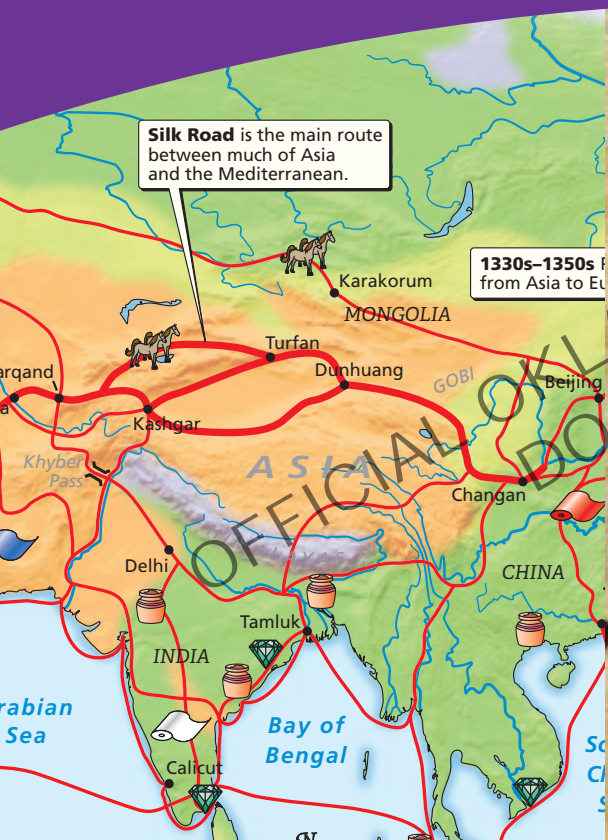




THE  
NYSTROM

# Atlas of World History

THIRD EDITION



# Milestones of World History

BCE

- 9000 Agriculture begins in the Fertile Crescent.
- 8000 First cities develop at Jericho and Catal Huyuk.
- 6000 Agriculture begins in the Nile, Yangtze, and Indus River valleys.
- 3500 Bronze tools are made in Sumer.
- 3000 Earliest known writing is used in Mesopotamia.
- 2650 First pyramid is built in Egypt.
- 1500 Hinduism, one of the world's oldest living religions, emerges in India.
- 1200 Hebrews establish a kingdom in Canaan.
- 528 Buddhism is founded by Siddhartha Gautama in northern India.
- 509 Roman Republic is established as a representative form of government.
- 508 Athens forms a democracy with direct rule by the people.
- 500 Bantu begin their migration to central and southern Africa.
- 400 Maya build their first pyramids.
- 326 Alexander the Great's empire stretches from Greece to India.
- 220 Construction begins on the Great Wall of China.
- 150 Silk Road links China and Europe through trade.
- 4 Jesus Christ, the central figure in Christianity, is born in Bethlehem.

CE

- 220 Han dynasty of China falls.
- 476 Western Roman Empire falls to barbarian invaders.
- 622 Islam begins to spread when Mohammad, its founder, goes to Medina.
- 700 Ghana becomes first empire in West Africa.
- 1096 Christians start a series of Crusades against Muslims.
- 1279 Mongols conquer China and create one of the largest empires in history.
- 1325 Aztec settle at Tenochtitlan in central Mexico.
- 1346 Bubonic plague spreads to Europe.
- 1450 Johannes Gutenberg perfects the printing press.
- 1453 Ottomans take Constantinople and end the Byzantine Empire.
- 1492 Columbus reaches the Americas.
- 1503 Leonardo da Vinci paints the *Mona Lisa*, a great work of the Italian Renaissance.
- 1517 Reformation begins when Martin Luther protests church corruption.
- 1687 Isaac Newton publishes theory of gravity.
- 1776 Declaration of Independence is written by colonists rebelling against Britain.
- 1789 French Revolution begins when the people of Paris capture the Bastille.
- 1879 Thomas Edison invents the electric light bulb.
- 1884 Almost all of Africa is claimed by seven European countries.
- 1914 World War I begins and soon involves most nations of Europe.
- 1917 Revolution in Russia establishes communist government.
- 1945 Atomic bomb is dropped, World War II ends, and United Nations is formed.
- 1960 Eighteen African countries gain independence in a single year.
- 1991 Soviet Union collapses and Cold War ends.
- 2001 Terrorists attack New York City and Washington, D.C.

## Abbreviations

adm.	Administered by	D.C.	District of Columbia	Kyr.	Kyrgyzstan	Port.	Portugal
Afghan.	Afghanistan	Dem. Rep.	Democratic Republic	L.	Lake	R.	River
Alb.	Albania	of the Congo	of the Congo	Lat.	Latvia	Sep.	September
Arm.	Armenia	Den.	Denmark	Lith.	Lithuania	Serb.	Serbia
Aus.	Austria	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid	Mol.	Moldova	Sl.	Slovakia
Azer.	Azerbaijan	Dom. Rep.	Dominican Republic	Mon.	Montenegro	Slov.	Slovenia
BCE	Before Common Era	DVD	Digital video discs	MP3	MPEG (moving pictures expert group)	Sp.	Spain
Belg.	Belgium	Eq. Guinea	Equatorial Guinea		~audio layer 3	Switz.	Switzerland
Bos.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Est.	Estonia	MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging	Taj.	Tajikistan
Br.	Britain	EU	European Union		Mountain or	Turkmen.	Turkmenistan
Bulg.	Bulgaria	Fr.	France	Mt. or Mts.	Mountains	U.A.E.	United Arab Emirates
C. Afr. Rep.	Central African Republic	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	N. Mac.	North Macedonia	U.K.	United Kingdom
CE	Common Era			NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	U.S.	United States
CD-ROM	Compact disc-read only memory	Hung.	Hungary			UN	United Nations
Congo Rep.	Congo Republic	I. or Is.	Island or Islands			Uzb.	Uzbekistan
Cro.	Croatia	It.	Italy	Neth.	Netherlands		
Cz.	Czechoslovakia or Czech Republic	Jul.	July	Nov.	November		
		Jun.	June	Ott.	Ottoman Empire		
		Kos.	Kosovo	Pen.	Peninsula		



THE  
**NYSTROM**

# Atlas of World History

THIRD EDITION



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# How does this atlas work?

**1** First read the **unit title**, which tells what the unit is about and what time period it covers.

**2** Then read the **topic title**, which tells what these two pages are about.

**3** Next read the **introduction** for more about the topic.

**4** Now follow the **A B C D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

The **A B C D captions** help you understand each map, graph, and picture.

**Maps** show places, movement, people, and events.

The **legend** gives the title of the map and explains what its colors and other symbols mean. Read the legend before studying the map.

## UNIT 6 Europe in the Middle Ages 418 to 1492

**Pictures** show how people and places looked in the past.

**418**  
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

**432**  
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

**789**  
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

**800**  
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

### Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

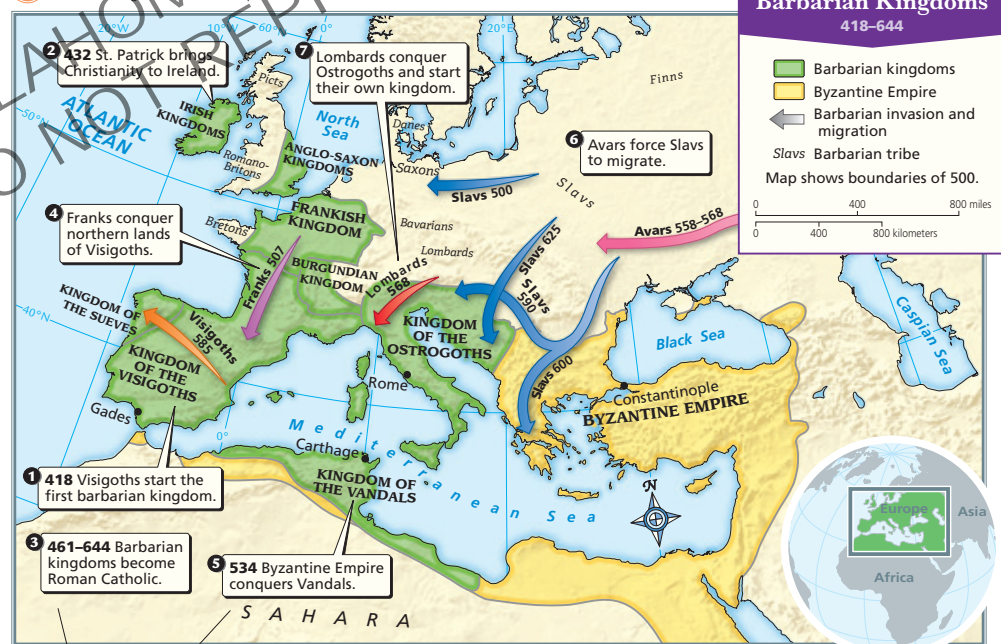
During the Middle Ages, or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



**B** Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here (on horseback) he accepts the surrender of Saxon leader Widukind after battles in 785.

**A** Compare the barbarian invasions on page 47 with the kingdoms on this map.



**Callouts** are mini-captions right on the map.

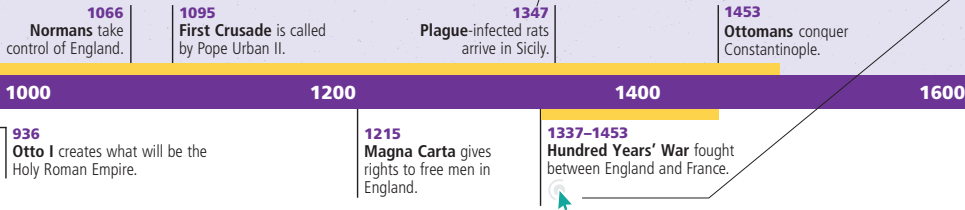
**Locator maps** explain what part of the world is shown.



The **unit time line** shows key events from this time period. Use it to preview the unit.

At the end of the unit, use the time line to review the sequence of key events.

This symbol lets you know that there are more maps, graphs, photos, and/or primary sources on the topic available in the digital atlas.

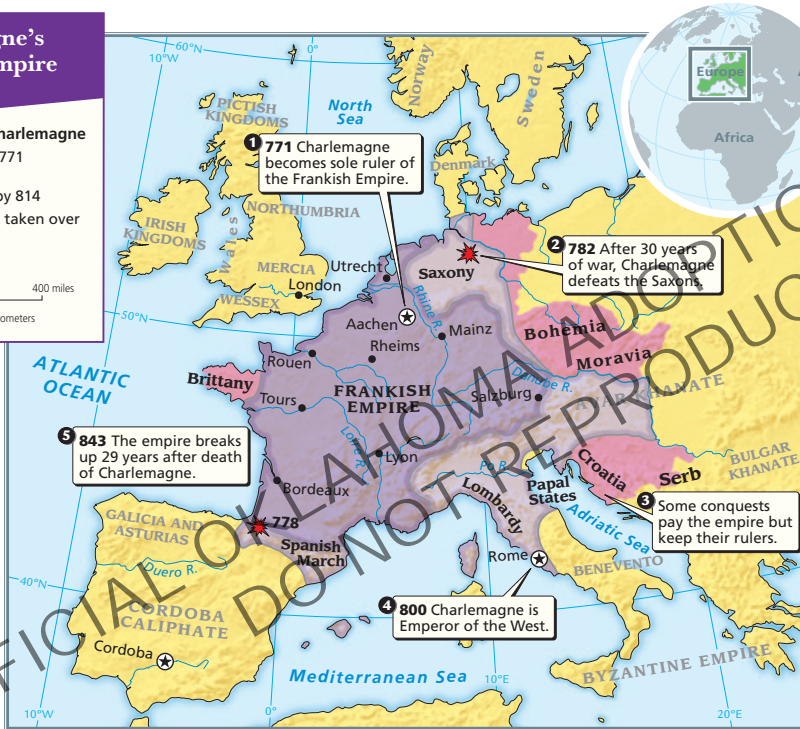


### Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 771–814

#### Expansion under Charlemagne

- Frankish Empire, 771
  - Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
  - Defeated but not taken over
  - Battle
  - Capital
- 0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

**C** Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



## What else can you find in this atlas?

**Milestones of World History** on the inside front cover is a short list of key events.

**Reference Maps** on pages 146–149 show the world today.

**Timetables of World History** on pages 150–153 show what was happening in different places at the same time.

**Glossary** on pages 154–156 defines special words and names used in the atlas.

**Index** on pages 157–164 lists all the pages where people, places, or events are mentioned.

**Thematic Index** on the inside back cover lists all the pages related to certain big topics.

**Abbreviations** are explained on the inside front cover, too.

**Historical Issues Today** at the end of every unit examine two sides of relevant modern issues.

### CULTURE

#### Education in the Frankish Empire

Before Charlemagne		Charlemagne's Education Reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys studying to be clergy</li> <li>Some children of aristocrats</li> <li>Grammar, Rhetoric*</li> <li>Monasteries</li> <li>Schools founded by bishops</li> </ul>	<b>Students</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All boys</li> <li>Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music</li> <li>Palace School in Aachen</li> <li>Primary schools in every city and village</li> </ul>
	<b>Subjects taught</b>	
	<b>Location of schools</b>	

\*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics

**D** In Charlemagne's time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

#### Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1,000 years.

**History Questions** help you understand key words or ideas.

**Charts and graphs** organize information visually.

# 1 Early Settlements and Civilizations

100,000 BCE to 516 BCE

7000 BCE

Symbols, earliest ancestors of writing, are first used.

100,000 BCE



10,000 BCE

8000 BCE

6000 BCE

**100,000 BCE**  
People migrate beyond East Africa.

**9000 BCE**  
Farming and herding begin in Fertile Crescent.

**8000 BCE**  
Jericho is one of the first cities.

**By 6000 BCE**  
Farming begins in Egypt, India, and China.

## People Migrate across the Earth

About 100,000 BCE, early people began migrating from their African homeland.

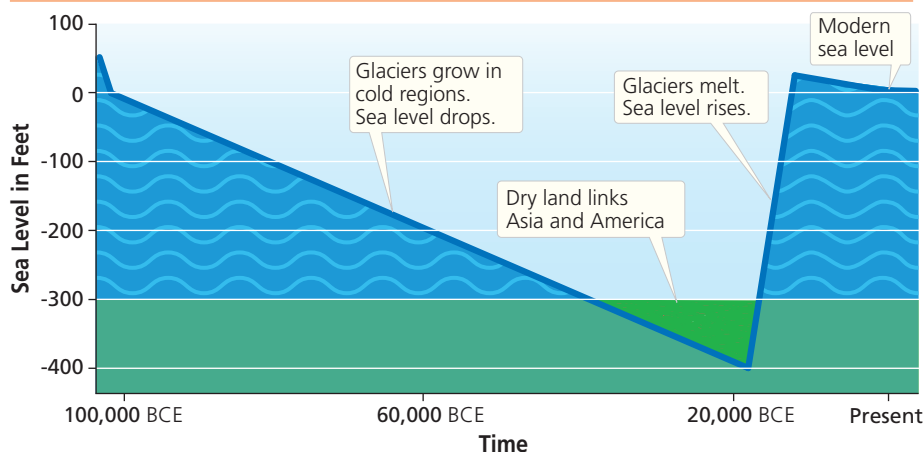
- For thousands of years, people moved into new areas in search of food. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- Ice ages killed much of their food, forcing people to move. They migrated on foot or in small boats.
- By 12,000 BCE, people had migrated to most **regions** of the world.

**A** People first migrated to regions that had plenty of food and comfortable climates. Which continents had been reached by 25,000 BCE?



### ENVIRONMENT

#### Sea Level at the Bering Strait



### What is an ice age?

Large parts of the earth were once covered by thick layers of ice called ice sheets. They formed during the cold periods known as the ice ages, which lasted thousands of years.

**B** The earth's temperature began to fall around 100,000 BCE. Rivers froze, so water could not flow back to the sea. The sea level dropped. Areas that had been underwater were exposed as dry land.



**5000 BCE**  
Irrigation is used  
in farming.

**3500 BCE**  
First civilization rises  
in Sumer. Bronze tools  
are made.

**2350 BCE**  
First empire  
rises in Akkad.

**By 1200 BCE**  
Hebrews live  
in Canaan.

**539 BCE**  
Cyrus of Persia  
conquers Babylon.

**4000 BCE**

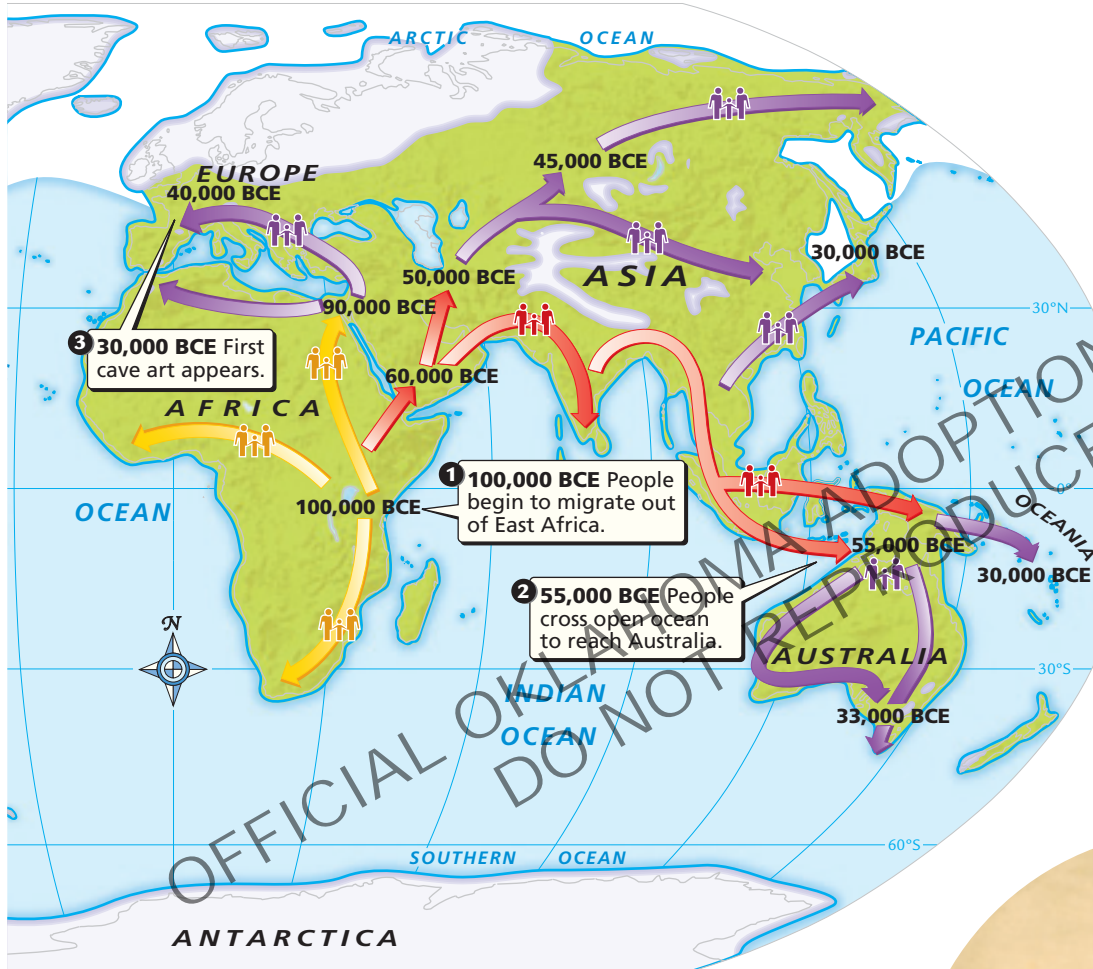
**2000 BCE**

**BCE <|> CE**

**4000 BCE**  
Sahara gets drier,  
soon becomes desert.

**1800–1600 BCE**  
Assyria and Babylonia  
create empires in  
Mesopotamia.

**900 BCE**  
Phoenicians sail to  
the Atlantic Ocean.



## Early Human Migrations

100,000–12,000 BCE

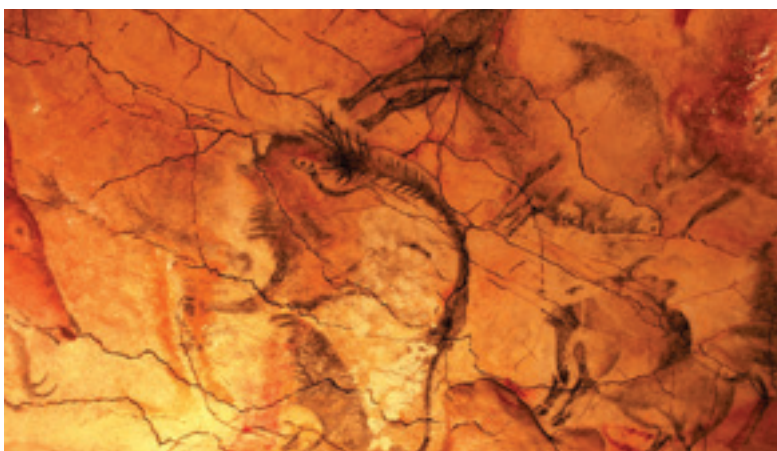
### Spread of Humans

- 100,000–75,000 BCE
- 75,000–50,000 BCE
- 50,000–25,000 BCE
- 25,000–12,000 BCE
- 12,000 BCE Approximate date of arrival in region

### Ice Age

- Sea ice, 16,000 BCE
- Glacier or ice sheet
- Ice Age coastline
- Coastline today

Equatorial Scale  
0 1000 2000 miles  
0 1000 2000 kilometers



**C** One early form of expression was cave painting. Many cave paintings show animals that people hunted. This cave art in Spain dates back to 35,000 to 11,000 BCE.



**D** About 2000 BCE, people with advanced skills and improved boats began sailing to distant islands in the Pacific Ocean.

# Agriculture and Early Settlements

**Agriculture**, or growing plants and raising animals for food, changed human society forever. Agriculture was more reliable than **hunting and gathering**.

- People began to herd, or keep wild animals in pens. They became farmers, using hoes and sticks for digging and planting seeds from wild grasses.
- **Settlements** became permanent. Farming communities grew into **villages**. A surplus of food allowed people to **specialize** and do other jobs.
- Specialists improved metalworking, making stronger tools and weapons. The Bronze and Iron Ages are named for these advances in technology.



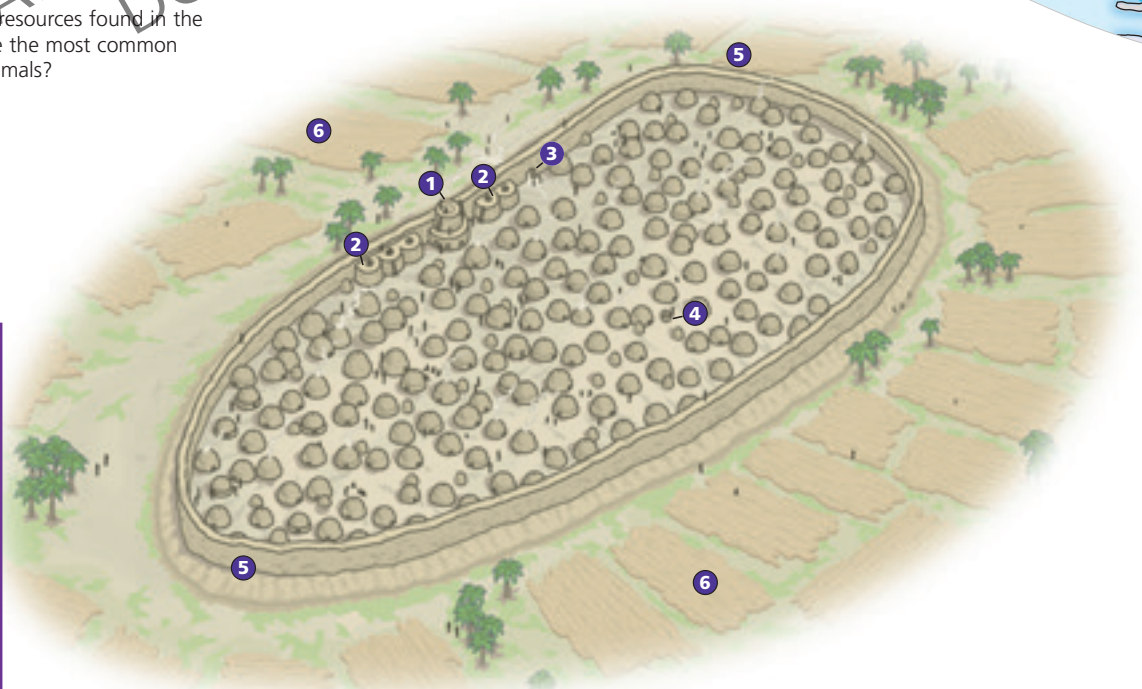
## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Earliest Domestic Plants and Animals

Plants		Animals
Barley, lentils, peas, wheat	Middle East	Cattle, goats, pigs, sheep
Millet, rice	China	Chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Cotton, millet, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, taro	South and Southeast Asia	Cattle, chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Barley, millet, sorghum, wheat, yams	Africa	Cattle, sheep
Barley, rye, wheat	Europe	Cattle, dogs, pigs
Beans, peppers, potatoes, squash	Americas	Dogs, turkeys



- B** Agriculture started with resources found in the environment. What were the most common **domestic** plants and animals?



#### Jericho 7000 BCE

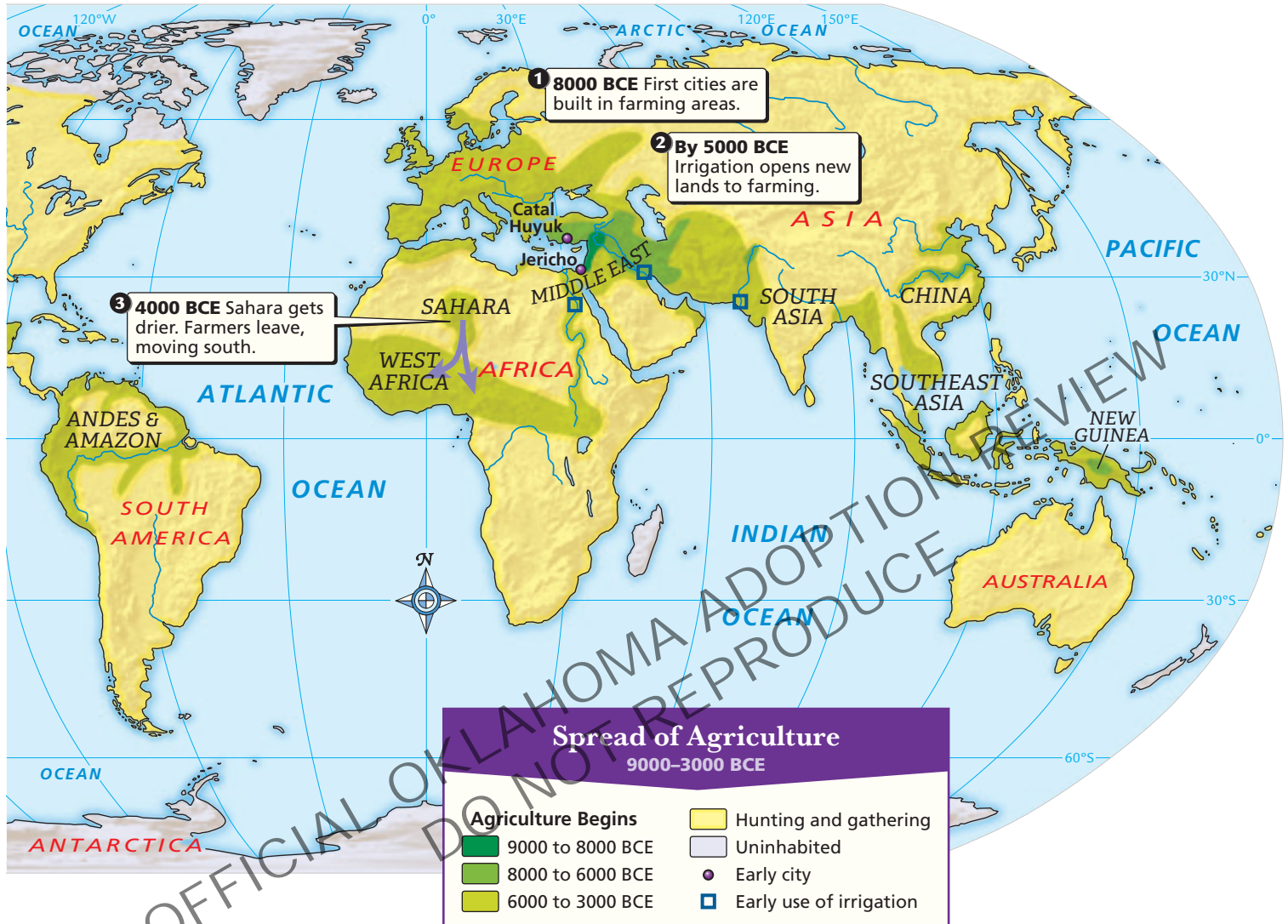
- 1 Tower
- 2 Grain storage
- 3 Gate
- 4 Spring
- 5 City wall
- 6 Grain field

Other buildings are houses.

- C** About 1,000 people lived in Jericho, one of the world's oldest cities. What clues does this illustration give you about their society?

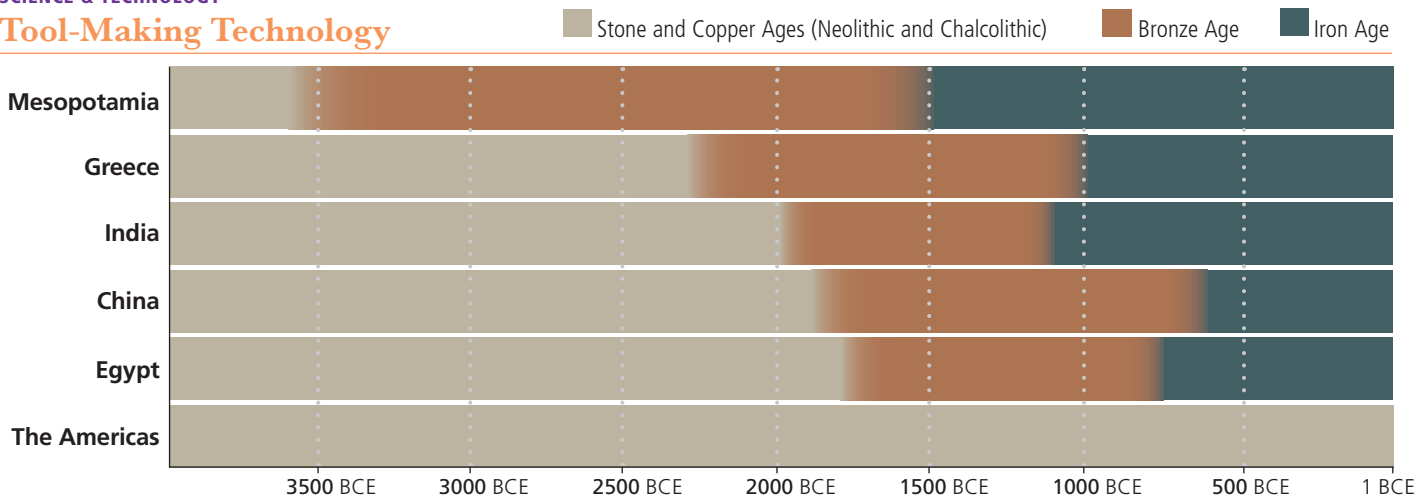


- A** Agriculture developed in several different regions of the world at about the same time. In some areas, people used **irrigation** to direct river water to their crops. In areas unsuitable for farming, people continued to hunt and gather.



## SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY

## Tool-Making Technology



- D** Metal replaced stone for making tools and weapons at different times around the world. **Bronze**, a mixture of copper and tin, replaced copper and stone when more tin was found. Iron, a cheaper and stronger metal, replaced bronze when improved heating methods were developed.

# Civilization in Ancient Mesopotamia

The earliest known **civilization**, Sumer, and the world's first **empire**, the Akkadian Empire, both developed in Mesopotamia.

- The Sumerians developed the first written language and the first laws. They also **traded** with places as far away as Egypt and India.
- Each Sumerian city-state was independent. Each had its own ruler, own special god, and own army.
- People from the neighboring region of Akkad later conquered Sumer and the rest of the area around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Once conquered, city-states were simply **cities**.



**A** During the Bronze Age, Sumerians fought using bronze weapons and chariots pulled by donkeys. This image is of Sumerians crushing an enemy.

## WRITING & LANGUAGE

### Sumerians Develop Writing, 7000–3000 BCE

Word	Token 7000 BCE	Pictograph 3500 BCE	Cuneiform 3000 BCE
Sheep			
Metal			



#### Is it a city or is it a state?

Early civilizations were not part of a large **country**. Instead, people were governed by their own **city-state**. A city-state included a city and the surrounding countryside. There are a few city-states today, such as Monaco in Europe and Singapore in Asia.

- B** People in Mesopotamia first used objects, or tokens, to record trades. Sumerians then scratched the same shapes on clay tablets. Later they used triangular reeds to scratch these shapes. These wedge shapes, or cuneiform, became the basis of written languages in Mesopotamia.

## Fertile Crescent and Mesopotamia

- Fertile Crescent
- Mesopotamia

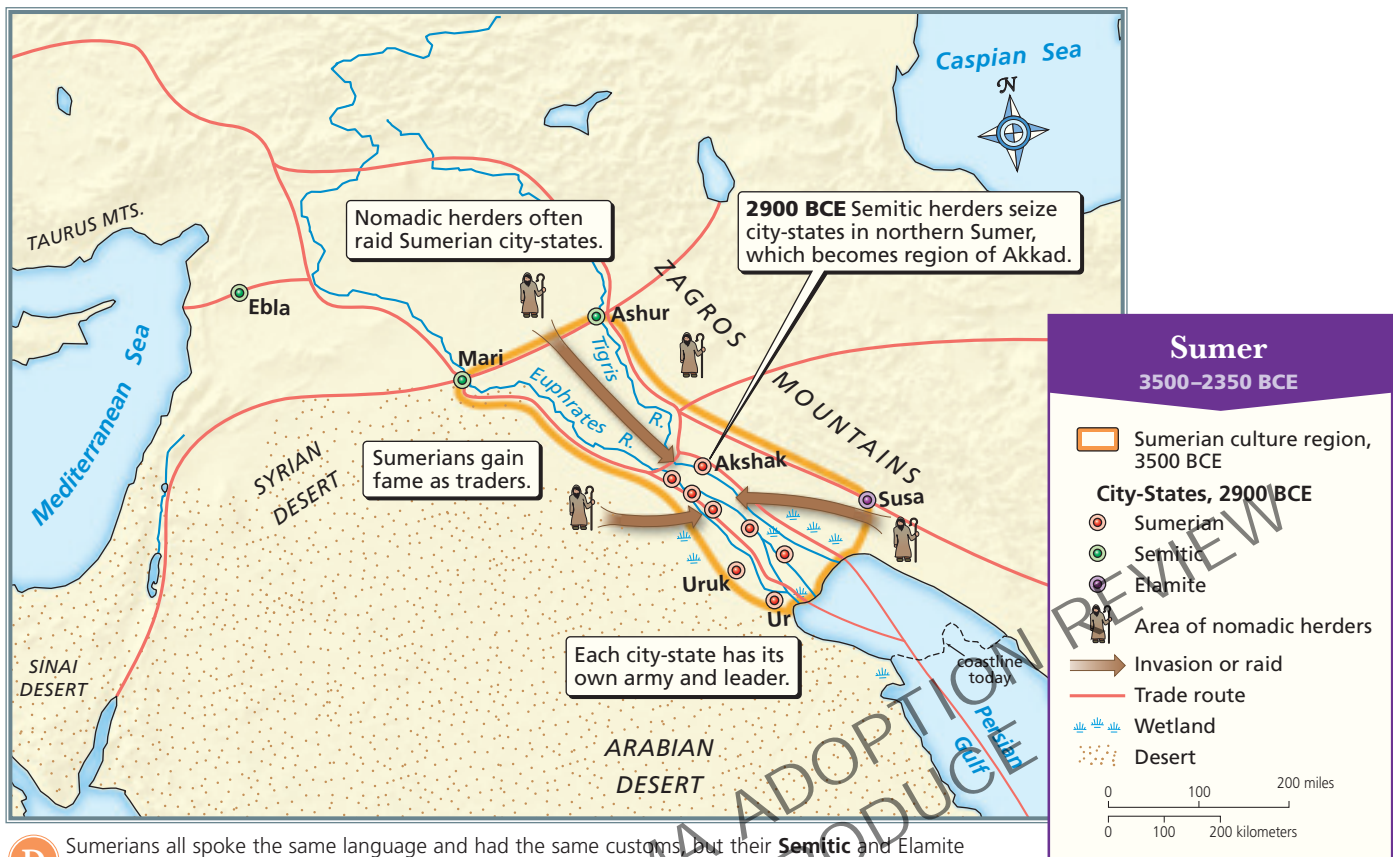
Map shows present-day boundaries and names in gray.



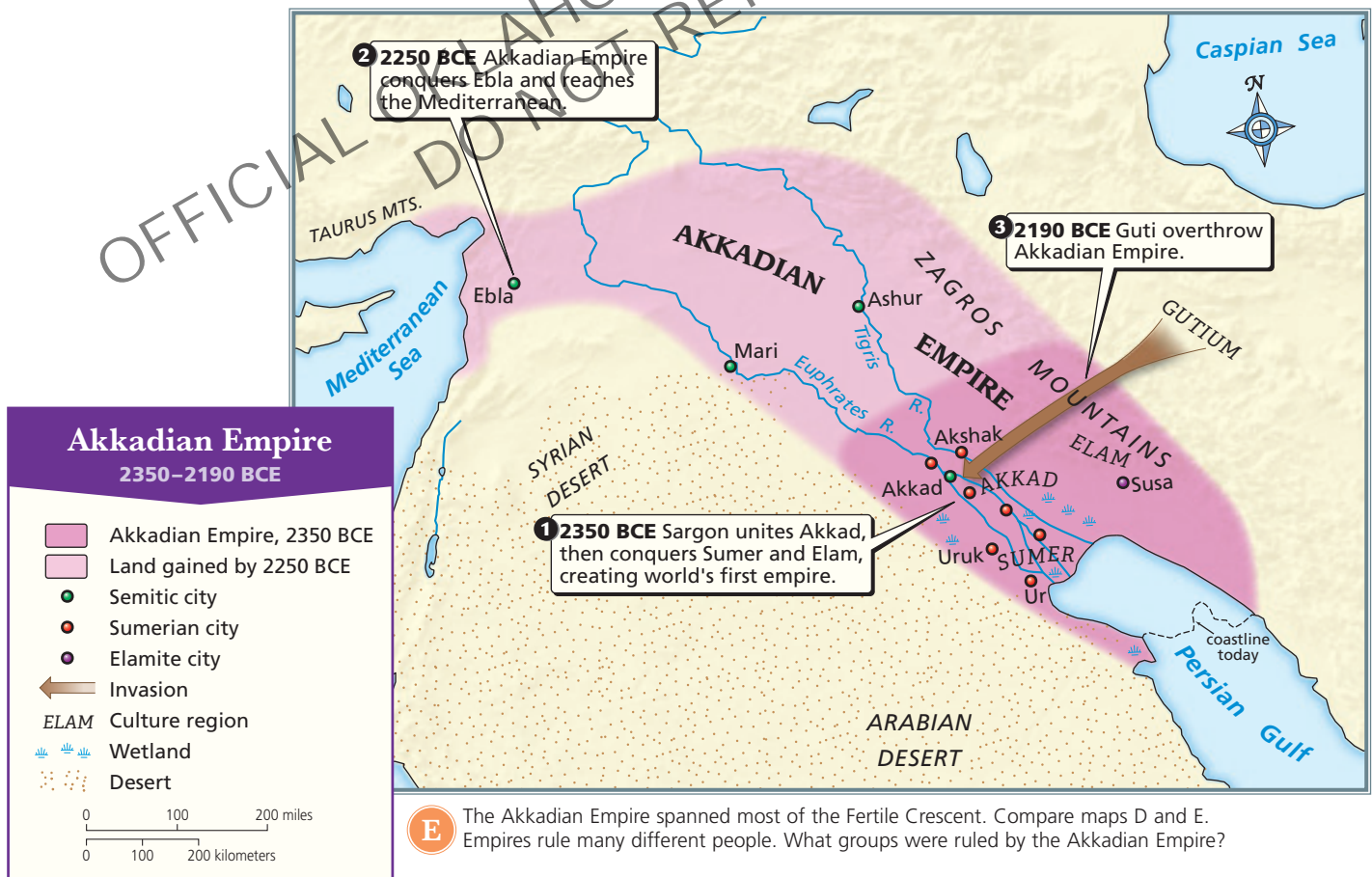
- C** Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, means "between the rivers." Mesopotamia was part of an area of good farmland, called the Fertile Crescent.







**D** Sumerians all spoke the same language and had the same customs, but their **Semitic** and Elamite neighbors spoke different languages and had different customs. Even so, trade was common.



**E** The Akkadian Empire spanned most of the Fertile Crescent. Compare maps D and E. Empires rule many different people. What groups were ruled by the Akkadian Empire?



# Babylonia and Assyria

After the Akkadian Empire fell, two groups struggled for control of the Fertile Crescent. Babylonians from Babylon and Assyrians from Ashur became the major powers in the region.

- Babylon was long known as a center of learning. Babylonian science and literature were admired and imitated throughout the Fertile Crescent.
- In contrast, Assyria was known for its fierce army.
- Babylonia and Assyria fought each other often over the course of a thousand years. Each conquered the other more than once.



**B** The Babylonians and Assyrians built monuments to show their wealth and power. Above is a replica of Babylon's Ishtar Gate. The wealth came from conquests and taxes.

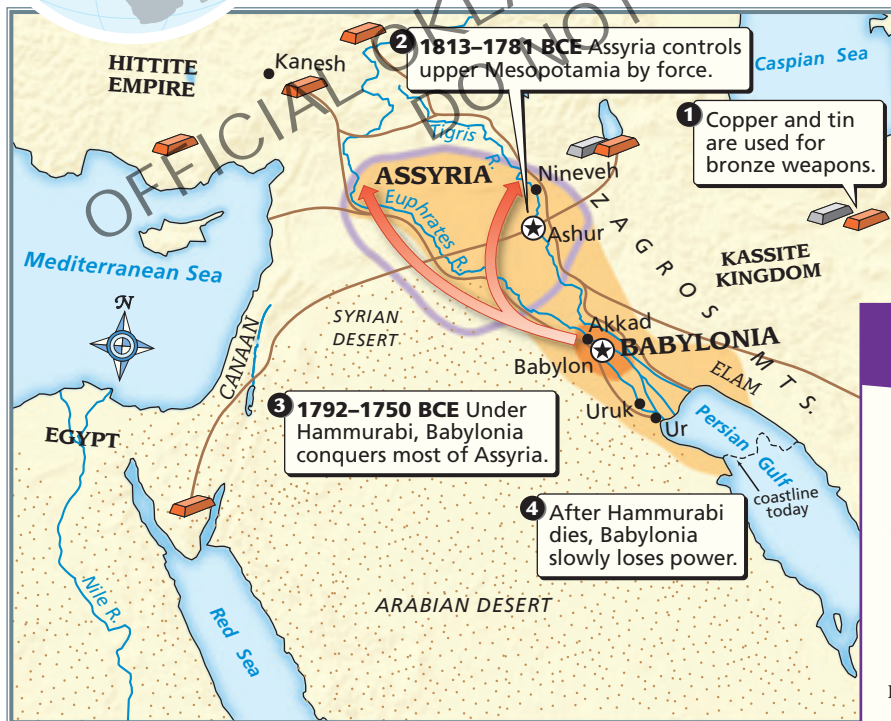


**A** The Babylonian Empire expanded under Hammurabi, one of Babylonia's most important kings. He is also remembered for his extensive law code.



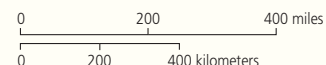
## Why do empires fail?

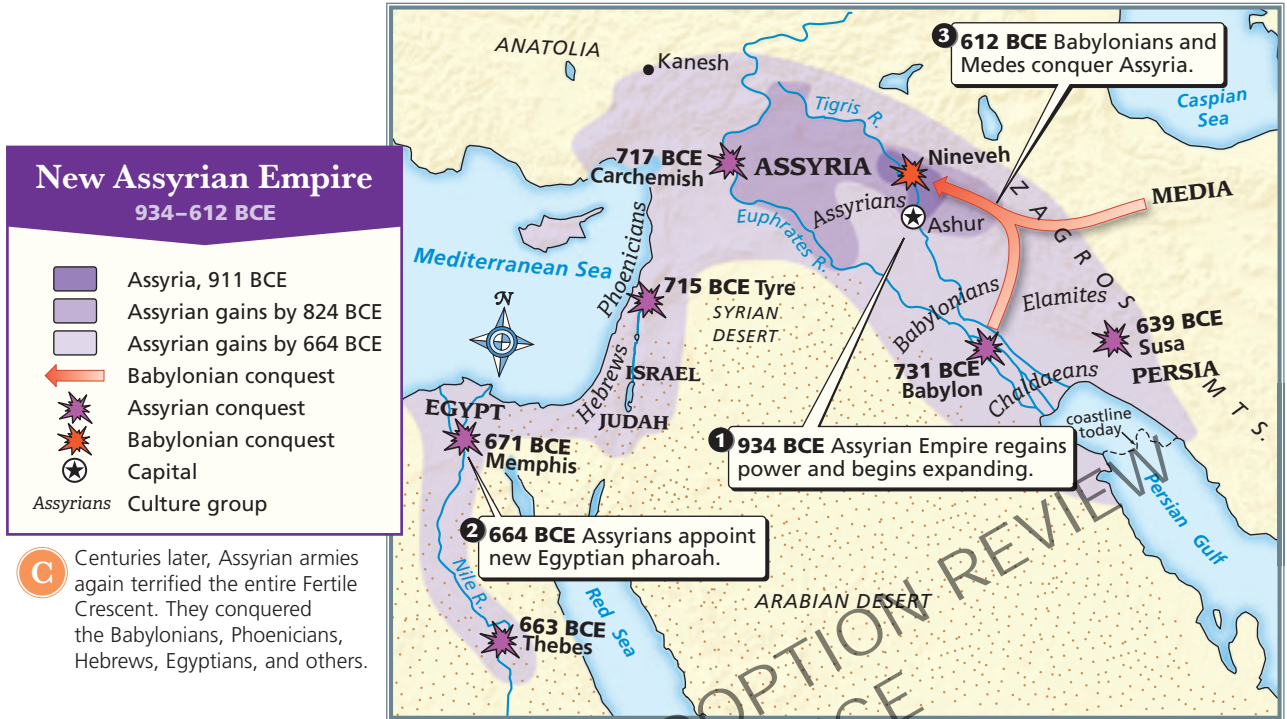
*Akkad, Babylon, and Ashur all produced **empires**, ruling distant lands with languages and customs unlike their own. Such differences make empires hard to govern.*



## Assyria and Babylonia 1800-1600 BCE

- Assyria, 1800 BCE
  - Babylonia, 1800 BCE
  - Babylonian gains by 1750 BCE
  - Babylonian conquest
  - Trade route
  - Copper
  - Tin
  - Capital
- EGYPT** Independent empire or state  
**ELAM** Culture region  
**Desert**



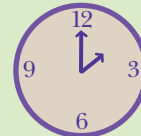


#### SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Babylonian Contributions

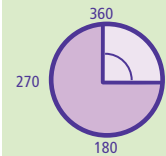
#### Time

- Divided a year into 12 months.
- Divided a day into 24 hours.
- Divided an hour into 60 minutes.



#### Mathematics

- Split circle into 360 degrees.



#### Astronomy

- Accurately predicted dates of eclipses.



- E** Babylonians liked numbers that could be evenly divided by many other numbers. Notice how such numbers are used in Babylonian contributions to time and mathematics.

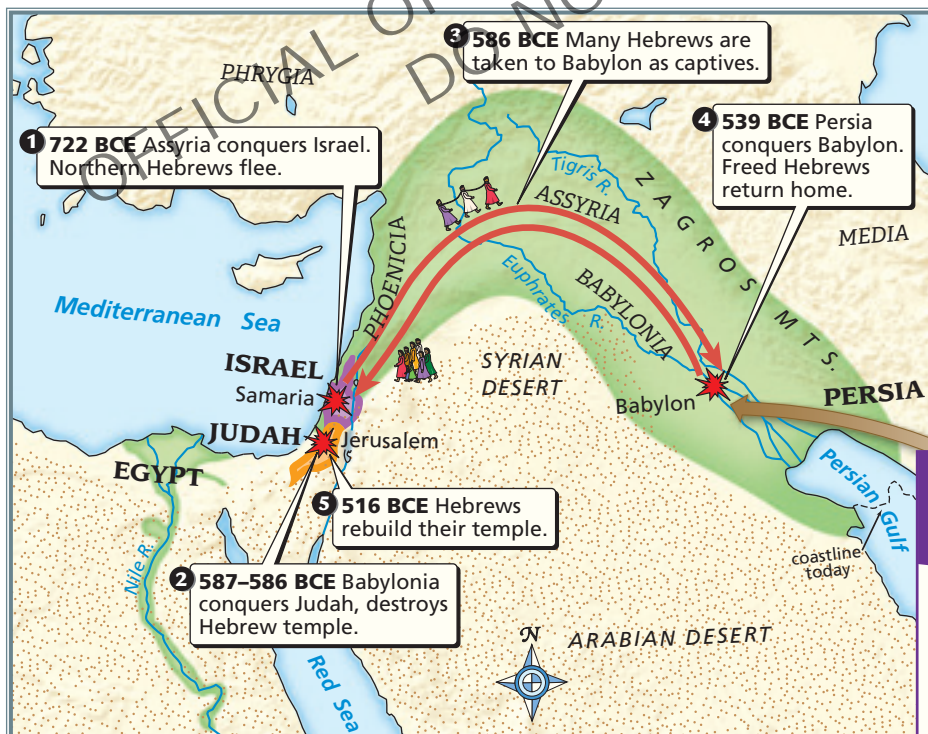
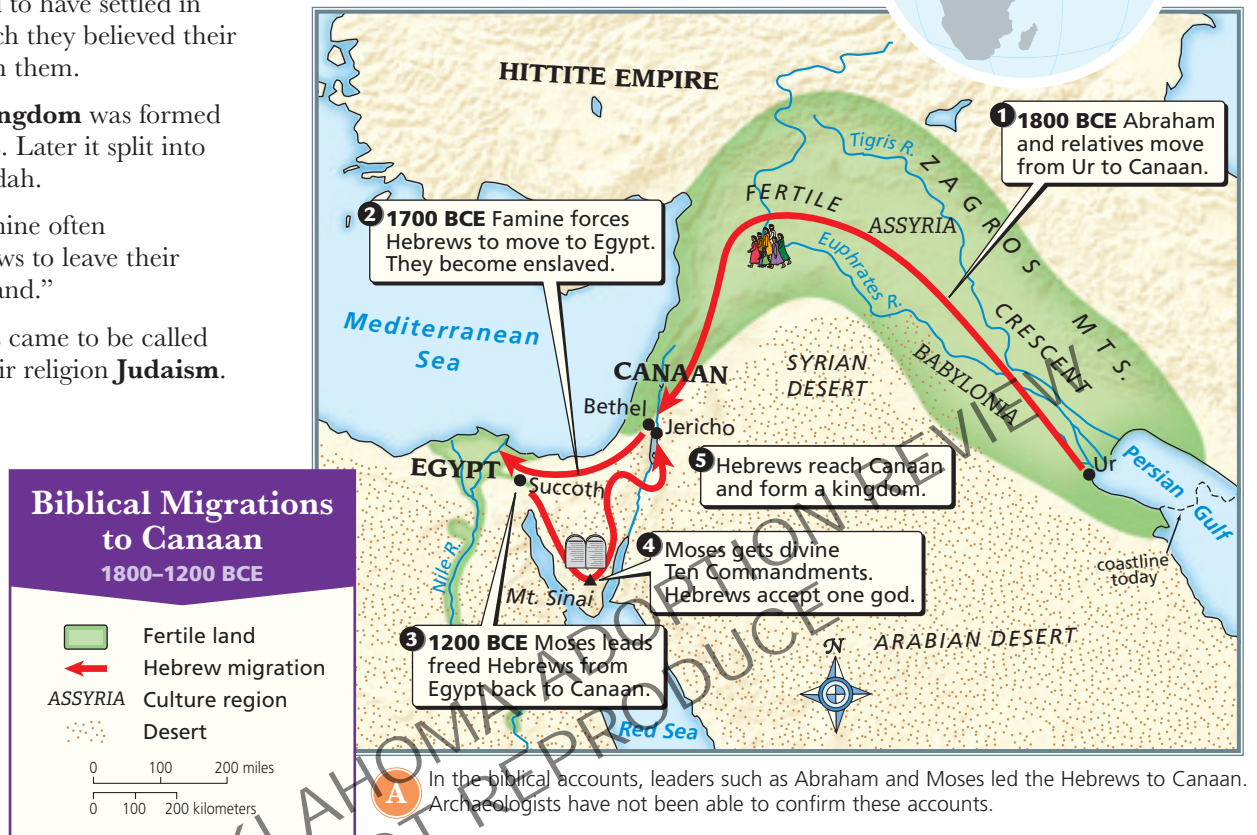


# Hebrew Kingdoms

According to the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh), Hebrews came from southeastern Mesopotamia near the Persian Gulf. Around 1800 BCE, they migrated west to the Mediterranean coast.



- They are said to have settled in Canaan, which they believed their god had given them.
- A Hebrew **kingdom** was formed by 1200 BCE. Later it split into Israel and Judah.
- Wars and famine often forced Hebrews to leave their "Promised Land."
- The Hebrews came to be called **Jews** and their religion **Judaism**.



## God or gods?

Unlike their neighbors in the Fertile Crescent, many Hebrews worshipped only one god. By 539 BCE, Hebrews were not allowed to worship any other gods. **Christianity and Islam**, which developed from Judaism, also say that there is just one god.

## Attacks on Hebrew Kingdoms 900-516 BCE

### Hebrew Kingdoms, 900 BCE

- Israel
- Judah
- Hebrew exile and return
- Persian conquest, 539 BCE
- ✱ Battle

**B** After the fall of Jerusalem in 586 BCE, leaders and skilled craftsmen of Judah were sent to Babylon. There they wrote down their traditions, laws, and beliefs in part of what is now known as the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament.



# Phoenician Trade

The Phoenician civilization, like that of the Hebrews, developed along the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

- By 2900 BCE, the Phoenicians had become the first major seagoing civilization. Their ships could travel long distances using either sails or oars.
- The Phoenicians established a large trade network. They also established colonies in North Africa, in southern Spain, and on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- To make trade easier, the Phoenicians developed a simple writing system that used symbols for sounds instead of symbols for words or ideas.

## WRITING & LANGUAGE

### Development of Our Alphabet

Phoenician 1000 BCE	Greek 600 BCE	Roman 300 CE
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Δ	D
𐤃	Ε	E

**C** Sumerians used over 500 symbols in their writing; Phoenicians used only 22. Other **cultures** adopted the Phoenician symbols, on which our modern alphabet is based.



## Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade

900–600 BCE

Phoenician settlement area	Main Sources of Trade
Phoenician trade route	Silver
Other trade route	Copper
Phoenician city	Gold
Greek city	Salt
LIBYA Culture region	Ivory
	Cloth
	Oil
	Glass
	Dye
	Grain
	Cedar

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

Map shows boundaries of 800 BCE.

**D** Phoenicians controlled trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic Ocean—connecting cultures throughout the region.



# How will rising sea levels impact human life and migration?

In the last century, as ocean temperatures have increased and glaciers and sea ice have melted, global sea levels have risen. Between 1993 and 2017, sea levels rose by more than three inches. Scientists predict that oceans will rise even more dramatically in the next century—by as much as six feet.

Eight of the world's ten most populous cities are located on coasts. Rising seas will cause flooding that would threaten human infrastructure, agriculture, and life. Saltwater soaking into soil, irrigation systems, and fresh water can cause famines and shortages in drinking water. Rising seas will also create more dramatic and dangerous weather events, like storm surges and tsunamis.

How should the world address rising sea levels? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



In 2010, over 346 million people lived in areas where the elevation was less than 16½ feet (5 meters) above sea level.

### Population at Low Elevation 2010

#### Percent of Population Less Than Five Meters Above Sea Level

- Over 30
- 20 to 30
- 10 to 20
- Under 15
- No data

## Humans have adapted to changes in sea levels in the past and will adapt again in the future.

- Global sea level has always been dynamic. This latest rise should be seen in the context of the steady rise that has been occurring since the end of the last ice age, 20,000 years ago.
- Humans have always adapted to changes in sea level through migration. When the last ice age exposed the Bering Land Bridge, people entered the Americas from Asia. And when glaciers melted, people retreated, seeking higher ground. In some places, like the Egyptian city of Alexandria, people have already been urged to move.
- While people can emigrate, or relocate, technology now offers additional options. Scientists are developing more salt-tolerant and flood-resistant crops. In Vietnam, some farmers are adapting to saltwater intrusion by switching from rice production to the cultivation of shrimp.
- Technology will allow humans to protect their living environment. Natural defenses like marshes and wetlands can be protected and supported, and structures like dams and dikes can add protection.

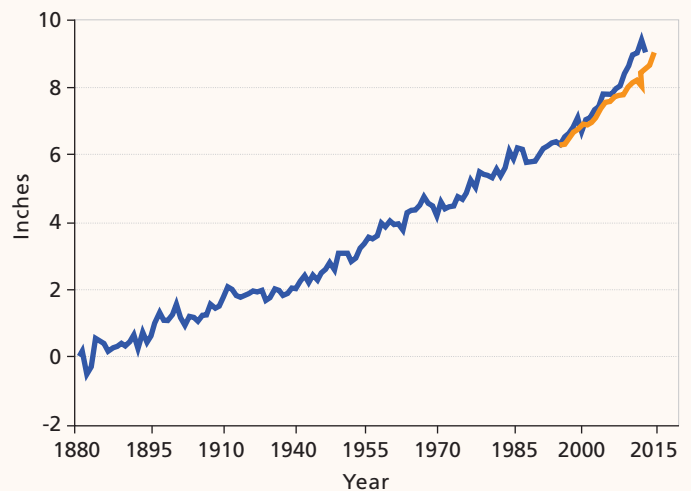


The sea level in Miami, Florida, has risen four inches since 1996. The city has already begun trying to protect itself by installing pumps, raising roads, changing building regulations, and promoting natural defenses like mangroves and seagrass.

