Historical thinking

* History
  + Account of past
    - Accounts can differ based on the perspective
    - The account is constructed based on evidence
      * More evidence corroborating account makes the account more plausible
      * Evidence reliability must be questioned
        + Timing

More reliable if the person was there at the time

* + - * + Sourcing

Primary

Most reliable

Secondary

Subjected to modifications

* + - * + Person

Some people may provide details in a neutral stance, while others may provide in a biased stance

Enlightenment, revolution, and nationalism

* Revolution
  + A dramatic shift from one thing to another
* Scientific revolution
  + Shift to reasoning, in opposed to just blindly believing Church or superstitions
  + Many of the discoveries are studied today
  + Scientific method
    - 1600 Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes
    - problem>hypothesis>experiment>analysis>conclusion>(repeat)
  + The press allowed publishing of scientific accomplishments for others to build on. Without it, the revolution wouldn’t have taken off.
    - The printing press also improved literacy rate, from 30% in 1400, 47% in 1641, to 62% in the 18th century
    - Like how today, the Internet spreads ideas
  + Had some influence from Greek, Roman, Islam, Persian
  + Heliocentric vs Geocentric
    - Heretic
      * a person who argues against the Church’s truth
    - Heliocentric
      * sun in the center of the Galaxy
    - Geocentric
      * Earth in center of universe
      * Greek Aristotle and Ptolemy believed the model
      * Based on observations, Earth didn’t move, and other things in the sky did, so Earth must be in the center
    - Nicolaus Copernicus
      * wrote heretic texts in private, and didn’t publish until death
    - The Council of Trent
      * against parish from coming up with their own interpretation of the Bible, so they don’t question things, such as the king’s divine right
    - Giordano Bruno
      * inspired by Copernicus, proposed that Earth is part of a larger system
    - Galileo
      * Read Copernicus and Bruno’s works
      * Make telescope to prove heliocentric model
      * Called a heretic for proposing additional interpretation of Bible, as well as the telescope
      * Forced to recant his views
    - 1661: Isaac Newton taught Galileo and Copernicus’ ideas in England
    - 1758: Church ends ban on heliocentric books
    - 1939: Pope Pius XII called Galileo a hero of research
    - 1979: Pope John Paul II order investigation on Church’s treatment of Galileo
  + Hennig Brand wanted to turn urine into gold, so he evaporated the water. This is separation of matter, and lead to the discovery of phosphorus. Led to the understanding of what matter is really composed of.
  + The adoption of Hindu-Arabic number systems enabled more precise calculations, as well as easier communication of data
  + Linnaeus’ classifications enabled the understanding of evolutionary relationships
  + Lavoisier’s list of elements allowed new classifications and substances to be created
  + Newton contributed to the law of motion, calculus and the law of universal gravitation (English, 1642-1727)
  + Johannes Kepler discovered orbits. (German, 1570-1630)
  + Rene Descartes found analytical geometry and natural law. (France, 1596-1650)
  + Antonie van Leeuwenhoek perfected the microscope and found cells (Dutch, 1632-1723)
* Enlightenment
  + Apply reasoning to social science
  + Enlightenment thinkers
    - Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679 English
      * “State of nature” is wild, unregulated, and unsafe
      * People would give up some rights to leave the state of nature
      * Leviathan
        + One ruling entity shown to be made up of everyone
        + Efficient to have only one ruler, and power to rule comes from the people
    - John Locke 1623-1704
      * People need natural rights protected (life, liberty, property)
      * The people consent to being ruled
      * A government loses power when they fail to protect or endanger the subject’s natural rights
      * Two Treatises adopted by Thomas Jefferson in Declaration of Independence
    - Baron de Montesquieu
      * There’s no liberty if power’s held by one entity; it’ll abuse power
      * Anyone with power will tend to abuse it, which can be prevented with branches of government into judiciary, legislative and executive
      * Spirit of Laws
    - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1712-1778
      * Both the government and the people agree to observe laws
      * Everyone enjoys the same rights
      * Serve general will
    - Voltaire 1694-1778
      * Freedom of expression
    - Diderot 1713-1784 French
      * Distilled the world’s knowledge into the encyclopedia
  + Despots
    - Frederick the Great Prussia
      * Freedom of press and religion
      * Speed up legal process for convicts and limited use of death sentence
    - Catherine the Great Russia
      * Promoted Russia to world stage, modernized agriculture, industry
      * End serfdom
    - Joseph II Austria
      * Freedom of expression
      * Abolished serfdom
* French Revolution
  + 3 estates: 1-clergy 2-nobility 3-commoner
  + 1% 1st estate, 2% 2nd estate, 97% 3rd estate
  + Estates General: king meets representatives from the 3 estates
  + Goal: replace government with one what addresses the causes of revolution (below)
  + Cause of revolution:
    - Only 3rd estate was taxed
    - Censorship
    - Arbitrary arrests
    - Absolute monarchy
    - Prices of goods and tax going up
    - King wasting tax money on luxuries and wars, puting France in debt
    - Estates General hasn’t met for a long time
    - Estates General voted by order, so one vote per estate, which doesn’t proportionally demonstrate the wants of 97% of the people.
  + Stage 1: National Assembly
    - Estates General convene
    - 3rd Estate wanted to vote by hand, as by order unproportionally represents 97% of the people
    - 3rd Estate locked out of the meeting
    - 3rd Estate goes to Tennis Court, cretates Tennis Court Oath, promising new constitution
    - National Assembly is formed to ensure fair representation
    - King Louis XVI recognizes National Assembly, plots threat against them
    - National Assembly storms Bastille to get weapons, takes the Bastille apart brick by brick on the way out (a symbol of the start of the revolution)
    - Decree abolishing the Feudal System
      * Destroy concept of social stratification to ensure equality
    - Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (DoRoMaT)
      * Defines the rights of all citizens
    - Women marched to the king’s castle, threatening the castle, and forced the royal family to move to Paris, where the people had better control of the king.
    - Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizen
      * Extends DoRoMaT to women
    - Constitution of 1791
      * Separates judicial, executive and legislative power into 3 branches of government
    - France declares war on Austria and Prussia, who are anti revolutionaries trying to stop revolution so others don’t get ideas to overthrow other monarchies
