

Unit 1: The Global Tapestry 1200 - 1450

1.1 Developments in East Asia

- Song dynasty was prosperous with flourishing arts
- Imperial bureaucracy continued with the addition of the civil service exam, meritocracy
- Growth of bureaucracy
- Agricultural developments, champa rice, farming methods
- Increase in manufacturing, Porcelain, textiles, and tea trade
- Grand canal built for internal trade
- Invention of compass
- Scholar gentry class rises
- Rise of buddhism and confucianism
- Japan, korea, vietnam all had relationships with china due to governance and culture

1.2 Developments in Dar-al Islam

- Islam spread rapidly after death of Muhammad in 632
- Abbasid empire had conflicts with asian nomadic groups and european
- Egyptian Mamluks rised but declined with the emergence of new european sea routes
- Seljuk Turks' expanded and switched from caliphate to sultanate
- Mongols conquest of Abbasid empire
- Baghdad became center of knowledge and trade but declined with shift of trade routes
- Islamic world influenced by turkic, greek, and chinese culture
- Sufi missionaries spread islam
- Merchants were prestigious

1.3 Developments in South and South East Asia

- Coexistence of Hindu kingdoms, Islamic presence, and Buddhism.
- Periodic unity followed by disunity after the Gupta Dynasty.
- Southern India stability under Chola Dynasty and Vijayanagara Empire contrasted with vulnerability in Northern India.
- Islamic presence during the Delhi Sultanate (13th-16th centuries).
- Arrival of islam led to Voluntary conversion, attracting low-caste Hindus and Buddhists.
- Influence of Islam on gender relations and adaptation within existing traditions.
- Persistence of the caste system, absorption of Muslim migrants, and challenges for low-caste Hindu converts.
- Similar treatment of women in Hindu and Islamic traditions.
- Exchange of intellectual and cultural achievements between South Asia and the Middle East.
- Development of Urdu language among South Asian Muslims.
- Bhakti Movement and Sufi Islam in spreading their respective faiths.
- Influence of South Asia on Southeast Asia through trade and religious diffusion.
- Arrival of Islam in Southeast Asia through local merchants with Sufi involvement in spreading tolerance for local faiths.

1.4 Developments in the Americas

- Mississippian culture emerged known for earthen mounds, rigid class structure, and matrilineal society
- Chaco and mesa verde developed in US, chaco - stone structures, mesa verde - multi-story cliffs
- Maya city states flourished 250 - 900, extensive territory, human sacrifice, innovations in math + astronomy
- Aztecs founded tenochtitlan 1325, tribute system, human sacrifices
- Inca had mit'a system, declined during civil war and spanish conquest

1.5 Developments in Africa

- Family based networks and decentralized government, importance of kinship, age and gender and distinct roles for men and women in society
- Hausa kingdoms were 7 states of hausa ethnic group with thriving trans-saharan trade
- Spread of islam led to religious diversity
- Ghana, centralized government, gold ivory trade, peaked from 8th - 11th century
- Mali, most powerful trading society, Mansa Musa pilgrimage to Mecca giving out a shit ton of gold
- Zimbabwe, agriculture and gold trade, connections to indian ocean trade, swahili
- Ethiopia, christianity, Axum's trade with india, arabia, roman empire
- Slavery in indian ocean slave trade + zanj rebellion
- Significance of music and storytelling, Griots were oral literature

1.6 Developments in Europe

- Feudalism, land for loyalty, mutual obligations between lords and peasants
- Code of chivalry, Manorial system, agricultural improvements: 3-field
- Rise of monarchies: france, holy roman empire, norman england
- 100 years war between england and france
- Christians vs muslims in reconquista in spain, crusades to reclaim holy land
- Roman catholic church dominated europe, large church and state relationship
- Growth of trade and commerce, discrimination against jews and muslims
- Renaissance, revival of classic greek and roman culture
- Russia adopted orthodox christianity, mongol rule, Kievan Rus

1.7 Comparison in the Period from c.1200 to c.1450

- State building and new empires became more centralized and larger
- Religions played a great role in state building, unifying and influence of missionary activity, government, and trade networks
- More cross-cultural exchange, tech innovations, manufacturing, advances in math + med
- Contacts between europe and asia due to conquest and trade
- Nomadic peoples had stability, mongols, turks, but declined in commerce and cross-cultural exchange
- Persistence of patriarchal society

Unit 2: Networks of Exchange 1200 - 1450

2.1 The Silk Roads

- After collapse of strong classical empires, Silk Road golden age was over but it was revived by Arab merchants in 8-9th century
- China traded gunpowder, paper, compass
- Mongols conquered abbasid caliphate + china, uniting silk roads
- Improvements in transportation technology, in silk road and naval innovations
- Cities near water on the road like Kashgar + Samarkand became famous, caravanserais (inns) popped up every 100 miles
- Flying cash credit system developed, deposit paper money and draw same amount at different location
- Europeans started to organize trade for asian luxuries
- Hanseatic league set up to control trade in north and baltic sea, lasted until 17th century

2.2 The Mongol Empire and the Modern World

- Genghis khan built alliances and defeated neighboring groups, 1206 he was elected khan of the mongol empire
- 13th 14th centuries were Pax Mongolia, he instituted a policy of religious tolerance
- Protected silk roads, created new trade channels, created Uyghur alphabet
- Batu conquered russia (golden horde), hulegu took abbasid caliphate and baghdad, kublai khan took down song dynasty and established yuan dynasty
- Batu reached the limit in the west and in 1368 ming dynasty overthrew yuan dynasty
- Mongols conquered area larger than roman, pas mongolia, cultural exchange, transmission of bubonic plague (black death), centralizes power

2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean

- Islam spread in indian trade routes to cities in east africa and south + southeast asia
- Increased demand of specialized products like fabric, steel, leather, ivory, gold, silk porcelain, and enslaved people
- Knowledge of monsoon winds was essential, lateen sail, stern rudder, astrolabe invented
- Diasporic communities formed because merchants had to wait for favorable winds
- The state became more involved, imposing taxes on imported goods and fees for port use
- Knowledge transferred as trade spread and introduces new exotic goods
- Chinese government worried about too much contact outside collapsing the social order so they shut down trade and sailing, any transoceanic or merchant activity

2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

- Camels used and saddles invented to maximize amount of goods that could be carried
- Mali profited from gold trade, this allowed timbuktu to become a center of muslim life and learning
- Mansa musa pilgrimage to mecca and gave out so much gold he decreased its value
- After mansa musa's death, mali kingdom declines and Songhai kingdom took its place

2.5 Cultural Consequences of Connectivity

- Buddhism had elements of taoism making it popular among chinese citizens
- Hinduism also made its way to southeast asia
- Islam was spread through missionaries, merchants, and conquest
- Scholars translated greek literature, studied med, math, astronomy
- Improvements in agriculture (champa rice)
- Porcelain, silk, metal, seafaring tech industries increased
- Stern rudder, astrolabe, compass, gunpowder, guns invented
- Cashgar declined after conquests by nomadic invaders, constantinople also to the ottomans in 1453
- Crusades opened up global trade but also opened europe up to black death which meant economic activity declined
- There was a shortage of people to work leading to workers demanding higher wages
- Feudal system was lessened which contributed to the renaissance
- Marco Polo visited china and wrote about his travels and china's size + wealth
- Ibn Battuta, muslim scholar, set out to see the world and learn about Islam
- Margery Kempe wrote first autobiography in english about her pilgrimage to jerusalem

