

<p>Shogunate (Japan, 1200-1868)</p> <p>Shoguns were military governors who controlled Japan with landowners called Daimyo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperor became a figurehead with no power; Shogun became real ruler • Social organization was similar to feudalism in Europe • Samurai were warriors who swore allegiance to their local daimyo and followed a strict code of honor known as Bushido 	<p>Renaissance</p> <p>Rebirth of classical culture and learning, starting in Italy in the 1400s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism: Thinkers used observation, instead of Church dogma, to explain world • Humanism: Focused on uniqueness and worth of each person • Achievements: Literature in common languages, scientific method, printing press, perspective in painting, realistic sculpture • People: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Galileo, Copernicus, Machiavelli, Gutenberg
<p>Early Russia</p> <p>Slavs formed first Russian state around 800.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Byzantine influence: Eastern Orthodox religion, art, Cyrillic alphabet • Mongols conquered much of Russia in the 1200s • Moscow and adjacent territories, known as Muscovy, became strongest Russian state • In 1480, Ivan the Great declared Muscovy's independence from the Mongols, proclaimed himself Tsar (<i>emperor</i>), conquered neighboring lands 	<p>Protestant Reformation</p> <p>Martin Luther objected to corruption in Catholic Church, such as sale of indulgences. In his Ninety-Five Theses (1517), he challenged the Pope's authority, and shortly afterwards he broke from the Church.</p> <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ended religious unity in Western Europe • John Calvin and others started Protestant churches of their own • Led to a century of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants
<p>Decline of Feudalism</p> <p>Reasons for decline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of towns, increased trade, rise in use of money • Gunpowder, brought from China, made armored knights and castles vulnerable and less important • Black Death (plague, 1300s) killed a third of the population, creating a labor shortage; peasants escaped from serfdom when offered freedom in exchange for work 	<p>Catholic Counter-Reformation</p> <p>Roman Catholic Church fought the rise of Protestantism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Trent: ended sale of indulgences and began an Index of prohibited books • Inquisition: The Church put on trial people suspected of heresy (<i>non-Catholic beliefs</i>), frequently executed those found guilty • Religious Wars: Catholic monarchs cooperated with the Pope in fighting Protestantism

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— STUDY CARDS —

Pre-Columbian Civilizations

Before Columbus arrived, three major civilizations flourished in the Americas:

- **Maya:** built cities, pyramids and temples; developed writing, calendar, astronomy
- **Aztec:** ruled in central Mexico; highly developed city planning and art; conquered by **Hernando Cortés** with aid of groups hostile to the Aztecs, guns, horses, smallpox
- **Inca:** ruled large empire across the Andes Mountains; sophisticated builders; overthrown by **Francisco Pizarro**

Transatlantic Slave Trade

Demand for labor in New World led to growth of slave trade. Africans were captured by other tribes, sold to European sea captains and shipped to the Americas under horrendous conditions (many died during the "**Middle Passage**").

Effects:

- Disrupted African cultures and delayed growth of populations
- Encouraged warfare between African tribes
- Introduced African cultural influences to the Americas

Europeans in the Americas

Columbus sought new Asian trade routes; **conquistadors** sought wealth, Christian converts.

Effects:

- **Cultural Diffusion:** exchange of ideas and goods between the Americas and the rest of the world; new foods in Europe
- **Colonization:** Europeans defeated natives with horses and guns, established colonial empires
- **Decimation:** millions of Native Americans died from European diseases

Commercial Revolution

Europe changed from feudal economy to new economy where goods were traded worldwide.

Impact:

- **Mercantilism:** rulers increased their power by amassing gold through colonies and taxes
- **Colonies:** Spain, Portugal, France, Holland and England developed overseas empires
- **Capitalism:** entrepreneurs risked their capital (*money*) in pursuit of profits
- Merchants developed new methods of financing, such as joint stock companies and borrowing

Colonial Latin America

Native American cultures were decimated by conquest and European diseases.

Effects:

- Spain and Portugal divided up South America in 1494
- Spain sent governors to rule in the name of the king
- Spanish divided lands into estates (**encomiendas**); Native Americans were forced to work as slaves on the land or in mines; death rate was very high

Absolutism

Starting in 1500s and continuing through 1700s, monarchs triumphed over nobles, built powerful central governments through taxation, established standing armies. Monarchs justified their absolute power by claiming they ruled by **Divine Right**.