  + State 2: Radical Revolution
    - Guillotine is developed to easily chop off heads
    - France declares war on anti revolutionary Austria, Prussia, Britain, Holland and Spain
    - Louis XVI guilty to treason, executed
    - Robespierre's reign of terror
      * Committee of Public Safety
      * Use terror to enforce revolutionary virtue
      * To get rid of internal anti revolutionaries
      * Any slight suspicion of anti revolutionary belief results in being guillotined
      * Everything that could be reminder of past changed, such as months, days of week, hours, etc
      * Ended when Robespierre, Jacobins were arrested and guillotined by Directory.
  + Stage 3: Directory
    - Formed as 5 person ruling committee to replace Committee of Public Safety
    - Corrupt, inefficient government, eventually overthrown by Napoleon
    - Church reopens
    - Austria defeated, Russia, Turkey, GB pushed back
  + Stage 4: Age of Napoleon
    - Napoleon's coup
    - Replaced corrupt, inefficient Directory with Consulate, Napoleon as emperor
    - Napoleonic Wars conquer big part of Europe, as Napoleon was very successful at war tactics.
    - Napoleonic Code that influenced laws elsewhere
    - Napoleon eventually weakened by Russia’s winter trap. Later, defeated by Austria, GB, Prussia, Russia, and exiled.
    - He returns, but get exiled by British and Prussia
    - Promoted feelings of unity in some regions of same language, promoting nationalism
  + Congress of Vienna
    - Formed after Napoleon’s defeat
    - European nations come together to restore old boundaries and balance power
    - Surround France with strong nations, divide nations Napoleon placed nationalism in, to prevent revolution
    - Reinstated dethroned monarchs
  + Influence outside Europe
    - French colonies - Haiti
      * All progress by Revolution didn’t apply to the colonies, causing anger (ex: no equality between mulattoes and whites, harsh slavery, colonists not recognized as French citizens)
      * French Revolution was used as a template for Haitian revolution’s success
        + Haiti inspired other colonies to revolt too
      * France freed slaves who help fight GB, Spain anti revolutionaries, inspiring Haitian revolution
      * Revolution led by Toussaint L’Ouverture from being influenced by revolutionary ideas exposed when fighting for France
      * L’Ouverture then forms a constitution for autonomy, abolishment of slavery, toleration
      * L’Ouverture gets arrested
    - Spanish Colonies - Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico
      * Creoles who studied in Europe was exposed to Enlightenment ideas, and find their rights limited
      * Napoleon placed new rule into colonies, and colonists reject
      * San Martin from Spanish military left and joins forces with Buenos Aires instead, and helped Argentina against Spain
        + He also helped Chile and Peru
      * Simon Bolivar freed Venezuela from Spain
      * New rule caused rebellion and war from Mexico
        + Hidalgo read texts that exposes revolutionary ideas
        + Support from Creoles in Mexican War lead to independence
* Nationalism
  + Loyalty, devotion to own country’s interests, unity, joined focus
  + Promoted by common culture, language, history and region
  + German
    - Feeling of unity remained from Napoleon’s time
    - Led by Prussian King Wilhelm I, Otto von Bismarck
    - Realpolitik policy of decision making based on practicality, not ideals
    - Unification through “blood and iron”: strengthening military and go to war, led to strong nation once unified
    - War with Denmark, Austria and France
  + Italian
    - Feeling of unity remained from Napoleon’s time
    - Led by Giuseppe Mazzini (the soul), Giuseppe Garibaldi (the sword), Victor Emmanuel II and Camillo di Cavour (the brain)
    - Fought with Austrian Empire, France, Sicily, Naples, Papal states
    - Mazzini was a Carbonari of Young Italy, influential to unification
    - Garibaldi gathered red shirts from south to fight work northwards
    - Emmanuel II took control of northern Italy, worked with de Cavour to work southwards
    - Eventually, both parts join somewhere and works to finish rest of peninsula
    - Wait until France has to leave Rome to fight war elsewhere, and take over Rome then
* Russian Revolution
  + During WW1
  + While Russia was in WW1, people back at home were dealing with harsh work conditions, outside influences (ex: Rasputin) affecting government, highly priced necessities, unions banned, protesters (ex: on Bloody Sunday 1/1905) shot, etc. Russians want Russia to withdraw from WW1 and focus on problems at home.
  + 3/1917: Mar. Revolution Czar was forced at abdicate throne, Duma (parliament) set provisional government
  + Bolsheviks
    - Led by Lenin started in 1917
    - Slogan: “Peace, Land, and Bread”
    - Ideas based on Communism
    - Promised to take Russia out of WW1, redistribute resource equally to all Russians. Gained support from Russians
    - 11/1917: Oct Revolution Bolshevik with Red Guards, Russian army, attacked provisional government in Petrograd, followed by other cities and gained control. Russia became communist, becomes USSR.
    - Cheka, secret police was made to maintain power, prevent counterrevolutionaries.
    - 1918: Under the Bolsheviks, Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, allowing them to leave WW1, and they lost a bunch of European land.
    - 1917-1922: Civil War between Red Army (communists) and White Army (imperialist + other nations) to overthrow government or not. Red Army won due to better organization.
    - 6/1918: War Communism: Nationalization - businesses became government owned, to prepare for government being able to redistribute resources. Since there was no incentives for surplus,, which were seized, production rates dropped significantly. Weakened government control.
    - 9/1918: 2 assassination attempts were made to Lenin. He never returned to full strength after second one. Led to Red Terror: mass killing of counterrevolutionaries.
    - 1921: New Economic Plan: only nationalized heavy industries and asked farms for tax. Allowed for recovery from WW1 and War Communism. Regaining government control.
    - Lenin faces a couple strokes, confining him to bed. He dictated papers, such as a warning about Stalin having too much power and comrades are trying to get rid of him
    - 5/1922: Lenin dies of stroke
  + After Lenin dies, Stalin and Trotsky are candidates to be the successor
    - Stalin gained support and won through trickery
      * He used his assistants to tell Trotsky the wrong date for Lenin’s funeral. Trotsky’s no show made public view Trotsky as disrespectful
      * Stalin also publicized disagreements between Lenin and Trotsky, to damage Trotsky’s reputation
      * Lastly, Stalin exiled the assistants who did the dirty work
    - Stalin also used propaganda to gain support to win
      * Censored ideas against him, put manufactured images of him on media, to get public to like him
    - Gov based on totalitarian ideas: gov control all aspects of life to maintain power
      * Economical control
        + Five year plans

