

History E-Assessment Notes:

Process:

1. Read this doc
2. Read the MYP essentials doc
3. Go through the exam test-taking tips

MYP 4 Unit 1: Peace and Conflict

i. Key factors that contributed to the start of the First World War (MAIN)

Militarism- Anglo-German Naval Rivalry (overall increase in military spending)

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution Britain's Royal Navy had become the best and most feared in the world
- Kaiser Wilhelm wanted to challenge this and so the Second Naval Law was passed in Germany that called for the capacity doubling of the German Navy by the year 1916, it also specified the construction of a new class of battleships, as well as the creation of 41 new battleships and 60 cruisers
- Worried Britain (if not to threaten its neighbors, why did Germany require such a large naval fleet?)
- Britain created a new class of battleship that rendered most German cruisers obsolete due to its destructive capacity,
- The rivalry settled down by the time the 1910s rolled around, however there was still an atmosphere of tension, especially because Britain's naval capacity was still clearly ahead of Germany

Alliance Systems- Triple Alliance and Triple Entente

Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy (came to be in 1899)

Triple Entente: England, France, Russia (Materialized and solidified much after the triple alliance, took some time to avail effective support from one another in the lead up to the war)

Imperialism- Moroccan Crisis

1905:

- Around 1905 France was preparing to colonize Morocco and since Britain and France were allies Britain allowed France a free hand
- Kaiser Wilhelm decided to oppose this move for two reasons, the first was that he wanted Morocco as a territory to expand German imperial influence, and the other was that he wanted to test the strength of the Franco-British alliance (would Britain come to the French's aid?)
- That same year the Kaiser made a visit to the Moroccan port of Tangiers and was determined to make an impact, he strode on white horses accompanied by Moroccan troops through the city and made a speech stating that he was in support of Morocco as a free nation-state
- This angered the French, leading to the Kaiser calling for a peace conference, to discuss the future of Morocco (wanted to stretch the entente as far as possible), the French agreed and the conference was held in the Spanish city of Algeiras

- The conference went bad for Wilhelm and only Austria-Hungary supported his claim to the territory while Britain and Russia came to the French aid, began the strengthening of the Triple Entente
- The entente began secret military talks afterwards

1911:

- In 1911 the Kaiser decided to interfere in Morocco again
- Moroccan rebels attacked the city of Fez and the Sultan called upon the French for help, they sent troops to the North African country upon request
- The Kaiser mistook this (purposefully) for an invasion and sent his class 6 Black Panther ship down to the Moroccan coast
- Britain sent reinforcements and it seemed like a full blown war was about to break out
- However, Wilhelm pulled out at the last second

Nationalism- Problems in the Balkans

- By the beginning of the 20th century Turkey was losing its control over the Balkan regions (referred to as the "Sick man of Europe")
- Austria-Hungary had dreams of taking over the Balkan regions and asserting themselves as the next leader of this section in Europe
- In 1908 Austria-Hungary moved in Bosnia-Herzegovina and took control over the area through an invasion (special military operation)
- Serbia disliked this move and despised of Austria-Hungary not just because they felt bad about this breach in Bosnian sovereignty but because Black Hand Serbian nationalists wanted to unite the whole of the Balkans into a greater Serbia
- Russia joined Serbia in condemning the move but when Germany declared their support of Austria-Hungary, Russia was forced to back down as they weren't about to risk war because of the issue (weren't prepared)
- Austria-Hungary had now realized how strongly Germany supported them and gained more confidence in the alliance, Russia was prepared to never back down again from armed confrontation like that (foreshadowing, ominous fr)
- Then there were local Balkan wars in 1912 and 1913 that made everyone hate each other even more

ii. Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles- *failed in peacekeeping*

- Promoted by big three: Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (Britain) and Woodrow Wilson (USA)
- France wanted to be punitive and exact revenge - USA wanted a treaty that would re-establish peace (conciliatory approach + 14 points + viewed as idealistic) - Britain was middle ground (wanted Germany economy to recover/to increase trade + did not want to provoke a war of revenge)
- All the big three had to compromise, and no one was left satisfied
- Germany takes the war blame

- Germany is not allowed to join the League of Nations until it proved itself a “peace-loving nation”
- Loses its industry
- Has to pay 6600 million euros (reparations) without its industry to support it and the economy was already in shatters, the final sum was decided in 1921
- Territorial losses (Rhineland, Alsace-Lorraine)
- Conscription, airforce and submarines were banned
- **Germany viewed the treaty as “Diktat”, as they were not allowed to participate in the negotiations**

- *Result: The harsh and arguably unfair terms of the treaty of Versailles ensured Hitler would enact a war of revenge*

iii. The Great Depression

Impact in America:

- Economies around the world were damaged after the First World War and America emerged as the sole global economic powerhouse
- Its economy enjoyed an economic 'boom' in the 1920s as industry grew
- Wall Street stock values went up along with employment rates, and investment into shares became more mainstream
- However, around 1929 industries began to overheat and the mass productivity of American industry began to saturate the markets
- Economic indicators signaled a downturn and so large share holders began to sell their shares, lowering the prices of shares for the first time
- Middle and low class shareholders began to sell their shares for whatever they could get, ultimately, in October of 1929, Wall Street crashed
- American banks collapsed and the biggest economic slump in American history had started

Impact around the world:

- Countries around the American economic circle were affected as well, the USA closed off most imports and countries that shipped certain commodities to them could no longer make a profit off this activity
- Factories closed down and millions of people lost their jobs. As unemployment grew, the domestic market for goods fell further.
- Many nations were now caught in a vicious downward spiral
- The depression caused social problems like poverty and hunger, it was seen as a failure on the part of moderate governments in countries like Japan and Germany
- More extreme political parties began to gain traction
- Germany: 6 million unemployed in 1932
- Japan: Silk industry failed for lack of demand, 50% of factories closed by 1932
- Germany, Japan, and Italy were jealous of Britain and France because they could offset some of the effects of the depression by trading with their colonies

iv. Expansionist Ideologies In Europe and Asia

Europe:

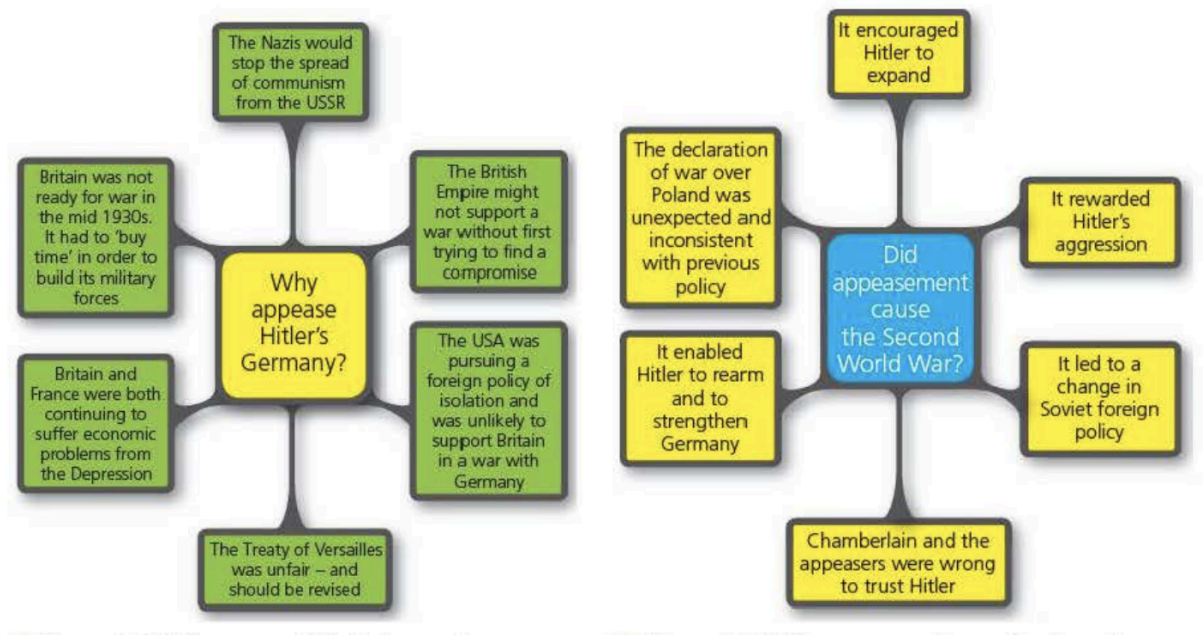
- In Europe, Hitler had come to power in Germany in 1933 and he had clear foreign policy ambitions that could only be achieved through force
- Wanted to decimate the whole world and convert everyone to Nazism
- Leader of the Nazi Party
- Hitler ultimately wanted to destroy the communist USSR and gain power over continental Europe. He also despised the liberal nature of the American government
- Began secret rearmament to put his plans into place around the mid-1930s
- Announced his rearmament in 1935, publicly violating the Treaty of Versailles
- Instead of resisting this move, Britain decided to enter a naval agreement with Germany to limit proliferation
- Marched into demilitarized Rhineland, France didn't act against this, and so Britain followed suit
- Hitler claimed that he just wanted peace and the British argued that the Germans had simply occupied their own 'backyard'. The use of force had been successful and Hitler learned that the rest of Europe were pussies
- Axis pact: came to be in 1937, envisaged a new world order that would revolve around the axis of Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo
- Hitler intervened in the Spanish Civil War, helping General Franco and testing specific battle tactics
- In March 1938, Hitler sent his army into Austria and declared Anschluss - unification of Germany and Austria. He argued that his forces had gone in to restore order in Austria.
- Hitler held fraudulent elections in the country that approved of his occupation of Austria
- Chamberlain's accession of Sudetenland further told Hitler that he could do whatever the hell he wanted (Munich Agreement)
- Made a strategic alliance with the USSR (even though he hated communism)
- This made sure that Hitler was sure the USSR wouldn't oppose his move to invade Poland,
- Hitler invaded Poland on September 1st and post the failure of their ultimatum, Britain moved into Poland and declared war

Asia:

- Japan won the Russo-Japanese war and took control over Korea to start building its empire
- Japan became a major trading nation and fought in the First World War on the side of the Entente Alliance.
- Although it had a liberal democracy, the military had always remained an influential force in politics.
- Economy got screwed after the great depression because they were dependent on exports
- The market for Japan's other manufactured goods also fell as international trade declined
- Fifty per cent of factories closed down and the peasants starved
- 1930, military coup to overthrow the failed democratic government, military took over Manchuria with the excuse that they needed raw materials
- League of nations opposed the move but they couldn't do shit about it
- The army had acted without the agreement of Japan's government in Tokyo
- The takeover was popular with the people in Japan and this seriously undermined the credibility of the country's liberal democratic government
- As the military seized more control domestically, Japan's foreign policy became more expansionist
- The Army had grown from 250000 men in 1930 to 950000 in 1937.

- USA tried to oppose Japanese imperialist moves in the South China Sea but were limited due to Neutrality Acts
- Japan decided to bomb Pearl Harbor to make sure the USA wouldn't mess with them
- Roosevelt declared war on Japan, and Hitler declared war on the USA (alliance with Japan)

v. The Policy of Appeasement



vi. League of Nations and the failure of collective security



The league of nations failed to crackdown on any of the powers in the lead up to the war

Case Studies:

Japan:

- During their expansion through the South China Sea, Japan was countered by China
- China appealed to the League for help and it took the League almost a year to report that Japan's occupation should end
- The League imposed limited economic sanctions but the Japanese ignored the League and, in protest, left the League in 1933
- The League had been powerless to stop the occupation and Japan, through the use of force, had been successful
- Helped them launch a full scale war on China later

Italy:

- Italy attacked Abyssinia in 1935 (another expansionist country)
- Abyssinia asked the League for help and they imposed economic sanctions on Italy
- These didn't restrict the supply of key war materials such as oil, steel or copper
- The League's weak response meant that Italy was able to secure the conquest of Abyssinia in 1936
- Mussolini then took Italy out of the League
- The League's reputation was in ruins. It was completely incapable of dealing with the aggressor states.

Germany:

- League failed to oppose any of Hitler's expansionist and military moves as mentioned earlier
- He could breach the Treaty of Versailles with relative impunity, as Britain and France had shown themselves as weak leaders of the international community through the League.
- How could this weak organization hope to uphold the Treaty of Versailles with Nazi Germany?

vii. The Treaty of San Francisco - *succeeded in peacekeeping*

- Japan surrendered after WW2 in August 1945
 - Lost control over Korea and Taiwan
 - China + Korea + Taiwanese prisoners of war gained reparations summing up to 1.03 trillion a year
 - China regained Japanese assets in Manchuria and inner Mongolia (worth 18.7 billion USD)
 - Demilitarization of Japan
 - The new constitution and system of governance for Japan was designed by USA (Implemented Article-9, prevents Japan from engaging in military conflict to settle disputes)
 - **Japan became liberal democracy with women given equal voting rights**
 - Key political figures were executed after trial (those responsible for the war), except the emperor
- *Result: The treaty created lasting peace, improved socio-economic status of Japan, and Japan became a close ally of the US, in the Pacific*

End of World War 2:

- The UN was formed
- Germany split into 4 parts
- Japan no longer military
- Establishes US and USSR as superpowers

MYP 4 Unit 2: Superpowers

Supra-national Organizations:

A. The Cold War: Clash of ideologies between the superpowers (USA and USSR),

USA	USSR
Capitalist – private owned businesses	Communist – Govt Owned businesses
Democracy	One party dictatorship (communist party only)
Very rich – but had extreme poverty and great wealth	Economic Superpower, quality of life was lower but poverty was rare (everyone was equal)
Individual rights were more important	Good of society more important, everyone being equal
Other countries should be run the American Way	Spread communist way
Were scared of how fast communism was spreading	Encourage communism worldwide
Thought US was doing the right thing	Thought US was selfish for building it's sphere of influence

Role of significant individuals.

- Stalin: dictator – WHOOSH (Primary soviet instigator of Cold War)
- Truman – Truman doctrine, Marshall plan (give aid to Europe)
- Khrushchev – better living standard, end feud with China, peaceful coexistence with west, released political prisoners, changed foreign minister (Destalinization - removed statues, stalingrad became petrograd)
- Kennedy – everyone thought he was weak but he was actually really strong and didn't back down from the Cuban missile crisis or the Berlin conflict.
- Gorbachev (Sig fig for this unit)–
 - Realizing the USSR was weak, said he wouldn't intervene with their own stuff and that they should reform.
 - Soviet economy was failing cos it did not allow people to find joy in their work
 - Political movement was based on openness and transparency

- Glasnost (open debate for government policies) + perestroika (legal to buy and sell for profit)
- Restructured soviet political and economic systems (allowed for greater freedom in expression)
- Understood need for positive dialogue with the west and saw that the arms race caused unnecessary military and economic tension
- **Signed INF treaty, (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty) eliminating a whole class of battle-grade nuclear missiles**
- Allowed eastern bloc to choose their own future
- Contributed to unraveling of iron curtain
- got the Nobel peace prize
- (Discuss national schism with Yeltsin (Communist Hardliners and Whatnot)), use this to explain how he essentially ended the cold war singlehandedly.

i. Wartime Peace Conferences

Yalta:

- Allied powers' fall was becoming more apparent
- Yalta conference was held **between Britain, USSR, France, and USA**
- Close to the end of the war, main objective was to discuss the fate of Germany

Outcomes:

1. Each country would get a zone of Germany to control (USSR half and the other half was split 3 ways amongst Britain, France, and the USA)
2. Berlin, German capital was 100 miles inside the USSR's territory and would be divided the same way
3. All countries freed from Nazi control were allowed to hold free and fair democratic elections, Stalin was granted a sphere of influence over this region and would just install leftist governments in these Eastern European countries
4. Allies agreed to the setting up of the UN
5. All leaders made a commitment to pursue suspected Nazi war criminals
6. Stalin was still committed to the destruction of postwar Japan because he wanted to seize asian territory, but the move fell through eventually

Potsdam:

- Continuation of Yalta
- Lack of a common enemy in Europe led to difficulties in consensus concerning European postwar reconstruction
- Stalin had suffered and wanted Germany to be crippled and pay reparations. Truman did not want to repeat history. More fights about Stalin in Eastern Europe

ii. Cold War Origins

- The uneasy alliance was beginning to unravel
- By 1948, the Soviets had established an abundance of leftist governments across Eastern Europe

- USA and Britain feared the potential leftist/communist takeover of Europe and there were many earmarks of such

Case Study: Iran

- During WW2, Iran was occupied by British and Soviet troops, they both agreed to pull out after the war
- Britain pulled out, but the USSR decided not to
- Eventually the UNSC kicked them out
- Showed the world that Stalin could become dangerous and bring back expansion policies similar to those that started WW2

iii. The start of the Cold War and key events

The Truman Doctrine:

- In 1948, US president Harry Truman imposed the Truman Doctrine, a new addition to the American Foreign policy
- America would attempt to inhibit the spread of communism across the world indirectly
- He pledged support to democratic nations around the world under siege from communism
- He promised economic and military assistance to such nations
- Viewed as **the start of the Cold War** by many

The Marshall Plan:

- Europe was facing a postwar apocalyptic crisis and was heavily dependent on foreign aid for economic reparation
- USA provided the non-communist countries of Western Europe and the Western territory of Germany with economic aid
- He deliberately looked over the leftist countries
- The Eastern European countries acted as a buffer zone between Stalin and the West, these countries were later known as the Iron Curtain (coined by Winston Churchill)
- The goal was that Eastern European countries would see the benefits of capitalism and either migrate or rebel against their communist regimes

Berlin Blockade:

- After the Marshall Plan there was a big economic battle between capitalism and communism in Europe
- Nowhere did this battle rage harder than in the city of Berlin
- Berlin had been divided (as mentioned earlier)
- Stalin began to worry that East Berliners would see prosperity in the West and understand that communism was ineffective
- He wanted the west out and so he imposed the Berlin Blockade
- Blocked all supply routes that had been set up by the Western powers in their part of Berlin
- Blocked all land and river transit in West Berlin

Berlin Airlift:

- America and Britain responded to the blockade with the Berlin Airlift
- They sent food and supplies across Western Europe via planes that flew across their sectors of Berlin
- 2.3 millions tons of goods transported, 277,804 flights
- One of the biggest victories of the Western Powers during the Cold War
- Stalin ended his blockade of the West

NATO:

- NATO was essentially a security alliance that focused on collective defense and protection of its members from the authoritarian changes influenced by the USSR
- 30 countries that were predominantly from North America and Western Europe
- Formed on April 4th, 1949 with the signing of the Washington Treaty

Warsaw Pact:

- In response to NATO, Stalin set up the Warsaw Pact, a defence treaty amongst Stalin's Iron Curtain and the USSR (14 May, 1955)
- Allowed for a unified military command in this region
- Stalin was granted the systematic ability to strengthen the Soviet hold on all the participating member states

Eventually Stalin died because he imprisoned most Soviet doctors, moving forward we focus on Khrushchev and Gorbachev

The Berlin Wall (1961):

- West Berlin was growing more and more prosperous and East-Berliners watched on in envy
- East-Berliners began defecting to West Berlin to lead a better life (communism was leading to poverty and hunger in the USSR)
- Nikita Khrushchev wasn't happy with the loss of population in his half of Berlin
- In order to ensure that there was no more immigration he erected the Berlin Wall and blocked off entry to West Berlin
- Many people were separated from their families, many risked their lives trying to cross the wall, and many died trying
- In a way the wall reflected the failure of communism

iii. Proxy Wars

Cuba (1962):

- Fidel and Raul Castro rose to power in Cuba (communist)
- USA tried to oppose this before through the Bay of Pigs Attack (failed miserably)
- Castro-led Cuba formed an alliance with the USSR which was concerning as it is for the USA
- USSR had a bunch of mid-range missiles that they couldn't hit the USA with from where they were, however, they could get within range if they positioned the missiles in Cuba

- On October 14th, 1962 a spy plane from America saw the missiles and JFK went into a panic
- They were completely vulnerable with the missiles now in Cuba
- Instead of risking nuclear war the USA started a blockade/embargo of sorts
- All Soviet ships would be checked on the Cuban coastline and any that didn't comply would be sunk
- Seeing this the USSR got into full combat readiness, and the USA did the same, preparing for an attack on Cuba
- World was preparing to go into WW3
- Invasion on Cuba was about to begin but Khrushchev and JFK had a last second negotiation
- Khrushchev said he would remove his missiles from Cuba if Kennedy removed his from Turkey (left the USSR vulnerable prior to the Cuba controversy)
- The 2 sides came to an agreement and war had been prevented

Korea:

North Korea was communist and South Korea was not and there was tension between the two. North Korea started invading South Korea and covered most of it. Then the US wanted to intervene but did so by pressuring the UN into agreeing so it was the UN that intervened (Emergency military force made up of 16 nations). They went way too far and then China helped North Korea. Finally the war ended with the division between the two countries at the 38th parallel and an armistice was signed (temporary military peace, tensions between the two nations lingered)

Vietnam (1955-1975):

- Vietnam was separated into 2 parts around 1955, and Northern Communist Regime and Southern Capitalist/semi-democratic one
 - Both sides were run by ruthless dictators who dreamed of uniting the country under their respective regimes
 - The North eventually established the Vietcong (national liberation front) and they carried out Guerilla Warfare in the South
 - The USA sent advisors to train the South Vietnamese to fight the threat
 - However, more and more people gave into the Vietcong
 - America feared the Domino effect, that is if Vietnam became communist the countries around them would follow suit (Laos and Cambodia)
 - In this same fear LBJ sent American troops to Vietnam to fight against the Vietcong
 - It was nearly impossible to tell where and who the enemy was and a startling amount of South Vietnamese soldiers and people were caught in the brutal crossfire
 - As the Vietcong used the Ho Chi Minh trail to supply their forces with resources the USA found themselves stuck in a long brutal war
 - Vietnam was a huge turning point in the Cold War
 - USA and the USSR went less under the threat of direct conflict and shifted to small proxy wars (Israel, Angola, etc.)
- Note: USSR helped North Vietnam

iv. Glasnost and Perestroika, the end of the Cold War

The Beginning of The End:

- After the death of a string of Soviet Leaders Mikhail Gorbachev took office close to 1989
- He was pro-free speech and wanted to allow the USSR population more freedom and less fear
- He felt that these were the main reasons behind the economic downturn

Glasnost and Perestroika:

- Glasnost= Openness Perestroika= Restructuring
- Gorbachev wanted to restructure the political and economic systems within the country
- Allowed more freedom of speech within the country and even ended the arms race with the USA to rescue the Soviet economy
- Gorbachev led the USSR to maintain good relations with the USA and multiple peace treaties (like the INF) were signed
- New leniency led Eastern European countries to slowly start democratizing
- Eastern European leaders began planning free, multi-party elections
- The "Iron Curtain" was slowly unraveling and communist authority was soon ended in the region
- America decided not to intervene and let the change happen on its own

Downfall of the USSR:

- Anti-communist movement in the Iron Curtain came back to the USSR
- People were now starting to use their freedom of speech for less single-party rule, and Gorbachev gave in
- That year (1989) Boris Yeltsin led a growing democratic movement which slowly began to give rise to the idea of a unified democratic Russian Federation
- Back then the Soviet Union was split into multiple smaller regions the biggest of which was the Russian Federation
- Yeltsin got himself elected as the leader of this region and then made a deal with Ukraine and Belarus to spread democracy around the remaining regions and slowly dissolve the USSR
- USSR was officially dissolved in 1991

v. Cold War Historiography: the debate among historians as to who was truly responsible for the war.

