way the Nobles wanted"
    - ★ ▪ 3rd Estate proclaims a "National Assembly" - June 17, 1789
      - Tennis Court Oath
      - Bastille Day July 14, 1789
      - Women's March to Versailles
        - ◆ October 4, 1789, a crowd of women, demanding bread for their families, marched toward Versailles
  - Catholic Church:
    - ◆ National assembly enemy of Revolution
  - A New Constitution 1791
    - ◆ A Constitutional Monarchy
    - ◆ Louis' attempt to escape
      - His letter strongly condemned the revolution
    - ◆ Opposition from Abroad
      - Nations feared the spread of Revolution to their countries.
      - War: France vs Austria, Prussia
    - ◆ National Assembly - Right, Center, Left

- The Radical Revolution
  - ◆ National Convention
  - ◆ Georges Danton
  - ◆ Arrests & executions
  - ◆ 1793 Execution of Louis XVI 16
  - ◆ 1793 "Reign of Terror"
    - The Guillotine
    - 16,000 - 250,000 people died
    - "Supporters of tyranny"
    - "enemies of liberty"
- ★○ Maximilien Robespierre
  - ◆ "Committee of Public Safety"
  - ◆ Speaker, Lawyer
  - ◆ "politics was his life"
  - ◆ "loved people in the abstract"
  - ◆ Snubbed by the King
  - ◆ Dictator - National Convention
- De-Christianization of France
  - ◆ Temple of Reason
  - ◆ New Calendar
    - 10 Day week
- The Fall of Robespierre
  - ◆ "A Revolution devours its' own"
- The Directory
  - ◆ Attacks: left & right
  - ◆ Military support
  - ★◆ Coup 1799 Napoleon
  - ◆ "Please stop the chaos"
- ★○ Age of Napoleon
  - ★◆ 1799 Consulate
  - ★◆ 1802 Consul for life
  - ★◆ 1804 Emperor
- The Continental System
  - Conflict with Russia
    - ◆ Alexander I vs. Napoleon
    - ◆ Grand Army 600,000
    - ◆ Disaster for the French
    - ◆ Fall of Napoleon: Russia
      - Battle of Leipzig 1814
        - ◆ Napoleon defeated by Coalition of nations arrested
        - ◆ Napoleon exiled to the island of Elbe
        - ◆ Monarchy restored in France
        - ◆ Louis XVIII 18 becomes king
      - But six months later Napoleon escapes Elbe
      - Napoleon back in power!
        - ◆ Britain & Prussia
        - ◆ 1815 Waterloo - Napoleon's last battle
        - ◆ Napoleon exiled to St. Helena
        - ◆ While exiled on St. Helena a writer asked Napoleon, "Who was the greatest leader of all time?"
- ★➤ The US Constitution
  - ★○ "A Republic if you can keep it" - Ben Franklin
  - Constitution:

- 7 Articles
- Bill of Rights - the first 10 amendments
- Ben Franklin - Prayer
- Madison - "Father of the Constitution"
- Henry - Bill of Rights
- Preamble: "form a more perfect union"
- "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"
- Congress:
  - 1 Senate and House
  - 2 Senators - 6 years
  - 3 President - oath to preserve, protect and defend
- Amendments:
  - 1st - Religion, speech
  - 2nd - Bear arms
  - 8th - Protection against cruelty
  - 13th - Abolished Slavery
  - 14th - Citizenship
  - 15th - Vote (suffrage)
  - 16th - Taxation
  - 17th - Election of Senators
- Constitution's main theme: Limit the power of the government
  - James Madison - "If all men were angels there would be no need of government"

# Unit 2

September 9, 2019 9:39 AM

## ➤ Chapter 20: The Industrial Revolution

- England:
  - ★○ Protestant work ethic
  - ★○ "Work is a noble duty"
  - ★○ "A way to glorify God"
- Great Britain 1750: Origins
  - Agricultural revolution
    - "Master the food supply"
    - "Enclosure Acts" - caused small time farmers to work in factories due to the wealthy enclosing lands
    - Capital - business funds
    - Resources
    - Government
  - Technology
    - Cotton
    - Steam Engine
    - ★▪ James Watt - invented the stationary steam engine
    - Iron
  - Transportation
    - ★▪ Richard Trevithick:
      - ★□ Invented the 1st Locomotive (Train)
    - Train: Good or Bad?
      - People didn't like how fast the train went, they thought it was unnatural
  - Great Exhibition
    - Crystal Palace
    - 100,000 exhibits
    - Inventions
- Spread of Industry
  - Great Britain
  - Continent
  - United States
- ★• Captains of Industry
  - Andrew Carnegie - "What can God give me I don't already have"
    - Carnegie Steel Works
  - John D. Rockefeller - dominated the oil business
    - Buys JP Morgan's banking and steel industry for \$490,000,000
  - JP Morgan - banking and steel industry
- Social Impact
  - Population
  - Cities
  - Living conditions
  - Potato famine
- Social Classes
  - Wealthy
  - Workers
- Trade Unions
  - Luddites