A schedule of what has to be completed by when, to industrialize Russia

* + - * + Collectivization

Integrate small private farms into large gov farms. Peasants forced to give up everything and work there

* + - * + Holodomor

Region where people don’t meet production quotas were punished by having all food taken away, as well as no transportation out of the region

* + - * Secret police
        + International intelligence and police task force to execute or banish counterrevolutionaries
        + Great Purge: many counter revolutionaries executed
      * Cultural and Ideological Control
        + Science: Only studies supporting gov beliefs were explored
        + Arts/Lit: Those showing ideas gov doesn’t like had artist arrested, executed or sent to gulag (labor camp)
        + Religion: members of non official religions were persecuted, and went extinct

Industrial revolution

* In Britain
* Cause: Agrarian Revolution
  + Innovations, such as seed drill, new 4 crop rotation, reduced the amount of people needed for farming, allowing many to move to cities.
  + Increased food production increased population
  + Increased population led people to live in tight, poor living quarters, and human waste often mixed with water supply. Unsanitary
* Cause: Coal
  + Power used to come from wood, muscle and water, but those had limitations, such as geography, season
  + Burning coal powered the steam engine, which allowed fast manufacturing (steam engine powered machines), fast transportation (steam engine powered trains, boats). Coal is inexpensive, widely available, unbounded from geography
  + Using coal led to pollution
* Factory system
  + In the old domestic system, the merchant collects materials and give them pass them to families at home to do a specific task to them. A chain of families completes the product
  + In new factory system, people work in factories with the machines
  + Led to labor abuse, but lowered prices and increased availability of goods
* Increased railroad tracks, canals enabling water travel and turnpikes collecting fairs for upgrades improved transportation
* Economy
  + Old mercantilism
    - Limited wealth, export more than import to gain most wealth
    - Government regulated balance of trade, forming monopolies
    - Tax “tariff” imports
    - Get resources from colonies for low price, sell goods to colonies for high price
  + Capitalism
    - system where resources are privatized for bourgeoisies (owners) to create wealth from (bourgeoisie only care about profit)
    - Proletariats (workers) works to generate profit for bourgeoisies
    - Don’t help poverty because it’s their responsibility to help themselves. Also, it’s a lesson for them to not waste resources. Plus, nature has measures to ensure that there aren’t more people than resources.
    - Adam Smith, Scottish
      * The Wealth of Nations “bible of capitalism”
      * Division of labor makes work productive, generating more wealth, through task and tool specialization, parallel tasks
        + Repetitive, gave people less use with brain for something more useful like education
      * Guided by “invisible hand”: competition, profit incentive and consumers for optimal economics, no human intervention
        + Someone may do something better than someone else, or has better value: comparative advantage, competition
        + Someone may have something another person wants. That person may have something person 1 wants. They can trade: profit incentive
    - Laissez-faire (French: let be)
      * Free market: Unrestrained trading to allow people to get what they want, raising economy
      * Government's only jobs are protect society and citizens, run public projects, not control economics
  + Socialism
    - Resources public for everyone’s benefit
    - Utilitarianism: the government should be helping as many people as possible
    - Communism
      * Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, German
        + Published manifesto, gets banished
      * Bourgeoisie takes unfair advantage of proletariats for profit
      * Proletariats should fight bourgeoisie, so that class system is gone, making things equally beneficial for everyone
* Irish potato famine
  + England owns farmland on Ireland
  + Blight came killed many potato crop in Ireland - production failure
    - Good potatoes exported to England so Ireland farmers can pay rent
  + Non-potato crops (wheat, oat) reserved for exporting to England - access failure
  + British government tells Irish landowners to be self reliant and won’t help Irish (laissez faire) - response failure
  + Lead to deaths, sickness, starvation, emigration, poor wealth, poor living conditions
* Meiji restoration
  + Japan was isolated following negative encounters with Europeans
  + Eventually, US and European warships arrive to Japan. Since Japan was isolated, their defenses haven’t caught up. Resultantly, they agreed to the US and European terms to open up trading.
  + Japan realizes how much they missed out and started Japanifying things
  + Social effects
    - Outfits influenced by Europe, such as moustache, robe/clothing
    - “Civilization and Enlightenment” promoting Western science, technology, culture
  + Political effects
    - modernized military with improved warships, soldiers, improved under guidance of European nations
    - Constitution with Enlightenment ideas, such as freedom and property and legal process
  + Economic effects
    - Agriculture is main industry, but others arised too
    - Government financial support to industries
    - Banks, railroads, telegraphs, factories, automobiles

Imperialism

* Domination over another country
* Much occurance from advancements in naval tech during Age of Exploration
* Steps
  + Gain power
  + consolidate power
  + maintain power
* Colonized country
  + Benefits
    - Protection
    - Goods
  + repercussions
    - feel oppressed, angry, inferior, enslaved
    - lose time, resources, freedom, rights
* Colonizer country
  + Benefits
    - Resources
    - Profit
    - Market
    - feelings of superiority, advancement, modern, winning social darwinism
* Britain
  + Imperialized many countries
  + Motivation
    - Industrial Revolution and Capitalism sparks interest for profit, so colonize to secure materials and market
    - Nationalism instills feeling of power, to imperize to demo power
    - Social darwinism urging to conquer or get conquered
    - Christianity gave sense of responsible to save those of other religions from hell
    - Technology
      * Steamships so travel over river instead of on horses
      * Medicine against new diseases
      * Machine guns no match for underdeveloped militaries
  + Imperializing India
    - India let the British in a friendship: trade, allows British to stay. British keeps getting “bigger” in India. Eventually, British were seen as targeting Indian culture, leading to Sepoy Rebellion that gave British more power since India lost
    - Gain power
      * British East India Company contracted by Queen Elizabeth, welcomed to India after gifts and defeating Portuguese. Welcome expressed in letter by India
      * Military and treaties
    - Consolidating power
      * Treaties, military
      * removal of Mughal emperor and heirs after Indian revolt
      * Transfer of power from Company to Britain
    - Maintain power
      * Telegraph to maintain communication
      * Railroad for shipments of goods, troops
      * Control over economy, jobs, import, export, production
      * Sepoys (Indian soldiers) as military
    - Sepoy Revolution
      * Indians revolting against Britain
      * Causes
        + A rumer went around claiming the British dipped the cartridges the Sepoys uses into pig and cow fat, which is against Sepoy’s religion
        + Oudh had an ineffective government, and after the ruler died, the British used the an agreement (that if a Muslim ruler dies, replacement can be a Brit) to take control of Oudh. Oudh was of historic importance, so Britain was seen sabotaging culture.
        + There was missionaries to convert Muslims to Christianity
        + The Legislative Council of India had no Indians to clear up public misconceptions
      * Britain won, and made India an official British colony
  + Imperializing China
    - Background
      * China allowed purchase of Chinese goods out of Guangdong
      * British likes Chinese tea, but doesn’t have silver to buy, so they want to open China up to trade.
      * George Macartney meets Qing emperor and presents him with trinkets worthless compared to Chinese goods. Emperor dismisses proposal to open Chinese ports and trade
      * British resorts to selling opium to China to get silver
      * Emperor didn’t like a lot of silver flowing out of China
      * Emperor bans opium
      * British starts Opium War
      * Britain imposes unequal treaty on China, with other countries following suit in the coming decades
    - Gaining power
      * Getting China hooked on opium
      * Winning Opium War using advanced military, leading to the Treaty of Nanjing
      * British gained Hong Kong
      * Forced Chinese cities to trade
      * China paid 21 M oz of silver for reparations
    - Consolidating power
      * Exclusive trading rights
      * extraterritoriality
    - Maintaining power
      * Christian missionaries
      * Spheres of influence
    - Boxer Rebellion
      * Boxers: anti foreigners
      * Boxers were murdering, arresting foreigners
      * International forces (UK, US, Australia, India, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Japan) came to defeat Boxers and save the foreigners. Restrictions then placed on China (ex: 2 year no gun imports)
  + Imperializing Africa
    - Gaining power
      * Berlin Conference organized by Otto von Bismarck during the Scramble for Africa (1881-1914) delegated regions in Africa among European nations. This disregarded the pre-existing cultural boundaries in Africa
    - Consolidating power
      * When the British took over Dutch colony in Southern Africa (Cape Colony), they instilled policies such as equality, which were opposite of the Boers’ (natives) culture. The Boers migrated north and east during the Great Trek (1835) to the Orange Free State and Transvaal. In 1867, diamonds were found in the Orange Free State, and in 1866 gold was found in Transvaal. The British went to war with them for control of the land during the Boer Wars (1880-1881 and 1899-1902). The British won due to having advanced technology. The Union of South Africa was formed, which consolidated the British and Boers’ lands.
      * Moshoeshoe gave Basutoland to British in exchange for protections from Boers
    - Maintaining power
      * Advanced technology in military
      * Union of South Africa
      * Natives’ Act that benefited the British
    - White Man's Burden
      * Poem by British American Rudyard Kipling 1899 to encourage US to imperialize
      * Describes the purpose of imperialism as gifting the indigenous people of colonies the gift of civilization. It would be a hard task, as the indigenous may object and not be greatful, and that needs to be fixed
    - Black Man’s Burden
      * Edmund Morel’s (French in Brussels) 1920 response to the “White Man’s Burden”.
      * Describes motive for imperialism as purely for benefit of mother country, for free resources and labor
      * The colonized dealt with inhumane murders, enslavement, powerful weapons against them, foreign diseases, invasion of family life, destruction of natural opersuits, deprivation from freetime, home, nature, facing violence, abuse, without anything on par to fight back, etc.
* Japan
  + During Great Depression
  + Japan doesn’t have raw materials for industrialization, so they depend on trade with other countries, especially the US
  + During Great Depression, US didn’t have much to offer, so Japan had to resort to imperialism for industrialization
  + Manchurian incident
    - Japan wants to take Manchurian from China, so they manufactured a railroad explosion and blamed China on it to justify seizing the land
    - China complained to the League of Nations, who did nothing
  + Nanking Massacre
    - Japan invades China during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937)
    - Japan destroyed Nanjing (capital)
    - Japanese started murdering and raping many Chinese citizens

