AP World Review
Measuring time in prehistoric era once man appears

- Main deterrents used to mark basic periods in the development of prehistoric peoples
- Changes in stone age technology
- (Neolithic, Paleolithic, etc..)
- Evolutionary stages of species
Building Blocks of Civilization

- What is a Civilization?
  - Economic System
  - Political Organization
  - Moral Code (Religion)
  - Written Language and Intellectual Tradition
  - Division of labor
Others ways to tell if it is a civilization

- primary measurement is surplus
  - Something above the subsistence level
  - Indicators of more time
- other characteristics of civilization include
  - Writing
  - Cities
  - established states.
What advantages does an agriculturally based society have over a hunter/gatherer based society?

- The greatest advantage is reliable food supply, and hence, the capacity to support larger populations. Agriculture produces surpluses, and those and agriculture's sedentary nature, open the door to specialization and a more elaborate culture, etc.

Why is the development of writing important in the history of the river valley civilizations?

- Writing is essential for record keeping, bureaucracy, commerce, and accumulating knowledge; it also makes possible more varied cultural forms. Writing also led to new social divisions based on selective literacy.

Compared to noncivilized societies, what are the major drawbacks of civilization?

- Often have inequality in social structure and gender as well as disease and war.
Early Man

♦ Beginnings of Humans
  - Hominids: 3 to 4 million years on earth
  - Hominids were primates
  - Earliest Hominids called Australopithecine
  - Bipeds

♦ Other Types of Early Man
  - Homo Habilis
  - Homo Erectus
  - Homo Sapiens
Stone Age

- Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age)
  - Tools were used
  - Simple Huts
  - Fire
- Hunter Gatherer Societies
  - Family or Clan Groupings
  - Political Organizations Begin
  - Art and Music also practiced
- Agricultural Revolution: Neolithic Revolution
  - Occurred around end of Great Ice Age
  - Rapid Population Growth
  - Need for Change of Food Supply
  - New Skills Needed
- Pastoralism and Agriculture
  - Begins with Domestication of Plants and Animals
Results of Agricultural Revolution

- Many Diversified Crops developed
- Development of Communities and Villages
  - Not Based on family ties
  - Lead to formation of Cities
- Early Religions form around Harvest and Planting Seasons
- Specialization of Labor
  - Improved Tools
  - Development of Social Classes
Neolithic Revolution

- **What was it?**
  - A period that saw the development of varied, specialized tools and accompanied the introduction of agriculture.

- **Initial results**
  - It opened the potential for agriculture and the resultant differentiations with hunting and gathering.

- **Impact**
  - People settled down and cities developed which led to complex systems developing and the change from societies to civilizations.
Presence of a written language

Writing is essential for record keeping, bureaucracy, commerce, and accumulating knowledge;

it makes possible more varied cultural forms.

Writing also led to new social divisions based on selective literacy.
  - Scribes
  - Scholarly gentry

Dark Age
  - Art of writing has developed and been lost
River Valley Civilizations

- **Mesopotamia** (between two rivers)
  - Tigris and Euphrates River Valley
    - Flooding unpredictable in both time and force
  - Fertile Crescent
  - Written Language: Cuneiform
  - Epic of Gilgamesh
  - Hammurabi’s Code

- **Egypt**
  - Nile River valley: Upper and Lower Egypt
  - Inundation: regular flooding Schedule
  - Monarchy: Pharaoh and Small class of Priests
  - Duality: Complex Religion, Mummification
    - Book of the Dead
  - Many great Inventions and Advances
Comparison of Egypt and Meso

- **Common features include writing, surplus, cities, and established governments:**
  - Cuneiform
  - Hieroglyphics
  - Pyramids only different types (steppe dev. Into ziggurats)

- **Differences**
  - cultural tone
  - cultural features like ideas of death
  - artistic forms
  - literary emphases
  - government organization and stability
    - Egypt placed more emphasis on monarchy and political stability and held larger territories for longer periods while Fertile Crescent had city-states that constantly vied for control of the area and form empires (Sumerians, Assyrians, Akkadians, Chaldeons, Babylonians, etc…)
  - mobilization of labor