- Chartists

## ➤ Victorian Era

- England Takes the Lead
- England builds and empire
- ★ • Queen Victoria - I'll be good
- The Sun never sets on the British empire
- Progress toward Democracy:
  - Suffrage
  - Reform Bill
  - ★ ○ Gladstone
  - Disraeli
- ★ • England: Model for the World
  - Christianity in England
    - ★ ▪ Spurgeon
    - ★ ▪ Moody
    - ★ ▪ Sankey
    - ★ ▪ J. Hudson Taylor
  - Boxer Rebellion 1900
    - "Boxers"
    - China
    - 200 died to the rebellion
  - J. Goble - missionary to Japan
    - Japan
    - Rickshaw - contraption
  - ★ ○ G. Muller
  - ★ ○ W. Booth - salvation army
  - ★ ○ Lord Ashley - helped the handicapped
  - ★ ○ Nightingale - involved in the nursing profession
    - "Gold, God, and Glory"
      - Diplomacy
  - ★ ○ India
    - East India Co. - like Walmart in India
    - Sepoy Rebellion - a number of different factions of Indian people rebelled
      - 1857 rebellion resolved
    - Hindu beliefs
    - India Act
    - British Control - the British brought some nice things to India
    - Empress of India - applied to the queen
    - Influence
    - Amy Carmichael - Missionary to India
      - Human Trafficking
  - Africa: White Man's Grave
    - Moffat
    - ★ ▪ Livingstone - "Dr. Livingstone I presume"
    - Stanley
    - Crowther
  - ★ ○ South Africa
    - Dutch 1652 - Boers, Afrikaners
    - British 1806
    - "Great Trek" 1835
      - Boers factions:
        - ◆ Transvaal
        - ◆ Orange Free State

- 1867 - the Dutch discover diamond mines
  - 1885 - the Dutch discover coal
  - 1899-1901 - Boers War
    - ◆ Cecil Rhodes - instigated the war
    - ◆ Paul Kruger
    - ◆ Louis Botha
    - ◆ Union of South Africa
  - "Can we color too"
- Britain's Decline
  - ★ ○ Charles Darwin - Darwinism
    - Evolution
    - God is replaced
  - ★ Thomas Huxley - Existence of God cannot be proven by human reason
    - "Natural Selection", "Survival of the fittest"
  - ★ ○ Socialism
    - Government control
    - Utilitarian
    - Christian Socialists
    - ★ Fabian Society
  - Modernism
    - "religious Liberalism"
    - Germany
    - Bible Questioned
    - Social Gospel
  - England Lost
    - Morality
    - Influence
    - Wealth
    - Colonies
- Chapter 21: Reaction, Revolution, Romanticism
  - Congress of Vienna
    - Restore the old order
    - Peace & stability
    - Surround France
    - Principle of legitimacy
    - Balance of Power
    - ★ ○ Von Metternich - leader of Congress in Vienna - Austrian
      - "Prince of Diplomats"
    - Conservatism:
      - Restore authority
      - Restore traditions
      - Restore church
      - Edmund Burke - exposes the evil of the French Revolution
    - "Concert of Europe" - Metternich is the conductor of Europe
    - Concerns:
      - Revolutions
      - Wars
    - Alliances:
      - ★ Austria, Prussia, Russia, Great Britain
        - "We will crush any revolt"
        - Principle of intervention
          - Metternich: Great Powers can send armies in to restore monarchs
  - Monroe Doctrine - 1823 - America told Europe to stay away from America