Global Conflicts

* WW1
  + 1914-1918, mainly in Europe
  + Causes
    - **M**ilitarism
      * To believe that a country should have a strong military and readily use it to forward its own self interests
      * Great Britain's navy threatened by Germany’s
      * Development (glorification) of large armies, navies and airforce
      * Use of military for colonization, competition
    - **A**lliances
      * To side together in an agreement to help each other in times of attack
      * Russia allied with France, who were angry over German annexation of French after Franco-Prussian War
      * Allied powers against each other
      * Italy eventually switched sides
      * Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
      * Triple Entente: Britain, Russia, France
    - **N**ationalism
      * Pride in own country, view of superiority, united under language, culture, history
      * Pride led to oppositions against others
      * Ethnic groups that weren’t unified were fighting to rule themselves
        + Austria-Hungary lost some land from this
    - **I**mperialism
      * To force a new political, economical system into another country, for power and profit of mother country
      * Fights over who can imperiaze what
      * Competition for materials, markets, land to dominate
    - **A**ssassination
      * To kill
      * Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand - “power keg”
      * Bosnia was under Austrian-Hungarian control, and they didn’t like that. Ferdinand was the next in line to Austria-Hungary, and the Black Hand terrorist group wants to assassinate the heir.
      * One day, Ferdinand was driving to Bosnia for a military inspection. A member of the Black Hand threw a bomb at Ferdinand’s car, but Ferdinand escaped. On his way back, he decided to check on the hospital for the people hurt by bomb. The driver didn’t know the way back due to a new route, and took the wrong turn. At that wrong turn, they encounter Princip, a member of the Black Hand, who shot Ferdinand and his wife. This led to Bosnia to go to war with Austria-Hungary, which activated alliances, sparking the world war.
  + Characteristics
    - Industrialization: Assembly lines, mass productions speed up manufacturing, increase reliability of goods, enable complexities, and increased supplies of products.
    - Total war: Military conflict where nations make sacrifices to win. Women took men’s homefront position while men became soldiers.
    - Technological development: chemical warfare, machine guns, airplanes, submarines, tanks, that enabled efficient killing and transportation of tools
    - Trench warfare: Both sides “hid” in trenches to avoid getting shot. Soldiers were miserable in trenches, with uncertainty of what’s happening (going outside can get shot), and conditions were cramped and unsanitary, leading to diseases and deaths.
  + Battle of the Somme: first battle, most fatalities, British, French defeat German
  + US enters, war ends soon after
    - Reasons for entry: German had aquatic defense in the Atlantic Ocean. They torpedoed the Lusitania, a ship with US civilians, prompting entry into war
    - Zimmerman telegram: British intercepts telegraph from Germany to Mexico that if the US enters the war on the Allies side, Germany promises to back the Mexicans to invade the US in exchange of Mexico getting its original land back. Attempt to keep US out
    - US uses propaganda to encourage people to join military
  + Treaty of Versailles
    - President Wilson warned that the peace treaty won’t end in peace if the loser is punished harshly. Warning wasn’t heeded
    - Treaty created in Versailles after WW1 that punishes Germany, Germany not consulted
    - Germany to admit fault for war
    - Germany to lose colonies
    - Germany to pay $30 B reparations
      * Lead to Germany keep on printing money, leading to hyperinflation
      * Money became so useless, it was used as paperweight, toys, item to burn for fire
      * Value dropped multiple times a day
      * To buy something, wheelbarrows of money was needed
      * The US loaned some money, allowing Germany to prosper between 1924-(1929 Great Depression)
    - Germany must reduce military
    - Freedom in the sea
    - Form the League of Nations (like a UN)
    - Respect independence
* World War 2
  + Causes
    - Treaty of Versailles
      * Germany still had a large reparation to pay
    - Great Depression
      * Also affected European economy, and European government couldn’t handle the crisis
      * As a result, totalitarian leaders promised economical recovery
      * Totalitarian ideas made nations strongly militaristic and nationalistic
    - League of Nations
      * League of Nations didn’t act during events that violate world peace, such as the invasion of Manchuria and Abyssinia, and the rearming of Germany
    - Appeasement
      * To allow enemy nation to do whatever they want, to avoid conflict
      * Anschluss: Union of Germany and Austria to unify German speakers, and for “living space” in 1938
      * Munich Agreement: Germany annexes Sudetenland
    - Invasion of Poland
      * Russia and Germany signs the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 8/1939 for peace, which has a secret component that allows Germany to invade Poland, as long as it splits it with Russia
      * Germany carries out invasion in 9/1939, leading to declaration of war by Britain and France
  + Alliances
    - Allies: US, Britain, France, USSR, etc
    - Axis: Germany, Italy, Japan, etc
    - US enters war in 1941 once Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
  + Characteristics
    - 3-4 times deadlier than WW1 due to technological advancements
    - Advanced aircraft that can fight with bombs
    - Improved tanks with higher accuracy and can travel over more terrains
    - Encryption such as the enigma code that enabled private planning amongst members of a military
    - Atomic bombs that can wipe out an entire city
      * such as Little Boy and Fat Man dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively in 1945 without warning to get Japan to surrender
  + Nazi party
    - Weimar Republic government was falling apart, inflation was bad, Germany falling behind on reparations, land is being lost, nationalism weakening, etc
      * Jews were scapegoated as responsible
    - Hitler was an Austrian citizen, but wasn't deported because he mentally was “German enough”
    - 1923 Munich Beer Hall Putsch
      * Organization in beer hall to overthrow the crumbling government
      * Hitler waved around a gun threatening the other party members to be with the plan
      * Led to a member calling police
      * Police arrested Hitler for treason, banned Nazi party, blocked Hitler from delivering speeches until 1927
      * In prison, Hitler wrote a book about Nazi party ideologies (antisemitism, portrays Jews as public enemy) Book spread
      * Upon release, Hitler attempts to put the Nazi party in power through legal channels
    - Propaganda
      * Mein Kampf book
      * The Hitler Youth to indoctrinate the youth with Nazi ideologies
      * Mass demonstrations, rallies, and spectacles that glorify Nazis
      * Children’s books, posters with Nazi ideologies
      * Gets Nazi party voted into power
    - Nuremberg Laws
      * uses physical characteristics and family tree to define who is a Jew or not
      * Interracial marriages were banned
      * Laws were passed that barred Jews from many opportunities, such as having a job, education, as well as increased persecution of Jews
      * There was extreme public dislike against Jews
      * Violent events such as Kristallnacht against Jews
      * All of the above made Jews feel unwelcomed in Germany
    - SS/Secret Police: targetted those against Nazis
    - Germany rearmed themselves and formed an alliance with Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria in opposition to the Treaty of Versailles
