

## Chapter 1

### 1. Why is **Herodotus** called the father of history?

Herodotus, a 5th century BC Greek scholar, was the first historian to write down only actual facts about history, distinguishes real and unreal facts and also criticized the historical events that he wrote about unlike other historians who also added some made-up stories to their historical works. He also named his accounts about the Greek-Persian wars "History" after which this word became the name of this branch of science. His work on the Greek-Persian wars is, now, the only source to study these wars.

### 2. A **historical source** is something that provides information about a historic event.

3. Main difference between a **primary** and **secondary** source is when they were made. Primary - made at the time of the event, wrote down by someone who lived it. Secondary is an interpretation of a primary source and can be different for the same historical event because not all historians perceive these sources the same way.

4. Difference between a **historical source and monument** - structures created for spiritual or cultural purposes are called monuments but when we want to get some information from them, they become a source.

5. BC - Before Christ, AD - Anno Domini (Year of our Lord in Latin), BCE - Before Common Era, CE - Common Era

6. **Calendar** is a system that measures days that turn into weeks, months and years. The first ever calendar made by humans is the moon calendar because of its religious significance.

### 7. Why Julian calendar was replaced by Gregorian one?

The Julian calendar, named after the Roman governor Julius Caesar, was inspired by the Egyptian calendar and became the official calendar in 1st century BC. However, after Julius was murdered, the Romans shifted the leap years and the days around. The Julian calendar was also shorter than the astronomic calendar which meant that every 128 years, a day would be lost. In the 16th century they realized they have lost 10 days in history and that the spring equinox, which marks the start of spring, kept moving backwards in date and Pope Gregory, after whom the calendar is named, appointed scholars to draw up a new calendar, the Gregorian calendar. Even though this calendar is more accurate than the Julian calendar was, it isn't the most accurate and every 3500 years, a day will be lost to history.

8. About 6000 years ago Sumerians figured out the time between sunsets and sunrises and then found out that a day has 24 hours, an hour has 60 minutes and a minute has 60 seconds. They also figured out the "moon year" around that time.

9. The first ever mechanical device with a pendulum was made in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.

10. The "sun year" was determined as 365 days by Egyptian and Babylonian astronomers.

11. Egyptians were one of the first people to combine the Sun and Moon calendars with 360 days.

12. Georgians celebrate Christmas on the 7<sup>th</sup> of January because when they shifted from Georgian to the Gregorian calendar, 13 days were lost in history and that's the difference between 25<sup>th</sup> of Dec and 7<sup>th</sup> of Jan. Georgian churches still follow the Julian Calendar.

13. **Omar Khayyam** a philosopher and an influential figure from the 11<sup>th</sup> century made the Omar calendar which is the most precise calendar because one day is lost every 5500 years. This calendar wasn't adopted because the West, majorly Christians, rejected this calendar.

14. Islam was founded in the 7<sup>th</sup> century by Prophet Mohammad S.A.W. (born in 570 in Mecca) in the Arabian peninsula. Hijri calendar started from 622 when Mecca and Medina were united when the Prophet S.A.W. "migrated" from Mecca to Medina, which is called Hijri.

15. Every 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan elections were held for the Roman Consuls that's why that's the new year.

16. **Genesis** is the period between the emergence of the universe till the crucifixion of Jesus (5604 years according to Georgian Genesis) which is a system of dating used by Georgians, Byzantines and the Easter Romans.

## Chapter 2

1. History is divided into primary and secondary branches

**Primary** - Archaeology, Anthropology, Ethnography-Ethnology, Historical geography, History of Civilization, History of Religion, History of Economics, History of State and Law and Philosophy of History.

**Secondary** - Paleography, Diplomatics, Sphragistics, Heraldry, Genealogy, Numismatics, Historical Metrology, Historical Chronology.

2. **Archaeology** - It is the study of all sorts of historical materials from tombs and houses to weapons and jewellery that are underground. These historical sites are excavated, any historical materials found are then studied and the pieces of history known to mankind put together.

3. **Dating by C-14** is a technique used by archaeologists to figure out how old any discovered historical object is, as long as it's less than 50,000 years old.

4. **Ethnography** is the study of different ethnic groups or societies, their lifestyles, their culture and traditions, their beliefs, etc.

5. **Ethnology** is, in a way, the study that comes after ethnography. After having the data about different ethnic groups, ethnologists classify people based on this data based on similarities and differences in linguistics, geographical regions, religions and races.

6. **Anthropology** is basically the study of human beings. There are 3 types -

i. **Social-Cultural Anthropology** is the study of the cultures, religions, ethnicity, etc. of different societies and covers the studies of Ethnography and Ethnology.

ii. **Political Anthropology** is the study of the political history of human beings.

iii. **Physical Anthropology** is the study of the physical appearance of humans, from their skin tone to the color of their hair and eyes or their heights.

**Paleoanthropology** is the study of the evolution and development of modern humans' physical appearances by comparing the excavated remains of ancient humans.

7. **Dialect** is a way or form to speak a language that is specific to particular regions or people. A language can have several dialects and sometimes a specific dialect of a language that is spoken becomes so different from the original language that it becomes a whole new language. An example is the dialect of English spoken in the Southern United States or Scottish English which can sometimes sound incomprehensible.

8. **Genealogy** is the study of familial history and genetics of humans to trace their ancestry and lineages.

9. **Heraldry** studies the coat of arms of different people, families, cities or states. An example is the German coat of arms which displays an eagle with a red beak, a red tongue and red feet on a golden field.

10. **Metrology** is the study and practice of measurement of length, weight, etc.

11. **Numismatics** is the study of the history of coins, or metallic money while **Bonistics** is the study of the history of paper money.

12. **Historical Geography** is the study of historical borders, any changes made in these borders and the names of different states throughout history.

13. **Toponymy** is the study of geographical names, they may give us an idea about the history of a nation. For example massive migration of people to a place leading to the place they settled in being named after those people, like Burgundy in south-east France, named after Burgundians, a Germanic tribe, that settled there.

14. In history, the most valuable goods were said to be silk and spices, which is why all main routes connecting the East and West are called the **great silk road**. In ancient times, China was the only country that had the technology and technique to produce silk because of which other nations and empires wanted to create routes, for trade, that led to China. Achaemenids, of the first Persian Empire, build a road, 2400 kilometers in length, from Eastern Iran to Greece and this is the oldest silk road. The actual trade of Chinese silk, along the **Great Silk Road** started from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.

---

### Chapter 3

1. Human history is divided into 7 stages -

- i. **Neolithic Civilization**, 8-4 millenniums BC, man made the most primitive tools.
- ii. **River Civilization**, 4-2 millenniums BC, bronze cultures emerged.
- iii. **Antique Civilization**, 9<sup>th</sup> c BC - 5<sup>th</sup> c AD, Greek and Romans held leading positions.
- iv. **Feudal Civilization**, 5<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> c, most modern nations and countries were created and developed during this period.
- v. **Pre-industrial or Manufacture Civilization**, 15<sup>th</sup> c - 1730's, established in West Europe; leading countries were Portugal and Spain but then became Holland, England and France.
- vi. **Industrial Civilization**, beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> c - 1970's, started in England but then moved to other parts of Europe and to North America.