2.6 Environmental Consequences of Connectivity

- Champa rice led to population rise
- Spread of cotton, sugar and citrus fruits and new fruits and vegetables sparked economic activity
- Sugar demand became so high that it was key factor of use of enslaved people in america
- Increase in population put stress on resources leading to deforestation, soil erosion and overgrazing, this was a factor in the decline of the mayas and the americas
- Epidemics spread through exchange networks, black plague spread by mongols plus fleas and rats leading to europe losing $\frac{1}{3}$ population and workers demanding higher wages

2.7 Comparison of Economic Exchange

- Silk road was luxury goods, indian ocean trade was heavy things could not be transported by land and were dependent on monsoon winds, trans saharan was salt, gold, ivory
- Led to the growth of trading cities and port cities like malacca who grew wealthy from ships passing through strait of malacca
- Led to more standardized currencies and strong navies
- Differences between networks of exchange were types of currencies and banking systems, china had flying cash system and silk was a currency on the silk roads
- Demand for luxury goods created more industrialization in china, need for labor increased
- Social and gender structures stayed the same with class systems and matriarchal societies however in some places like mongol empire women were even top advisors
- Population decline due to black death more educational centers, increase agricultural problems like soil erosion, deforestation, and overgrazing

Unit 3: Land-Based Empires 1450 - 1750

3.1 European, East-Asia, and Gunpowder Empires Expand

- After middle ages, in europe, Tudors in england, Valois in france, and Isabella + Ferdinand in spain became more powerful
- Russia remained tightly linked to europe but was influenced by asian culture
- Ivan the terrible expanded russian border and continued to the pacific ocean and down the coast of north america into california
- Manchu seized power from the ming and created qing dynasty
- Qing dynasty sold trading privileges to the british, they taxed peasants highly causing the White Lotus Rebellion which the governments suppressed by killing 100,000 peasants
- Tamerlane led nomadic invaders and his conquest resulted in 3 new dynasties, ottoman, safavid, and mughal
- Ottoman empire established capital in constantinople and reached its peak under suleiman
- Safavid empire was led by Shah Abbas I who used Shi'a islam to support his rule but this brought him into conflict with the majority Sunni Ottomans
- Mughal empire was one of the best governed states in the world with a rich overseas trade
- These 3 islamic empires declined as western europe grew economically and militarily

3.2 Administrations

- England had a powerful monarchy under the Tudor rule, they had divine right similar to the mandate of heaven. Under their rule, lords weakened, and parliament began checking the monarch's power
- 1689 English Bill of Rights signed
- France had absolute monarchy with one source of power, the king with royal officials to carry out the government and collect taxes
- Russian social class was nobles, merchants, peasants with a lot of serfdom
- After ivan the terrible's death, peter the great with the Romanov dynasty took over but through this lost the support of the russian clergy by defeating orthodox christianity
- Ottoman empire used devshirme system to staff the military and by rising through the ranks the boys got to high positions in the government
- Ming dynasty brought back civil service exam, qing dynasty was corrupt with high taxes
- In japan military leaders (shoguns) had control, upsetting the daimyo (landowning aristocrats) so the daimyo attacked with samurai
- 3 daimyo centralized power in japan leading to the Period of Great Peace in japan of the Tokugawa shogunate
- Mughal empire expanded south and west and centralized efficient government was set up
- Peter legitimized power by building a great capital city in st. petersburg
- Songhai ruler Askia legitimize his rule through promotion of islam and elaborate pilgrimage to mecca like mansa musa

- Shah jahan built taj mahal
- Ottoman empire built coffeehouses, istanbul, and topkapi palace and cathedral of saint sophia
- Palace of versailles placed Louis XIV legitimize rule
- Peter introduced new industries but when industrialization failed he increased taxes which oppressed peasants
- Ottomans and mughal; levied taxes and private tax collectors grew wealthy
- Ming also collected taxes and rich were responsible for collecting

3.3 Belief Systems

- Protestant reformation as catholic church split between feudalism and centralized government
- Lutheranism, Calvinism (Huguenots), and Anglicanism sectors formed
- Peter the Great went against orthodox church and abolished the pope's position
- Charles V spent his reign defending Holy Roman Empire from protestant reformation by launching COunter-Reformations which increased the use of inquisition, the Jesuits spread opposment of protestantism and council of trent corrected some of the worst church's and banned a bunch of books
- This was successful and catholicism remained dominant but Charles V was discouraged by his inability to stop Lutheranism and left spain to one son and holy roman empire to other son
- Catholics and calvinists (huguenots) fought for half a century and Henry IV tried to unify by becoming catholic but 5 years later issued Edict of Nantes which allowed Huguenots to practice their faith but Louis XIC revoked this in 1685
- Conflict between catholics and protestants culminated in Thirty Years War which ended in the Peace of Westphalia which allowed each area of holy roman empire to each a sect of catholicism, lutheranism, or calvinism
- France spain italy - catholic, northern europe - lutheran or calvinists, england - protestant
- Ottoman and safavid empire conflicted over Shi's/Sunni split
- Mughal emperor Akbar tolerated all religions and gave money for religious institutes for everyone and encouraged those of other genders
- Scientific thinking gained popularity as it brought on reason rather than faith and showed that the world was ordered and natural laws applies, this was crucial to the Enlightenment

3.4 Comparison in Land-Based Empires

- Militaries were strong with the newest tech, some also had an elite group of soldiers
- Ottoman and safavid were at war a lot but the root cause was control over resources and trade routes
- Centralized bureaucracy was done in many ways: china - civil service exam, ottoman - devshirme, safavid + songhai - enlist bureaucrats, inca used federal system of provinces governed by noble and aztec was not centralized, just a tributary empire
- Everyone collected a shit ton of taxes and rulers used religion and art to legitimize power

Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections 1450 - 1750

4.1 Technological Innovations

- More ocean trade, columbus searched for new route to india, sugar, tobacco, rum, enslaved people, silk, spices, and rhubarb were traded
- Advances in sailing tech, gravity, astronomy, ship equipment like astrolabe, rudder, compass, lateen sail
- Gunpowder aided conquest, islam spread due to merchant activities, navigational techniques spread

4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events

- Port cities had a monopoly on european trade with asia because they controlled the seas and inglets so people wanted to find new routes to asia
- They wanted to explore for gold, God, and glory
- Mercantilism increased
- Vasco de Gama landed in india and claimed territory for portugal, portugal set up a trading post empire in india
- Portuguese were a small nation and british and dutch started challenging them
- People tried to find gold in america but couldn't until the spanish realized that the aztecs and inca had a lot of gold and silver
- China loved silver and it soon became the main form of currency
- Everybody was looking for a northwest passage through north america to east asia and many french, english and dutch explorers did not find passage but claimed territory in north america and set up colonies and traded with native americans

4.3 Columbian Exchange

- Conquest and colonization of the Americas devastated native populations.
- The exchange of goods and ideas between the Americas, Europe, and Africa became known as the Columbian Exchange.
- Diseases introduced by Europeans caused massive population declines among Native Americans.
- Europeans brought horses, gunpowder, and metal weapons, aiding in conquest.
- Colonists also introduced diseases like smallpox, measles, influenza, and malaria to the Americas.
- Populations in some areas decreased by over 90%.
- New crops and livestock were introduced to the Americas, including pigs, cows, maize, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peppers, and cacao.
- Enslaved Africans brought okra and rice to the Americas.
- Cash crops like tobacco and cacao were cultivated on plantations using forced labor.
- African slaves brought to the Americas contributed to the rise of plantation economies, particularly in sugar production.
- Slavery and the transatlantic slave trade significantly impacted African societies populations

- Enslaved Africans retained aspects of their culture, influencing language, music, and food in the Americas.
- Contact between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas led to environmental changes such as deforestation and soil depletion, as well as demographic shifts.