    - 1938 Annexation of Austria
      * 99% of Germans voted for the annexation
      * Was against Treaty of Versailles
      * Hitler made a speech that made annexation sound important for national pride
      * Posters that glorified the annexation
      * The ballot had the “yes” option the largest and had multiple questions, which many of them nobody would want to answer “no” to
    - Holocaust
      * Staged, systematic way of killing “state enemies”
      * Everyone in the public was involved and partly responsible because they didn’t dare speak against what was happening. Some even involuntarily complied to direct action out of fear
      * Definition
        + “Jew” was defined and made seen as inferior
        + Laws were passed that discriminates against Jews
      * Isolation
        + Jews had separate facilities, and sometimes excluded
        + Social norm was to not associate with Jews and to treat them horribly
        + Jews kicked out of business and professional positions, replaced with Germans
        + Jews were demonized
      * Emigration
        + Restrictions in place and terror made Jews feel unwelcomed and wanted to emigrate
        + Emigration was made easy, but other nation’s quotas are filling up
      * Ghettoization
        + Jews were fenced off in regions called ghettos
        + Nazis regulated who can enter and exit ghettos
        + Ghettos are small and crowded
      * Deportation
        + Jews were sent to concentration camps, where they either work torturous jobs or instantly gets sent to death camps (industrial grade killing facilities)
      * Mass murder
        + Millions of innocent people “public enemies” (Jews, Marxists, gays, weak/sick people, etc) were affected
    - Germany surrenders in 1945 on Hitler’s suicide
  + 1945 Nuremberg Trials
    - Allies nations persecuted Axis nations for waging war, disturbing world peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity
* Cold War
  + Between Western bloc (US+NATO allies) (favors democracy and the containment of communism) and Eastern bloc (USSR+Warsaw pact allies) (favors totalitarian rule and the spread of communism)
    - USSR = Russia + its satellite states
    - NATO: the agreement between nations to protect each other in times when any one of them gets attacked
    - Warsaw pact: Eastern block’s equivalent of NATO
    - Western bloc didn’t directly fight with Eastern bloc, as they fought proxy wars instead (side with smaller nations, put them against each other)
  + Initially, they were on good terms, as they were sided together against Germany
  + They were in conferences, such as UN meetings, Yalta and Potsdam conferences to determine the fate of post-war Germany. They had many agreements in the Yalta meeting, which strengthened bonds. However, in the Potsdam meeting, there were many disagreements arising from USSR rescinding on many agreements, weakening relationships.
  + Truman doctrine: The US will politically, militarily and economically assist nations at risk of falling to communism, to contain communism.
    - Marshall plan: puts Truman doctrine in motion
  + Berlin Blockade
    - Berlin was divided amongst US, USSR, Britain, and France
    - USSR wanted to take control of the entire Berlin
    - USSR cuts off transportation in and out of non-USSR regions of Berlin in an attempt to get non-USSR to leave Berlin
    - The blockade was circumvented by British, US aircrafts
  + Hungarian Revolution
    - Revolt against the communist government in Hungary
    - The Communist government fell, and USSR planned to negotiate a withdrawal
    - USSR rescinds the decision to negotiate, suppresses opposition and reinstates a communist government
  + Berlin Wall
    - Separated USSR’s portion of Berlin from the others
    - Prevented USSR people from emigrating from their part of Berlin
  + Cold War hotspots
    - Korean War
      * Western bloc wants to unify Korea under South Korea, with its democracy and capitalism
      * Eastern bloc wants to unify Korea under North Korea, with its command economy and communism.
      * A ceasefire was signed in 1953 to stop fighting (war still ongoing), and separate North Korea from South Korea along the 38th parallel (DMZ)
    - Vietnam War
      * Western bloc wants to unify Vietnam under South Vietnam which is capitalist
      * Eastern bloc wants to unify Vietnam under North Vietnam which is capitalist
      * South Vietnam wasn’t efficient in fighting the war, so they surrendered, expanding communism
    - Cuban Missile Crisis
      * Cuba had a communist government and was very close to the US, so the US wants to overthrow the government to protect the mainland US from communism
      * The US invaded the Bay of Pigs (invasion failed), so the Cubans felt threatened
      * A trade embargo was placed on Cuba
      * USSR helped Cuba build nuclear missiles, and the US was under Cuba’s missile umbrella, giving the US fear
      * 13 days later, an agreement has been reached for Cuba to dismantle missiles, in exchange for the US promising to not invade Cuba again
    - Soviet-Afghan War
      * Western bloc wanted to overthrow the communist government in Afghanistan, by providing money, weapons, and training to Afghans
      * Eastern bloc invaded Afghanistan and bombed opponents to protect communism
      * A war happened in Afghanistan, and eventually, Eastern bloc agreed to withdraw from there
    - Guatemala
      * Many members in high positions of the US federal government had strong ties to the United Fruit Company
      * Land owned by Amerian-owned United Fruit Company was taken by the Guatemalan government
      * The US suspected that there were communist sympathizers in Guatemala
      * CIA trained an army to kill these suspected sympathizers
  + Arms race
    - A competition between the Western bloc and the Eastern bloc on who has the most supreme military technology
    - USSR and US are building up their nuclear arsenal, leading to international fear that planet Earth may be over any day
  + Detente
    - A period of peace during the Cold War, as neither side wants to spell the end of planet Earth
    - Diplomatic trips and USSR opening to international trade indicates improved relationships
    - Proxy wars were discouraged
    - Ended once USSR invades Afghanistan with the motive of spreading communism
  + Non-alignment movement
    - 1955 Bandung Conference
    - Ten Principles of Bandung: agreement to promote world peace and cooperation, and to not take sides in wars
    - Many nations in South America, Africa, and Asia took part
    - Ex: India took part because they believe that not taking a side is not ignorance, but it’s freedom. Don’t be involved in other nation’s problems. Peaceful coexistence, acceptance, no aggression, and human rights are important
    - Developing new nations took part because they are too weak to fight wars, and by staying neutral, they can accept aid from any side
  + Collapse of USSR
    - 1980 USSR economy receded: everyone’s poor, suffering from fighting in the Cold War
    - Mikhail Gorbachev in power to recover USSR
      * Glasnost: Expanded freedom of expression
      * Perestroika: Reconstructed government and economy to allow a bit of capitalism
      * Withdrawal from Afghanistan
      * Political and economic freedom was granted to USSR satellite states
      * Berlin Wall was razed
      * Leveraging the freedom Gorbachev provided, USSR’s satellite states one by one declared independence
      * A coup to overthrow Gorbachev in attempt to reconsolidate USSR failed. Warsaw Pact and USSR are no more.
* World War 3
  + American president Donald Trump orders a bomb strike that killed Iranian commander Qasem Soleimani, the 2nd most important figure in Iran
  + Iran threatens revenge on America. There is an international fear that this would enter the world into another major global conflict
  + The internet trends with searches and memes about World Wars and conscription