**Stability vs. Instability**

Fragmentation which required warlike technology and different issues of control
River Valley Civilizations

- Indus Valley
  - Indus and Ganges Rivers
  - Reason for decline not known
  - Highly unified and organized government
  - Artistic
  - Linear B

- China
  - Yellow River valley
  - Shang China: first dynasty
  - Monarchy
  - Bronze work, silk making, pottery, jade
  - Zhou Dynasty: Many Advancements
    - Mandate of heaven
Political structure tied to social order and culture by Confucianism

- Confucianism emphasized order, hierarchy, and deference, including specific injunctions to obey the emperor.
- Bureaucracy aimed to alleviate political instability, difficulties of centrally controlling outlying provinces, and related competition among landed aristocrats for power and influence.
- Daoism also supports order by “one way or the way” although it didn’t support the emperor.
Throughout pendulum changes in level and type of Confucianism

♦ Qin dynasty outlawed Confucianism
  - Legalism encouraged actions based on law and furthered the totalitarian state
    • Actually began to develop in the Zhou dynasty but was used by Shih Huang Di to unite the region under his Qin dynasty
  - Different than Confucianism which was based on ethics and right behavior and “rites” or ceremonies which promote the social and political order

♦ Adopted as state religion under Wu Di of Han Dynasty
♦ Song Dynasty developed Neoconfucianism
I. Early (Neolithic, then River Valley, Huang He)
   A. Yangshau - 6000 - 5000 BCE
   B. Longshan - 5000 - 4000 BCE

II. Bronze Age (1500-600 BC)
   A. Shang Dynasty (1500-1122 BCE)
   B. Chou (Zhou) (1122-256 BCE)
      1. Early Chou (Zhou) 1100-600

III. Classical Age (600 BC - 200 AD)
   A. Late Chou (Zhou) (600-221 BCE)
      1. Confucius
   B. Chin (First Emperor) (221-206 BCE) (Shi hwang di)
      1. First Called China
   C. Han (paper) (202 BC - 220 AD)
      1. 90% of Chinese consider themselves Han still today
      2. Pax Sinica
         a. Wu Di (140 BC - 87 BCE)

IV. Age of Division (200-600 AD)
   A. Three Kingdoms
   B. Northern and Southern (Wui, Sui)

V. Medieval Age (600-1200 AD)
   A. Tang (618-907 AD)
   B. Sung (960-1279 AD)

VI. Yuan Dynasty or Mongol Age (1200-1350 AD)
It appears that the impact of the Indus is less than the Hwang Ho river-valley civilizations, because China was much less disrupted, and thus evidenced more continuities.

What evidence could you use to show that Hwang He river valley had greater impact on the development of China than did the Indus River Valley (Mohenjo-daro and Harappa)
Southwestern Asia Civilizations

- **Persians**
  - Created one of the largest empires on world history: from Turkey to Libya
  - Cyrus the Great was first king, Darius the Great
  - Advanced Postal System, Roads, Single Currency, and Decentralized Government
  - Zoroastrianism: Primary Religion
    - monotheistic
  - Fell to Alexander the Great

- **Phoenicians**
  - Syria and Lebanon
  - Advanced Export Economy
  - Skilled Traders
  - Established Carthage
  - First Alphabet
Southwestern Asia Civilizations

- **Lydians**
  - Coined money

- **Hebrews**
  - Ethical monotheism
  - Monotheism represented a significant departure from polytheism in its concept of ethics and ideas of justice and in the extent to which the world was viewed as orderly.
  - Diaspora

- **Assyrians**

- **Babylonians**
  - Significant law code
    - Code of Hammurabi
MesoAmerica

- Did not have the large animals
  - Diseases that they carried were not present but made peoples of Mesoamerica vulnerable to disease when they connected to the Europeans in the second millennium