4.4 Maritime Empires Link Regions

- European nations established maritime empires and trading posts in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- Asian trade involved exchanging silver and gold for luxury goods.
- Plantations relied on existing labor systems and introduced new ones like indentured servitude and chattel slavery.
- European trading posts in Africa were established with the cooperation of local rulers, often involving the trade of slaves for weapons.
- Some African states grew in influence due to participation in maritime trade networks.
- Japan initially tolerated European traders and missionaries but later restricted foreign influence and expelled most foreigners.
- Ming China attempted to limit foreign influence by restricting trade and emphasizing Confucianism.
- European powers competed for dominance in India, with the British ultimately gaining control through political and military intervention.
- Europeans brought diseases to the Americas, leading to the decline of Aztec and Inca populations.
- Spain and Portugal divided the Americas through the Treaty of Tordesillas.
- France and Britain vied for power in North America, resulting in conflicts like the French and Indian War.
- The intensification of trade disrupted Indian Ocean trade routes but ultimately continued.
- Europeans, particularly the Portuguese and Spanish, sought wealth through the exploitation of resources like gold and silver in the Americas.
- The Encomienda system and the Hacienda system exploited indigenous labor in the Americas.
- The discovery of silver in Mexico and Peru boosted economic fortunes and strengthened mercantilism.
- Europeans sought inexpensive labor in the Americas, leading to the transatlantic slave trade.
- African societies were disrupted by slave raids and the Atlantic slave trade.
- Slaves endured horrific conditions during the Middle Passage, resulting in significant mortality rates.
- The slave trade led to demographic, social, and cultural changes in Africa and the Americas.
- The Indian Ocean slave trade involved slaves from East Africa being sold to buyers in North Africa, the Middle East, and India.

4.5 Maritime Empires Develop

- Maritime empires transformed commerce on an international scale through trade in gold, silver, sugar, and slavery.
- Economic models like joint stock companies emerged, allowing investors to buy shares in corporations.
- European wealth was measured in gold and silver, driving countries to export more than they imported.
- The Commercial Revolution resulted from the development of overseas colonies, new trade routes, population growth, and inflation.
- Joint stock companies like the British East India Company and Dutch East India Company flourished.
- Triangular trade routes involved the exchange of goods, including enslaved Africans, between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
- Rivalries for control of Indian Ocean trade routes persisted among European states and regional powers.
- The Spanish government monopolized tobacco trade, yielding significant revenue.
- Traditional regional markets continued to thrive in Afro-Eurasia despite changes in trade routes.
- The Atlantic slave trade weakened some West African kingdoms while enriching others and causing societal disruptions.
- Gender imbalances resulted from the disproportionate enslavement of men, leading to a rise in polygyny.
- The Columbian Exchange introduced new crops to the Americas, stimulating population growth.
- Indigenous political structures were replaced by Spanish and Portuguese colonial administrations in the Americas.
- Indigenous cultures were often suppressed or eradicated by European colonizers.
- Syncretic belief systems, blending indigenous and imported religious practices, emerged in the Americas.
- Latin America became predominantly Roman Catholic due to successful missionary efforts.
- Global conflicts, such as the Sunni-Shi'a split, influenced interactions between European powers and Afro-Eurasian states.

4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power

- The Fronde civil disturbances in France aimed to curb growing royal power.
- Metacom's War, also known as King Philip's War, was a result of English colonists using underhanded tactics to control Native American lands.
- In Africa, Dutch and English pressures pushed Portugal out of South Asia, leading to local resistance.

- Nzinga, ruler of present-day Angola, initially allied with Portugal but later rebelled and allied with the Dutch, ruling for decades.
- Internal pressures in Russia included worsening conditions for serfs, leading to peasant rebellions.
- Serfdom benefited Russian governments by providing free labor and control over the peasantry.
- Cossacks in Russia rebelled against central government control, contributing to Russia's expansion.
- The Maratha Empire in South Asia challenged Mughal rule.
- The Pueblo Revolt in Spanish America saw Pueblo and Apache fighters driving out colonizers temporarily.
- Slave revolts, like the Maroon Wars in the Caribbean, challenged colonial powers.
- Metacom's War was a major effort by Native Americans to drive the British from New England.
- James II's anti-Protestant measures in England led to the Glorious Revolution, strengthening Parliament and ensuring Protestant rule.

4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies

- Social hierarchies emerged in Europe, with non-majority ethnic groups like Jews facing discrimination and expulsion from countries like England, France, and Spain.
- Gunpowder empires like the Ottomans had tensions between the military elite and absolutist rulers, with the Janissaries attempting coups against the sultans.
- The Ottoman Empire showed relative tolerance to Jews and Christians, though they faced restrictions such as the payment of jizya and limitations on holding top positions.
- The Mughal Empire under Akbar demonstrated religious toleration, abolishing the jizya and providing support to Hindus and Muslims alike.
- Women in the Ottoman Empire, such as Roxelana, demonstrated the potential for upward mobility, with Roxelana rising from slavery to becoming influential as the wife of Suleiman the Magnificent.
- The Qing Dynasty in China, ruled by the Manchu people, showed intolerance towards Han Chinese and enforced practices like the wearing of Manchu-style hair.
- European hierarchies consisted of royalty, nobility, merchants, peasants, and slaves, with royalty asserting increasing power over nobility due to technological advancements.
- Jews in Europe faced increasing acceptance in the 17th century, with their roles expanding in banking and commerce, particularly in tolerant regions like the Netherlands.
- Russian social classes included the noble landowning class of boyars, merchants, and peasants who gradually became serfs.
- In the Americas, social structures were influenced by European settlers, imported Africans, and conquered indigenous peoples, resulting in a racial and ethnic-based social hierarchy known as the Casta system in Latin America.

- The Casta system in Latin America placed Peninsulares (born on the Iberian Peninsula) and Criollos (European ancestry born in the Americas) at the top, followed by Castas of mixed race, with those at the bottom facing higher taxes and tributes despite having the least wealth.

4.8 Continuity and Change from c.1450 to c.1750

- Advancements in technology, such as astronomical charts, the astrolabe, compass, magnetic compass, lateen sail, carrack, caravel, and fluyt, facilitated transoceanic travel and trade.
- The Columbian Exchange facilitated a biological exchange of crops, animals, and diseases between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- The Atlantic System emerged as a result of the Columbian Exchange, leading to the movement of goods, people, and diseases across the Atlantic Ocean.
- European transoceanic voyages connected Europe with the global trading network, leading to the emergence of maritime trading empires and the establishment of trading ports and cities.
- Colonies were established in the Americas by Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands, with silver playing a significant role in integrating Europe into the global economy.
- Mercantilist practices adopted by European rulers gave way to capitalism as joint-stock companies and global trade became more capitalistic.
- The new global economy led to the expansion of the middle class and contributed to the Industrial Revolution, but also caused inflation due to the influx of gold and silver into Spain and China.
- Forced labor systems like serfdom continued, and new ones were developed, including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, the encomienda and hacienda systems, and the mit'a system.
- The Columbian Exchange and the Atlantic System caused a huge demographic shift, with millions of African men being sold into slavery, leading to gender imbalances and declines in African populations.