## Rising seas pose an unprecedented and devastating challenge for humans.

- Sea level is rising at a faster pace than at any other time in recorded history. And more people live in vulnerable areas.
- There are significant political, economic, and social barriers that interfere with the ability of people to move freely between regions or countries.
- The impact of rising sea level is disproportionately felt by countries that lack the resources to implement large-scale water- and soil-management projects. By 2050, it is estimated that there will be widespread shortages in water for drinking and irrigation in Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- While natural and human-made structures may reduce flooding and soil erosion, these are only temporary measures. The rising seas will ultimately overcome these barriers.

**Average Sea Level Change**



This graph shows the average change in the height of the world's oceans over time. The blue line shows data from tide gauges, and the orange line shows a more precise satellite measurement.



# UNIT 2 Ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mexico

6000 BCE to 900 CE

**2500 BCE**  
Planned cities are built in India.

**6000 BCE**

**6000 BCE**  
Farming begins in western India.

**5000 BCE**

**5000 BCE**  
Yangshao culture begins in China.

**4000 BCE**

**3000 BCE**

**3100 BCE**

Upper and Lower Egypt unite.

## Civilization in Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and longest-lasting civilizations in the world. This civilization began in a river valley more than 5,000 years ago.

- Ancient Egypt arose along the Nile River in northeastern Africa.
- The first 2,000 years of Egyptian history are divided into three periods: the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
- The ancient Egyptians developed an advanced civilization. They built cities, invented hieroglyphics (a form of writing), and created large monuments.

**A** During the Old Kingdom, a strong central government was established and the building of pyramids began. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt expanded south along the Nile and conquered Lower Nubia.



**B** Thousands of workers built huge pyramids as tombs for Egyptian rulers. Farmers helped when the Nile flooded.





# Ancient Egypt and Kush

At the end of the New Kingdom, **nobles** and priests began to compete for power. The Egyptian empire weakened and began to lose territory.

- Egypt was invaded by neighboring Libyans. The Libyans were among the first foreigners to rule Egypt.
- As Egypt fell under foreign rule, the kingdom of Kush formed its own civilization based on Egyptian and local cultures.
- Kush ruled Egypt for almost 100 years. Later it defended itself from the foreign rulers of Egypt.
- Kush and later kingdoms remained centers of trade between southern Africa and the Mediterranean region.

A

Kush invaded Egypt from the south and gradually conquered Egyptian territory to the Mediterranean Sea. Kushites ruled Egypt until they were defeated by Assyrians.

## Kush Conquers Egypt

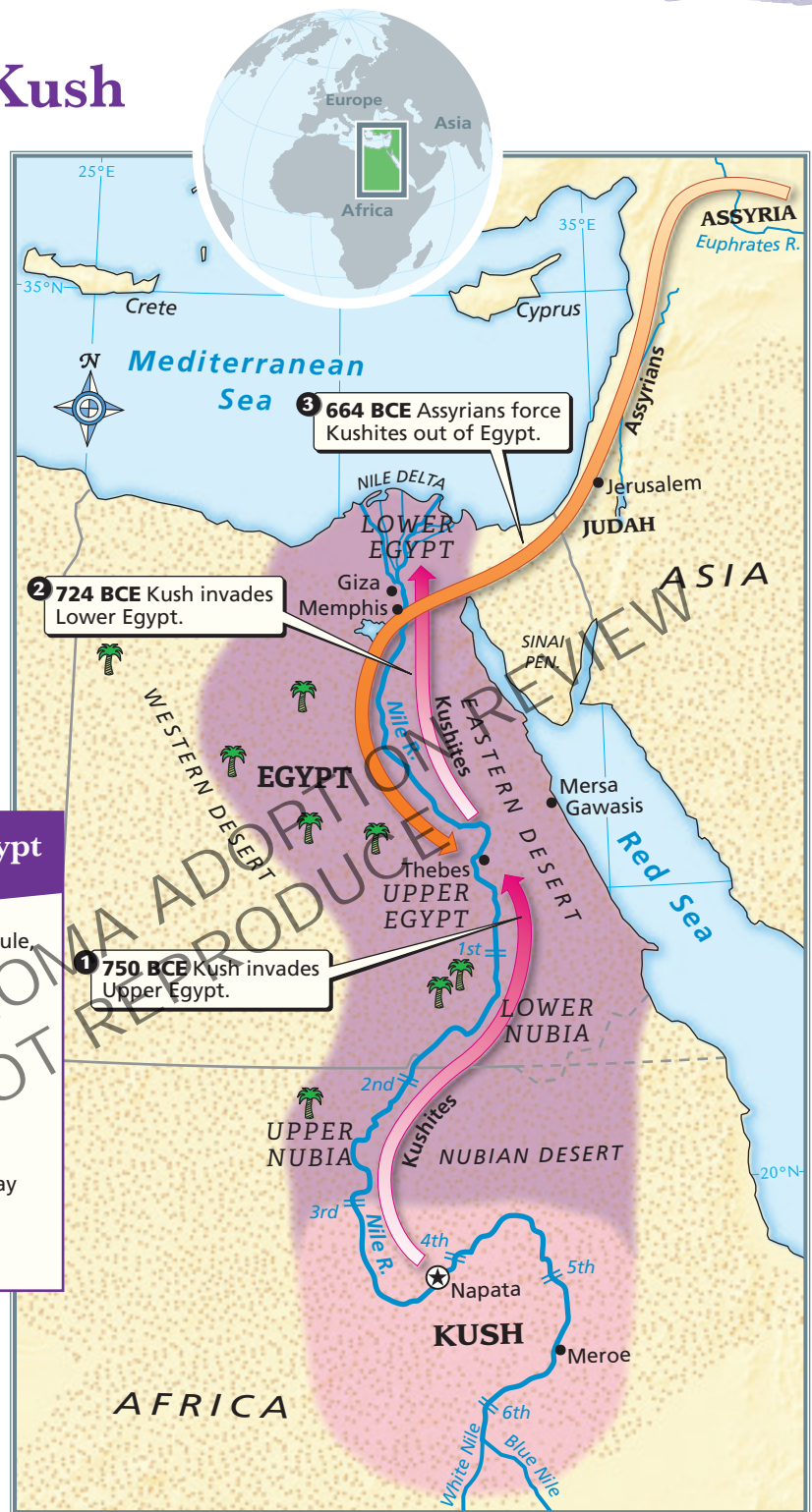
750–664 BCE

- Egypt under Kushite rule, 750–664 BCE
- Kush homelands
- Desert
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Oasis
- Capital
- Culture region
- Egypt's boundary today

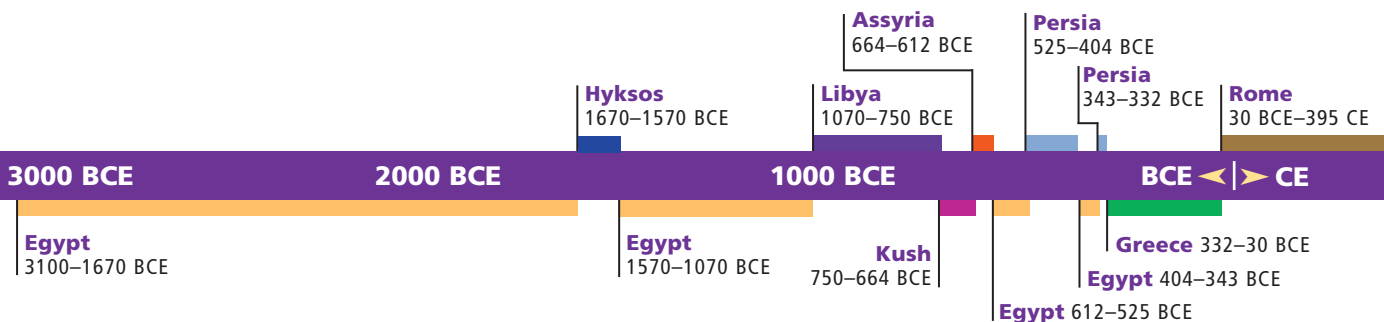
0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers

B

Compare the amount of time that Egyptians ruled Egypt with the amount of time that foreign powers ruled. Which foreign power ruled Egypt the longest?



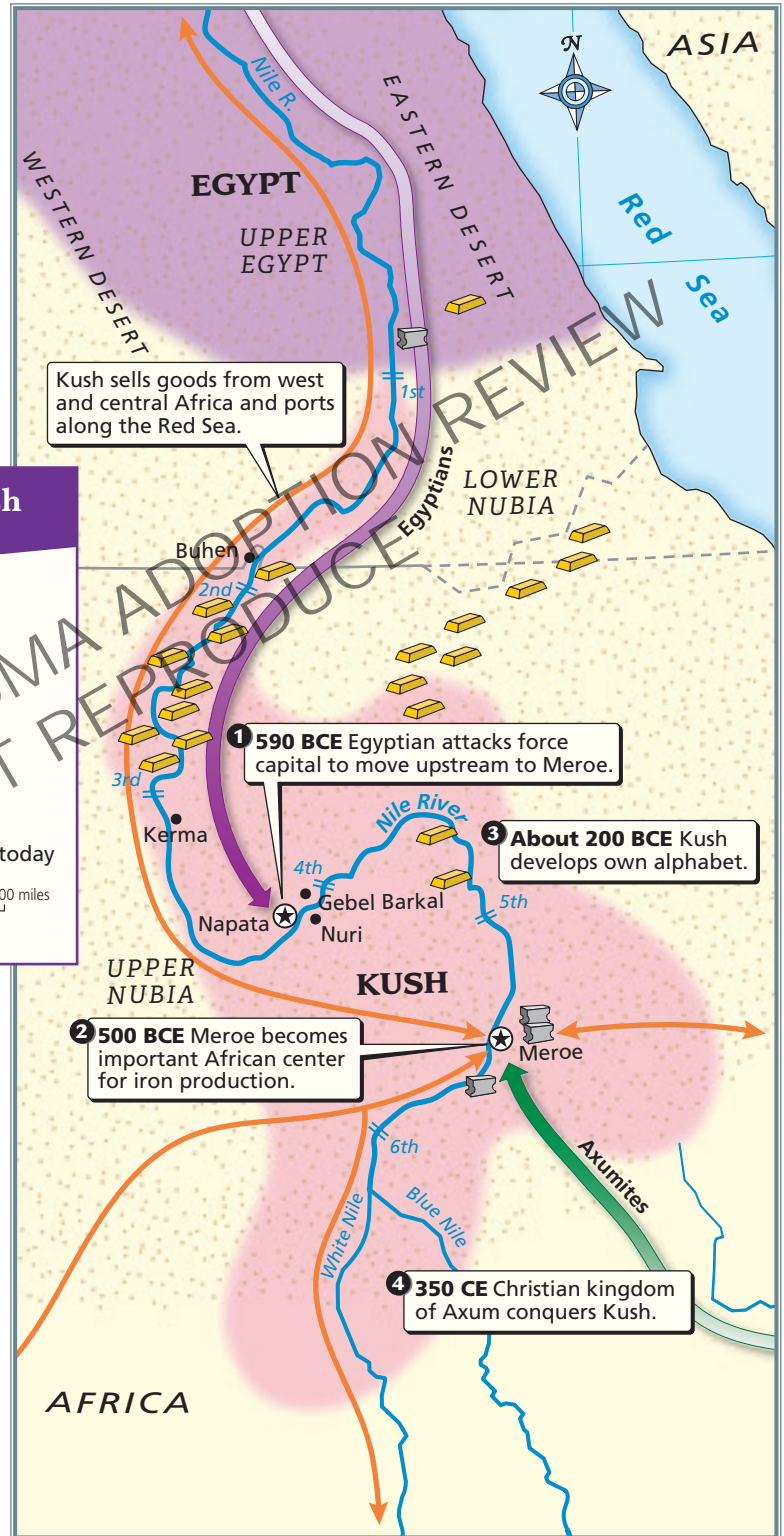
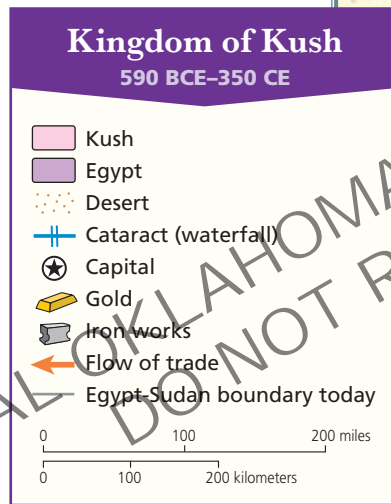
## Powers That Ruled Ancient Egypt







**C** Kush and Egypt traded with each other for centuries, sharing items such as gold, **ivory**, animal skins, and art from Kush.



**D** Kush adapted Egyptian writing, or hieroglyphics. For example, this ostracon, or inscribed pottery piece, shows Kush writing.

**E** After withdrawing from Egypt, Kush moved its **capital** farther south to Meroe. They controlled trade along the Nile and became the main source of iron for much of eastern Africa.

# Civilization in Ancient China

China has one of the oldest continuous civilizations in the world. Chinese civilization developed from two early cultures living in two river valleys.

- The earliest Chinese culture was the Yangshao. It developed 7,000 years ago in the Huang He Valley, in what is now northern China.
- The Longshan culture developed about 2,000 years later and eventually replaced the Yangshao.
- China's first **dynasty**, or family of rulers, emerged from the Longshan culture. It is known as the Shang dynasty.
- The Shang dynasty ruled a portion of what is now China for more than 600 years.



**A** Rice was first grown in the Yangtze Valley around 5000 BCE. It became the main crop of southern China.



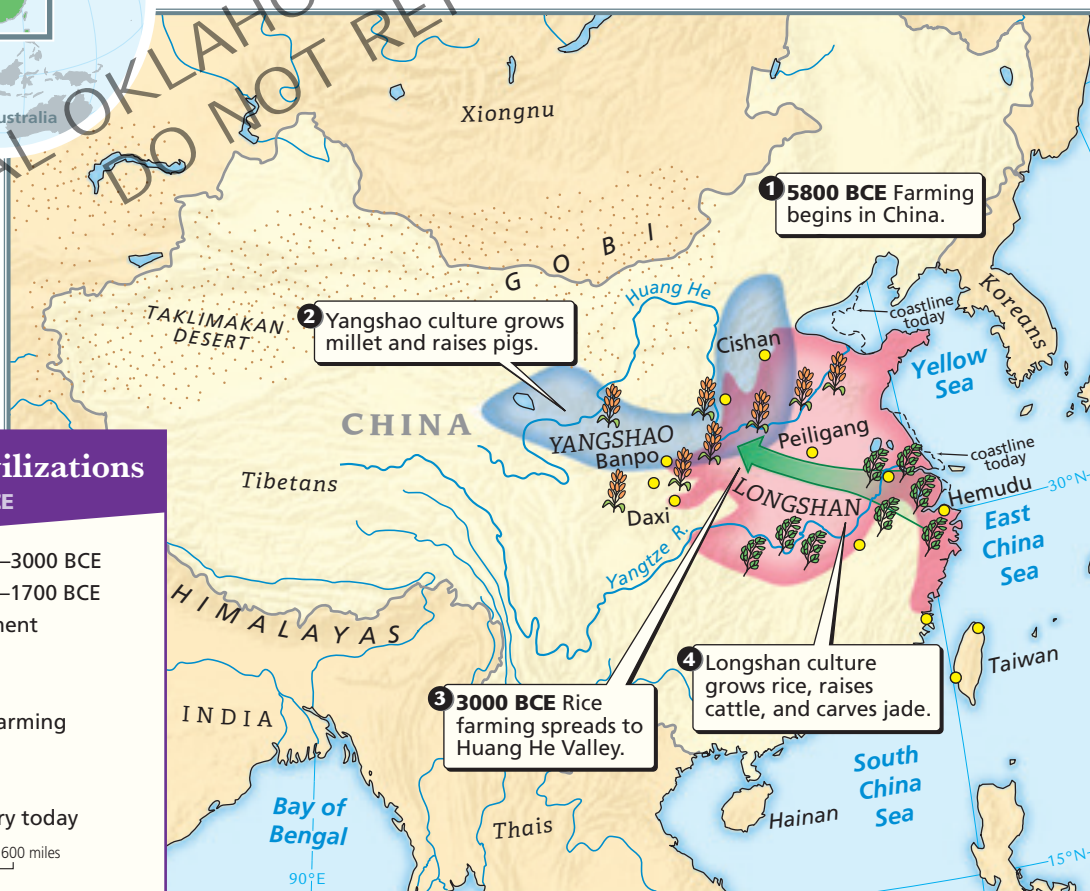
**B**

The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.

## Early Chinese Civilizations

5000–1700 BCE

- Yangshao, 5000–3000 BCE
  - Longshan, 3000–1700 BCE
  - Farming settlement
  - Millet
  - Rice
  - Spread of rice farming
  - Culture group
  - Desert
  - China's boundary today
- 0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers







**C**

The Shang dynasty unified most of the areas settled by earlier Chinese cultures. While most people still lived in small farming communities, the nobles, warriors, priests, and craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.

#### WRITING & LANGUAGE

### Development of Chinese Characters, 1600 BCE–Today

Object	Pictograph 1600 BCE	Ancient Character 200 BCE	Present Character 200 CE
Ear			
Moon			
Rain			

**D**

Writing developed during the Shang dynasty. Chinese characters represented ideas, not sounds. Everyone used the same characters so people could communicate through writing even if they spoke different languages.

**E**

The Shang dynasty was the beginning of China's Bronze Age. (See the time line on page 9.) Bronze was used for decorative objects, such as this water buffalo, as well as for tools and weapons.



#### Can we keep it in the family?

When the rule of a kingdom or an empire is passed down from one family member to another, usually from a father to a son, it is sometimes called a dynasty. Ancient China was ruled by a series of dynasties, as was ancient Egypt.

# Dynasties of Ancient China

After the Shang dynasty was overthrown, three other dynasties helped expand, unify, and develop ancient China.

- The Zhou dynasty ruled for 900 years. However, the Zhou had difficulty controlling their territory.
- The Qin established China's first unified empire. The name *China* comes from *Qin*, which is also spelled *Chin*.
- The Qin were overthrown, and the Han dynasty rose to power. The first Han emperor reduced taxes and changed harsh laws.



## What did Confucius say?

The Chinese philosopher Confucius (born around 551 BCE) developed a guide to living a moral life. His teachings, known as **Confucianism**, apply to everyday life, as well as to political rule. They became the ruling philosophy of China.



**B** The Qin dynasty began the Great Wall of China to keep out invaders. Later dynasties added to the wall. This section was built during the Ming dynasty. (See page 59.) The Great Wall is more than 4,000 miles long.



**A**

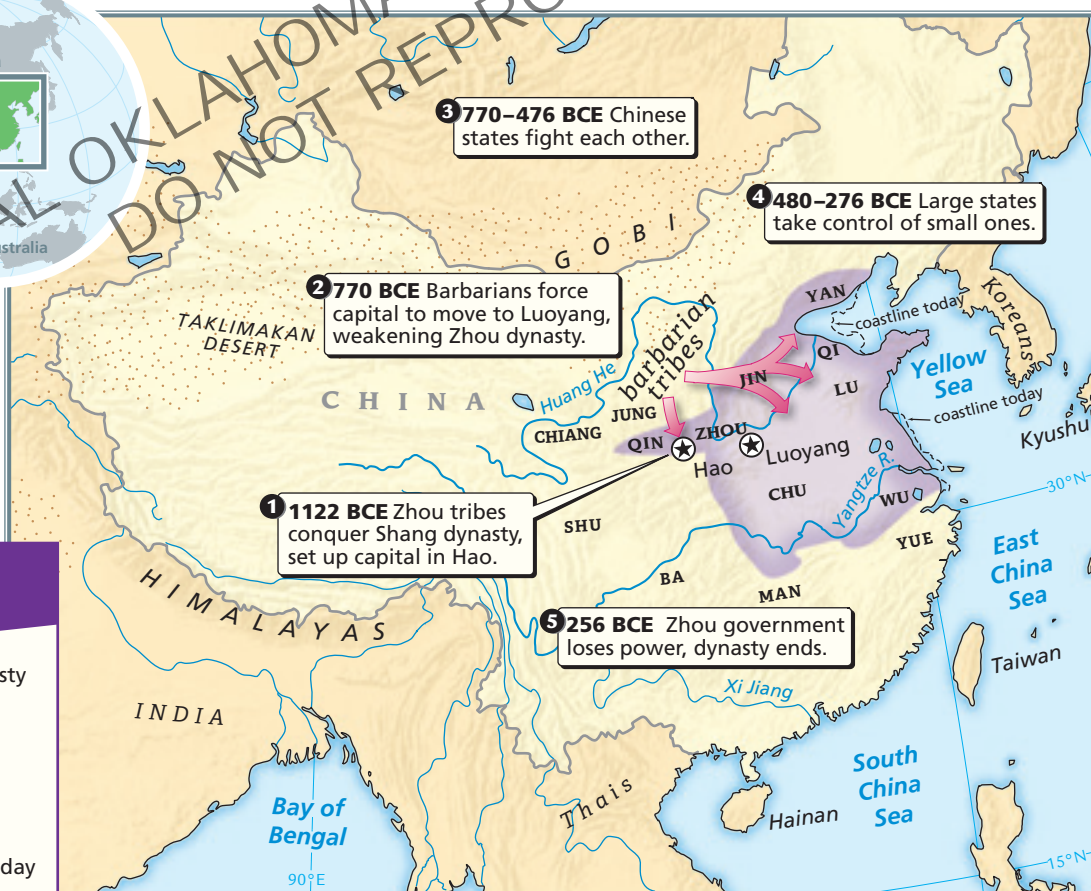
The Zhou dynasty ruled only a small part of China, and other **states** fought for more power. Eventually the Zhou lost control and their dynasty collapsed.

## Zhou Dynasty

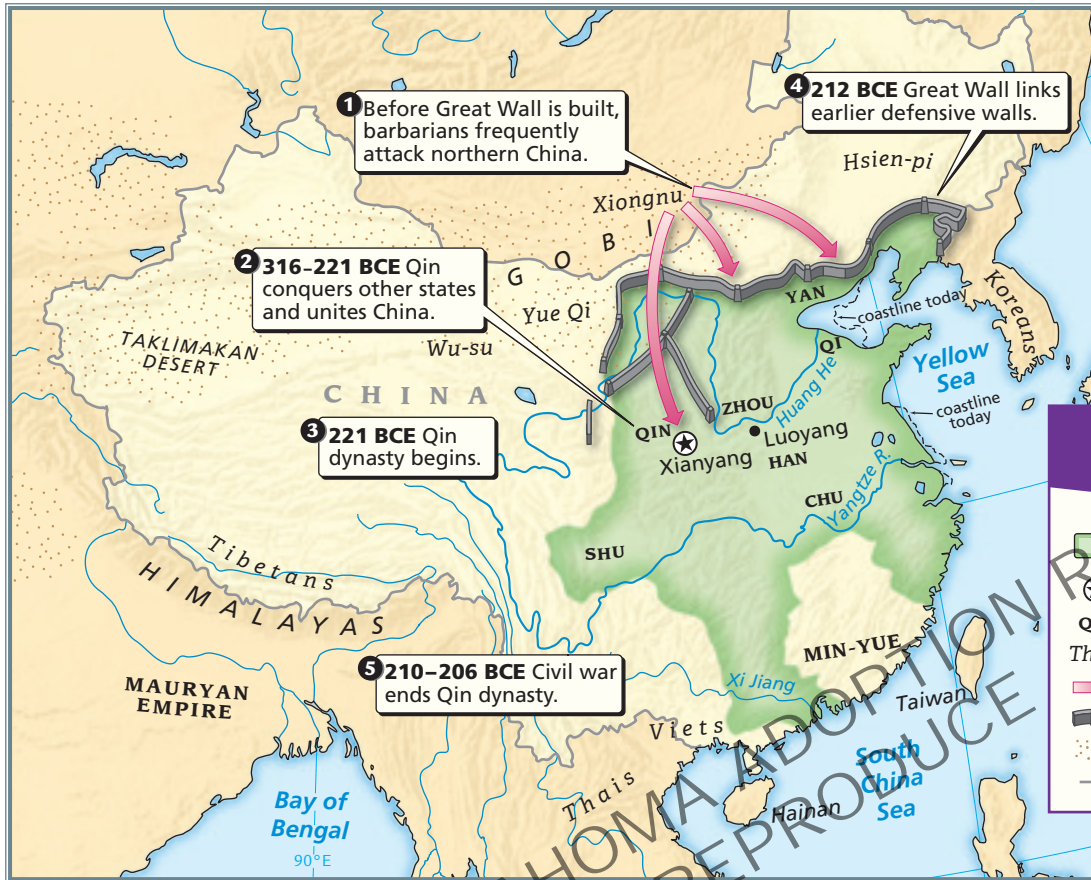
1122–256 BCE

- Ruled by Zhou dynasty
- Capital
- QIN** Chinese state
- Thais** Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers







C

The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.

### Qin Dynasty 316-206 BCE

- Ruled by Qin dynasty 221-206 BCE
- Capital, 221-206 BCE
- QIN Chinese state
- Thais Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today

D

The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.



### Han Dynasty 206 BCE-220 CE

- Ruled by Han dynasty
- Capital
- Thais Culture group
- Trade route
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today

# Ancient India and the Spread of Hinduism

One of the first civilizations and one of the world's oldest religions developed in ancient India.

- People began to settle in the Indus River Valley in South Asia about 6,000 years ago. Farming and herding communities developed.
- An advanced civilization with carefully planned cities developed in the valley. The Indus Valley civilization thrived for 900 years.
- A large group of **nomads**, the Aryans, migrated to India. Their religious beliefs helped form a new religion called **Hinduism**.



## What do Hindus believe?

*Hindus believe that all living things have many lives. If you do good things in this life, you will come back as someone wiser and better in your next life. If you do bad things in this life, you could come back as a rat or even a gnat!*

## How big is the Indian subcontinent?



A

India is part of a subcontinent that includes the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan. (See their boundaries on page 147.) Compare it to the size of the United States.



B

Each year the rivers of the Indus Valley flooded, bringing rich soil and water for crops. Cities traded with communities across the Arabian Sea and as far as Mesopotamia.



## Indus Valley Civilization

6000–1700 BCE

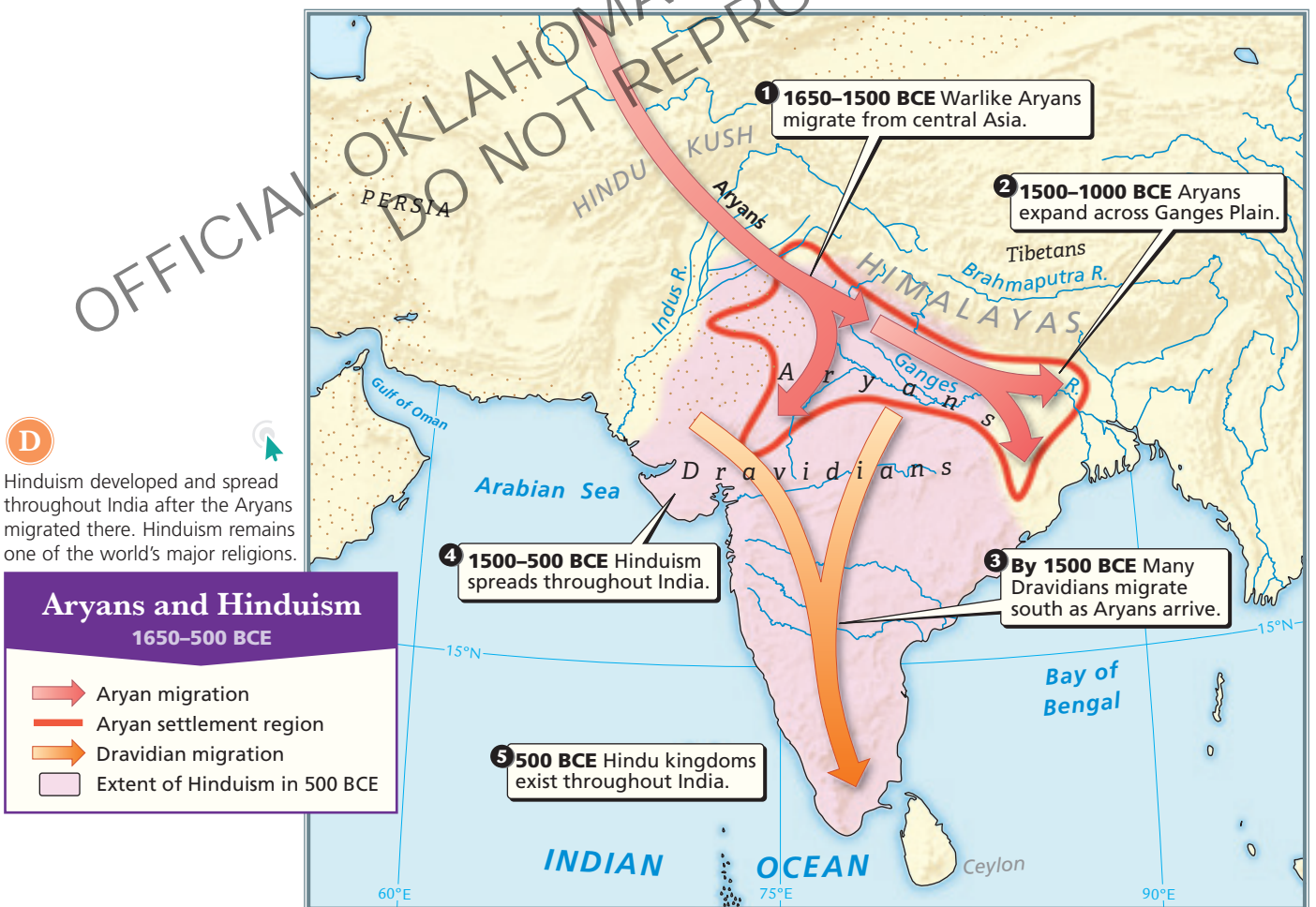
- Indus Valley civilization
- Farming, 6000 BCE
- Desert
- Trade route
- Indus Valley city
- Other city
- Dravidians
- Early inhabitants of India

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers





**C** Mohenjo-Daro had straight streets and large public buildings and meeting places. Its two-story houses were built of baked bricks, and many included rooms for bathing.



**D** Hinduism developed and spread throughout India after the Aryans migrated there. Hinduism remains one of the world's major religions.

# Ancient India and the Spread of Buddhism

In addition to Hinduism, another major world religion developed in ancient India—**Buddhism**.

- Buddhism was based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He preached a new way of life to end suffering.
- The Mauryans united India and created the first Indian empire. During their reign, Buddhism spread throughout India.
- Later the Gupta Empire emerged. They started a golden age in India when culture and science thrived.

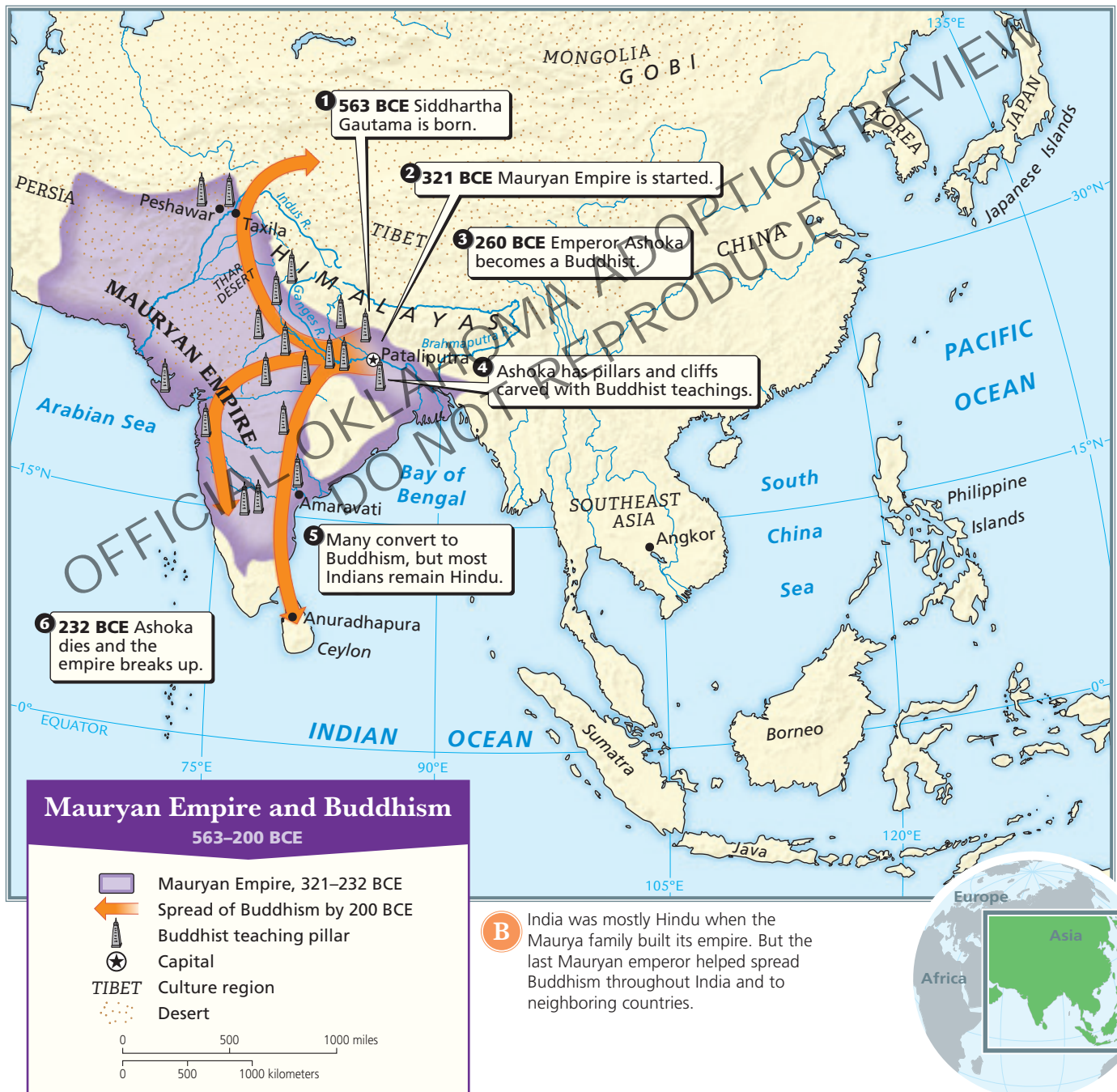


## What is nirvana?

Imagine having great wisdom and compassion and being free from suffering. This state of peacefulness is called **nirvana**. Reaching nirvana is the goal of Buddhism.

A

The name Buddha means “the Enlightened One.” Siddhartha Gautama was called Buddha because of his wise teachings on how to live a good life.







### Top 10 Cities, 100 CE

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Rome (Italy)	450,000
	2 Luoyang (China)	420,000
	3 Seleucia (Iraq)	250,000
	4 Alexandria (Egypt)	250,000
	5 Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
	6 Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	130,000
	7 Peshawar (Pakistan)	120,000
	8 Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
	9 Wu (China)	90,000
	10 Smyrna (Turkey)	90,000

**D** Which of these cities can you find on map C? Which were centers of Buddhism?

# Civilization in Ancient Mexico

The Olmec and the Maya were the earliest major Native American civilizations. Both developed in Middle America.

- The Olmec civilization developed along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Olmec built large sculptures and were the first people in the Americas to build pyramids. Their art and religion influenced later cultures of Middle America, including the Maya.
- The Maya civilization developed east of the Olmec. It was one of the longest lasting civilizations in the Americas.
- The Maya used pictographs to record major events in their history on large stone sculptures. Many of these sculptures still stand today.



**A** Giant carvings like this one were used in ceremonies at Olmec religious centers. The largest heads were up to 10 feet tall and weighed several tons.



## Why the difference?

Asians, Africans, and Europeans learned from one another. Without this contact, Native American civilizations never developed bronze or iron. They also never domesticated animals larger than dogs, except in Peru.

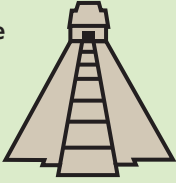


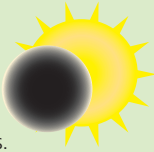




**B** The OlmeC civilization was the first culture in the Americas to build cities with large religious centers. It traded with other cultures and its art has been found throughout Middle America.



## SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY

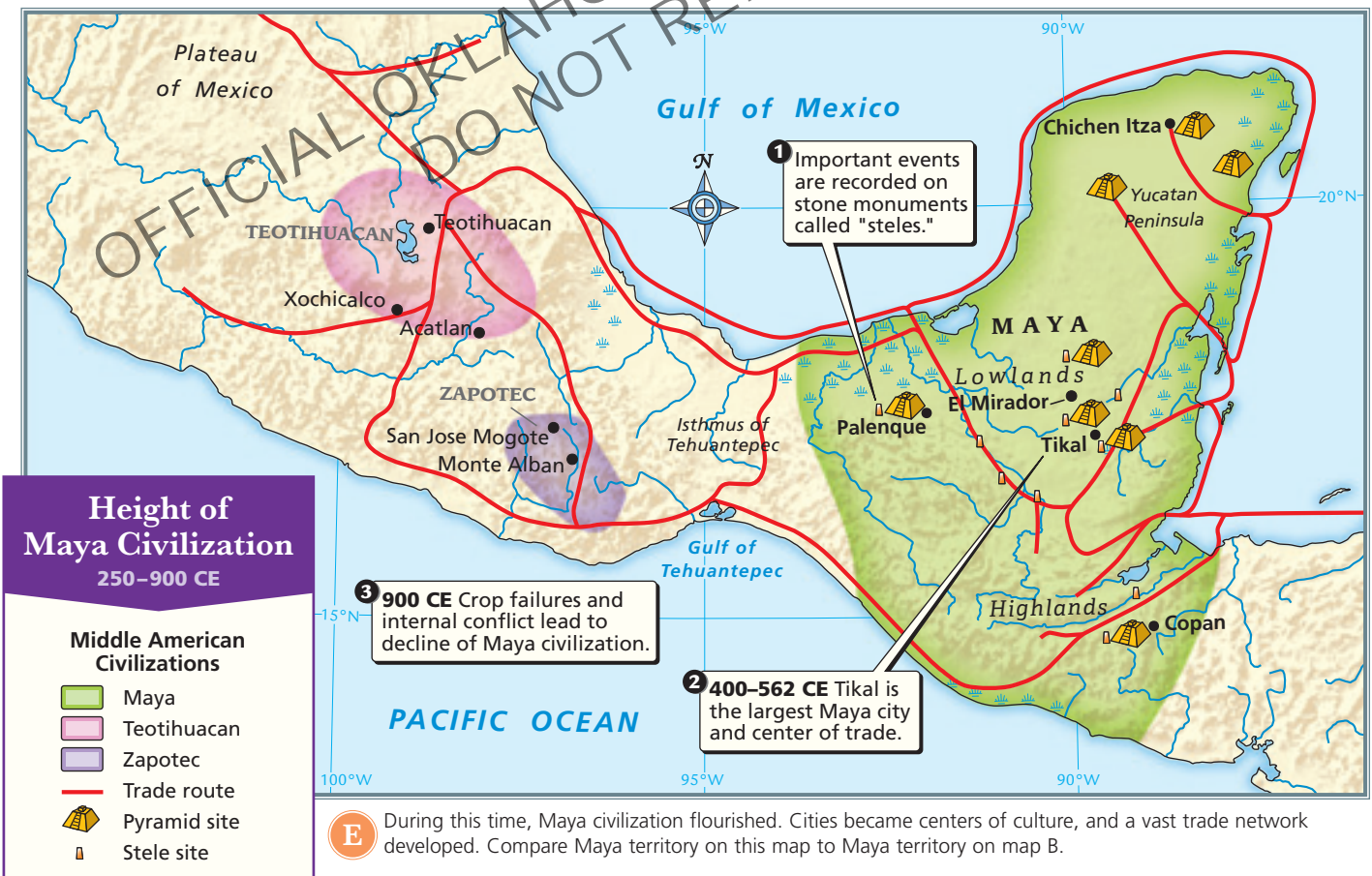
## Maya Contributions

<b>Architecture</b> Built elaborate limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies. 	<b>Calendar</b> Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar. 
<b>Paper</b> Developed paper made from fig tree bark. 	<b>Astronomy</b> Made many advances, including predicting eclipses. 
<b>Mathematics</b> One of the first to use a zero, represented by a shell symbol. 	<b>Agriculture</b> Used advanced farming techniques including irrigation, terraces, and canals. 

**C** The Maya had many accomplishments in art, agriculture, astronomy, and mathematics. Compare this chart with the one for Babylon on page 13.



**D** Large limestone pyramids with temples at the top were built by the Maya for religious ceremonies. This pyramid is located in the Maya city of Tikal. Find Tikal on map E.



**E** During this time, Maya civilization flourished. Cities became centers of culture, and a vast trade network developed. Compare Maya territory on this map to Maya territory on map B.

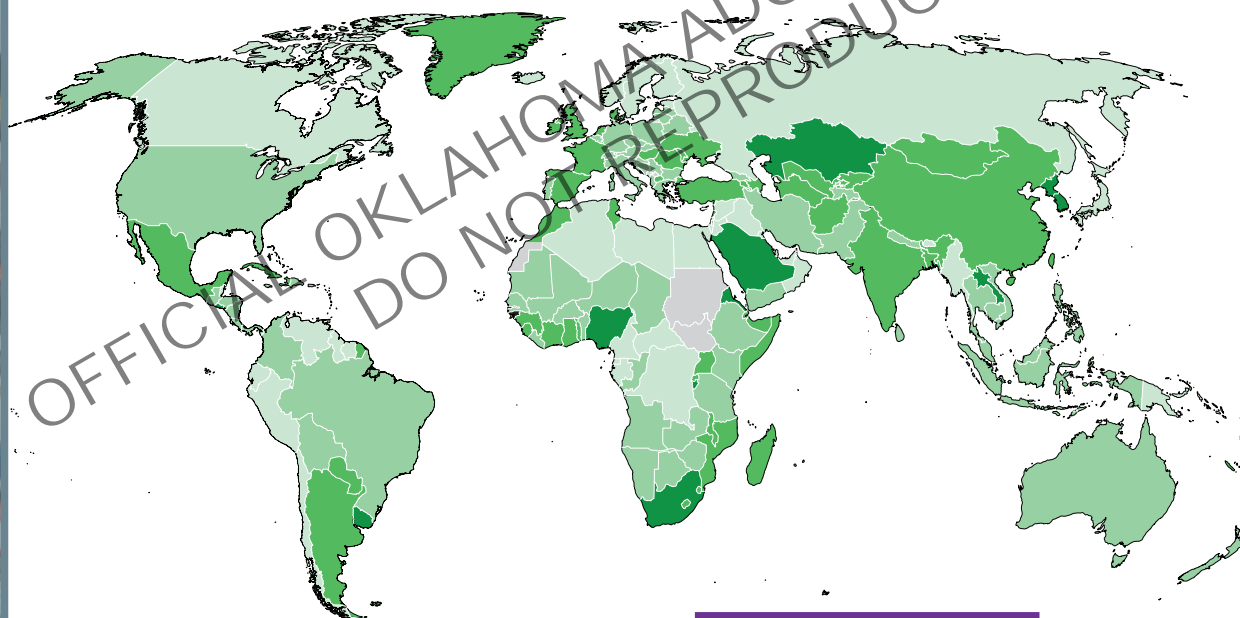


# Can the world's projected population growth be sustained?

Technological innovation has enabled us to produce more food than at any other time in human history, and at the lowest cost. In the past, when soil was depleted, or a water supply dried up, the people cultivating that land were forced to move on.

Modern farming practices, which include the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers and reliance on huge factory farms, have enabled us to maximize crop and livestock yields. These cheaper and more plentiful food sources have allowed us to meet the growing demands of our world's booming population. But these innovations have not come without costs. Among these costs are tropical deforestation, overgrazing, loss of biodiversity and natural habitats, soil depletion, and pollution of the air and water.

Can population growth be sustained without doing irreversible damage to the environment? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



In 2016, 37 percent of the world's land was used for agriculture.

### Percentage of Land Used for Agriculture 2016

- Over 75
- 50 to 75
- 25 to 50
- Under 25
- No data



## Carefully managing our food supply will conserve existing resources and safeguard them for future populations.

- The world already produces enough food to feed sixteen billion people—more than twice the world's population—but much of these crops are fed to livestock. By redirecting some of this food, we could readily address existing and forecasted food scarcity.
- Sustainable agricultural practices, such as cover crops, no-till planting, and crop rotation, would protect the environment as food production increases.
- In Africa, eco-farming, which is small-scale organic farming, has outperformed conventional practices by 57 percent, and could provide enough calories to sustain the world's population now and in the future.

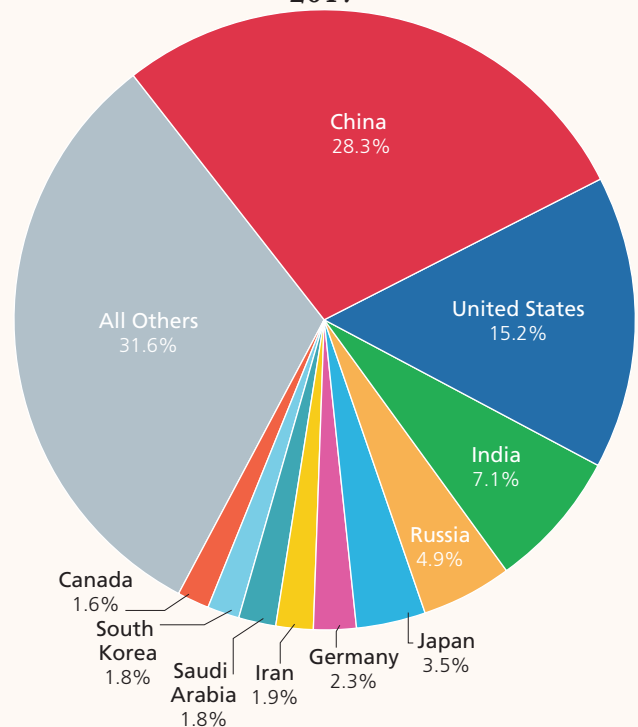


According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, approximately one-third of the food produced for human consumption every year goes to waste.

## There is no way to meet the demand of the growing population without impacting the environment.

- In 1700, only 7 percent of the world's land was used for agriculture. In 2016, it was 37 percent. And it is estimated to grow to 70 percent by 2050. It is too late to prevent the damage done due to the loss of natural environments.
- There are more than seven billion people living on Earth today. This number is expected to grow to more than nine billion by 2050 and up to fifteen billion by 2100. More people means more demand for food and more food scarcity.
- As urban areas expand to accommodate a growing population, natural environments suffer. In Hong Kong, wild boars are wandering into the city as human developments expand farther into the boars' natural habitat.

**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Country**  
2017



Agriculture is one of the world's largest producers of greenhouse gases. To feed a growing population, emissions will increase along with production.

# UNIT 3 Ancient Greece and Rome

3000 BCE to 500 CE

**1200–800 BCE**  
Early Greek civilizations are destroyed.

**3000 BCE**

**3000 BCE**  
Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.

**1500 BCE**

**1600 BCE**  
Mycenaean civilization develops in Greece.

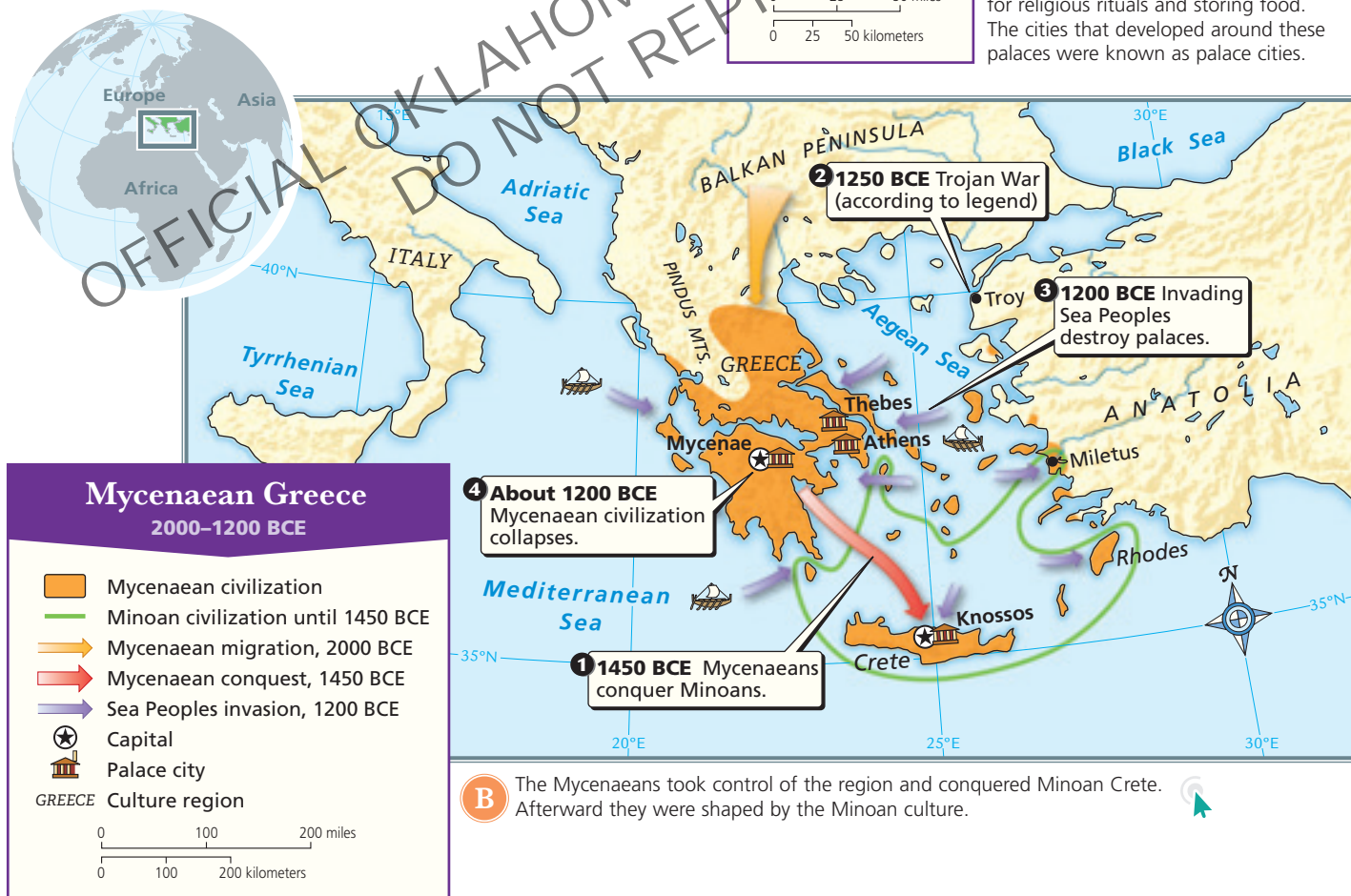
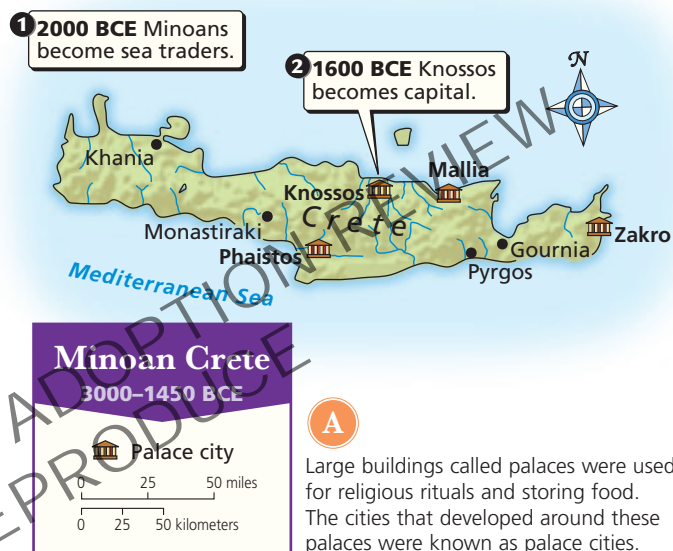
**1000 BCE**

**750–550 BCE**  
Greek colonies founded around the Mediterranean Sea.

## Civilizations of Ancient Greece

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans developed civilizations in the region of present-day Greece. Their achievements became the foundation of Greek culture.

- The Minoans were known as great artisans. Legends of their cleverness became part of Greek myths.
- The Mycenaeans were fierce warriors. Through conquest, they spread their culture around the Aegean Sea.
- Both civilizations produced expert sailors. Around 1200 BCE, they were destroyed by invasion.
- Greek city-states recovered before 750 BCE. As the city-states grew, they established new colonies along the sea coasts.





**431 BCE**  
Athens and  
Sparta go  
to war.

**399 BCE**  
Socrates is executed.

**336–323 BCE**  
Alexander the Great  
conquers the Persian Empire.

**27 BCE**  
Rome becomes  
an empire.

**305 CE**  
Constantine  
becomes  
emperor.

**476 CE**  
Western Roman  
Empire falls.

**500 BCE**

**BCE** < | > **CE**

**500 CE**

**509–508 BCE**  
Rome becomes a republic.  
Democracy begins in Athens.

**146 BCE**  
Romans conquer Greeks.

**392 CE**  
Christianity becomes  
the official religion of the  
Roman Empire.



**C**

The Mycenaeans were known for their elaborate bronze and gold work. Great wealth and labor was spent on royal graves filled with treasures such as this gold mask.

### What is a colony?

Greek “mother-cities” founded new cities, or colonies, throughout the Mediterranean region. Most colonies were independent city-states, while others were only trading posts.



# Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- The Persian Empire threatened to conquer Greece. The most powerful Greek city-states united to overcome Persian forces.
- The city-state of Athens was the birthplace of **democracy** and a leading cultural center of the Greek world. Its ideas influenced later civilizations.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta, nearly destroyed Greece.

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

### Athens, 510–338 BCE

#### Citizens

- Have two Athenian parents
- Can own land, if men
- Serve in the Assembly, hold offices, and vote, if men
- Work as landowning aristocrats, farmers, craftsmen, merchants, and rowers

#### Metics

- Have at least one non-Athenian or foreign parent
- Cannot own land or vote
- Work as business owners and merchants

#### Enslaved People

- Are prisoners of war or foreign captives
- Cannot own land or vote
- Work as house servants, miners, and policemen

**A** In Athens, a man's place in society was based on his parents. All women in Athens were considered the property of their fathers, husbands, or owners. Athenian women were rarely seen outside the home.

**B** After Athens and Eretria helped the Ionian revolts, Persia invaded European Greece twice. Athens and Sparta organized the city-states to resist the invasions. Incredibly, the Greeks defeated the Persian Empire.

### The Persian War

499–449 BCE

- Persian Empire
- Greek city against Persia
- Neutral Greek city
- ➔ Persian campaigns
- ★ Greek victory
- ★ Persian victory
- IONIA Culture region

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers



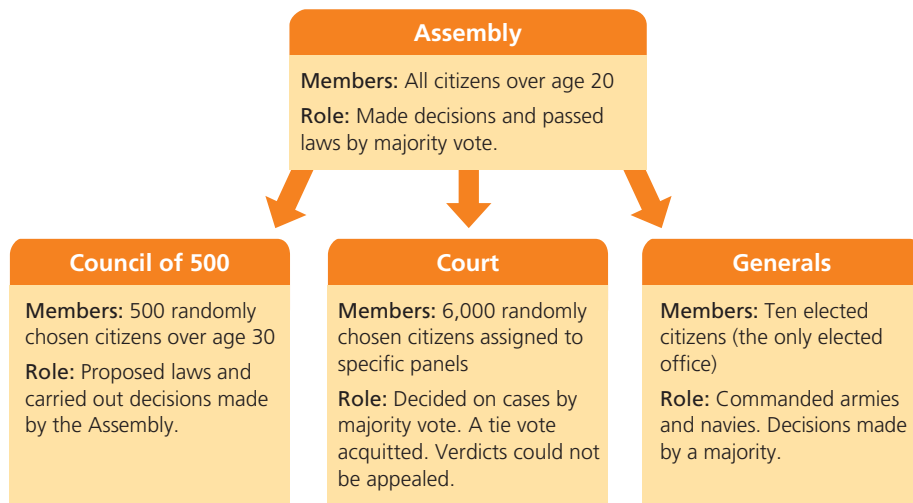




Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnesus. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.

## GOVERNMENT

### Democracy in Athens



**E** Socrates of Athens encouraged his students to question everything to find truth and live by that truth. This Socratic method would become the basis of all later Greek philosophy.

**D** The Athenian government was a direct democracy. Any male **citizen** could personally serve in the government, rather than through representatives.

# The Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great, king of ancient Macedonia, built an empire that stretched from Greece to India.

- Years of fighting had weakened the Greek city-states. Macedonia, a kingdom in northern Greece, conquered the entire region.
- Then Alexander turned to the east and conquered the Persian Empire.
- When Alexander died, his generals divided his empire into separate kingdoms.
- Alexander's conquests led to the mixing of Greek culture with the cultures of conquered lands.

**A** Alexander's conquests spread Greek society across western Asia. This Greek-style relief of him was found in Sidon, a major Phoenician city in Lebanon.



## How big was Alexander's empire?



**B** Alexander's vast empire included land in Europe, Africa, and Asia. Compare it to the size of the United States.



### Alexander Conquers Persia

336–323 BCE

- Alexander's Empire, 323 BCE
- Route of conquest
- Persian road
- Major battle
- Capital
- Culture region
- Desert area

0 300 600 miles  
0 300 600 kilometers

## How do you show your culture?

**Culture** is what makes a group of people unique, or different from other groups. The religion we follow, the language we speak, even what we eat or drink, can all be part of our culture.