- vii. **Informatics Civilization**, started in North America, West Europe and Japan but quickly spread to the entire world. Mainly computer technologies and the internet.
2. Primitive religions of early man -
- i. **Animism** - this is the belief that everything has life and a spirit, even mountains, rocks, plants, etc.
  - ii. **Totemism** - this is the worship of animals and trees. Certain animals were considered ancestors of certain groups and these groups protected these animals. It was forbidden to hunt them and they worshiped these animals (totemic).
  - iii. **Fetishism** - the belief that some objects have supernatural powers and the worship of such objects. These include charms, amulets, etc.
  - iv. **Magic** - the belief that some spell or enchanted objects can either harm or protect humans. Some people still practice and believe in magic.
3. **Polytheism** is the worship of various gods.
4. The system of beliefs and faiths where people related their gods to celestial bodies is called **Astral Pantheon**.
5. **Mazdaism** is the worshiping of fire and was practiced by ancient Persians. They believed that there was an ongoing battle between the powers of Light and Darkness in the universe and the seven good spirits that stood for Light were led by Ahuramazda, after whom the religion is named, who was the incarnation of eternal fire and the brightest light. This religion is said to have been founded by Zoroaster which is why it's also called **Zoroastrianism**. In this religion, Mithra, the embodiment of the Sun and its brightness, was given much importance and was represented as a handsome young man killing a bull with his spear.
6. Amenhotep IV, a Pharaoh of Egypt, denied all Egyptian deities and banned all their rituals and declared Aton, god of Sun, as the only deity and changed his name to Akhenaton, servant of Aton. The Egyptians despised him for it and refused to follow monotheism and after his death destroyed his city Akhetaton (horizon of Aton), removed his name from scriptures and the list of Pharaohs and returned to polytheism.
7. **Judaism**, named after a Jewish kingdom Judea, is a Jewish monotheistic religion whose preacher is Moses. Moses was brought up in Egypt at the court of the Pharaoh and adopted monotheism from Egypt. He also freed the Jews from slavery and brought them back to their homeland, Palestine. The only god of this faith is Jahveh or Jehovah.
8. **Christianity**, followed by about 2 billion people worldwide, developed from Judaism and was preached by Jesus, who appeared to men as the son of God. It originally spread in Rome and was originally rejected by the priests and the emperor's officials.
9. **Islam**, a monotheistic faith, emerged in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century and was preached to the Arabs by Mohammad S.A.W. who also established Arab statehood
10. The split of the Christian faith into Catholicism and Orthodoxy took place because of differences between the Pope of Rome and the Patriarch of Constantinople for political reasons. The argument was which party held more priority and even though efforts were made to settle the dispute, it was all in vain and Christianity was split into **Catholicism** and **Orthodoxy**. Most

of Western Europe follows Catholicism while Eastern Europe follows Orthodoxy.

---

#### Chapter 4

1. The pre-statehood period of history where communities were formed on the basis of blood kinship and consisted of families genetically related to each other is called **Primitive** or **Prehistoric Era**.

2. Neolithic Era - **Matriarchal** communities are called so because the kinship descends from the mother's line. This was done because these communities had polygamist families and to know who the mother was was easier than to keep track of who the father was. In this era, there was no concept of private property and everything was shared in the community.

3. After the discovery of copper and bronze metallurgy, the role of men became more important, it became easier to acquire more food than was necessary and no longer took a whole community to acquire food. As a result, some families became richer and the concept of private properties was introduced and as such neighborhood communities were formed. As the role of men increased in the household, women's rights and influence were limited and so these communities shifted to **patriarchy**.

4. In the Bronze age, primitive communities turned into complex ones that needed to be governed and as such the concept of developing a state was introduced and is called the **Historical-Materialistic Theory**. The part of society that dominated over the socially inferior groups opposed this idea as they were content with the privileges they had and thought of a state as a form of oppression.

5. **Monarchy** is a form of rule where the ruler, in this case the Monarch, inherits the crown from his/her ancestors.

6. Another form of rule in history is **republican** where the government is formed by the periodic election of some members of the society.

7. States can be

- i. **Unitarian** - A state that is governed by a central government and local governments ultimately come under this central government which is considered supreme. For example, the UK, Turkey etc.
- ii. **Regionalist** - A state that is officially unitarian but actual power rests with the regional governments/ communities and is usually seen as a threat to the central government. A very well known example is Spain, where the Catalans are very vocal about wanting an autonomous state, Catalonia.
- iii. **Federalist** - A country that has a central government but also has governments at the state level, each state has its own government, its own coat of arms but is not an independent nation. The state government can make rules and laws that apply to their state. For example, The US, Russia, Brazil, etc.
- iv. **Con-federalist** - It's a permanent union of the governments of different countries that have come together to solve a common issue such as defense, foreign affairs, etc. For example the European Union.

8. **Absolute monarchy** - The limit to the power of the ruler or the monarch are slim to none regarding the laws of the state and political matters, they are the judge, jury and executioner. For example Saudi Arabia, Brunei, Oman, etc.

9. In **constitutional monarchy**, the ruler is either the head of state or just a ceremonial leader and either way has to abide by the constitution and shares power with the elected government. For example the UK, Jordan, the Netherlands, Kuwait, Belgium, etc.

10. **Hereditary Monarchy** is when the title of head of state is inherited within a family, usually after the death of the current monarch.

11. **Parliamentary state** is a state where the legislative, executive and judicial powers of a government are divided.

12. **Magna Carta** or the great charter, originally issued by King John of England, introduced the concept that everyone, including the head of state, was to abide by the law. It is echoed in the US Declaration of Independence and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is seen as an international symbol of liberty.

13. **Aristocracy** is a form of government in which privileged or upper class people that have inherited titles and power hold power.

14. The oldest written set of laws and rules that have survived time and decay from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century BC is the code of Babylonian king Hammurabi, called the **Laws of Hammurabi**. It consists of laws for every sort of crime, from murder and vandalism to marriage and family laws and pick-pocketing. It follows the eye for an eye phrase as it has laws like "*If he breaks somebody's teeth, his teeth be broken.*", etc.

---

## Chapter 5

1. **Plato**, from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, student of Socrates was a Greek philosopher. He differentiated the forms of rule -

- a) Aristocracy - rule of aristocrats or the elite
- b) Timocracy - rule of the honorable; they are considered honorable according to society
- c) Oligarchy - rule of the few privileged people (mostly wealthy)
- d) Democracy - rule of the people, where people elect a government
- e) Tyranny - rule of a tyrant, a person who oppresses the state he/she rules and only acts in their own interest.

According to Plato, the ideal state is based on virtue, wisdom, bravery, order and justice.

2. **Aristotle**, a 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Greek philosopher, whose student was Alexander the Great, distinguished three "right" forms of government and their respective deteriorated "wrong" forms -

- a) Monarchy could degrade into Tyranny
- b) Aristocracy into Oligarchy
- c) Politeia (very similar to democracy, when the citizens play a huge part in the government-making process) into Democracy

3. **Jean Bodin**, a 16<sup>th</sup> century French political philosopher, believed that absolute monarchy was the best form of government because France, at that time, was ruled by a monarch and there were no problems or conflicts between the king and the nobles, there was no disdain for the monarch that would spark an uprising and it was, in general, a stable government.

4. **The Age of Enlightenment** or the **Age of Reason** was a cultural movement that started in England and encouraged science and the importance of knowledge and intellect rather than following the superstitions

---

and sometimes baseless beliefs of the state and the religious institutions. The Enlighteners believed that people themselves were responsible for their past, their present and their future rather than believing that it was all predestined.

5. **Charles Lois Montesquieu**, a 17<sup>th</sup> century French Enlightenment, came up with the idea of separation of power which, he believed, was essential for the freedom of a nation. According to him, constitutional government was the best form of government. He believed in constitutional monarchy.

6. **Paleography** is a branch of history that studies the development of writing systems, of ancient languages such as hieroglyphics.

7. **Epigraphy**, that is a part of paleography, is the study of ancient writings carved on hard materials such as stones in the walls of churches, on metallic objects etc.

8. **Diplomatics**, a branch of paleography, is the study of official documents.

9. **Sphragistics**, a branch of paleography, is the study of seals that are made on official documents.

10. **Source study** is one of the major auxiliary branches of historical science that studies the authenticity of sources, everything that these sources consist of and whether these sources are trustworthy.

11. **Historiography** is one of the major auxiliary branches of historical science that studies the development of historical sources.

---

## Chapter 6

1. Why was the neolithic age called the revolutionary age?

Because people started a lot of revolutions around this time one of the major revolutions being agriculture. People started planting, domesticated animals, started knitting and sewing.

2. The **Stone Age** was the longest period in human history and lasted till the 6<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. It's called the Stone Age because tools and weapons, at the time, were made of stone. The Stone Age can be divided into -

- a) The Old Stone Age or the Paleolithic Era - this is the time of primitive religions Animism, Totemism, Fetishism and Magic.
- b) The Middle Stone Age or the Mesolithic Era - the major difference between this Era and the Paleolithic Era is the change in temperature which caused the extinction of a majority of mammals which were the main food source for the Paleolithic people.
- c) The New Stone Age or the Neolithic Era - the time when the hunters and gatherers became the farmers and cattle breeders.

3. The **Copper Age** of the **Eneolithic Era** was the first time that humans used a metal - copper. This period didn't last very long and is more of a transitional period, from the Neolithic Era to the Bronze Age because Copper is very soft which did make it easy to shape it into tools and weapons but it wasn't sturdy enough for daily activities. Because of this reason, stone still remained the main material for tools and weapons up until the Bronze Age.