- Revolts in Latin America
  - Bolivar - Venezuela - George Washington of Latin America
  - San Martin - Argentina
  - Spanish Control
- Great Britain
  - Tories and Whigs - political factions
  - Political reforms
  - No revolutions
- France
  - ★ ◦ Louis XVIII - restored monarchy
    - ★ ▪ "Ultraloyalists"
    - ★ ▪ "You give too much"
    - ★ ▪ Louis XVII dies 1824
  - Charles X
    - Too strict
    - 1830 "July Revolution"
    - Flees to Great Britain
  - Louis-Philippe 1830-1848
    - Flees to Great Britain
    - Provisional Government
  - Louis Napoleon - "Napoleon III"
- ★ • 1848 Karl Marx
  - ★ ◦ Communist Manifesto
  - 50 revolutions
  - Like "Fire Ants"
  - "My goal is to destroy capitalism and dethrone God" - Marx
  - "Workers of the world unite, lose your chains"
- Louis Napoleon - 1848
  - Wins election - President
  - Success - his name
  - 1852 - takes over
  - Emperor Napoleon III
- Revolutions of 1848:
  - Stopped by Conservatives
  - Monarchs begin to gradually make changes

➤ Chapter 22: Age of Nationalism

- Napoleon III
- Conservative
- Authoritarian
- Reforms
- Paris - one of his good work
- Domestic success:
  - Legalized unions
  - Allowed for strike
- Foreign problems:
  - War - Franco-Prussian
  - Captured, exiled
- National Unification
  - Italy:
    - Cavour
    - Garibaldi
  - Germany:



- A great power
- Bismarck: "Blood and Iron" - solutions will come from war
- "Realpolitik" - politics that work
- Wars 3
- The Franco-Prussian War
  - France vs Prussia(Germany)
  - Bismarck Provokes War
  - Unify Germany
  - Rival France
- "The Telegram" - insulting to France; trying to instigate a war
- Versailles - Germans celebrated in Versailles after victory
- Germany unified
- France humiliated

➤ Chapter 25: World War I - 1914-1918

- "The War to end all Wars"
- "It was like the Kaiser was walking through a dynamite factory with lit match"



- Road to War
  - Spiritual decay - the biggest cause of the war
  - Nationalism
  - Dissent
  - Militarism - better weapons more destruction
  - Kaiser William II - Arch Duke
  - Gavrilo Princip - assassinates the Arch Duke - from Serbia, Austria
    - Black Hand society - terrorist group
  - Francis Ferdinand
    - Serbia vs Austria
    - Germans offer Austria a "Blank Check"
    - Germany
      - Austria
      - Bulgaria
      - Turkey
      - vs
      - Britain
      - France
      - Russia
      - US



- 1914-1915 Stalemate
  - The West:
    - The Schlieffen Plan - attack through Belgium
    - Trench Warfare
  - The East:
    - Germany vs Russia
    - Tannenberg
- 1916-1917 Great Slaughter
  - Somme
  - Ypres
  - Verdun
  - 700,000 - dead
- Life in the Trenches:
  - Death
  - Disease
  - Corpses
- US Enters the War 1917

- Submarine warfare
- Zimmerman Note
- ★ ○ Lusitania - 1915 - ship
  - "I hope we see something from the war"
  - 1,200 dead
  - 6 of 22 life boats made it to shore
- New weapons:
  - Airplane
  - Poison gas
  - Flame Throwers
  - Tanks
- 1917
  - Germans win in the East
  - Russia drops out
  - Czar abdicates
  - Lenin takes over (after winning the civil war)
  - ★ ○ Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- ★ • Last Year of the War 1918
  - Germany's Gamble - troops race to the fronts
  - US 300K troops
  - Germany surrenders
  - Kaiser flees to Holland
  - ★ ○ Armistice 11-11-18 (Veteran's Day)
- Versailles Peace Conference
  - ★ ○ Wilson - "14 Points"
    - Treaty of Versailles
      - Loss of Colonies
      - Demilitarized
      - Reparations \$33B
      - War Guilt Clause - the wars was the German's fault
    - League of Nations
    - US rejects both
  - Lloyd George
  - Clemenceau
  - No Germans!

# Lecture 1

October 16, 2019 9:01 AM

1. Who were the kings of Imperial Russia? Czars
- ★ 2. Who was the Czar liberator and king of Russia? Tsar Alexander II
3. What did Tsar Alexander II abolish? Serfdom
4. What did the radicals still want after abolished serfdom? More freedom
5. Who assassinated Alexander II? "The People's Will" Radicals - 1881
6. Who was the younger brother to Alexander II? Vladimir Lenin
7. Who wrote *The Communist Manifesto*? Karl Marx
8. Who helped Karl Marx with his book? Frederick Engels
9. Where is Karl Marx from? Germany
10. What kind of family is Karl Marx from? Middle Class Family
11. What did Marx believe? History is "Class struggle" (economic class), "The Haves vs the Have nots", Bourgeoisie vs Proletariat
12. What was Marx goal? To build a Classless society (socialism), "Our goal is to destroy capitalism and dethrone God"
- ★ 13. What was Karl Marx famous quotes? "Religion is the opium of the masses.", "Religion is like a drug"
- ★ 14. What did *The Communist Manifesto* promote? Abolish private property, redistribution of wealth, government control, government education
15. Who took over after Alexander II's death? Alexander III
- ★ 16. Who was the son of Alexander III? Nicholas II (becomes Czar in 1894)
- ★ 17. Who did Nicholas marry? Alexandra