C

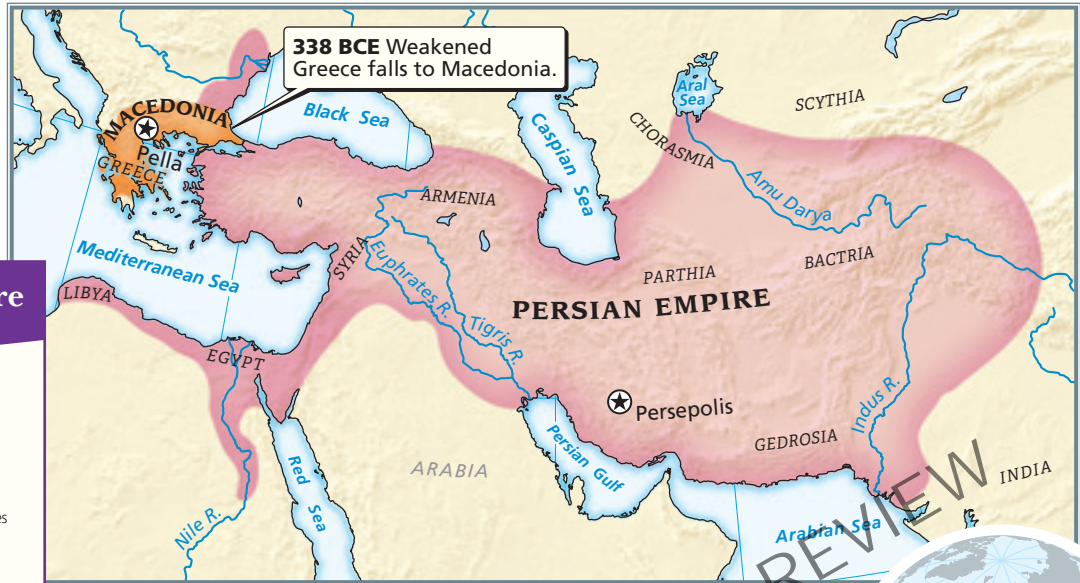
Before Alexander's invasion, the Persian Empire was the largest empire in the region. Compare this map with map D. How much of Alexander's empire had been ruled by the Persians?

### The Persian Empire

338 BCE

- Persian Empire
- Macedonia
- Capital
- SYRIA Culture group

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers



D

To conquer his empire, Alexander led his armies through scorching deserts and across steep mountains. In some areas, Alexander moved his troops along roads the Persians had built.



# From Roman Republic to Roman Empire

Rome was founded as a small city-state, then became a **republic**, and eventually grew into a powerful empire.

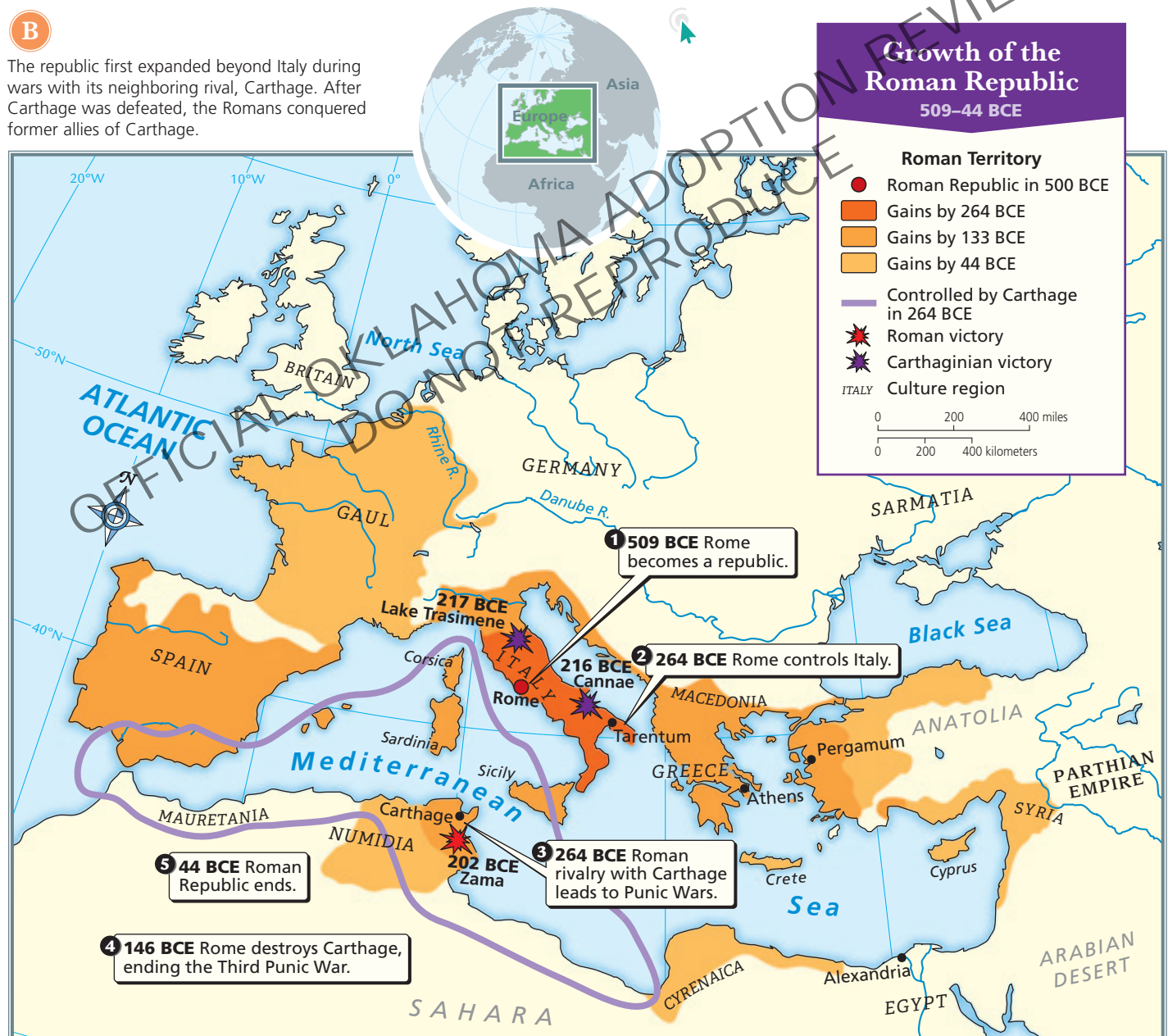
- Rome became a republic in 509 BCE. The republic came to have a democratic government.
- The Roman Republic gained land through conquest. As the republic grew, so did its army.
- **Civil wars** destroyed the Roman Republic. The republic became an empire by 27 BCE, led by a single ruler.
- The capital of the republic and the empire was the city of Rome.



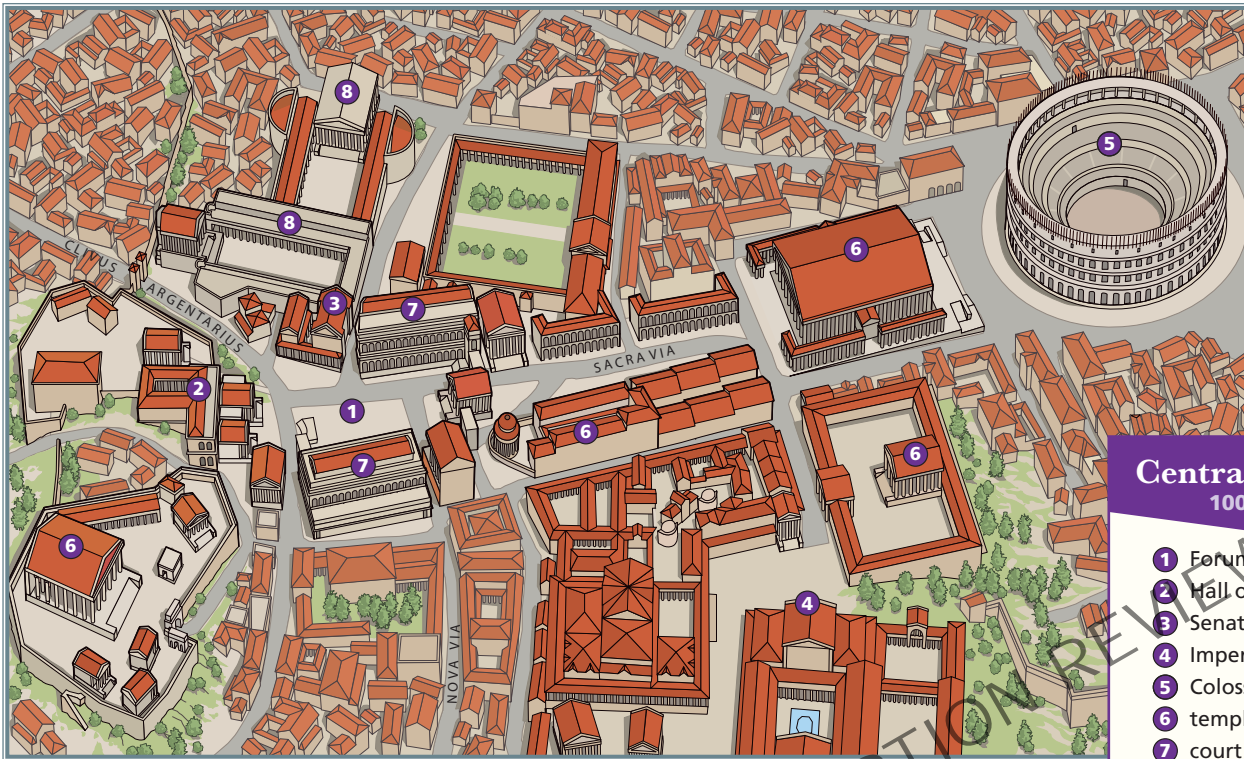
**A** Julius Caesar, in red, was a popular general and politician. His conquest of Gaul allowed him to overthrow the Senate and become dictator.

**B**

The republic first expanded beyond Italy during wars with its neighboring rival, Carthage. After Carthage was defeated, the Romans conquered former allies of Carthage.







### Central Rome 100 CE

- 1 Forum
- 2 Hall of Records
- 3 Senate
- 4 Imperial Palace
- 5 Colosseum
- 6 temple
- 7 court
- 8 meeting hall

Smaller buildings are shops and houses.

**C** The Forum, an open area reserved for public gatherings, was the original center of Rome. Later, Roman emperors expanded the city center by building temples, government offices, and entertainment centers.



### Why are people lost at war called casualties?

There is nothing casual about it. The words **casual** and **casualty** both come from the same Latin word for event. And in the fifteenth century, a casualty was an "accidental event." Over time, the meaning evolved to be "an unfortunate event."

### GOVERNMENT

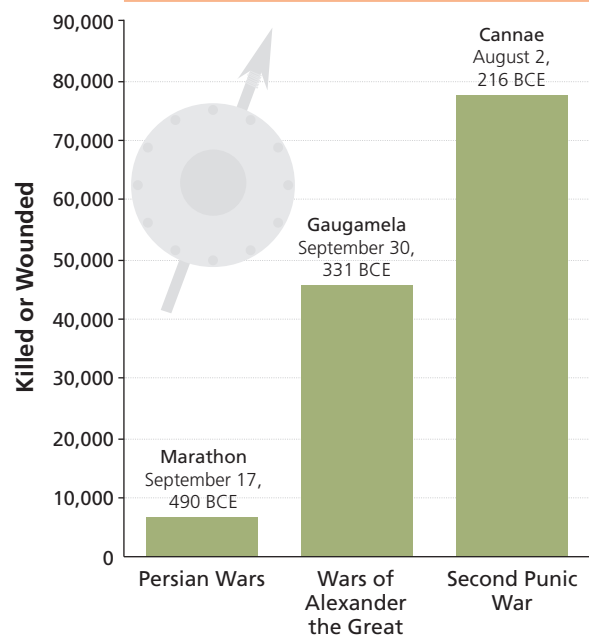
#### From Republic to Empire

Roman Republic 509–44 BCE		Roman Empire 44 BCE–476 CE
Elected officials (two consuls)	Who leads?	Emperor (also later known as Caesar)
One year	How long do they rule?	For life, although many were assassinated
Appointed by Senate	How do new leaders take power?	By inheritance or by force
It was the most powerful government body	What is the role of the Senate?	It had very little real power under the emperor

**D** Julius Caesar's great-nephew, later called Augustus Caesar, eliminated the Senate's power by 27 BCE. As emperor, he and his successors held supreme power. However, by 41 CE the Roman Army had begun overthrowing emperors.

### WARFARE

#### Battle Casualties



**E** Ancient armies fought using hand-to-hand combat. The Greeks and Macedonians used spears and the Romans used swords. An army would charge at the enemy trying to break its formations.

# Height of the Roman Empire

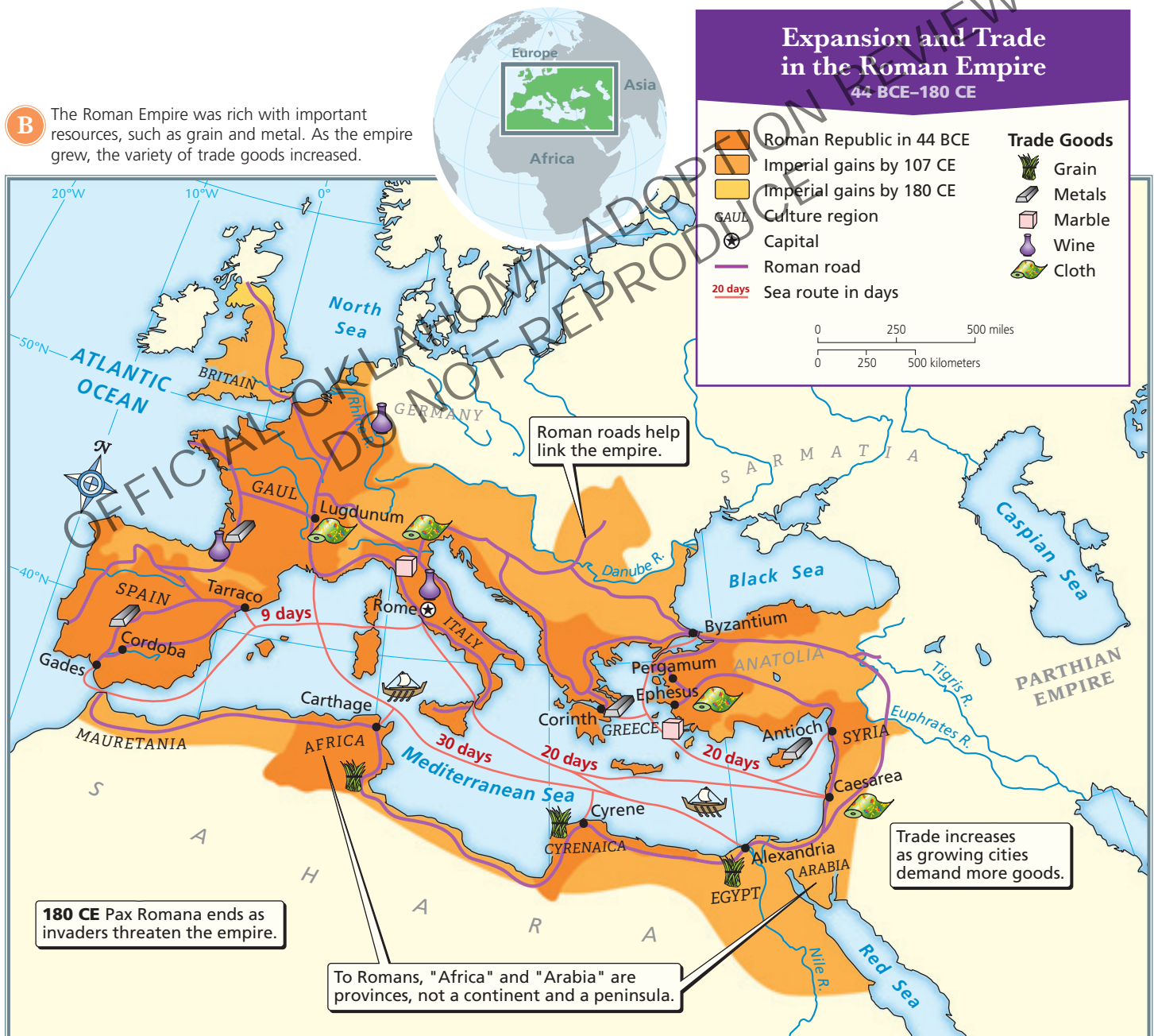
After the change from republic to empire, Roman territory continued to expand. At its height, the Roman Empire ruled the entire Mediterranean region.

- Strong Roman rulers brought peace and wealth to the region during a period called “Pax Romana.”
- Roman roads and sea routes connected the empire. Long distance trade thrived.
- The Roman Empire included many different cultures. Trade and a common language helped unite the empire.



**A** Roman coins were used throughout the empire, making trade easier. Coins also announced an emperor's achievements, similar to newspaper headlines.

**B** The Roman Empire was rich with important resources, such as grain and metal. As the empire grew, the variety of trade goods increased.



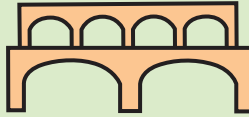


## SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY

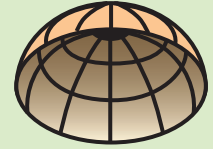
## Contributions of Rome

**Sanitation**

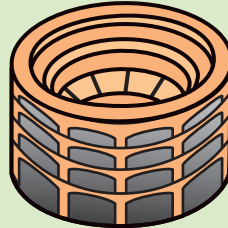
- Built aqueducts, large structures to carry water.
- Built public baths and sewer systems.

**Architecture**

- Designed large stone domes.
- Created large indoor spaces in palaces, temples, and public baths.

**Construction**

- Built large outdoor stadiums capable of elaborate shows.
- Organized entrances and seating for efficient crowd movement.

**Transportation**

- Built a system of straight, paved roads over 50,000 miles long.
- Designed roads using strong materials and effective drainage.



**C** The Romans were experts in construction. They developed concrete, a strong, durable building material. Many Roman buildings are still standing today, and many roads are still in use.

## How big was the Roman Empire?

**Why is Latin a dead language?**

When Roman education collapsed along with the Roman Empire, simpler, less formal dialects of Latin replaced official, formal Latin. As time went on, these versions became different Romance languages.

**D** Compare this map with map B on page 38. The Romans ruled the Mediterranean region and Western Europe for centuries. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

## WRITING &amp; LANGUAGE

## Latin Origins of Modern Languages

Latin	Modern Romance Languages					Modern English
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	three
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	note
ferrum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	iron

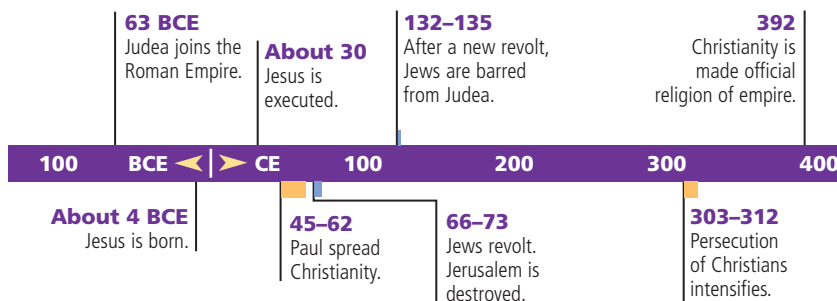
**E** Latin is no longer spoken, but modern Romance languages are based on Latin. English is not a Romance language. Many of its words have Latin roots, but many others do not.

# Judaism and Christianity in the Roman Empire

Judaism and Christianity expanded throughout the Roman Empire.

- The king of Judea voluntarily joined the Roman Empire in 63 BCE. However, many Jews objected to foreign rule.
- Many Jews left Judea for greater economic opportunities.
- Christianity began as a branch of Judaism. After Jesus died, his followers spread through the empire. As non-Jews joined, Christianity became its own religion.
- Both Jews and Christians were persecuted by the Romans. After two major revolts, the surviving Jews were expelled from their homeland.

## Jews and Christians Under Roman Rule



Roman leaders persecuted both Jews and Christians, but Jewish and Christian communities continued to spread. Eventually Christianity became the official religion in the Roman Empire.



After the first Jewish revolt in 66 CE and the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE, many Jews fled Judea. This migration is known as the **Jewish Diaspora**.





**C** Christianity first spread in the eastern Mediterranean region, helped by the travels of the early Christian leader Paul. Later Christian communities were established along important trade routes in other parts of the Roman Empire.



### What is Christianity?

Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe is the son of God. Today Christianity, which began as a branch of Judaism, has more followers than any other religion in the world.



**D** Paul was a Jew from Tarsus who converted to Christianity. He traveled through the empire as far as Rome, preaching Christian ideas to non-Jews and establishing Christian communities. Here he is shown in Athens.

# Decline of the Roman Empire

Corrupt rulers and constant wars weakened the Roman Empire. By the end of the 400s, only the eastern half of the empire had survived.

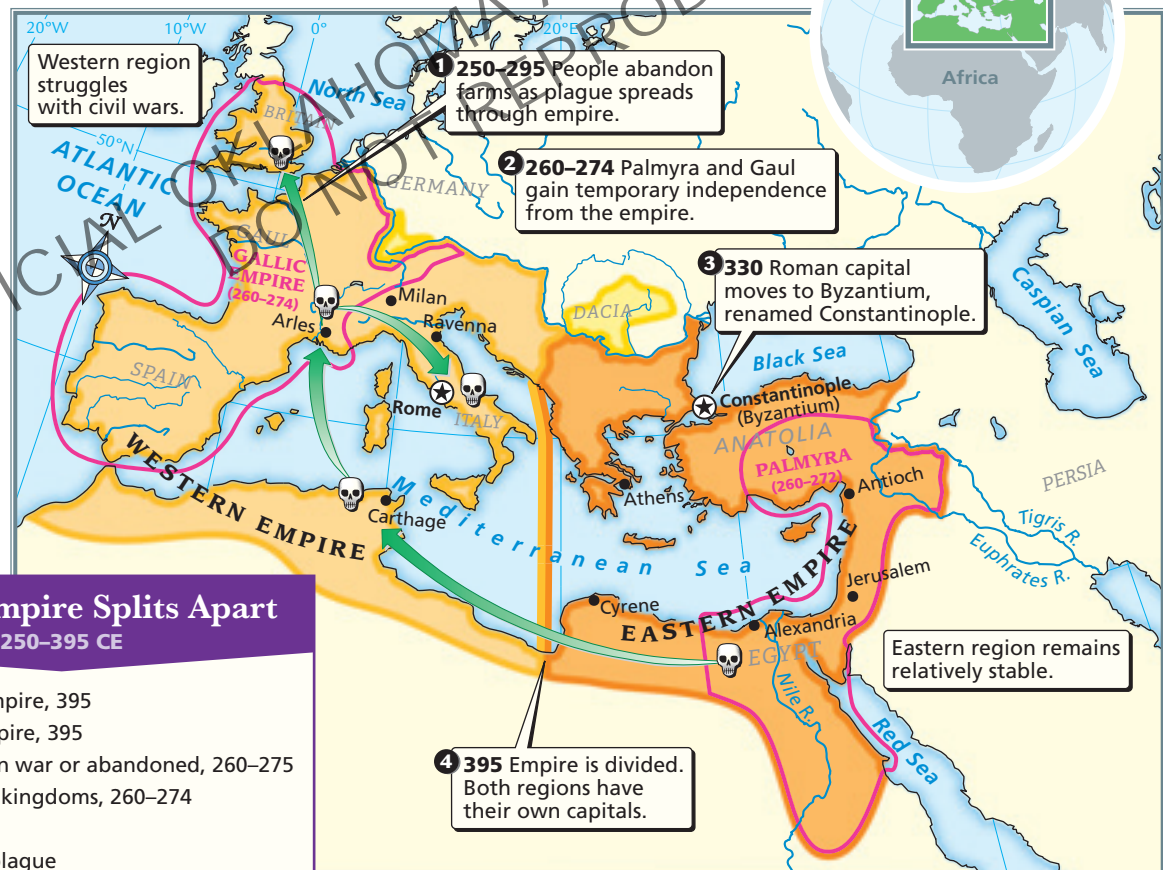
- Civil wars, disease, and famine created disorder throughout the empire.
- At the same time, migrating barbarians from Europe and Asia invaded the empire. They claimed land for their own kingdoms.
- In 395, Roman territory was divided into the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.
- By 476, the western lands were no longer under Roman control. The Eastern Empire continued to thrive.



**A** Constantine (with crown), who converted to Christianity, is known as the first Christian emperor. He was the last major emperor to rule the united Roman Empire.

## What is a barbarian?

The word **barbarian** comes from a Greek insult to non-Greek speakers. To the Greeks, other languages were just "bar-bar," or nonsense. The Romans used the word to describe people who were uncivilized, which is how we use it today.

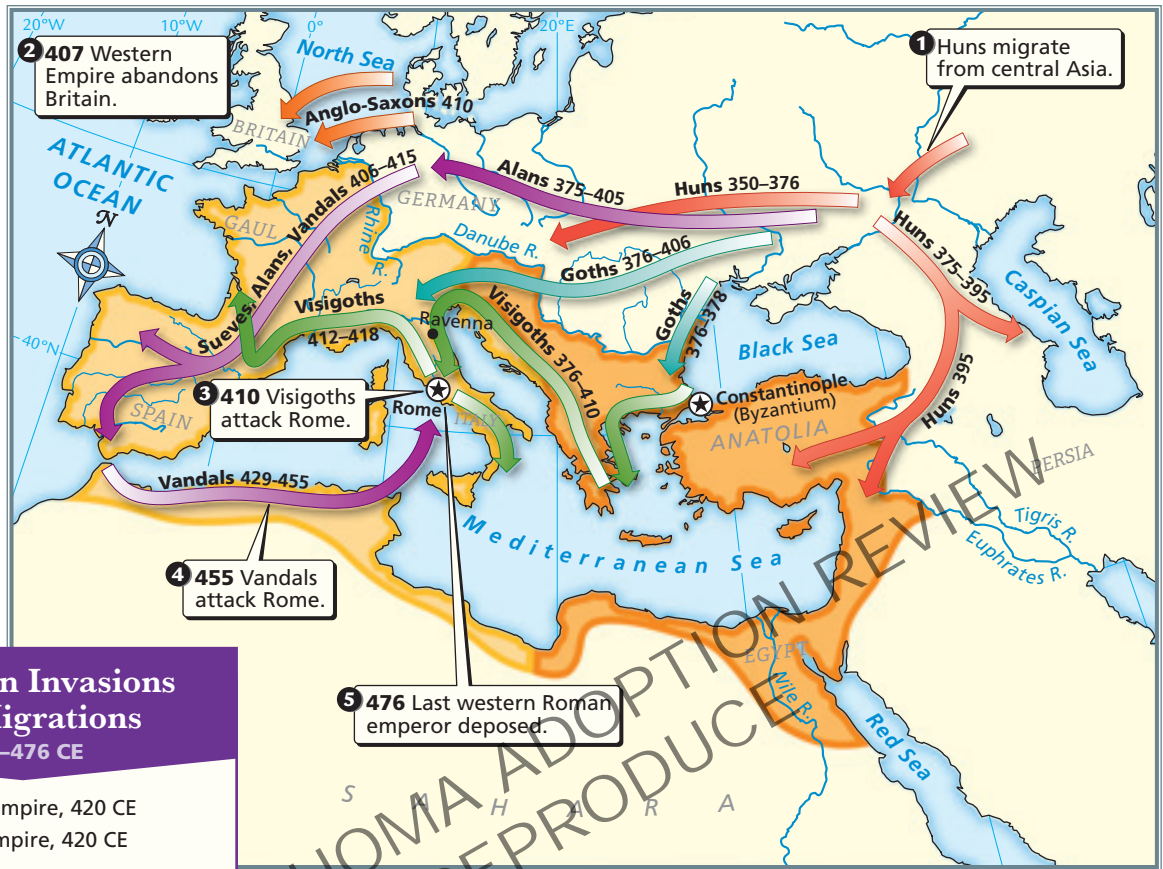


**B** Because the empire was too large to govern effectively, it was divided into western and eastern regions. Each region was led by its own emperor. The empire was never reunited.



C

By 476, invaders had conquered most of the Western Roman Empire. The Eastern Roman Empire was stronger and better organized. It continued to resist invaders long after the Western Empire collapsed.



### Barbarian Invasions and Migrations 350-476 CE

- Western Empire, 420 CE
- Eastern Empire, 420 CE
- Capital
- Barbarian invasion or migration
- Culture region

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers



D

The Huns terrified both Romans and other barbarians. Tribes fled from the Huns by invading the empire. A Roman-barbarian alliance stopped the Huns, but the Western Empire was effectively destroyed.

### Top 10 Cities, 500 CE

City Locations	
Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Constantinople (Turkey)	400,000
2 Ctesiphon (Iraq)	400,000
3 Luoyang (China)	200,000
4 Nanjing (China)	150,000
5 Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
6 Teotihuacan (Mexico)	125,000
7 Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
8 Rome (Italy)	100,000
9 Alexandria (Egypt)	100,000
10 Changan (China)	100,000

E

By 500, Constantinople had become one of the world's great cities.



# Should the boundaries of modern nations reflect the history of the land?

In the post-World War II era, many political groups have laid claim to the territory of others. They argue that they have a right to this land because they lived on it before, or because the land has religious, ethnic, or cultural importance to them. This idea—that a government has a right to take back lost territory—is known as irredentism. Governments that adopt irredentist claims sometimes add them to the nation's constitution or laws, thus enabling the government to use the full range of their powers to implement them.

Should a modern nation have the right to claim the land of another nation that they believe is rightfully theirs? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



The Crimean Peninsula, which was part of the Soviet Union along with Russia, was annexed by Russia in 2014. The United Nations maintains that the annexation is unlawful.



## National boundaries should take into account the historic religious, ethnic, and cultural importance of the land.

- A government exists to serve its people. Where land has been taken from these people, or is central to their religious or cultural beliefs, a government should be able to act on behalf of its people and bring that land under its control.
- National boundaries are often arbitrary or drawn by third parties. Where tensions can be eased by aligning national boundaries with cultural boundaries, all would benefit.
- A nation is entitled to protect its culture against appropriation by other nations.



Greece has successfully fought the appropriation of its culture by North Macedonia. In the early 1990s, Greece pushed the country to remove the twelve-sided star known as the Vergina Sun from its flag because Greece felt that the symbol represented Greek culture. In 2019, Greece pushed the country to change its name to North Macedonia because Greece felt it had a right to the Macedonian name and identity. This Vergina Sun mosaic was discovered at an archaeological site in Greece.

## Nations do not have the right to seize control of any land outside their recognized borders.

- It violates international law for one nation to breach another nation's borders for any reason. If nations are allowed to violate this law, it will be at the cost of international peace and cooperation.
- Allowing a nation to assume control of land based on historical claims violates the right of a people to self-determination, or the right to form a state and choose your own government.
- The rights of one group of people should not be privileged over the rights of another.
- When a government is motivated by the needs of ancestral inhabitants or the dominant ethnic or religious group, the needs of ethnic minorities often suffer.



Macedonia is a region in southern Europe that gets its name from the ancient kingdom of Macedonia. Greece, whose northern region is called Macedonia, has been involved in many international disputes in defense of the belief that they are the sole descendants of the ancient Macedonians and therefore have a right to the name.

# UNIT 4 Empires and Cultures of Asia

395 to 1641

BCE < > CE

622  
Islam begins to spread.

500

395  
Byzantine Empire separates from Western Roman Empire.

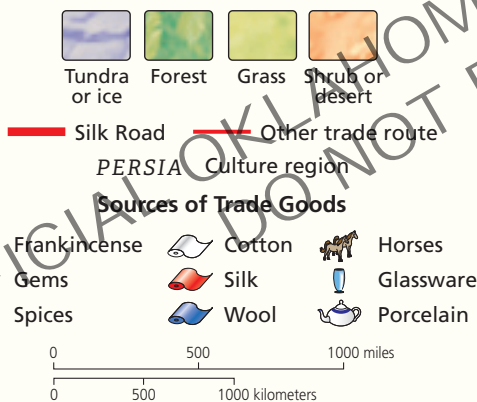
By 620  
Hindu-Arabic numbers used in India.

## Ideas Travel the Silk Road

Between 400 and 1500 CE, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

- The Silk Road and other trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Traders and armies brought ideas and inventions from one region to another.
- Religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism linked large regions.

### Silk Road and Other Trade Routes 400–1500



A

From the 700s to the 1400s, the **Arab** world was the center of scientific discovery. Many advances were made in science and medicine, as shown by this text on the human eye.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

B

The digits 0–9 that are used by people all over the world today are called Hindu-Arabic numerals. This system was developed in India over hundreds of years and then spread westward.



**800–1200**  
**Khmer kingdoms**  
 flourish in Southeast Asia.

**1054**  
**Eastern and Western Christianity**  
 split into two separate churches.

**1398**  
**Mongol ruler Timur**  
 invades Delhi.

**1453**  
**Ottoman Turks** conquer  
 Byzantine Empire.

**1000**

**1500**

**751**  
**Chinese expansion** into  
 Islamic lands is halted.

**1180–1603**  
**Japan** is engulfed  
 by civil wars.

**1279–1368**  
**Mongols** conquer  
 and rule China.

**1640**  
**Japan** expels  
 European traders.



**C** Stirrups, thought to have been developed in Central Asia, changed how horses were used in war. A rider seated in a saddle with stirrups was better able to use a weapon.



**D** Chinese sailors were the first to use magnetic compasses. Unlike navigation by the stars, navigation by a compass could be used any time of day in any weather conditions and allowed for more accurate navigation.

**E** Printing, invented in China, allowed many copies to be produced quickly, making information more widely available. Printing used paper, also invented in China, which was much cheaper than other writing materials.



# The Spread of Islam

Islam emerged in Arabia in the 600s and grew into a major world religion.

- Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was both a political and a religious leader.
- The early leaders of Islam built large empires. Many of the people they conquered became followers of Islam, or **Muslims**.
- Later, through trade, Islam spread into regions that were not ruled by Muslims.

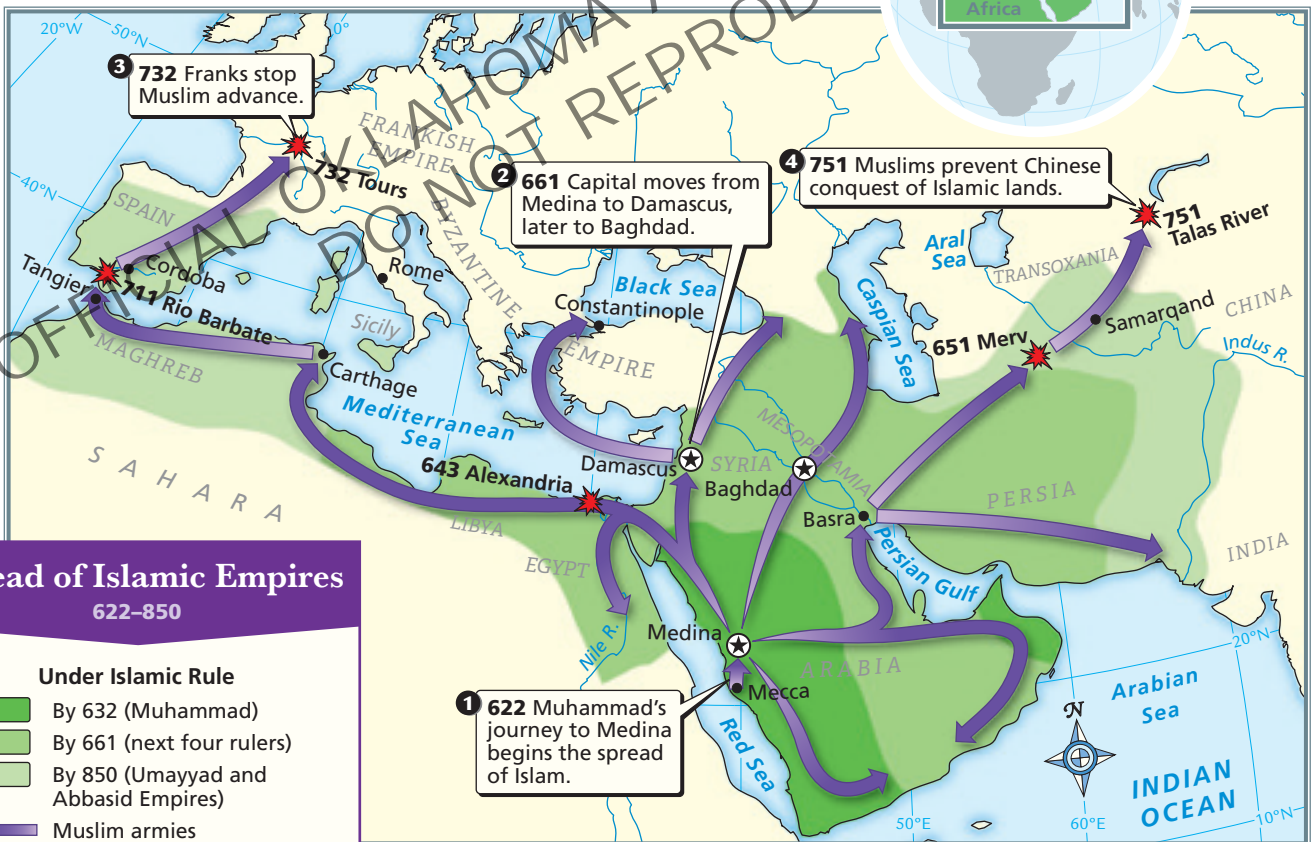


## What is Islam?

*Islam is a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad, who Muslims believe was the messenger of God (called Allah in Arabic). Today Islam is one of the world's most widespread religions.*

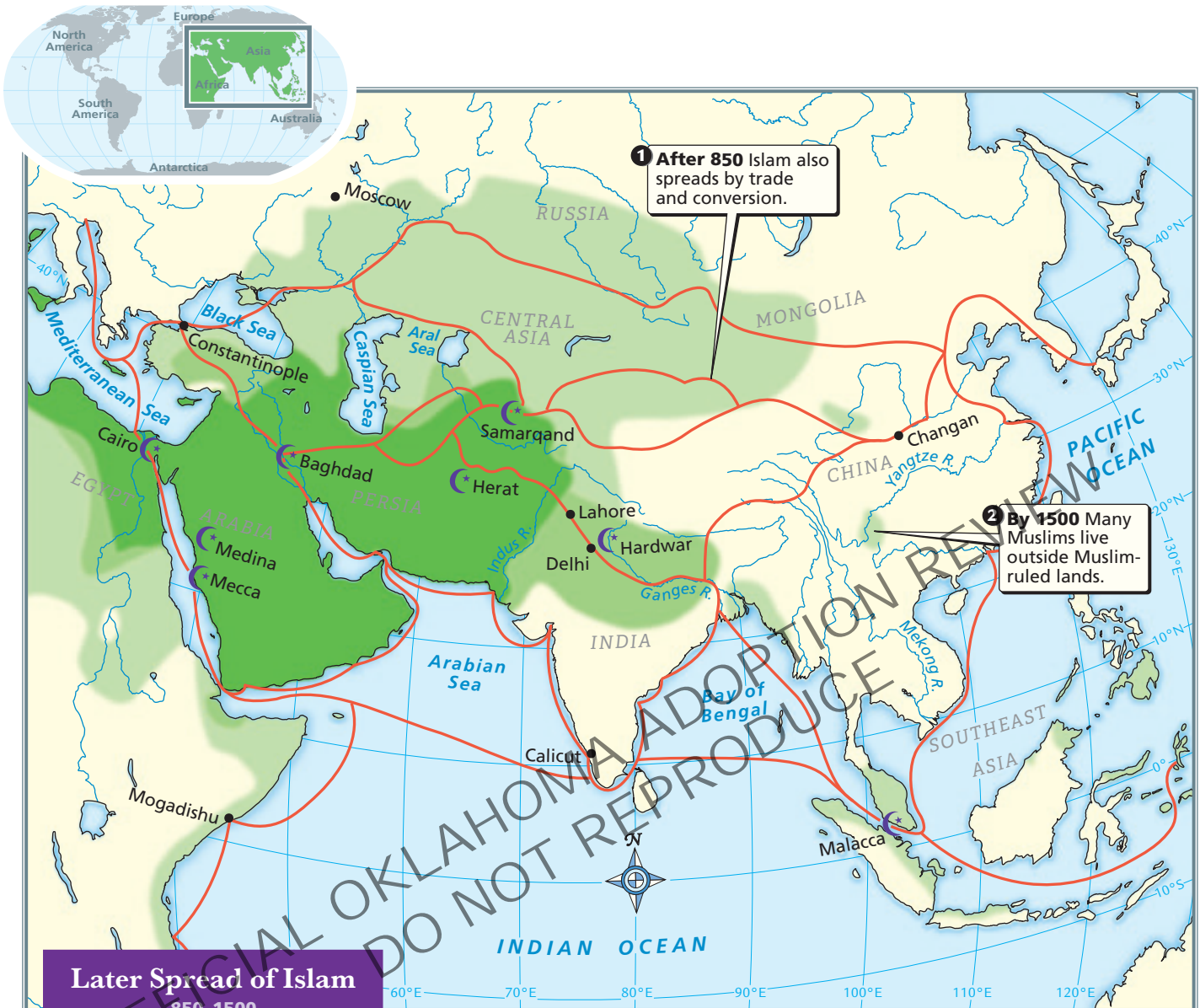


The Qur'an (also spelled Koran) is the holy book of Islam. It includes basic religious duties of all Muslims.



Islam first expanded through military conquest. The rulers of the Islamic empires were also religious leaders.





**C** After 850, the Islamic empire began to lose power, but Islam continued to spread. Muslim traders introduced Islamic culture to China, Southeast Asia, and Africa. For more about Islam in Africa, see pages 66–67.



**D** Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad, is the holiest city in Islam. Traveling to Mecca to pray, called the *hajj*, is one of the five major religious duties of Muslims.

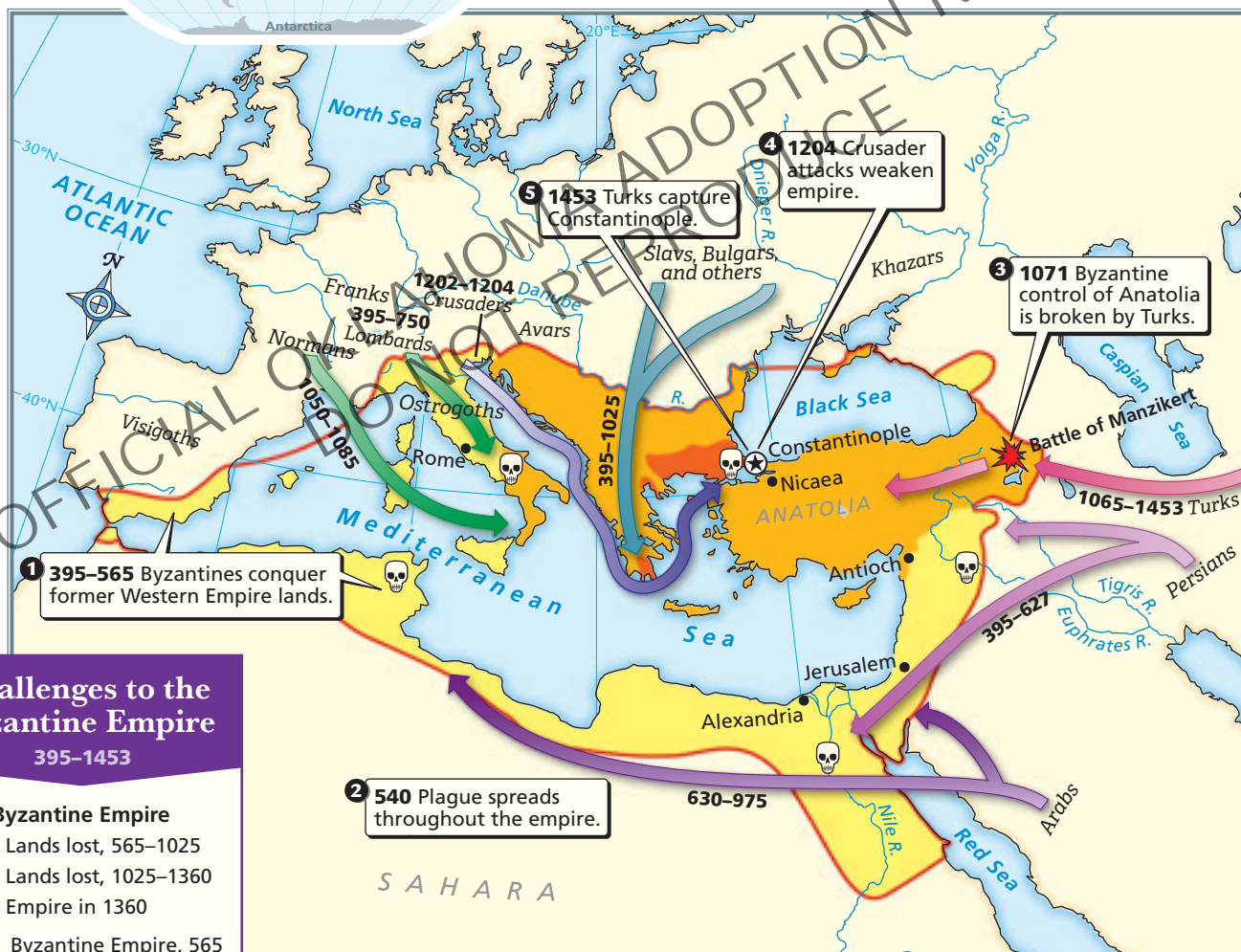
# Growth and Decline of the Byzantine Empire

The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. It outlasted the Western Empire by nearly 1,000 years.

- The Byzantine Empire had many enemies. Islamic empires, led by Arabs and Turks, conquered much of the empire.
- Constantinople, the capital, was a major trade center. Wealth from trade was spent to keep the army strong.
- After 400 years of fighting, Turkish invaders conquered the empire.



**A** This tile mosaic is at the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. Emperor Constantine stands to the right, offering Mary and the baby Jesus a model of the city of Constantinople.



## Challenges to the Byzantine Empire

395-1453

### Byzantine Empire

- Yellow: Lands lost, 565-1025
- Orange: Lands lost, 1025-1360
- Red: Empire in 1360

Red line: Byzantine Empire, 565

Grey arrow: Invasion

Skull icon: Plague outbreak, 540

Persians: Culture group

0 300 600 miles  
0 300 600 kilometers

**B** At its greatest extent, the Byzantine Empire ruled much of the territory of the former Roman Empire. Deadly disease and military challenges made it difficult to hold on to these lands.



# Tang and Sung Dynasties of China

During the Tang and Sung dynasties, trade as well as conflict between China and neighboring cultures increased.

- Under the control of the Tang dynasty, trade along the Silk Road flourished.
- Like the Byzantine emperors, Tang and Sung rulers defended their realm against many invasions by neighbors.
- By the end of the Sung dynasty, however, the Mongols had conquered all of China.



**C** Many Tang dynasty sculptures, such as this one, show horses. The Tang traded with Central Asia for strong, fast horses, which gave them an advantage in war.



**D** Although China's boundaries shrank during the Tang and Sung dynasties, farming advances helped its population grow.

# The Mongol Empire Spans Eurasia

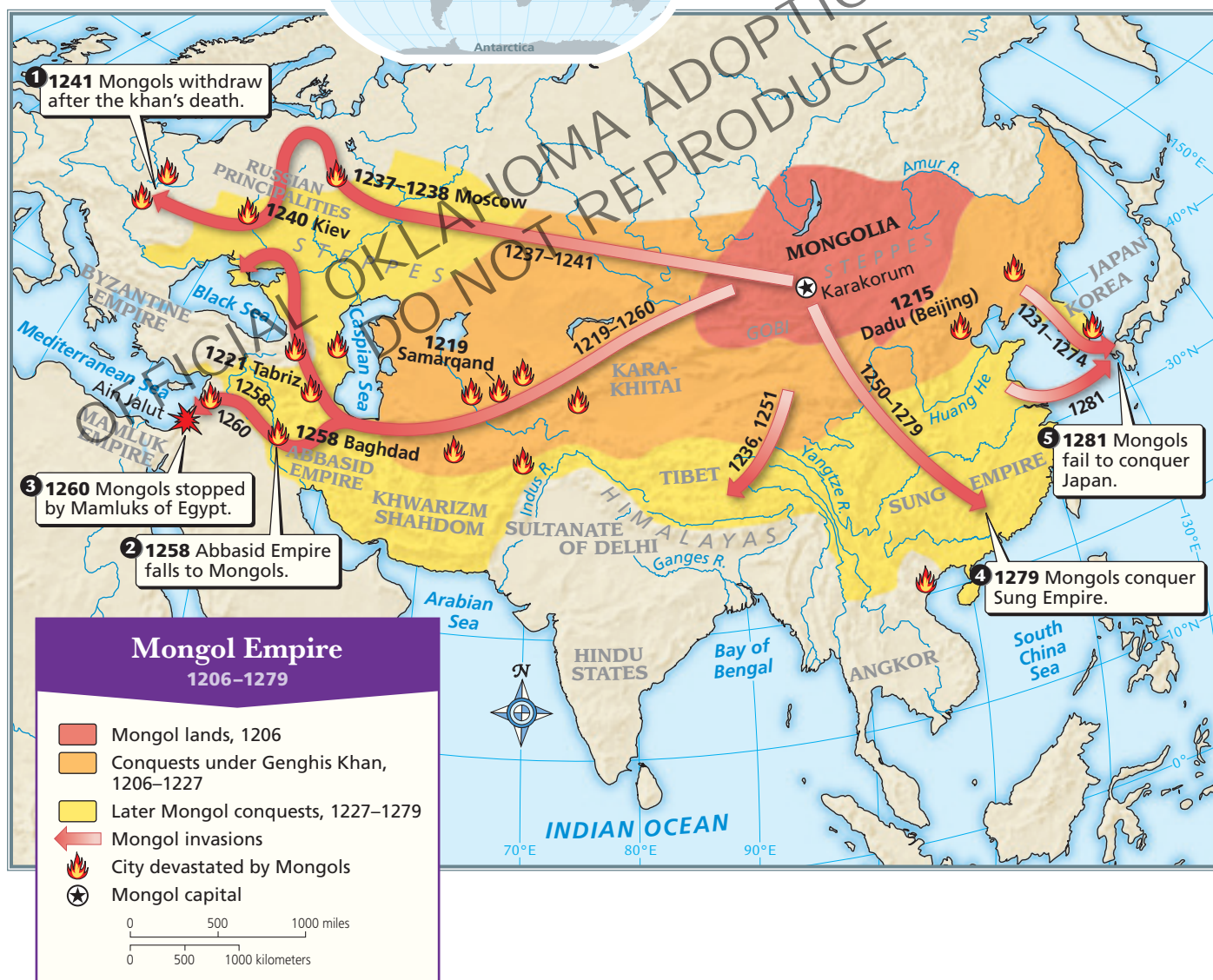
Mongol tribes swept across Asia and Europe, creating one of the largest empires in world history.

- The Mongols were nomads who originally lived in the dry grasslands of Central Asia. They were excellent horsemen and ruthless warriors.
- The Mongols conquered Islamic and Chinese empires and destroyed major cities along the Silk Road.
- During Mongol rule, trade and cultural exchange in Europe and Asia increased.
- Mongol rulers spread Islamic and Chinese culture throughout their kingdoms.



**B** This illustration shows a Mongol attack on a neighboring kingdom. Mongol battles often ended in destruction and brutal massacres.

**A** The Mongols rapidly expanded their territory. Their speed of travel and military skill made them difficult to defeat.





## How big was the Mongol Empire?



- C** The Mongol Empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe and the Middle East. It was the largest land empire in history. Compare it to the size of the United States.



- D** Genghis Khan, which roughly means *Universal Ruler*, was born with the name Temujin. He united the Mongol tribes, introduced their first law code, and conquered much of Asia.



- E** After 1259, the Mongol Empire was divided into four regional khanates, or kingdoms. Many Mongol rulers adopted the cultures of the regions they had conquered.

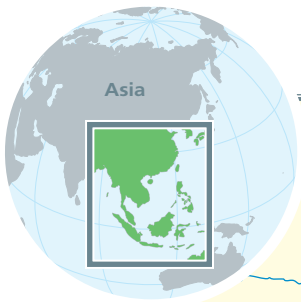
# Kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Unlike its neighbors India and China, Southeast Asia did not develop large empires. The region was ruled by many small kingdoms.

- Many culture groups lived in Southeast Asia. Their kingdoms were often at war.
- Kingdoms were influenced by Indian and Chinese cultures. Hinduism and Buddhism spread through the region.
- The Khmer kingdom of Angkor developed one of the region's longest-lasting civilizations.



**A** Angkor Wat, built in the 1100s, is located in the ancient city of Angkor. This religious monument is part of the region's largest temple complex.



**B**

Core areas of major kingdoms emerged by the 800s. Surrounding areas were loosely controlled and often had more than one ruler.

## Angkor and Southeast Asia

600–1200

### Kingdoms and Their Core Areas

Angkor

Pagan

Srivijaya

Capital

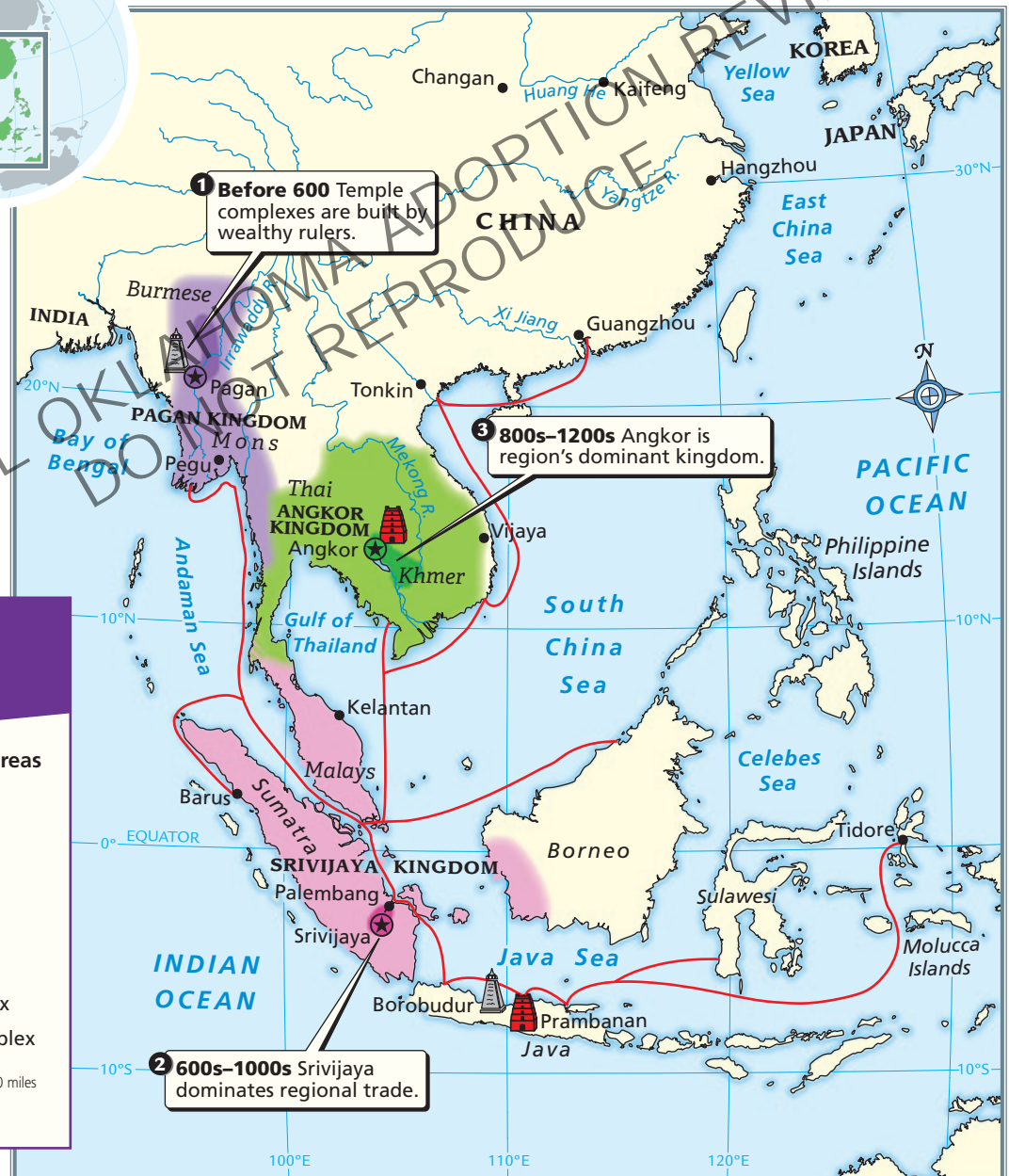
Thai Culture group

Major trade route

Hindu temple complex

Buddhist temple complex

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers





# Ming Dynasty of China

After almost 100 years of foreign rule in China, the Ming dynasty restored Chinese control. Ming rulers brought political and economic growth to China.

- Ming emperors ended Mongol rule. They rebuilt regions of the empire damaged from years of war.
- To rebuild northern China, Ming rulers moved the capital to Beijing and encouraged people to move back north.
- In the 1600s, rebellions and war weakened the Ming dynasty. Northern invaders then conquered China.



**C** **Porcelain**, also known as china, was invented during the Tang dynasty. This porcelain vase shows the unique Ming style.



**D** Early Ming rulers allowed merchants to trade freely. Later, only the government could legally trade outside China. What were China's main exports?

# From Imperial to Feudal Japan

Unlike mainland Asian civilizations, Japan was rarely threatened by invaders. However, it was influenced by neighboring cultures.

- Japan's religion, written language, and government were based on ideas from China and Korea.
- Strong emperors ruled early Japan. Over time, civil wars divided Japan into tiny kingdoms with their own rulers.
- As internal conflict decreased, a more unified Japan increased trade with neighboring regions.

A

Conflicts between landowning families weakened the emperor's political power. By 1192, **shoguns** (generals) had taken over as the true rulers of Japan.