4. The **Bronze Age** was when stone was finally replaced with metal - bronze, which is obtained by mixing copper with a couple other materials. This is also

the time when the first states started to appear because of conflicts between people and the advanced weapons they used. This Era is divided into -

- a) Early Bronze Age - this is when bronze was slowly replacing stone but tools weren't being made in large quantities.
- b) Middle Bronze Age - this is prime of bronze metallurgy.
- c) Late Bronze Age - this is when humans discovered and got familiar with iron.

5. Iron came into use in the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC but in the first few centuries iron tools and weapons weren't produced in bulk and bronze was still in use so these centuries are referred to as the Late Bronze Age or the Iron Age. Eventually iron completely replaced bronze and the **Iron Age** started. This is the time when powerful states and eventually, global states were formed.

6. **Ancient Egypt** was ruled by Pharaohs who believed themselves to be gods or demigods of divine nature, chosen by gods to rule. It was divided into three periods - The Old Kingdom, when the pyramids were built, The Middle Kingdom, when foreign trade developed, and The New Kingdom, a time of military victories and betterment of Egypt. It was situated along the Nile, its territories were divided into Upper Kingdom, located in the south and Lower Kingdom, located in the north because the Nile flows from south to north. These kingdoms were integrated to form United Egypt by the then Pharaoh Menes. Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife and built big rooms underground to bury their rulers with jewellery, cattle and sometimes a human sacrifice so they would have all these facilities in the afterlife. They were also very good at mathematics and built pyramids with great precision.

7. **Mesopotamia**, the territory between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, was an ancient civilization that was first established by **Sumerians**. This land now comes under Iraq, Syria and Kuwait. Mesopotamia was not one state but rather different, independent city-states. The Sumerians developed an irrigation system that increased the productivity of agriculture which in turn contributed towards growth of population and of the city-states, in general. After the growth of cities began the advancement in medicine, mathematics and astronomy by the Sumerians who also invented the systems of measurement - length, decimals, fractions, etc. They also invented **cuneiform** which was a form of writing and is said to be the greatest achievement of the Mesopotamian civilization.

8. The Acadian king Sargon united Mesopotamia thus ending the independence of all the city-states and forming one large state.

9. From the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC, the leadership shifted from Acadia to Babylon, a Semite city that became powerful during the reign of king Hammurabi, the author of the Hammurabi codex which is based on the "eye for an eye" principle.

10. **Greece** as a state or rather scattered city-states came into existence in the 10<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> centuries BC and the Greeks of this time called themselves **Hellenes**. The Greek territories, located on the Balkan peninsula, were divided into - Northern, Middle and Southern. Scholars named the period of Greek history between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC as the **Classic Era** during which the **Great Greek Colonization** took place. This colonization took 3 directions - the west, the east and the north-east. They colonized places for the betterment of trade with other nations and as a result, their culture spread.



---

## Chapter 7

1. **Midia** was one of the territories of Persia and was quite powerful and doing really well under the rule of king Kiaksar but after his death, Achaemenid Cyrus, often called Cyrus the Great, the then ruler of Persia fought and won against Kiaksar's son, his successor, to form his own independent state, Achaemenian Persia. Cyrus also annexed Syria and Palestine but died before he could achieve his ambitions. After his death, his son also enslaved Egypt after defeating the then Pharaoh. Achaemenid Persia became even more powerful in the times of king Darius the first who minted gold coins called Darik and silver coins called Sickle

2. Around the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, **Athens** came to be the most advanced city-state of the Greek city-states and was ruled by king Basileus. However, after some time, a sort of election (democracy) took place to elect a ruler, called an Archon which then changed to 9 Archons. First was Solon, first person in history to use the term "free citizens" he ended debt slavery and freed all the slaves. He also made military service obligatory on his citizens. The 'golden age' of Athens was under Pericles's rule who was the first in history to introduce wages and settled poor Greeks

3. Sparta - military rule martial law, was very strict. Girls were more active. All Spartans had to study and learn combat. Weak children were killed and only the strong could survive. They didn't have a wall around them because they were more than capable of defending themselves.

4. **Greeks vs Persians** - When Persia rose as a strong nation, naturally, they also wanted to conquer Greece which was another strong nation and this led to many battles between the two like - the Marathon battle where the Greeks defeated the Persians and one soldier ran 42 kilometers to deliver the good news but dropped dead at the gates. The battle of Thermopylae, when the Persians wanted to fight on land but the Greeks on water and the Persians defeated the Greeks because they had a huge army that intimidated most Greek soldiers who retreated and only 300 Spartans remained who fought valiantly to their death. The Battle of Salamis which was won by the Greeks because it was fought on water and the Greeks were better at it, had better strategies for it than the Persians.

5. **Peloponnesian war** between Sparta vs Athens Persia supported Sparta. This ended with Sparta victorious and took hundreds of city states from Athens. Because of these battles, Greece weakened and Macedonia conquered Greek city-states.

6. **Alexander The Great**, one of the few Great's of the world ruled over several states during his reign as the king of Macedonia, the Pharaoh of Egypt, The Shah of Persia, etc. Soon after his ascension to the throne as the king of Macedonia, he invaded Egypt and conquered the place and was named the Pharaoh by the religious people there who must have believed him to be someone chosen by the Gods. Alexander led Macedonia in their war against Persia but the then Shah of Persia was killed by a spy from his own army who then went over to Alexander to give him the news and was ordered to be killed by Alexander because he couldn't trust a spy. After their successful invasion of Persia, Alexander asked his soldiers to marry Persian women so that their cultures and the population, in general, could integrate. Alexander also tried to conquer India and might have won but his army was

very tired and didn't have enough food supplies, they were also starved and were forced to retreat to Babylon, the then capital of Macedonia where Alexander died at the age of 33. Some believe he was poisoned, others believe he died of alcoholism and there are also some who believe he died of an illness. After Alexander's death in the 1st century BC, his kingdom was split into several kingdoms called Hellenistic kingdoms, named after the Hellenistic culture which was a blend of Greek and Persian cultures. These kingdoms include Ptolemaic Egypt, Seleucid, Bactria, Parthia, etc. Another interesting thing Alexander did was that he named a city in each state that he conquered after himself, Alexandria. A well known example being Alexandria in Egypt. **Hellenistic kingdoms**, after his death in the first century BC. He introduced Persian culture to Greece and these two cultures together is called Hellenistic culture. **Ptolemaic Egypt, The kingdom of Seleucid, Bactria, Parthia.**

7. **Rome's establishment** - two boys whose father died and had a jealous uncle who wanted to kill these boys. He left these two boys in the mountains but these boys were raised by a she-wolf and when they grew up they killed their uncle and ruled city Rome. Romulus, who's considered to be the founder of Rome, also killed his brother Remus so he could be the ruler.

8. **Rome - kingdom 7th - 6th c BC, 7 kings, 6th c BC republic to 1st c , empire 1st c BC to 5th c ad**

9. **Punic wars** between Romans and Carthage (in modern-day Tunisia) because of the Mediterranean sea and who would control it. Romans called Carthaginians Puns that's why Punic wars. Three stages - for Sicily ruled then by Carthage Rome won, Hannibal took his army and elephants on the alps and attacked Romans from the north which was unexpected to take back Sicily in Cannae also Rome won, Romans wanted to conquer Carthage also won by Rome Carthage was destroyed; their houses, even their agricultural produce was destroyed. The Numidians initially helped the Carthaginians but then switched sides to help the Romans.

10. **Julius Caesar** was the ruler of the Roman Empire in the 1st century BC, he controlled the eastern Roman empire, Egypt, etc. 3 people ruled the whole Roman empire, it's called the trimirads. They divided the places and territories each would rule and what areas they would focus on. Julius was killed and the period of trimirad ended and the Roman empire emerged after his death. It lasted until 476 when the western Roman empire stopped existing.

11. The kingdoms of Pontus, led by Mithridatus VI and Armenia decided to fight against Roman rule and were supported by Iberia and Albania but in vain because Rome was victorious in the Mithridatian wars (3).