Unit 5: Revolutions 1750 - 1900

5.1 The Enlightenment

- New ideas regarding society, socialism, and liberalism rose, opposing conservatism
- Francis Bacon brought empiricism, belief that knowledge comes from own experiences
- Hobbes thought political life was a giving up some rights in exchange for law, and Locke believed that this social contract gave citizens the right to revolt
- Adam Smith wrote the wealth of nations and wanted freer trade, invisible hand theory, foundation of capitalism
- Deism was that the god set natural laws in motion but afterward did not interfere
- Thomas Paine wrote common sense and defended deism
- Utopian socialism, a system of direct worker ownership to produce something

- Classical liberalism, belief in natural rights, constitution, capitalism, reduced spending on war + church
- Feminism and abolitionism (slavery) based on enlightenment ideals
- Serfdom declined as economy shifted from agrarian to industrial but peasants pushed for its abolishment
- Zionists wanted to have an independent homeland in middle east for jews, this movement grew until 1948 when israel was founded

5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions

- Free market opposed to mercantilist inspired the american revolution
- The new zealand wars between polynesian people and europeans, they fought but the british colonized them
- France spent too much money helping america and commoners broke away and formed National Assembly, storming of the bastille, declaration of rights signed, and Napoleon became emperor of france
- Haitian revolution happened because of slave revolts, 1st country in latin america to win its independence
- Creole revolution, creoles opposed spanish mercantilism and they revolted creating newly independent countries
- Nationalism spread, italians, germans, balkans and ottomans all aimed to create more unified state
- However these new powers led to competing alliances which led to WW1

5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins

- Agricultural improvements meant population growth, meant more demand, meant industrialization start happening
- Growth of tech like assembly line, specialization, interchangeable parts and resources from minerals, colonies, rivers, armies and more population allowed industrialization to spread as industrialization became more urban

5.4 Industrialization Spreads

- France was consumed with the war and had very sparse urban areas, so didn't do much
- Germany after overcoming political fragmentation produced steel and coal
- Japan went through defensive modernization and by learning from west they built up military and economic
- US and russia were leading industrial forces
- Shipbuilding, iron, and textile production moved to india

5.5 Technology in the Industrial Age

- Steam engine, water transportation, iron, steel production, oil, electricity, telephone, radio, railroads, steamships, telegraph greatly helped globalization and industrialization

5.6 Industrialization: Government's Role

- Ottoman empire didn't adopt western tech or enlightenment ideas leading to their decline
- China became a republic but the government was too weak to promote industrialization

- Muhammad ali began reforms in egypt and taxed so high that peasants were forced to give up their land, he pushed egypt to industrializes building many factories, was called 1st modern ruler of egypt cuz of his state sponsored industrialization
- Japanese wanted no contact and refused US but they returned with warships and realizing the humiliation that china went through in the opium wars some thought they should just adopt western tech
- So they overthrew the shogun and restored power to the emperor, this is Meiji Restoration
- They adopted some reforms which helped and provided revenue but also replicated problems

5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations

- Corporations formed to minimize risk cuz u were a stockholder so didnt lose as much money
- Monopolies formed like John Rockefeller in oil industry
- Companies worked across country boundaries
- Insurance was created and number of banks rose
- Consumerism culture grew and leisure activities became more popular as well as commercialization

5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy

- Labor unions formed due to poor working conditions, they wanted voting rights and acitibists spoke up against child labor
- John stuart mill criticized capitalism and wanted utilitarianism which was set ruled based on the greater good, instead of replacing capitalism he wanted to address problem with capitalism
- Karl marx argued for socialism and him + freidrich engels published communist manifesto, he thought socialism would replace capitalism which would eventually be replaced by communism
- Ottoman empire: janissaries and feudal system abolished, government reorganized and corruption rooted out
- Ottoman empire did great reforms in econmy, society, legally
- China modernized and they did 100 days of reform but Empress Dowager Cixi performed a coup and replaced the reform but at the end of her rule realized the problems and brought the reforms back
- After boxer rebellion, chinese government continued modernizing
- Japan ended samurai class and they industrialized while liberalism declined

5.9 Society and the Industrial Age

- Urban areas grew rapidly and pollution increased
- Industrialization created new class: working class -> middle class -> industrialists and owners of large companies, industrialists overtook landed aristocracy
- Farm work was a lot more relaxed than factory work

- Bad conditions for children, women, and environment
- However working women class sparked feminism movements
- Goods cheaper, more of them, easy access; rural to urban; both low and high skill workers had jobs; pollution; concentrated population; unequal working relationships, more poverty, more raw materials

5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age

- Access to abundant natural resources.
- Expansion of trans-oceanic trade.
- Shift to factory system and mass production along with rural to urban shift
- Global spread of production methods.
- Dominance of Western Europe and US, Decline in Middle Eastern and Asian economies.
- Latin America and Africa as mineral sources.
- Cotton export from Egypt, South Asia, and Caribbean.
- Southeast Asia as source of spices, rubber, tin, and timber.
- Growth of factory labor with poor conditions.
- Formation of labor unions, Rise of labor parties advocating for worker rights.
- Evolution of middle class, and Influence of middle class on political reforms.
- Shift in wealth to company owners rather than landowning aristocrats
- Increasing women in workforce with gender disparities.
- Emergence of new political ideas.
- Demand for political participation, Expansion of voting rights, limited to males.
- Implementation of social reforms in Germany.

Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization 1750 - 1900

6.1 Rationales for Imperialism

- Nationalist motives for imperialism driven by strong identity and loyalty to state, allowing powers to assert authority over territories.
- European nationalism led to British colonization in Australia and South Asia, French colonization in Africa, and Italian and German acquisition of colonies in the mid-1880s.
- Japan's nationalist pride led to incursions in Korea, resulting in the Sino-Japanese War and Japanese control of Taiwan and Korea.
- Racial ideologies and misuse of science perpetuated the belief in white superiority, with pseudoscientists using theories like phrenology to support these notions.
- Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was adapted into Social Darwinism, used to justify white superiority.
- Cultural ideologies led colonizers to believe in their technological superiority and imposed their culture on indigenous peoples.
- Religious motives saw missionaries participating in colonization, persuading people to give up their beliefs and setting up schools and medical care.

- Economic motives for imperialism included companies chartered by European powers seeking profits, establishing control over trading posts, and desire for raw materials, intensified by the Industrial Revolution.
- East India Company and Dutch East India Company were granted monopolies and played significant roles in British and Dutch imperialism, respectively.
- The "New Imperialism" emerged after the Industrial Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, with Britain initially leading economic power but challenged by other countries seeking expansion in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific for markets, raw materials, and food.

6.2 State Expansion

- European imperialism in Africa rooted in historical relationships due to slave trade, leading to expansion beyond trading posts.
- British control of Egypt established after seizing Suez Canal, built by French company using unpaid Egyptian labor.
- British expansion in West Africa involved territories like Sierra Leone, Gambia, Lagos, and Ghana through diplomacy and warfare.
- Berlin Conference organized by Germany aimed to provide orderly colonization of Africa by Europeans, leading to colonial borders that divided societies and caused extensive warfare.
- South Africa saw conflicts between Afrikaners and British, resulting in Boer Wars and absorption of settler colonies into British empire.
- King Leopold II of Belgium oversaw brutal colonization of Congo, exploiting resources under the guise of philanthropy.
- European powers fought for control of spices, gems, and trade in South Asia, with the East India Company eventually controlling the entire Indian subcontinent.
- In East Asia, European nations carved out spheres of influence within China, leading to internal conflicts like the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion.
- Japan's Meiji Restoration led to modernization and territorial expansion, encouraging agricultural workers to migrate to places like Hawaii and Guam.
- Dutch and French expansion in Southeast Asia involved the Dutch East India Company taking over spice trade and France gaining control of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.
- Britain controlled Southeast Asian territories like the Malay Peninsula and Singapore, while Siam managed to avoid European colonization through diplomatic relations and modern reforms.
- British colonization of Australia involved settlement and exploitation of resources, while New Zealand signed the Treaty of Waitangi with Maori inhabitants.
- US imperialism in Latin America and the Pacific involved expansion on land, like the acquisition of Alaska and completion of transcontinental railroads, and overseas expansion through the Spanish-American War.
- Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine justified US intervention in Latin America, while Russian expansion under Catherine the Great extended the empire to Poland,

Finland, Alaska, and Central Asia, leading to rivalry with Britain known as the Great Game.