## Top 10 Cities, 900

### City Locations



Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Baghdad (Iraq)	900,000
2 Changan (China)	500,000
3 Constantinople (Turkey)	300,000
4 Kyoto (Japan)	200,000
5 Cordoba (Spain)	200,000
6 Alexandria (Egypt)	175,000
7 Luoyang (China)	150,000
8 Fustat (Egypt)	150,000
9 Manyakheta (India)	100,000
10 Kairwan (Tunisia)	100,000

1 Kyoto was the imperial, or the emperor's, capital. Strong imperial power made Kyoto one of the world's great cities.

## Ruling Families of Japan

552-1300

### Main Landowning Families, 1183

- Fujiwara
- Minamoto
- Taira
- ★ Emperor's capital
- ★ Shogun's capital

0 100 200 300 miles  
0 100 200 300 kilometers

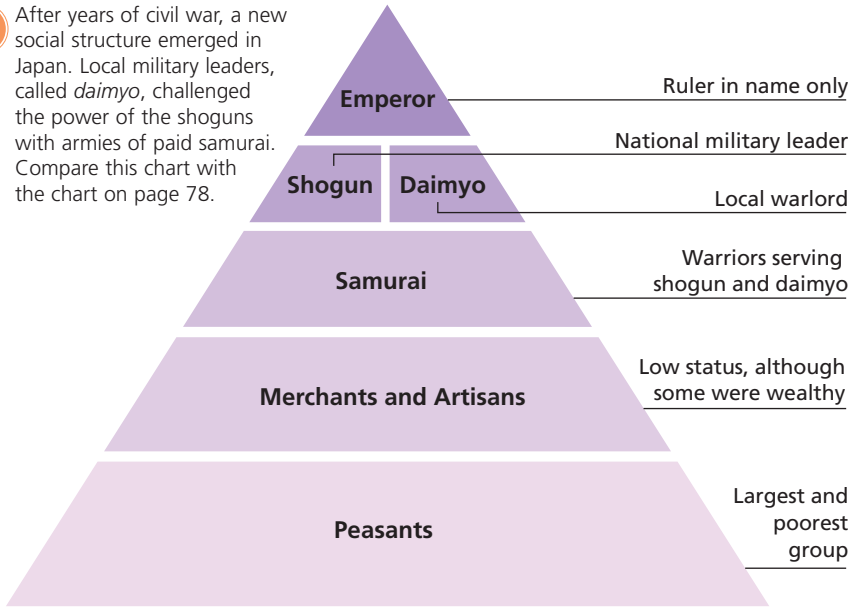




## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

## Japanese Feudal Structure, 1467–1867

**C** After years of civil war, a new social structure emerged in Japan. Local military leaders, called *daimyo*, challenged the power of the shoguns with armies of paid samurai. Compare this chart with the chart on page 78.



**D** Samurai followed a strict honor code called Bushido, or “way of the warrior.” They valued honesty, courage, and fighting skills.

**If they fought with swords, why were they called shoguns?**

Shogun means “great general” in Japanese. The first shogun, Yoritomo, received his title from the emperor in 1192. Yoritomo established a military government called a shogunate.

**E**

In the late 1500s, legal and illegal Japanese trade increased in East and Southeast Asia. About ten thousand Japanese lived outside of Japan, some as traders.

## Japanese Trade

1550–1641



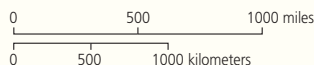
Major trade route



Japanese pirate activity, 1550–1567



Japanese capital





# How open should a culture be to outside influences?

The last 50 years have seen a dramatic growth in global cultural interdependence, with an increasing movement of people, ideas, goods, services, and media across national borders. This cultural globalization has been made possible by tourism, migration, and changes in technology.

Cultural globalization is not a new phenomenon: since the time of Alexander the Great and the Silk Road, people have been trading goods and services and sharing information, religion, art, language, ideas, and symbols. The difference now is in the speed at which change occurs, and in the number of people impacted by this cultural interdependence. Technology allows the flow of information and ideas to happen almost at the speed of light as the internet immediately communicates information and ideas across the globe.

Should people welcome this mixing of cultures? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



The KOF Globalization Index measures factors such as international tourism, access to television and the internet, freedom of the press, and more to determine the level of globalization of each country. A higher score indicates a higher level of globalization.

### Social Globalization 2016

- Over 75
- 50 to 75
- 25 to 50
- Under 25
- No data



## Nations should take action to protect against cultural globalization by protecting their own distinct cultures.

- The movement toward a unified global culture leads to a dilution of cultural identity, as each culture's language, values, and traditions is swallowed up by the dominant group. Some nations are fighting against this. For example, the Chinese government gives an annual award to support online books that promote the country's socialist ideals.
- Cultural globalization serves foreign companies, not the local population. When imported goods are cheaper than local products, local production gets displaced.
- Cultural appropriation by dominant groups dilutes local culture and diminishes its importance.



McDonald's has restaurants in over 100 countries around the world. However, the menu in each country is tailored to fit the dietary culture of that country. In India, for example, the restaurant does not serve beef or pork.

## The benefits of having a global culture will be shared by all people.

- Since the beginning of human history, cooperation has been essential for survival. Globalization is just the latest expression of our inevitable interdependence on each other.
- Cultural globalization leads to innovation, as people share knowledge and ideas with each other. This in turn leads to a higher quality of life, as advancements in economics, knowledge, and technology help everyone.
- With cultural globalization, individuals become citizens of the world. They come to understand that they are not that different from each other. They understand that many issues affecting them also affect people halfway around the world. This can reduce bigotry and hatred as well as international conflict.

### International Tourism, 2017



International tourism stimulates local economies and promotes intercultural understanding.

# UNIT 5 African Empires

500 BCE to 1600 CE

**570 CE**  
Axum loses control of Yemen.

500 BCE

BCE < > CE

500 CE

**500 BCE**  
Bantu migration begins.

**321 CE**  
Christianity is adopted by king of Axum.

**639 CE**  
Muslim Arabs invade North Africa.

## Early Civilizations of Africa

Many different cultures developed in Africa after Egypt and Kush.  
(See pages 20–21.)

- The **Bantu** people of western Africa spread east and south beginning around 500 BCE. They spread ironworking, farming, and herding across central and southern Africa.
- In the east, Axum became a strong empire. It defeated Kush and controlled trade on the Red Sea.
- Axum kings converted to Christianity, increasing contact between eastern Africa and the Mediterranean region.

### SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

#### Bantu Innovations



**Iron**  
Produced iron tools such as axes, hoes, knives, and spears.



**New Crops**  
Introduced plantains, creating a year-round supply of food.



**Pastoralism**  
Developed the practice of moving herds to fresh grazing land.

**3** Horses and larger breeds of cattle died of sleeping sickness in central and southern Africa. As a result, Bantu farmers could not use plows. They also needed crops that could survive heat, floods, and drought.

**A** Bantu-speaking farmers and herders migrated for about 1,500 years. They combined with local culture groups except in areas unsuitable for farming. Today there are more than 300 different Bantu culture groups.

### Bantu Migrations 500 BCE–1000 CE

- Bantu homeland
- Bantu lands, 500 CE
- ➔ Migration route
- Large farming and ironworking settlement
- Culture group
- Desert

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers





**700 CE**  
Ghana becomes the first empire in West Africa.

**919 CE**  
Fatamids take over Tunisia.

**1187 CE**  
Ayyubid sultan Saladin captures Jerusalem.

**1240 CE**  
Mali Empire is established.

**1355 CE**  
Ibn Battuta finishes his book *Travels*.

**1500 CE**  
Swahili city-states thrive on trade.

**1000 CE**

**1500 CE**

**850 CE**  
Kilwa is one of the earliest Swahili cities.

**1076 CE**  
Almoravids conquer Ghana.

**1100 CE**  
Great Zimbabwe controls southern trade routes.

**1335 CE**  
Songhai Empire is established.

**1400 CE**  
Timbuktu is the center of Mali culture.

**1591 CE**  
Songhai falls.

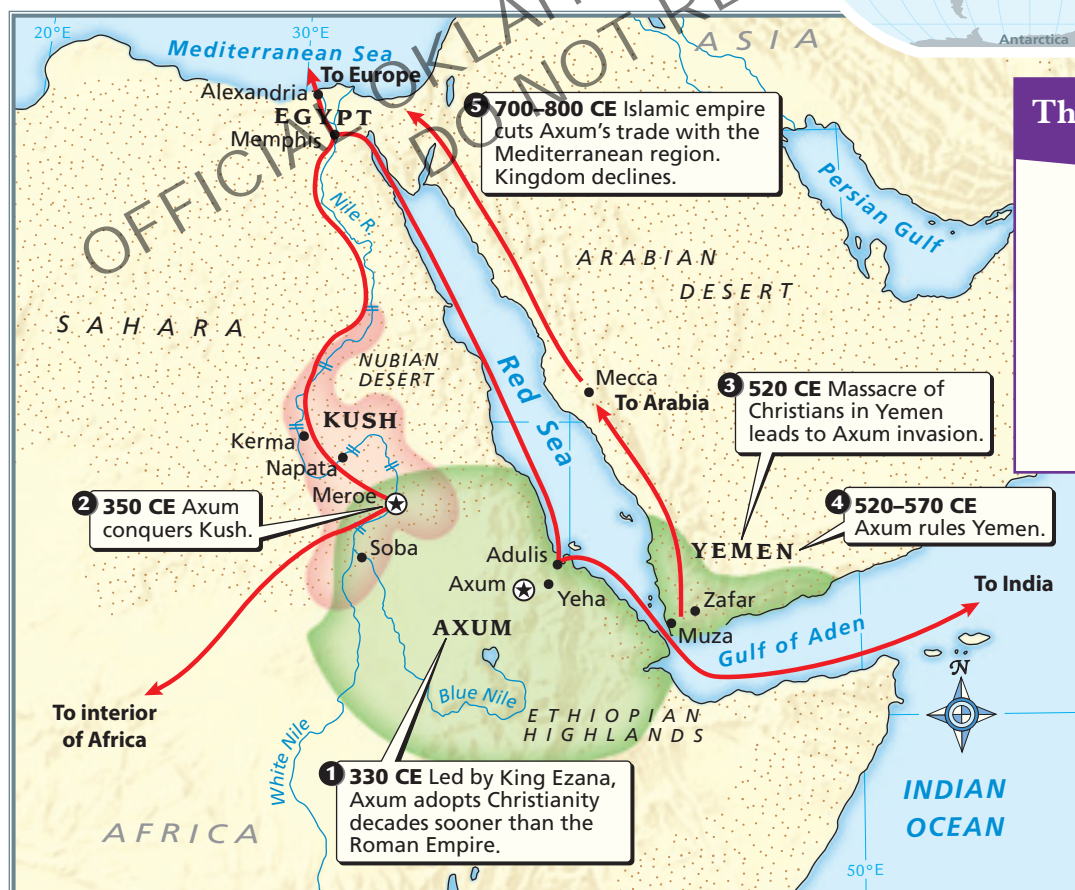
**C**

The royal tombs of Axum have large **steles**, or stone monuments, carved with false doors and windows. This tomb, the Rome Stele (also known as the Axum Obelisk), is in present-day Ethiopia.



### Where does it come from?

Both the Axum and Bantu cultures are **indigenous** to Africa, meaning they originally developed there. Christianity is not indigenous to Africa but was introduced to the continent by travelers.



### The Kingdom of Axum

100-800 CE

- Kingdom of Axum
- Kingdom of Kush
- Capital
- Flow of trade
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Desert

**D**

Axum controlled the ivory and incense trade to India and the Byzantine Empire. Axum fought Persia for control of Yemen and Arabia just before Muhammad was born in Mecca. (See page 52.)

# Islamic Kingdoms of North Africa

Muslims began conquering the Byzantines and Vandals in North Africa in 639. (See page 52.) However, Muslim North Africans soon gained **independence** from the Islamic empires farther east.

- Arab migrants and the indigenous Berber people formed new kingdoms. These kingdoms expanded into sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and southwest Asia.
- North Africa grew as a center of learning. Muslim and Jewish scholars wrote books on mathematics, science, and philosophy. (See page 76.) These books later influenced Western European thought.
- North Africa also became a major center of trade. North African goods and merchants moved across Europe, Asia, and Africa.



**A** The Fatimids conquered Egypt and later founded Cairo. Al-Azhar Mosque, in Cairo, was built by the Fatimids around 970 as a center of Islamic teaching.

## What do algebra and syrup have in common?

Both words are from Arabic. When Europeans studied Arab science books, they found things they had never heard of. As a result, they incorporated Arabic words, including al-jabr and sarab, into their vocabulary.



## North African Islamic Empires

919–1171

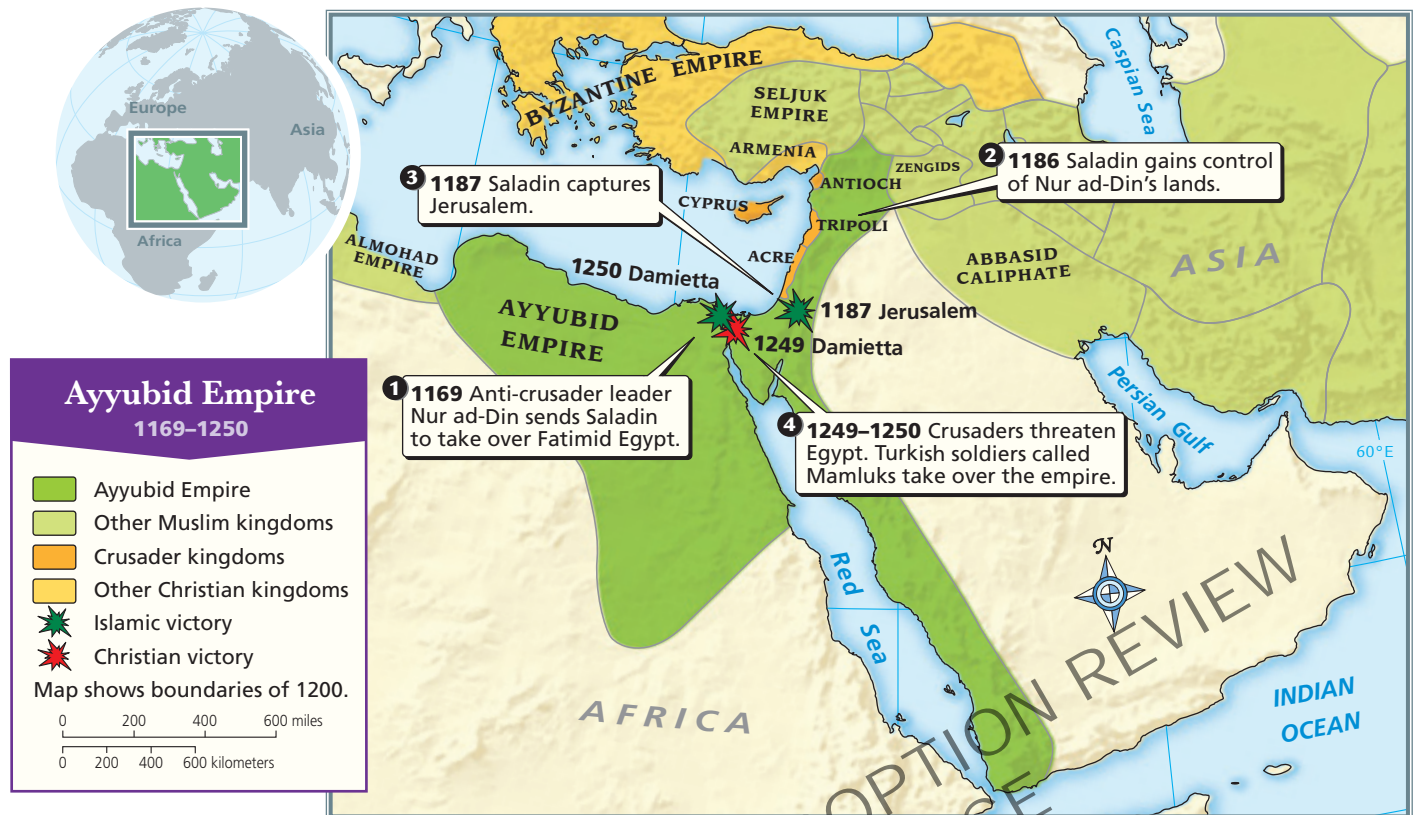
- Fatimid Caliphate, 969–1171
- Almoravid Empire, 1056–1147

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers

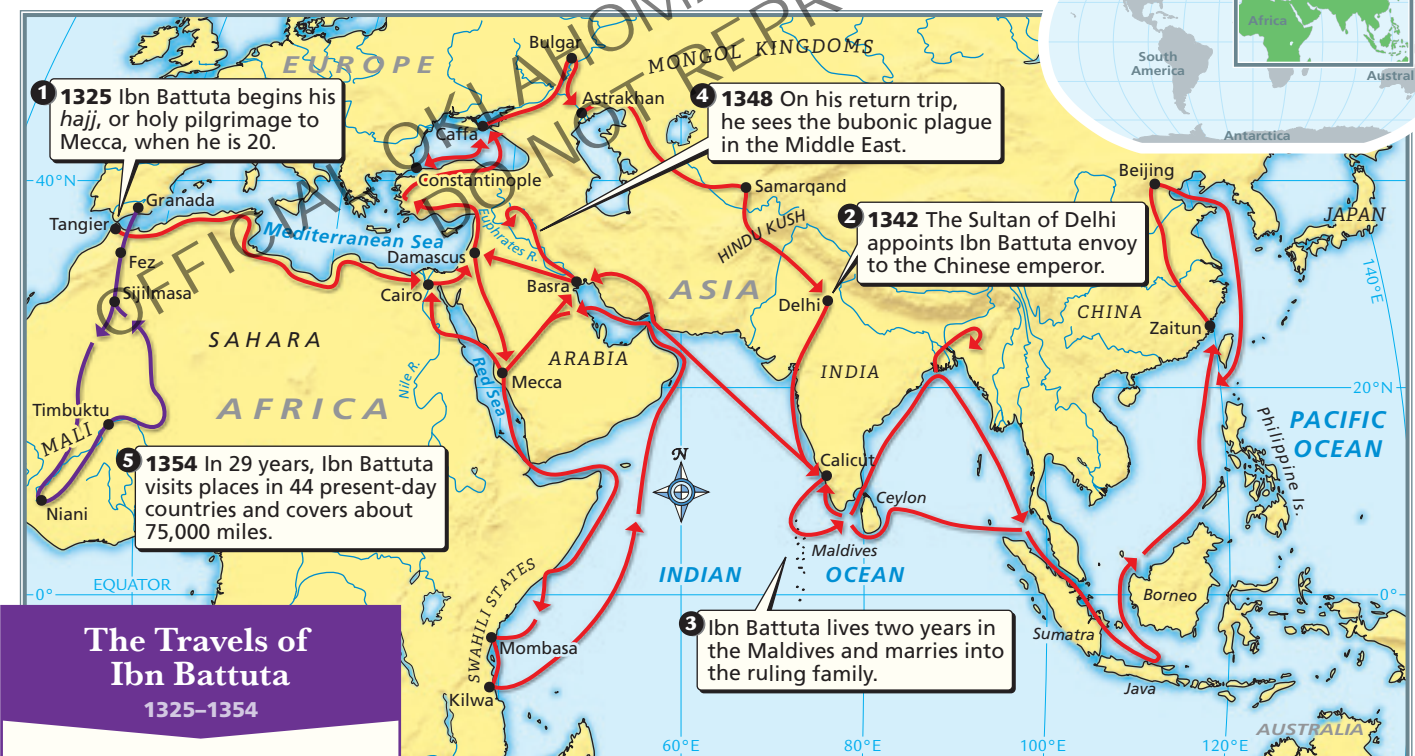
**B** Anger against the greed of Muslim rulers in Spain and Arabia led the Fatimids and Almoravids to power. Their kingdoms faced continuous threats from Christians, other Muslims, and each other.







**C** Kurdish commander Saladin conquered Fatimid Egypt as part of a larger war against crusaders from Western Europe. (See page 81.) His dynasty, the Ayyubids, survived until a new Crusade invaded Egypt.



**D** Ibn Battuta was born in Morocco. He visited nearly every Islamic country and several non-Islamic countries. His book *Rihlah*, or *Travels*, contains some of the best descriptions of life in the 1300s.

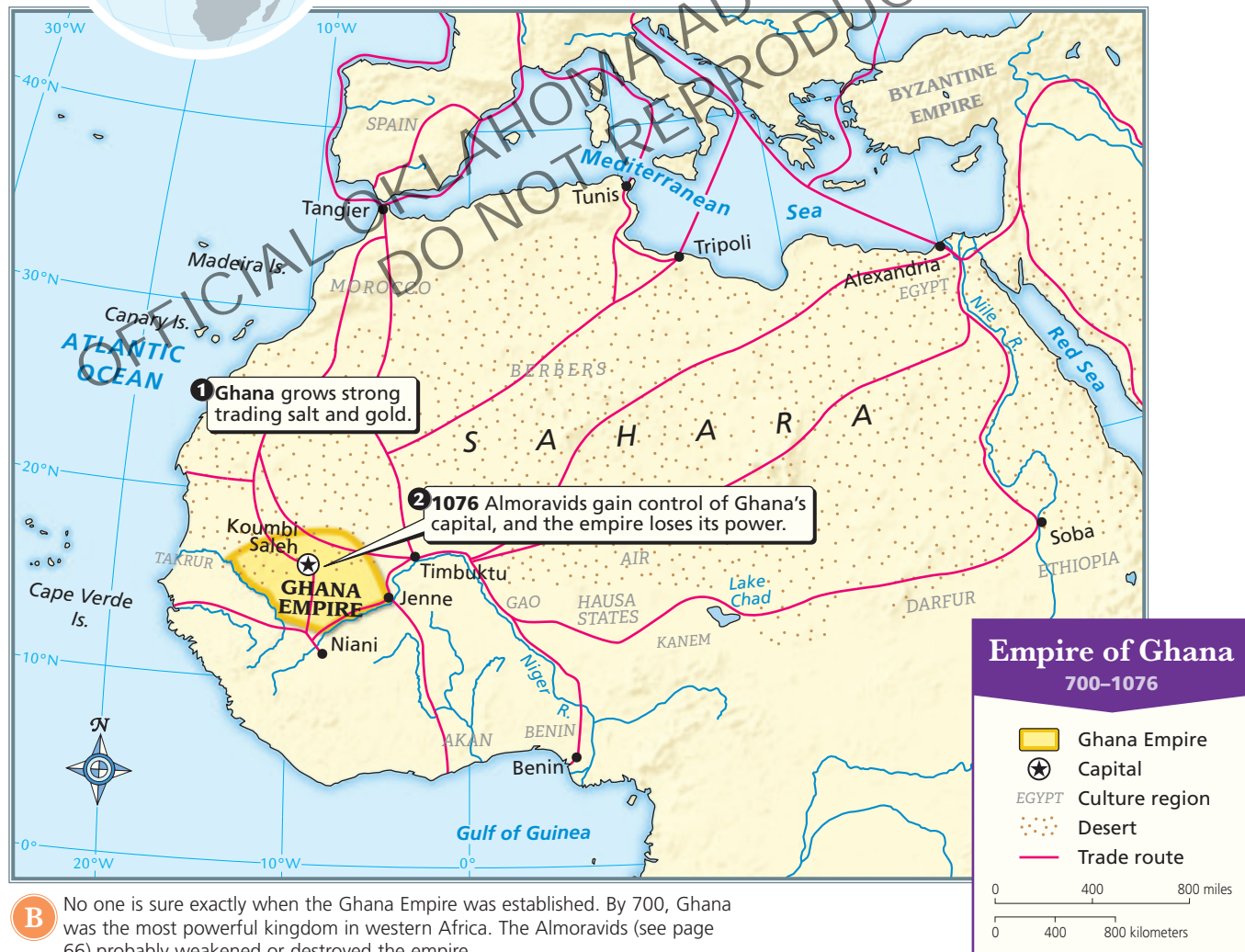
# Empires of Western Africa

Western African empires developed south of the Sahara, in the Sahel region. These kingdoms became wealthy through trade.

- Ghana first controlled the crucial gold-producing areas and the southern end of the Saharan trade routes.
- After Ghana fell, new Islamic empires grew in the same area. First Mali and then Songhai controlled the gold and the southern trade route.
- Trade cities such as Jenne and Timbuktu were centers of western African learning for centuries.



**A** Western African cities developed along trade routes to the Mediterranean. The city of Jenne, in the modern country of Mali, remains a trading center.







C

Sundiata Keita founded the Mali Empire around 1230. The Mali Empire spread Islam throughout western Africa. New horse-riding armies were able to move quickly across the Sahel.



D

Mansa Musa (King Moses) ruled Mali from 1307 to 1332. His wealth became legendary outside of Africa when he set off on his *hajj* with over 70,000 servants and 12 tons of gold.

### Why salt?

Humans and animals need salt, especially in hot climates. People usually make salt by evaporating natural salt water. In western Africa, the humid climate made this difficult. As a result, they traded their gold and ivory for salt mined or evaporated in the Sahara.

### Empire of Songhai

1335–1591

- Songhai Empire
- Capital
- Culture region
- Desert
- Trade route



E

Sunni Ali lead a revolt against Mali, establishing the Songhai Empire. Even as the empire grew, western African trade was shifting from the Sahara to the Atlantic Ocean.

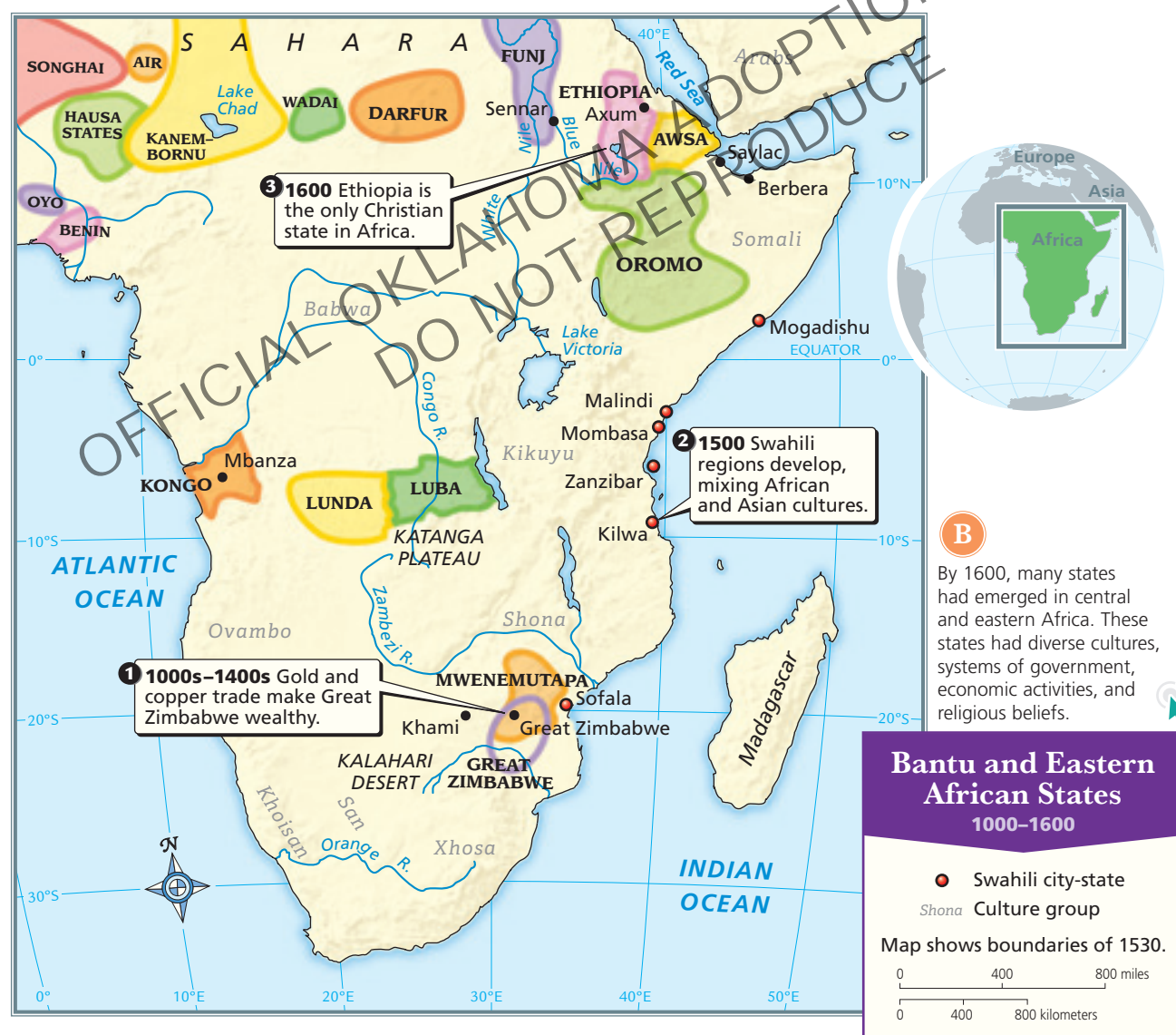
# African States and Trade

Trade strengthened African states and empires as it linked the **economies** of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

- In eastern Africa, Islamic and indigenous African cultures mixed to form a new culture called **Swahili**. Swahili city-states developed along the coast.
- Bantu farming villages grew into many different states throughout central and southern Africa.
- Before 1500, most African trade went across the Sahara or to the Indian Ocean.
- Salt and gold were the most important goods within Africa. Gold, salt, and ivory were valuable for trade with the rest of the world.



**A** The Shona of southeastern Africa built Great Zimbabwe as a trade center and capital. This walled area was designed to look like a cattle pen, probably as a sign of the king's wealth. Locate Great Zimbabwe on map B.





## Top 10 Cities, 1200

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Hangzhou (China)	255,000
	2 Fez (Morocco)	200,000
	3 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	4 Pagan (Myanmar [Burma])	180,000
	5 Kamakura (Japan)	175,000
	6 Angkor (Cambodia)	150,000
	7 Constantinople (Turkey)	150,000
	8 Palermo (Italy)	150,000
	9 Marrakech (Morocco)	150,000
	10 Seville (Spain)	150,000

**C** In 1200, most of the largest cities were in eastern Asia and Africa. Where in Africa were the continent's largest cities?



**D** Gold, salt, and ivory were the most valuable African trade goods. Salt was widely used for preserving food. Gold was used for coins in Europe and the Middle East. Ivory was prized in eastern Asia for carved works of art.



# Does trade strengthen nations?

In our modern world, no nation produces everything its people need or want. For this reason, nations engage in trade: bringing in (or importing) the goods it does not produce and selling (or exporting) the goods it does have. Imports and exports may be tangible things like raw materials or manufactured goods. Or nations can import or export intangible goods, like banking services, advertising, or intellectual property like trademarks, patents and copyrights. More than \$34 trillion a year is spent on international trade. This sum is 250 times the amount traded in 1948.

Is it in a country's best interest to trade freely and openly with other countries? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



Compare this map with the Percent of World GDP chart. Do the countries that export the most also account for a high percentage of the world's GDP?

### Percent of World Exports 2017

- Over 10
- 5 to 10
- 1 to 5
- Under 1
- No data



## Global trade benefits the people in all nations.

- Trade strengthens nations. In China, liberalized trade policies have contributed to an average annual GDP increase of about 10 percent for nearly four decades.
- International trade stimulates economic growth, creates more and better jobs, and increases productivity. It also drives down poverty. For example, since 1990, trade has helped decrease the number of people living in extreme poverty by over 50 percent.
- Countries that have recently adopted protectionist policies—like taxes on certain imports, quotas restricting exports, or bans on trade with certain nations—have hurt global markets and their own economies. For example, it is estimated that the taxes on imported Chinese goods introduced by the United States in 2018 will cause a loss of \$148 billion and will cost more than 460,000 jobs.

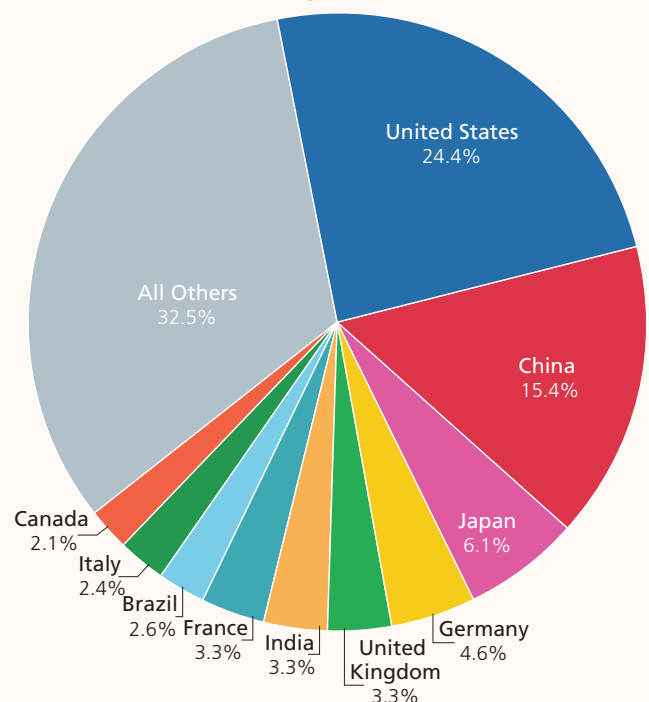


China is the world's largest exporter. This port in Shanghai handles more than ten million shipping containers every year.

## Global trade benefits certain groups living in developed countries at the expense of those living in developing nations.

- Global trade benefits more developed countries at the expense of stripping developing countries of their agricultural and mining products. Whatever growth that is achieved in these developing nations is not sustainable, and they lose whatever ability they might have had to compete in the global marketplace.
- Free trade forces businesses in developing countries to compete with their more efficient and productive counterparts in developed nations.
- Trade has been brisk in the last four decades, but evidence suggests that global trade is slowing. Already some nations, like the United States, are beginning to turn away from free trade in favor of policies that protect their own economies.
- Free trade is only one part of the equation. In poor countries, like those in sub-Saharan Africa, what's needed is a reliable infrastructure to get goods to market.

**World GDP by Country  
2017**



In 2017, trade accounted for 58 percent of the world's GDP.

# UNIT 6 Europe in the Middle Ages

## 418 to 1492

711–1492  
Moors rule Spain.

400

600

800

418  
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

432  
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

789  
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800  
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

## Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

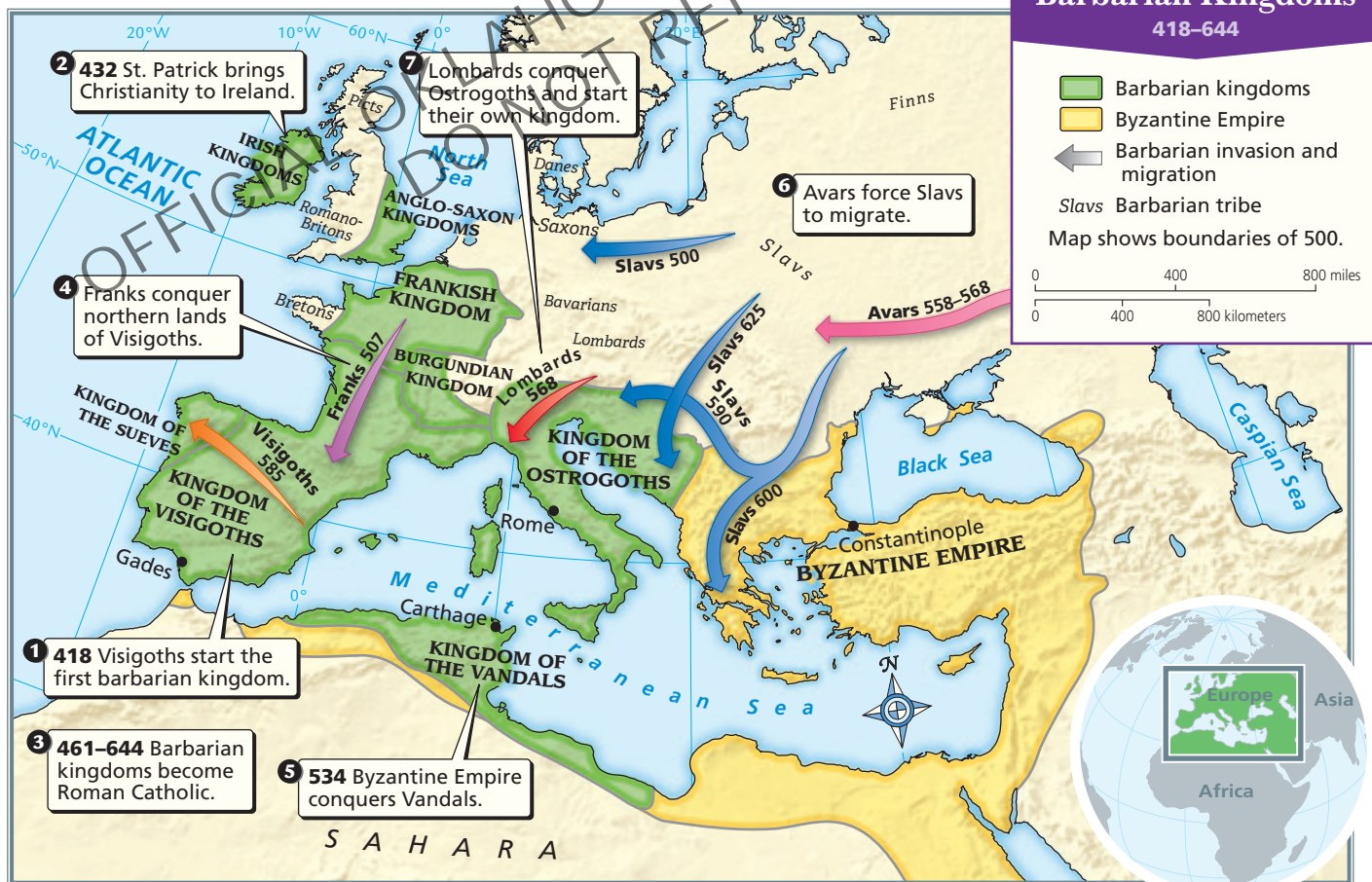
During the Middle Ages, or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here (on horseback) he accepts the surrender of Saxon leader Widukind after battles in 785.

**A** Compare the barbarian invasions on page 47 with the kingdoms on this map.





**1066**  
Normans take control of England.

**1095**  
First Crusade is called by Pope Urban II.

**1347**  
Plague-infected rats arrive in Sicily.

**1453**  
Ottomans conquer Constantinople.

**1000**

**1200**

**1400**

**1600**

**936**  
Otto I creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

**1215**  
Magna Carta gives rights to free men in England.

**1337–1453**  
Hundred Years' War fought between England and France.

## Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 771–814

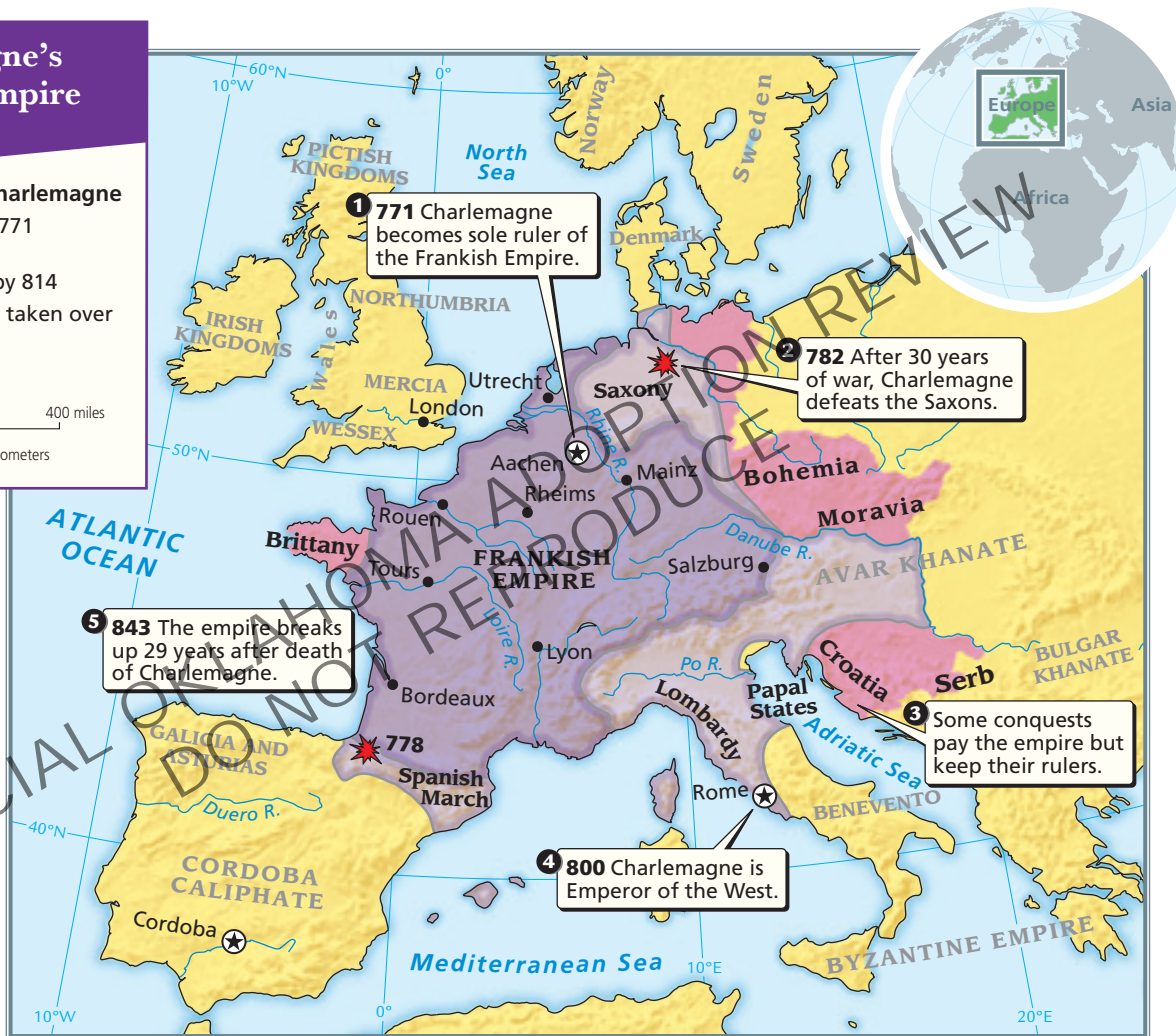
### Expansion under Charlemagne

- Frankish Empire, 771
- Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
- Defeated but not taken over
- Battle
- Capital

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

**C**

Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



## CULTURE

### Education in the Frankish Empire

#### Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1,000 years.

Before Charlemagne		Charlemagne's Education Reform
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys studying to be clergy</li> <li>Some children of aristocrats</li> </ul>	<b>Students</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All boys</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grammar, Rhetoric*</li> </ul>	<b>Subjects taught</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monasteries</li> <li>Schools founded by bishops</li> </ul>	<b>Location of schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palace School in Aachen</li> <li>Primary schools in every city and village</li> </ul>

\*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics

**D**

In Charlemagne's time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

# Moorish Spain

In 711, the Moors, Muslims from northwestern Africa, invaded Spain. Their Islamic kingdoms survived in Spain and Portugal for 800 years.

- The Moors brought learning back to Spain with ancient Greek and new Arab books on science, math, and philosophy.
- Many Moorish kingdoms were tolerant of Christians and Jews.
- Over the centuries, Christians from northern Spain, France, and England fought to push the Moors out of Europe.

A

The Moors quickly fought their way across Spain and Portugal. Christian forces retreated and held out in Asturias.



B

This mosque in Cordoba, the Mezquita, was once a Visigoth Christian church. The Moors started rebuilding it in 784, using materials from an old Roman temple on the site. Today the building is used as a Roman Catholic cathedral.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Islamic Contributions

#### Mathematics

- Introduced a number system from India, now known as Arabic numerals, to the West
- Invented the decimal point
- Developed fractions
- Developed and applied algebra

$$x = \frac{(y-z)}{b^2}$$

#### Navigation

- Developed an accurate astrolabe



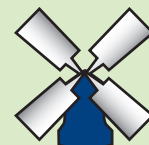
#### Medicine

- Invented surgical instruments, including the forceps, syringe, and scalpel
- Wrote leading textbooks on surgery and medicine, used in Europe for 500 years



#### Industry

- Built the first windmill



C

The Moors improved upon mathematics, medicine, and technology from the East. (See pages 50–51.) The rest of Western Europe was significantly behind Spain in these areas.



# Viking Impact on Europe

Vikings came from Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They were fierce warriors and superb sailors.

- Vikings terrorized towns along the coasts and rivers of Europe. They murdered villagers and looted and burned their towns.
- Vikings also built settlements in Europe as well as in Iceland and Greenland.
- Viking sailors reached North America, becoming the first Europeans to see the Americas.

**D** Viking ships used sails and oars to cross open water and move up rivers. Vikings landed quickly and left before defenders could gather.



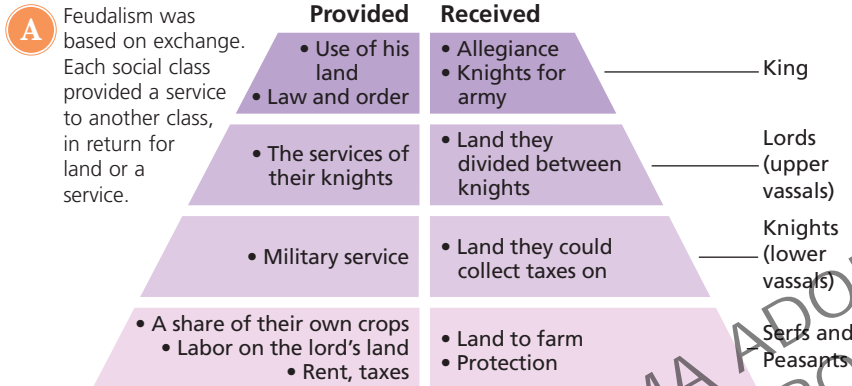
# Feudalism and the Holy Roman Empire

Although there were kings during the Middle Ages, power was held by local leaders.

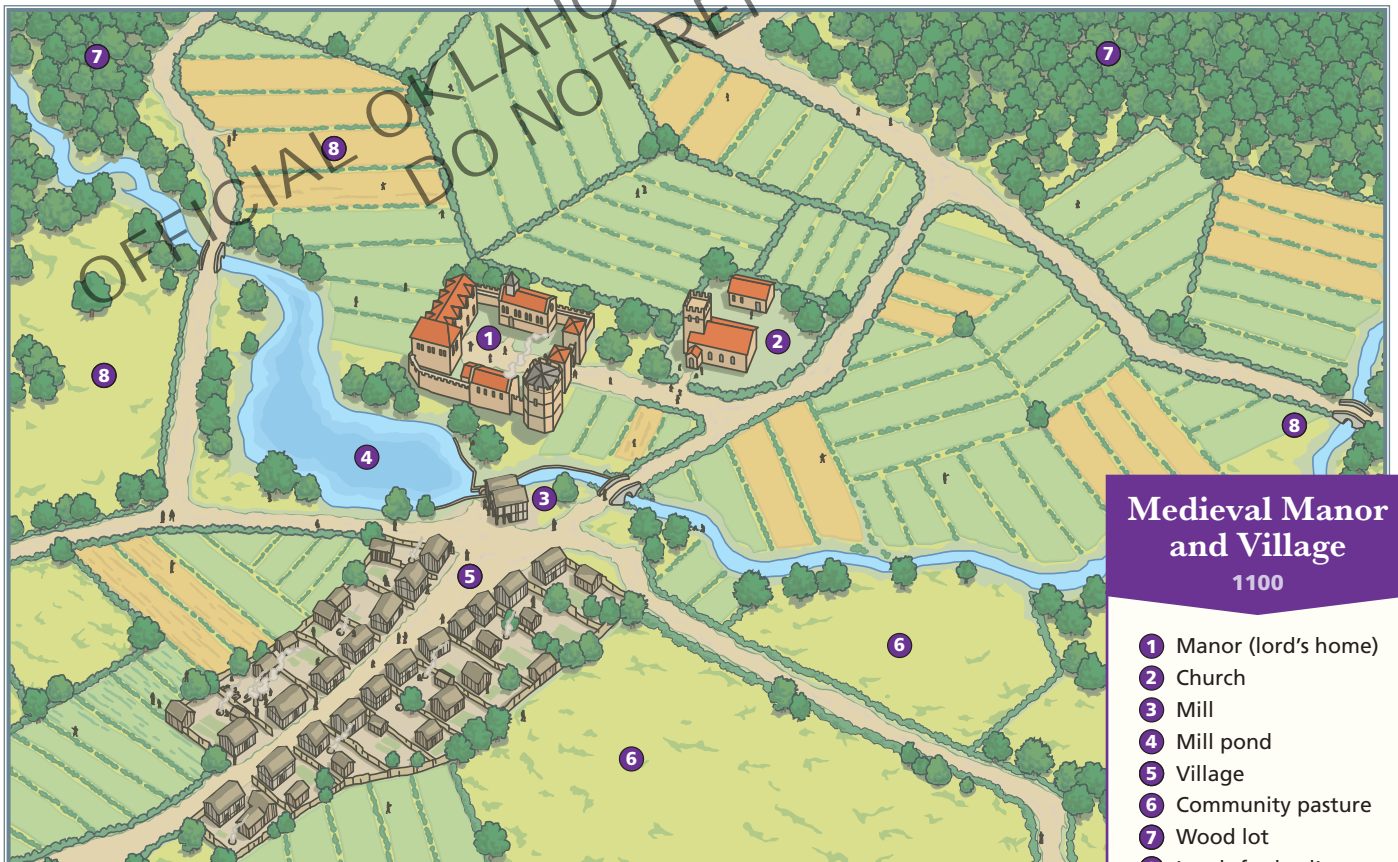
- To govern his land and protect it from invaders, each local leader—usually a noble—needed his own soldiers, supplies, and fortified castles. The result was a system known as **feudalism**.
- One leader, Otto I, created a feudal empire later called the **Holy Roman Empire**. In the empire, local leaders held the real power.
- The Holy Roman Empire survived for over 800 years.

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

### Feudalism in the Middle Ages



**B** In 1215, English barons (lords) forced King John to sign the Magna Carta or Great Charter. This document limited the power of the king and is still considered part of the English constitution.



### Medieval Manor and Village 1100

- 1 Manor (lord's home)
- 2 Church
- 3 Mill
- 4 Mill pond
- 5 Village
- 6 Community pasture
- 7 Wood lot
- 8 Lands for lord's personal use

**C** In much of Europe, lords owned manors like this one. Peasants who were the property of their lords were called **serfs**. Serfs farmed land both for their lords, who were usually nobles, and for themselves.





## The Holy Roman Empire

936–1250

— Boundary of the Empire, 1250

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

**D** The Holy Roman Empire grew through conquest, marriage, and inheritance. But its emperors did not have firm control over the empire, and each region had its own laws.

## How big was the Holy Roman Empire?



### Holy? Roman? Empire?

Otto I united northern Europe with the **Roman Catholic Church**. Later emperors named this territory the Holy Roman Empire. Like Otto, they were violent, German, and did not have much real power.



**E** The Holy Roman Empire included almost all of central Europe. Compare this empire with the original Roman Empire on page 43. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

# Crusades to the Holy Land

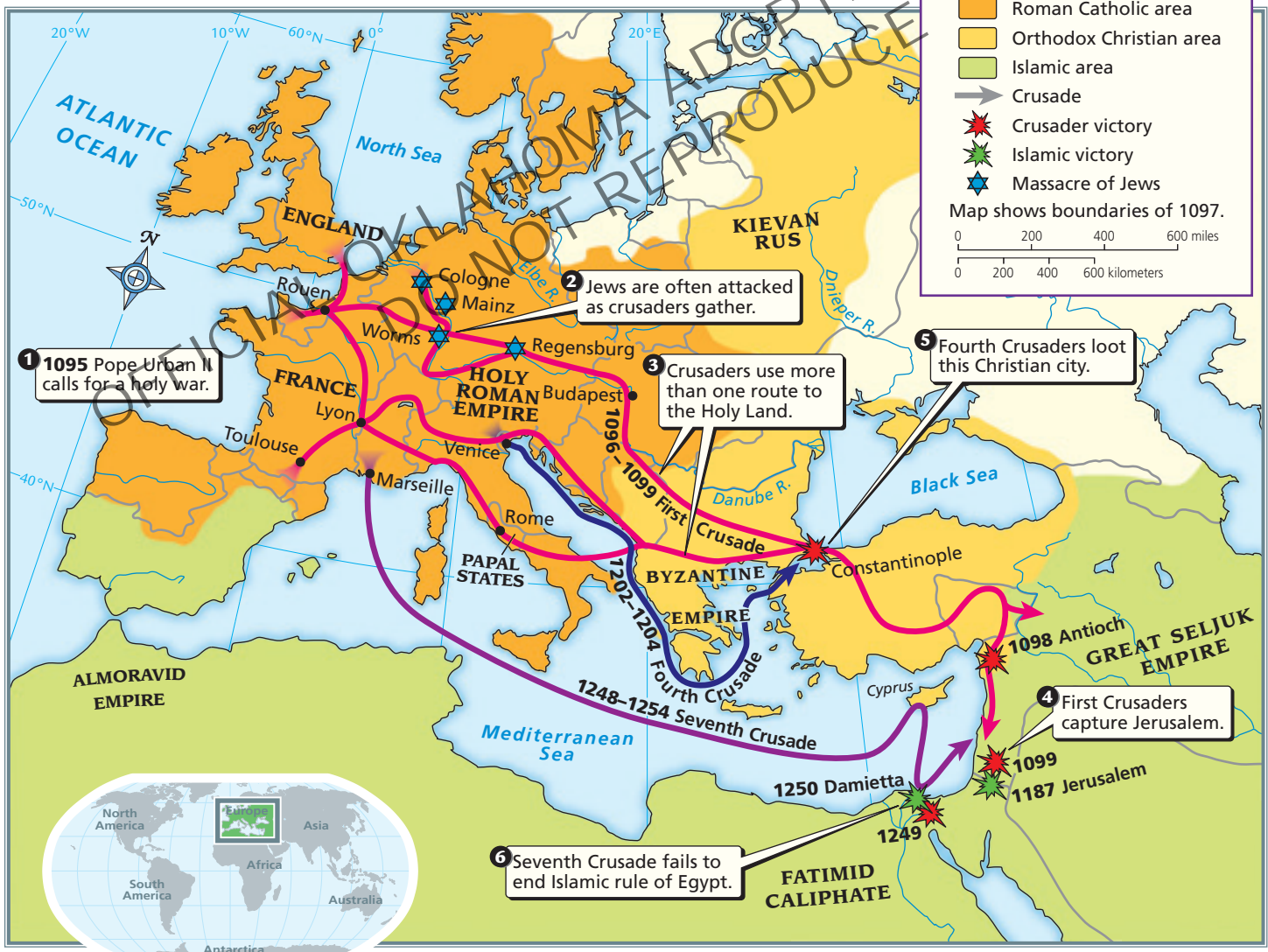
In 1095, the Byzantine emperor asked the **pope** for help in defending his empire from Muslim attacks. The pope agreed and called on European Catholics to join in a crusade against the Muslims.

- It was the first of eight Crusades in which Europe sent huge armies to drive Muslims from the Holy Land, especially from Jerusalem.
- Thousands of Muslims, Jews, pagans, and Christians died in the brutal fighting.
- The Crusades did not win permanent Christian control over the Holy Land. But they had the accidental benefit of increasing trade and knowledge of other cultures.



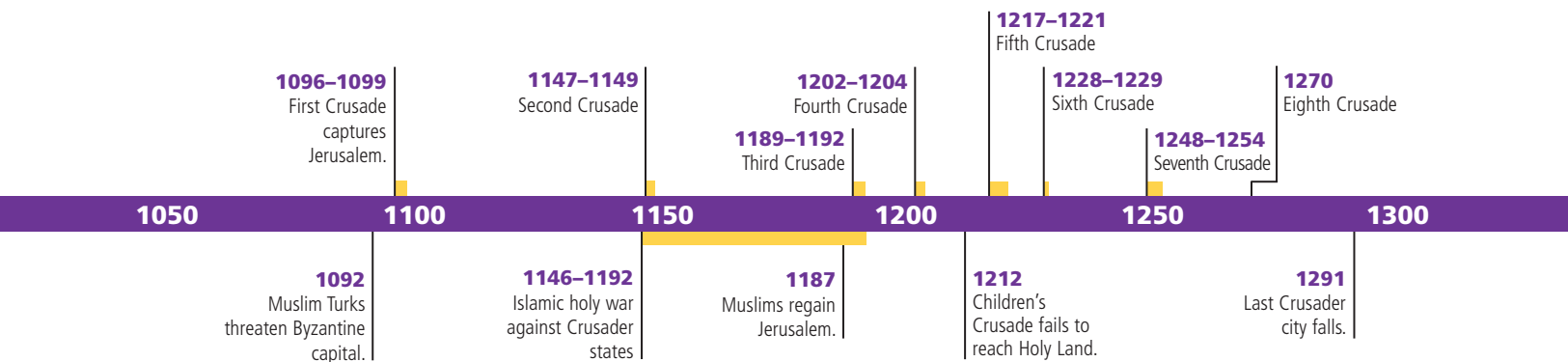
**B** The First Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099, having massacred 40,000 Muslims and Jews.

**A** Disease, hunger, and war along the way killed as many crusaders as battles with Muslims did. Three of the eight Crusades are shown below. See maps D and E for more detail on the Middle East.





## The Crusades, 1092–1291



- C** Over a span of two centuries, crusaders left for the Holy Land eight times. Which Crusade was the longest?

- D** The First Crusaders divided the land they captured in the Middle East into four states. They also built castles to protect these states.

### The Crusader States 1099–1140

- Roman Catholic area
- Orthodox Christian area
- Islamic area
- Crusader states, 1140



### Crusade or jihad?

Christians viewed crusades as armed pilgrimages—wars for a religious cause. Muslims viewed these wars as jihads, or armed struggles against enemies of Islam. Both Christians and Muslims believed dying in these wars would get them directly into heaven.

### Islamic Victories 1146–1291

- Roman Catholic area
- Orthodox Christian area
- Islamic area
- ★

 Islamic victory

- E** After the eight Crusades, who controlled the Middle East—Christians or Muslims? Compare this map with map A.



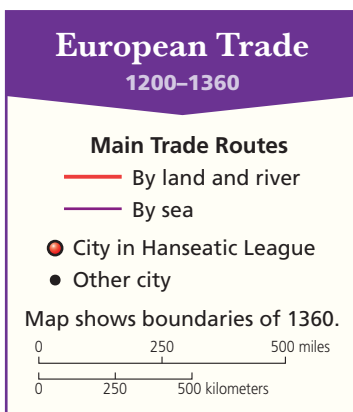
# Trade Routes and Plague

Increased trade spread new goods across Europe. However, it also spread the worst disease in European history—the bubonic plague.