Decolonization and nationalism

* India
  + Under British rule, Indians suffered high taxes on necessities, disarmament, reduction to serfdom, etc. while the British are profiting
  + Indian National Congress: advocacy group for more Hindu Indian involvement in government
    - Muslim League: Muslim’s version of Indian National Congress, in fear that Hindus won’t argue for the best terms for Muslims
  + Britain promised more Indian participation in government in exchange for participation in WW1, but they rescinded their promise
  + Amritsar protest
    - Indian protesters organized inside the Jallianwalla Bagh, which was surrounded by walls and only had one exit.
    - The British military was called in to keep order
    - Instead, the military blocked the only exit and started firing on the Indians, leading to many deaths
  + Mahatma Gandhi
    - Known for nonviolent movements
    - Led the Indian National Congress towards independence for India
    - Homespun movement
      * Under British rule, only the British had access to factory machines to make inexpensive clothing, creating competition that makes Indians selling hand made clothing unprofitable
      * Gandhi encouraged Indians to fabricate their own clothing to show that Indians are self-sufficient
    - Salt March
      * Salt was heavily taxed and unauthorized sale or production of salt is illegal
      * Gandhi found this an unfair oppression of freedom
      * Gandhi and followers marched to the Indian Ocean, collected salt water and distilled it to produce salt
      * Many people were arrested for this
      * Incident got international attention
    - Shot because he was seen as a bottleneck for being so peaceful
  + Government Act of 1935: When Gandhi was released from prison, he negotiated for more Indian participation in the government, as well as elections
  + 1937: first election, India National Congress members won the majority of the provinces
  + Lahore Resolution
    - The idea that Hindus and Muslims must be separated into different states because of very different cultures
    - Gandhi opposed it
  + 1942 Quit India Movement
    - Britain pulled India into WW2 without consent
    - Gandhi urges the government to act on their own calls, not Britain’s calls
    - Many workers refused to work for British bosses
    - Lots of demonstrations happened, as well as a lot of arrests
    - India sided with Japan to fight against Britain in WW2
  + Independence
    - Quit India Movement, recognition of opposition, India’s refusal to cooperate with Britain and draining of resources from fighting WW2 led to Britain giving up control over India
    - Britain worked with Indian party leaders to quickly hand over power
    - Partition
      * Muslims lived primarily in the extreme east and west parts of India
      * Muslims and Hindus have radically different cultures that make it hard for them to peacefully coexist
      * Conditions of the handover to India include creating separate states for Muslims and Hindus
      * The extreme west part of India became the Muslim state of Pakistan
      * The extreme east part of India became the Muslim state of East Pakistan, later named Bangladesh
      * The rest of India is the Hindu state of India
      * Led to revolts by Indians who had to move because they became displaced of their homes, properties, jobs, etc. to go somewhere they’ve never been to, without consent
* Africa
  + Ghana
    - Colonized by Britain
    - Britain allowed more African participation after WW2
    - Independence efforts led by Kwame Nkrumah
    - He organized strike and boycotts for full freedom
    - Eventually, Britain left in 1957
    - Nkrumah then declared himself president for life
    - Worked towards Pan-Africa (United States of Africa) efforts
    - He created new things such as schools, roads, etc., which weakened the economy
    - He ruled like a dictator and ran a one-party state
    - Above 2 points led to public opposition
    - 1966: While Nkrumah was in China, Ghana police and the army took over the government
    - Ghana rule shifted between civilian and military rule until the first election in 2000
  + Kenya
    - Was colonized by Britain
    - Independence led by Jomo Kenyatta’s strong leadership
    - Also led by Mau Mau, a secret society that used guerrilla war tactics to force out British
    - Kenya gained independence from Britain in 1963
    - Kenyatta worked to unite various ethnic and language groups
    - Kenyatta was intolerant of opposition, amended the constitution to increase his power
    - Kenyatta’s successor, Daniel Arap Moi, led a one-party rule and was corrupt. He was disliked
    - Moi stepped down in 2002, opening free elections
  + South Africa
    - Apartheid
    - Africans had separate facilities from Europeans
    - Although the majority of the population was African, the majority of the wealth was held by Europeans
    - Pass laws
      * Controls movement of Africans, to ensure cheap labor for whites
      * Africans 16+ carried a reference book with personal information and employment history
      * Violation of pass laws led to harassment, fines, arrests, loss of citizenship, deportation
    - Bantu Homelands
      * 13% of the land was divided into different ethnic homelands, that were independent
      * Africans were considered citizens of their homeland and not South Africa
      * Africans were removed from their homes and sent to their homeland so that their homes can be taken down to create towns for Europeans
    - How did the Apartheid end?
      * African National Congress
        + Defends rights and freedoms of Africans
        + Later banned due to tensions between police and activists
        + Members then resorted to underground violence
        + This violence led to members being arrested
      * Protests, such as Soweto, where children were being shot by police for a peaceful protest
      * President PW Botha declares a national emergency in response to protests, leading to thousands of Africans being detained or killed
      * This attracted international attention, and in response, the international community placed economic, political and social sanctions against South Africa.
      * Later president de Klerk noticed that apartheid causes economic and political hardships
      * As a result, he freed prisoner Nelson Mandela and collaborated with him on a new constitution with equal voting rights
      * In the first election in 1994, Mandela was elected president and he ended apartheid
* China
  + Civil War
    - Kuomintang Party
      * Founder: Sun Yat-sen
        + Chinese nationalist who sought to revive China which was weakened by foreign powers colonizing during the Qing Dynasty. Was inspired by ideas he saw in his time in Hawaii
        + Took advantage of Qing Emperor’s abdication of his throne (caused by a poor economy, growing public discontent, and uprisings) to create the Republic of China (known as Taiwan today) in 1912
        + Values nationalism, democracy, and the people’s livelihood
        + Capitalist, anti-communist, supported by the wealthy
        + Allies with the USA
        + Had good cooperation between KMT and CCP, and there was hope for a unified China