- Archaic period includes beginning of agricultural experimentation

- Olmec’s are the first preclassical civilization (ca. 1150 BCE)
  - site is San Lorenzo

- Around La Venta about 35 BCE system of writing is present

- About 100 CE, at Teotihuacán, the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon and the Avenue of the Dead are erected at the "center of the universe" as monuments to the gods of creation

- Early Myans
Environmental determinism

- Relationship between culture of a civilization, success and stability
- How does the culture react to the environment or environmental change
- Technology
- Movement of peoples into and out of the area
- Crossroads vs. isolation
Classical Civilizations and great empires

- Early development (Archaic Period)
- True Character of civilization
- Imperial Era (Pax Era)

Han
Rome
(Greco - Roman)
Greek - Persian
(Hellenistic)
Gupta
Empires (Land based - Sea based)

- Initial development
- Resources available
- Adaptability
- Demographic concerns
  - How can you feed your people
  - Usually some period where conflict between agricultural productivity and availability of luxuries
  - Have to placate the farmers and peasants
  - Labor concerns
- Period of great productivity and cultural advancement (Pax Romana, Pax Sinica, Pax Mongolica)
  - Less outside challenges from one source
  - Lots of minor challenges so have to increase army which means relying on those whom you conquered
  - Technological advancements to maintain empire (aqueducts for Romans)
  - Centralization of power
- Decline
  - Corruption
  - Morality concerns
  - Religious issues
  - Economic crisis
  - Succession and dynastic issues
  - Expansion is required but cannot hold onto borders
  - Outside invaders
Overview

- About 1200 BCE collapse and instability of civilizations in Mesopotamia or Southwestern Asia, North Africa, Southern Europe
- Hittites, Mycenaean, Egypt had outside invaders to deal with,
- We start seeing connections because they were interrelated; they probably influenced each other’s collapse
- These connections and the recovery of similar centralized “empires” creates the environment for great civilizations known as the classical era
- (set up by the Qin) Han, (Maurya and Asoka) Gupta, Greece, and Rome
- What were the strengths and weaknesses of each of the classical civilization - what made them “succeed” and what made them fail. (had to define succeed)
- Empire
- Political, Social, Economic, Education and Cultural aspects of each
- Intellectual Ideas (Great philosophies and religions)
- Technological Advancements that helped
- Geographic influences
- How did each civilization influence the other?
- Silk Road
- Role of merchants in society
Ancient Greece

- Aegean, Minoan, Mycenaean Civilizations
  - Trading Societies (environmental determinism)
  - Conquest (Trojan war)
  - Joined into single Culture called Hellenes or Greeks
  - Archaic period

- Greek City States: Polis
  - Athens, Sparta (Thebes, Corenthia, Attica, others)
    - Athens: educated, great thinkers
      - metics
    - Sparta: Warlike, Soldiers, Military Strength
      - Helots
      - xenophobic

- Beginnings of Democracy
  - Golden Age
  - Began in Athens
  - Pericles
  - Not full enfranchisement
  - Most representative Government in Ancient World
Four Reformers (Tyrants)

- Draco
- Solon
- Pisistratus
- Cleisthenes
Ancient Greece

- **Peloponnesian War**
  - Conflict between Athens and Sparta
  - Left Greece Weak
  - Open to conquest from Persians and then Macedonian “Alexander the Great”

- **Alexander the Great**
  - Great Conqueror, took over Asia, Persian Empire, territory to borderlands of India
  - Spread Greek Culture throughout Eurasia

- **Hellenic Culture**
  - Science was important, Geometry, physics, mathematics and astronomy
  - Poetry (Homer), Drama (Sophocles, Aeschyles, Euripides) Philosophy, (Socrates, Plato)
Achaemenid
- Xerxes (Persian wars against Greek City States 499 BCE)

Seleucid, Parthian, and Sasanid
- Buffer states for Rome and Kushan
- Incorporated into the Islamic Empires beginning in 651 CE
- Foundations of Safavids
  - Shah Abbas
Forms of Government