12. The first Persian empire emerged in the 6th century BC called Achaemenian Persia and lasted till 4th century BC. In 331 Alexander conquered Persia and after his death the Hellenistic kingdom Parthia emerged. In 3rd century AD emerged Sassanian Persia which was called so because of the Sassanian dynasty till the 7th c AD. Arabian empire emerged in the 7th century and Sassanian Persian empire died. They were Zoroastrian which was found in the time of Achaemenian Persia and emerged in 6th c BC.

13. **Constantine** the Great - Romans were pagans and Christianity was forbidden. Many Christians were killed because of their religion from the 1st c AD. In the 4th century AD, things changed when Constantine became the ruler

---

of the Roman empire. He announced Christianity as a free religion and in 325 he initiated the First Ecumenical council in Nikea that declared Christianity as the state religion. Constantine was the first Christian Roman ruler and he's called the Great because of the state religion he introduced and political ties he made at his time as ruler. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, the then Roman emperor divided the empire between his two sons into the western Roman empire and the eastern Roman empire.

---

## Chapter 8

1. Middle ages started from the 4-5<sup>th</sup> century AD
2. Great migration of people from the 1/3-5<sup>th</sup> CE
3. Rome was established in the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC and wasn't taken or conquered by anyone till the 8<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was considered the political and cultural center of the world.
4. In **395** Roman empire was divided into eastern and western empires. The emperor divided his kingdom between his two sons. After which in **410 West-Goths led by Alaric** started an uprising against the roman empire in Rome and conquered Rome. According to historical sources, when the Roman emperor was informed about this uprising, he smiled. Even though the then-political and cultural center of the world, Rome was under the rule of Alaric, he didn't want to control Rome, he took the riches it had to offer and left.
5. In mid-5th century **451 Huns led by Attila** became a very powerful tribe, they started battles against the Roman empire and were victorious. With their city now under Attila, the emperor and Pope decided to work with him but Attila gave Rome up.
6. In **455, the Vandals** invaded and took Rome. Again the emperor and Pope worked with the Vandals and according to this cooperation, Vandals would be paid by the Romans but they had 2 weeks to leave Rome and the entire Roman empire. The Vandals also didn't have the right to destroy castles and temples but during these 2 weeks, the Vandals destroyed whatever they could. Vandalism the word comes from the Vandals and what they did in Rome. After these invasions by the Goths, the Huns and the Vandals, the Roman empire became very weak. Internal conflicts between the nobles and the emperor also weakened Rome.
7. At the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, in **478**, Romanus, a young Roman emperor ruled the western roman empire. The Roman nobles, esp Odoarc started an uprising against Romanus, who was overthrown after which the western roman empire fell and stopped existing while the eastern empire continued on. This eastern Roman empire was called the Byzantium empire.
8. After the barbarian tribes' invasions of the Roman empire, they formed their own kingdoms.
9. **Franks** established their kingdom in the 5<sup>th</sup> century and built a huge empire up until the 8<sup>th</sup> century. There were two main Frank dynasties in history - the Merovingian dynasty, established by Merovey, was ruled by a king but their kings were lazy and the kingdom was actually ruled by the military men called majordomos who held special positions in the kingdom. Eventually they became powerful and started uprisings against the kings and formed another dynasty, Caroling, that replaced the Meroving. In the Caroling dynasty, majordomos became kings and this dynasty was more successful and powerful than Meroving. First representative of Franks from the Caroling

dynasty was Pippin the Short who was called so because of his height. Under Pippin, Caroling dynasty became huge as he took a significant part of Europe. But by the 8<sup>th</sup> century, they weakened and then stopped existing and from there emerged 3 new kingdoms in the 9<sup>th</sup> century - France, Germany and Italy.

10. **Arab** states were found by **Mohammad** (pbuh) who is also the founder of Islam. In the 7<sup>th</sup> century, after the death of the Prophet Mohammad (pbuh), the 4 holy Caliphs ruled the Arab states and expanded the Arab empire. After these Caliphs, succeeding Caliphs that ruled the Arab states also expanded their territories from the 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> centuries and controlled even Spain from the 8<sup>th</sup> century until the 15<sup>th</sup> century. When the Arabs took Spain, the Franks understood the danger the Arabs posed but fought their invasions off, under the rule of the majordomos. The Arabs tried to spread Islam in every empire that they conquered, including eastern Georgia and were superpowers of the world from the 7<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. By the **11<sup>th</sup> century, Turk Seljuks**, an empire formed by Seljuk who brought together different Turkish tribes, defeated and replaced the Arabian Caliphate. The Turk Seljuks were then replaced by the Mongolian empire.

**11. Crusades** are military expeditions of Christians to save Jerusalem, which is an important city for Muslims, Christians and Jews, as it was under the Turk Seljuks, who were Muslims. In 1095 the Pope asked all Christians to unite against the Turk Seljuks who they called infidel, people of different religion. Nobles and leaders initially weren't convinced by the Pope and at first peasants, who couldn't fight, started moving towards Jerusalem in hopes of getting power and luxury, they were promised by the Pope that they would be considered martyrs if they died fighting for Jerusalem and would go to Heaven as they died for God. Most peasants died and some went back where they came from. After a year, in 1096, the pope was able to convince and unite all Christian leaders and the **1<sup>st</sup> crusade** (out of 8) began. It was very successful as they took Antioch in 1098, which is very close to Jerusalem and also a significant city for Christians. In 1099 they invaded Jerusalem and conquered it. They brutalized Muslims there and then their motive changed from religious purposes to political purposes. The Pope became the official leader and Catholic popes gained more power after the first Crusade. At the time of the **3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade**, Jerusalem was under the Egyptians (Muslims), ruled by Salahuddin, who let the Christians leave the city safely, without problems. The **4<sup>th</sup> crusade** is important because it was unpredictable. It started from Venice, after which they marched to and stopped for rest in Constantinople, capital of Byzantium empire, but instead of continuing on according to plan, in 1204, they took Constantinople because they were more interested in power and strength. It is an important and interesting crusade because Christians turned on each other instead of uniting against the Muslims as they had planned. The Crusades went on because Christians lost and gained power time and again but after the 8<sup>th</sup> crusade, Muslims, specifically Ottomans, held power in Jerusalem. These military expeditions were called Crusades because they had religious motivation and the people involved were called Crusaders. Byzantium emperor then gained power back in 1265.

## Chapter 9

1. **Magna Charta** or **The Great Charter** was originally issued by King John of England in the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century when the nobles, who were tired of King John exploiting his position, united against him and forced him to sign the Charter. The Charter introduced the concept that everyone, including the head of state, was to abide by the law. It also listed several right of all "free" men but there were several people at the time who were "unfree"

peasants. After King John's death, his son Henry was crowned king at a very young age and he too, was forced to sign the charter. A couple of years later, these nobles wanted more than what they had, they wanted a say in the ruling of the country, they wanted to organize a council but this suggestion was struck down by King Henry so these nobles organized a coup and imprisoned King Henry III, during which period there was no king but rather a leader, revolutionist Simon who introduced the first parliament of the world, in 1265. The Magna Charta is echoed in the US Declaration of Independence and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is seen as an international symbol of liberty.

2. **Mongolians** were nomads and belonged to different tribes. They emerged as a united state in 1206 by Genghis Khan/Temurcin who united all these tribes to form the Mongolian Empire. Mongolians worshiped hand-made idols and didn't have a written language but they were great warriors which is how they expanded their empire. They later became Christians but it wasn't similar to their religion so they dropped it and reverted to Islam which is the religion of most Mongolians today. This empire was a global empire in the 13th century and their main aim since the very beginning was to conquer and loot nearby and far states alike. The Mongolians conquered a very large portion of Asia and eastern Europe and this sort of merging of the two continents under one empire brought several diseases from Asia to Europe, including the Black Death that spread during the 14th century, which made it easier for Asian empires like the Mongolian and the Ottoman empires to take control of territories in Europe. From the 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Mongolian empire started to disappear and other empires started to emerge. The Golden horde is one of the most significant empires that emerged after the division of the Mongolian Empire.

3. 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries are called the late-medieval ages or late period of feudalism. There are two main characteristics of these centuries - big national monarchies were formed (like the Ottoman empire, Persian empire, etc.) and the destruction of feudal relations.