Cooperation fell apart after his death at 1925

* + - * Leader: Chiang Kai-shek
        + Fought against CCP for control over China
    - Chinese Communist Party
      * Leader: Mao Zedong
      * Supports communism
      * Supported by the poor and USSR
    - Disagreements between KMT and CCP on how to create the “new” China. Communists were expelled, arrested or executed.
    - KMT pushed out CCP. The KMT militarily had the upper hand due to financial resources and weapons from foreign nations such as the US. KMT also was better trained and had a larger military.
      * The poor aren’t doing so well under KMT rule
    - The defeated CCP took the Long March (retreat) to northwest China. On their way, they confiscated property and weapons to be redistributed. They also recruited peasants to grow the military.
    - 1937: Japan invaded China. KMT and CCP sided together but didn’t often fight together
      * The invasion weakened KMT. Their best armies, air force, industries were lost. Prices were high, goods were scarce. Corruption occurred, and the government oppressed people. There was no confidence in the government anymore
      * CCP remained united, had a large army, lots of lands, had a sense of mission and greater interior cooperation in economics, government, and military
    - Along with propaganda, CCP defeated KMT, forcing KMT to retreat to Taiwan. CCP established The People’s Republic of China to rule mainland China as a communist state
  + The Great Leap Forward
    - Like Stalin’s 5 Year Plans, the goal is to make China a great industrial power in 15 years
    - People lived in communes, which was groups of villages that worked together, and their life faced regulations that make them work
    - Peasants burnt their metal items to make steel, which was taken away, leaving the Chinese without metal tools (TBT Stone Age)
    - There was a competition to see which commune can produce more food
    - Everyone set high goals because it was believed that if you have high expectations, you can achieve more
    - Everyone submitted inflated figures to Mao because they fear that if they don’t have high figures, they would be killed, like in other communist nations
      * Due to these exaggerated numbers, Mao took a lot of food from communes believing that they did produce that much. But since the real amount of food produced was much lower, the communes were left with no food left, causing famine.
    - Flatlined China’s GDP and population
  + Cultural Revolution
    - The failure of the Great Leap Forward led to the loss of faith in Mao, so with the Revolution, he attempts to regain trust
    - To remove the Four Olds: Old Culture, Old Customs, Old Habits, and Old Beliefs
    - Many arts and histories were destroyed, leading to loss of culture and history
    - Red Guards
      * School children indoctrinated to humiliate, assault or kill anyone suspected of being anti-communist
      * Killed many innocent people such as parents and teachers
      * Children were encouraged using propaganda such as books and songs
      * These marketed the job to kids as a very important job that they can take pride in, for helping create great contributions towards a wonderful future China
    - Ended in 1976 Mao’s death
  + Deng Xiaoping
    - Four Modernization: attempt to modernize agriculture, industry, science, and technology
    - Socialist market economy
      * like Gorbachev, incorporated elements of capitalist into a communist economy, such as a free market
      * Gave some decision making to the workers, instead of government controlling everything
      * To encourage people to work, there were profit incentives for producing goods, instead of using threats about what would happen if they don’t work
      * International trade was welcomed, instead of isolation
      * Under this new economy, China’s GDP skyrocketed
    - Tiananmen Square
      * China received economical freedom, but they want political freedom/democracy too
      * People protested in Tiananmen Square for political freedom, and soon protests popped up throughout China
      * Deng viewed this as a threat to political stability, so he declared martial law to keep order
      * The military killed protesters
      * Survivors were tracked down, arrested, suppressed, tortured or killed
      * Censorship established on the press
      * China denies that anything had ever happened
    - Proposed one country two systems ideology for 1997 return of HK from Britain
* Middle East
  + Contained western Asia, northeastern Africa, and eastern Europe
  + Ottoman Empire ruled the region but was declining in the 1600s due to corruption, ineffective rulers, nationalism and imperialism
  + Europeans were interested in the Middle East because of its oil reserves and strategic location at the crossroads of trade routes
    - They took land from Ottomans by funding modernization projects in the region that they know the Ottomans can’t pay back. As a result, they took land as payment
    - They also built the Suez Canal, which gave them a shortcut to their colonies in Asia.
    - 1916 Sykes-Picot Agreement: France and Britain secretly agree on the division of the Middle East into British territory, the British sphere of influence, French territory and French sphere of influence. Lines are drawn regardless of cultural region groupings
      * Mandate System: League of Nations, post WW1 implements Sykes-Picot Agreement
  + Arabs wanted to unite the Arabian Peninsula for themselves and be independent of the Ottoman Empire
    - 1915 Britain made an agreement with Arabs to help them declare and protect their independence, set up a government, as well as remove non-Arabs
      * Britain set the terms that Arabs can only solicit help from Britain, and that Britain would need special administrative powers
      * Britain ended up putting Jews in the Arab land too
  + Turks, who lived in the capital of the Ottoman Empire, wanted to kick other ethnic groups out of the Empire and redesign the Empire to be Turks only.
    - After Mustafa Kemal Ataturk fights for an independent Turkish nation, he transformed Turkey into a secular state by shrinking the role of religion in many aspects of society, such as education and law
    - He also westernized Turkey through industrialization and adopting western style governments
    - The status of women was improved, as gender inequality became unpopular, education for women was emphasized, and it was seen as important that women are part of the workforce
  + Zionists wanted to move back into their Palestine homeland
    - The group was composed of Jews
    - Jews were originally from Palestine, but later kicked out
    - Jews faced antisemitism in Europe
    - British made the 1917 Balfour Declaration, a promise to facilitate moving Jews into Palestine, bc Brit wants good rep from Jews
      * The land the Jews got had Arabs and Palestinians
    - 1900s Israel-Palestine Conflict
      * Palestinians (people already in Palestine) were upset at the influx of Jews caused by WW1, Balfour Declaration and Zionism movement
      * Palestinian and Judaism nationalisms wanted Palestine to be a Palestinian and Jewish state respectively, leading to tensions
      * UN implements a partition plan to separate Palestine into a Palestinian state and a Jewish state
        + Jerusalem was defined as an international zone
        + Palestinians find the plan comparable to European colonialism stealing land
      * Arabs declare Arab-Israeli War and Six Day War, which expanded Israel’s territory past UN’s plan, into Palestinian territory
      * Arabs living in Israeli territory kicked out of their home
      * Camp David Accord from the US led to gradual peace between Israel and Arab states, as well as having Israel let go of Egypt
      * Palestinian Liberation Organization: fought against Israel to form a unified Palestinian state, using methods such as terrorism (ex: Hamas group)
      * First Intifada
        + Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory led to divided communities in Palestine that made it hard to have an independent state
        + This made Palestinians frustrated, causing violent protests and boycotts
        + Extremists on both sides were violent, disrupting peace in hopes to destroy the other side
      * Oslo Accords: Israeli and Palestinian leader sign it for peace, as well as some freedom for Palestinians
      * Second Intifada
        + Israel skeptical that Palestine wants to accept peace, so they stop trying
        + Checkpoints and walls were erected to control the movement of Palestinians.
      * Currently, both sides gave up on working towards peace as it’s futile. They manage the conflict instead now
      * The US under president Trump moved the US embassy to Jerusalem, recognizing that as Israel’s capital. Since Jerusalem is an international zone, this may increase tensions with Palestinians.