1. Cold War historiography is long, complex and diverse. Historians have formed different conclusions and arguments about the Cold War, how it began, who was responsible and what conditions and factors perpetuated it.

2. **Orthodox historians** attribute the origins of the Cold War to Joseph Stalin and Soviet aggression. Stalin's violation of post-war agreements led to a defensive policy response from the US and the West.

3. In contrast, **Revisionist historians** argue that US foreign policy was unnecessarily belligerent, seeking to contain Soviet communism to create a Europe that was more amenable to American trade and exports.

4. **Post-Revisionists historians** draw on the Orthodox and Revisionist schools and seek a middle ground. They suggest that neither superpower was wholly or mostly responsible but that complex factors were at play (Cold War was more or less inevitable and neither power was to blame)

5. **Post-Cold War historians**, some of them with access to previously unavailable Soviet archives, have returned to describing the Cold War as an ideological conflict. Some, like Huntington and Fukuyama, have attempted to understand the implications for the future. (Both of them are to blame.)

A. Alternative Centers of Power

Case Study: The European Union

What is the EU?

- The EU is a 1993 organization made up of European countries
- Came into effect after 28 countries signed the Maastricht Treaty
- Euro is the official currency amongst 19 of these countries
- EU arose from a desire to create a unified political entity to put an end to decades of conflict between the European Countries (WW1, WW2, Cold War)
- Has created an internal single market by establishing a uniform set of guidelines and regulations that apply to member states

Objectives:

- Promote peace and well-being of every country in the EU
- Provide justice, liberty, and safety without international borders
- Combat discrimination and socio-economic exclusion
- Encourage scientific and technical advancement
- Improve the EU's solidarity and territorial coherence
- Respect the countries' diverse cultural heritage
- Create an economic and monetary union with the Euro as its currency

Functions:

- Pooling of financial resources so that member states can be lent money if needed
- Respect for human rights and the environment
- One of the EU's foundational ideals was free trade amongst its members
- EU is dedicated to assisting victims of man-made and natural disasters (saves more than 120M people a year)
- Active in diplomacy and seeks to promote global stability and security

Challenges:

- The EU is seeing a revival of nationalistic and individualistic ideals that threaten its "togetherness"
- EU has been forced to rethink its dangerous partnership with Russia
- Demand for standard labor on terms of employment and working conditions would apply across Europe
- EU has a lot of people to take care of

MYP 4 Unit 3: Renaissance

i. **Renaissance:** meaning: Renaissance means rebirth and it was a time of revival of art and learning. It was a very influential time in literature, religion, art, architecture, etc. Lasted from **1300 - 1600 AD**

Italy's advantages (Renaissance was instigated here):

- Cities: Italy was urban but most of Europe was not. Cities are great grounds for exchange of intellectual information.
- When the plague struck, a lot of the workers died so the remaining asked for higher wages.
- Since there was a change in the economic structure merchants started indulging in other things: such as art.
- **Medici and merchants:** merchants dominated politics and felt like they deserved more because their power wasn't hereditary (an important theme of individuality that continues throughout the renaissance). Lorenzo Medici (influential) was a major patron of the arts and literature.
- Greece and Rome: They looked at the ruins of Rome around them in Italy. Scholars fled to Rome and Greece after the fall of Constantinople and brought with them traditional Greek/Roman manuscripts. Greek and Roman traditions, cultural heritage greatly influenced the styles seen in renaissance artwork.

Significant Individual: Lorenzo Medici

Lorenzo de' Medici, also known as Lorenzo the Magnificent, was a prominent figure in the Renaissance period in Italy.

- Lorenzo de' Medici was born in Florence in 1449 and was part of the powerful Medici family, which played an important role in the political and cultural life of Florence during the Renaissance.
- Lorenzo was known for his patronage of the arts and his support of many famous artists and writers, including Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Botticelli.
- Lorenzo was also a skilled poet and writer himself, and his works helped to promote the ideas of humanism and individualism that were central to the Renaissance.
- Lorenzo was a skilled diplomat and politician, and he played an important role in maintaining the stability and prosperity of Florence during a period of political upheaval and conflict.
- Lorenzo's patronage of the arts helped to create a cultural renaissance in Florence, which spread throughout Italy and had a lasting impact on Western art and culture.
- He was, as we call it, a "Philanthropist". However, unlike the philanthropists of today, he had a magnificent purpose for his expenditure of money.
- He wanted to bring about an artistic revolution that illustrated in the literal sense, the importance of simple values, such as truth and individualism.
- Lorenzo's support of humanism and individualism helped to promote a new way of thinking about the role of the individual in society, and his ideas helped to pave the way for the development of modern Western culture.

Concepts that gained significance during the renaissance (Not in portions but need to be studied from notes to understand the renaissance as a whole):

Secularism:

- Secularism is the idea that worldly matters are more important than religious ones.
- Separation of religious institutions from governmental institutions
- During the Renaissance, secularism emerged as a reaction against the dominance of the Catholic Church and its influence over people's lives.
- This led to a renewed interest in the classical Greek and Roman cultures, which were perceived as more worldly and humanistic.
- The secularist movement also emphasized the importance of reason and science over faith and superstition.
- The rise of secularism during the Renaissance paved the way for the development of modern Western civilization.

Individualism:

- Individualism is the belief that the individual is more important than the group or society.
- During the Renaissance, individualism emerged as a reaction against the feudal system, which placed a strong emphasis on social hierarchy and the collective good.
- This led to a renewed interest in the idea of personal freedom and self-expression.
- The individualist movement also emphasized the importance of human potential and creativity, which led to a surge in artistic and intellectual achievements.
- The rise of individualism during the Renaissance paved the way for the development of modern Western individualism and capitalism

Humanism:

- Humanism is the belief that human beings are capable of great achievements and are inherently valuable.
- During the Renaissance, humanism emerged as a reaction against the dominant medieval worldview, which emphasized the importance of religion and the afterlife over worldly matters.
- This led to a renewed interest in the classical Greek and Roman cultures, which were perceived as more humanistic and rational.
- The humanist movement also emphasized the importance of education and the promotion of liberal arts, which aimed to develop the whole person and foster critical thinking.
- The rise of humanism during the Renaissance paved the way for the development of modern Western culture, including the promotion of science, liberal democracy, and human rights.