4. **Foreign wars** (14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> centuries) -

- There was a 100-years long war between the English and the French which actually lasted for about 116 years (1347-1453). The reason of this war was the French throne that was left behind after the death of King Phillip IV and who would take the throne, the then king of England, king Edward III who was the grandson of Phillip IV, or the future King of France, Phillip VI. There was a law in place that denied succession of the throne to someone who was related to the previous king on their mother's side but King Edward believed he should inherit the throne anyway. This war was divided in stages - first when the French maintained control of their country, the second when the English controlled a large part of France and the third stage when the French regained control. One significant character during these wars was Joan of Arc; in 1429, at the age of 17, a peasant girl, dressed as a man, led the French army against the English even though it was illegal for women to be in the army (but no one realized she was a girl because she was wearing men's clothes). She claimed she had a vision that an angel came to her saying she would save France from the English and she did. She was later captured and put on trial by the English, who accused her of being a witch and burned her alive. Joan of Arc was later introduced as a Saint in the Catholic Church. In 1453, the last year of the war, a peace treaty was signed by King Louis XI of France and king Edward IV of England, according to which, all

territories of France except for Calais would remain under French rule. In 1453 the Ottoman empire conquered Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantium empire after which the Byzantium empire, one of the most significant global empires of the medieval ages, stopped existing.

- Tamerlane established the Timurid empire and led campaigns against the Golden Horde, the newly established Ottoman empire, the Byzantine empire.
- The Ottomans raided the Byzantium empire which led to its fall and occupied the Balkan peninsula.

5. The **Wars of the Roses** (1455-1485) were a series of civil wars in England between the houses of Lancaster and York. It was called the wars of the roses because the house of Lancaster's symbol was a red rose while the York's symbol was a white rose. This conflict ended with the house of Lancaster being victorious when Henry Tudor, a claimant, defeated king Richard III of York and got married to Elizabeth of York, king Edward IV's daughter to form a bond between the two houses. The house of Tudor went on to rule England and Wales for 117 years.

6. **Reformation** was a movement against the Catholic church in the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century after which Protestantism emerged. **Martin Luther** was the first monk who started the cultural and diplomatic conflict against the then Catholic Pope Louis X, who also built the St Peter's Basilica in the Vatican City, because he started the concept of buying indulgences or pardons for sins. The bigger the sin, the more one would have to pay to have it pardoned. People believed in it and could pay monetarily, for their own sins, the sins of their ancestors or even sins that they were going to commit. Martin Luther, a German, was the first priest who started criticizing Louis X's ways. Louis X then ordered the capture of Martin Luther but he managed to escape and established Protestantism, a branch of Christianity, in criticism of the Catholic faith. Reformation started in 1517 when Martin Luther hung his 95 theses at the gates of Wittenberg University but its name changed to "Protestantism" and soon became popular in Germany and beyond. Before the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Catholic popes were like politicians who had lots of riches and influence in almost all of Europe and all Christian states but after the 16<sup>th</sup> century their influence declined when Protestantism was established and many denied the Catholic faith.

7. While Protestantism was spread by priests in other countries, it was spread by **king Henry VIII** (father of Queen Elizabeth I) himself in England, this was a period of Absolutism. The reason why king Henry wanted to bring about this change was because the Pope didn't let him divorce his wife and this change was approved by the English parliament in 1534. The Pope not only had power over the people and the decisions they make but also had rights to own property and when England was made independent of the Catholic Church, these lands and properties were put under the king's possession. The citizens were forced to obey the new church or face capital punishment. This new church was made stronger and more significant during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and she named the church "Anglican".

8. The **three main reasons** that the medieval ages ended in the 16<sup>th</sup> century were that the Ottomans raided the Byzantium empire which led to its fall and occupied the Balkan peninsula, the Reformation took place during this time and the Great Geographic Discoveries.

9. When the Ottomans defeated the Byzantium empire, they also closed all trade routes, including the Silk Route, and this caused leaders of countries in Europe, especially kings of Spain and Portugal encourage sailors (such as Christopher Columbus) to try and find new lands and new routes to Asian countries and this endeavour led them to discovering new lands. The first significant expedition was led by **Vasco Da Gama** at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century who sailed around the African continent and reached India successfully but upon arrival they brutalized the people there, took their spices and sold these spices at very high rates back in Europe. At the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, **Christopher Columbus** set sail from Europe to find the shortest route to India and stumbled upon land that he thought was India because of the brown-skinned people who lived there but was actually the American continents that Europeans were unaware of up until that point. Upon his return to Europe, his king gave him riches and power and Columbus set sail time and again to America to bring resources from there but couldn't find many resources and eventually, after these expeditions failed, the king took back all his possessions and power and Columbus died a poor man. Another explorer **Amerigo Vespucci** went on the routes set by Columbus and realized that the place they were going to wasn't India but another place, a new continent, that they name America after him. **Magellan** was a Portuguese sailor who organized and led the Spanish expedition to the east Indus which was the first voyage around the world. Magellan died on the Philippine islands but his crew went on with the voyage until they reached back to Portugal (1519-1522).

10. Russia only became an independent country in the 15<sup>th</sup> century until when they were ruled by the Mongols. The first king of Russia was King Ivan III.

11. The **Ottoman** empire appeared from the 14<sup>th</sup> century before which various Turkish tribes inhabited many Asian territories, such as Iraq. These tribes were later united by Osman (which is why they're sometimes called Osman's). Overtime the Ottomans gained more territories and as a result, more power which is why they became dangerous to the Byzantium empire. They had many rulers but it was during the time of Mehmet II that they took Byzantium. They raised a huge empire and conquered territories in northern Africa as well. The rule of Suleyman I is called the golden age of the Ottoman empire as he conquered and ruled lands in 3 continents, Asia, Europe and Africa. The empire started to decline from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and on the base of their ruin emerged modern Turkey and the Turkish people are descendants of the Ottomans. The 1<sup>st</sup> president of independent Turkey was Ataturk who is an icon for the Turkish people as he brought lots of changes to the laws and ways of the Turkish people. For instance, he changed their script from Arab to Latin, made the "hijab" voluntary for women, etc.

12. The Great Geographic Discoveries triggered the end of feudalism and the establishment of new, capitalistic social-economic formation. It also resulted in an abundance in knowledge as the Europeans came to know of lands that they never knew existed which increased their concept of the size of the world 6 times, they also came to know of new agricultural products from various places. These discoveries also led to the integration of different cultures from around the world.

13. In 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Ottoman empire started to plan the invasion of Constantinople and in 1463, under the rule of Sultan Mehmet II, they put the city under a siege that lasted 53 days. During one last battle when the

Ottomans managed to get inside the city walls, the Emperor Constantine XI was killed, the Byzantine Empire fell and Constantinople was named Istanbul.

---

## Chapter 10

1. The **Dutch Revolt** (1568-1648) that resulted in the Netherlands becoming an independent country took place because of religious reasons. The Netherlands wasn't an independent country, it was ruled by Spain, but they had adopted the Protestant faith while the Spaniards were Catholics. 7 of the 17 Protestant provinces then started a revolt, that had religious motive, against Spain that was under the rule of Phillip II to gain independence and the independent Dutch Republic was formed. The first leader of this newly formed state was William of Orange. The 17 provinces that formed this Dutch Republic (United Provinces) were situated in the north and the south of Netherlands remained under Spanish rule. A movement called Iconoclasm started in the Netherlands which was organized against the Catholic church and their aim was to destroy Catholic images in the churches of Netherlands in 1566.

2. Spain and Portugal were superpowers of the world in the 16<sup>th</sup> century because of the Great Geographic Discoveries that resulted in these countries getting lots of resources and riches from their colonies.

3. The 16<sup>th</sup> century is called the Golden Age of England regarding the development in culture, politics, literature, etc. The existence of two such powerful states, England and Spain, led to inevitable battles between the two called the **Anglo-Spanish war** (1585-1604). Before the war, king Phillip II of Spain, who was the most powerful catholic king of Europe, asked Queen Elizabeth I for her hand in marriage in hopes that he would control the great English empire but the Queen realized his intention and refused. Another cause of conflict between them was that King Phillip II was a Catholic while Queen Elizabeth I was a Protestant. Phillip wanted to help the Pope stop Protestantism in England. In July of 1588, a huge fleet of Spanish ships, called the Spanish Armada, set sail for England to gain control of the empire. However, most of the ships of this fleet sank due to the English Navy's strategies resulting in the victory of England.