- Northern Europeans traded wool cloth, grain, wine, and silver for silk, perfume, and spices from Asia.
- Goods from Asia passed through the Mediterranean, and so did the bubonic plague. Rats, fleas, and people spread the plague along trade routes.
- In five years the bubonic plague killed a quarter of the people in Europe.



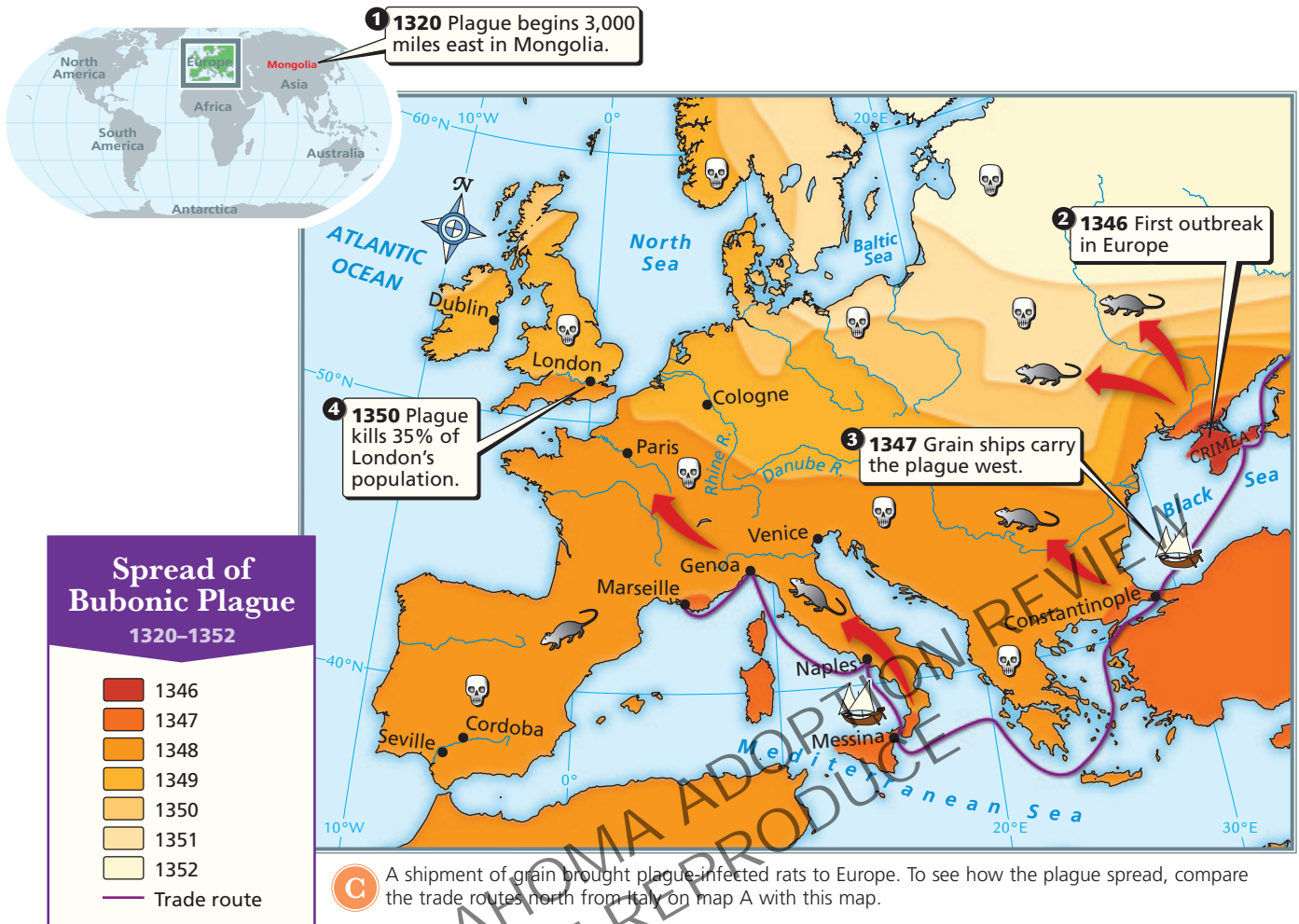
**B** Trade from the eastern Mediterranean made Venice rich. But it also brought the plague. Worsened by overcrowding and poor sanitation, the plague devastated the city.



**A** As trade increased, European cities grew. To protect their trade routes, a number of northern cities formed an alliance called the Hanseatic League.





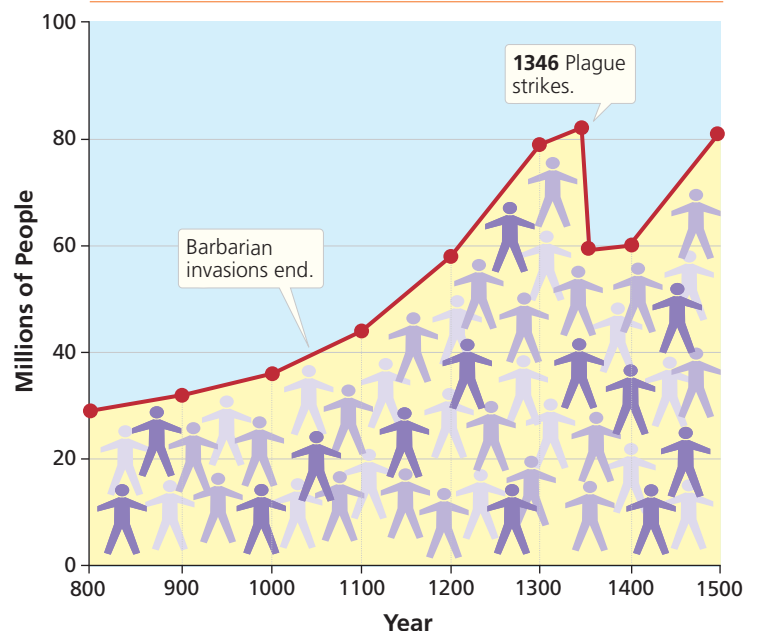


### How did the plague change Europe?

The bubonic plague altered European society. After the plague, surviving peasants demanded higher wages and lower taxes. Nobles had to accept their demands because so few workers were left.

### POPULATION

#### Europe, 800–1500



**D** Relatively peaceful times allowed Europe's population to rise—until the plague struck. How many years did it take for the population of Europe to recover?

# Reconquest of Spain

For almost 800 years, Christians fought to regain Spain and Portugal from the Moors.

- Far northern Spain was the only region that remained independent throughout Moorish rule.
- From there, Christian kingdoms gradually fought their way south.
- In 1469, the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile united most of Spain. The Spanish completed the reconquest in 1492.
- These rulers began the Spanish Inquisition in 1480 to imprison, expel, or kill Jews and Muslims left in Spain.



**B** Boabdil (left), the last Moorish king in Spain, surrendered Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. This ended almost 800 years of Moorish rule.

**A**

Although this map shows only a few major battles, nearly continuous war slowly pushed the Moors back to North Africa.



## Top 10 Cities, 1400

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Nanjing (China)	487,000
	2 Vijayanagar (India)	400,000
	3 Cairo (Egypt)	360,000
	4 Paris (France)	280,000
	5 Hangzhou (China)	235,000
	6 Tabriz (Iran)	150,000
	7 Guangzhou (China)	150,000
	8 Kyoto (Japan)	150,000
	9 Beijing (China)	150,000
	10 Samarqand (Uzbekistan)	130,000

**C** In 1400, most of the largest cities in the world were in Asia. Why do you think only one was in Europe? (Look again at page 83.)



# Rise of the Ottoman Empire

The **Ottoman Empire** began as a small kingdom in the region known as Anatolia, near the Black Sea.

- The Ottomans were Muslim Turks who warred with neighboring Islamic kingdoms and European Christians.
- In the 1300s, the Ottomans organized the Janissaries. These were enslaved people, prisoners of war, and children trained as professional soldiers.
- Under Sultan Mehmet II, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople.
- After conquering the Byzantine Empire, the Ottomans gained power and wealth by controlling important trade routes.

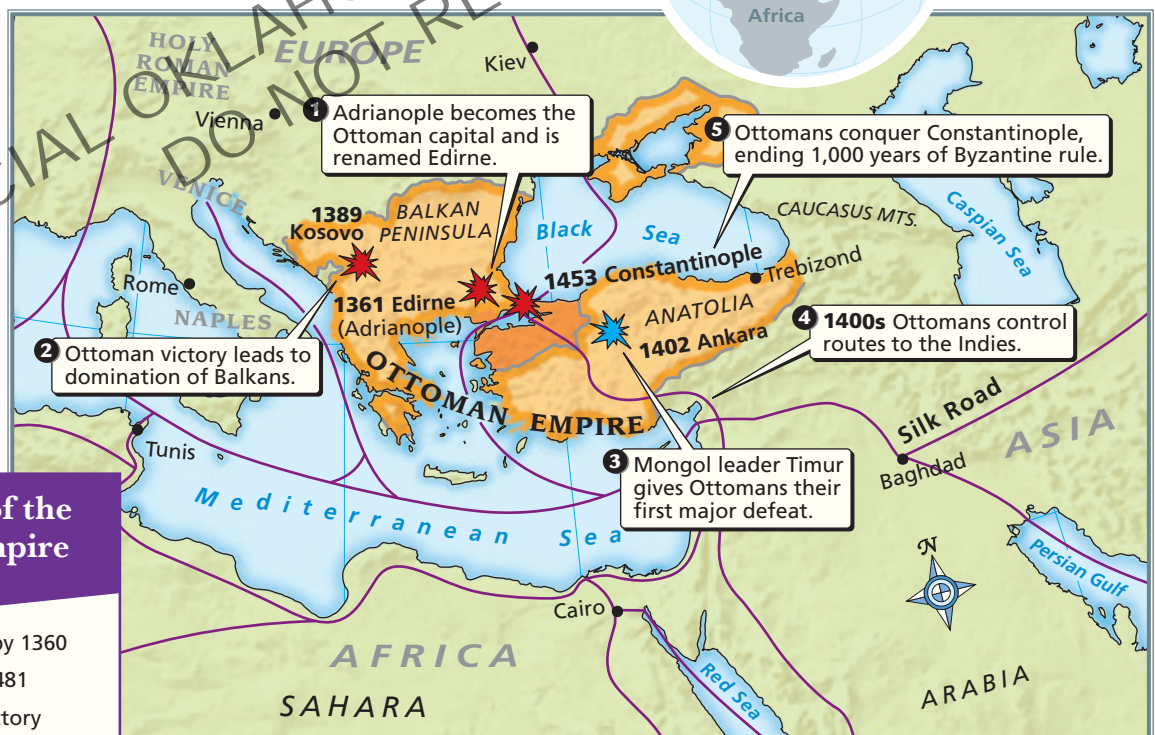


**D** This painting shows a battle between European soldiers and Ottoman invaders, just before the fall of Constantinople. Europeans feared that the invaders would conquer Europe and then end Christianity.



## Who were the Ottomans?

Groups of Turkish nomads migrated from Central Asia to Anatolia. In 1300, one of these groups began to expand its territory and build an empire. Its leader was named Osman, and his followers and successors came to be known as Ottomans.



## Beginnings of the Ottoman Empire

1300–1481

- Controlled by 1360
- Added by 1481
- Ottoman victory
- Ottoman defeat
- Trade route

0 250 500 750 miles  
0 250 500 750 kilometers



**E** As the Ottoman Empire grew, its Turkish rulers gained control of trade routes connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe. They charged high taxes on goods that were carried through their territory.

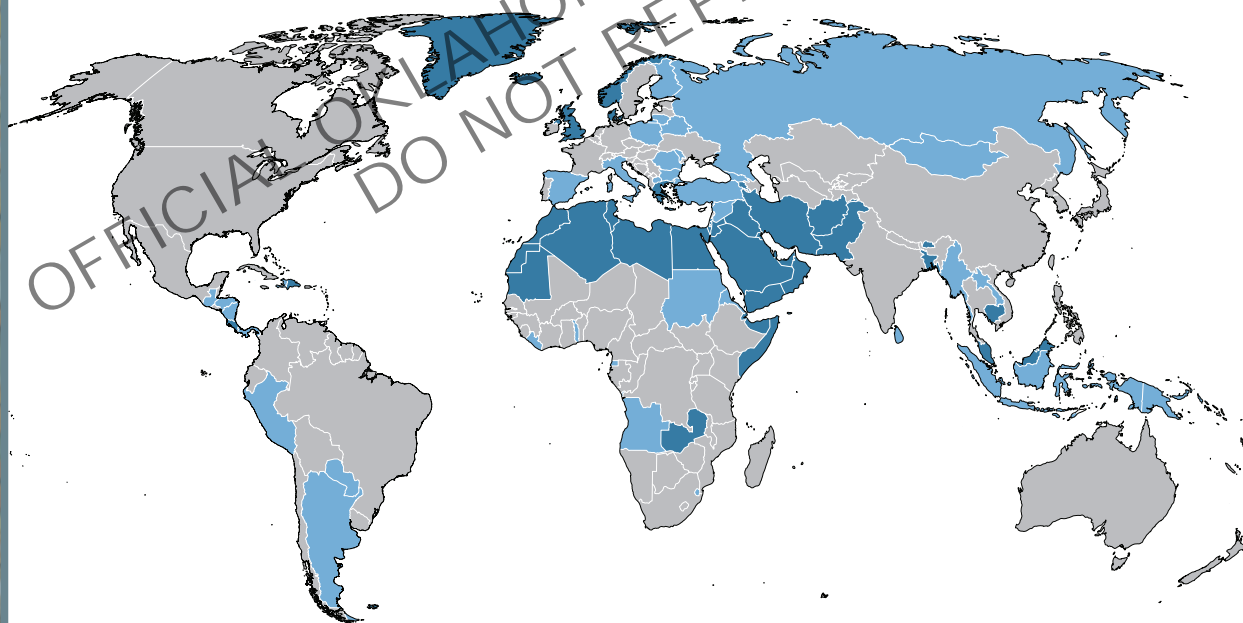


# What role should religion play in shaping society?

A religion is an organized set of shared beliefs, values, and rituals. Religion has helped people throughout history make sense of harsh realities like floods, fires, or sudden death, and it provides a sense of purpose, destiny, and meaning. Religion has also been central in many conflicts, invasions, and wars.

While not every nation has an official religion, the personal religious beliefs of powerful leaders can influence their policymaking. For example, while the U.S. Constitution enforces a separation of church and state, almost all U.S. presidents have been Christian, and many states have laws with religious bases.

What role should religion play in the world today? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



Forty-three countries have an official religion. Of those countries, 27 name Islam as their official religion, 13 name Christianity, 2 name Buddhism, and 1 names Judaism.

### Religion in Government

- Official state religion
- Preferred religion
- No official or preferred religion



## Religion is a solid foundation for society, and it benefits the individual and the larger community.

- Religion is good for society. It provides stability, which is especially important in times of dramatic change.
- Religion is good for the individual. It helps each person know what is expected of them and provides rules for how they can live a good life.
- The vast majority of people are religious. It is unrealistic to believe that decisionmakers always separate their personal beliefs from their professional actions, so religion has undoubtedly influenced many world events and laws.
- Being part of a religious community can advance child health and decrease mortality. For example, in the African nation of Mozambique, those mothers who were better connected to the Protestant religion had more access to health information and care, and their children suffered from less malnutrition.



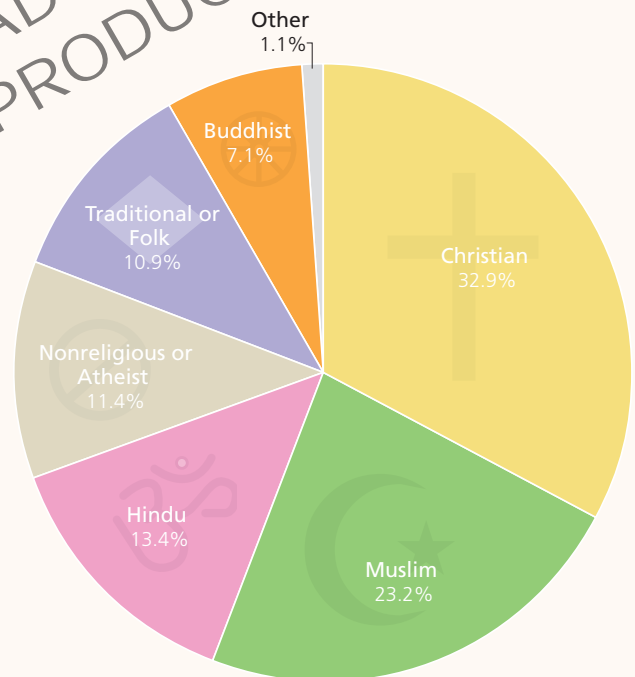
Religious centers are important gathering places in communities. Here, people gather at a Buddhist temple in Thailand. Thailand is 95 percent Buddhist.

## Religion divides people and promotes discrimination and bigotry.

- Religion is a holdover from ancient times, and it has not kept pace with advances in modern society. When religious beliefs are incompatible with scientific truths, it can hinder the advancement of society.
- Instead of bringing people together, religion divides them. It has been used to justify wars and the mistreatment of people throughout history.
- Laws grounded in religion wrongfully restrict the rights of nonbelievers. This includes the restriction of civil rights for members of many minority groups.

### Major Religions

2017



With 2.2 billion followers, Christianity is the dominant religion in the world today. Islam follows with 1.6 billion followers. By 2050, it is estimated that there will be roughly the same number of Christians and Muslims.

# 7 The Age of Global Contact

1200 to 1800

1300

1400

1500

1275

**Marco Polo** leaves Venice for China.

1325

**Aztec** people settle at Tenochtitlan.

1405

**Zheng He** begins his first voyage.

1420

**Portuguese** begin exploring western Africa.

1500

Cabral claims **Brazil** for Portugal.

1492

**Columbus** reaches the Americas.

1521

**Cortés** conquers Aztecs.

1505

**First enslaved people** arrive at Hispaniola.

1438–1471

**Inca Empire** rises to power in South America.

## Trade in the Indies

Exotic trade goods from Southeast Asia—the **Indies**—and from East Asia were highly desired by Western Europeans. These goods were extremely expensive.

- Travelers from Europe brought back stories of wealth and technology from the East.
- Travel on the Silk Road became dangerous as the Mongol Empire fell apart. (See page 57.) People began to look for another route.
- Middlemen in Central Asia and the Mediterranean region marked up the price of goods, making them too expensive for all but the richest people.
- Zheng He, a Chinese captain, led seven voyages to expand Chinese power and find a replacement trade route for the Silk Road.



**A** Marco Polo traveled the Silk Road and across the Indian Ocean. His stories excited European interest in Asia. This illustration from his *Book of Marvels* shows him in India with pepper farmers.



B

Merchants in Central Asia and the Middle East controlled trade between the Indies and Europe. (See pages 50–51 and 85.) Merchants and rulers in China and Western Europe wanted to bypass them and increase their own profits.

### The Riches of the Indies 1400–1500

- Gold
- Silver
- Precious stones
- Ivory
- Porcelain
- Perfume
- Spices
- Cotton
- Silk
- Trade route





1535

**New Spain** extends from Mexico to Chile.

1600

Horses from Spain are first raised by Native Americans.

1667

**French Guiana** becomes a French colony.

1721

Recolonization of **Greenland** begins.

1788

**Australia** is colonized by the British.

1600

1700

1800

1550

**Taino Indians** of Hispaniola die out.

1607

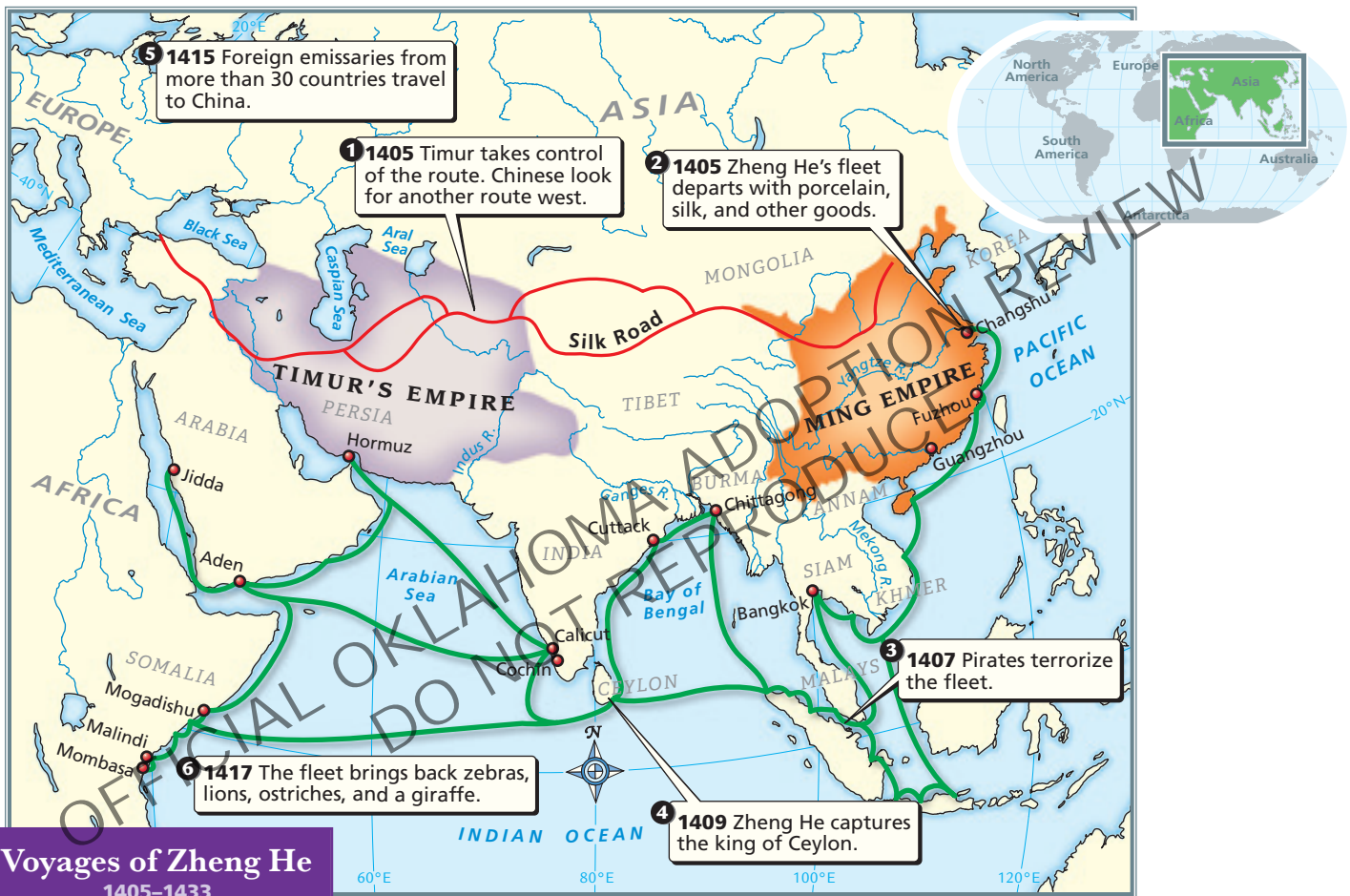
**Jamestown** is established by the English.

1750

European powers claim most lands in the Americas.

1763

**France** loses its largest colonies in North America.



**C** The new Ming dynasty in China (see page 59) wanted to demonstrate its power and find sea routes to the west. Using the largest sailing ships ever built, Zheng He commanded 27,000 men on seven voyages.

**D**

Spices from the Indies, such as cloves, cinnamon, and pepper, were worth as much as gold to Western Europeans. Kings sponsored explorations to win control of the spice trade.



### Why stop?

After several of Zheng He's expeditions, many officials felt they cost too much and produced too little. As a result, the ships were left to rot and Zheng He's journals were burned.

# Age of European Exploration

Beginning in 1420, Europeans began to explore the lands around the Atlantic Ocean. They hoped to find new sources of wealth including a route to the Indies.

- Competing European powers developed new technologies in shipbuilding and navigation that allowed them to explore new routes to the Indies.
- Europeans encountered American, African, and Asian cultures they had never known before.
- Often the European power that first explored an area later returned to conquer it.



- A** New ships such as the caravel were faster and safer than earlier ships. This Japanese screen shows a Portuguese trading caravel. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.



**B**

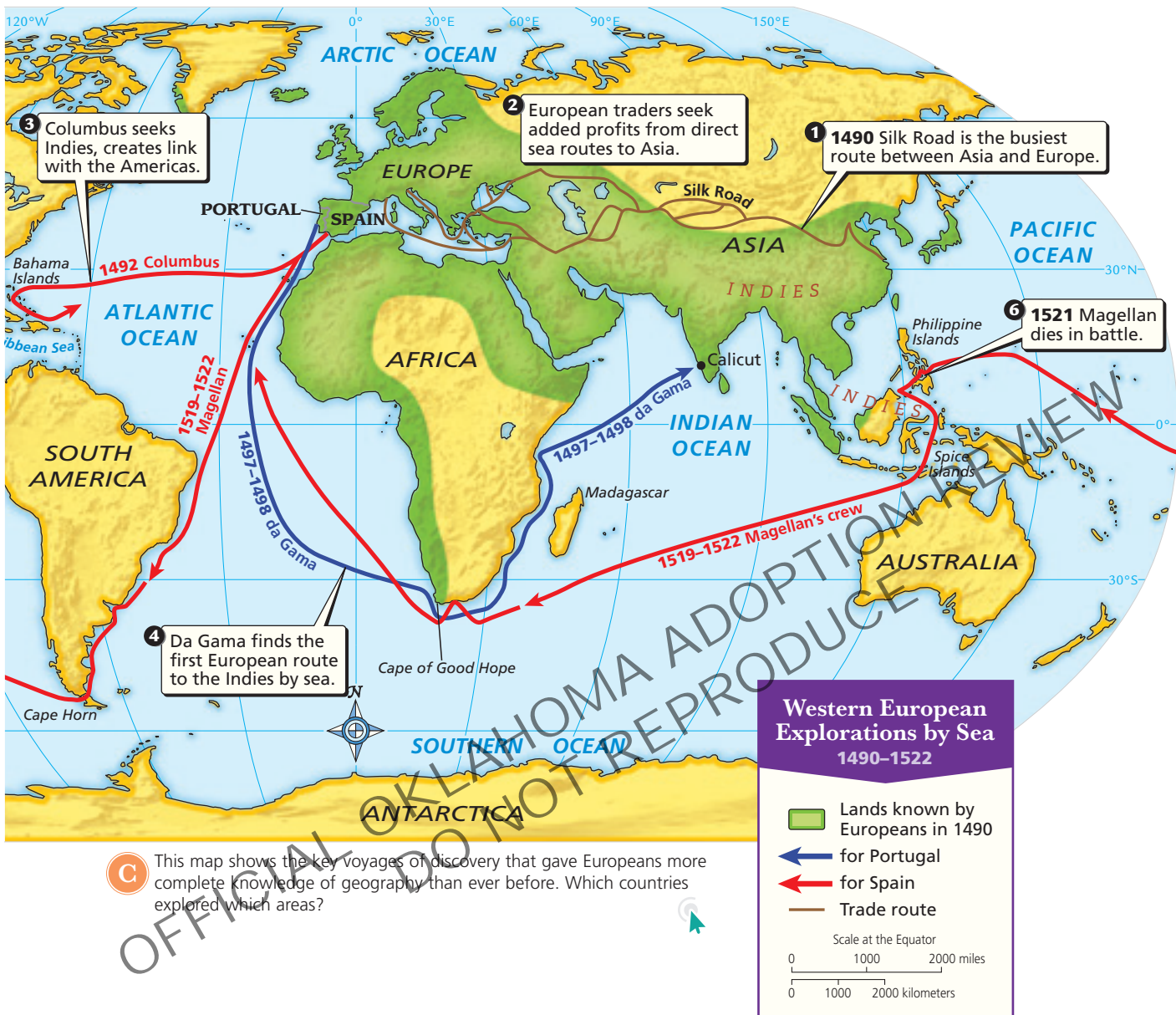
From 1420 on, Prince Henry of Portugal sponsored expeditions along the African coast. He is known as Henry the Navigator, even though he never sailed a ship. This statue in Lagos, Portugal, was inaugurated 500 years after his death to commemorate his advancement of Portuguese exploration.



## Where are we?

*Inventions from Asia allowed Europeans to sail farther than ever before. The compass, from China, showed direction, and the astrolabe, from the Middle East, showed latitude. The triangular lanteen sail, also from the Middle East, allowed ships to sail almost straight into the wind.*





**C** This map shows the key voyages of discovery that gave Europeans more complete knowledge of geography than ever before. Which countries explored which areas?

### Top 10 Cities, 1600

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	706,000
	2 Constantinople (Turkey)	700,000
	3 Agra (India)	500,000
	4 Osaka (Japan)	360,000
	5 Kyoto (Japan)	300,000
	6 Hangzhou (China)	270,000
	7 Paris (France)	245,000
	8 Naples (Italy)	224,000
	9 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	10 Bijapur (India)	200,000

**D** Most of the largest cities in 1600 were still in the Mediterranean, India, and East Asia. Western European cities remained smaller, but trade and colonies increased their wealth.

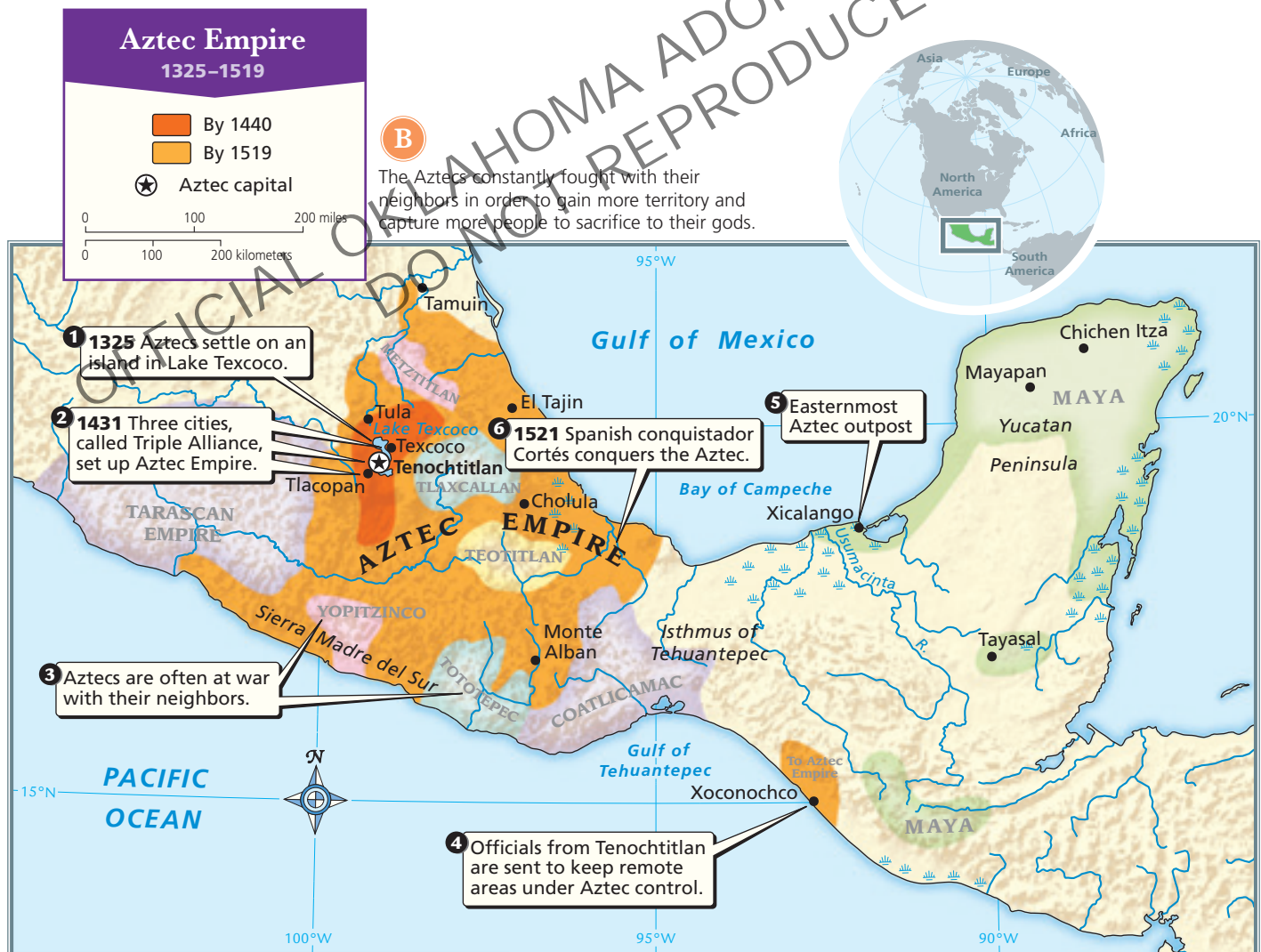
# Aztec Empire

The Aztecs migrated from the north to a small island in the Valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

- Religion dominated every part of Aztec life. Aztecs worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
- Aztecs were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
- The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519. They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.



- A** Built on a lake, Tenochtitlan was larger than most cities in Europe. Its palaces, markets, and temple pyramids amazed the Spanish. Hernán Cortés, the commander of the Spanish, said, "It is hardly possible to describe their beauty."

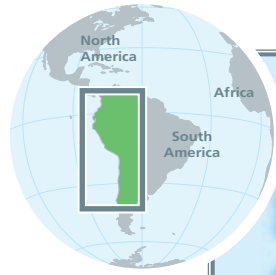




# Inca Empire

Around the same time the Aztecs were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.


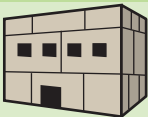


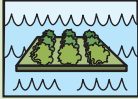
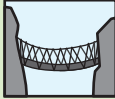
- The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
- They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges. These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
- The Spanish came to South America in 1532. They killed the Inca emperor and took over the empire.



**C** Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years. By 1525, the empire stretched 2,600 miles.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Aztec and Inca Contributions

Aztec	Inca
<b>Architecture</b> Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies. 	<b>Architecture</b> Built enormous stone buildings with great precision. 
<b>Calendar</b> Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar. 	<b>Medicine</b> Successfully operated on skull injuries. 
<b>Agriculture</b> Created floating island gardens with lake mud to grow food. 	<b>Transportation</b> Built an extensive network of roads and suspension bridges. 

**D** Use this chart and the one on page 31 to compare and contrast Aztec, Inca, and Maya contributions.

**E** Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, captured Atahualpa, the Inca emperor, and held him for ransom. When the ransom was paid, Pizarro had Atahualpa killed anyway. This was drawn by a native Peruvian in 1615.



# Europeans Explore and Settle in the Americas

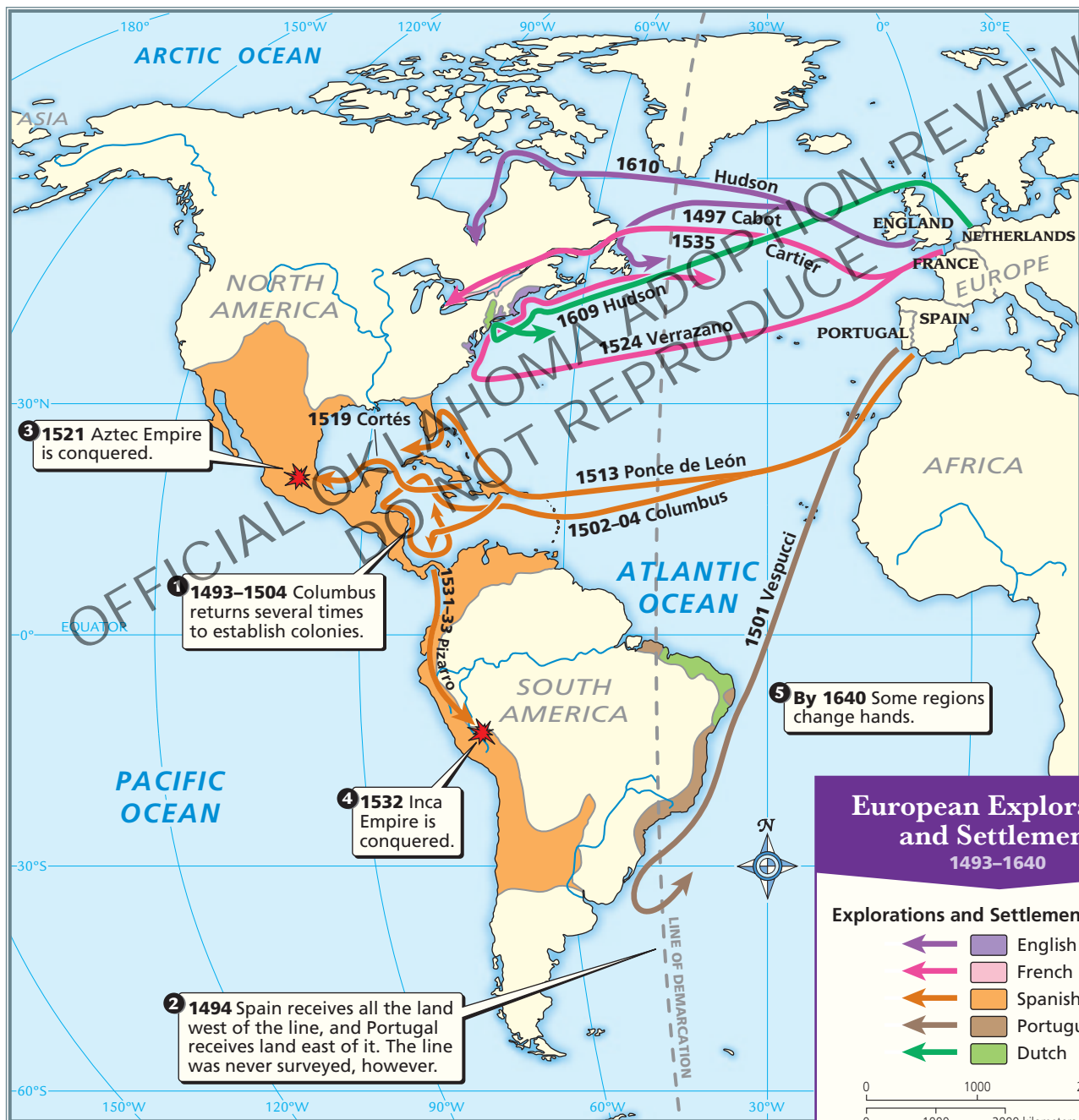
Early European explorers searching for the Indies found unexpected opportunities in the Americas. By 1750, Europeans controlled most of the Americas.

- Europeans established colonies in the Americas and looked for ways to make a profit from the land and its resources.
- European colonization led to the conquest of Native American peoples, including the Aztec and Inca Empires.
- As European land claims expanded, Native Americans lost control of their traditional lands.



## What about Australia?

Australia was not settled by Europeans until the late 1700s. At the time, "transportation" (deportation) was a common punishment for crimes. Between 1787 and 1868, about 162,000 convicts were shipped from Great Britain to Australia.



Exploration of the Americas led to the establishment of European land claims and settlement regions. By 1640, which European country had the largest settlement regions?





# Impact of Colonization

European colonization of the Americas changed millions of lives throughout the world. When Europeans and Africans came to the Americas, three cultures were brought together.

- European ships carried plants and animals across the Atlantic Ocean in both directions. People on both sides of the Atlantic encountered goods that they had never seen before.
- As Europeans settled in the Americas, they often forced Native Americans to work for them. Millions of Native Americans died from overwork or disease.
- As the Native American population declined, Europeans began capturing and enslaving Africans, and then bringing them to the Americas.



**A** Native Americans were impressed by the horses Spanish soldiers rode. After 1690, Native Americans began raising horses themselves. Horses eventually changed the lives of the Plains Indians.

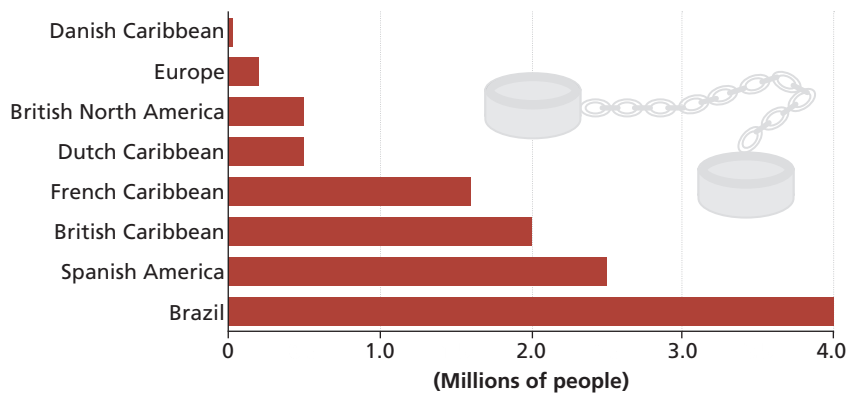


**B** Before Columbus established lasting European contact with the Americas, only Native Americans raised corn. Today, corn is grown throughout the world. Name three foods that are not originally from the Americas.



## POPULATION

## Destination of Enslaved People, 1400s to 1800s



### What happened to the original Americans?

Diseases from Africa and Europe, such as smallpox and measles, killed millions of Native Americans, who had no resistance to them. Whole civilizations were destroyed.

- C** Nearly 12 million Africans were enslaved and brought to the Americas. They worked mainly on plantations producing sugar, tobacco, and later cotton. No one can be sure how many enslaved Africans were sent to the Middle East.



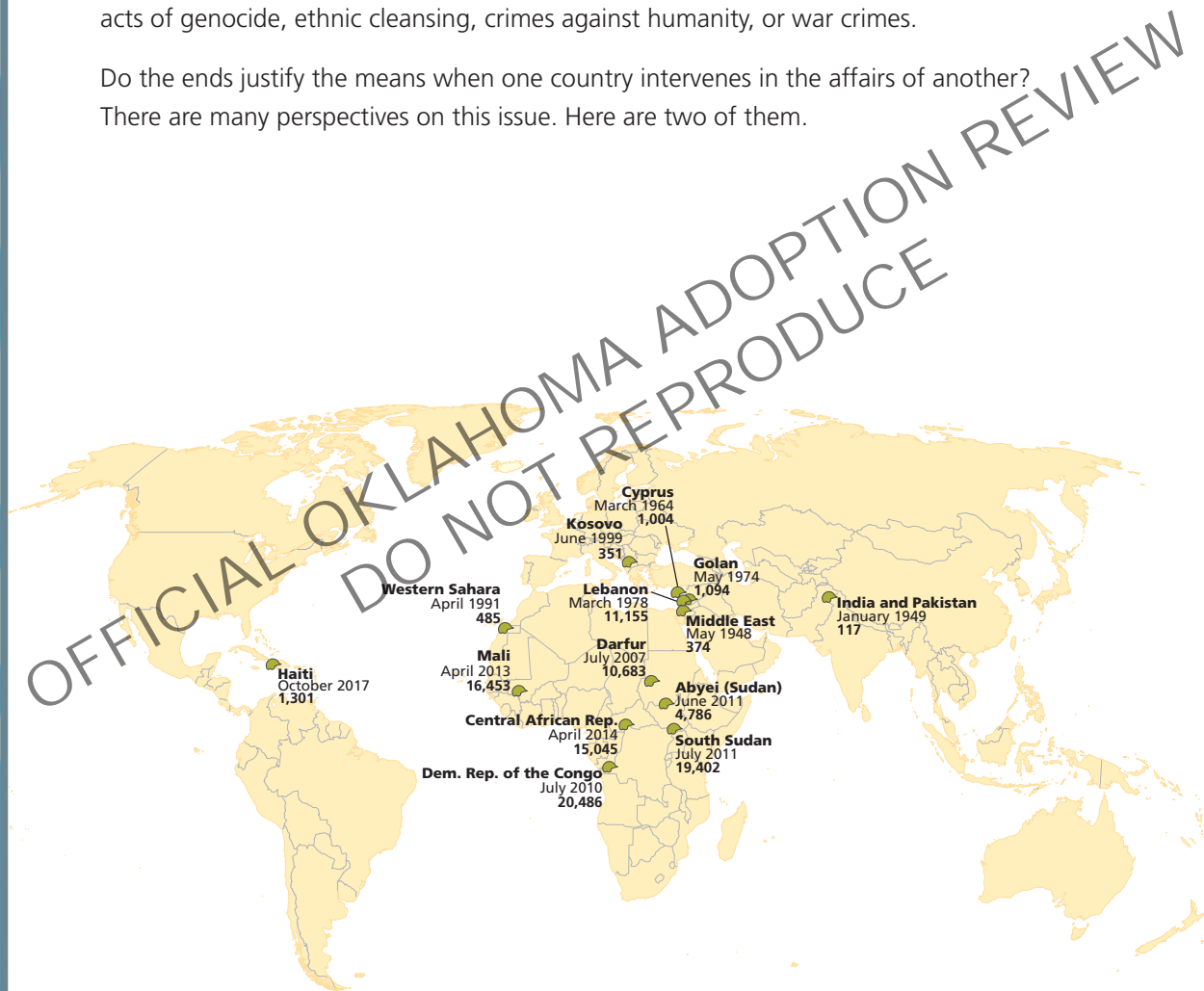
- D** Africans were captured and then taken to depots, where they were imprisoned. From the depots, they were sold and sent far from Africa. Where were enslaved Africans sent?



# Is intervention in the affairs of another nation ever justified?


Since Ancient Greece, politicians and philosophers have debated whether war is ever just, and whether interventions and invasions were ever justified. On many occasions, nations have attributed their invasions and interventions to global peacekeeping. At its World Summit in 2005, the United Nations recognized that under international law, there is a “responsibility to protect” that justifies intervention when nations engage in acts of genocide, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, or war crimes.

Do the ends justify the means when one country intervenes in the affairs of another? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



United Nations peacekeeping operations are designed to allow UN personnel to be a neutral third party in resolving conflict. Many claim that UN peacekeepers lack the resources and on-the-ground authority to be effective.

### Global Peacekeeping Missions 2019

<b>Mali</b>		UN Peacekeeping Operation
April 2013		Date mission was established
16,453		Number of personnel deployed



## When nations are either unable or unwilling to protect the rights of their people, intervention is justified.

- If a government is violating the rights of its own people, that government's right to sovereignty does not deserve to be respected.
- Intervention does not necessarily mean invasion. Nations can work to reach agreement through diplomacy and negotiation.
- When one nation intervenes in another, the intervening nation is expending their resources for the good of others. It is reasonable for that nation to want to benefit from the situation in some way.
- If a government is violating the rights of its own people, other nations have a responsibility to step in and protect them. International organizations can take a long time to act and often lack the resources to be effective. It is more effective for a nation to act on its own.



The UN Peacekeeping budget for 2018–2019 was less than one half of 1 percent of world military spending.

## Sovereignty is the most important principle in international law, and countries have no right to unilaterally violate that.

- If rights are being violated, international organizations like the United Nations should step in to help, not individual nations acting on their own.
- Having good intentions does not validate harmful or unlawful acts. Relying on the ends to justify any means sets a dangerous precedent and undermines people's trust in law and fairness.
- Intervention can be used to mask a grab for power and territory. For example, the invasion of Iraq by the United States in 2003 was not just about preserving global peace and protecting Iraqi citizens. One of the first things American forces did after entering Iraq was to ensure that petroleum would still be available to western companies.
- Outside intervention too often has negative unintended or unforeseen consequences. When European settlers arrived in the Americas, they perceived their own way of life as superior to the native peoples'. The Europeans' intervention ultimately led to the deaths of millions of American Indians.



In April 2019, there were just under 102,000 people from 122 countries serving in UN peacekeeping missions.

1350–1600  
Renaissance flourishes in Western Europe.1420  
Work begins on Brunelleschi's dome in Florence.1503  
Leonardo da Vinci paints the *Mona Lisa*.1543  
Copernicus publishes theory on planets.

## Europe during the Renaissance

Near the end of the Middle Ages, the **Renaissance**, a “rebirth” of European learning and art, transformed Western Europe.

- The Renaissance began in Italy. Scholars there rediscovered Greek and Roman art, science, and philosophy.
- The great works of the past inspired new artistic styles.
- Wealthy Italian city-states gave money to support new works of art based on Renaissance ideas.



Scholars, merchants, and bankers spread Renaissance ideas across Europe.

### The Renaissance Spreads across Europe

1350–1600

Flow of Renaissance ideas  
Home of Renaissance artist

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers



Plays by William Shakespeare, such as *Cleopatra*, are still performed around the world. Other Renaissance playwrights included Marlowe, Molière, and Vega.



B

Johannes Gutenberg invented uniform movable metal type. His improvements to the printing press made books and pamphlets less expensive and helped ideas spread.

C

Miguel de Cervantes's *Don Quixote* was the first western novel. It was written in the vernacular, or language of the people, not in Latin, and in prose, not poetry. Other Renaissance novelists included More and Rabelais.





**1618–1648**  
**Thirty Years' War** is fought by religious rivals.

**1683**  
**Ottomans** defeated at Vienna.

**1784**  
**Russia** starts building trading forts in North America.

**1600**

**1700**

**1800**

**1605**  
**Cervantes** publishes *Don Quixote*.

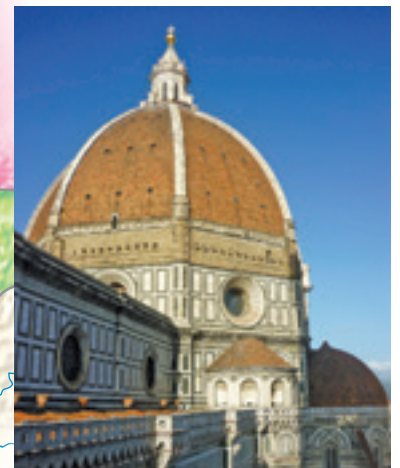
**1650**  
**Dutch** control most European trade in Asia.

**1762**  
**Rousseau** publishes *The Social Contract*.

**1770**  
**Colonial powers** control most of the Americas.



**D** Balance, harmony, and perspective were key elements of Renaissance paintings. Compare Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* with medieval art. Other Renaissance painters included Raphael, van Eyck, Durer, and Brueghel.



**E** Renaissance architects admired the symmetry, proportion, columns, domes, and round arches of buildings from ancient Greece and Rome. This dome was designed by Filippo Brunelleschi. Other Renaissance architects included Palladio and Alberti.



**F** Renaissance sculptors were influenced by the realistic works of ancient Greece and Rome. Compare Michelangelo's *La Pietà* here with the Greek carving on page 38. Other Renaissance sculptors included Donatello, Cellini, and Verrocchio.

# Reformation and Counter Reformation

During the **Reformation**, Western Christianity split into two groups: Roman Catholics and Protestants.

- In 1517, Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, began the Reformation, a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church.
- Luther disapproved of the Church's practice of indulgences, the pardoning of sins for money. This and other criticisms led to the creation of separate **Protestant churches**.
- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants caused wars throughout Europe.

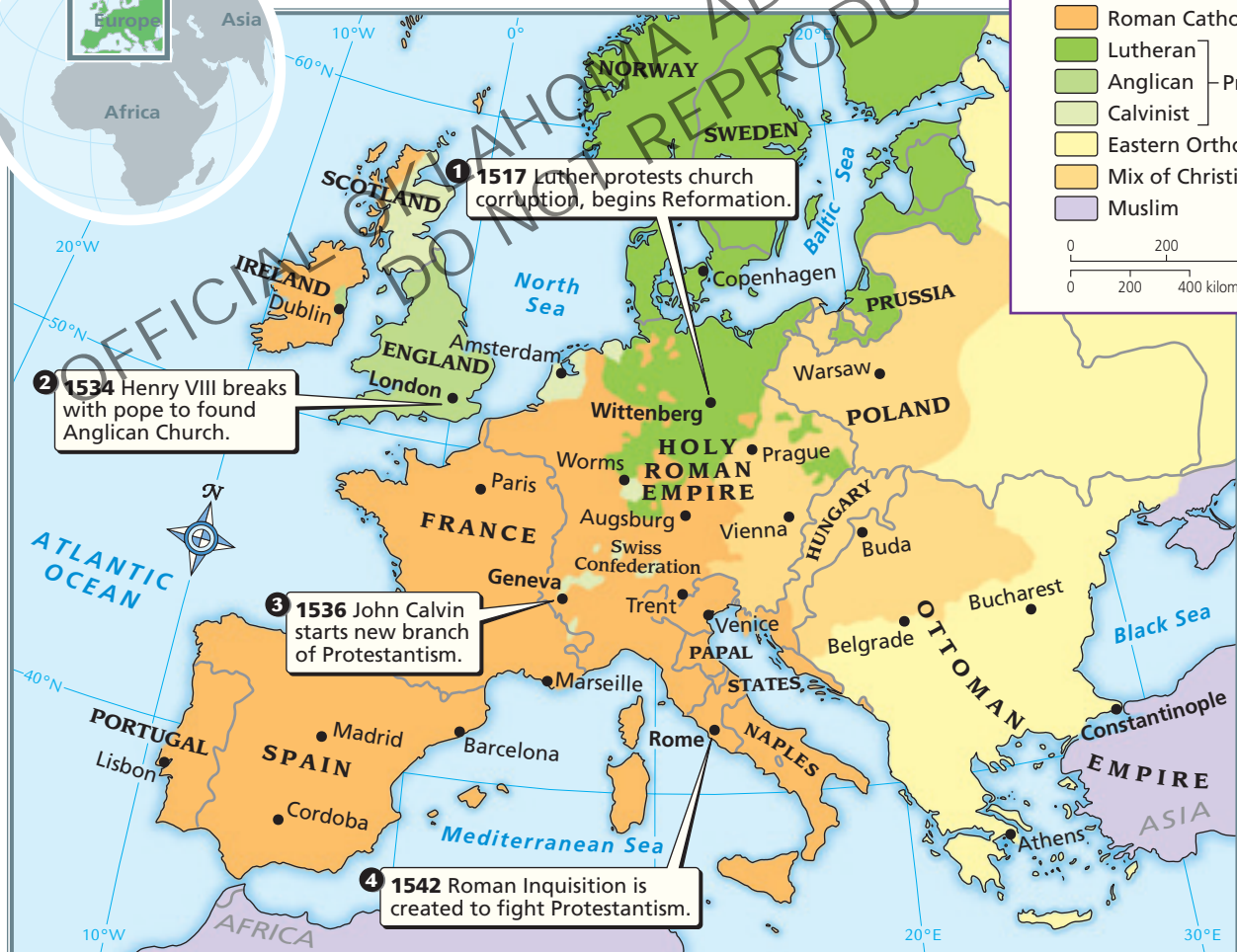


**A** Martin Luther (with book) is shown meeting with other figures of the Protestant Reformation. Luther believed that sermons should be given in the congregation's native language, rather than in Latin. He also wrote and translated hymns and the Bible into his native language, German.



## Why are they called Protestants?

*Protestants got their name from protesting, or speaking out against, the authority of the Catholic Church. Protestantism is the name for most non-Catholic and non-Orthodox Christian churches.*



## Reformation Europe

### Predominant Religion, 1560

- Roman Catholic
- Lutheran
- Anglican
- Calvinist
- Eastern Orthodox
- Mix of Christians
- Muslim

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

**B** Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches rapidly gained followers. Which regions had become mostly Protestant by 1560?



## Counter Reformation



- C** Catholic efforts to stop the spread of Protestantism became known as the **Counter Reformation**. Religious conflicts and land disputes erupted into the Thirty Years' War.



- D** Catholic leaders made it a crime to print or read Protestant books. Forbidden books were burned in public.

## CULTURE

## Major Christian Churches, 1600

	Church	Began	Key Figure	Leadership
PROTESTANT	Roman Catholic	1st century*	Peter	Pope, Cardinals, Bishops
	Eastern Orthodox	1st century*	Peter	Patriarchs and Bishops
	Lutheran	1530	Martin Luther	Pastors
	Anglican	1534	Henry VIII	King of England
	Calvinist	1536	John Calvin	Elected councils

\*1054 Christianity splits into two churches: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

- E** The major Christian churches survived the Reformation and Counter Reformation. They still exist today, either with the same names or as the foundations of more recent churches.

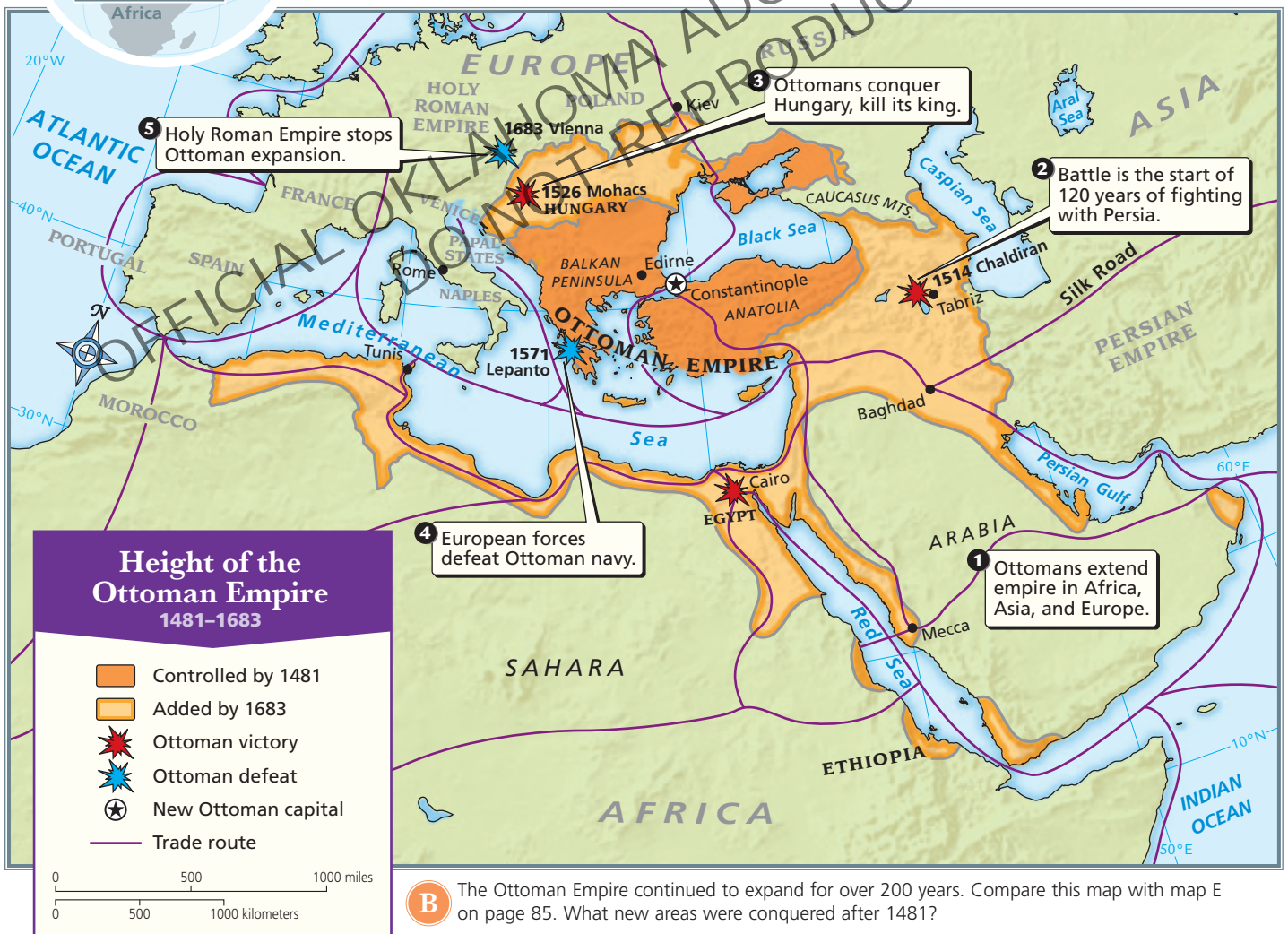
## Growth of Eastern Empires

In the 1600s, the Ottoman Empire was the world's strongest and wealthiest empire. Around that same time, Russia was growing into the world's largest country.