6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion

- Nationalist movements in the Balkans sought independence from the Ottoman Empire, leading to rebellions in Serbia, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, with Russia's assistance.
- Cherokee Nation assimilated to white settler culture and adopted a constitution based on the US Constitution, but were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma following the discovery of gold on their land.
- Ghost Dance movement emerged among indigenous peoples with the belief in the restoration of lands and traditions, but ended with the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890, marking the end of Indian Wars.
- Tupac Amaru II led a general Indian revolt against Spain in Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina before being captured and executed.
- Sepoy Rebellion in India, sparked by the use of rifle cartridges greased with cow fat, spread throughout northern India but was crushed by the British, leading to increased involvement of the exiled Mughal emperor.
- Southeast Asian resistance saw Siam remain independent, while Vietnam and the Philippines resisted French and Spanish colonial rule respectively.
- Australian resistance involved conflict between British settlers and indigenous populations, resulting in thousands of Aboriginal deaths.
- New Zealand's Maori wars broke out over land disputes with British settlers, leading to Maori loss of land by 1900.
- Sokoto Caliphate established slave trade as economic growth in Nigeria, resisted British attempts to stop it but eventually fell under British control.
- British conflicts with Xhosa and Zulu peoples in South Africa led to Anglo-Zulu War, with British victory.
- Samory Toure resisted French attempts to annex West Africa but was defeated and captured by the French.
- Mahdist Revolt in Sudan led by Muhammad Ahmad aimed to restore Islam, but disintegrated after Ahmad's death, allowing British to return and defeat the Madhists.
- Yaa Asantewaa led the Asante Empire's rebellion against British control in Ghana, but British eventually suppressed the rebellion and exiled Yaa Asantewaa.

6.4 Global Economic Development

- Railroads facilitated colonial markets and resource extraction, with Britain building a complex network to transport raw materials easily.
- Steamships revolutionized transportation, initially limited by coal consumption but later becoming practical for long-distance travel.
- Telegraph enabled instant communication and spread of news globally.

- Imperialist powers shifted agricultural practices in Asia and Africa towards cash crops, abandoning traditional subsistence farming.
- Cotton production saw India banned from manufacturing cotton to avoid competition with British textiles, leading to increased cotton cultivation in other regions during the American Civil War.
- Rubber became a valuable commodity sourced from the Amazon rainforest and Central Africa, leading to exploitation and slavery under "rubber barons."
- Palm oil, essential for machinery in European factories, was sourced from West Africa and became a significant cash crop.
- Ivory, valued for its beauty and durability, drove demand and exploitation of elephants.
- Minerals like silver, copper, tin, and gold were extracted from regions like Mexico, Chile, Zambia, Congo, Bolivia, Nigeria, Malaya, Dutch East Indies, South Africa, and Alaska.
- Diamonds became a sought-after resource, with Cecil Rhodes establishing the De Beers Mining Company to dominate diamond production.
- Industrialization led to increased demand for raw materials, urbanization, and the growth of stock exchanges, enabling more people to invest capital.
- Commercial extraction resulted in monocultures, biodiversity loss, and climate impact due to large-scale land clearing and depletion of fertility.

6.5 Economic Imperialism

- India was a leading supplier of cotton, but Britain took over the cotton trade and also controlled the opium trade with China.
- Economic imperialism involves foreign business interests exerting significant economic power or influence.
- In Asia:
 - India: East India Company (EIC) monopolized the spice trade, later shifting to silk and cotton.
 - Dutch East Indies: Dutch enforced the Culture System, coercing farmers to grow cash crops or perform unpaid labor.
 - China: Opium Wars ensued due to Britain's opium trade, leading to unequal treaties and the establishment of spheres of influence.
- In Africa:
 - Egypt embraced cotton production, while Kenya saw cocoa and palm oil as major cash crops.
 - Slavery persisted in French colonies and Africa, used for cash crop production.
- In Latin America:
 - The "New imperialism" sought raw materials, cheap labor, and new markets.
 - The United States invested in infrastructure, railways, and mining in Argentina.
 - Spain's colonization of Chile led to its dependence on copper mining.
 - Brazil's rubber industry boomed but later declined due to competition from Malaysia.

- Central American countries became "banana republics," economically controlled by foreign corporations like the United Fruit Company.
- Economic imperialism extended to Hawaii, where American businesses overthrew the monarchy, leading to its annexation by the United States.
- The Industrial Revolution's demand for raw materials and technological advancements set the stage for economic imperialism.

6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

- Migration through labor systems: Linked to low-wage labor desire and slavery abolition. Examples include Indian migration to British colonies, Chinese migration to California and British Malaya, and Japanese migration to Hawaii, Peru, and Cuba.
- Slavery: Decline without fresh supply after abolition in most American countries. Internal African enslavement continued into the 20th century.
- Indentured Servitude: Worked to pay debts or transportation costs. Many intended to work temporarily but stayed. Contributed to cultural spread.
- Asian Contract Laborers: Chinese and Indian workers were early substitutes for the slave trade, often coerced or tricked into servitude. Congress banned coercive labor contracts due to media attention.
- British Penal Colonies: Established in Australia, convicts performed hard labor to earn freedom. Attracted free settlers, especially after the discovery of gold.
- French Penal Colonies: Included Devil's Island known for harsh treatment of convicts, forced into hard labor.
- Migration in the Face of Challenges: African slave trade was one of the biggest diasporas in history. Indian poverty drove migration; many signed contracts renewed every five years. Chinese migrants came during the gold rush to escape poverty, famine, and the Taiping rebellion. Irish migration due to political or religious discrimination and the Great Famine. Italian migration driven by poverty.
- Migration to Settler Colonies: Technical experts like engineers migrated to South Asia, spreading Western science and technology. British investment attracted middle-class settlers to Argentina. Japan established Colonization Society to export surplus population to places like Mexico and Peru. US-Japan immigration deal ended by the Immigration Act of 1924.
- Migration, Transportation, and Urbanization: Improvements in transportation allowed migrants to return home. Industrial workers in Italy and Japan had agreements facilitating return.

6.7 Effects of Migration

- Male migrant laborers predominated, leading to societal changes where males waited for a male relative's availability before emigrating.
- In some societies, women gained autonomy and authority in their husbands' absence, taking on additional responsibilities.
- Women who followed husbands abroad participated more in family decision-making.

- Even after husbands returned, some women continued roles outside domestic life.
- Remittances from husbands could reduce wives' working hours.
- Chinese thrived under colonial rule, particularly in Southeast Asia, where they controlled trade and amassed wealth.
- In the Americas, Chinese immigrants participated in gold rushes, worked in mines, on farms, and in building railroads, leaving a cultural imprint.
- In Africa, Indians built railways and brought the caste system, experiencing discrimination and giving rise to activists like Mohandas Gandhi.
- In Southeast Asia, Indians worked as indentured laborers on plantations.
- In the Caribbean, Indians are now the largest ethnic group in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago due to significant migration.
- Irish immigrants settled in northern cities, working in factories and contributing to the construction of canal systems.
- Many Irish immigrants became domestic servants, promoting labor unions and spreading their culture.
- Italians comprised half of European immigrants to Argentina, mostly working as farmers, artisans, and day laborers, significantly improving their standard of living.
- Immigrants faced resentment and discrimination due to job competition with native populations.
- Regulations in the United States, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, limited Chinese immigration.
- Australia implemented the White Australia Policy to restrict non-white immigration after the gold rush, leading to targeted attacks on Chinese immigrants and a decline in their numbers.