Cool Stuff that happened during the renaissance:

- Study of the five subjects – Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, History, Moral philosophy
- Studied for themselves and not merely for the sake of theology.
- Laughed at scholars who couldn't go past Aristotle.
- Rediscovery of Manuscripts
- Reading philosophers like Plato in a new light

Developments in science,

- Earth Revolves around the sun. They were no longer the center of the universe, changed the way they thought about stuff (Heliocentric vs Geocentric Theory)
- Understood they couldn't trust everything that was old, needed to figure shit out for themselves, so they like had the scientific revolution

Developments in Art:

- the addition of perspective to show 3 dimensions and focus on realism and individuality (what quirks make their subject unique)
- Showed humanity in its simplicity, exemplifying the beauty of humans - a core principle of the renaissance
- Renaissance artists also began to understand body proportions correctly.
- Still religious but some painted their own secular stuff. (examples: Michelangelo, Donatello, Leonardo Davinci)
- Music (type of art too man jeeez) – got new instruments, harmonies and all

Developments in architecture,

- Domed roofs, not vaults. St. Peter's church is monumental
- Inspiration from original Greek and Roman Architecture
- Because the merchant class and noblemen got richer there was a secularization and commercialization of architecture.
- A lot of people could afford elaborate houses, not just royalty so the architects had a lot more projects and more opportunities to showcase their talents

Northern Renaissance:

- Urban merchants became wealthy enough to sponsor artists
- Population came up after bubonic plague and french king in southern Italy invaded northern Italy, so the Italian artists fled and brought with them the renaissance idea to the rest of Europe. This led to new German and Flemish Renaissance artists.
- Ideas could easily be spread by print
- Christian Humanism tried to reform Christianity – make it about loving God and not about the rituals
- There were women reforms where people asked for women and girls to be educated as well
- The Elizabethan Age in the mid 1500s when renaissance spread to England. The queen was a nice patron. Popular writer: William Shakespeare

Literature in Renaissance -

- They had good poets and good writers that talked about political stuff and stuff
- Wrote in vernacular language = easily understandable/local language
- Print – Chinese made the paper and some block printing
- **Johannes Guttenberg (Sig Fig. 2) made the printing press**, which enabled the free-flow of information that permitted the renaissance to spread - STARTED THE PRINT REVOLUTION
 - Led to scientific and mathematical discoveries and breakthroughs
 - Abundance of cheap books, led to the intellectual gap between the upper and lower class lessen significantly

- New ideas became democratic and abundant
- Could print 3600 pages a day, this mass amount of information allowed Europe to move on from the middle ages and become a more progressive society
- Secularism flourished and countered hard-core religious theories, heliocentric theory was developed and spread among the masses as a result.
- Many people were scared of print because of how easily it could help information spread like wildfire (ex. Church was scared that anti-church information could get out to the public very fast and the public was currently were influenceable)

(You can use the above info if you're using Johannes Gutenberg as a significant individual in your answers)

Legacy of the Renaissance

- Changes in art, architecture, literature, science and philosophical thinking
- Print revolution
- New ideas, such as individualism, humanism, secularism, led to democracy
- Anti-church stuff, secularism

ii. Reformation:

Causes:

- Economic: Princes were jealous of the church, merchants didn't want to pay taxes to the church any longer.
- Political: Powerful monarchs challenged the church and the idea that the pope was the supreme ruler of Europe.
- Social: the renaissance movement made people question the church and because of the printing press. Radical as well as anti-church ideas were able to spread very fast.

Martin Luther(Sig Fig .3):

- 1483-1546
- Luther was against Church's practice of allowing indulgences (paying money to priests to absolve their sins)
- He put out the 95 Theses, critiquing the church's practices. Nailed them to a church wall on 31st October, 1517
- Luther's ideas were vastly spread by the printing press
- He believed that faith was important, not good deeds.
- All men with faith were the same and everything that was required to be a good christian could be found from the Bible so there was no need for priests.
- He faced some consequences for his ideas from the pope and the emperor (was declared excommunicado)
- So instead of trying to reform the catholic church he started his own religious group called the Lutherans which would later be known as the Protestants, creating internal divisions in Christianity, embodied by the "Protestant Reformation"

Legacy of the Reformation

- Religious: Church has been divided, indelible divisional scars in the practice of the christian religion
- Educational: Both churches gave emphasis to education so new colleges and schools opened in Europe.
- Political: more power to individual monarchs

iii. Scientific Revolution

- Geocentric world in the medieval.
- In the mid 1500s, scholars went against the ancients and church; this caused a change known as scientific revolution. Refusal to accept the indoctrinated theories of the church, that lacked scientific grounding and logical thinking
- European exploration helped scientific research (like sailors needed better navigation so thus new invention - compass)
- New heliocentric model, by Nicolaus Copernicus, later proven by Galelio Galilei
- Galelio built a telescope and noticed things about different planets.
- He also debunked old myths like the moon was made of perfect substance.
- But the catholic church made Galileo live in house arrest because he was challenging them.
- In the revolution, they created the scientific method which is making a hypothesis for a problem - then do experiments that confirm or disprove the hypothesis.
- Newton explained gravity.
- The scientific revolution spread.

Galileo Galilei (Sig Fig. 4)

Galileo Galilei was an Italian physicist, mathematician, and astronomer who lived during the 16th and 17th centuries.

- Galileo Galilei is known for his invention of the telescope, which he used to make groundbreaking observations of the heavens. His observations included the discovery of four moons orbiting Jupiter and the observation of sunspots on the surface of the Sun.
- Galileo's observations and discoveries challenged the established scientific and religious beliefs of his time, and he was eventually placed under house arrest by the Catholic Church for his teachings, which contradicted Church doctrine.
- Galileo's work on motion and mechanics laid the groundwork for the development of modern physics and the laws of motion formulated by Isaac Newton.
- Galileo's use of experiments and observations to test scientific theories helped to establish the scientific method, which became a key tool for scientific inquiry and discovery. (BIG PART OF SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION)
- Galileo's advocacy for the Copernican model of the solar system, which placed the Sun at the center of the universe instead of the Earth, helped to promote the ideas of heliocentrism and scientific inquiry.
- Galileo's work helped to establish the importance of empirical evidence in scientific inquiry (Observational Data), and his ideas helped to pave the way for the development of modern science.

- Galileo's impact on the scientific revolution and the development of modern science has been recognized by many as one of the most important contributions to human knowledge in history.

IV. The Enlightenment in Europe.

- The **Enlightenment** was a period of intellectual and cultural growth that took place in Europe during the 18th century. It was characterized by a renewed interest in science, rationality and individualism and comprised diverse political and philosophical viewpoints.
- Political Aspects of the Enlightenment:
 - > Hobbes believed that self power should be handed to a ruler so that there can be peace among men. Absolute power to govt.
 - > Locke wanted the right to liberty, life and property. If the government was bad - people should overthrow and there could be self governance. Basis of modern democracy, based on the principles of accountability among the elected.
- Philosophical Aspects of the Enlightenment:
 - > Voltaire used satire against his opponent. fought for tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief, and freedom of speech.
 - > Beccaria questioned the justice system and why they were allowed to torture criminals. He thought capital punishment should be abolished.

Legacy of the Enlightenment:

- Promotion of Reason and Rationality: The Enlightenment emphasized the importance of reason and rationality in all aspects of life, including politics, religion, and science. This promoted the idea that human beings were capable of understanding and solving problems through logic and scientific inquiry, rather than relying on tradition or authority.
- Development of Liberalism: The Enlightenment promoted the idea of individual liberty and freedom, leading to the development of liberalism. This included the idea of natural rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and property, which served as the basis for many Western democracies.
- Spread of Education and Literacy: The Enlightenment helped to promote education and literacy, which had previously been restricted to the elite. The rise of public education and the spread of literacy helped to create a more informed and educated population, which in turn helped to promote democracy and individualism.
- Influence on Social and Political Movements: The ideas of the Enlightenment, such as individualism, natural rights, and the importance of reason, had a lasting impact on many social and political movements, including the American and French Revolutions. These movements helped to promote democracy and equality, and contributed to the development of modern Western society.