# Lecture 2

October 18, 2019 9:08 AM

1. What did Czar Nicholas II help expand? Industry
2. Who opposed the Czar? Marxists
3. Who did Russia lose the war to? Japan
4. What did Russia lack due to early technology? Food
5. What did the food shortages lead to? Strikes/riots
- ★ 6. What was the name of the event when troops fired upon peasants? Bloody Sunday 1905
- ★ 7. What was the legislative body to limit the power of the Czar? The Duma
8. What did the Duma grant? The Constitution
9. Did the Duma have limited reforms? Yes
- ★ 10. What happened in 1914? World War I
11. Who was the heir to Nicholas II? Alexey
12. What was wrong with Alexey? Hemophilia
13. Who was Rasputin? An unorthodox healing priest
- ★ 14. When did the Russian Revolution happen? February - Revolution 1917
15. Who was Russia defeated by? Germany
16. What happens when the Revolution takes place? The Duma takes over
17. What does the Czar do? Czar abdicates
18. What did the Duma set up? A Provisional Government
19. Who was the leader of the Provisional Government? Kerensky
20. What did Lenin scheme? To make the Bolsheviks overthrow the Provisional Government
21. When did Lenin attack? October - Revolution 1917
22. What did Kerensky do? Stay in the war
23. How was the Provisional Government controlled? Limited authority
24. What did the Communists want? "Bread, land, and peace"
- ★ 25. What did Lenin do with Germany? Established peace (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
26. How did Lenin force his will? Communism

# Lecture 3

October 21, 2019 9:01 AM

1. What happens in 1918-1921? Russian Civil War, Reds vs Whites, communists win, Lenin takes over
- ★ 2. What happens to the royal family? They are placed under house arrest for 77 days
- ★ 3. What did Lenin do after 77 days? Ordered the assassination of the royal family
4. What is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic? USSR (812-814)
- ★ 5. What happened to Lenin? He dies in 1924
- ★ 6. Who became the leader after Lenin? Stalin

## Roots of Liberalism

7. What is modern liberalism? Desire to break free from standards
8. What is conservatism? Traditions, institutions, values, Edmund Burke
- ★ 9. What is Pseudoscience? Positivism, psychology, psychoanalysis
10. What is positivism? Only observable facts are true
11. What is psychology? The study of the mind
- ★ 12. Who did psychoanalysis? Sigmund Freud
13. Who promoted behavioral psychology? Pavlov, Watson, Skinner, "Man is an animal"
- ★ 14. What promotes the idea that only the end result matters? Pragmatism (William James)
15. What is Existentialism? The Anti-Philosophy, "The is no truth"
- ★ 16. Who promoted existentialism? Kierkegaard, Nietzsche: "God is dead"

# Lecture 4

October 23, 2019 9:06 AM

- ★ 1. What is the Anti-Philosophy (existentialism)? "There is no truth", "Make up your own truth"
- 2. What influenced education? John Dewey, progressive education, Humanist Manifesto
- ★ 3. Who promoted progressive education? John Dewey
- 4. What is religious liberalism? Social gospel, social reforms, "Jesus saves from poverty"
- 5. What is secular humanism? Faith in man, Humanist Manifesto, no need for God, nothing supernatural
- ★ 6. Who were the Fundamentalists? Morgan - Bible scholar, Ramsey - archeologist, RA Torrey - skeptics, Billy Sunday - evangelist
- 7. What are the Arts? Cubism, Picasso, Rockwell
- 8. What was cubism? Abstract geometry
- 9. What was Picasso art? Weird, untraditional
- 10. What was Rockwell art? Pictured precious moments, traditional, conservative