- **Louis XIV:** built Versailles, patronized the arts, engaged in constant warfare
- **Peter the Great** and **Catherine the Great:** absolute rulers of Russia; sought to expand and "Westernize" their nation

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<p>Constitutional Monarchy</p> <p>Government in which power is shared by king or queen and Parliament. This emerged gradually in Great Britain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magna Carta (1215): Limited king's power over subjects' lives and property • Rise of Parliament: Legislative body of nobles and elected commoners • Puritan Revolution (1640s) and Glorious Revolution (1688) established Parliament's superiority over the English monarchy 	<p>Ottoman Empire (1300-1918)</p> <p>Ottomans, a nomadic Turkish group, emerged as rulers of the Islamic world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captured Constantinople in 1453, renamed it Istanbul, cut off European trade with Asia for some time • Sultan ruled empire from Istanbul • Christians and Jews tolerated, given some limited means of self-government • Ottoman Empire reached its height in the 1500s under Suleiman the Magnificent
<p>Scientific Revolution</p> <p>Began in Europe during Renaissance and continued into the 1700s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the scientific method — observe nature, make hypotheses, and test hypotheses through experiments • Applied mathematics to science to reveal laws of nature — for example, Isaac Newton's law of gravity • Key People: Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Bacon, Newton 	<p>Mughal and British India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims had invaded India in the 11th century and established sultanates • In the 16th century, descendants of Mongols founded the Mughal Empire in India • Akbar the Great united India and reconciled Hindus and Muslims • Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan, ended religious toleration, built the Taj Mahal • Starting with trading posts and eventually raising an army, Britain's East India Company gained control of most of India by the late 1800s
<p>Enlightenment (1700s)</p> <p>Intellectual movement in France, England, Scotland and Germany, also known as the Age of Reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinkers tried to apply scientific reasoning to understand people and to improve society through reform • Challenged Divine Right of Kings, noble privilege, power of Roman Catholic Church • Key People: John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Adam Smith 	<p>Ming and Qing Dynasties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ming Dynasty overthrew Mongol rule in 1368; China enjoyed 300 years of peace. Empire expanded to Korea, Burma, Vietnam; "Forbidden City" built; Ming halted overseas exploration. Chinese trade, art, urban life flourished. • Qing (Manchu) Dynasty: conquerors from Manchuria. Overthrew Ming in 1640s, established Qing Dynasty. The Manchus mainly adopted Chinese ways. In late 1700s China's technology fell behind Western Europe. Dynasty overthrown in 1911.

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— STUDY CARDS —

<p>French Revolution (1789-1799)</p> <p>Causes: Inequality among Estates (<i>social classes</i>), unfair taxes, bankrupt government, spread of Enlightenment ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis XVI summoned Estates General (clergy, nobles, commoners) to vote on new taxes • Third Estate declared itself a National Assembly, issued Declaration of Rights of Man • Citizens seized Bastille prison, revolution began; noble privileges ended; king executed • Robespierre launched revolutionary Reign of Terror against all dissenters 	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Began in Great Britain in 1750s, based on inventions such as James Watt's steam engine.</p> <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifted production from making goods by hand at home to mass production in factories • Applied new sources of power like steam to manufacture of textiles, ships, railways • Urbanization: people moved from countryside to cities, seeking factory work • Rise of capitalists and working class as important new groups in society
<p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>General during French Revolution; seized power in 1799; declared himself emperor in 1804.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleonic Code: combined traditional codified law with principles of the Revolution; most legal systems in Europe today are based on the Code • Introduced French revolutionary ideas to other European countries • Conquered most of Europe; attack on Russia ended in catastrophe; his army defeated by coalition of European rulers, 1814-1815; French king restored to throne 	<p>Communism</p> <p>Workers in the 1800s labored under horrible conditions for very low wages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> and <i>Das Kapital</i>, Karl Marx argued that workers should unite and overthrow capitalist class • Marx urged/creation of a Communist society, end to private property; citizens would own the means of production in common <p>Significance: in the 20th century, several countries adopted Communist systems — Russia, China, Cuba</p>
<p>Restoration Europe (1815-1848)</p> <p>After Napoleon's defeat, Europe's Great Powers restored old rulers and cooperated in fighting revolutionary ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress of Vienna (1814-1815): Statesmen established "balance of power" to keep any one country from being dominant • Metternich encouraged kings to cooperate against nationalism and revolution • 1848 Revolutions: Broke out in France, Italy, Germany, Central Europe; all failed except in France, which declared itself a republic 	<p>Nationalism</p> <p>Belief that each nation or ethnic group should have its own state. Ethnic group can be defined by race, religion, language or common ancestry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unifying Force: Italian unification (Garibaldi, Cavour), German unification (Bismarck) • Divisive Force: Ethnic divisions eventually destroyed several large multi-ethnic states: Austria-Hungary (1918), Ottoman Empire (1919), Soviet Union (1991).

(Continued)