B. Social, cultural and artistic developments in India

i. Arts of the Indus valley

- Terracotta
- Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were sites of figures like the Priest and the Dancing Girl

ii. Architecture of the Vijayanagara empire

- The empire built temples, monuments, palaces and other structures across South India. Their temples has gopurams and royal gateways

iii. Visual Arts during colonial rule - Credits: **Divya Tarak Balaji**

- Picturesque – painted Indian landscapes as unruly and that they needed governance and all the beauty of India was diminished. They chose to accept that when Britain came to India only did it truly become great
- Portraits – showed Indians as menial, made Britain look like it had a lot of authority and power and stuff. Even some Indian sell-outs got their portraits done. Portraits were oil painted and very big
- Painting history – painted themselves as easy victors, exaggerated the good things they did or how they won stuff to make themselves look as powerful as possible
- Court artists – some were hired in courts, some turned to the British and made the company paintings
- New Indian art criticized dumb Western cultures and the weird baboons. - Spread patriotic symbols – Ma Bharat and like Kali and other gods killing the British officers.
- You had Raja Ravi Verma's style which was a mix of both traditional and Western and he painted Mythology and then you had Abibindranth Tagore's style which was a Japanese and normal hybrid which shunned the British influences.

MYP 4 Unit 4: Health and Medicine

A. How have health and medicine developed over time?

- Timeline:
 1. Before 1750 - Medicine Men, Trephining (Drill hole in skull to relieve brain pressure), women and high priests had the role of healer and care-giver in Ancient Egypt
 2. Asclepius and Hippocrates - Greek Time - Belief in the four humors: Phlegm, Black Bile, Yellow Bile and Blood. Link to four seasons, and imbalance of humors could cause sickness. - belief that opposite humors could cure illness. Hippocrates set down professional standards for doctors in his oath - still sworn by new doctors today
 3. Galen - Roman Time - Hippocrates ideas continued, but greater emphasis on anatomy and dissections by Galen. Wrote 60 books combining Greek and Roman theories and ideas. Emphasis on public health - seen in sewers, aqueducts and public bath-houses
 4. Middle Ages: Black death = Epidemic - Killed 40 % of population

Interesting Point:

- Most of Europe had descended into chaos and conflict after the fall of the Roman Empire
- A new civilization developed in the middle east, founded on Islam.

- The central religious text of Islam, the Qur'an tells Muslims that it is important to care for the sick
- Islamic Scholars took on the work of Galen, and their understanding was far more advanced than Western Europe at the time.
- Famous Arab Doctor - Ibn Sina, who worked in the early eleventh century, wrote a significant one-million word book on medicine
- They believed theory was more important than practice, and did not engage in surgery or other practical experiments which would limit their understanding, making it based less on empirical evidence and first-hand data, instead placing emphasis on past theories and critically analyzing such theories.

i. Significant breakthroughs in medicine in the 19th and 20th centuries

19th century

1. Surgery barriers –
 - Pain – anesthesia – attempted laughing gas discovered by chemists and Americans in 1840s (irritated the lungs and caused coughing throughout the procedure), Briton James Simpson discovered chloroform in 1847, and cocaine was used to numb pain, ether was used for amputations
 - Developments in plastic surgery. Dr. Harold Gillies “Father of modern plastic surgery”, used grafted skins of plants, revolutionary
2. Germ Theory – Louis Pasteur, Asked to figure out why vats of alcohol were going bad, interest in microorganisms, found that one type of MGO would multiply fast causing contamination, developed germ theory and published book on it in 1861, ideas carried forward into medicine by Robert Koch
 - Figured out a method to isolate and observe growing bacteria, allowed Koch's team to identify causes of tuberculosis in 1880 and cholera in 1883.
 - Other scientists used his discoveries to find the causes of other infectious diseases like dysentery, anthrax, and rabies, with pasteur being able to develop vaccines for these diseases
3. Infection –
 - Before: same needles, no washing hands, no washing medical equipment, no washing clothes = spread infections and diseases
 - Children died a lot after med students helped give birth after operation, soldiers died of infection.
 - Ignaz Semmelweis was concerned with the mortality rate of babies in his home country of Hungary and proposed that doctors wash their hands before operations and take sterilization very seriously to inhibit the spread of infections, was laughed at by the medical community (1847)
 - Florence Nightingale produced empirical data during the Crimean war (183-1856) and asserted that cleanliness was critical to the well-being of the patient, leading to cleaner improvements in hospitals
 - Suggested using carbolic acid to sanitize gangrene infections
 - After: Wear gloves, don't reuse equipment, wear face masks

iii.

The role of significant individuals in improving medical knowledge

- Edward Jenner (vaccines – the cowpox to smallpox story)
- Florence Nightingale – Cleanliness important for healing
- Pasteur – germ theory
- Joseph Lister – infections, developed Ambroise Paré's ligature treatment method
- Alexander Fleming - Penicillin, effective against all Gram-positive pathogens, which are responsible for diseases such as scarlet fever, pneumonia, gonorrhoea, meningitis and diphtheria

Primary Significant Individual: Ambroise Paré

- Ambroise Paré was a French surgeon and anatomist who lived from 1510 to 1590.
- He is considered to be one of the greatest surgeons of all time, and his achievements in the field of medicine have had a lasting impact on the practice of surgery.
- Paré developed several innovative surgical techniques, including ligature, a technique for tying off blood vessels with silk threads to stop bleeding during surgery, which is still used today. This technique however could not circumvent infections, caused by unsterilized threads.
- It was, however, a less painful method than simply cauterizing the wound (applying hot oil), which despite leading to less infection was extremely painful.
- He created prosthetic limbs for soldiers who had lost their arms or legs in battle, as well as prosthetic eyes, noses, and ears for patients who had lost these body parts to injury or disease.
- Paré was one of the first surgeons to use dissection to better understand the human body and wrote several books on anatomy and surgery, including his most famous work, "The Apologie and Treatise of Ambroise Paré".
- His techniques for ligature and wound care are still used today, and his work in prosthetics paved the way for modern advancements in artificial limbs and body parts.
- Paré's dedication to his patients, his commitment to innovation, and his pursuit of knowledge continue to inspire medical professionals around the world.

- iv. The impact of the industrial revolution on medicine and health



WW1 –

- Blood loss – people understood blood groups, everyone needed blood so learnt how to store blood (separate the plasma and store it)
- Triage system (the utilitarian sorting of patients into categories of priority to rationally allocate limited resources with the purpose of doing “the greatest good for the greatest number of people.”) – those who needed it, didn’t need it, would die anyway
- X-rays used for identifying where the bullets were
- Infections – cut away the tissue and soak the wound in salt water
- Harold Gillies made plastic surgery
- Repairing bones
- Surgery in more delicate parts (brains, eye, ears, etc)
- ‘Twas bad cause like they were called away from their research
- ‘Twas good cause governments understood the importance of healthcare and hygiene and invested in the same

WW2

- Penicillin – the governments started mass producing it, everyone used it, it worked miracles, saved lives – very effective as an antibiotic
- Realized how to stop malaria with tablets
- Injected soldiers with tetanus and like other anti-common-disease shots, which helped a lot.
- Good treatment of burns

B. Role of the government in Health: Healthcare and equality

- Before, Governments used to follow a laissez faire attitude towards providing healthcare.
- But then they realized that the population was depleting badly which is why they had to start providing health care.