# Lecture 5

October 25, 2019 9:00 AM

1. What are Test 3 main topics? Russia, Liberalism, roaring Twenties
- ★ 2. Who are the liberal writers? GB Shaw, HG Wells, U. Sinclair, HL Mencken
3. What did HG Wells believe about Stalin? "I never met a man more candid, fair, and honest"
- ★ 4. Who wrote *Animal Farm*? G. Orwell
- ★ 5. Who wrote the *Chronicles of Narnia*? CS Lewis
6. What happened during the Twenties? Great Depression, "Roaring Twenties", Paris Peace Pact, "Outlaw War"
- ★ 7. What is the Paris Peace Pact? 62 countries agree to outlaw war
8. The Twenties was a time of what? Great Optimism, science, technology, and prosperity, a desire for "normalcy"
- ★ 9. What happened when the stock market crashed? "Black Tuesday", October 1929, \$30 Billion Lost, World Wide
10. Why did the stock market crash? Easy credit, risky investments, speculation, greed
11. Who was the President of America when the stock market crashes? Herbert Hoover
12. Who got America out of the Great Depression? Roosevelt

# Lecture 6

October 30, 2019 9:01 AM

- ★ 1. When did the Stock Market Crash? October 29, 1929
- 2. What did the Treaty of Versailles set the stage for? Hitler
- ★ 3. What are the spiritual problems? Liberalism, Darwinism, Socialism, Pragmatism
- 4. What are the totalitarian states? Italy, Germany, Japan
- 5. What does totalitarian mean? Total control
- 6. Who promoted Fascism "Caesar"? Mussolini
- 7. What is Fascism? Allows for private property, business, strict regulation, totalitarian, new social order
- ★ 8. What happened in 1922? Mussolini takes over Italy and leads the "Blackshirts"
- 9. Mussolini quotes? "Everything for the state nothing against the state", "Think with your blood", "The trains will run on time", "Nationalism is stronger than social class" (economics)
- ★ 10. What did Hitler promote? National socialism, "Nazi", Race and terror, "Master Race", 1923 - *Mein Kampf*
- 11. What did Hitler believe about the "Master Race"? That the blonde hair, blue-eyed German was the most evolutionarily advanced
- ★ 12. What did Hitler try to do in 1923 - *Mein Kampf* "my struggle"? Hitler tried to take over the government
- ★ 13. What is communication to conquer the minds of people? Propaganda
- ★ 14. What is the government that was established at the end of the Great War? Weimar Republic
- 15. How effective was the Weimar Republic? Very weak
- ★ 16. What was Hitler's attempt to take over the government? Beer Hall Putsch
- ★ 17. What does Lebensraum mean? Living space
- 18. What was Hitler's quotes? "Make the lie big, keep saying it, eventually they believe it"
- ★ 19. What was the big lie? The Jews were the problem
- 20. What was enforced in Germany? Hitler youth groups, Christian youth groups were disbanded



# Lecture 7

November 1, 2019 9:07 AM

- ★ 1. What was some of Hitler's famous quotes? "Today Germany tomorrow the world", "I will build a Reich that will last a thousand years"
- 2. Who were the military leaders in Japan? Tojo, Hirohito
- 3. Who were China's leaders? Mao vs Chiang
- ★ 4. What happened in 1936? Germany recaptures the Rhineland (without attacking)
- 5. What did Hitler try to do to capture Austria? He entices the Von Traps
- ★ 6. What happened after the Rhineland? Germany captures Anschluss-Austria - 1938
- ★ 7. Who did Hitler meet afterwards? Chamberlain, Munich Conference - 1938, "OK take the Sudetenland"
- ★ 8. What happened in Czechoslovakia? Germany captures Sudetenland - 1939

# Lecture 8

November 4, 2019 9:03 AM

1. What did Chamberlain say after the Munich Conference? Holds the signed document and says, "Peace in our time"
- ★ 2. What did Hitler agree with Stalin? Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939 (no attacking each other for 10 years)
3. What did Hitler and Stalin do to Poland in September 1, 1939? Divides the land in two
4. Where did the Germans go to next? France - 1940
- ★ 5. When does World War II begin? 1939
6. What kind of war does Hitler fight? A 2-front war
- ★ 7. Where were 300,000 British soldiers stranded? Dunkirk - 1940
- ★ 8. What happened in France 1940? Nazi Rule
9. Who did Hitler meet with? Generals, Hitler says, "After England it will be the Russians turn next"
10. Where did Hitler make a special trip to? Paris, the Eiffel Tower
- ★ 11. What happened to England in 1940? Battle of Britain, "The Blitz", 13,000 British civilians died, The British had impressive radar
12. Who was in North Africa? E. Rommel "Desert Fox" - German
13. What did E. Rommel do? He attacks covertly in the desert
- ★ 14. Where does Germany attack next? Russia, Operation Barbarossa - June 1941