4. The Americas, once they were discovered, were ruled by the various European states like Spaniards, the Portuguese and the English. By the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, England had 13 colonies in America that are represented by the 13 stripes in the modern US flag. Soon conflicts started between these colonies, that wanted independence from the British rule. The Boston Tea Party was one of those conflicts that started because of the Americans' protest against taxation, the rules of which were set in London. In 1774 they decided to organize the Declaration of Independence and by the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 1776, Americans declared independence even though the British, who still ruled over the Americans, did not recognize this declaration. This resulted in the final battle between the Americans and the British that took place in Yorktown, called the battle of Yorktown, in 1781. Americans were supported by the French, only because they didn't want England to hold the power and importance that they did. The Americans were victorious and in 1783 England declared the United States of America an independent nation and their first president was George Washington.

5. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, after the age of Enlightenment in Europe, the people of France were beginning to question the way their country was ruled. There were three social classes called Estates, the royalty - who had divine rights, the nobility and the Church - who were free from taxes, and the



peasants - who had to pay the high taxes even if their work wasn't going so well and they couldn't pay it. When France sunk into debt because of its support of the American Revolution and its long war against the English, King Louis XVI called a meeting of the General Estates with 3 representatives, one from each of the Estates and even though the third Estate made up about 98% of the population of France, their vote was equal to the vote of each of the two other Estates. Realizing this unfair setting, the third Estate broke this arrangement and formed their National Assembly and decided to draft their own constitution. King Louis XVI eventually organized a meeting with the National Assembly but they couldn't come to an agreement and the National Assembly organized a rebellion and stormed up to Bastille prison and took it and this is considered the start of the **French Revolution**. The slogan of these revolts was "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity". Finally, a new constitution was made by 1791 and they also took up the Declaration of Human Rights which was a very advanced document (for example, it had a law: All men are born free and equal) for that period in time. After the French Revolution, the sentence "The King died and long live the King" changed to "The King died and long live the Citizens" and another article stated that "The law should be the same for everyone". It also stated that "Every citizen has the freedom of speech". French rule changed from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy because of which many nobles fled France but when the King tried to flee, he was captured and imprisoned and was later beheaded. France then became a republic but the period between 1793 and 1794, after the King was killed and a party was chosen as the government, is called the period of Terror because this newly elected government killed all of their opposition. This resulted in even more revolts of the people against them, they were overthrown and new leaders were elected. France remained unstable until 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte became the first consul. The French Revolution and its aftermath motivated many other European countries to start revolutions and fight for their rights but not all of them were successful.

6. **Napoleon Bonaparte** was a general who was sent with an army to Egypt to conquer the place but they were unsuccessful and returned to France. Upon his return, he was made consul in 1799 and that's when the French revolution ended. Some years after his election, he declared himself the Emperor of France and had the support of a majority of the population. Under his rule France was a very powerful and feared empire and by 1807, France took Spain and Portugal. Napoleon planned to take England and he tried but failed and then tried to take Russia. During the battle between Russia and France in 1812, Napoleon managed to reach Moscow but it was winter, the French soldiers were cold and starved and had to leave Russia empty-handed. Many states then came together to defeat Napoleon, including England, Spain, Austria, Russia, Portugal, etc. And a battle took place between these two sides, called the Battle of Leipzig or the People's War, in 1813 and Napoleon was finally defeated. Napoleon, not ready to be defeated, came back in about a year and some months to become the leader of France and led the final attack against these European countries in 1815 but was defeated yet again. He was exiled and died after some years.

7. **Industrial Revolution** that started in Great Britain, mainly highlighted the shift from manual work in craft to machine work and the invention of the steam engine marks the start of this revolution. While the revolution resulted in the betterment of trade and transport, it also led to the unemployment of many people as well as intense pollution. After industrialization, majority of people, not only in Great Britain but also in other countries, moved from the country side to cities.

---

## Chapter 11

1. **Chartism** was a movement started by the working class in England, in 1836, for better working conditions, voting rights, political rights and influence of the working class, etc. It is called Chartism because of the People's Charter, drawn up by the Chartists (people who signed the Charter), that stated their 6 main demands. The Charter was shown in Parliament but was refused which resulted in rebellions of the Chartists against the Nobles. The movement was somewhat successful as their demands from the Charter, though not all, were met.

2. **Civil war** between the America states started because the northern states, led by Abraham Lincoln, were against slavery while the southern states were in support of slavery. The north was also more developed than the south, who were based on agriculture. Abraham Lincoln passed a few laws like abolishing slavery which increased the number of soldiers in his army, blocking the sea port where the south transported goods from and granted lands in the West for free which attracted many small farmers and eventually the north defeated the south. Abraham Lincoln was then elected as the president of the United States of America.

3. **The Crimean War** started in 1853 when Russia declared war on Turkey that lasted till 1856. It took place because Russia, led by Nikolai I wanted to dominate the Bosphorus and Dardanelles pass-ways and thought that Prussia, France and Austria-Hungary would not interfere because of their respective revolutions and because Russia actively helped them suppress revolutions and were called 'The Gendarme of Europe'. After the first stage of the war, Russia defeated the Ottomans on land and at sea and the fear that Russia would actually take over the pass-ways, England, France and Sardinia interfered and took the Ottomans' side and brought their fleet to the Black Sea, to the Crimean peninsula. This led to the eventual defeat of the Russians and a treaty was signed which stated that Russia couldn't have their military fleet in the Black Sea, the pass-ways were to remain open and Russia had to destroy all their citadels in the Black Sea region. After the war ended, the Russian government brought many changes to the rules of their country for its betterment like the building of railroads, changes to the justice system, etc.

---

## Chapter 12

1. The **First World War (1914-1919)** was the first time poisonous gases, trenches and planes (to control the area and to attack) were used. One of the issues because of which the war started was that Europe wasn't in a stable condition because Germany, that wasn't one nation before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, became a very strong empire and posed a threat to France, Great Britain, Italy. They defeated nations like Prussia and France. The Balkans were controlled by the Ottomans till the late 19<sup>th</sup> century but Austria-Hungary, one of the most powerful nations of the world back then, as well as Russia wanted control of the region so the minorities, like Germans and Siberians, wouldn't gain independence. There were two sides in the War, the triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy), their alliance was formed in 1882, and the triple Entente (United Kingdom, France and Russia), their alliance was formed around 1904-1907. Before the start of the war, all these countries were already preparing for War, for example Germany built ships to rival the Royal Navy of the UK Austria-Hungary took over Bosnia-Herzegovina, and these countries' early preparations indicate that the start of the War was not accidental. The starting point of the War is believed to be when the heir to

the throne of the Austria-Hungarian empire was shot dead along with his wife by a Serbian nationalist on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, 1914. This event was the tipping point and Austria-Hungary sought Germany's support and declared war on Serbia, Russia, the UK and France, who in turn declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary and this is how the first World War broke out. At first, Germany was very successful as they invaded Belgium, Luxembourg and France but the war went on for long and Russia attacked Germany. In the April of 1915, Germany used poisonous gas for the first time in history on Canadians in Belgium and in 1916 tanks were used for the first time in history by the English. Due to their continuous problems and battles against Russia for centuries, the Ottomans declared their support for the triple Alliance. The USA initially supported both sides hoping to capitalize on the War but when German submarines caused American ships to sink, the US declared War on Germany in 1917 and this caused the Triple Entente to overpower Germany and they were eventually defeated. As for Italy, a year into the War, in 1915, Italy switched sides from the Triple Alliance to the Triple Entente as they promised them lands and riches. After the War, Germany was forced to lose some of their territories to Poland, they could not have military forces, they had to take responsibility for the War, pay for all the damage done because of the war and they also could not have an air force. The superpowers that remained in after the war were Russia, the UK and France as Germany lost all of its power. **The Treaty of Versailles** was signed on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, 1919, according to which the German, Ottoman, Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires ceased to exist, new countries were formed in Europe and the Middle-East (Austria and Hungary were divided), territories of the German and Ottoman empires were transferred to other nations and the League of Nations, a peace organization with two main aims - to make sure the world doesn't go into war again and to maintain peace, was formed. The US initiated the formation of the League of Nations but wasn't a part of it and Germany and the Soviet Union weren't allowed to be parts of it.

2. **The Great Depression**, started in 1929, caused banks to collapse in many countries including the UK, France and the US. The League of Nations was losing its funding .