- In India we pay taxes for healthcare to get government hospitals.
- Yet government hospitals are of pitiable condition which is why private hospitals are so popular.
- But this is highly unfair to people who can not afford private healthcare.
- (Briefly discuss governments in WW1 and WW2, increased investments, nationalism = competition, maintain numbers edge in soliders)

MYP 5 Unit 1: Rights and Social Protest

- For African American Social Protest Read Notes
- For Indian Independence Movement Read Byconcept
- Sig Fig: MLK

MYP 5 Unit 2: Globalization and Industrial Revolution

1. Industrialization

Causes of the Industrial Revolution In Britain (situational factors):

- Increase in population
- Britain's overseas trade was growing: Britain was engaging in trade with its colonies and all throughout the Middle East, and British merchants had helped it spur the commercial revolution in Britain (traded with America and Asia)
- Britain's agriculture improved: Mid-18th century enclosure movement passed in parliament, which made land for sale, allowed for the fencing of land, and farmers to cultivate their crops and make their profit independent of other farmers, leading to growth in agricultural sector)
- Transport was improving
- Britain had entrepreneurs and Inventors
- Britain had plenty of raw material: Extracted from their colonies, the raw material was availed for secondary economic activities
- Peaceful Political Situation: Political and administrative systems prior to the Industrial revolution flowed smooth as that wasn't the main concern amongst the people, however when development started, the unequal reaping of these rewards led to political changes in Britain

Key developments during the industrial revolution:

1. **Invention of new technologies:** Some of the most important technologies in British development were invented during the Industrial Revolution, these include the power loom, the spinning jenny, and the steam engine

Case Study: James Watt (Sig Fig) and the steam engine

- James Watt was an inventor and mechanical engineer best known for his contributions to the steam engine during the British industrial revolution
- He was born in Greenock, Scotland on January 19th, 1736 and began his career as a mathematical instrument maker at the university of Glasgow

- In 1765 he was presented with a Newcomen steam engine that needed repair, and upon further inspection of the engine, Watt realized that the engine could be developed in many further ways to increase its overall efficiency
- In 1769 Watt added a separate condenser to the steam engine to boost its efficiency and make it less prone to damage, this invention along with developments to steam engine like turning into a double engine and the invention and application of the rotary motion principle to the engine, made the engine much more efficient
- Watt turned the once inefficient steam engine into a practical power source for industry and transportation, and had inadvertently catalyzed the growth of the Industrial revolution

Impacts of the steam engine:

Positive:

1. The newfound efficiency of the steam engine allowed for the **mechanization of many industries**, leading to more efficient industrial development and commercial manufacturing in Britain, this catalyzed the growth of factories and British urban society
2. Many **unskilled laborers found new jobs** as a result of the development of factories, the development of the factory system would lead to a British commercial boom and open new sources of revenue for Britain, that they could use their raw materials to tap into
3. The **building of railway systems** as a result of steam engine development led to more effective transport of goods and services, boosting economic productivity in Britain and their colonies, steam powered ships boosted international trade

Negative:

1. **Environmental degradation** took place as a result of the engine, it obviously resulted in the emission of greenhouse gases, and in addition to this, the destruction of forests in Britain and their colonies to build railways for steam engine trains became the earliest example of mass human deforestation, pollution of air and water also took place (industrial waste from steam powered factories)
2. Steam engine replaced many skilled laborers and led to **mass unemployment amongst these skilled laborers** in factories
3. The factory system that was developed through the steam engine led to **poor working conditions for unskilled laborers**, these involved low wages, large working hours, employment of children, and working conditions that were humid and damaging

NOTE: Need for timber to construct rail-way and wood from the shipping industry led to the obliteration of forest societies (see also: 1878 Forest Act in India). During the period of industrialization (between 1700 and 1995), 13.9 million square km of forest was cleared for industrial uses, cultivation, pasture and fuel wood. This turns out to be 9.3% of the total area of the world. This is extremely significant as the growth of railway and shipping transportation systems only grew with the introduction of the STEAM ENGINE.

2. **Growth of factories:** Growth of new manufacturing power sources and technology led to the growth of factories, wherein goods and commodities could be produced at a faster rate, leading to greater urbanization. However factories were flawed and their invention actually led to social change.

Case Study: Cotton Mill Factory, working conditions and labor union

- The first cotton mill factory was invented by Richard Arkwright in 1771
- Work was primarily done by unskilled laborers
- 2/3rds of the work force consisted of primarily women and children
- There were several advantages offered by employing children which included:
 - Children were paid less
 - Could crawl up under the machines to repair broken threads (Fixers)
 - Could clean up loose cotton (Scavengers)
- It operated on a system of “Laissez Faire”, which allowed industry to do whatever it liked to generate revenue, not taking into account the labor conditions and the impact on workers physical and psychological well being.
- Unofficial estimates approximate around 30,000 children U13 and 75,000 children, 13-18 worked in the factories.
- Campaigners and Activists attempted to get reform:
 - Factory owners despised and opposed reform as this would halt revenue
 - 1833 Factory Reform Act was Established by Lord Shaftsbury and Edwin Chadwick
 - No children, U9 could work in the mills
 - Children between 9-13 were to work no more than 12 hours a day
 - No one under 18 was to work the night shift
 - Four factory inspectors were appointed to oversee the act
 - Laws after 1850 were passed that extended similar protections to workers that worked in different industries, such as mining.
- 3. Urban development: Development of factories led to urbanization and more migration amongst unskilled laborers from rural to urban areas, increasing the need for urban systems and planning, and inadvertently effecting the development of cities within Britain
- 4. Agricultural expansion: The enclosure movement led to agricultural development within Britain. The development of new farming technologies and techniques, such as seed drilling and selective breeding, helped to increase agricultural productivity and led to a surplus of food. This allowed for a larger population and provided a sustainable workforce for the factories.
- 5. Expansion of global trade: Development of better transport systems and the steam powered ship led to greater global trade and interactions between Britain and other countries (ex. Opium Trade with China through India)

Trade Case Studies:

- Trade Example 1: Opium Trade - Negative Example

The opium trade refers to an exploitative trade relationship between Britain and China, that involved the trade of opium that was cultivated in British India colonies in exchange for Chinese commodities like silk and tea.

- The British wanted to balance their pre-existing trade relationship with China, as earlier they were trading silver for goods like silk and tea
- However this was resulting in large amounts of silver being given to China which could not be afforded especially in the wake of the industrial revolution and the need for this silver in manufacturing commercial products. So instead they began trading opium with China.
- However, the Chinese population soon became addicted to this opium leading to a range of negative impacts on the overall socio-economic landscape of the country

The opium trade was not a mutually beneficial trade relationship as it resulted in social unrest in China, illness, death, and a general lack of productivity in the Chinese industrial workforce

- China was facing a health crisis that was destroying its people and its economy
- The Chinese government also felt that their sovereignty had been breached because substances like opium were not allowed under Chinese law
- Because of this, China placed an unofficial embargo on British Opium shipments and the Chinese government seized and destroyed opium shipments in an attempt to curb the effects of the trade

This led to the **First Opium War** (1839-1842) in which the British came out victorious

- As a result of this the British Treaty of Nanking was imposed on China, which forced them to open their ports for British ships, and also detailing the ceding of the Hong Kong region to the British

Opium trade continued to thrive, leading to the Second Opium War (1856-1860) which saw China having to fight the British and French forces (France was promised a sphere of influence if they succeeded alongside Britain)

- The British and French forces emerged victorious leading to more concessions needing to be made on the part of the Chinese including the legalization of opium

NOTE: Chinese government at the time was the Qing Dynasty

Impacts of the Opium trade

- The whole saga was seen as a demonstration of Chinese sovereign weakness and vulnerability
- Many western powers set up spheres of influence all around China and took advantage of this, halting Chinese economic prosperity
- Took a long time for the country to recover economically
- Trade also led to socio-economic instability in India, as opium replaced traditional crops
- Britain made mad scrill by dealing drugs, funding its industrial revolution
- Trade Example 2: Silk Trade - Positive Example

The Silk Trade was a network of trade routes that connected China to the rest of the world, and had a profound impact on global commerce and culture.