- Under Ottoman rule, Islam spread into Eastern Europe. However, the Ottomans allowed their non-Muslim subjects to practice other religions.
- In 1547, Ivan the Terrible became the first **czar** of Russia. The czars would remain in power until 1917.
- Under the rule of Peter the Great and then Catherine the Great, Russia grew in power and adopted many customs of Western Europe.



**A** The Sulemaniye Mosque was built to honor the great Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Magnificent. Today it is one of the largest mosques in Istanbul, formerly known as Constantinople.







**C** Once a country of modest size, Russia grew into the world's largest country. The greatest expansion took place under Peter the Great, whose reign ended in 1725.

## GOVERNMENT

### Types of Monarchies

Limited		Absolute
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a constitution</li> <li>Have laws written by parliament</li> </ul>	Limits on Monarch's Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>Have no constitution</li> <li>Have no working parliament</li> <li>Have laws created by monarch alone</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have legal rights and privileges</li> <li>Are members of parliament</li> </ul>	Aristocrats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are controlled by monarch</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Henry IV, France, 1589–1610</li> <li>William and Mary, England, 1689–1702</li> <li>Maria Theresa, Austria, 1740–1780</li> </ul>	Examples of Monarchies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suleiman I, Ottoman Empire, 1522–1566</li> <li>Louis XIV, France, 1654–1715</li> <li>Peter the Great, Russia, 1689–1725</li> </ul>

**D** In the Ottoman Empire and Russia, many sultans and czars were absolute monarchs. Over generations, many absolute monarchies became limited monarchies.



**E** Catherine the Great was not Russian, yet she ruled Russia for over 30 years. During her reign she improved medical care and promoted religious tolerance and the arts.

# Dawn of the Global Economy

As Europeans formed colonies overseas, most of the world became linked through trade.

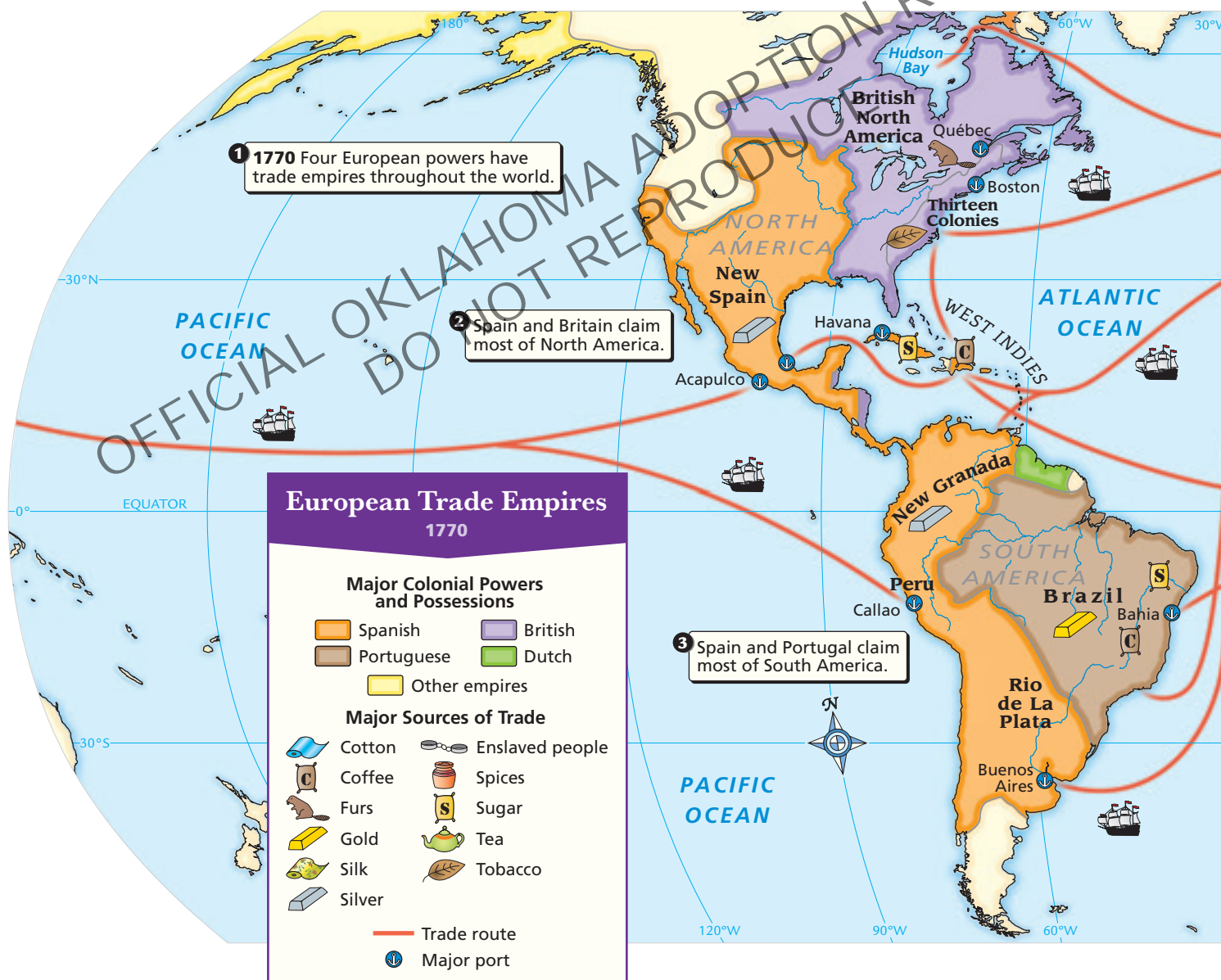
- Based on the voyages of early explorers, Europeans claimed land in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- These regions were sources of valuable trade goods. European countries competed for access to these goods.
- As European trade expanded, more and more goods were exchanged among different regions of the world. A world economy began to form.

## ECONOMICS

### Mercantilism and Free Trade

Mercantilism		Free Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold and silver for government</li> <li>• More exports than imports (favorable balance of trade)</li> </ul>	Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy access to goods and services</li> <li>• High standard of living</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government monopolies on trade</li> <li>• Colonies to provide raw materials and a market for goods</li> <li>• High taxes on imports (tariffs)</li> </ul>	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little or no government involvement in the economy</li> <li>• Raw materials from cheapest source</li> <li>• Colonies unimportant economically</li> <li>• Competitive prices force efficient production and cheap goods</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thomas Mun</li> <li>• Jean-Baptiste Colbert</li> </ul>	Advocates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adam Smith</li> </ul>

**A** Trade was an important issue for both colonists and colonial powers. While colonists preferred **free trade**, colonial powers benefited from the control that **mercantilism** offered.



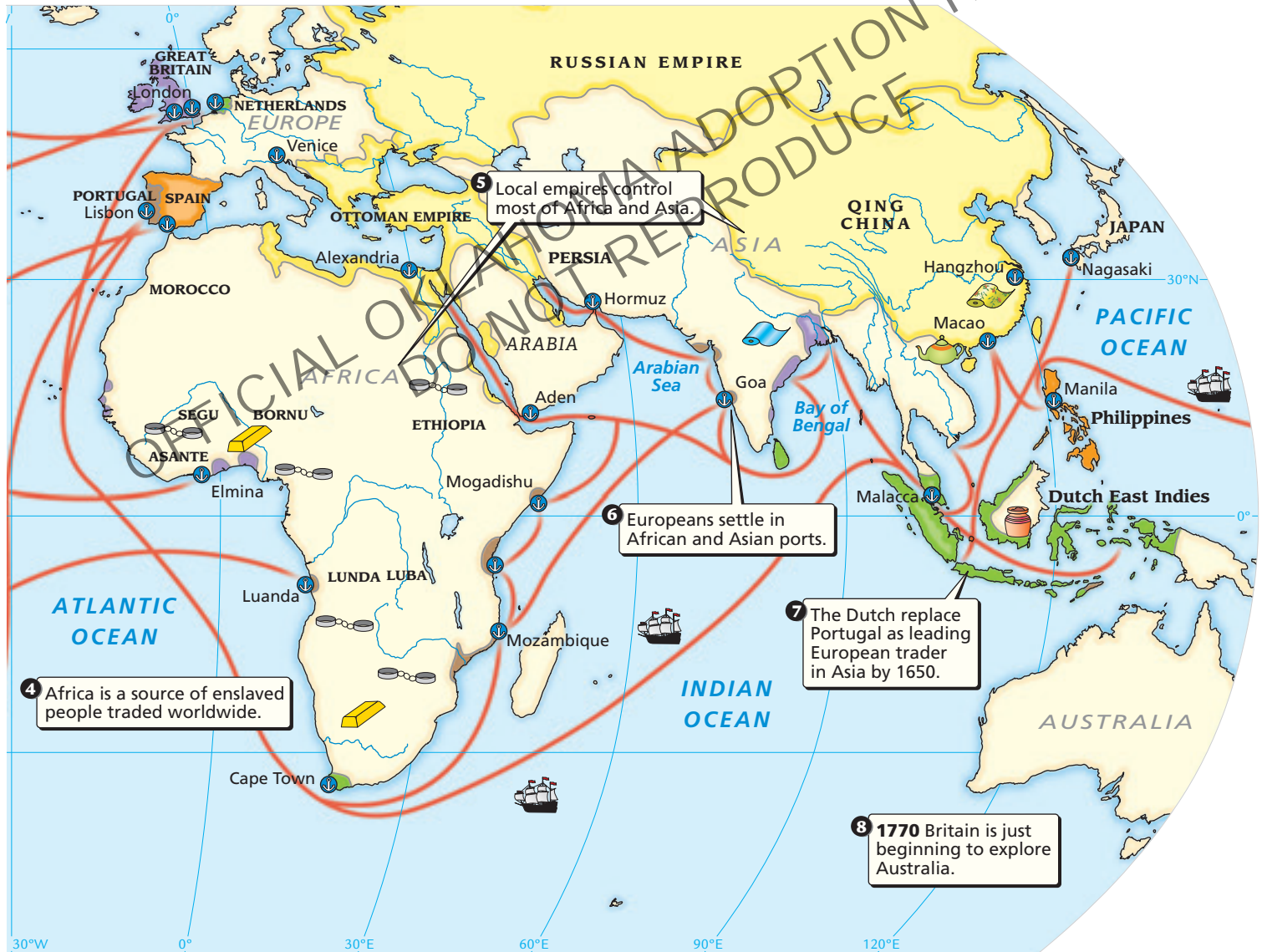


## Top 10 Cities, 1800

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	1,100,000
	2 London (United Kingdom)	861,000
	3 Canton (China)	800,000
	4 Edo (Japan)	685,000
	5 Constantinople (Turkey)	570,000
	6 Paris (France)	547,000
	7 Naples (Italy)	430,000
	8 Hangzhou (China)	387,000
	9 Osaka (Japan)	383,000
	10 Kyoto (Japan)	377,000

**C** Most of the largest cities in 1800 were trade centers. As the global trade network grew, the world became more interconnected.

**B** Europeans traded in goods, such as coffee and silk, as well as in enslaved people. Usually European trading powers controlled the ports near the sources of trade.



# Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been called the Age of Reason. People began to question religion, science, and government.

- Scientists developed the scientific method, testing old ideas against new observations made with more precise instruments.
- The resulting **Scientific Revolution** completely changed how people saw the world.
- Philosophers and governments hoped to replace older ideas of government and society with new ones that worked better. This movement was called the **Enlightenment**.
- Enlightenment philosophers concluded that society was a voluntary group of free and equal people. This encouraged people to fight for freedom and equality.

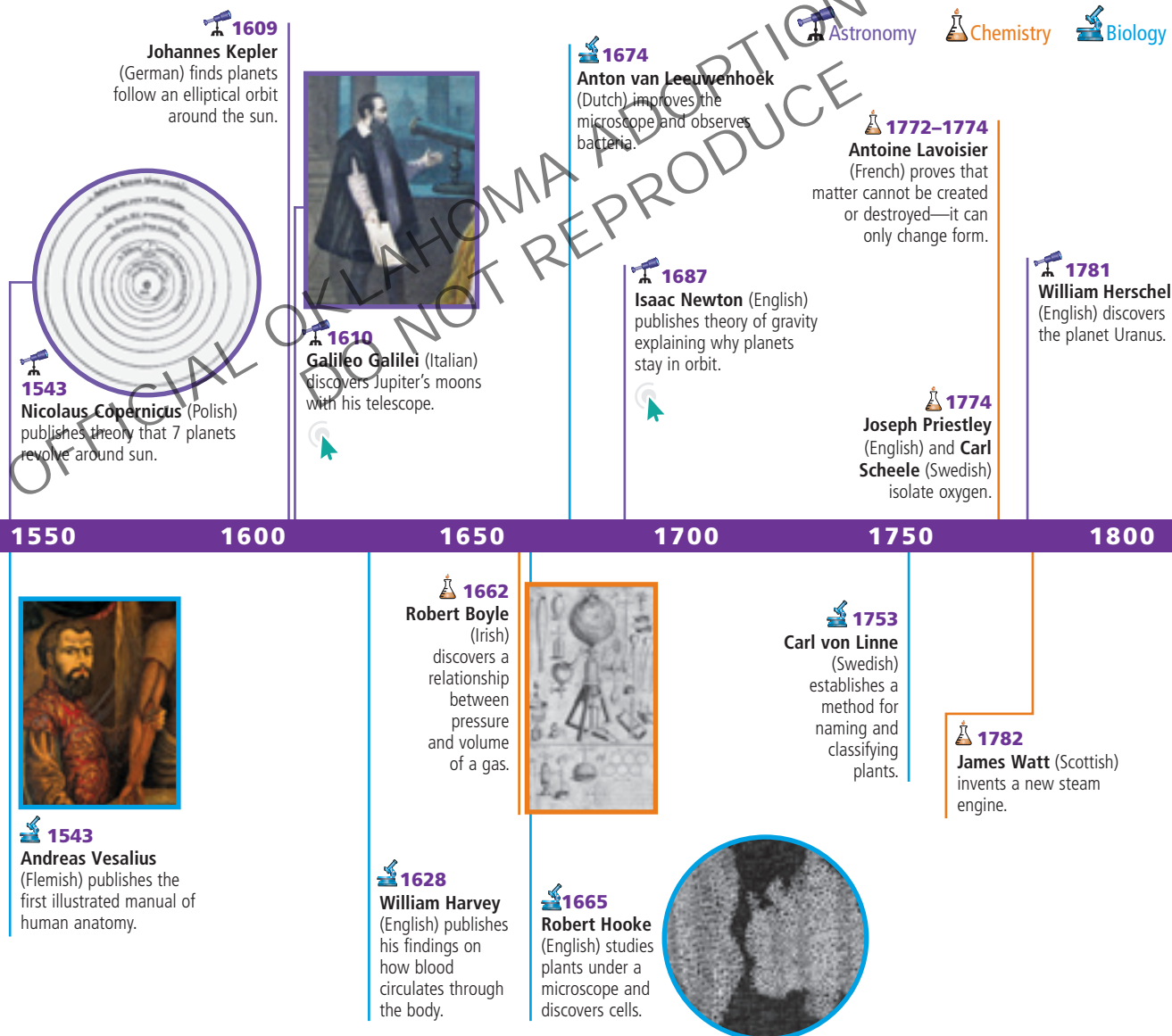


**B** Marie Anne and Antoine Lavoisier conducted experiments together. She recorded the results, translated them into English, and drew illustrations of the equipment used.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Scientific Revolution, 1543–1800

**A** Some of these scientists, particularly Copernicus and Galileo, were denounced by religious authorities. Their discoveries contradicted the Bible.





**1** A multitude of laws often only hampers justice.

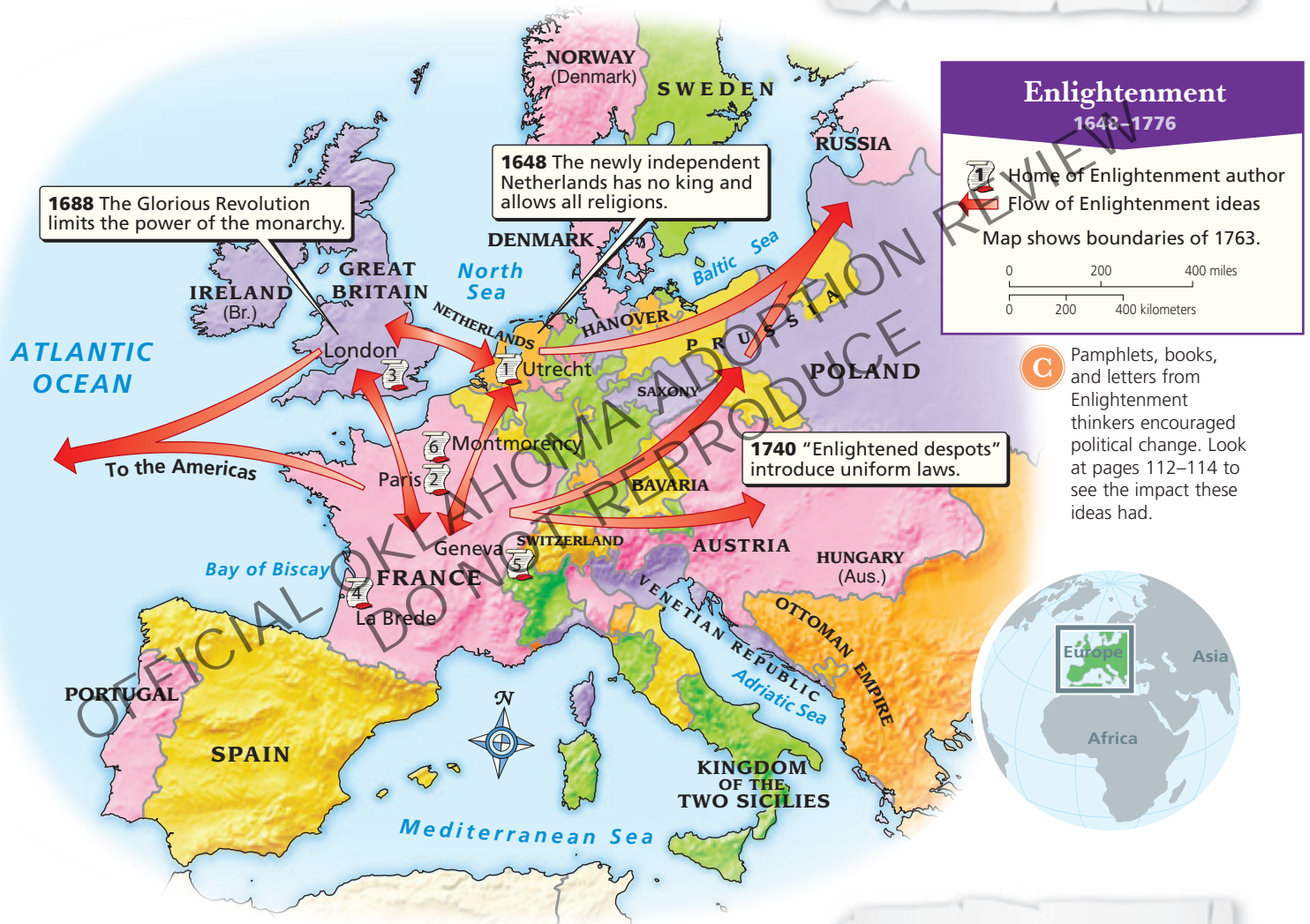
—René Descartes  
*Discourse on Method*, 1637

**2** Sovereign power is conferred by the consent of the people.

—Thomas Hobbes  
*Leviathan*, 1651

**3** [People] unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and . . . property.

—John Locke  
*Two Treatises of Government*, 1689



**4** It is necessary . . . that power should be a check to power.

—Charles de Secondat  
Baron de Montesquieu  
*The Spirit of the Laws*, 1748

**5** All men are by nature free.

—Voltaire  
*Candide*, 1759

**6** The people, being subject to the laws, ought to be their author.

—Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
*The Social Contract*, 1762

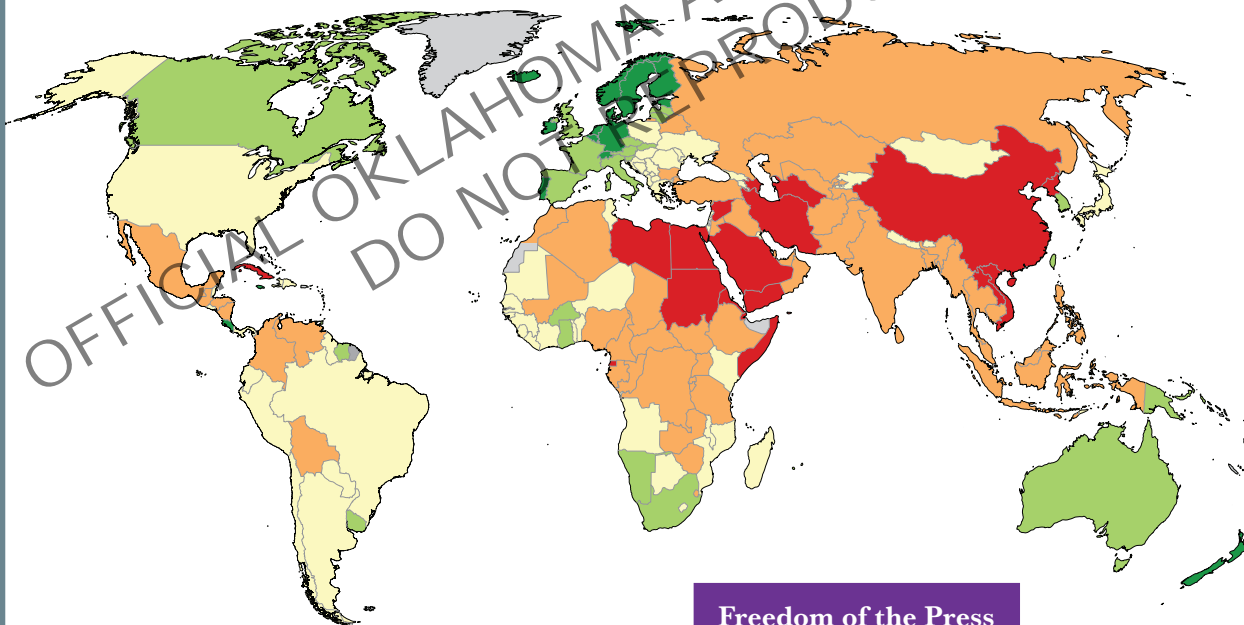


## HISTORICAL ISSUES TODAY

# Should everyone be free to publish anything they want?

When Johannes Gutenberg created his printing press in 1439, he changed the course of human history by making it possible to mass produce pamphlets, posters, newspapers, and books. This made information readily available to the masses. The internet has had perhaps an even more dramatic impact on the flow of information, connecting people to each other all over the world. According to the World Bank, more than 3.4 billion people—or roughly 46 percent of the population—are connected to the internet. It affords many opportunities to participate in discussions about a range of issues and to have their voices heard. With this increased access has come questions about information gatekeeping.

Should a nation have control over the information that is available to its citizens or the information that its citizens share with the world? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



Every year, Reporters Without Borders compiles a Press Freedom Index. The index ranks the amount of freedom that journalists in each country have, taking into account violence experienced that year.

### Freedom of the Press 2019

- Good
- Satisfactory
- Problematic
- Difficult
- Very serious
- No data



**Because freedom of the press is indispensable to democratic rule, there should be few—if any—governmental restrictions allowed.**

- The repression of news stories that a government deems “fake news” sets a dangerous precedent. If a “fake” story can be censored, what prevents the censorship of true news?
- Freedom of the press allows people to trust both the media and the government. This is necessary for a democracy to function.
- A free and responsible press protects against tyranny and authoritarian rule. Dictators like Hitler and Stalin, and the present leadership in China and North Korea, understood this. That is why they attempted to control the press.
- Independent journalists keep the government in check. In 1969, investigative journalist Seymour Hersh reported on the massacre of over 500 unarmed civilians by U.S. soldiers in My Lai, Vietnam, during the Vietnam War. The U.S. government had been covering up the massacre for a year in an attempt to avoid international outrage.

**When the media is not behaving responsibly, or when freedom of the press endangers national security, it can and should be restricted.**

- There have always been limits placed on what could be printed or said. For example, the “clear and present danger” test, used in First Amendment freedom of speech cases, allows speech to be limited when it would otherwise endanger others.
- Media should be regulated in the interest of national security or counterterrorism. For example, the European Union is working together with tech companies to stop terrorist groups like ISIS from using the internet to recruit people.
- Where news media is not behaving responsibly, it can spread misinformation. If there are no gatekeepers—no one to force them to correct their mistakes—people will not be able to tell fact from fiction.



In 2013, Edward Snowden leaked a collection of classified government documents to reporters. The documents revealed that the United States National Security Agency had been collecting the data of private users without their knowledge or consent. The U.S. government charged Snowden with violation of the Espionage Act and theft of government property. He sought asylum, or protection, in foreign countries. This rally in Germany showed support for him.

# UNIT 9 Revolutions and Imperialism

1775 to 1914

**1815**  
**Napoleon** is defeated at Waterloo.

**1821**  
**Mexico** wins independence from Spain.

**1775**

**1800**

**1825**

**1775–1781**  
**American Revolution** frees United States from Britain.

**1789**  
**French Revolution** begins.

**1819**  
**Bolivar** becomes first president of Gran Colombia.

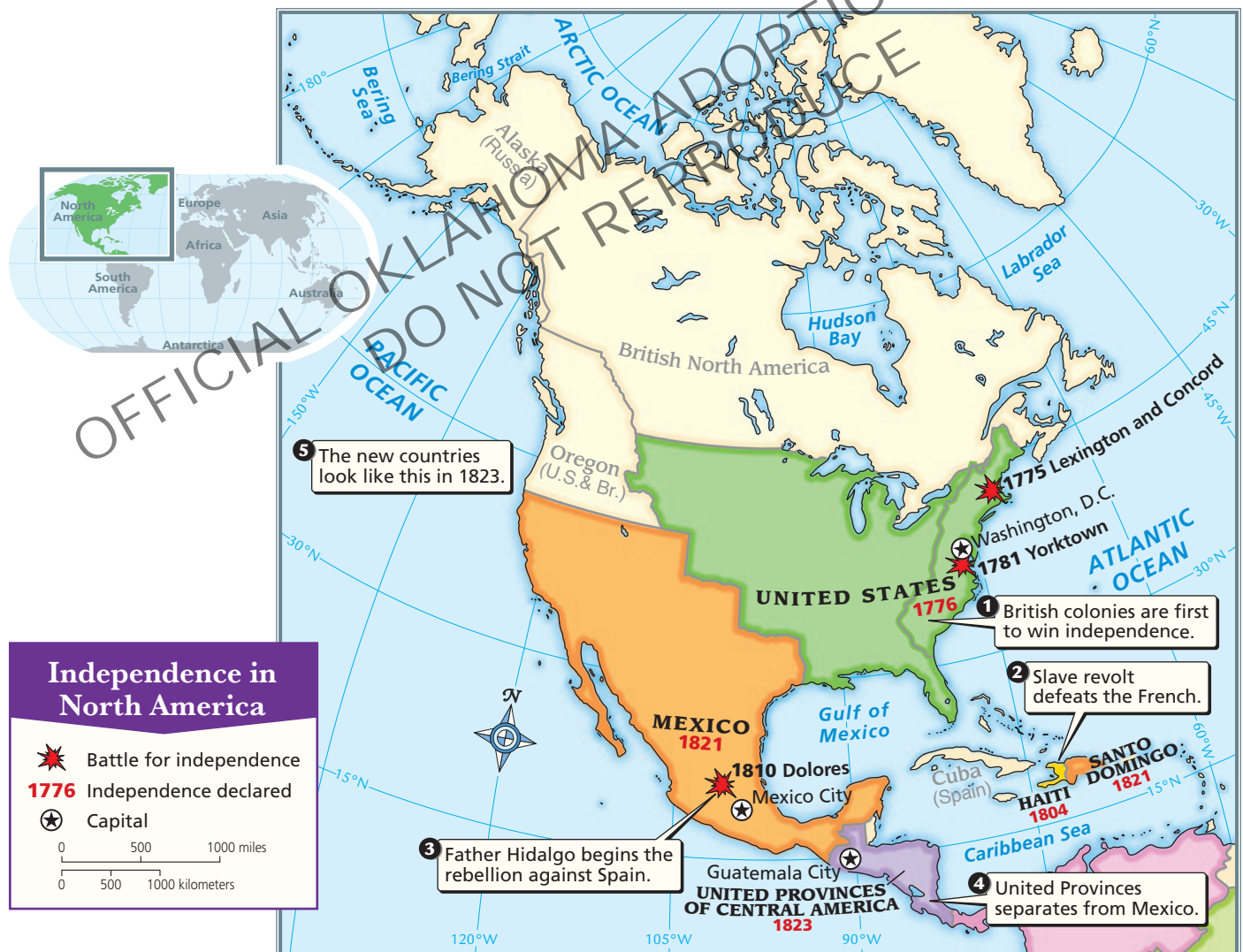
## Independence in the Americas

Most colonies in the Americas—British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese—won their independence over a period of just 50 years.

- Colonists throughout the Americas resented European rule. They were not allowed to govern themselves. Their businesses were hurt by taxes and trade limits. Their protests were ignored by European governments.
- In 1776, colonists in 13 British colonies rebelled. Their struggle encouraged colonists in other parts of the Americas to fight for independence.

### How does a revolution turn things around?

When King George III of England took away some of his colonists' rights, they declared a **revolution** (a circular movement) to get them back. The result was American independence. Now a "revolution" means an extraordinary change.



**A** Most North Americans had gained their independence by 1821. Compare this map with map C on page 95 to see which European countries they gained their independence from.



**1848**  
Revolutions erupt throughout Europe.

**1857**  
Indian troops mutiny against British commanders.

**1869**  
Suez Canal links Red and Mediterranean Seas.

**1895**  
Sino-Japanese War ends.

**1898**  
Spanish-American War

**1900**  
Boxer Rebellion pits Chinese against foreigners.

**1850**

**1875**

**1900**

**1925**

**1853**  
Perry's fleet opens the way to U.S.-Japanese trade.

**1867**  
Japanese emperor regains power from shoguns.

**1884-1914**  
Control of Africa is seized by European powers.

**1910**  
Japan annexes Korea.



**B** Simón Bolívar, the "George Washington of South America," fought the Spanish for six years. He succeeded in gaining independence for South American countries, but his plan for a United States of South America failed.

### Independence in South America

- Battle for independence
  - 1811** Year of independence
  - Capital
  - Liberating army
- 0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers

**C** Colonies in the south fought for their independence about the same time colonies in the north were being liberated. Who led South Americans in their battles for freedom?

# French Revolution

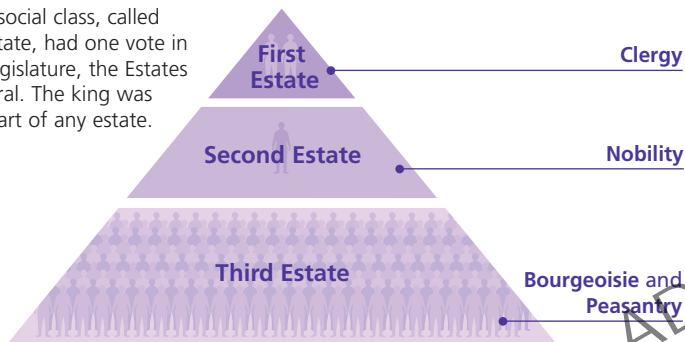
French kings had complete power. By 1789, however, France was bankrupt and the French people wanted a new government.

- The people of Paris revolted and formed a new revolutionary government that took power away from the king.
- The new government promised freedom and equality to all people in France. By 1791, France was a republic.
- King Louis XVI plotted to overthrow the new government. Instead, the government overthrew the king, tried him for treason, and had him beheaded.

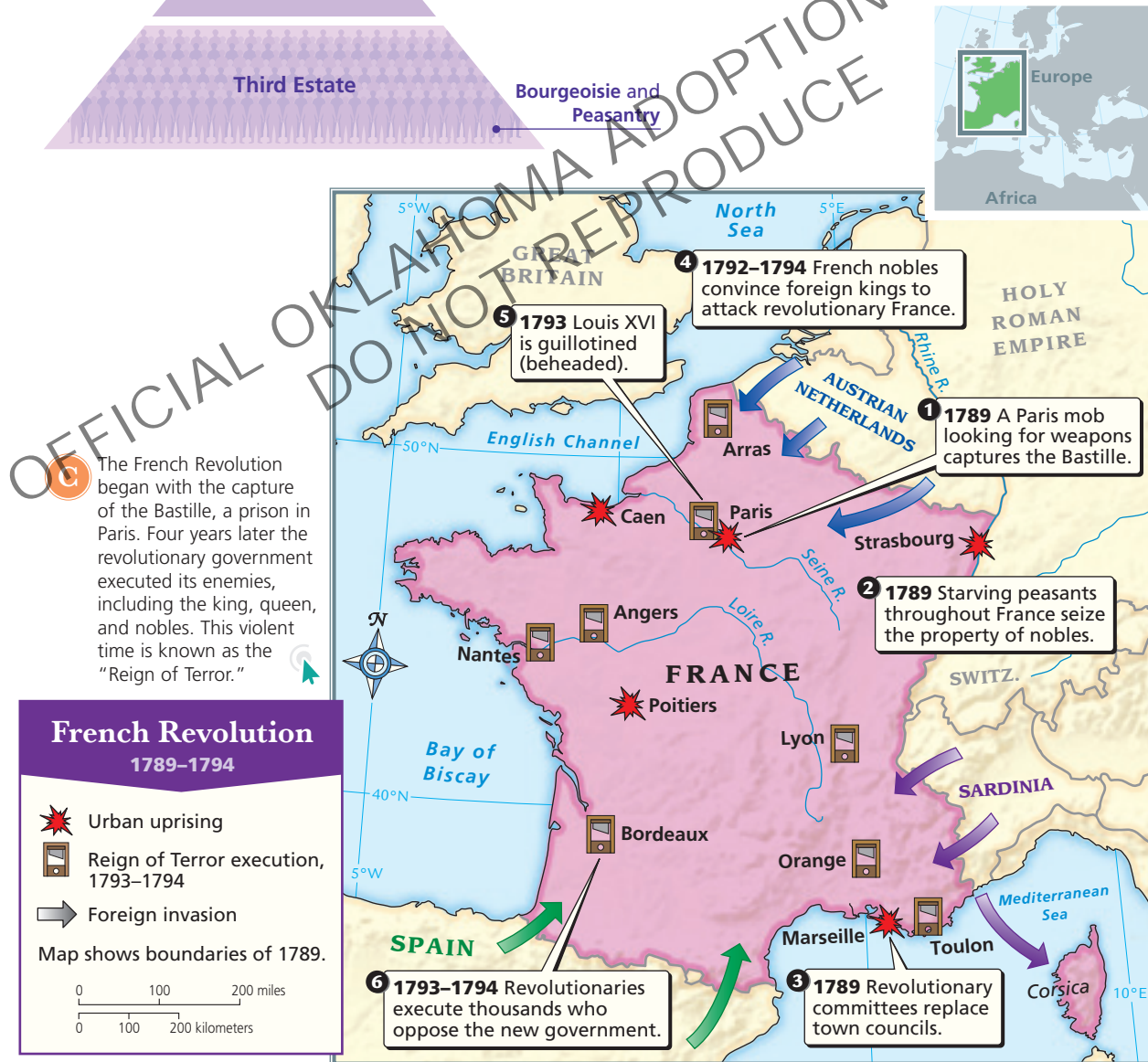
## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

### Three Estates, 1789

**A** Each social class, called an estate, had one vote in the legislature, the Estates General. The king was not part of any estate.



**B** The people of Paris were determined to protect their new government. Mobs seized weapons to prevent royal troops from arresting the revolutionaries.





# Empire of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte was a young, popular, and very successful general during the French Revolution.

- In 1799, Napoleon seized power from the French government. Five years later, he crowned himself emperor.
- Napoleon expanded the French Empire with conquests across Europe. He placed his relatives and friends on thrones in Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, and Poland.
- After terrible losses in Russia and again at Waterloo, Napoleon's enemies removed him from power and sent him into exile.

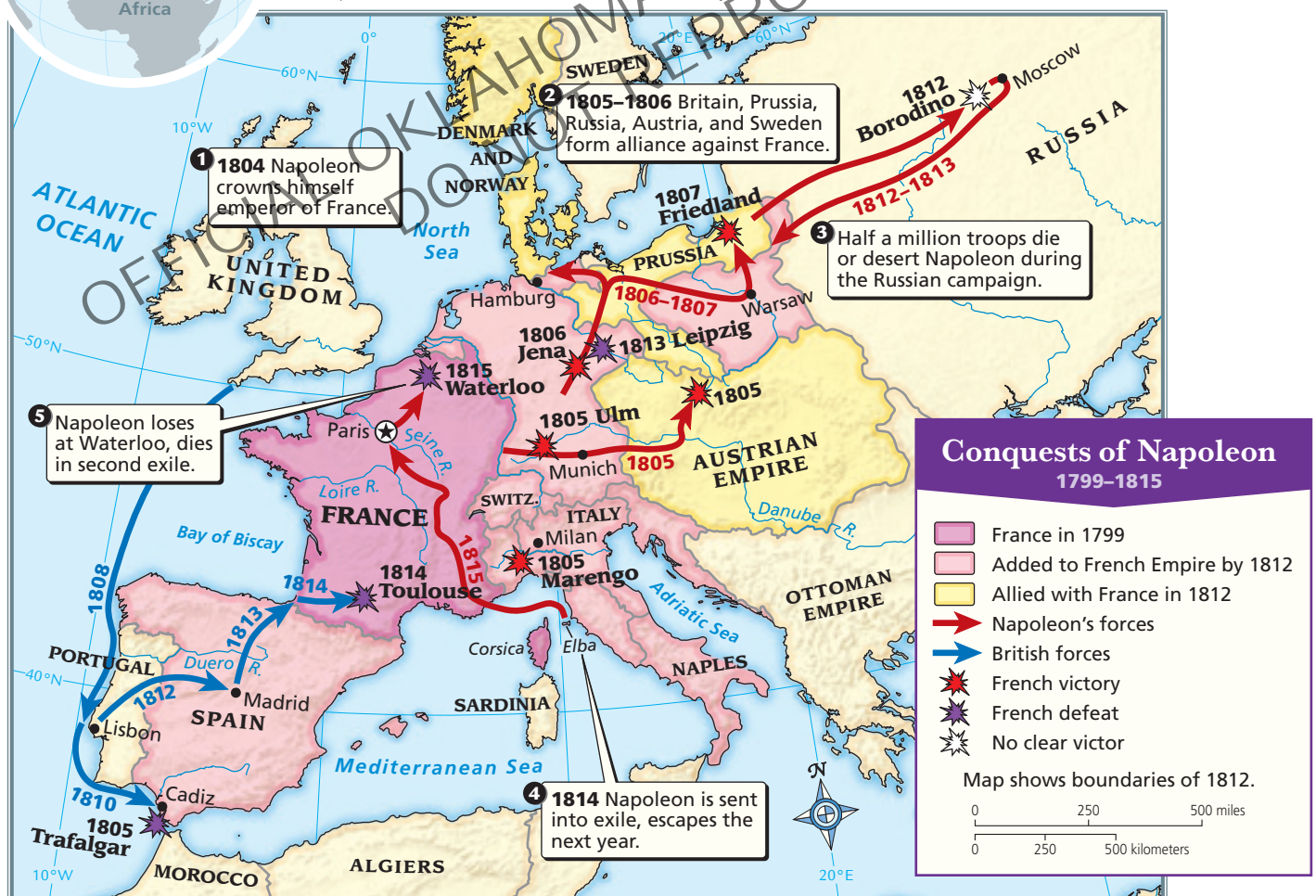


**D** Napoleon invaded Russia with 600,000 men. They reached Moscow, but winter forced them to retreat. Disease, cold, hunger, and Russian attacks nearly destroyed Napoleon's army.



**E**

Napoleon defeated most of the major nations of Europe, forcing them to become his allies. Only Britain and Russia were able to resist him. Compare the size of France in 1799 when Napoleon took power with the areas under French control by 1812.



# Industrial Revolution Changes Europe

The **Industrial Revolution** changed the way goods were produced, which changed the way people lived and worked. These changes are known as **industrialization**.

- Machines were developed to produce goods faster and in greater quantities. Coal powered these machines.
- Factories were built near coal deposits. Cities near the new industrial areas grew larger and larger.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. But industrialization quickly spread to other parts of Europe and to North America.



## How did industrialization affect people's lives?

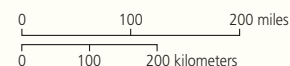
The use of machines to **manufacture** goods changed where people worked, in factories rather than at home. It also changed where they lived, in cities rather than on farms.



**A** In 1750, most British products were still made by hand. A few years later, most **textiles** were machine-made in factories.

## Industry in Great Britain 1750

- Coal mining
- Iron workshops
- Cloth-making in homes
- City with over 100,000 people



## Industry in Great Britain 1850

- Coal mining
- Iron factories
- Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

**B**

As Britain became industrialized, cities grew larger. Compare map B with map A. How many more cities with over 100,000 people were there in Britain (now the United Kingdom) by 1850?






## ECONOMICS

## Quality of Life Changes

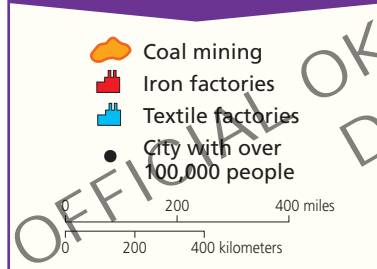


**C** The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, but it soon spread throughout the world. This political cartoon from the United States shows heads of industry benefiting from their workers, while offering little in return.

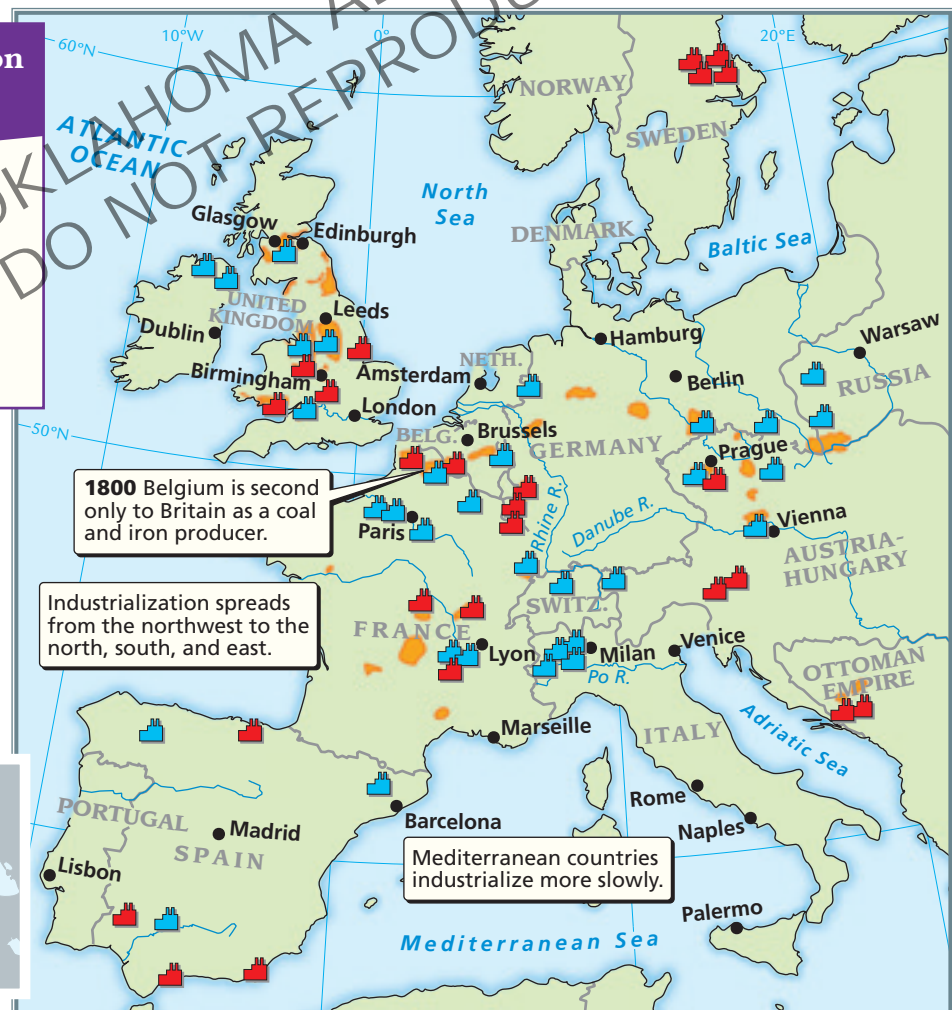
	1760	1850
Average annual earnings (in 2019 dollars) 	\$3,400	\$3,750
Life expectancy 	34.2 years	39.5 years
Average schooling 	1.4 years	2.7 years

**D** The quality of workers' lives improved in some ways during the Industrial Revolution, even though industrial jobs were often menial and dangerous.

## Industrial Revolution Spreads in Europe



**E** The Industrial Revolution spread more quickly in some countries than in others. Industrial development depended on having enough natural resources, government support, and money for new factories and technologies.



# Nationalism Sweeps Europe

After the fall of Napoleon, kings tried to return Europe to its condition before the French Revolution.

- In 1815, many kings and princes of Europe met at the Congress of Vienna. They returned power to kings who had been removed by Napoleon.
- In 1848, uprisings erupted across Europe. Many people were unhappy with their rulers and governments.
- By 1878, the map of Europe had changed again. New countries and boundaries were created.



## Whose country is this?

The Austrian Empire ruled Hungarians, Italians, Czechs, and others. Supporters of **nationalism** argued that their own groups should have their own countries with democratic constitutions.

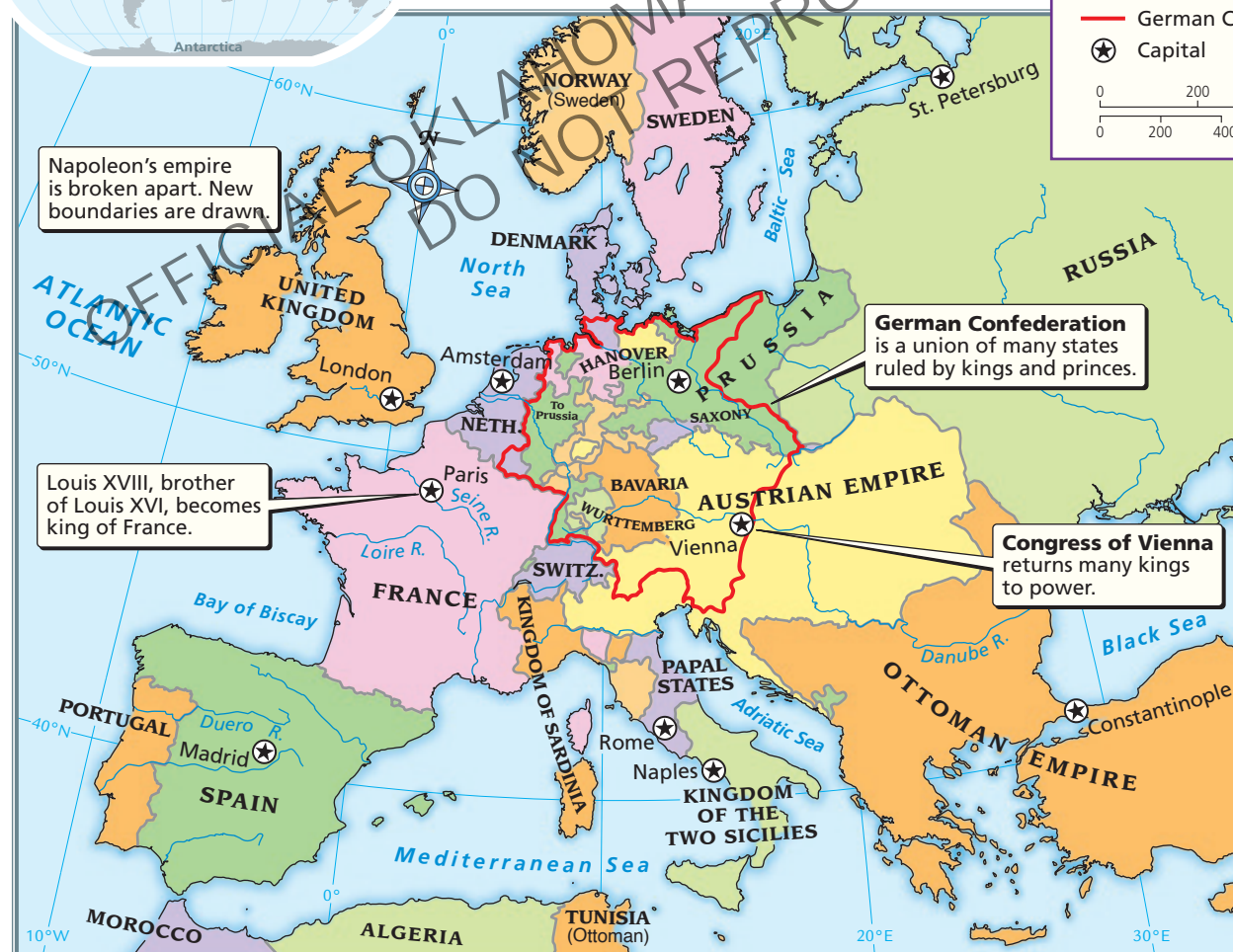


- B** Revolution swept Europe in 1848. German workers, such as those pictured here in Berlin, fought for social reform, democracy, and nationalism.



**A**

At the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries of Europe were redrawn. Compare this map with the map on page 115. Notice that Prussia and the Austrian Empire grew in size.

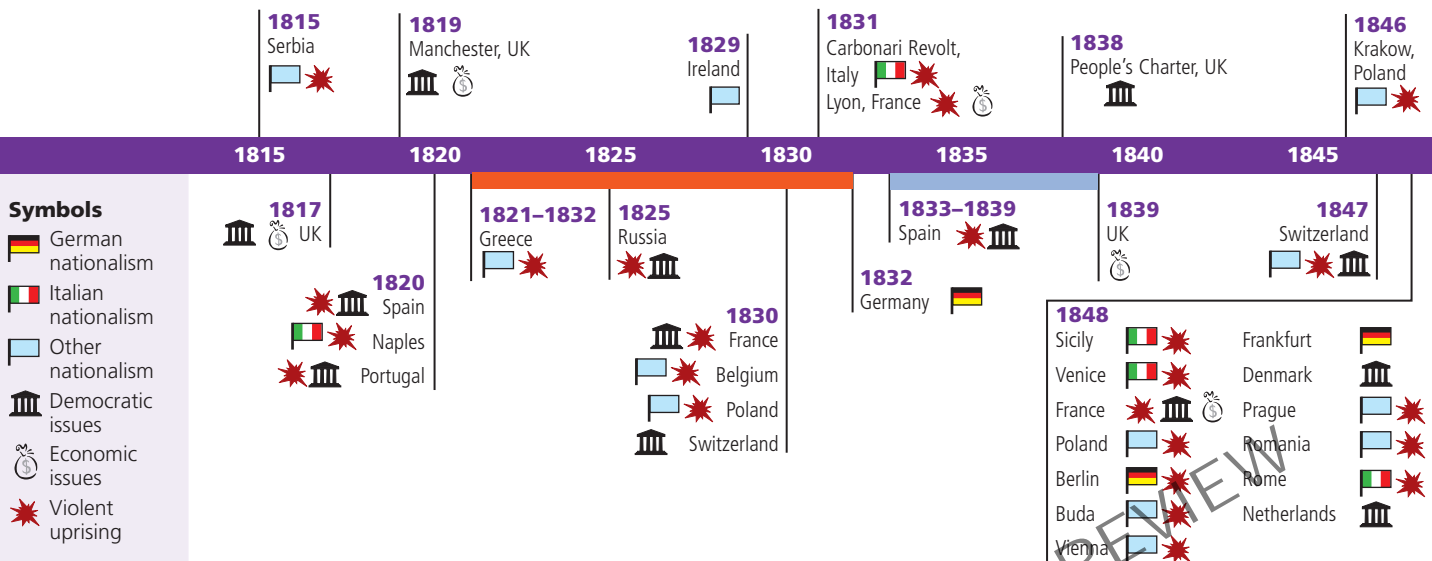


## Europe after the Congress of Vienna 1815

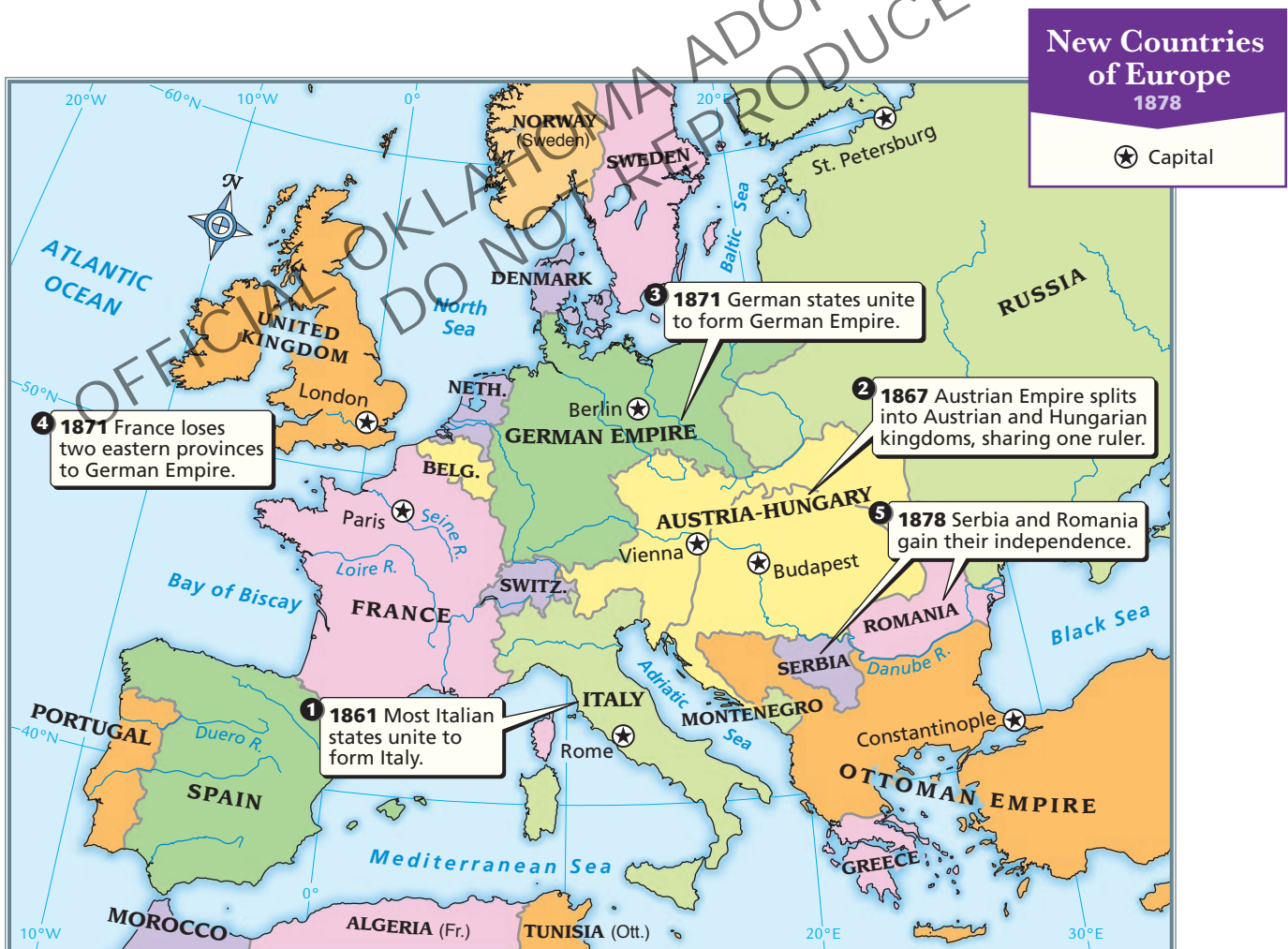
— German Confederation  
★ Capital  
0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers



# Revolutions in Europe, 1815–1850



**C** The early 1800s was a time of great social unrest in Europe. There were many causes for upheaval, and it was clear to many that the time for change had arrived.



**D** In some places nationalism united countries, while in other places it divided them. Compare this map with map A. Where did the revolutions in the time line lead to new nations?

# Imperialism in Asia and the Pacific

For centuries, European imperialists had claimed land in Asia and the Pacific for the purpose of controlling trade.