- Oligarchy
  - Rule by a group of elite families or rule by a few

- Monarchy
  - Leadership by one person passed through family
  - constitutional Monarchy limits to power by constitution or parliament (Pharaoh)

- Republic
  - Citizens all participate in government
  - is government that is voted upon (elected)

- Democracy
  - All citizens play the same role in government

- Theocracy
  - Rule by the church or priests (No separation of Church and State)

- Tyrant
  - takes control
Ancient Rome

- **Archaic Period**
  - Etruscans, Sabines, Latium
  - Rome built 753 BCE

- **Roman Republic (509)** last of Tarquiun kings
  - Tensions between Plebeians (lower class) and Patrician (upper class) called struggle of the orders
  - Beginning of Roman expansion
  - Punic Wars
    - Three Campaigns against Carthage
    - Rome was Victorious
  - Began expanding to the East (Greece, Balkans)

- **Collapse of Roman Republic**
  - Too Much expansion
  - Caused Social Problems, Civil wars
  - Solidification of Leadership under single hand

- **Roman empire**
  - Julius Caesar, Octavian (Caesar Augustus)
Eras of Rome

- Archaic – 753 BCE city of Rome is built
- Roman Republic
  - 509
- Imperial Era
- Fall of Rome 476 CE
  - Odacer, Ostrogoth
  - City of Rome already sacked in 410 by Aeric, a Visogoth
- Pax Romana (27 BCE – 180 CE)
  - Colliseum built
  - Aquaducts
  - Virgils “Aenid”
  - Livy
  - 5 Good Emperors
Urbanization

1. Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill
2. Basilica Julia
3. Temple of Saturn
4. Rostra
5. Temple of Vespasian
6. Tabularium
7. Temple of Concord
8. Arch of Septimius Severus
Silk Road

- Series of routes that connected east with west around the beginning of both Pax Romana and Pax Sinica
- Gold and other precious metals, ivory, precious stones, and glass, which was not manufactured in China until the fifth century
- Furs, ceramics, jade, bronze objects, lacquer and iron
- Most significant exchange was Buddhism
Han Dynasty

- Strongest and longest dynasty
- Expansionist Empire
  - Postal system
  - Roads
  - Defensive fortifications
- Weak Leadership caused collapse
  - Corruption and leadership issues
- Had to protect the expanding borders some that encouraged trade along the silk road
- Silk road brought “bandits” that threatened the outer borders of the Han dynasty
• **Aryans**
  - Nomadic Group invaded India
  - Earliest Europeans
  - Conquered the Dravidians (Dark Skinned Indians)
  - Established Warrior Aristocracy
  - Established Sanskrit
  - Vedic Era and Early Hindu faith

• **Caste System**
  - Priests (Brahmins)
  - Warriors and Political Rulers (Kshatruyas)
  - Commoners
  - Servants and Peasants
  - The “Untouchables”
  - Born into Caste; Cannot be changed
India Continued

- **Mauryan empire**
  - Ashoka: famous Emperor
  - Converted to Buddhism
  - Collapsed from outside attacks
  - Laws of Manu

- **Guupta Empire**
  - Religious toleration
  - Muslim invaders
India was more open to contact and invasion and less internally coherent than the Middle Kingdom (interior mountains etc), which helps explain the differences in openness to influence, and political stability.

- Ethnocentrism
- Xenophobia later
Role of Women
Han and Gupta

Both cultures were characterized by extensive inequality and patriarchalism; differences existed in social organization and tone of patriarchal culture.