# Lecture 9

November 6, 2019

9:01 AM

1. What is in reference to America, England, and Russia? The Grand Alliance
2. What is in reference to Germany, Italy, and Japan? The Axis Powers
3. What is the turning point of the war? Stalingrad
4. Who fought successfully against the Japanese? MacArthur
5. Who did Germany capture? Stalin's son (Stalin did not acknowledge his son)
- ★ 6. What happened to German tanks during the winter near Moscow 1941? They froze and got stuck in mud
- ★ 7. What also happened on Sunday, December 7, 1941? Pearl Harbor
8. What was the operation in North Africa called? "Torch"
- ★ 9. What happened in Stalingrad 1942-1943? Hitler attacks Stalingrad because it was named after Stalin, The Germans take the city, The Germans in Stalingrad are surrounded and destroyed shortly after, 300,000 trapped German soldiers
- ★ 10. Who was the German General in Stalingrad? Von Paulus
- ★ 11. What does Hitler say? "He should have shot themselves with their last bullet", "If we lose this war I won't shed a tear for the German people"

# Lecture 10

November 8, 2019 9:22 AM

1. When does Mussolini surrender? 1943
- ★ 2. What was D-Day? American forces attack the Nazis in France from Great Britain - June 6, 1944
3. What did the Americans do after D-Day? Liberate Paris
- ★ 4. Who claimed that he had to "make a phone call" at a meeting? Von Stauffenberg tried to assassinate Hitler - July 20, 1944, 7,000 executed, "Strung up like cattle"
- ★ 5. What was the last major battle of WWII? Battle of the Bulge - 1944
- ★ 6. What happened in the Battle of the Bulge? Hitler's last attack on the West, bitter cold in Belgium, "Watch on the Rhine", "We'll be home for Christmas"

# Lecture 11

November 13, 2019 9:01 AM

- ★ 1. Who wins the battle of the Bulge? Germany wins early, 7,000 Americans captured
2. What do the Americans win? US Air Power wins battle
3. What did the Germans do? Dress up as Americans and lead troops to their deaths
- ★ 4. What was the order that made Russian soldiers walk over landmines? Stalin-Order 227, "Not one step back"
- ★ 5. When did the Russians make their way to Berlin? 1945
6. What did Germany do when Russia was closing in? Train civilians to use bazookas
- ★ 7. What did Hitler do near the end of the war? Married Eva Braun (secretary), "We talked about recipes" (for suicide)
- ★ 8. When was Hitler's suicide? April 30, 1945
9. What did Heinrich Himmler do near the end of the war? Kill himself as well

# Lecture 12

November 15, 2019 9:00 AM

1. When was the Pacific war? 1941-1945, MacArthur, Tokyo Raid, Midway, Iwo Jima
2. Who takes over the American government in 1945? Truman
- ★ 3. What was the codename for the atomic bomb? Manhattan Project
- ★ 4. When and where were the bombs dropped? Japan surrenders Sept 2, 1945, Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- ★ 5. What was the Holocaust called? The "Final Solution"
6. What were the death camps of the holocaust? Treblinka, Dachau, Auschwitz
- ★ 7. What was the time when the Nazis were captured? Nuremberg Trials 1945-1949
- ★ 8. What was the alliance of England, Russia, and America? Yalta Conference 1945
9. Who is West Berlin? French, British, American
10. Who is East Berlin? Soviet
11. What did the Soviets build? The Berlin Wall to keep people in

# Lecture 13

November 18, 2019 9:26 AM

- ★ 1. When was the Cold War? 1945-1991: Russia vs. U.S.
- ★ 2. What happened at the beginning of the Cold War? Truman becomes president - 1945, United Nations established - UN, "We must build a new world. One in which the dignity of man is respected" - Truman
- ★ 3. What are the failures of the UN? 100s of wars, spread of communism, Gromyko - Russian communist, Hiss - American spy
- 4. Who were the founding fathers of the UN? Gromyko, Hiss
- 5. What did each nation represent during the Cold War? U.S. - Free World, Russia - Communism
- 6. What did Russia do to spread communism around the world? Bashed capitalist countries
- ★ 7. What was the American couple who were spies for the Soviets? The Rosenbergs
- 8. What did America do when there was a threat of nuclear warfare? Built bomb shelters
- ★ 9. What did Winston Churchill mention during one of his speeches? "Iron Curtain" - a metaphor used to describe the boundary of Russia
- 10. What was the Truman Doctrine? "Containment", Marshal Plan
- ★ 11. What was the Marshal Plan? A care package of \$20 billion to help rebuild Europe