3. In 1931, Japan, a member of the League of Nations, invaded Manchuria, a part of China. Later Italy, also a member of the League of Nations, invaded Ethiopia and used poisonous gas there, an action that they later denied. These crimes committed by many members of the League of Nations made the organization useless.

4. Germany, after the War, was very weak as they didn't have an army or anything to defend themselves to be a powerful, independent state. A soldier from the first World War, **Adolf Hitler**, blamed the German government for the defeat of Germany. In 1922, Adolf Hitler, who now had the support of many, tried to start a rebellion and take control of the city but was jailed in 1924 and that was where he wrote his book "Mein Kampf" or *My Struggle*. After getting out of prison, Hitler formed his own party, the Nazi party, that was elected to power and in 1933 Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany. His three main aims were to restore the German army, destroy the Treaty of Versailles and to seize living space in the east for Germans. In 1935, the German government started conscription which is the signing of people into the military forces. In 1936, German army marched to Rhineland that was demilitarized. In 1938, Germany invaded Austria and made it part of Germany. Because of the Great Depression, the European countries were not able to do anything about Germany's advances. In 1939, Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister of the UK, talked to Hitler in Czechoslovakia along with

the French Prime Minister and agreed on appeasement. They accepted all the invasions of Germany on the condition that they wouldn't invade any other country even though the UK and France were in no position to make demands. The day after Chamberlain returned to the UK, Germany invaded and conquered Czechoslovakia and brutalized the people there.

**5.** In the **UK**, during the Great Depression, living conditions were very poor and unemployment was really high. When Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany, he decided to take over different territories and ruin all the articles of the Treaty of Versailles. The **US** isolated itself from these conflicts and in 1937 the congress passed a Neutrality Act which stated that the US would remain neutral and not take sides during War.

---

### Chapter 13

1. The events that happened between the first and the second world wars were preconditions of the second world war.

2. By 1929, the US had become the richest country in the world. In 1929, the shares of companies and the banks collapsed and they were hit by **the Great Depression** (1929-1935) which resulted in large-scale unemployment and poor quality of life leading to many suicides. In January, 1933, Franklin Roosevelt became the President and introduced more taxes on the rich to help the poor.

3. In 1917, **Russia** withdrew their forces and stopped their support of the Triple Entente because by 1918, the then Russian Tsar was overthrown in a rebellion against him and the Communists gained power in Russia. Their leader, Yosef Lenin (whose descendant was Joseph Stalin), and the Communists, in general, didn't believe in private property and promised the people that they would put an end to it if they come into power and would also introduce socialism, which is the absence of classes and differences between people. These ideas, inspired by Marxism ideas established by the German philosopher Karl Marx, became the state ideology of the Soviet Union in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These ideas included 'workers should seize power from the wealthy', 'everyone in the society must be equal', 'all factories, shops and lands must be owned by the government and not by individuals', 'the government should decide what should be made and how much it should cost', 'people should work for the good of the community and not private profit'. When Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, they established communism in Russia and in 1922 they introduced Soviet regime. They introduced nationalism in the business sector and seized all private properties after they came into power. After Lenin, from 1924, Yosef Stalin, a Georgian, became the leader of the Soviet Union until the 50's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Stalin announced the 5 year plan to build new cities and factories. This 5-year plan and the result of it, after the 5 years, was shown to the government and the citizens. Stalin also introduced collectivization, a plan to turn small peasants' farms into large farms owned by the community or the government. A lot of people who didn't believe in communism and had different ideas were jailed and sent to Gulags where millions were killed.

4. In the 50's and 60's, **China** had a very different culture from the western world and was a very closed off community. At the end of the 40's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Mao Ze Dong became the leader of China who was very inspired by Stalin and the way he led his nation. He thought that China had to take a great leap forward to keep up with the western world. Mao used propaganda and terror to rule China and adopted Marxism like Lenin and Stalin. Mao introduced cultural revolution to change the thinking of his people so they

don't return to their old ways of living and in 1966, he encouraged students to attack people who spread old ideas, like their teachers. China, to this day, is still a communist state.

5. In 1922, Mussolini, the leader of Fascism, was the leader of **Italy**. It was a period of terror in Italy, every shop, factory, everything was controlled by the government.

6. In all 3, **Fascism** in Italy, **Nazism** in Germany and **Bolshevism** in the Soviet Union, the common points are that there was only one political party so even though elections were held, they were pointless because there was only one party to choose. They were all led by tyrants, by dictators. While the Bolsheviks were against private property, the other two weren't. The Soviet Union wasn't a nationalist state because it was a mixture of different nations like Georgia, Ukraine, Poland, Azerbaijan, etc. whereas fascism and Nazism were more focused on nationalism. For example, in Germany, Hitler was focused on raising a new, exclusively German, race.

7. Hitler and Stalin signed a treaty on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August, 1939, called the **Molotov Treaty**, according to which these two states were to defend each other and this treaty was kept secret and was only discovered in the 60's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

8. 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 1939 Germany invaded western Poland and UK and France declared war on Germany. This was the tipping point of the **Second World War**. Poland asked the Soviet Union for help against Germany and the Soviet Union did come to Poland but to invade the eastern part of Poland which was Hitler and Stalin's plan. The second world war ended on 2<sup>nd</sup> of September, 1945. The first stage of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, which was a period of success for Germany as they invaded Scandinavian countries, is called the Strange War because Hitler and Stalin were working together but no one knew of their alliance. By 1940, Germany attacked the west, Hitler invaded Belgium, Poland and even northern France. The Battle of Dunkirk is one of the most significant battles of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War which was fought at Dunkirk, in northern France. Strangely, just as Hitler caught up to the French forces, he told his army to hold and take a 2-days rest and let the British and French soldiers escape Dunkirk. As a result, Hitler took all of France. The two sides of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War are the Axis power that includes the Great Britain, France, Canada and the USA and the other Power that includes Germany, Italy and Japan. The Soviet Union change their alliance from Germany to the axis power in 1940. In 1940, Franklin Roosevelt was reelected as president and he felt empathetic towards the British and in 1940, they gave Britain 50 warships. The government of Japan wanted to expand the Japanese empire, they wanted to conquer territories of France and Britain in southeast Asia and knew that this would put them against the USA. In 1941, the Japanese decided that to conquer southeast Asia, they would have to destroy the US fleet at Pearl Harbor and they did. They bombed the military base at Pearl Harbor and this is what dragged the US into the second world war. The Battle of Stalingrad is called the turning point of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war. Germany wanted to invade Stalingrad, which was a significant city in the Soviet Union, because Hitler believed if he took Stalingrad, he could take the Soviet Union as Stalingrad was the center of the Soviet Union. This siege lasted for several months but eventually resulted in the defeat of the Germans mainly because they were not equipped well enough for the biting cold weather. After this Battle of Stalingrad, Germany was faced with massive attacks by the US, Britain, France and the Soviet Union who bombed various German cities and took Berlin. By the 8<sup>th</sup> of May, 1945, Germany signed a paper declaring their

defeat. 9<sup>th</sup> of May, 1945 is the day of victory over fascism, Nazism. In 1939, the US set up the Manhattan project to develop a nuclear weapon, an atomic bomb. In August 1945, the US dropped atomic bombs twice in Japan, first in Hiroshima then in Nagasaki and these action ended the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War.

9. After the Second World War, there were two superpowers in the world, the US and the USSR which is an abbreviation of the Soviet Union, and these superpowers had their differences like the forms of rule. The Soviet Union wanted to spread communism in all the countries that they occupied and the US believed in democracy and these conflicting ideas eventually resulted in the **Cold War**. It's called the Cold War because no side officially declared war on the other even though conflicts between the two went on in Vietnam, Afghanistan, Korea, etc. This war started in 1945-1946 and ended at the end of 1980's when the USSR collapsed and resulted in the victory of the Soviet Union.

10. The UN was established after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, in 1945

11. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**, NATO, was established by the US against the Soviet Union in 1949.

## **Midterm 1**

### **1. Write about ancient religions.**

The Julian calendar, named after the Roman governor Julius Caesar, was inspired by the Egyptian calendar and became the official calendar in 1st century BC. However, after Julius was murdered, the Romans shifted the leap years and the days around. The Julian calendar was also shorter than the astronomic calendar which meant that every 128 years, a day would be lost. In the 16th century they realized they have lost 10 days in history and that the spring equinox, which marks the start of spring, kept moving backwards in date and Pope Gregory, after whom the calendar is named, appointed scholars to draw up a new calendar, the Gregorian calendar. Even though this calendar is more accurate than the Julian calendar was, it isn't the most accurate and every 3500 years, a day will be lost to history.