- Asian products such as tea, porcelain, and silk were very popular and valuable in Europe and the Americas.
- Most of Japan's and China's ports, however, were closed to European ships and goods. By 1860, American and British troops had forced them to open.
- Rebel lords overthrew Japan's ruling shogun for not protecting the country from foreigners.



**B** Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States (center) threatened to attack Edo, the capital of Japan, unless government officials agreed to meet with him. Perry forced them to sign a treaty opening Japan to trade with the United States.



**A** European countries controlled vast territories from northern Asia to the South Pacific. Which countries in eastern Asia were not under European control?

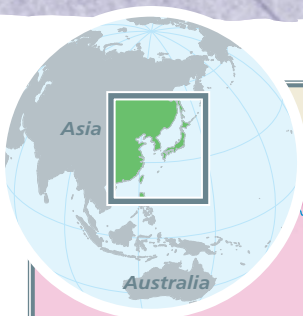
## European and American Territories by 1870

- British
- Dutch
- French
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- United States

0 1000 2000 miles  
0 1000 2000 kilometers







C

British attacks and U.S. threats forced China and Japan to sign treaties that gave control of Chinese and Japanese port cities to Europeans and Americans.

## China and Japan Opened to Trade

1839–1860

- British attack
- British fleet
- U.S. fleet
- Port open by 1839
- Port open after 1839

**0 400 800 miles**

**0 400 800 kilometers**

D

The shogun (see page 61) angered many Japanese by signing unfavorable new treaties. Rebel lords (daimyos) secretly trained an army and overthrew him. The lords then restored the emperor to power and worked to eliminate the new treaties.

## Emperor Overthrows Shogun Rulers

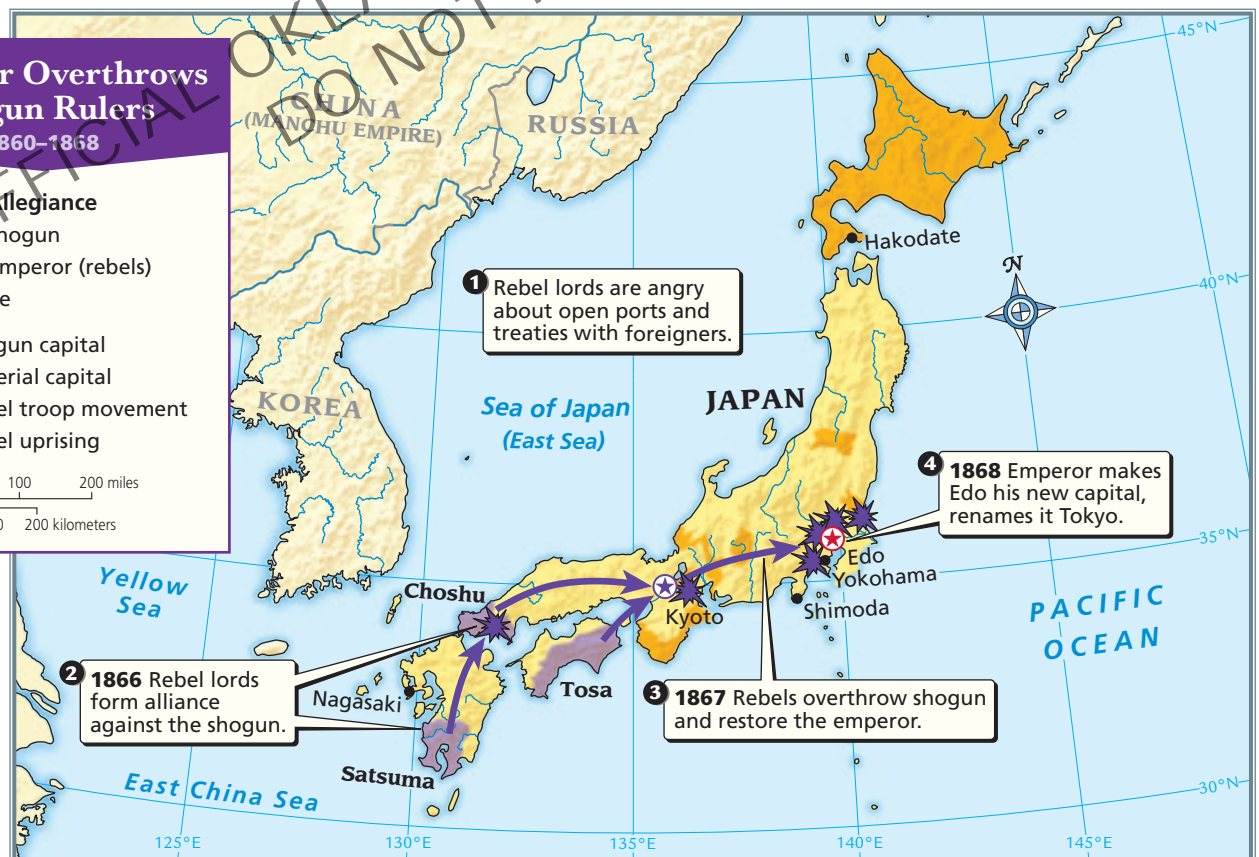
1860–1868

### Allegiance

- To shogun
- To emperor (rebels)
- None
- Shogun capital
- Imperial capital
- Rebel troop movement
- Rebel uprising

**0 100 200 miles**

**0 100 200 kilometers**



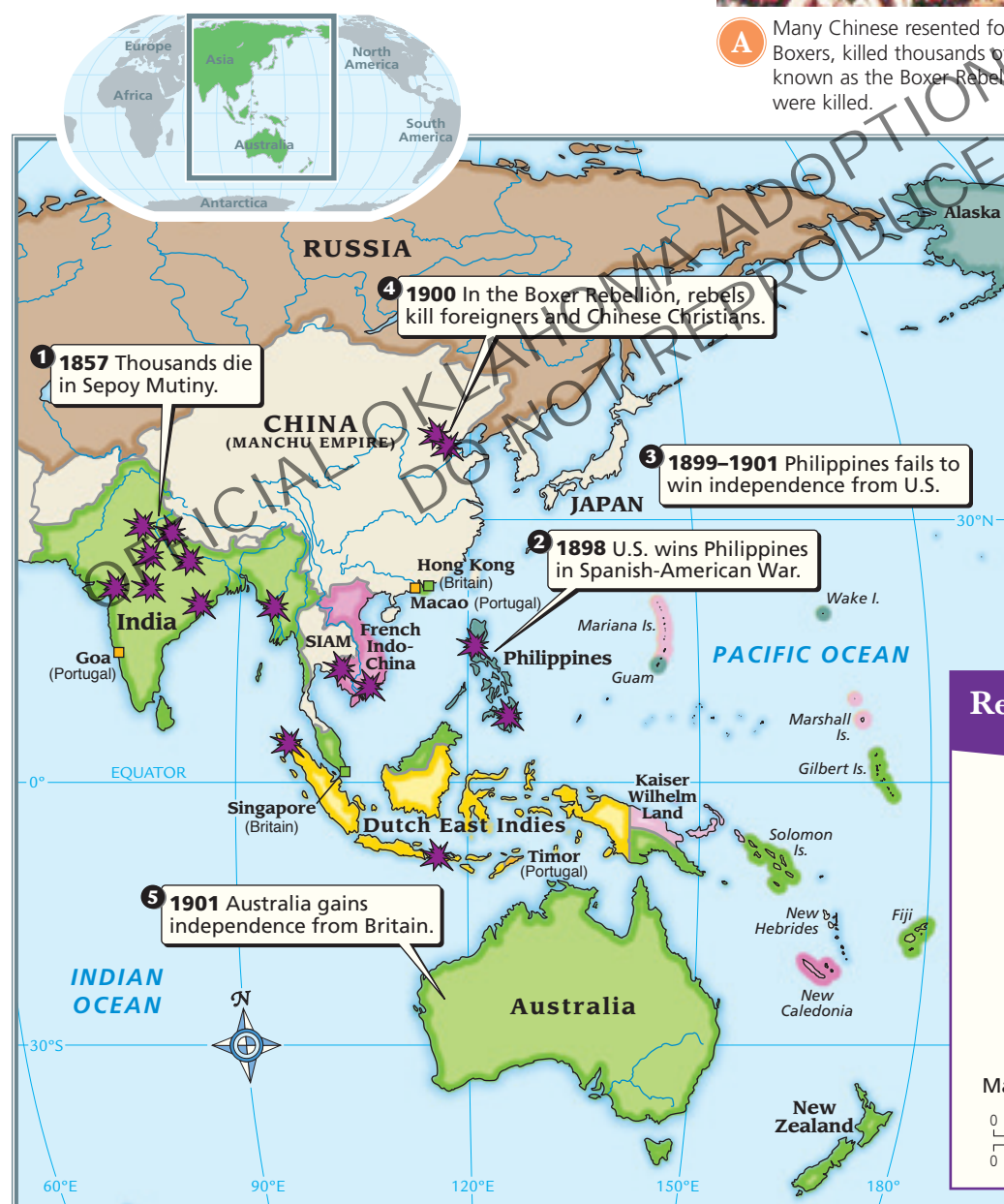
# Imperialism Continues in Asia

As European countries and the United States expanded their empires in Asia and the Pacific, Asian resistance increased.

- In European and American territories, Asians rebelled against imperialist control without success.
- The Chinese royal family tried to protect ancient traditions. They supported an uprising, the Boxer Rebellion, to force foreigners out. The revolt failed.
- Japan's emperor decided his country needed to change. Japan developed a western army and an economy. Soon Japan, too, became powerful and imperialistic, and it quickly won two wars.



**A** Many Chinese resented foreign interference. One group, called Boxers, killed thousands of foreigners during what became known as the Boxer Rebellion. Thousands of Chinese also were killed.



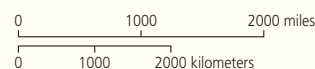
**B** Asians fought to protect their lands from foreign rule. Indian soldiers hired by the British, called "Sepoys," rebelled against British rule in 1857. The Sepoys were defeated.

## Resisting Imperialism 1857-1901

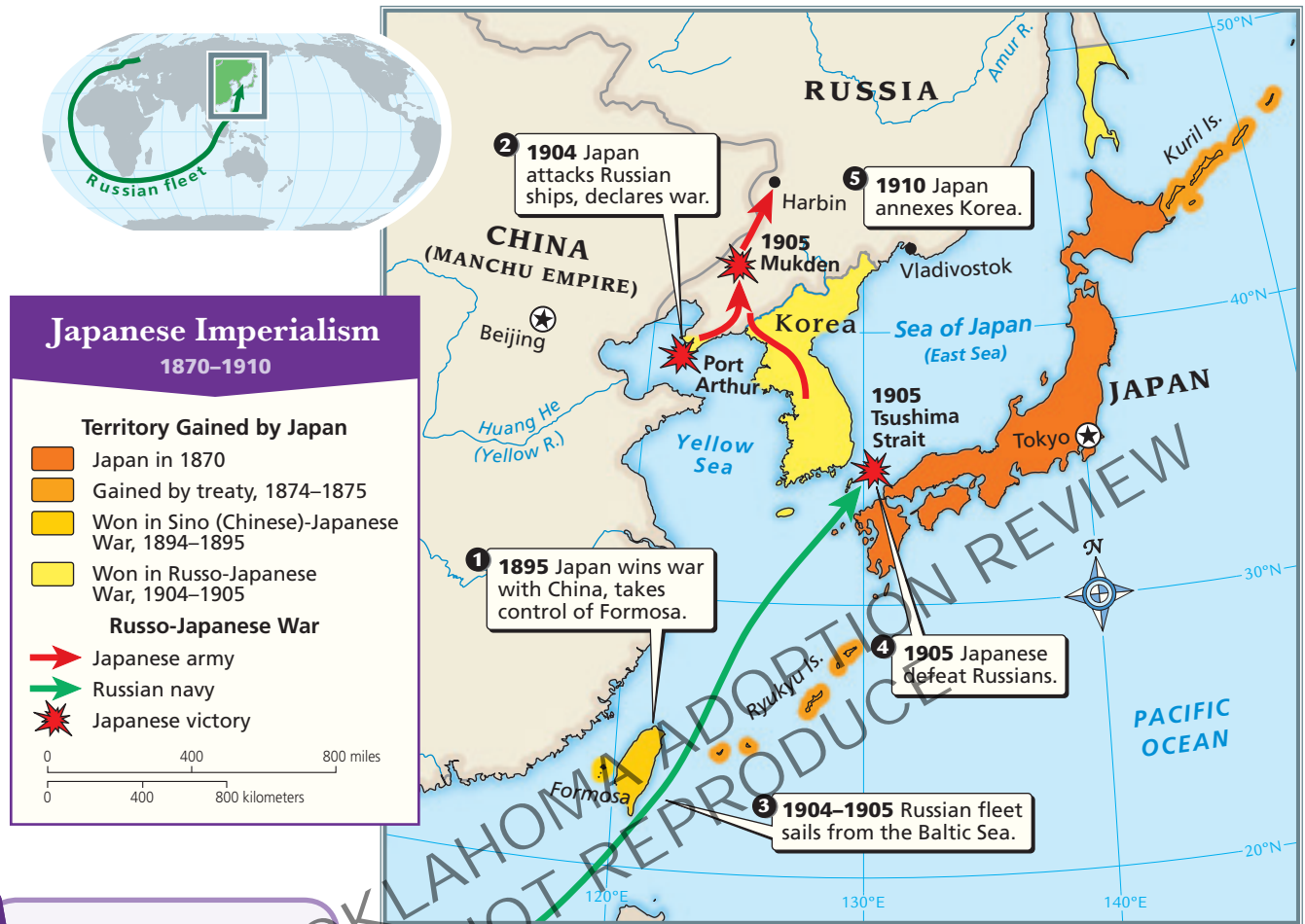
### Territories and Colonies

- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Russian
- United States
- Rebellion

Map shows boundaries of 1900.







### Did the United States have an empire?

The United States, once under colonial rule itself, built a colonial empire of its own. In 1898 alone it won or annexed the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and, farther east, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

With its modern army, Japan began to carve out its own empire in Asia. By 1905, it had defeated China and Russia and gained Formosa and Korea.

### Top 10 Cities, 1900

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 London (United Kingdom)	6,480,000
	2 New York (United States)	4,242,000
	3 Paris (France)	3,330,000
	4 Berlin (Germany)	2,707,000
	5 Chicago (United States)	1,717,000
	6 Vienna (Austria)	1,698,000
	7 Tokyo (Japan)	1,497,000
	8 St. Petersburg (Russia)	1,439,000
	9 Manchester (United Kingdom)	1,435,000
	10 Philadelphia (United States)	1,418,000

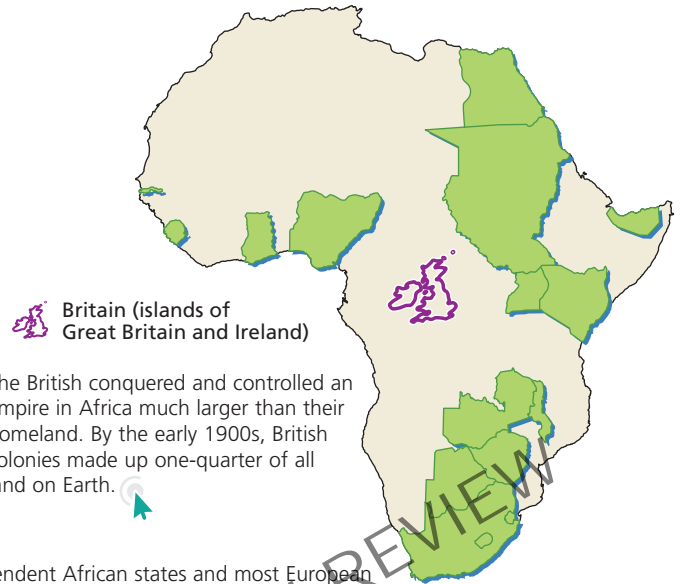
**D** In 1900, the largest cities were in countries that had experienced an industrial revolution. (See pages 116-117.) Where were most of these countries located? Which Asian country had an industrial revolution?

# Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

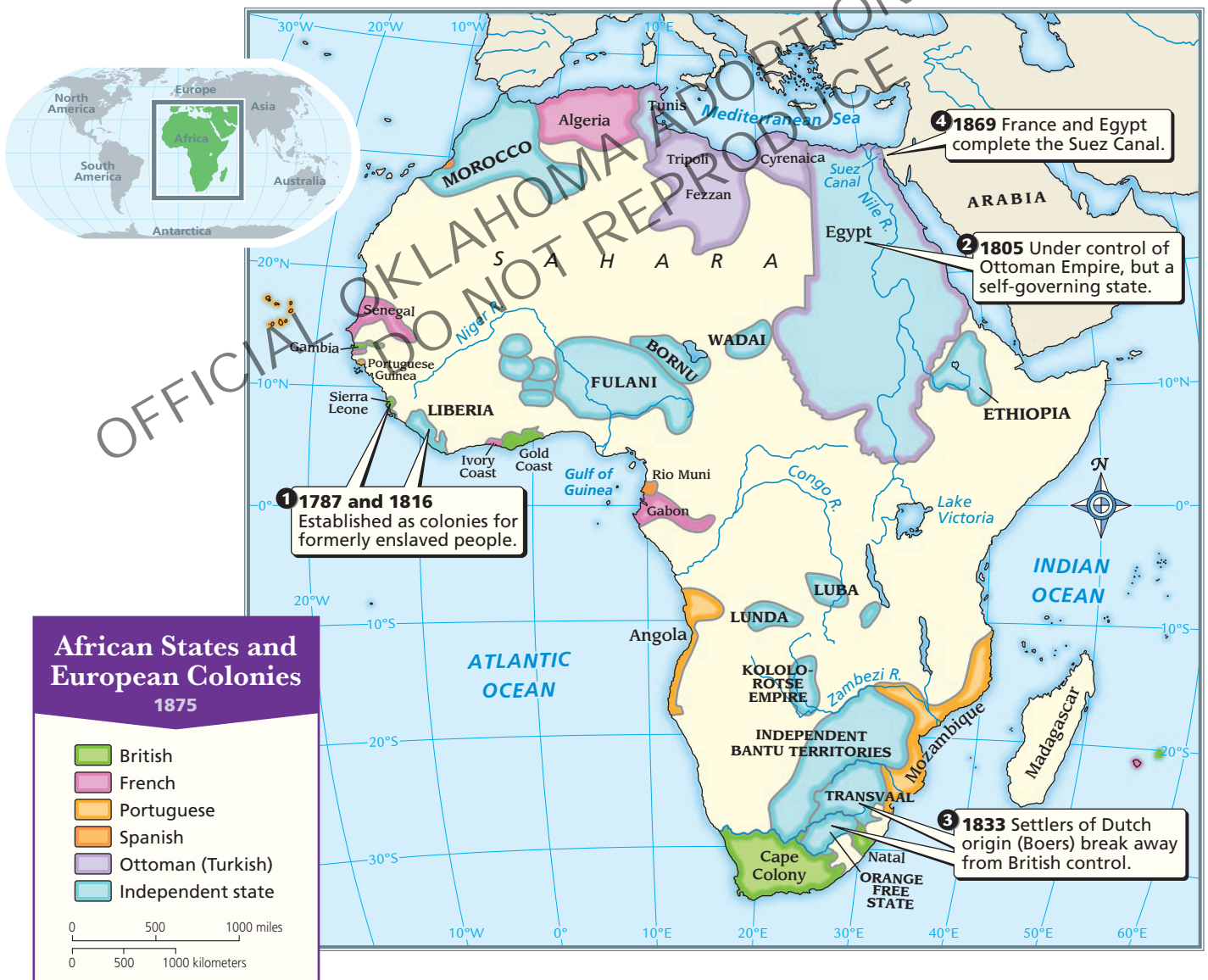
- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as “The Scramble for Africa.”
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

## How big was Britain's empire in Africa?



**B** The British conquered and controlled an empire in Africa much larger than their homeland. By the early 1900s, British colonies made up one-quarter of all land on Earth.

**A** Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map E.



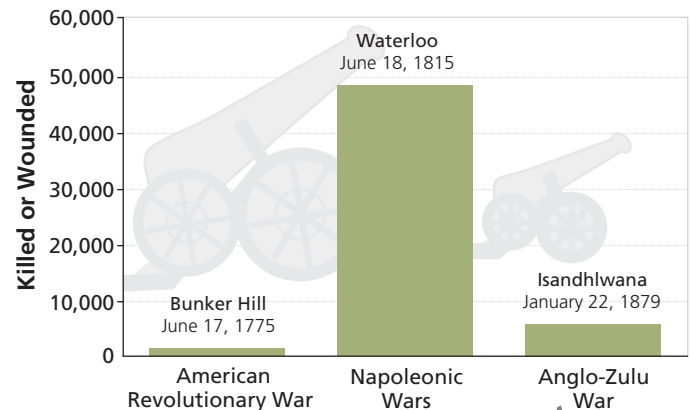




**C** Rifles and cannons were faster and deadlier than the weapons of Africans. Despite a remarkable early victory, the Zulus, above, were conquered by the British in six months.

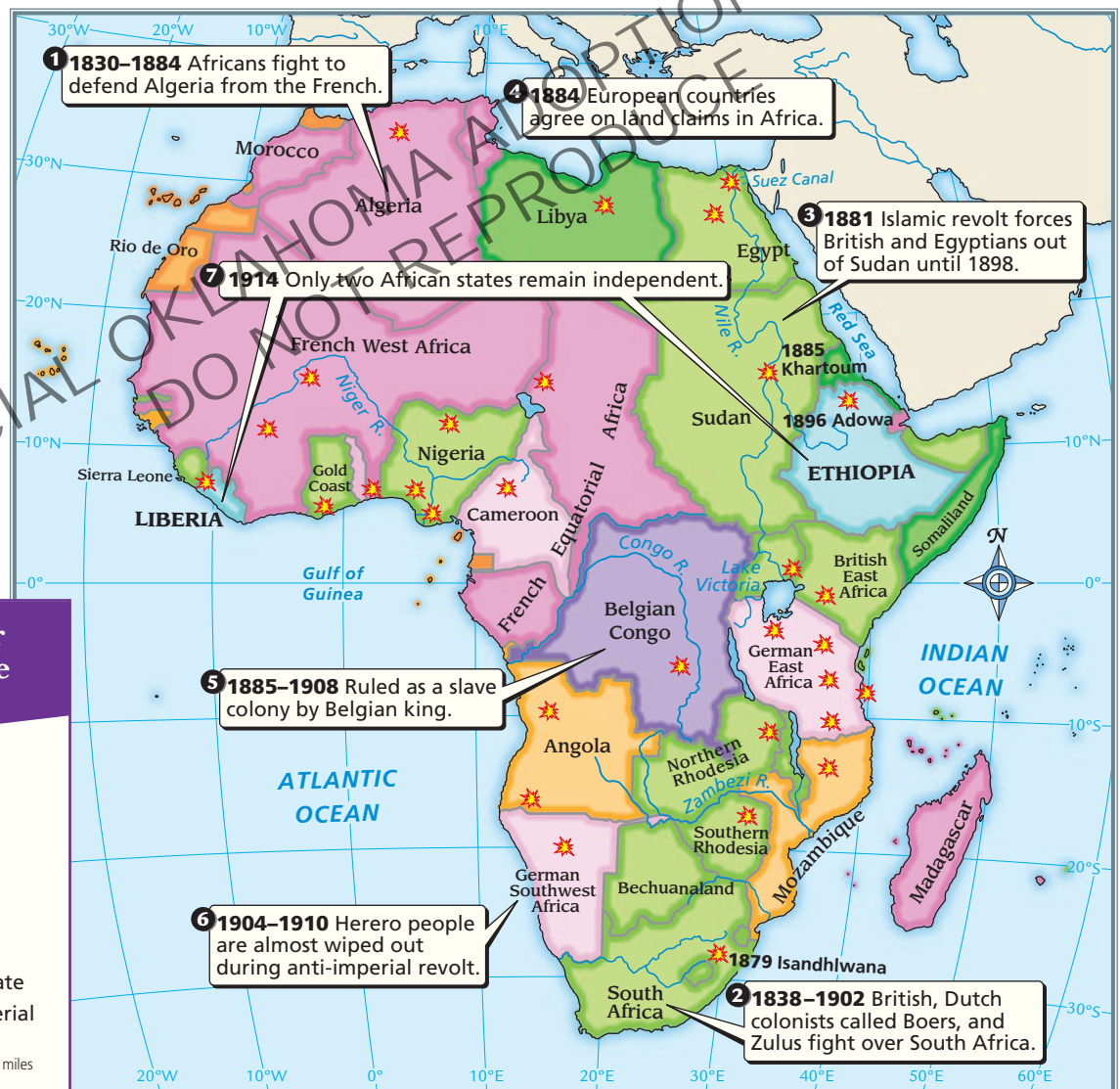
# WARFARE

## Battle Casualties



**D** Revolutionary France organized huge **conscripted** armies, leading to very high casualties. By contrast, small, professional armies fought colonial wars with fewer losses.

**E** European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914, European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.





# Should nationalism be embraced?

Nationalism, which is a sense of loyalty to a nation that places the interests of that nation above the interests of others or the global community, has been a rallying point since the American and French Revolutions of the late 1700s. The American demands for representative government and the French calls for liberty, equality, and brotherhood were both based on a belief in civic nationalism—the view that shared political principles and values could hold together a fledgling republic. In the years since, there has been a rise in ethnic nationalism. This type of nationalism focuses on a group's shared language, religion, culture, and history.

After World War II, nations began to look to international organizations to help advance their interests. But since 2015, nationalism has reemerged. Should it be embraced? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.



Many nationalist uprisings occurred in Europe in the early 1800s, and many led to the formation of new nations.



## Nationalism is good for a country because it brings people together around a shared history or shared values.

- Having pride in one's nation is a good thing. It inspires citizens to take care of the land and people around them and take steps to make their country a better place.
- Nationalism creates a unity that inspires the government to act in the best interest of its citizens and not those outside the country. This is one of the central features of nationalism—that the government has a responsibility, first and foremost, to its citizens. It is in this way that nationalism supports democracy.
- Each nation has its own unique culture, history, values, and language. These important national characteristics should be embraced and preserved.
- Nationalism, and the demand for self-rule, fueled decolonization throughout the twentieth century.



The African continent was divided into countries with little regard for the ethnic groups that lived there. The distinct lack of nationalism that this created has led to numerous civil wars. Here, water is delivered to a Rwandan refugee camp during the Rwandan Civil War in 1994.

## Nationalism divides people and does not serve the individual country or the global community.

- Nationalism is inward-looking and exclusionary. It looks toward a believed superiority in culture, religion, ethnicity, or language to justify turning away from the larger international community. This does not support the world's increasing interdependence.
- Nationalism can be used to justify the exclusion of certain groups from the political process. Nationalist laws and policies reflect the needs of a certain group of people, not everyone living in the country. This type of ethnic nationalism is what stripped Jewish Germans of their rights in the 1930s.
- Nationalism has historically led to the deaths of millions of people. World War II, the Holocaust, and the Armenian genocide all have nationalist roots.
- Nationalism, where it is used to separate a country from the global community and economy, is detrimental to all.

**United Kingdom European Union  
Membership Referendum  
2016**



The 2016 vote for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union was fueled by British nationalism, and economic analyses indicate that the result will be detrimental to the economies of the UK and the European Union.

1945  
UN is formed.

1939–1945  
World War II

1947  
India is independent.

1948  
Israel is founded.

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1914–1918  
World War I

1917  
Russian  
Revolution

1922  
Mussolini becomes prime  
minister of Italy.

1930  
Gandhi leads protests  
against British in India.

1946–1991  
Cold War between East  
and West

## World War I Changes Europe

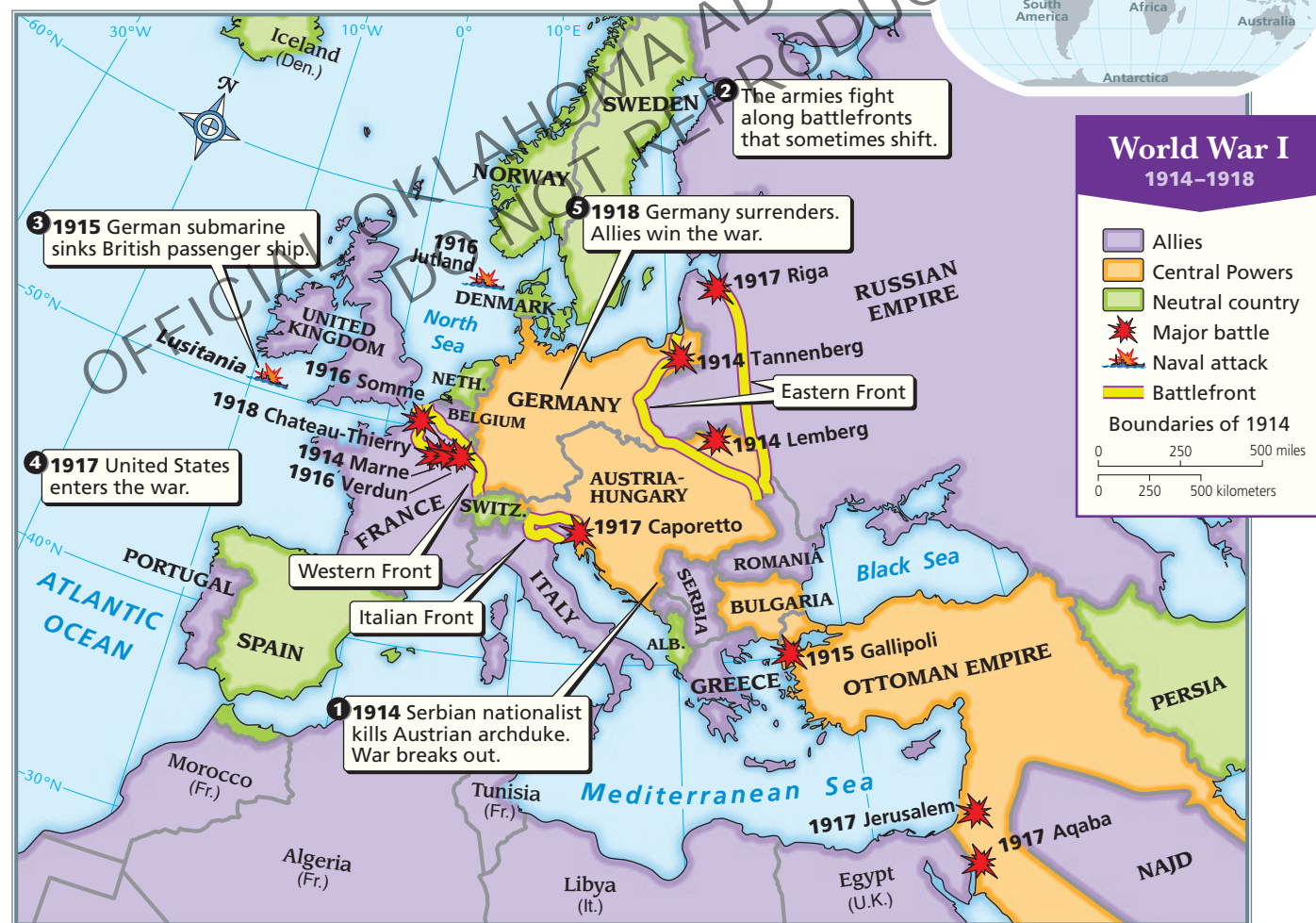
In 1914, an Austrian archduke was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and military alliances soon brought most of Europe into the conflict.

- The war was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies. The main Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. The Allies included the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Serbia, and later the United States.
- New technology, especially machine guns and chemical weapons, made World War I deadlier than previous wars.
- New countries were formed out of the defeated empires.



### Where was the front?

A front is the long battle zone that forms where two armies meet. The bloodiest fighting in World War I took place on the Western Front. There both sides fought from elaborate defensive **trenches**.



Fighting along the Western Front, the most important battleground, was deadlocked. For over three years, the defensive strength of the trenches prevented the armies on both sides from gaining ground.



**1960–1980**  
**Independence**  
comes to dozens of  
former colonies.

**1969**  
**Apollo 11** lands  
on moon.

**1980**  
**Solidarity Union** begins  
challenging communist rule  
in Poland.

**2001**  
**Terrorists** attack  
World Trade Center  
and Pentagon.

**2003**  
**War in Iraq** begins.

**2016**  
Hottest year  
on record

**1960**

**1970**

**1980**

**1990**

**2000**

**2010**

**1961**  
**Berlin Wall**  
is built.

**1965–1973**  
**Vietnam War**  
involves U.S. forces.

**1975**  
**Vietnam War** ends.

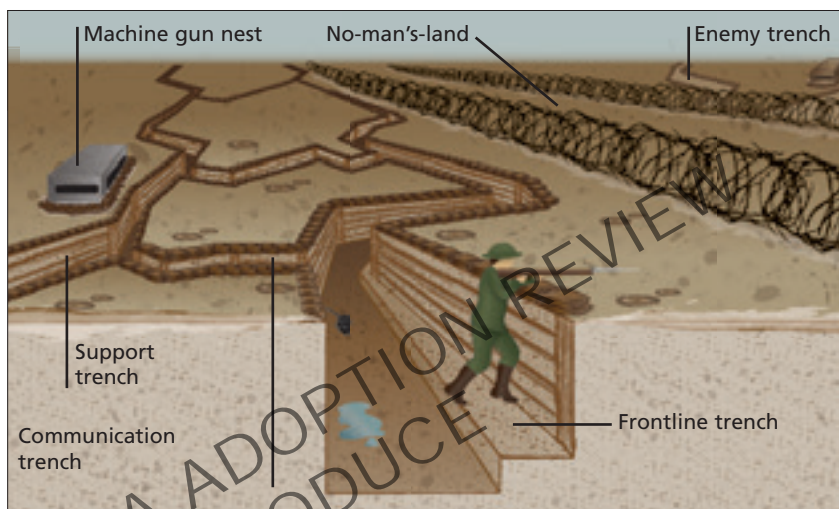
**1979**  
**Smallpox** is eradicated.

**1991**  
**Soviet Union**  
collapses.

**2011**  
**South Sudan**  
declares its  
independence.



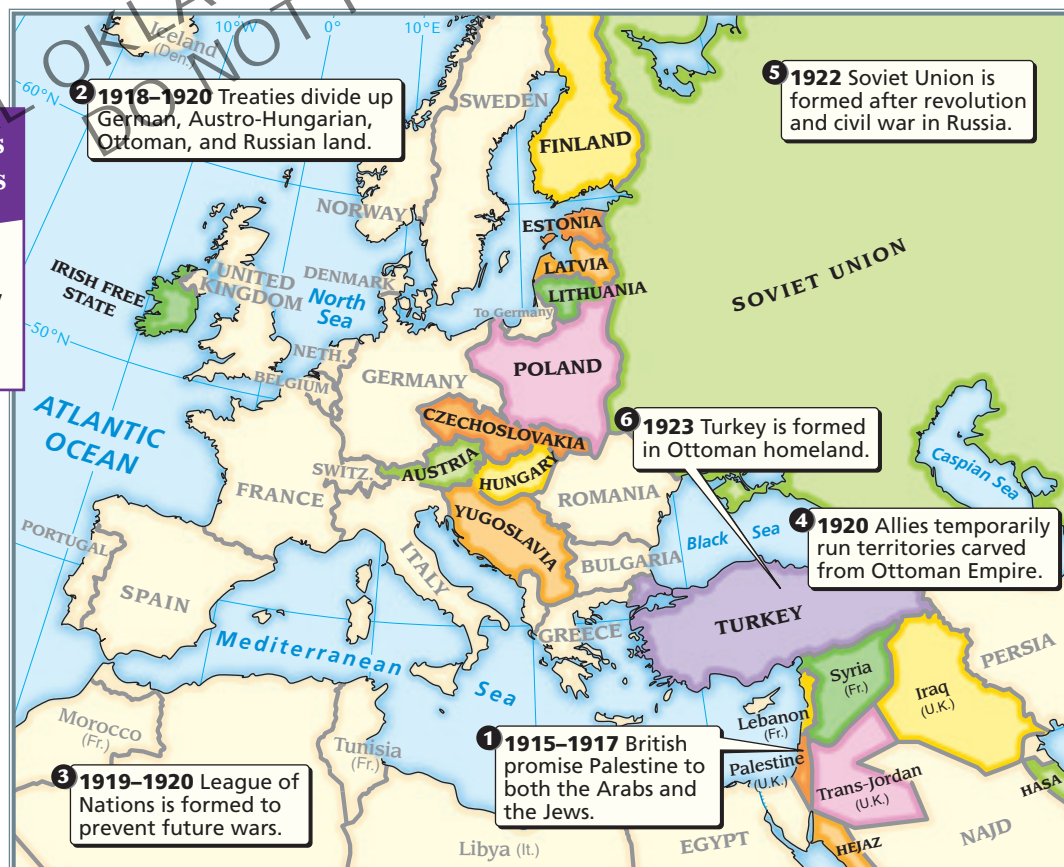
**B** Both sides used poison gases that burned eyes, skin, and lungs, killing thousands of troops. After the war, most countries agreed to ban chemical warfare.



**C** Soldiers often lived for months in muddy, rat-infested trenches. Artillery, poison gas, and disease killed tens of thousands. Behind the frontline trenches shown here was a vast network of trenches that provided supplies and reinforcements.

## New Countries and Territories 1918–1923

**POLAND** New country  
**Syria (Fr.)** New territory  
run by Allies  
Boundaries of 1923



**D** After the war, boundaries were changed and new countries were carved from the defeated Central Powers—and also from Russia, which had been one of the Allies. Compare the countries on this map with the countries on map A.

# Rise of Dictatorships

World War I left many Europeans poor and jobless. Money was often worthless. People were unhappy and looking for new leadership.

- In 1917, angry Russian soldiers, workers, and peasants overthrew the czar. Civil war followed.
- Communists won the war. Lenin took control and changed Russia into the Soviet Union.
- In the 1920s and 1930s, over a dozen other dictators won control of countries throughout Europe.
- Using brute force, dictators such as Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler eliminated opposition within their countries.



**B** Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik (or Communist) Party. His army and secret police crushed all opponents in Russia. This photo shows Lenin speaking in 1919 in Moscow's Red Square.

**Russian Revolution and Civil War**  
1917–1922

**Areas of Control, 1918**

- Bolsheviks (Reds)
- Anti-Bolsheviks (Whites)

**Advances of Armies**

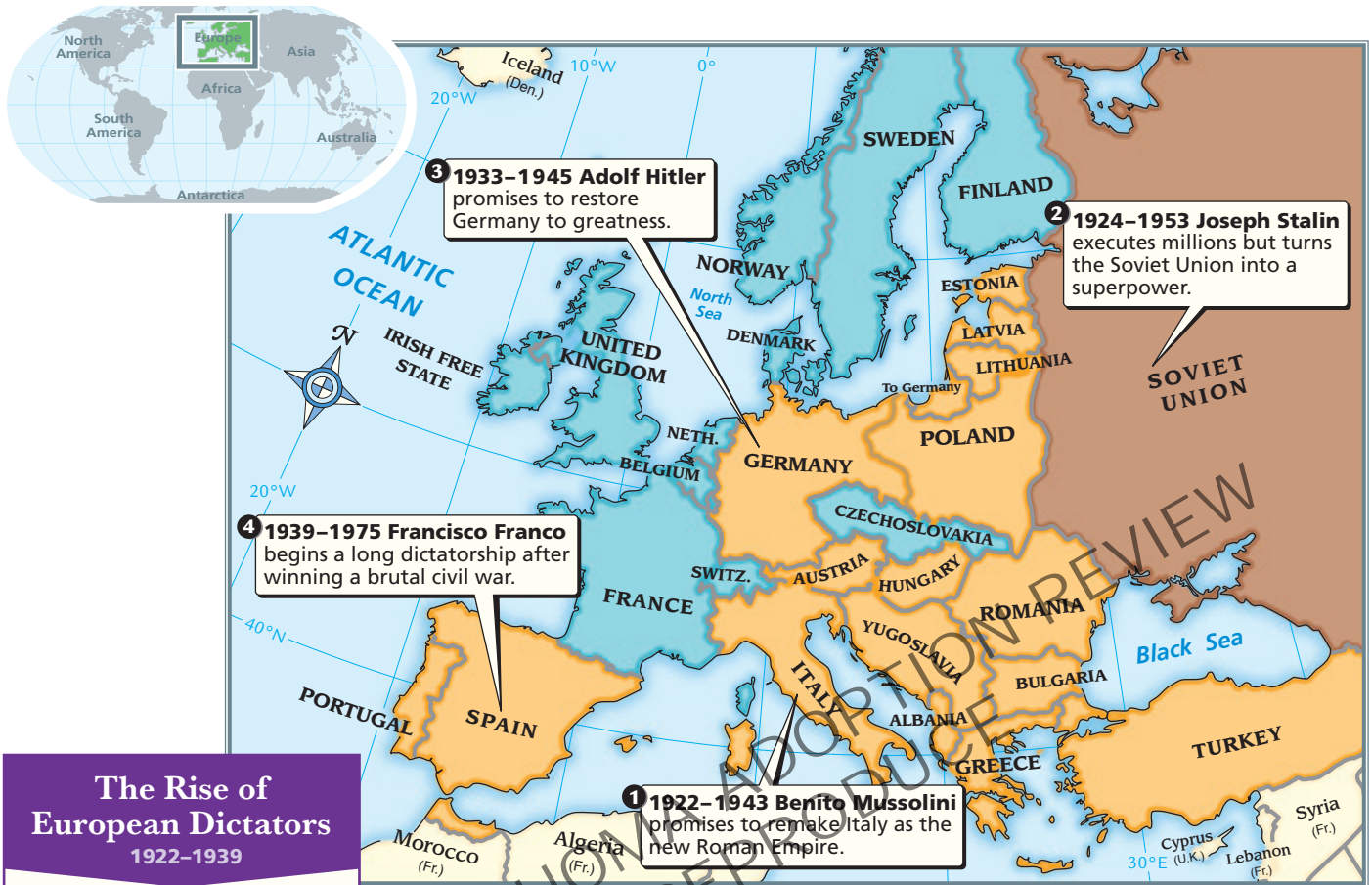
- White Army, 1918–1919
- Red Army, 1919–1921

Major battle

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers







**C** Under communist and fascist dictators, freedom was restricted, social and economic rules were brutally enforced, and minorities were often persecuted.



**E** Mussolini (left) and Hitler met in Berlin in 1937. Hitler presented Germany's military power, and the two fascist leaders later formed an alliance.

## GOVERNMENT

### Communists and Fascists

Communism		Fascism	
<i>Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains.</i> —Karl Marx	<b>Founding Beliefs</b>	<i>All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state.</i> —Benito Mussolini	
• Owned by the government	<b>Land and Factories</b>	• Privately owned under strict government control	
• One-party rule	<b>Political System</b>	• One-party rule	
• Virtually none	<b>Freedoms</b>	• Repression of select minority groups	
• No freedom of religion		• Freedom of religion for most	

**D** Communist and fascist governments relied on secret police to control their citizens. Radio stations and newspapers, run or controlled by the government, presented only communist or fascist views.

# World War II Engulfs the World

World War II was the most devastating war in history. It was fought between two groups of countries—the Axis and the Allies.

- Before the war, the Axis nations extended their territories by seizing nearby countries. Japan invaded China, Italy overtook Albania, and Germany annexed Austria. Other nations joined forces as the Allies and tried to stop the Axis countries.
- Early in the war, the Axis powers defeated every country they attacked. By 1940, only the United Kingdom was left to oppose Germany in Western Europe.
- In 1941, Germany attacked the Soviet Union, and Japan attacked the United States, causing these two powerful nations to join the Allies.
- By the time the Allies had defeated the Axis, Japan and much of Europe were in ruins.

## WARFARE

### Axis vs. Allies

Axis Powers	Allied Powers
Germany Japan Italy	United Kingdom United States Soviet Union China Australia Canada
Six other nations were allies of the Axis during the war.	There were 50 Allied nations from around the world.

- A** The Allies had greater resources than the Axis. The United Kingdom used troops and supplies from its colonies. The United States had vast industrial power.

- B** Unlike the Allies, the Axis was prepared for war and had conquered huge areas by 1942. But the Allies recovered and attacked by land, sea, and air.



### What was the “final solution”?

The **Nazis** considered Jews and Gypsies (Roma) inferior and evil—a “problem” to be solved. Their so-called “final solution” was to kill them. Six million Jews and two million Romani died in the genocide known as the **Holocaust**.



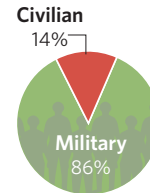




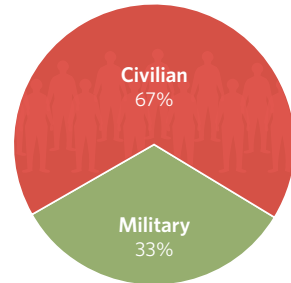
**C** Aircraft kept evolving throughout World War II. Planes were developed to fly faster and farther. Late in the war, jets were introduced. Here American Avengers fly toward a battle against the Japanese in the Pacific in 1944.

## WARFARE

## Lives Lost in World Wars

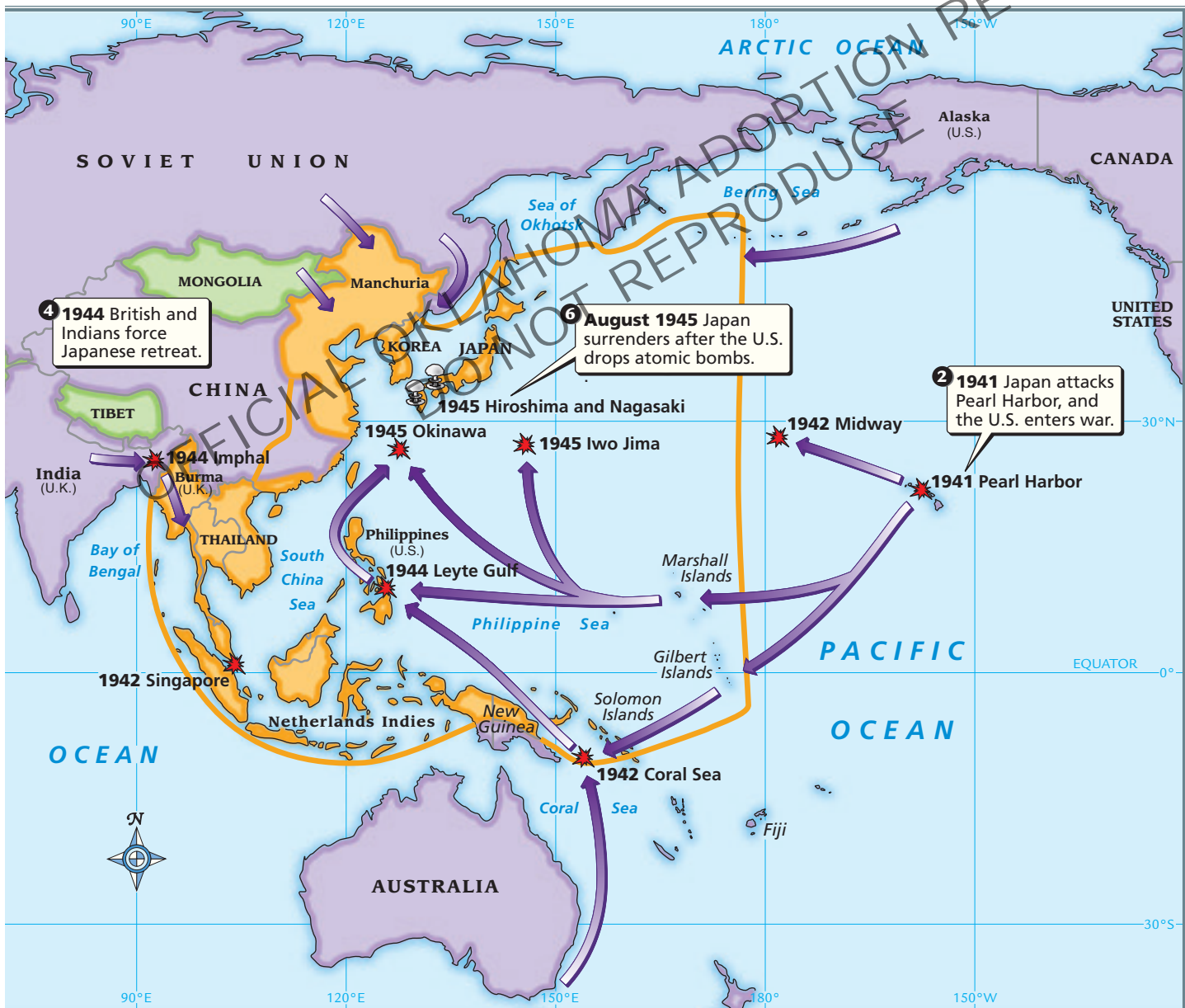


**World War I**  
10 million dead



**World War II**  
51 million dead

**D** Worldwide, World War II took the lives of more people, mostly civilians, than any other war.



# The Cold War Threatens the World

After World War II, the communist and anti-communist nations of the world opposed each other in what came to be called the **Cold War**.

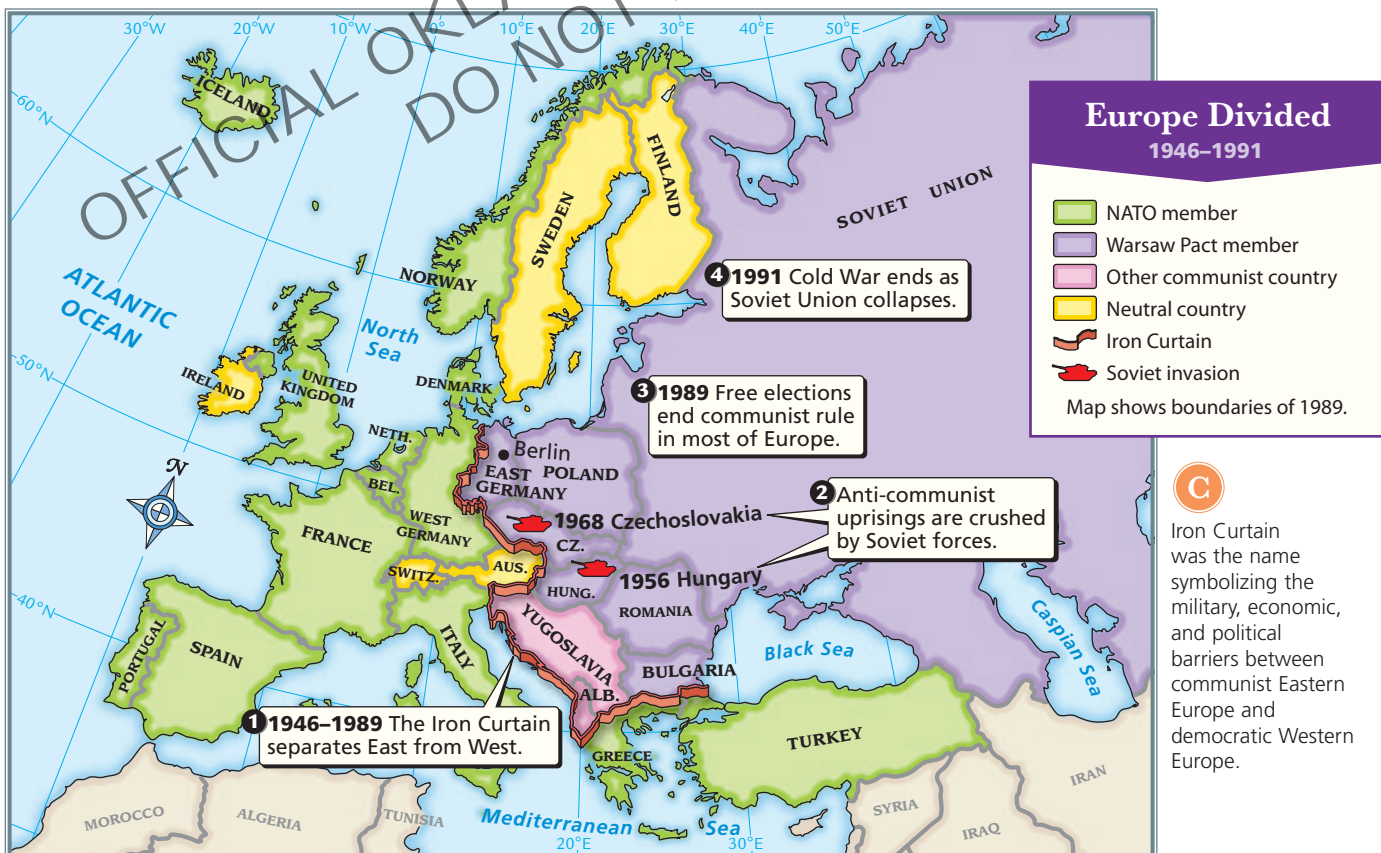
- The two main opponents were the Soviet Union and the United States, the **superpowers** that had been allies in World War II.
- The Cold War was mainly a political and economic struggle, but sometimes it erupted into regional shooting wars.
- The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.



**A** After World War II, Berlin was divided into sectors. The Soviets built a concrete wall, topped with barbed wire, to prevent East Germans from escaping to democratic West Berlin. In 1961, these Soviet and U.S. tanks faced off at Checkpoint Charlie, one of the wall's crossing points in West Berlin. The wall stood until 1989.



**B** The United States and the Soviet Union had most of the world's nuclear weapons. Both countries often tested new bombs above ground until they agreed to ban such tests in 1963.



**C** Iron Curtain was the name symbolizing the military, economic, and political barriers between communist Eastern Europe and democratic Western Europe.



D

The U.S.-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact had enough nuclear weapons to kill every person on earth. Neither side could attack the other without risking complete destruction from a counterattack.

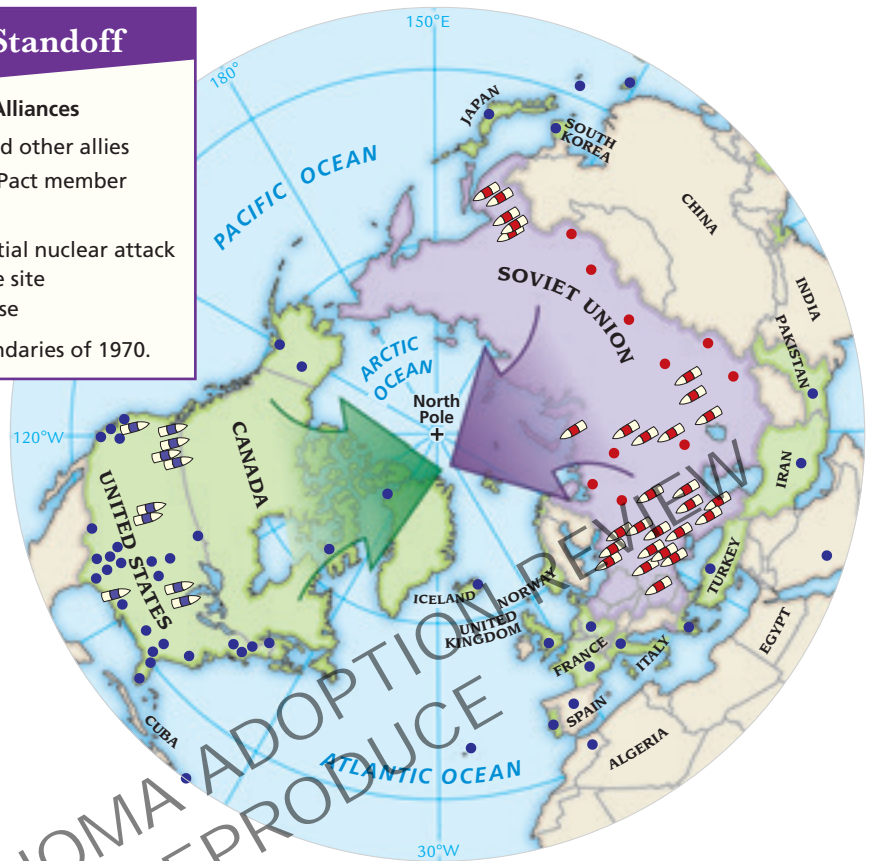
## Nuclear Standoff

### Military Alliances

- NATO and other allies
- Warsaw Pact member

- U.S.
- Soviet
- Potential nuclear attack
- Missile site
- Air base

Map shows boundaries of 1970.



## No more nukes?

Nuclear non-proliferation means not allowing the spread of nuclear weapons or the technology to create them. Since 1968, 191 countries have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has helped limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

## The Cold War Turns Hot

- Communist
- Anti-communist
- Neutral
- Regional war
- Other conflict

Map shows boundaries of 1975.



The superpowers competed to control key areas of the world. Sometimes U.S. or Soviet troops fought in regional wars, such as Vietnam and Afghanistan, or supplied weapons to opposing sides, as in Angola.

# Communist Conflicts in Asia

Communists and anti-communists within countries also opposed each other. In no part of the world was this more common than in Asia.

- When the Chinese emperor lost power, China collapsed into chaos and civil war. After World War II, internal fighting resumed. Communists gained control in 1949.
- The following year, tensions between communist North Korea and anti-communist South Korea escalated into war.
- War between communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam dragged on from 1957 to 1975.
- Today China, North Korea, and Vietnam are still communist.

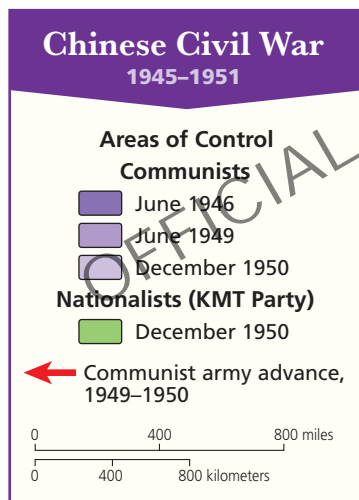


**B** Mao Zedong announces the formation of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Crowds of people had welcomed communist troops into Peking (Beijing) as nationalists evacuated the city.