6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age

- Industrial capitalism increased manufacturing capacity, leading to greater availability, affordability, and variety of capital and consumer goods.
- This led to increased demand for natural resources and new markets, sparking competition among nations.
- The rise of industrial capitalism also fueled increased migration, independence movements, and political and economic rivalry.
- Technological advancements like automation, interchangeable parts, division of labor, and assembly lines led to greater efficiency and output.
- While some experienced improved standards of living due to higher wages and increased availability of consumer goods, growing problems like pollution, crowded cities, and war offset these gains.
- Overproduction prompted a shift from mercantilist to capitalist economies, leading to increased international trade.
- Industrialized countries sought to control trade routes and resources in other regions, leading to the expansion of imperialism.

- Dependent colonial economies relied on cash crops, leaving them vulnerable to natural disasters and market volatility.
- Various revolutions and rebellions occurred, including the American Revolution, French Revolution, and independence movements in Spanish and Portuguese colonies.
- Resistance to Westernization occurred in places like Japan.
- Rebellions such as the Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China highlighted opposition to colonial rule.
- Migration from less industrialized to industrialized areas increased, with immigrants forming cultural enclaves.
- Discrimination based on race and religion was prevalent, as immigrants faced competition for jobs and exploitation in the workforce.

Unit 7: Global Conflict 1900 - 2000

7.1 Shifting Power

- Revolution in Russia, 1917 Bolsheviks seized power and set up communist government
- 1911 Qing dynasty overthrown and republic created but folded into 2 party system, Chinese Nationalist VS Chinese Communist, Chinese Communist party gained power
- Ottoman empire collapsed and split in several countries including Turkey and Israel
- Revolution in Mexico that led to great stability for the rest of the century

7.2 Causes of World War 1

- Growth of nationalism, assassination of Archduke led to alliances declaring war on each other
- Militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism
- Led to downfall of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire; led to end of colonialism, new tech developed, shift of power to US from Europe
- Germany forced to take full blame and pay billions in war reparations in Treaty of Versailles

7.3 Conducting World War 1

- Advances in warfare tech led to horrific and brutal battles
- US entered war because of economic ties with allies, and Zimmerman telegram sent from Germany to Mexico
- Total war is committing all resources to war, entire economy and labor force planned around it, lots of propaganda
- Paris Peace Conference with Big 4: US, Great Britain, France, Italy, Woodrow Wilson wanted League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles made Germany pay billions, give up all colonies, restrict its military, and take all the blame. Germany's resentment served as catalyst for WW2

7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

- Since Germany was paying so much money they didn't have they printed more causing inflation + Soviets were refusing to pay pre-revolutionary debts

- Agricultural overproduction and stock market crash in US + bank failures in Germany led to global downturn including in African, Asian, and Latin economies who depended on imperial nations
- New Deal plan was policies and programs spearheaded by Roosevelt to pull out of the depression
- Russian civil war eventually led to Stalin taking charge of communist party and instituting 5 year plan to catch USSR up to the west
- In Mexico, Institutional Revolutionary Party dominated and made vast improvements
- Fascism arose in Italy and Spain as well as Brazil but Brazil's involvement with allies over axis made it seem less dictatorial and more liberal

7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War 1

- War renewed hopes of independence in colonies and caused rebellion
- Anti-colonialism protests in India, Massacre at Amritsar, Gandhi, separation of India and Pakistan
- East Asia, March 1st Movement in Korea against Japan, May Fourth Movement in China against Japan led to 2 groups fighting for power in China, communist vs nationalist; League of Nations sided against Japan so Japan gave up League Nations membership and continued taking land from China
- Resistance to French rule in Africa

7.6 Causes of World War 2

- Unresolved issue of WW1, economic instability in Europe, rise of fascism and militarism
- Adolf Hitler believed in superiority of Aryan race
- Because of paying war reparations, people didn't like the current government allowing the Nazi Party to take over
- Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of their rights
- Axis powers formed with Italy and Japan
- Nazis took Austria, then Czechoslovakia then Poland which marked official start of war in Europe; Japan's invasion of Manchuria in China marked start of war in Asia

7.7 Conducting World War 2

- Japan aimed for a "New Order in East Asia" through territorial expansion, targeting Southeast Asia due to US economic sanctions.
- Britain sought US support against Germany, leading to agreements like Destroyers-for-Bases and Lend-Lease Act.
- Battle of Britain: Germany's air bombardment aimed to weaken Britain, but superior British planes and radar system enabled resilience.
- Hitler invaded the Soviet Union to eliminate Bolshevism and acquire Lebensraum, facing challenges due to harsh weather and Soviet resistance.
- Western colonies joined Allies, e.g., Indian Army's significant contribution.
- Total mobilization of resources in the US, including civilian involvement and initiatives like Lend-Lease Act.

- Germany relied on forced labor, but counterproductive treatment led to low productivity.
- Japan's confused efforts on the home front with rationing and relocation of children.
- British victories in North Africa and Soviet success at Stalingrad shifted momentum in Europe.
- Crucial battles like Coral Sea and Midway halted Japan's advance in the Pacific.
- Allied advances in Europe, including D-Day and Battle of the Bulge, led to Germany's defeat.
- Victory over Japan through capturing key islands and devastating bombings, leading to surrender.
- World War II resulted in significant casualties and reshaped international relations and ideologies.

7.8 Mass Atrocities

- Armenian Genocide perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire during and after World War I, resulting in 1.5 million deaths.
- Methods included deportation, starvation, disease, and execution; debate persists over classification as genocide.
- Influenza epidemic post-World War I killed around 20 million globally, highlighting challenges of disease control.
- Famine in Ukraine resulted from resistance to Stalin's collectivization, causing 7-10 million deaths.
- Nazis implemented systematic genocide, notably against Jews, killing approximately six million Jews and millions of others.
- Japanese conducted mass killings and forced labor during Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II, resulting in millions of civilian deaths across Asia.
- Allies employed air warfare tactics causing civilian casualties; nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki raised ethical questions.
- Genocide in Bosnia resulted in over 300,000 deaths; international intervention failed to prevent atrocities.
- Rwandan genocide between Hutus and Tutsis led to 500,000-1 million deaths; international response criticized.
- Sudanese government carried out genocide in Darfur, with over 200,000 killed and one million displaced; international efforts failed to halt genocide, including ICC charges against President Omar al-Bashir.

7.9 Causation in Global Conflict

- World War I sparked by nationalism, imperial rivalry, and arms race; Serbian nationalism in Balkans ignited broader European conflict.
- World War II fueled by fascism, aggressive militarism by Germany and Italy, and Western democracies' weak response.
- Japanese imperial ambitions in Asia led to conflict with the United States.

- Imperialistic policies drove conflicts, with industrial revolution necessitating markets for consumer goods.
- Economic rivalry over control of natural resources and trade routes intensified with crises like the Great Depression.
- Global conflicts led to unprecedented civilian deaths through aerial bombing, targeted policies, and new military technology.
- Millions died due to mass starvation and crimes against humanity.
- Political changes included the Mexican Revolution, regime changes in Ottoman and Russian Empires, and rise of totalitarian regimes.
- Calls for self-determination and independence intensified after both wars.
- United States emerged as dominant world power, shifting from Western Europe; Soviet Union emerged as second superpower in opposition.