India showed more emphasis on beauty, cleverness, and sexuality in women, while China displayed a more stereotypical emphasis on female deference.
Societal comparison

- China's society featured less rigid structure, slightly more opportunity for mobility although there was some mobility within castes
- different rules and cultural enforcements
- Law of Manu vrs. Confucianism
- different regard for merchants and specific contrasts in the definition and function of "mean people" versus untouchables.
  - Dharma encouraged merchants in Gupta
  - Merchants brought outside cultures and were not socially accepted
印度比中华文明更开放，更容易受到接触和入侵，内部分裂也更少，有助于解释其开放程度和政治稳定性之间的差异。印度吸收了其他文化，而中国则保持了族裔的同质性（90%的所有人可追溯到汉族）
Regionalized to Unified

Harappan and Chinese civilization.
- 1st consider their agricultural systems, religious practices, and political organization. Both agricultural systems were based on irrigation; the Harappans grew wheat, rye, peas, and rice; the Chinese produced millet and silk.
- In religion the Harappans emphasized fertility rituals; they had a pantheon of gods, the most significant of which may have been a nude male deity with horns; there might have been ritual bathing. The early Chinese also were concerned with fertility and practiced human sacrifice; divination was practiced on animal bones.
- In political organization Harappan society was closely supervised from Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro; a priestly elite probably ruled. The Chinese were governed through feudalism: decentralized under the Shang, centralized under the Zhou.

Responses of Harappan and Chinese civilizations to contacts with outsiders and external migration.
- Harappan civilization was conservative, but it did have commercial contacts with foreigners; it was unable to withstand the migration of the Aryans. The Chinese were able to handle migration by absorbing invaders. The Zhou might replace the Shang, but the fundamental nature of Chinese civilization remained.
East Asia

Political centralization under the Qin and Han dynasties.

- They include: the development of appropriate political philosophies; the contributions of Confucius and his disciples; other philosophies (Daoism, Legalism); the institutionalism of the teachings of Confucius in the examination system; the rise and triumph of the shi; the destruction of regional states and the feudal aristocracy; the creation of a unified political infrastructure.

Social organization of China under the Zhou and Han dynasties.

- Zhou China was based upon the existence of a regional aristocracy that governed as feudal vassals; the aristocracy were often members of the royal family and more closely controlled by the dynasty than under the earlier Shang rulers. Beneath the warriors were the peasantry and artisans. Han China was ruled by the imperial family and the shi who evolved into the scholar-gentry. The peasantry was divided into those with land and those without who served as agricultural laborers; artisans were growing in numbers;

- merchants were becoming wealthy but remained with low social status. The clear difference between the Zhou and Han was the replacement of the feudal aristocracy by the scholar-gentry and the growing importance of artisans and merchants.
Importance of the brahmans and the caste system to Indian development.

- In India, despite the achievements of the Maurya, Kushana, and Gupta empires, a division into many petty states governed by the Aryan warrior elite was most common.
- The duration of empires was relatively brief.
- Conversely, Indian social organization, although it became more complex and rigid as time passed, was constant throughout the classical period.
- The brahmans enjoyed both social dominance and religious authority; they were one of the highest castes and were monopolists of the rituals associated with the Vedas.
- Except for the Maurya empire under Ashoka, governments accepted the social position of the brahmans and patronized their religious authority.
Roman and Han
- **Similarities include timeframe and chronologies:**
  - geographical extent, the need to integrate large territories, the use of some central bureaucracy, and the army.
- **Differences helping to explain Rome's earlier demise**
  - cultural support for imperialism despite law, no equivalent to Confucianism;
  - more tolerance of local rule;
  - more dependence on expansion for labor supply, etc.
  - Also, Rome suffered some bad luck, perhaps, in the form of invasions.

Greek and Roman political structures
- **Similarities**
  - emphasis on aristocratic principles with some democratic elements, localism, and city-state units.
- **Differences**
  - Rome had more emphasis on unifying laws and more success in developing institutions for empire. (Students could be assigned some additional reading on this topic.)