## War without end?

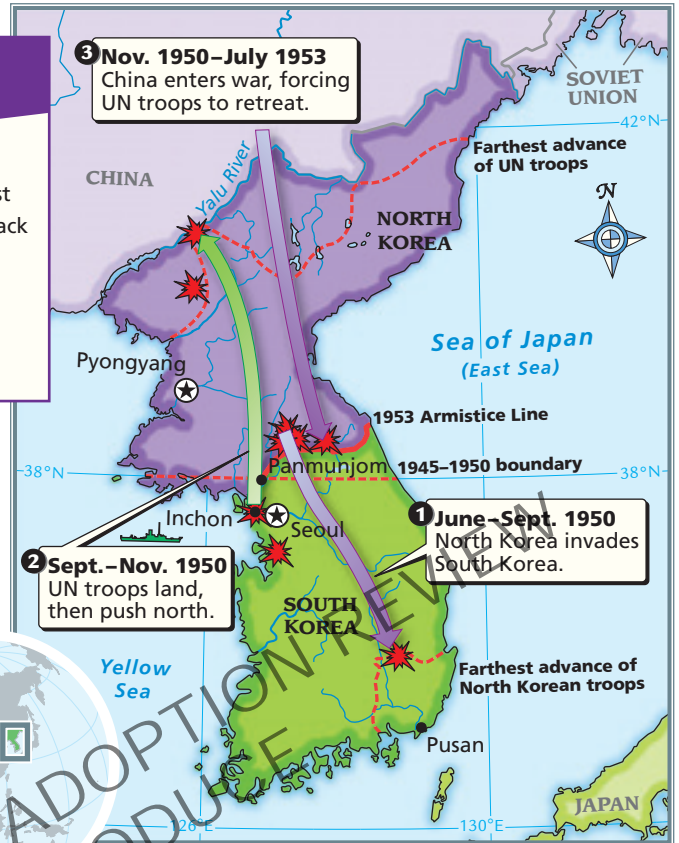
*A peace treaty was never signed to end the Korean War. Years later, North Korea is still communist, anti-communist U.S. troops are still in South Korea, and tensions still exist. However, in 2018, North and South Korea signed a declaration agreeing to work toward an official end to the war.*



**A** After World War II, communists forced nationalists onto the island of Taiwan. Compare the areas under communist control by 1946 and by 1950.



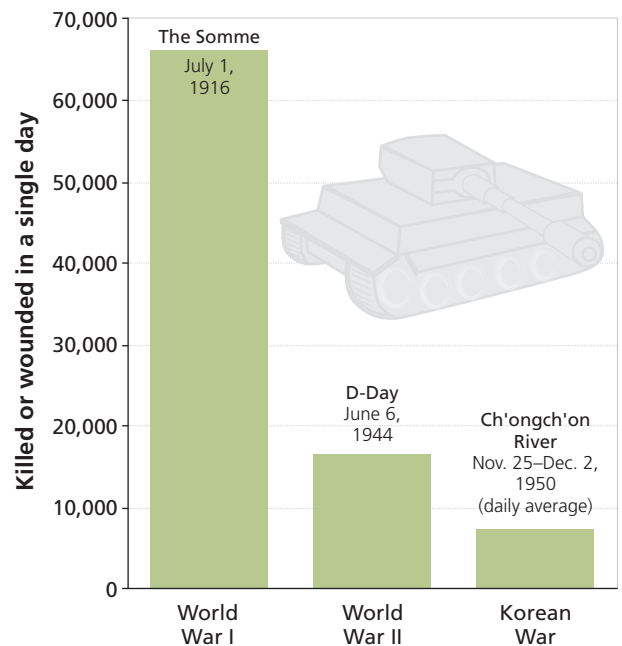
**C** After World War II, Korea was divided. In 1950, the communist north invaded the south. U.S., UN, and Chinese troops rushed in to help. Compare the boundaries before and after three brutal years of fighting.



**D** When Vietnam gained its independence, it divided into North and South Vietnam. U.S. troops fought for 16 long years to keep the communist north from taking over the south.

#### WARFARE

#### Battle Casualties



**E** High casualties at the Battle of the Somme were largely due to new technology facing old fighting strategies. As military tactics adapted to the new technologies, casualties dropped.

# Independence Sweeps the World

After World War II, European colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean began seeking independence. Most succeeded within the next 35 years. In the 1990s, after the fall of communism, a second wave of independence swept Asia and Europe.

- The war weakened the economies of the European colonial powers. They could no longer afford to run their overseas empires.
- The colonies felt they could manage their own resources to improve the lives of their citizens. But independence brought unexpected problems, including poverty and civil war.

**A** Mohandas Gandhi led the independence movement in India. In 1930, he led the Salt March to protest a British tax on salt. This march was an act of nonviolent **civil disobedience**.



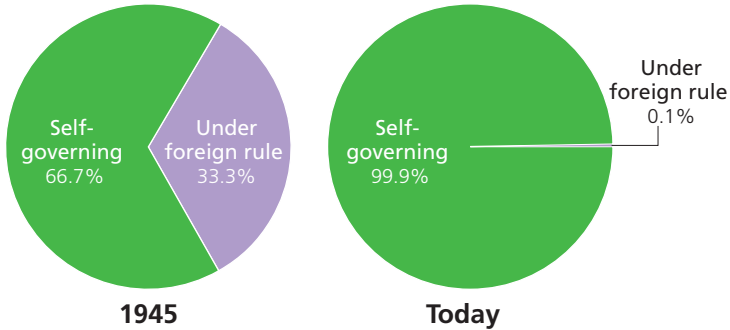
**B** Different regions gained independence at different times. It was common for many countries in the same region to gain independence within a few years of each other. Which regions gained independence in which decades?



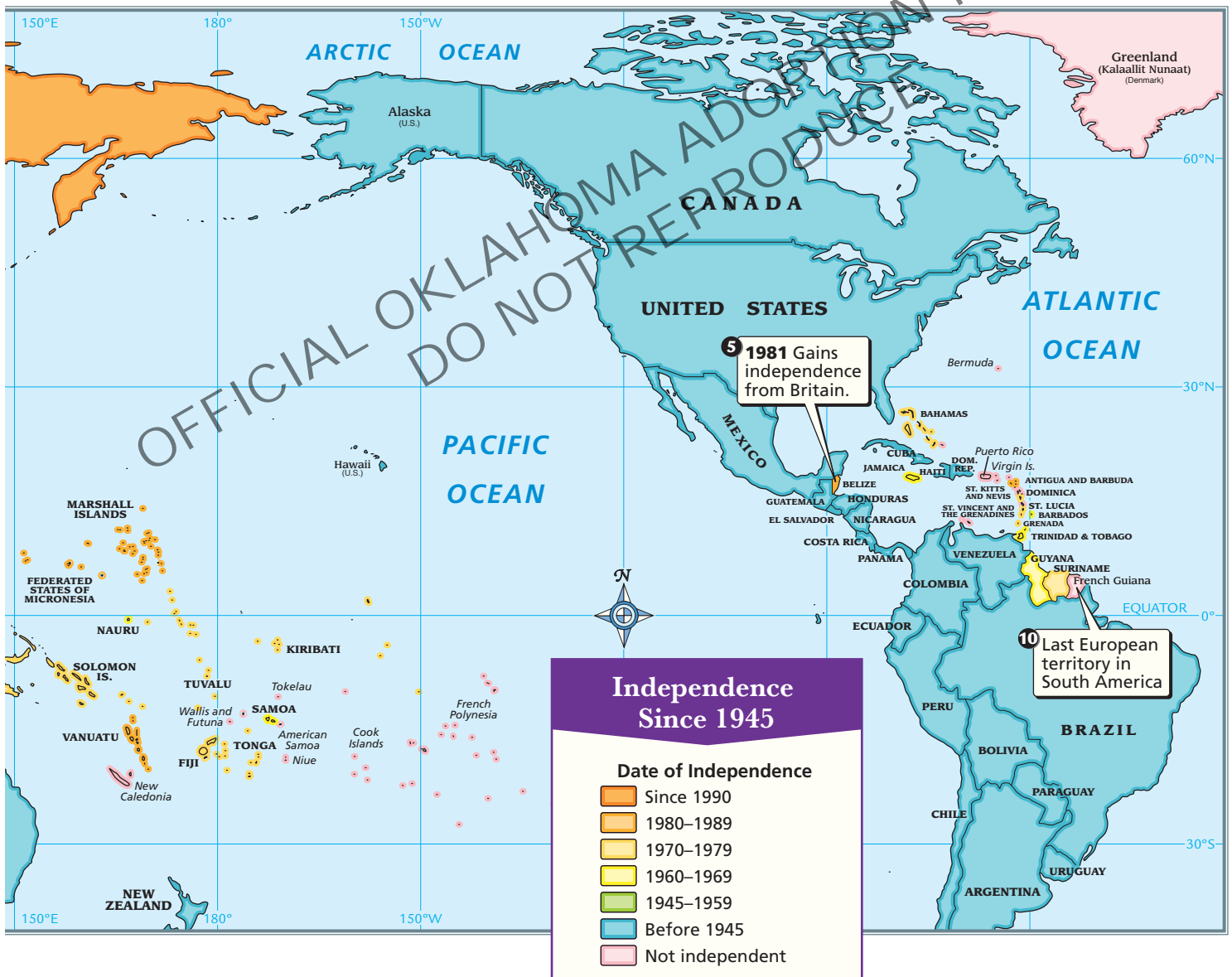
## POPULATION

## People under Foreign Rule

**C** The United Nations encouraged decolonization. After World War II, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and the United States began granting independence to their colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.



**D** Sudanese people held rallies to support the south's independence from Sudan. In July 2011, South Sudan became a new, independent nation.



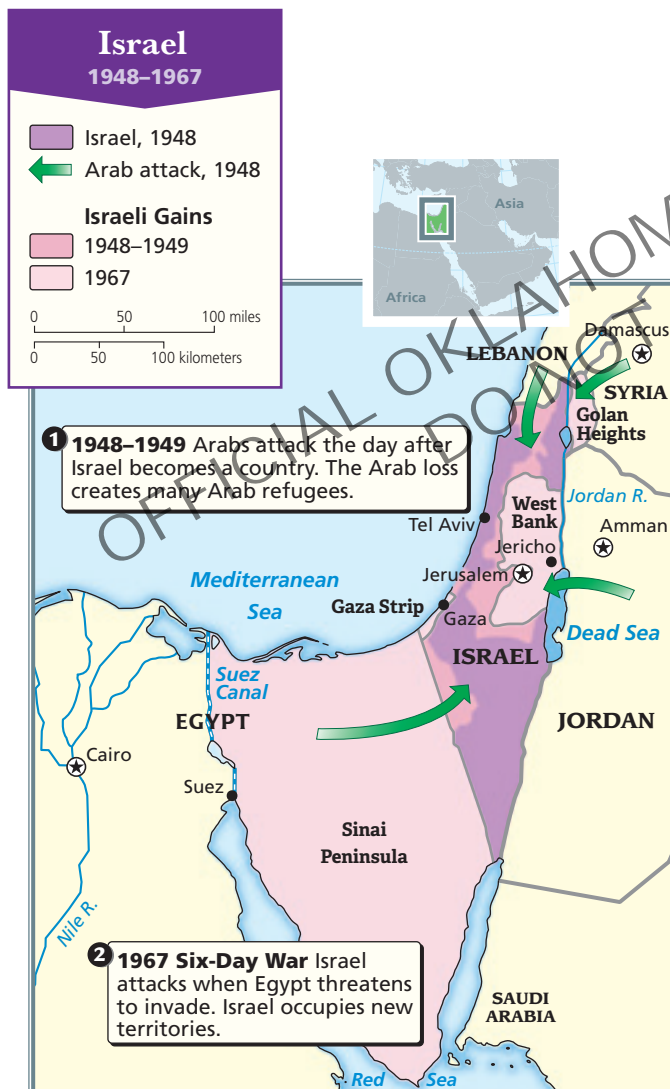
# Conflicts in the Middle East

Since the decline of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, the Middle East has seen almost continuous conflict.

- In 1948 the United Nations divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish sectors. The Jews called their sector Israel. Palestinians resented giving up their land.
- Israel has been the site of at least four wars and numerous uprisings and terrorist attacks since its creation.
- In 1990 Iraq sought to control the oil-rich Persian Gulf. First it attacked and conquered Kuwait. A United Nations coalition forced Iraq out of Kuwait.
- Islamic **fundamentalist** movements seeking to enact religious law have been growing in the Middle East and Islamic countries around the world.



**A** This decaying camp in Beirut was established in 1948 for Palestinian **refugees** in present-day northern Israel. In 1948–1949, about 700,000 Palestinians fled Israel and set up camps in neighboring countries. Many Palestinians have lived in refugee camps their entire lives.



**B** Neighboring countries refused to accept Israel. Israel defeated each Arab attack and gained more land.



**C** Israel has gradually returned most of the land gained in the Six-Day War to Egypt and the Palestinians. However, no agreement has been reached on final boundaries.





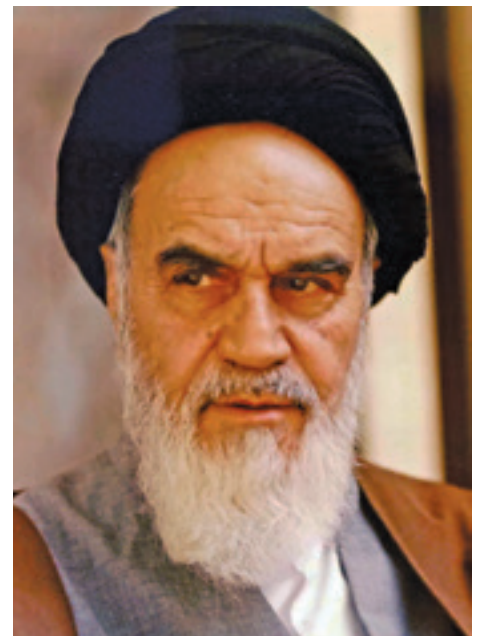
### Persian Gulf War 1991

- Kuwait
- Iraq
- UN coalition country
- Neutral country
- UN base
- ➔ Iraqi invasion
- ➔ UN ground assault
- ✦ Iraqi missile strike
- ✦ UN bomb or missile strike
- Major oil field

0 150 300 miles  
0 150 300 kilometers

**D** Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 in an attempt to control the tiny country's oil fields. The United Nations coalition, led by the United States, responded with an intense five-week-long air and ground assault.

**E** Ayatollah Khomeini overthrew the Shah (king) of Iran in 1979 and became the first Islamic fundamentalist ruler. He put a series of Islamic laws into effect, including forbidding Western music and requiring women to wear a veil.



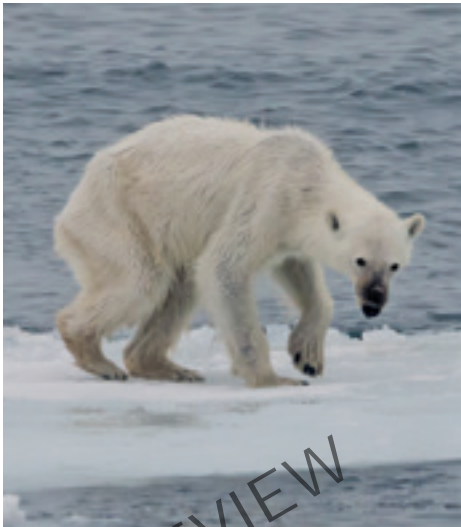
### Middle of what?

In the 1800s, European geographers used Near East, Middle East, and Far East to describe regions east of Western Europe. The Middle East is the region around the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

# Recent International Challenges

Today the world faces serious challenges, many of which can be solved only through global cooperation.

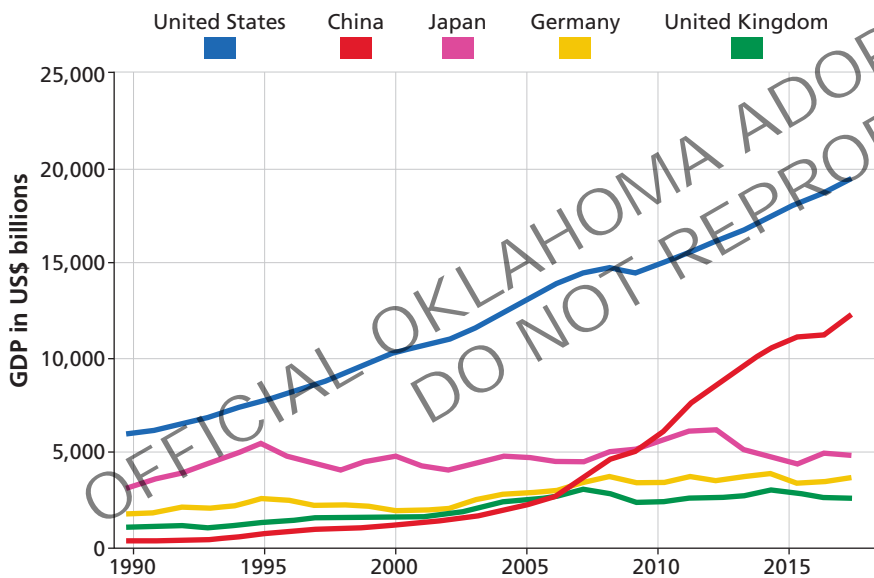
- Even after the Cold War, many regions are trapped in violence and war.
- Terrorists use violence against innocent people in hopes of forcing governments to change and eliminating foreign influence in their homelands.
- At the same time, nations are coming together to improve trade, health, nutrition, the environment, and international safety.



**A** Global warming has led to the melting of much of the polar ice caps, raising sea levels and affecting the lives of many animals, including polar bears. The bears can become trapped on sheets of floating ice, leading to their starvation.

## ECONOMICS

### World's Largest Economies



**Where was it made?**  
Today it's not always easy to say. A car might be designed in Japan, made of U.S. steel, and assembled in Mexico with parts from all over the world. We now have a global economy.

**B** This graph measures **gross domestic product** (GDP), the value of the goods and services produced in a country in a year. India, Canada, France, Brazil, and Italy also have large economies.

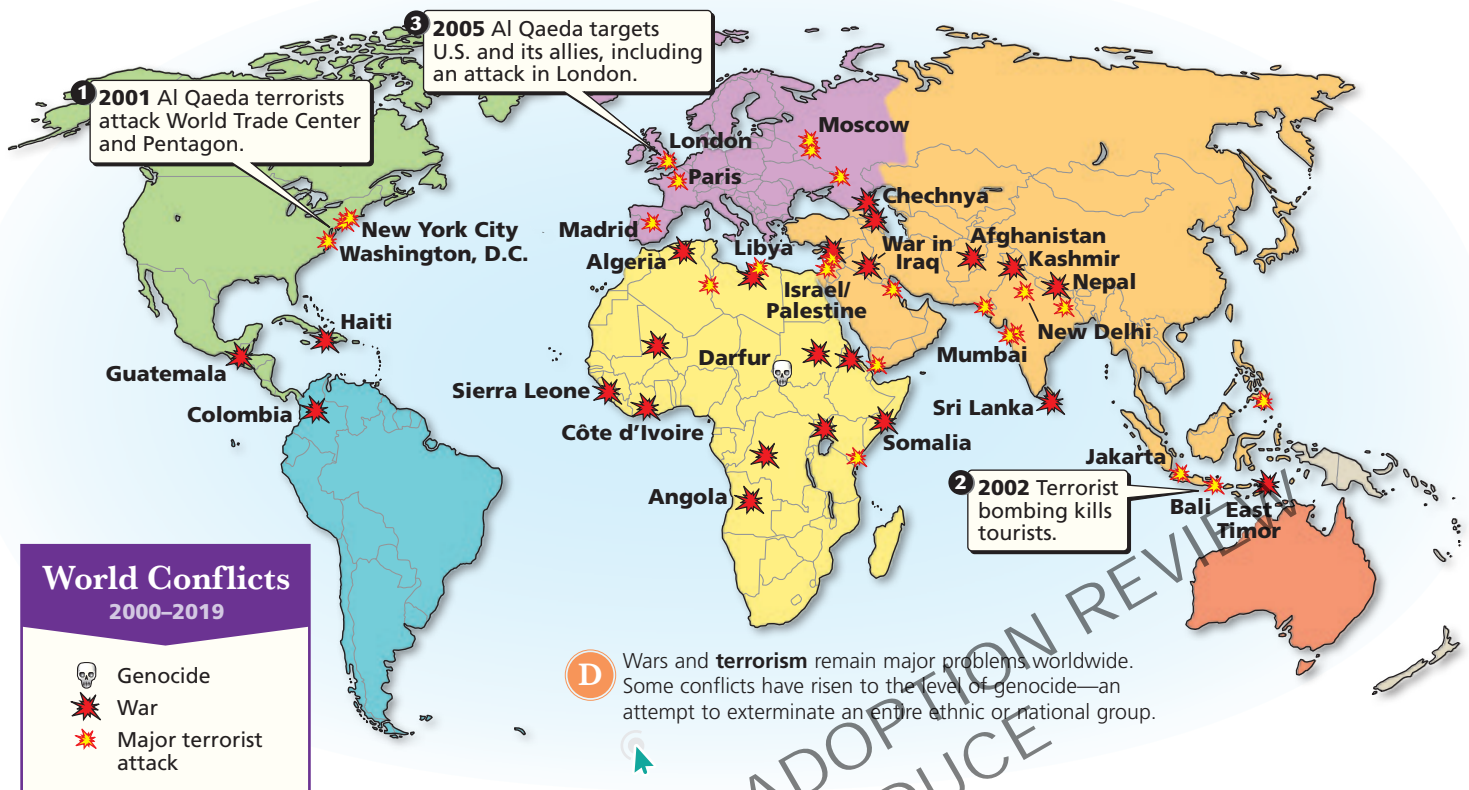
### Top 10 Cities, 2015

**C**

Urban populations in many countries have skyrocketed in the last century. Compare this map and chart with the Top 10 Cities in 1900 on page 123. How many cities are still on the list?

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Tokyo (Japan)	37,256,000
	2 Delhi (India)	25,866,000
	3 Shanghai (China)	23,482,000
	4 Mexico City (Mexico)	21,340,000
	5 Sao Paulo (Brazil)	20,883,000
	6 Mumbai (India)	19,316,000
	7 Osaka (Japan)	19,305,000
	8 Cairo (Egypt)	18,820,000
	9 New York (United States)	18,648,000
	10 Beijing (China)	18,421,000

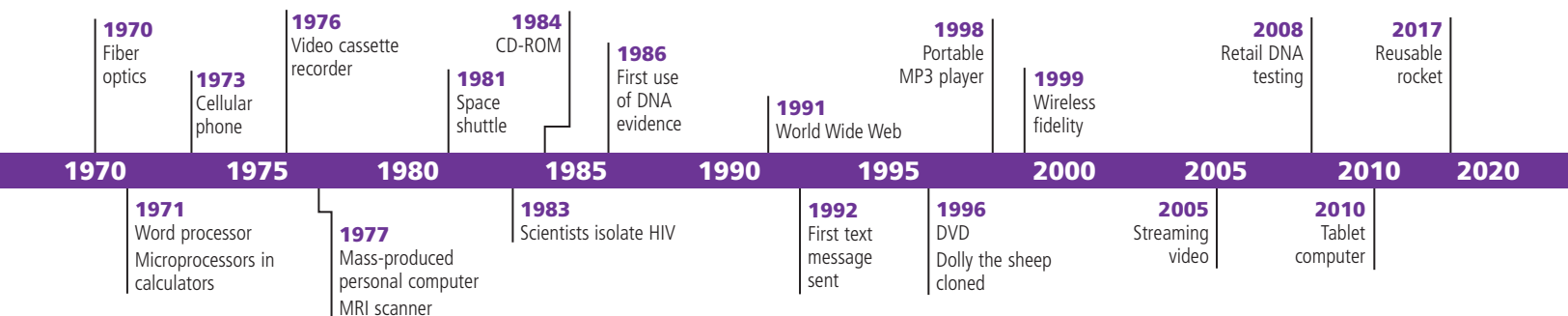



**E**

**Vaccines** can now control and prevent many diseases that once killed millions of people around the world. This toddler in Ethiopia is getting tetanus and diphtheria vaccines.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Innovations, 1970–2020



**F** This has been called the Information Age. Imagine living in 1970 without any of these innovations. How would your life have been different?



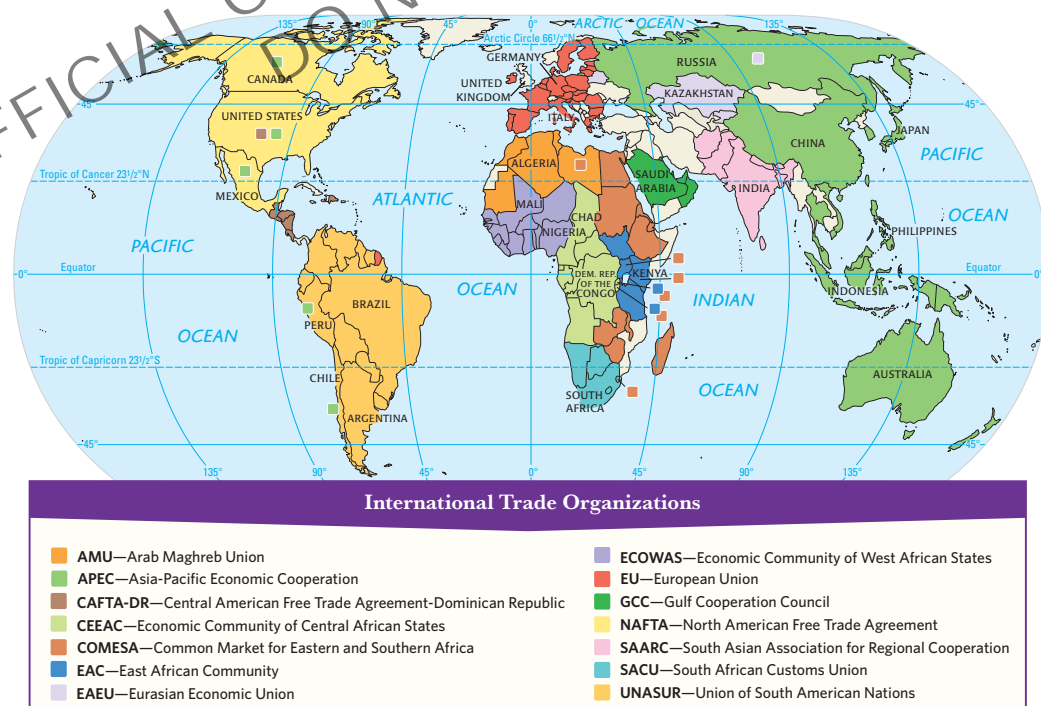
# Is international cooperation attainable?

International cooperation is a relatively modern concept that stems from the belief that people have shared interests that are more important than national boundaries. The first attempts at international cooperation were made by nineteenth-century European workers, who banded together to protect against unfair employer practices.

Nations have also cooperated to advance their economic needs. The Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was created to stabilize the flow of oil and to control prices. The European Union was established to coordinate immigration, trade, and foreign policy. It also established a common currency and conferred EU citizenship on people living in member nations.

More recently, governments have worked together to deal with threats to our environment, like carbon emissions and climate change, and to address humanitarian crises, like famine and displacement from armed conflicts. Finally, under groups like the UN, nations have worked together to end extreme poverty and to foster sustainable development in developing nations.

Is it possible for all nations to work together in pursuit of a better world? There are many perspectives on this issue. Here are two of them.





## International cooperation is both attainable and necessary in our increasingly interdependent world.

- The rise in the number and scope of international organizations over the last thirty years is proof that international cooperation is attainable. Nations cooperate on political and security issues, economic challenges, and social issues.
- Nations will give up some control over policymaking in exchange for access to a much wider economic market and more security.
- The world is more connected now than at any other time in human history. Many of the most pressing issues affecting us today—terrorism, cybersecurity, humanitarian aid, resource scarcity, climate change, and economic stagnation—require a global response. Nations recognize the importance of international cooperation in crafting this response.

## International cooperation is the exception, not the norm, and only happens when it serves the nation's interests.

- The nation continues to be the most important actor in international politics. There may be some areas where it is in the interest of the nation to engage in international cooperation, but these are exceptions.
- Even when a nation has entered into an international agreement, it can always opt out. We see this happening more and more: Britain voted to leave the European Union in 2016, and the United States declared in 2017 that it would withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change.
- The highest level of international cooperation would be the creation of a world government. This would diminish the power of the nation.

Country	Percent of World CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions 2017	Ratified Paris Climate Agreement
China	28.3%	✓
United States	15.2%	✓
India	7.1%	✓
Russia	4.9%	
Japan	3.5%	✓
Germany	2.3%	✓
Iran	1.9%	
Saudi Arabia	1.8%	✓
South Korea	1.8%	✓
Canada	1.6%	✓

Only two of the world's top ten CO<sub>2</sub> emitters have not ratified the Paris Agreement, but a third—the United States—declared that it would withdraw. Because climate change effects all nations, international cooperation is vital.

# Reference Maps



## Countries of the World Today

## City Symbols and Sizes



- ★ National capital
- Other city

London Over 5,000,000 people

Toronto 1,000,000 to 5,000,000

Miami	Under 1,000,000
-------	-----------------

## Other Symbols

-  Continental boundary  
 International boundary

### Scale at Equator

A horizontal number line with three tick marks. The first tick mark is labeled '0'. The second tick mark is labeled '1000'. The third tick mark is labeled '2000 miles'.

A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, 1000, and 2000. The unit is kilometers.







## Physical World

### Natural Regions



Tundra or ice



Forest



Grass



Shrub or desert

### Symbols



Continental boundary



International boundary

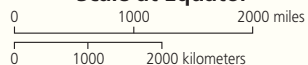


City



Mountain peak

### Scale at Equator







# Timetables of World History

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
9000 BCE–4000 BCE	<p><b>9000 BCE</b> Farming develops in the Fertile Crescent.</p> <p><b>8000 BCE</b> First cities are built—Jericho and Catal Huyuk.</p> <p><b>6000 BCE</b> Farming develops along the Nile River.</p> <p><b>5000 BCE</b> Irrigation is used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.</p>	<p><b>6000 BCE</b> Farming develops along the Huang He, Indus, and Yangtze Rivers.</p> <p><b>5000 BCE</b> Yangshao culture emerges in China.</p>	<p><b>5000 BCE</b> Farming spreads across Europe.</p> <p><b>4500 BCE</b> Plow is used in southeastern Europe.</p>	<p><b>9000 BCE</b> People inhabit the southern tip of South America.</p> <p><b>5000 BCE</b> Farming develops in Middle America and the Andes Mountains.</p>
4000 BCE–2000 BCE	<p><b>4000 BCE</b> Saharan herders move to West Africa.</p> <p><b>3500 BCE</b> First bronze tools are made in Sumer.</p> <p><b>3100 BCE</b> Egypt is unified.</p> <p><b>3000 BCE</b> Sumerians begin using cuneiform symbols.</p> <p><b>2900 BCE</b> Phoenicians become first sea-going civilization.</p> <p><b>2650 BCE</b> Egyptians build first pyramid.</p> <p><b>2350 BCE</b> Akkadians create world's first empire.</p>	<p><b>3000 BCE</b> Longshan culture emerges in China.</p> <p><b>2500 BCE</b> First planned cities built in Indus Valley—Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.</p>	<p><b>3000 BCE</b> Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.</p>	<p><b>3000 BCE</b> Corn (maize) is first cultivated in Middle America.</p>
2000 BCE–1000 BCE	<p><b>1800 BCE</b> Hammurabi of Babylon issues his law code.</p> <p><b>1570 BCE</b> New Kingdom of Egypt begins.</p> <p><b>1504 BCE</b> Egypt defeats Kush.</p> <p><b>1500 BCE</b> Iron begins to be used in Anatolia.</p> <p><b>1200 BCE</b> Hebrews start kingdom in Canaan.</p> <p><b>1070 BCE</b> Libyan invasion ends the New Kingdom.</p>	<p><b>1766 BCE</b> The Shang start China's first dynasty.</p> <p><b>1600 BCE</b> Chinese begin using pictographs.</p> <p><b>1500 BCE</b> Aryan invasion ends Indus Valley civilization. Hinduism begins to spread through India.</p> <p><b>1122 BCE</b> Shang dynasty is overthrown by the Zhou.</p>	<p><b>1600 BCE</b> Mycenaean civilization emerges in Greece.</p> <p><b>1450 BCE</b> Mycenaens conquer the Minoans.</p> <p><b>1200 BCE</b> Sea Peoples invade Greece. Mycenaean civilization collapses.</p>	<p><b>2000 BCE</b> People begin to colonize distant islands in the Pacific.</p> <p><b>1200 BCE</b> Olmec farmers build permanent settlements. Maya civilization emerges.</p>
1000 BCE–500 BCE	<p><b>900 BCE</b> Phoenician ships reach the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p><b>724 BCE</b> Kush conquers Egypt.</p> <p><b>664 BCE</b> Assyrians conquer Egypt.</p> <p><b>612 BCE</b> Babylonians conquer Assyria.</p> <p><b>586 BCE</b> Hebrews are exiled to Babylon.</p> <p><b>539 BCE</b> Persia conquers Babylon.</p>	<p><b>1000 BCE</b> Hindus write down the world's oldest scriptures.</p> <p><b>551 BCE</b> Confucius is born.</p> <p><b>528 BCE</b> Siddhartha Gautama founds Buddhism.</p>	<p><b>750 BCE</b> Greek city-states begin colonizing the Mediterranean. Phoenician alphabet is introduced to Greece.</p> <p><b>509 BCE</b> Rome becomes a republic.</p> <p><b>508 BCE</b> Athens becomes a democracy.</p>	<p><b>700 BCE</b> Adena culture builds ceremonial mounds in North America.</p>



	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
500 BCE–1 BCE	<p><b>500 BCE</b> Bantu migrations begin in Africa.</p> <p><b>331 BCE</b> Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire.</p> <p><b>264 BCE</b> Punic Wars begin between Carthage and Rome.</p> <p><b>146 BCE</b> Rome destroys Carthage.</p> <p><b>30 BCE</b> Rome conquers Egypt.</p> <p><b>4 BCE</b> Jesus Christ is born.</p>	<p><b>500 BCE</b> Hindu kingdoms exist throughout India.</p> <p><b>326 BCE</b> Alexander the Great reaches India.</p> <p><b>321 BCE</b> Mauryan Empire begins in India.</p> <p><b>260 BCE</b> Mauryan emperor Ashoka becomes Buddhist.</p> <p><b>221 BCE</b> China's first emperor takes control.</p> <p><b>220 BCE</b> Construction begins on Great Wall of China.</p> <p><b>206 BCE</b> Han dynasty expands Chinese empire.</p> <p><b>150 BCE</b> Silk Road links China and Europe through trade.</p>	<p><b>480 BCE</b> Persian invasion of Greece is defeated.</p> <p><b>431 BCE</b> Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and Sparta.</p> <p><b>399 BCE</b> Plato writes down the teachings of Socrates.</p> <p><b>336 BCE</b> Alexander the Great becomes king of Greece and Macedonia.</p> <p><b>264 BCE</b> Rome controls all of Italy.</p> <p><b>146 BCE</b> Rome conquers Greece.</p> <p><b>27 BCE</b> Rome becomes an empire.</p>	<p><b>400 BCE</b> Maya begin building pyramids.</p>
1 CE–500 CE	<p><b>29</b> Jesus Christ is crucified.</p> <p><b>45</b> Paul begins to spread Christianity.</p> <p><b>70</b> Jews flee Roman rule in Judea.</p> <p><b>330</b> Axum adopts Christianity.</p> <p><b>350</b> Kush falls to Axum.</p>	<p><b>220</b> Han dynasty ends, Chinese empire declines.</p> <p><b>320</b> Gupta dynasty begins in northern India.</p>	<p><b>100</b> Rome is the world's largest city.</p> <p><b>117</b> Roman Empire reaches its greatest extent.</p> <p><b>303</b> Rome begins harsh persecution of Christians.</p> <p><b>392</b> Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire.</p> <p><b>395</b> Roman Empire divides into eastern and western regions.</p> <p><b>476</b> Western Roman Empire falls to barbarians.</p>	<p><b>1</b> Earliest settlers arrive in Hawaii.</p> <p><b>300</b> Maya begin to record events on stone slabs.</p>
500 CE–1000 CE	<p><b>622</b> Muhammad's journey to Medina begins spread of Islam.</p> <p><b>639</b> Muslim armies invade North Africa.</p> <p><b>700</b> Ghana is first empire in West Africa.</p> <p><b>900</b> Baghdad is the world's largest city.</p>	<p><b>500</b> Gupta Empire collapses after Hun invasion.</p> <p><b>552</b> Buddhism reaches Japan.</p> <p><b>751</b> Chinese expansion is halted by Muslim armies.</p> <p><b>800</b> Khmer kingdoms emerge in Southeast Asia.</p>	<p><b>500</b> Constantinople is the world's largest city.</p> <p><b>540</b> Plague weakens the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p><b>711</b> Moors conquer Spain.</p> <p><b>789</b> Vikings raid England for first time.</p> <p><b>800</b> Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the West.</p> <p><b>843</b> Charlemagne's empire breaks up.</p> <p><b>936</b> Otto I of Germany begins the Holy Roman Empire.</p>	<p><b>700</b> Ancestral Pueblo people begin building pueblos.</p> <p><b>900</b> Maya Empire declines after crop failures. First people arrive on Easter Island.</p>

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
1000 CE–1500 CE	<p><b>1098</b> First Crusade takes Jerusalem from Muslims.</p> <p><b>1169</b> Saladin conquers Egypt.</p> <p><b>1200</b> Swahili culture emerges in East Africa.</p> <p><b>1240</b> Sundiata founds the Mali Empire.</p> <p><b>1270</b> Last Crusade ends.</p> <p><b>1291</b> Last Crusader state falls to Muslims.</p> <p><b>1335</b> Songhai Empire rises in West Africa.</p> <p><b>1444</b> Atlantic slave trade begins.</p> <p><b>1453</b> Ottomans conquer the Byzantine Empire.</p>	<p><b>1001</b> Chinese perfect gunpowder.</p> <p><b>1100</b> Angkor Wat is built.</p> <p><b>1127</b> Manchurian invasion pushes Chinese south.</p> <p><b>1185</b> Shoguns take power in Japan.</p> <p><b>1200</b> Hangzhou is the world's largest city.</p> <p><b>1279</b> Mongols conquer China.</p> <p><b>1368</b> Ming dynasty starts in China.</p> <p><b>1398</b> Timur invades India.</p> <p><b>1433</b> Chinese government ends Zheng He's voyages.</p> <p><b>1498</b> Portuguese reach India.</p> <p><b>1500</b> Beijing is the world's largest city.</p>	<p><b>1066</b> Normans conquer England.</p> <p><b>1095</b> Pope calls for crusades to Holy Land.</p> <p><b>1215</b> Magna Carta gives rights to free Englishmen.</p> <p><b>1346</b> Bubonic plague spreads from Asia to Europe.</p> <p><b>1450</b> Gutenberg perfects the printing press.</p> <p><b>1492</b> Muslim rule in Spain ends.</p> <p><b>1450</b> Gutenberg perfects the printing press.</p> <p><b>1492</b> Muslim rule in Spain ends.</p>	<p><b>1000</b> Vikings settle in Newfoundland.</p> <p><b>1200</b> Pueblo civilization builds cliff dwellings.</p> <p>Maori settle in New Zealand.</p> <p><b>1325</b> Aztec people settle at Tenochtitlan.</p> <p><b>1438</b> Inca begin to expand their empire in the Andes.</p> <p><b>1492</b> Christopher Columbus reaches the Americas.</p> <p><b>1500</b> Portugal claims Brazil.</p>
1500 CE–1700 CE	<p><b>1505</b> Portuguese start East African colonies.</p> <p><b>1574</b> Ottomans complete North African expansion.</p> <p><b>1591</b> Songhai is destroyed.</p> <p><b>1652</b> Dutch settle at Cape Town, South Africa.</p>	<p><b>1526</b> Babur begins the Mughal Empire in India.</p> <p><b>1565</b> Spain claims the Philippines.</p> <p><b>1602</b> English and Dutch start trade colonies in India.</p> <p><b>1644</b> Manchus end the Ming dynasty, begin ruling China.</p> <p><b>1650</b> Dutch control most European trade in Asia.</p> <p><b>1674</b> Maratha Kingdom established in India.</p>	<p><b>1503</b> Leonardo paints the <i>Mona Lisa</i>.</p> <p><b>1517</b> Luther starts the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p><b>1543</b> Copernicus proposes a sun-centered universe.</p> <p><b>1585</b> Russians build their first settlement in Siberia.</p> <p><b>1618</b> Thirty Years' War begins.</p> <p><b>1651</b> Hobbes publishes <i>Leviathan</i>.</p> <p><b>1683</b> Ottoman Empire is defeated at Vienna.</p> <p><b>1698</b> First steam engine invented.</p>	<p><b>1521</b> Spain conquers the Aztecs.</p> <p><b>1532</b> Spain conquers the Inca.</p> <p><b>1535</b> New Spain extends from Mexico to Chile.</p> <p><b>1606</b> Europeans first encounter Australia.</p> <p><b>1607</b> Jamestown is settled by the English.</p>
1700 CE–1850 CE	<p><b>1798</b> Napoleon leads French invasion of Egypt.</p> <p><b>1815</b> Zulu kingdom is founded.</p> <p><b>1838</b> Dutch (Boers) defeat the Zulus.</p>	<p><b>1707</b> Mughal Empire reaches its height.</p> <p><b>1800</b> Beijing's population is over 1,000,000.</p> <p><b>1803</b> British take control of Mughal Empire.</p> <p><b>1818</b> British take control of Maratha Kingdom.</p> <p><b>1839</b> Opium War begins between Britain and China.</p>	<p><b>1769</b> Improved steam engine speeds the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p><b>1789</b> French Revolution begins.</p> <p><b>1796</b> World's first vaccine is developed to fight smallpox.</p> <p><b>1804</b> Napoleon crowns himself emperor.</p> <p><b>1815</b> Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo.</p> <p><b>1848</b> Revolutions sweep across Europe.</p>	<p><b>1750</b> Europeans claim most of the Americas.</p> <p><b>1775</b> American Revolution begins.</p> <p><b>1787</b> U.S. Constitution is written.</p> <p><b>1788</b> Britain sends convicts to Australia</p> <p><b>1810</b> Revolutions against Spain begin in Latin America.</p>



	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
1850 CE–1900 CE	<p><b>1869</b> Suez Canal links Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p><b>1884</b> Seven European nations agree to divide up Africa.</p>	<p><b>1853</b> Perry's fleet opens way to U.S.-Japanese trade.</p> <p><b>1857</b> Indian troops mutiny against British commanders.</p> <p><b>1867</b> Japanese emperor regains power from the shogun.</p> <p><b>1895</b> Japan wins Sino-Japanese War.</p>	<p><b>1850</b> Over 50 percent of the British live in cities.</p> <p><b>1861</b> Italy is unified.</p> <p><b>1870</b> Industrial Revolution spreads across Europe.</p> <p><b>1885</b> Daimler and Benz build first gasoline-powered car.</p>	<p><b>1833</b> Enslaved people in British colonies are emancipated.</p> <p><b>1861</b> American Civil War begins.</p> <p><b>1863</b> Lincoln frees most enslaved people in the U.S.</p> <p><b>1867</b> Canada gains its independence from Britain.</p> <p>U.S. buys Alaska.</p> <p><b>1879</b> Edison invents the electric light bulb.</p> <p><b>1888</b> Brazil frees the last enslaved people in the Americas.</p> <p><b>1898</b> U.S. annexes Hawaii.</p>
1900 CE–1950 CE	<p><b>1914</b> European colonies make up most of Africa.</p> <p><b>1920</b> Ottoman Empire is divided into several countries.</p> <p><b>1936</b> Ethiopia is conquered by Italy.</p> <p><b>1948</b> State of Israel is created.</p>	<p><b>1900</b> Chinese attack foreigners in the Boxer Rebellion.</p> <p><b>1904</b> Japan wins Russo-Japanese War.</p> <p><b>1910</b> Japan annexes Korea. Last Manchu emperor is deposed in China.</p> <p><b>1930</b> Gandhi begins non-violent protests against British in India.</p> <p><b>1931</b> Japan invades Manchuria.</p> <p><b>1945</b> U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japan, ending World War II.</p> <p><b>1947</b> India gains independence.</p> <p><b>1949</b> Communists take control of mainland China.</p>	<p><b>1900</b> London is the world's largest city.</p> <p><b>1914</b> World War I begins.</p> <p><b>1917</b> Russian Revolution overthrows the czar.</p> <p><b>1919</b> New nations are created after end of World War I.</p> <p><b>1933</b> Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.</p> <p><b>1939</b> World War II begins.</p> <p><b>1945</b> Allies defeat Germany.</p> <p><b>1946</b> Cold War begins.</p>	<p><b>1901</b> Australia gains its independence from Britain.</p> <p><b>1910</b> Mexican Revolution begins.</p> <p><b>1914</b> Panama Canal connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.</p> <p><b>1917</b> U.S. enters World War I.</p> <p><b>1929</b> Worldwide depression begins.</p> <p><b>1941</b> Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters World War II.</p> <p><b>1945</b> UN is formed.</p>
1950 CE–Present	<p><b>1960</b> Eighteen African nations gain independence.</p> <p><b>1967</b> Israel takes control of the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, and the Golan Heights.</p> <p><b>1969</b> Most of Africa is independent.</p> <p><b>1977</b> Last known outbreak of smallpox ends.</p> <p><b>1979</b> Iranian Revolution establishes an Islamic fundamentalist government.</p> <p><b>1991</b> UN coalition forces Iraq out of Kuwait.</p> <p><b>2003</b> U.S. leads invasion of Iraq.</p> <p><b>2010</b> Arab Spring uprisings spark revolutionary action.</p> <p><b>2011</b> South Sudan gains independence.</p>	<p><b>1950</b> U.S. troops enter Korean War.</p> <p><b>1954</b> Vietnam gains independence from France.</p> <p><b>1975</b> Vietnam War ends with communist victory.</p> <p><b>1997</b> China regains control of Hong Kong.</p> <p><b>2008</b> China becomes the world's second largest economy.</p> <p><b>2010</b> Tokyo is the world's largest city.</p>	<p><b>1957</b> Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the first satellite.</p> <p><b>1961</b> Soviet Union sends first man into space.</p> <p>Berlin wall is built.</p> <p><b>1980</b> Solidarity Union challenges Communist rule in Poland.</p> <p><b>1991</b> Soviet Union collapses and Cold War ends.</p> <p>World Wide Web is organized.</p> <p><b>2001</b> European Union introduces a single currency.</p> <p><b>2016</b> Britain is the first nation to vote to leave the European Union.</p>	<p><b>1959</b> Castro leads communist revolution in Cuba.</p> <p><b>1962</b> Cuban Missile Crisis nearly leads to nuclear war.</p> <p><b>1969</b> U.S. lands first men on the moon.</p> <p><b>1977</b> First mass-produced personal computers are sold.</p> <p><b>1981</b> Belize gains independence from Britain.</p> <p><b>2001</b> Terrorists attack New York City and Washington, D.C.</p> <p><b>2008</b> Barack Obama becomes the first African American to win the U.S. presidency.</p>

# Glossary



barbarian



civil disobedience



Cold War

**agriculture** Practice of raising plants and animals for food and other products. Farming.

**Arab** Ethnic and culture group that originated in the Middle East and has spread to North Africa.

**aristocrat** Member of a small ruling class that inherits its powers; the aristocracy may control the land and military in its country. Also called *noble* (*nobility*).

**Bantu** Large family of ethnic and language groups that extends from West Africa to southern Africa.

**barbarian** A word used by one group to describe another group thought to be less advanced. Often refers to people who invaded the Roman Empire.

**bourgeoisie** Social class based on money and education. Middle-class professionals and business owners and their families.

**bronze** Mixture of copper and tin; main metal used for tools and weapons in Europe and Asia until iron replaced it.

**Buddhism** Religion from India that includes the belief that happiness is found by eliminating all desires. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, who was known as *Buddha* or the “Enlightened One.”

**caliphate** Islamic country where the ruler is considered the political successor of Muhammad. Caliphates thrived between 632 and 1250.

**capital** City where a country's government is located.

**casualty** A person killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoner in a battle or war.

**Christianity** Religion that arose in Israel during Roman times and includes belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

**church** 1. Organization of Christians with shared beliefs, such as the Roman Catholic Church or the Lutheran Church. 2. Group of Christians who worship together. 3. Building where they worship.

**citizen** Person allowed to vote and participate in government in a democracy.

**city** Very large settlement of people. Unlike some of those in villages, people in cities do not farm.

**city-state** Independent city and its surrounding farms. Has its own rulers and is not part of any other country.

**civil disobedience** Acts to promote political change by peacefully disobeying unjust laws. First used on a large scale by Gandhi in British India after World War I.

**civil war** War between different groups or regions within a country, usually for control of the country.

**civilization** An advanced society that has writing, cities, agriculture, artisans, and government.

**clergy** People whose work directly serves a religion, especially Christianity. Includes cardinals, bishops, priests, nuns, monks, ministers, and pastors.

**Cold War** Armed rivalry from 1946 to 1991 between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.

**colony** Settlement or region usually governed by a distant parent country. Settling the area is called *colonization*.

**communism** System of government in which the government owns and controls the property and equipment used to produce goods and services.

**Confucianism** Philosophy from China that includes belief in government by an educated, moral elite. Based on the teachings of Confucius.

**conscripted** Term used to describe soldiers who are required by law to serve in their country's army. Sometimes called *drafted*.

**Counter Reformation** Efforts by the Catholic Church to counter or reverse the Protestant Reformation.

**country** Land with one government.

**culture** Beliefs, customs, and practices of a group of people.

**culture group** Ethnic, racial, or religious group.

**culture region** Where a particular culture is found; usually outlasts the countries established there.

**czar** One of the monarchs who ruled Russia until the revolution of 1917.

**democracy** Government by voting citizens, developed in Greece and Rome. Country with democratic government.

**desert** Dry natural region with little rain and few if any plants.

**domestic** Term used to describe tame animals or plants cultivated by people.

**Dutch** People from the Netherlands, a country in Europe.

**dynasty** Family of rulers, usually powerful for generations.

**Eastern Orthodox Church** Main branch of Christianity in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, originally the Eastern Christian Church. Often called *Orthodox*.

**economy** System of making, distributing, and buying goods and services.

**emperor** Man who rules an empire. A woman who rules an empire is an *empress*.

**empire** Separate nations or regions under a single ruler or government.

**Enlightenment** A philosophical movement that believed in examining everything according to reason and science. Inspired the American and French Revolutions.

**export** Something that one country produces and sells to another country.

**fascism** System of government in which most rights are suppressed to support nationalist aims. Often involves increasing military power and oppressing minority groups.



**feudalism** System of government that gives most power to large landowners. Common in Europe from 500 to 1500 and in Japan from 1100 to 1860.

**free trade** Economic system in which a country's government does not tax or restrict imports and exports.

**fundamentalist** 1. Term used to describe a religious or political movement that reads its holy book literally and seeks to impose religious law. 2. A person who holds these beliefs.

**genocide** Deliberate murder or attempted murder of every man, woman, and child from an ethnic or racial group.

**globalization** Modern process of connecting worldwide communications and trade for the benefit of corporations or of humanity, but not of specific countries.

**gross domestic product (GDP)** The value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

**hajj** Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. One of the main duties of all able Muslims.

**Hinduism** Religion from India based on belief in reincarnation and in spiritual connections between all things.

**Holocaust** Attempted genocide of Jews and others by Nazi Germany and its allies from 1933 to 1945.

**Holy Roman Empire** Weak government that ruled Germany and Italy from about 1000 to 1806.

**hunting and gathering** Way of life using only wild animals and wild plants for food.

**imperialism** Policy of expanding a country's power by gaining territory, by controlling other countries, or both.

**import** Something that one country buys from another country.

**independence** State of being free from rule by another country.

**Indies** European name for the islands and mainland of Southeast Asia, India, and coastal China.

**indigenous** Coming from a particular area or environment.

**Industrial Revolution** Social change in the 1700s and 1800s caused by replacing goods made by hand at home with goods made with machinery in factories.

**industrialization** Process of changing a country's economy from one based on agriculture and manufacturing by hand to one based on factory production.

**irrigation** Artificially supplying water to land so that crops will grow.

**Islam** Religion from Arabia that includes belief in one god (*Allah* in Arabic) and the unity of all believers. Based on the life and teachings of Muhammad.

**ivory** Material from animal tusks, usually elephants.

**Jew** Believer in Judaism. Originally called *Hebrew*.

**Jewish Diaspora** Migration of Jews away from Israel to the rest of the Middle East, the Mediterranean lands, and Europe.

**Judaism** Religion from the Hebrews based on belief in one god and obeying the laws of Moses, especially the Ten Commandments.

**kingdom** Country ruled by an inherited ruler, often a king or queen.

**Kurdish** Being of or from the Kurds, an ethnic group in present-day northern Iraq.

**manufacture** To make products in large amounts.

**mercantilism** Economic system in which the government taxes and regulates trade in order to get the maximum amount of money for itself.

**merchant** Person who makes a living by selling and transporting goods.

**Middle East** Region including Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa.

**migration** Mass movement from one region to another.

**millet** Grain domesticated in Africa and eastern Asia. Most commonly grown today in China, India, and West Africa.

**monarchy** Country ruled by one person whose position passes on to his or her children.

**Muslim** Believer in Islam.

**nationalism** Belief that a people with similar language, religion, history, and customs should have their own country.

**Nazi** Related to the fascist political party that ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945 and that was responsible for World War II and the Holocaust.

**noble** Member of an aristocracy. Also called an *aristocrat*. Includes dukes, counts, barons, marquises, and lords.

**nomad** Person who lives by herding animals, moving from place to place in search of food, water, and grazing land.

**Ottoman Empire** Muslim Turkish empire that arose in 1299 and came to rule much of the Middle East and Balkan Peninsula until 1922.

**Palestinian** Arab whose family came from or lives in present-day Israel, the West Bank, or Gaza.

**Palestinian Authority** Government of the Palestinians established in 1994 to rule Gaza and the Arab areas of the West Bank.

**pastoralism** System of herding animals and moving them from place to place in search of grazing land and water. Sometimes called *nomadic herding*.

**peasant** Member of a poor farming or laboring family that has little or no personal property.

**persecution** Violence and discrimination against a particular group of people.



hajj



Industrial Revolution



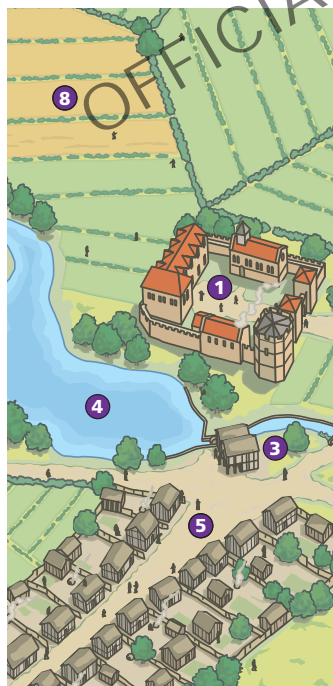
noble



pictograph



Renaissance



village

**pictograph** Simple picture of an object, used as a symbol in early writing.

**pilgrimage** Religious journey to an important sacred site.

**plague** Highly infectious disease, often deadly. Bubonic plague, which struck Europe and Asia in the 1300s, is spread by rats and fleas.

**plantain** Starchy, domesticated fruit similar to a banana but eaten cooked. Common food in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Pacific islands.

**plantation** Large tract of land where one labor-intensive cash crop is grown. Work on colonial plantations was usually done by enslaved people.

**pope** Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

**porcelain** Type of ceramic, or pottery, originally from China, known for its white color and lightness. Often called *china*.

**Protestant churches** Non-Catholic groups that grew out of Western Christianity.

**Reformation** Movement beginning in the 1500s to change Western Christianity; led to the emergence of Protestant Christianity.

**refugee** Person who has fled his or her home because of war or persecution.

**region** Large area that is different from the areas around it. Defined by a single feature or several features, either natural or cultural.

**Renaissance** Intellectual and cultural movement in Europe from 1300 to 1600. The rebirth of cultural progress after the Middle Ages.

**republic** Country governed by officials elected by citizens and their chosen representatives.

**revolution** 1. Overthrow of a country's government by its citizens. 2. Other enormous change in government or society.

**Roman Catholic Church** Largest branch of Christianity, originally the Western Christian Church, led by the pope. Its members can be called *Roman Catholics* or just *Catholics*.

**Scientific Revolution** Period between 1540 and 1800 when modern ideas of observation and experimentation allowed far more accurate descriptions of the universe than ever before.

**Sea Peoples** Groups of people of unknown origin who attacked eastern Mediterranean civilizations in the 1200s and 1100s BCE.

**Semitic** Of a culture group that began as herders in the ancient Middle East and included Assyrians and Babylonians. Modern Semitic groups include Jews and Arabs.

**serf** Member of a poor farming family required to farm specific land for a feudal landowner. Serfs are similar to peasants, but cannot legally leave their farm.

**settlement** 1. Community, usually small, with permanent residents. 2. The act of establishing homes in a new place.

**shogun** Military ruler of Japan, a position that

lasted from 1192 to 1867.

**Silk Road** Ancient overland trade route between China and Europe.

**sorghum** Grain from Africa. Grown in Africa and India for humans, and in the United States for animal feed.

**sovereign** Independent. Having the highest power.

**specialize** To concentrate on a specific type of job, while trading with others for all other goods and services that are not produced by that job.

**state** 1. Area with its own government, not ruled by outsiders. 2. Part of a country, such as the United States of America, with laws and leaders of its own.

**stele** Single carved piece of stone standing upright as a monument.

**superpower** Country with widespread political and military power. The United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

**Swahili** 1. Civilization that developed in East Africa combining Bantu, Arabic, Persian, and Indian cultures. 2. The language of Swahili civilization.

**taro** Starchy root from Southeast Asia. Most commonly grown in tropical areas of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific islands.

**terrorism** Use of deliberate attacks on civilians, usually by nonmilitary groups, to cause fear in order to advance a cause.

**textiles** Woven or knitted cloth. Textiles are made from wool, cotton, silk, or other fibers.

**trade** Exchanging goods and services for other goods and services or for money.

**trench** Long, narrow ditch used to protect soldiers in war.

**United Nations** Organization of countries set up in 1945 to promote peace and improve the standard of living for the world's people. Nearly all countries are members.

**vaccine** Medicine used to prevent disease that uses a weakened or dead version of the disease-causing germs.

**vassal** Person in a feudal society who receives land in exchange for military service.

**verdict** Decision in a court of law.

**village** Settlement, usually small, where most people work on nearby farms.



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