Unit 8: Cold War and Decolonization 1900 - 2000

8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War and Decolonization

- WWI's aftermath marked by Big Three (Soviet Union, US, Britain) planning post-war world.
- Tehran Conference: Agreed Soviets focus on Eastern Europe, US and Britain on Western Europe.
- Yalta Conference: Roosevelt wanted Soviet help against Japan, Stalin sought influence in Eastern Europe.
- Potsdam Conference: Truman insisted on free elections in Eastern Europe, Stalin refused, tension grew.
- Europe's massive destruction, with East and Central Europe suffering more; US and Soviet Union emerged powerful.
- US-Soviet rivalry intensified, US providing aid to Europe, developing atomic weapons.
- Cold War emerged by late 1940s due to mutual mistrust and power struggle.
- War advances included air pressure systems, refrigeration, atomic bomb.
- Concerns over nuclear competition led to the Cold War; Eisenhower warned against military-industrial complex.
- Breakdown of empires post-WWII, efforts to end colonialism resumed, movements for self-determination grew.

8.2 The Cold War

- United Nations formed to replace League of Nations in 1945 due to failures of League, established to prevent conflicts and promote cooperation.
- Cold War split Europe into Eastern (Communist) and Western (Capitalist) blocs, symbolized by Iron Curtain.
- Capitalism vs. Communism: US emphasized private ownership, individual freedom; USSR focused on state ownership, equality.
- Democracy vs. Authoritarianism: US had free elections, independent press; USSR had government-controlled press, single-party dominance.

- Criticisms and similarities between US and USSR, both criticized each other's political systems.
- USSR imposed control on Eastern European satellite countries, outlawing non-Communist parties, dictating economic policies.
- World Revolution concept: USSR supported global uprisings against capitalism.
- Containment policy: US aimed to prevent further spread of communism, advocated by diplomats like George Kennan.
- Truman Doctrine: US committed to stopping communism's spread, providing aid and military support to vulnerable nations.
- Marshall Plan: US provided economic aid to rebuild Western Europe, prevent communist revolutions.
- Space Race: USSR launched Sputnik, US responded with satellite launches, competition intensified.
- Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD): Realization that both US and USSR possessed enough nuclear weapons to obliterate each other, maintaining peace through deterrence.
- Non-Aligned Movement: African and Asian countries sought to remain neutral, denounced colonialism, and aimed for stronger international institutions.

8.3 Effects of the Cold War

- Allied occupation of Germany post-WWII, disagreement between Western Allies and Soviets over Germany's future.
- Berlin Blockade: Soviets blockaded West Berlin, Western Allies responded with Berlin Airlift.
- Germany split into Federal Republic of Germany (West) and German Democratic Republic (East) after blockade.
- Berlin Wall built by East Germany and Soviets to prevent people from leaving East Berlin.
- NATO formed by Western nations for mutual support; Warsaw Pact formed by Soviet bloc.
- SEATO and CENTO formed during Cold War.
- Proxy wars fought in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.
- Korean War: North Korea invaded South Korea, UN intervened with US support.
- Vietnam War: US involvement due to belief in domino theory.
- Bay of Pigs Crisis: US failed invasion of Cuba, solidified Cuba-Soviet alliance.
- Cuban Missile Crisis: US-Soviet standoff over Soviet missiles in Cuba, resolved through diplomacy.
- Test-Ban Treaty signed in 1963, followed by Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968.
- Angola conflict supported by USSR, Cuba, and South Africa.
- Contra War in Nicaragua, US backed Contras against Sandinista government.
- Antinuclear weapon movement gained momentum during the Cold War.

8.4 Spread of Communism After 1900

- Communists won Chinese Civil War, viewed as nationalist and less corrupt than nationalists.
- Great Leap Forward: Attempt to organize peasant lands into communes, led to food shortages and millions of deaths from starvation.
- Cultural Revolution aimed to reinvigorate communism, sent officials to reeducation camps.
- Hostile relations between China and Soviets despite both being communist states.
- Turmoil in Iran: Foreign invasion during WWII, US and Britain engineered overthrow of elected prime minister.
- White Revolution in Iran: Land reform program initiated by Shah, included recognition of women's rights and social welfare.
- Iranian Revolution in 1979 toppled the Shah, established a theocracy.
- Land reforms in Latin America: Venezuela redistributed state and privately-owned land; Guatemala's democratically elected government's reforms thwarted by US intervention.
- Land reforms in Asia and Africa: Vietnam redistributed land violently after independence; Ethiopia aligned with Soviets after overthrowing pro-Western leader; India's mixed results with land reforms post-WWII.

8.5 Decolonization After 1900

- India gained independence from British rule, led to division and conflict with creation of Pakistan due to distrust between Muslims and Hindus.
- Ghana achieved independence; Organization of African Unity (OAU) founded to promote African unity.
- Algerian War for Independence (1954) led to French Communist Party supporting Algeria's independence.
- Algerian Civil War ensued after one-party rule, with Islamic Salvation Front winning elections.
- Negotiated independence in French West Africa and British colonies.
- Vietnam's struggle for independence against French colonial rule led to division into North and South Vietnam; US supported South against communist North.
- Egypt gained independence but British influence persisted, Nasser's policies blended Islam and socialism, nationalized the Suez Canal.
- Suez Crisis: Nasser seized the canal, opposed by US and Soviet Union, resolved through UN intervention, canal became international waterway.
- Nigeria gained independence, established federation of 36 states to mitigate tribalism, tensions grew between Christian and Islamic groups.
- Canada's "Silent Revolution" in Quebec involved social and political change, referendum for Quebec independence narrowly failed.

8.6 Newly Independent States

- Zionist movement advocated for a separate Jewish state, leading to the founding of Israel.

- UN divided Palestine into Jewish and Arab sections, with Israel declaring independence in the Jewish section.
- Multiple wars between Israel and its Arab neighbors followed, with US support for Israel and Arab support for Palestine.
- Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty mandated by the US after years of conflict, but rejected by Palestine and other Arab states.
- Ongoing violence in Palestine, split into factions like Fatah and Hamas, without a peace process.
- Cambodia gained independence and endured Khmer Rouge rule after the Vietnam War, Vietnamese forces withdrew after a peace agreement.
- India and Pakistan formed as separate countries in 1947 after British partition of colonial India into Hindu and Muslim regions.
- Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan over border region, China also claimed part of it.
- Women gained power in South Asia, with Sri Lanka's first female prime minister, Indira Gandhi becoming India's second prime minister, and Benazir Bhutto elected prime minister of Pakistan in 1988.
- Emigration from newly independent countries to former colonial powers maintained economic and cultural ties.

8.7 Global Resistance to Established Power Structures

- Nonviolent resistance led by figures like Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela against established power structures.
- Challenges to Soviet power in Eastern Europe, including resistance in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.
- The Brezhnev Doctrine used by the Soviet Union to intervene in Eastern European countries to maintain control.
- The tumultuous year of 1968 marked by various upheavals worldwide, including student protests in France and movements in the United States for civil rights and against the Vietnam War.
- Rise of terrorism post-Cold War era, including conflicts in Northern Ireland, separatist movements in Spain (ETA), and groups like Peru's Shining Path and Islamic terrorism epitomized by Al-Qaeda.
- Terrorism within the United States, including incidents associated with white nationalist or extreme right-wing groups.
- Response of militarized states, such as the Franco dictatorship in Spain and the intensified conflict under Idi Amin in Uganda.
- Growth of the military-industrial complex, fueled by fear and economic incentives, leading to expanded international weapons trade and challenges in cutting back defense spending.