# Lecture 14

November 20, 2019 9:02 AM

1. What is an oppressive system against blacks associated with South Africa? Apartheid (not slavery)
2. Who became the first black President of South Africa? Mandela
3. What was the war between the Arabs and Israelis in 1967? Six Day War
4. Who lead the India independence movement? Gandhi
5. Who was the communist leader of Vietnam? Ho Chi Minh
6. What was a key city of Germany? Berlin (West Berlin and East Berlin)
7. What was the Berlin Air Lift in 1948? Stalin closes roads, US & British planes, 2 million people trapped in West Berlin
8. What did America do to help the people of West Berlin? Flew planes to evacuate civilians
9. Who flew multiple times to West Berlin? Gale Halverson (delivered Hershey chocolate and gum to the children)
10. What does NATO mean? North Atlantic Treaty Organization
11. What is the Warsaw Pact? A pact forced upon the people of eastern Europe
12. When did Stalin die? 1953, butler arrested, doctor arrested
13. What were the quotes about Stalin? "They are after me", "a Terrible death"
- ★ 14. Who took over Russia after Stalin? Nikita Khrushchev, "de-Stalinization" - relaxed standards



# Lecture 16

November 25, 2019 9:02 AM

1. Who replaces Khrushchev? Brezhnev
2. What means "thaw"? Détente
- ★ 3. When was the Berlin Wall set up? 1961 - to trap it's own citizens
- ★ 4. Who is the communist dictator in Romania? Ceausescu
- ★ 5. Who was the British Prime Minister? Margret Thatcher
6. What does Khrushchev say about America? "Peaceful Coexistence", "We will bury you"
- ★ 7. What happened in China? Mao vs Chiang - Mao wins
8. What was the Great Leap Forward? "Chairman Mao to live 10,000 years..."
9. What was the Attack on Western Influence? Red Guards
- ★ 10. When does Mao die? 1976, Deng Xiaoping replaces Mao
- ★ 11. What was the Korean War? 1950-1953, North - Communist, South - free, MacArthur and Truman disagreed about nuclear weapons against North Korea
12. Who read Karl Marx's works in college? Fidel Castro
- ★ 13. What was Castro's dream? To become a professional baseball player
14. What did Castro become? "A revolutionary"
- ★ 15. Who did Castro overthrow? Fulgencio Batista - July 26, 1959, he first failed in 1953
- ★ 16. What is a body of water off the coast of Cuba? Bay of Pigs 1961 - disaster for Kennedy, Cuban Freedom Fighters
- ★ 17. What sent missiles and troops to Cuba? Soviet ships to Cuba 1962
18. What was the biggest issue of 1962? Cuban Missile Crisis, U2 spy plane spots missiles, "Remove the missiles and the US will not invade Cuba"
- ★ 19. What happened in the Cold War? Kennedy Assassinated - 1963, Khrushchev removed - 1964, Castro survives until - 2016

# Lecture 17

November 27, 2019 9:00 AM

1. Who was the leader of South Vietnam? Ngo Dinh Diem
2. What does SDI stand for? Strategic Defense Initiative
3. Where was the cultural revolution? China, red guards
4. What did the Soviets do? Invade Afghanistan
5. What is the mentality to save the earth? Environmentalism
- ★ 6. What was the agreement between Egypt and Israel? Camp David Accords
7. What did Ghana become? 1st Independent
- ★ 8. What was the oppressive system against black people? Apartheid
- ★ 9. When was the Vietnam War? 1957-1975, Ho chi Minh - North Vietnam (communist), Dinh Diem - South Vietnam
- ★ 10. What was the incident where American ships were fired upon? Gulf of Tonkin
- ★ 11. What was the attack from the north against the south Vietnam? Tet Offensive
12. What were the Anti-war protests? False ideas against America's intentions
13. When does the US leave Vietnam? 1973
14. When does the Vietnam war end? 1975
15. Who did the Americans have to fight in Vietnam? Children, suicide bombers
- ★ 16. Who was a well-known Hollywood actress? Jane Fonda
17. What did she do? She supported North Vietnam