Cultural Traditions and modernization

* Turkey
  + Due to nationalism, corrupt, ineffective governments, different groups resisted Ottoman rule
  + Young Turks wanted to redesign Ottoman empire to be democratic, modernized and Turkish only
  + Kemal Atatürk
    - Found Independent Republic of Turkey
    - Secularized Turkey
      * Shrunk the role of Islam
      * Abolished the sultan’s office
      * Deposed the caliph
      * Closed religious schools and courts
      * Banned headscarves
      * Abolished religious laws
      * Unbanned alcohol
      * Adopted Gregorian calendar, Roman alphabet
      * Changed day of rest to Sunday
    - Westernized Turkey
      * Adopted European law codes
      * Supported industrialization
      * Joined the League of Nations
      * Enabled democracy
      * Added the concept of surnames
      * Improved literacy
  + Women’s position in society
    - Encouraged to join work force
    - Still criticized by others
    - Still seen as important for raising family
* Iran
  + US saw Iran as vulnerable to communism
  + US installed the Shah to protect Iran from communism
  + Iran westernized under the Shah
    - He developed a modern economy
    - Middle class grew
    - Woman gained rights and suffrage
  + Conservatives viewed the Shah as the West’s puppet, ridding Iran of its culture
  + They also hated that the Shah dealt with opposition with violence, and that he spends a lot of money on luxuries
  + Iranian Revolution of 1979
    - Demands were made to the US embassy to put the Shah on trial
    - Shah and wife were made fled from Iran
    - Khomeini assumes power

Globalization and changing

* UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  + Rights that members of the UN agree to unconditionally give to all human beings
  + Rights do get violated, because there’s no legal enforcement
  + Violations
    - Augusto Pinochet: Chilean politician who tortured people
    - Deng Xiaoping: Chinese politician. One Child Policy violates right to have no interference in family planning
    - Slobodan Milosevic: Serbian president who oppressed people
  + Movements
    - Mother Teresa: when she was a teacher, she noticed poverty and struggles. She opened more schools to help them. Also helped alcoholics, those displaced by disasters, the homeless
    - Aung San Suu Kyi: a member of the UN. There was a human rights movement in Burma, and due to her UN experience, she became leader. Led to her house arrest. Eventually she became president
    - Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo: mothers that protested government oppression
    - Arab Springs: a popular movement started on social media that led to civil wars that ended oppressive regimes.
* Informational technology
  + Usage of systems to send, store and retrieve data
  + Storage of data can pose a security and privacy issue
  + Facilitates easy communication over any distance to any size audience
  + Information can be blocked at government level or locally
* Diseases
  + Epidemic: disease that rapidly spreads in a community
  + Endemic: disease that stays in a specific area (ex: bubonic plague)
  + Pandemic: disease that is around the world (ex: HIV)
  + Close global interactions make spreading diseases much easier
  + COVID-19
    - A novel strain of Coronavirus
      * It’s never been encountered before, therefor we didn’t have treatment against it yet
    - First found in Wuhan, China in December 2019
      * Sparked a lot of hate crimes against Chinese, racism
    - Attacks respiratory functions
    - Spreads very fast like wildfire throughout the world, due to ease of global transportation and lack of treatment
      * Hard hit in nations like China, Italy, Iran, Korea, US
    - Campaigns for social distancing to stop the spread/flatten the curve
    - Campaigns to react to facts not fear, due to fake news
    - Internationally hardest hit around late February-early March
    - Focus on preserving vital workforce: food, banks, medical, transportation
    - Transitions to online schooling throughout the world
      * NYC public schools was the last of the US largest school systems to transition
    - Many leaders dismissed the disease as minor until very late
    - US federal government is barely doing anything to help
    - Hospitals are overwhelmed
* Global Economy
  + Oil
    - Multinational corporations
      * Corporations that have operations (at least 25%) outside their home country
      * Ex: ExxonMobil and British Petroleum
      * Creates jobs and boosts economy of regions of operation
    - Cartels
      * Cooperation between companies promising to protect each other’s business interests, such as not setting prices unfair to competition and not competing in another country’s geomarket
      * OPEC: cartel made of oil exporting countries, to regulate prices, rates of production
  + Development
    - World Trade Organizations: regulate, resolve open trade disputes
    - The World Bank: provides loans for development projects
    - The International Monetary Fund: facilitate international trade, cooperation, reduce poverty
    - World Hunger: collects food donations and give to the poor hungry
    - Save the Children: ensures education, prevent child abuse
* Population
  + Human population is growing exponentially because of technological advancements, increased food yield, improved quality of life
  + Thomas Malthus: human population grows exponentially, while food supply grows linearly. Nature has methods to keep human population in check
  + China “One Child Policy”: one child per family to conserve food. Penalty is a fine. Creates elder dominance and gender imbalance due to favoritism towards males
* Green Revolution
  + Usage of pesticide and cultivation of crops with chemical
  + Produces better crops that can withstand disease and obstacles
  + Increases food yield for increasing population
* Environment
  + Human advancement, environmental modifications and industrialization in anthropocene age causes climate change, deforestation, overfishing
    - Increases poverty, famine, disease
  + Kyoto Protocol: UN, each entity has a max quota of greenhouse gas they can emit
  + The Paris Accord: Agreement to limit greenhouse gas emission (that trap heat in Earth) to lower the rate of global warming
  + Environmental America Organization: protects land, water. Provides public education
  + Environmental movement started in 1950 when scientists became concerned about carbon dioxide levels. Movement led to things such as Earth Day and environmental acts
* Security
  + NATO: if a NATO member is attacked, then it’s as good as all of them were attacked. NATO allies promise to protect each other in time of attack
  + IAEA: International Atomic Energy Alliance: governs usage of nuclear technology
  + United Nations Security Council, EU: ensures international peace and security, cooperation
* Terrorism
  + Intentional violence to cause terror to achieve a political or religious goal
  + 9/11/2003: 4 planes were hijacked, 1 in a field, 2 into Twin Towers, and 1 in Pentagon to send the US government a message about tensions with Al Qaeda
    - Resulted in stronger airspace regulations
  + Cyberwarfare: to steal information or destroy equipment
    - Ex: government sponsored hacks, SQL injections
* Refugees
  + Person forced out of home country due to prosecution, war, violence
  + May be turned away from some countries do to paranoia
  + May deal with underfunded refugee camps
* Genocide
  + Deliberate killing of a specific, large group of people based on specific identity
  + Cambodia 1975: government taken over, those associated with previous government were targeted
  + Darfur: Rebel non-arab group complaining to government about inequalities, so government went after non-arabs
  + Rwanda: fight between ethnic groups Hutu (seen as superior) and Tutsi
  + Myanmar: Some Muslims were unwelcomed as citizens
* Multinational agreements
  + UDHR
  + International court system: prosecutes for war crimes, disruption of peace, crimes against humanity, etc. Not all nations participate
* Enduring issues: An issue that have an impact that lasts for a long time and affects a lot of people

Global 1+2+3+4: <https://www.mrtrombetta.com/uploads/2/3/4/0/23400278/review_packet_for_ap-global(1).pdf>