### **2. Why was the Julian calendar replaced by the Gregorian?**

The Julian calendar, named after the Roman governor Julius Caesar, was inspired by the Egyptian calendar and became the official calendar in 1st century BC. However, after Julius was murdered, the Romans shifted the leap years and the days around. The Julian calendar was also shorter than the astronomic calendar which meant that every 128 years, a day would be lost. In the 16th century they realized they have lost 10 days in history and that the spring equinox, which marks the start of spring, kept moving backwards in date and Pope Gregory, after whom the calendar is

named, appointed scholars to draw up a new calendar, the Gregorian calendar. Even though this calendar is more accurate than the Julian calendar was, it isn't the most accurate and every 3500 years, a day will be lost to history.

### 3. Why is Herodotus called the father of history?

Herodotus, a 5th century Greek scholar, was the first historian to write down only actual facts about history, distinguishes real and unreal facts and also criticized the historical events that he wrote about unlike other historians who also added some made-up stories to their historical works. He also named his accounts about the Greek-Persian wars "History" after which this word became the name of this branch of science. His work on the Greek-Persian wars is, now, the only source to study these wars.

### 4. Different types of states.

**Unitarian** - A state that is governed by a central government and local governments ultimately come under this central government which is considered supreme. For example, the UK, Turkey etc.

**Regionalist** - A state that is officially unitarian but actual power rests with the regional governments/ communities and is usually seen as a threat to the central government. A very well known example is Spain, where the Catalans are very vocal about wanting an autonomous state, Catalonia.

**Federalist** - A country that has a central government but also has governments at the state level, each state has its own government, its own coat of arms but is not an independent nation. The state government can make rules and laws that apply to their state. For example, The US, Russia, Brazil, etc.

**Con-federalist** - It's a permanent union of the governments of different countries that have come together to solve a common issue such as defense, foreign affairs, etc. For example the European Union

### 5. What are Ethnography, Ethnology and Anthropology?

**Ethnography** is the study of different ethnic groups or societies, their lifestyles, their culture and traditions, their beliefs, etc.

**Ethnology** is, in a way, the study that comes after ethnography. After having the data about different ethnic groups, ethnologists classify people based on this data based on similarities and differences in linguistics, geographical regions, religions and races.

**Anthropology** is basically the study of human beings. There are 3 types - Social-Cultural Anthropology Political Anthropology Physical Anthropology and Paleoanthropology.

### Midterm 2

1. Write about antique and medieval thought concerning forms of rule.

2. What were the reasons of Greek colonization?

3. What are Paleontology, Epigraphy and Diplomatics?

**Paleography** is a branch of history that studies the development of writing systems, of ancient languages such as hieroglyphics.

---

**Epigraphy**, that is a part of paleography, is the study of ancient writings carved on hard materials such as stones in the walls of churches, on metallic objects etc.

**Diplomatics**, a branch of paleography, is the study of official documents

---

**4. Write about Alexander the Great**

**5. Different forms of rule according to Plato and what he thought was an ideal state.**

The forms of rule according to Plato, a Greek philosopher and the student of Socrates, were Oligarchy, Aristocracy, Timocracy, Democracy and Tyranny. According to him the perfect state would be one where philosophers were leaders, the head of state, the state would be defended by warriors and supplied to by farmers and craftsmen.

**Midterm 3**

**How Germanic tribes made troubles to Roman empire in 5th c.?**

In 375, Rome was divided into the Eastern and Western Roman Empires by the then Roman emperor between his two sons. In 410, the West-Goths, led by Alaric, came to Rome and conquered it. According to sources, when the Roman emperor was informed of this, he smiled. Even though Rome was the political and cultural center of the world, Alaric didn't wasn't control of the city, he just took all the riches the city had to offer and left.

In 455, the Vandals invaded Rome and this time, the Pope and the emperor tried to negotiate with the vandals. According to this negotiation, Rome would pay the Vandals for them to leave Rome alone, the Vandals couldn't destroy churches and palaces and they had to leave Rome within 2 weeks. These 2 weeks that the Vandals stayed in Rome, they destroyed the city, churches and palaces too, and left. The word vandalism comes from the Vandals and what they did to Rome. All these invasions and even internal conflicts between the emperor and the nobles weakened Rome and led to the eventual fall of the Western Roman Empire while the Eastern Roman Empire continued on, called the Byzantine Empire.

**Write about Reformation in Europe**

Reformation in Europe started in criticism of the Catholic Church and the practices of the Pope. The then Pope, Louis X, who built the St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, introduced the concept of buying indulgences or pardons for their sins. The bigger the sin, the higher one had to pay and these sins could be one's own or of their ancestors or of anyone they know. The Pope also was like a politician who had a huge influence and large properties in Christian States. Reformation started when Martin Luther hung his 95 theses on the gate of Wittenburg University and was later renamed to Protestantism, which became a new branch of Christianity. Martin Luther was the first monk to criticize the ways of the Catholic Church and the Pope ordered his capture because of it but he escaped and later, Protestantism was established, first in Germany and then beyond.

**What was the aim of crusades? Write about the result of the first one.**

The Crusades were religious expeditions to free Jerusalem from Muslim rule (it was under the Turk Seljuks at the time) and people who joined the Crusades were called Crusaders. Jerusalem is a very important city for Muslims, Christians and Jews so when it was under Muslim rule, the Pope encouraged all Christian people and their leader to march to Jerusalem and



take it, in 1095. At first, only peasants, who couldn't fight, were convinced and many started marching towards Jerusalem in hopes of getting riches there and the Pope also convinced them that they would be highly paid and if they were to die, they would go to Heaven because they were doing the work of God. Many of these peasants returned, some died and it wasn't until 1096 that the Christian leaders believed the Pope and agreed to fight for Jerusalem. There were a total of 8 Crusades because the Christians and Muslims kept losing and regaining control of the city. During the first Crusade, they started marching towards Jerusalem and initially reached Antioch and took the city which was a win for the Christians because Antioch is also an important religious city and very close to Jerusalem. They then marched to Jerusalem and took control of the city from the Muslims. However, they didn't just take control of the city and settle there, they brutalized the Muslims there.

### **Write about the Hundred Years' war**

The 100 years war that actually lasted 116 years, from 1347 - 1453, was fought between the English, led by the then King Edward III, and the French, led by the would-be King Phillip VI, for the French throne after the death of King Phillip IV. King Edward believed he had a right to the throne because King Phillip IV was his maternal grandfather but according to laws of those times, inheriting thrones from the mother's side wasn't allowed. The war had 3 stages, first when the French maintained control, second when the English held most of French territories and third when French regained control. One of the most prominent figures during the war was Joan of Arc who, in 1429 at the age of 17, led thousands of French soldiers against the English and won. At the time, women weren't allowed to fight during wars but no one noticed that she was a girl because she was wearing men's clothes. Joan claimed that she had a dream that an Angel said to her that she would free France and she did. She was later captured and brought to the English who put her on trial, accused her of being a witch and burned her alive. In 1453, the last year of the war, a peace treaty was signed between the two sides according to which, all French territories would remain under French rule, except for Calais, which would go to the English. This treaty ended the war.

### **Emergence of Mongol Empire.**

The Mongols were nomads and had tribes living in different territories in Asia. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Genghis Khan or Temurcin was elected as their leader and he united all these tribes to form a united Mongol empire. They initially worshiped hand-made idols but then learned about Christianity. This religion was too far from their previous religion so they gave it up and converted to Islam, which is the religion of most Mongols today. Their aim from the very beginning was to conquer and loot nearby and far states alike. They had no written language but were skilled warriors which is how they conquered so many states. They initially went to China and conquered the place. They also learned of lots of weapons and techniques of fighting from the Chinese and adopted them. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Mongol empire had conquered a huge part of Asia and Eastern Europe which caused many diseases to travel from Asia to Europe, including the Black Death, which caused millions of deaths in Europe in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. This weakened Europe and made it easier for the Mongols and Ottomans to take territories in Europe. From the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Mongol empire started to decline and from there emerged new kingdoms, one of the most powerful and significant ones being the Golden Horde.