8.8 End of the Cold War

- Ronald Reagan's appeal to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev preceded the fall of the Berlin Wall by two years.
- The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War, shifting global politics significantly.
- Remaining communist countries included China, North Korea, Cuba, and Vietnam after the Cold War.
- The final decades of the Cold War were characterized by inconsistent diplomatic relations, proxy wars, and agreements like the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) aimed at easing tensions.
- Détente during the 1970s saw a thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations, marked by events like President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union and the signing of SALT.
- The Soviet-Afghan War strained the Soviet Union economically and internally, contributing to its eventual collapse.
- Reagan's presidency was marked by confrontational policies towards the Soviet Union, while Gorbachev's rise to power signaled a shift towards progressive policies like perestroika and glasnost.
- Negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachev led to significant agreements like the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) in 1987, reducing nuclear tensions.
- Gorbachev's reforms weakened Soviet control, leading to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the emergence of independent countries from former Soviet republics.
- The end of the Cold War presented both opportunities and challenges, including shifts in political alliances, increased global interconnectedness, and the rise of new democracies alongside persistent global issues.

8.9 Causation in the Age of Cold War and Decolonization

- Rise of Superpowers: World War II led to the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers.
- Decolonization and Economic Recovery: Western Europe recovered economically through initiatives like the Marshall Plan, while colonial empires disintegrated.
- Anti-imperialist Sentiments: Anti-imperialist sentiments fueled independence movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- Challenges to Social Orders: Ideological and economic rifts among Allied powers post-WWII, division of Germany and Europe, and establishment of Soviet influence over Eastern European countries.
- Three Alignments: First World (US and allies), Second World (Soviet Union and allies), Third World (non-aligned countries).
- Superpower Rivalries: Division of Europe, formation of military alliances like NATO and Warsaw Pact, and nuclear arms race.
- Hopes for Self-Government: Desire for independence post-WWII, accelerating decolonization, and emergence of independent states.

- Comparing Political Effects: Political conflicts, proxy wars, and division of countries into pro-communist and anti-communist factions.
- Comparing Economic Effects: Disparities between Western and Eastern bloc countries, welfare programs in the West, and transition to free-market economies in the East.
- State Response to Economic Challenges: Implementation of welfare programs in the West, transition to free-market economies in the East, and struggles for economic independence in developing countries.
- Comparing Social and Cultural Effects: Social tensions, cultural repression, proxy wars, displacement of populations, and fear of nuclear war.
- Development of Global Institutions: Rise of global cooperation, establishment of organizations like the UN and WTO, and efforts to address transnational issues.

Unit 9: Globalization 1900 - 2000

9.1 Advances in Technology and Exchanges

- Great advances in technology including radio, air travel, internet, cell phones
- Green revolution, new resistant crops with GMOS + new techniques to end starvation but really hurt the environment
- Fossil fuels began to be used abundantly but renewable energy was created, now renewable resources are 5% of energy
- Medical innovations like antibiotics, birth control, and vaccines

9.2 Technological Advancements and Limitations - Disease

- Poor conditions + lack of health care contributed to disease in developing places even when there are cures
- Malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, polio, flu, HIV/AIDS, ebola, heart disease, alzheimer's

9.3 Technology and the Environment

- Deforestation, desertification, decline in air quality, greenhouse gases, global warming
- Population growth, urbanization, globalization and industrialization
- Resource depletion, inequality and scarce resources
- Renewable energy sources, increased environmental awareness + activism
- Kyoto protocol to reduce carbon emissions, paris agreement, climate activism

9.4 Economics in the Global Age

- End of Cold War led to explosion of global trade.
- US and Great Britain advocated cutting taxes and government assistance to promote economic growth, leading to greater wealth but also hardships.
- Acceleration of free-market economies, advocated by Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, led to labor exploitation.
- Augusto Pinochet's regime in Chile promoted free-market reforms, including privatizing state-run businesses and taming inflation.
- Chinese Communist Party backed away from economic equality in 1981, promoting economic growth instead.

- Large student demonstration in Tiananmen Square in 1989 met with force, killing hundreds.
- Knowledge economy emerged, creating, distributing, and using knowledge and information.
- Finland transitioned to knowledge economy, investing in education and succeeding with companies like Nokia.
- Japan implemented economic policies similar to mercantilism, becoming a manufacturing powerhouse.
- Manufacturing shifted to Asia and Latin America due to lower labor costs.
- Vietnam, Bangladesh, Mexico, and Honduras became manufacturing hubs with low-wage labor.
- NAFTA encouraged US and Canadian industries to build factories in Mexico.
- Transnational free-trade organizations lowered tariffs and governed international trade.
- World Trade Organization (WTO) took over General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1995, governing 90% of international trade.
- Multinational corporations, legally incorporated in one country but operating globally, take advantage of knowledge and manufacturing economies, contributing to global market growth.

9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses

- UN establish, human rights UNICEF
- Global Feminism and steps toward gender equality
- Cultural and Religious movements for racial equality
- Nelson Mandela challenges apartheid in south africa
- Caste reservation guaranteeing government jobs for lower cast who had been discriminated against
- Tiananmen square protest, thousands killed, also lots of religious and political discrimination in china
- Earth day, greenpeace, green belt movement
- World fair trade organization came to counterbalance the commercial interests of world trade organization

9.6 Globalized Culture

- World brought together and different cultures and ways of live seen sparking rights movements + Consumerism
- Popular culture/americanization; people around world learned more about US then US learned about them leading to american popular culture becoming the norm
- Global brands and commerce like apple, nike, rolex, toyota, google, amazon
- Bollywood, anime, k-pop, youtube, social media, olympics, world cup

9.7 NOT DONE

- Opponents think globalization maximizes profiting by sacrificing worker safety
- Also globalization increases climate change and environmental damage

- 2016, Britain left the EU but couldn't get an acceptable deal so stayed however leaving would have probably been economically disastrous
- SECTION NOT COMPLETED IN NOTES

9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World

- United Nations (UN) established in 1945 after failure of League of Nations to prevent World War II.
- Structure includes General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, and Trusteeship Council.
- UN adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, investigates and addresses human rights abuses globally.
- Significant increase in peacekeeping operations worldwide in the 1990s, deploying troops to conflict-affected regions to facilitate transitions to democracy and maintain stability.
- Challenges for peacekeeping missions include delayed responses and role confusion.
- UN assists refugees through agencies like UNHCR and NGOs, provides food aid through World Food Program, and supports education, science, and culture through UNESCO.
- International financial NGOs include the World Bank, founded in 1944 to fight poverty through loans and development projects, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), established in 1945 to promote stable currency exchange rates and provide economic advice.
- NGOs separate from the UN, like the International Peace Bureau, work independently on initiatives such as nuclear disarmament and reducing military spending, complementing UN efforts for global peace and stability.

9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World

- Big Bang theory reshaped understanding of the universe, leading to advancements in atomic and subatomic science.
- Discoveries in wave science revolutionized communication and technology, including radio, light, sound, and microwaves.
- Medical science breakthroughs in germs, viruses, and diseases led to vaccines and treatments, with antibiotics like penicillin revolutionizing medicine.
- Energy technologies advanced with oil extraction, nuclear power, and renewable energy, predicted to dominate by 2020.
- Communication technologies like radio, television, telephone, and internet expanded global communication.
- Transportation technologies, including airplanes, jet aircraft, and shipping improvements, accelerated global travel and cargo transport.
- The Green Revolution introduced genetically modified crops, leading to population growth and biodiversity decline.
- Social changes included rapid population growth, increased migration, rise of women's socioeconomic status, and reproductive choices.

- Economic changes saw intensified globalization, rise of Asian economies challenging Western dominance, and economic policy initiatives to stimulate growth and reduce inequality.
- Political changes included mass protest movements, expansion of democracy and civil rights, and government intervention in economies.
- Cultural changes saw accelerated cultural exchanges facilitated by technology, global consumption of Western culture, and reciprocal cultural exchanges.
- Environmental changes included overcoming challenges through technological advancements, increased pollution and climate change concerns, and expansion of space exploration posing environmental risks.