- The trade routes were established during the Han Dynasty in China (206 BCE - 220 CE), and connected China to Central Asia, India, the Middle East, and Europe.
- The trade was named after the silk that was one of the most valuable commodities traded along the routes.
- China exported silk, tea, porcelain, and other luxury goods to other countries, while importing horses, spices, ivory, and other goods in return.
- The trade also facilitated the exchange of ideas, technologies, and religions between different regions.

Fun Fact: The Silk Road which was the route that the Silk Trade took, was the road that spread the bubonic plague, A.K.A the black death across Europe from China.

The Silk Trade had a significant impact on the economies of the countries involved.

- The trade routes provided opportunities for merchants and traders to profit from the exchange of goods.
- Silk production became a major industry in China, providing a significant source of income for the Chinese economy.

The Silk Trade also had a significant impact on the cultures of the countries involved.

- The trade facilitated the exchange of ideas, religions, and technologies between different regions, leading to cultural diffusion and the creation of new cultural practices and traditions.
- Notably, Judaism, Buddhism and Islam were the religions whose ideas, philosophies and doctrines were spread, via the silk route.
- The trade also helped to spread Chinese culture and influence throughout the regions it connected.
- Buddhism spread to China through the Silk Road, together with merchant caravans Buddhist monks went from India (Kushan kingdom) to Central Asia and China, preaching the new religion.

The Silk Trade played a significant role in the development of the modern world.

- The trade helped to establish global commerce and cultural exchange, setting the stage for the modern global economy.
- The Silk Road also helped to spread ideas and technologies that contributed to the development of modern science and industry.

The trade helped to establish long-lasting cultural and economic ties between China and other regions, laying the groundwork for modern **globalization**. The Silk Road has also become a symbol of cultural exchange and cooperation between different regions.

Impacts of the Industrial Revolution Summarized:

1. Social Impact:
 - New middle class was established
 - This class had finances to spend
 - There was an increased demand for skilled laborers; engine drivers, engineers and fitters.

- Unskilled workers could also earn up to three times the amount of agricultural workers in the north of England - but could lose their jobs due to fluctuating labor conditions
- Workers had to learn to cope with appalling working and living conditions
 - Dust = Chest and Lung Diseases
 - Loud noises made by machines damaged workers hearing
 - Long hours
 - Strapping (Whipping)
 - Lack of protective work clothes/uniform
- living condition of the London poor: no development plans because growth was rapid - bad housing and the cholera epidemic flourished

2. Political Impact

- The working class was pissed that they weren't represented in the parliament - only landowners could be in the parliament at the time
- Working/Middle class paid as much tax as the landowners, but couldn't vote in elections
- There was a lack of representation
- Several grievances regarding working and living conditions brought up by the Chartists (Political group that represented a large portion of Britain's workers)
- Chartism was a working class movement which emerged in 1836 in London. It expanded rapidly across the country and was most active between 1838 and 1848. The aim of the Chartists was to gain political rights and influence for the working classes. Their demands were widely publicized through their meetings and pamphlets.
- Chartists came up with six points that would supposedly alleviate their problems
- Eventually this led to political reform, across Britain.

3. Environmental Impact

- Increased air pollution due to factories which contributed to smog, respiratory problems, and acid rain.
- Deforestation and loss of natural habitats due to increased demand for wood and land for agriculture and industry, especially the railway and shipping industries
- Water pollution due to the dumping of industrial waste and sewage into rivers and streams, which led to contaminated water supplies and harm to aquatic ecosystems.
- Rapid Urbanization, as citizens moved away from rural areas and towards metropolitan town planning systems, that degraded natural habitat

Case Study on Forest Society in India:

- *Colonizers all over the world, such as Britain, thought that uncultivated land should be taken over so that that could be used for more commercial purposes.* This ideology was one of the primary bases for the industrial revolution
- The production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton increased during this period. This happened because of increasing demand from a growing population in Europe.
- Food-grain was required to feed the growing population and raw materials were needed for the growing industries.
- The cultivated area increased by 6.7 million hectares between 1880 and 1920 in India.

Shipping Industry in England:

- The oak forests were disappearing in England by the early twentieth century. This created scarcity for the shipbuilding industry in Britain.
- Ships were quite important for the military power of the British.
- They found a good source of wood for shipbuilding in the Indian forests.
- This resulted in large scale deforestation in the Indian forests.

Railways:

- The spread of railways from the 1850s created new demand for timber.
- Timber was required for making sleepers for the railway line. Each mile of railway track needed 1,760 to 2,000 sleepers.
- About 25,500 km of track had been laid by 1890.

Globalization:

Globalization is a process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among people, businesses, and countries around the world. It involves the integration of economic, social, cultural, and political activities and systems across national borders.

- Globalization has been facilitated by advancements in technology, transportation, and communication, which have made it easier and faster to move goods, capital, and information across borders.
- Globalization has led to the expansion of international trade, the growth of multinational corporations, and the spread of cultural and social norms around the world.

Positive Impacts of Globalization

- Increased economic growth and development: Globalization has led to increased trade and investment, which has helped to spur economic growth and development in many countries. (Ex. Cold War, Marshall Plan)
- Improved living standards: Globalization has led to increased access to goods and services, which has improved living and working standards for many people around the world. (Ex. EU)
- Greater cultural exchange: Globalization has facilitated the exchange of ideas, culture, and values between different countries and regions. (Ex. Silk Road)

Negative Impacts of Globalization

- Increased inequality: Globalization has led to increased income inequality within and between countries, as some individuals and countries benefit more than others due to exploitative trade relationships (Ex. NAFTA, Opium trade)
- Environmental degradation: Globalization has led to increased exploitation of natural resources and pollution, which has contributed to environmental degradation and climate change. (Ex. England during the IR)

- Cultural homogenization: Globalization has led to the erosion of cultural diversity, as the spread of global media and consumer culture has led to the adoption of similar values and norms around the world. (Ex. Mcdonaldization, Korean entertainment market)

Overall, globalization is a complex and multifaceted process that has both positive and negative effects. While it has led to increased economic growth and cultural exchange, it has also contributed to increased inequality and environmental degradation.

Test-taking tips:

Criterion B:

1. Sample sources:

- Historical websites (Secondary)
- Textbooks (Secondary)
- Newspapers (Secondary)
- Historical Archives (Secondary)
- Speeches (Primary)
- Government records (Secondary)
- Interviews (Primary)

2. Methods to collect:

- 1 method= selection of appropriate resources (secondary)
- Formulation of sub-questions

3. Evaluating

- Talk about values and limitations (can use OPVL to evaluate the strengths or values and weaknesses or limitations)
- Detailed evaluation of the research process and results is required for Criterion Biv. Answer the questions in depth. Evaluate refers to writing strengths, limitations and overall appraisal. You may read V and L from the OPVL folder for more information.

Criterion C:

1. Long Answer Writing

- Writing format must be clearly followed as per task instructions (essay, speech etc).
- Follow the format asked in the question and write according to the audience and purpose. For a long answer, write a proper introduction and conclusion, with at least 3-5 paragraphs. (For FA or SA tasks only- Cite your sources in MLA format based on your research task).
- Paragraph should follow the PEEL format, Point, explanation (historical example, and link the example back to the point)
- In the eAssessment, Criterion Ciii refers to the organizational structure of the answer.

Criterion D:

- Multiple perspectives required (positive and negative)
- Well-supported evidence is required
- Evidence points during source analysis with examples from the source itself

Criterion A:

- Use a wide range of relevant terminology
- Pay attention to marks assigned to any given question
- Explain/describe with appropriate historical examples
- Read the command terms