# Lecture 18

December 2, 2019 9:08 AM

- ★ 1. Gorbachev was the leader of the Soviet Union from 1945-1991
- 2. Perestroika means restructuring
- 3. Glasnost means openness
- 4. Yeltsin replaces Gorbachev in 1991
- 5. Putin is the current leader of Russia
- ★ 6. Nixon visited China in 1972
- 7. "Sputnik" was the first satellite sent into space
- ★ 8. The Space Race began in 1957
- 9. Laika the Soviet Dog was sent into space first
- 10. "Kaputnik" was the failed rocket launch to compete with "Sputnik"
- 11. Russia put the first man into space
- ★ 12. Neil Armstrong lands on the moon in July 1969
- ★ 13. Carter became President in 1976
- ★ 14. Soviets invade Afghanistan in 1979
- ★ 15. The Iran Hostage Crisis was when radical Muslims held Americans hostage at the Embassy in 1979
- ★ 16. Free countries boycott the Moscow Olympics in 1980
- ★ 17. Thatcher (England) and Reagan (America) are the Conservatives in 1980
- 18. The Reagan Doctrine: pre-emptive strikes to stop the spread of Communism
- 19. Gorbachev is the leader of the Soviet Union in 1985
- 20. The decline of the Soviet Union formed politically, economically, and militarily
- 21. Chernobyl, Ukraine was controlled by the Soviets in 1986
- ★ 22. Chernobyl had a nuclear meltdown in 1986
- 23. Reagan, "Here is my plan for the Cold War: We win they lose"
- 24. Reagan, "Always negotiate from a position of strength"
- 25. Reagan, "The Soviet Union is an Evil Empire"
- 26. SDI stand for the Strategic Defense Initiative
- 27. SDI critics, "that's Star Wars"

# Lecture 19

December 4, 2019 9:02 AM

1. Angela Merkle the current Chancellor of Germany
2. Tony Blair the English Prime Minister
3. Persian Gulf War
4. Saddam Hussein the leader of Iran
5. Bin-Laden the mastermind behind 9-11
- ★ 6. Gorbachev removes missiles in 1987
7. Gorbachev fears SDI technology
8. Soviets cannot keep pace with the US
9. Perestroika: restructuring
10. Glasnost: Openness
- ★ 11. Berlin Wall came down in November 9, 1989
- ★ 12. Reagan, "Mr. Gorbachev tear down this wall" - 1987
- ★ 13. Ceausescu gave his last speech in Romania - 1989
14. Timisoara is where they arrest and execute Ceausescu on Christmas day
- ★ 15. The end of the Soviet Union was in 1991

# Lecture Final

December 6, 2019 9:05 AM

## Rise of Globalism

1. Saddam Hussein is the Dictator of Iraq
- ★ 2. Iraq invades Kuwait in 1990
- ★ 3. Persian Gulf War occurs in 1991
4. Iraq vs Coalition of Nations
- ★ 5. Saddam vs George Bush Senior
6. The Persian Gulf War lasted for 2 months
- ★ 7. US and the Coalition wins
8. "Smart Bombs" and "Patriot Missiles" made the war very quick
9. Powell

## Islamic Terrorism

- ★ 10. Jihad "Holy War"
- ★ 11. Osama bin Laden was responsible for 9-11-2001
12. Gulf War II
13. Saddam rejects US inspectors
14. WMD means Weapons of Mass Destruction
- ★ 15. US Topples Saddam in 2003
- ★ 16. Trial and Hanging of Saddam in 2006
17. South Africa Apartheid is the oppressive system
- ★ 18. Obama became President in 2008 - "Karl Marx"
19. Obama, "In college I chose my friends carefully they included the Marxist professors"

## Dates in order

- ★ ➤ 1789 French Revolution
- ★ ➤ 1814 Congress of Vienna
- ★ ➤ 1815 Waterloo
- ★ ➤ 1848 Communist Manifesto
- ★ ➤ 1914 WWI begins
- ★ ➤ 1919 Treaty of Versailles (WWI ends)
- ★ ➤ 1929 Stock Market Crash
- ★ ➤ 1939 WWII begins
- ★ ➤ 1941 Pearl Harbor; Germany invades Soviet Union
- ★ ➤ 1944 D-day
- ★ ➤ 1945 End of WWII (V-E day)
- ★ ➤ 1948 Berlin Airlift
- ★ ➤ 1949 China communist
- ★ ➤ 1957 Soviets launch Sputnik
- ★ ➤ 1959 Castro takes over Cuba (first failed in 1953)
- ★ ➤ 1965 US enters Vietnam
- ★ ➤ 1969 US lands on the moon
- ★ ➤ 1991 Soviet Union falls; beginning of the Persian Gulf War