Greek, Roman, and Confucian ideals.
- All three share common political emphases such as the importance of loyalty, service, and hierarchy.
- Greek and Roman ideals were more aristocratic, though, where Confucian ideals stressed training and responsibility, Confucianism focused more on political order and imperial hierarchy.
- Greece and Rome were similar to each other, but Rome emphasized law and experienced tension between local and imperial orientations from late Republic onward as a result.
Merchant's roles in India where they enjoyed cultural support via applicable features of dharma in the Mediterranean, which students can position as an intermediate case needing careful treatment,

- foreigners and some differences between Greece and Rome.
- China, emphasize cultural stigma
Decline of Classical Empires

- Han and Rome exhibited different degrees of political centralization and bureaucratization and different degrees of prior cultural integration.
- Rome faced more invasions and you need to note the success of "eastern Rome".
- Outside factors
  - invasions
  - disease
- Internal problems of
  - morale
  - political structure
  - economics
Religions

Universal
Ethnic
Syncretic
State
Animism
Pagan
Religions

- Judaism (8000 – 6000 BCE)
  - Hebrews
  - Monotheistic
  - YAWEH
  - Covenant
  - Monotheism represented a significant departure from polytheism in its concept of ethics and ideas of justice and in the extent to which the world was viewed as orderly.

- Islam (632 CE)
  - Founded by Muhammad
  - Five Pillars
  - Allah
Classification

- Three universal religions
  - Christianity
  - Buddhism
  - Islam

- Three Monotheistic
  - Christianity
  - Judaism
  - Islam

- Cultural/ethnic religions
  - Confucianism
  - Judaism
  - Shintoism
Religions Continued

- **Christianity (1st Century CE)**
  - Messiah: Jesus
  - **Paul Changed Christianity**
    - Among other innovations, he opened the faith to non-Jews and shifted its orientation more toward the Greco-Roman intellectual tradition
  - Evangelical
  - **Catholicism**
    - Split into eastern and western later to become catholic and orthodoxy
    - Reformation beginning 1517 created Lutheran and Calvinism later to become Protestant churches with Puritans and anti-baptists
Eastern Religions

- **Hinduism (2000 BCE)**
  - Brahm, Multiple Gods, Dharma (Obligation to pursue assigned duties in life, according to caste), Karma, Reincarnation

- **Buddhism (500 BCE)**
  - 4 Noble truths
  - 8 fold path
  - Nirvana - concept of union with divine essence
  - Theravada Buddhism (sometimes called Southern Buddhism; occasionally spelled Therayada) "has been the dominant school of Buddhism in most of Southeast Asia since the thirteenth century, with the establishment of the monarchies in Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and Laos."
  - Mahayana Buddhism (sometimes called Northern Buddhism) is largely found in China, Japan, Korea, Tibet and Mongolia.
  - Tibetan Buddhism, which developed in isolation from Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism because of the isolation of Tibet.
  - Since the late 19th century:
    - Modern (Zen) Buddhism has emerged as a truly international movement. It started as an attempt to produce a single form of Buddhism, without local accretions, that all Buddhists could embrace.

- **Daoism (Taoism) 500 BCE) 26 million**
  - Lao Tu (Zu)
  - The Way
  - Harmony with Nature
  - State religion began an ended with Ch’in dynasty ca. 200 BCE
Faxian, a pilgrim from China, records the religious life in the Kingdoms of Khotan and Kashgar in 399 A.D. in great detail.

- describes the large number of monasteries that had been built, and a large Buddhist festival that was held while he was there.

- At the point where religions meet in Asia was also the place of great wealth because merchants increased their wealth and also changed their religion often attributing their success to the new religion
  - They became patrons
  - build monasteries, grottos and stupas
Confucianism: religion or state control

- **K'ung Fu (551 BCE)** - State religion by Han dynasty around 206 CE
- **Obedience** (ritual, filial piety, loyalty, humaness, gentleman)
  - **Li**: includes ritual, propriety, etiquette, etc.
  - **Hsiao**: love within the family: love of parents for their children and of children for their parents
  - **Yi**: righteousness
  - **Xin**: honesty and trustworthiness
  - **Jen**: benevolence, humaneness towards others; the highest Confucian virtue
  - **Chung**: loyalty to the state, etc.
- At first not accepted
  - Adopted by the elite class, literacy an issue
  - peasantry needed religious beliefs more tied to agricultural issues and cycles
  - the lack of spirituality in Confucianism
  - Added pileal fility
- **Classic books**
  - **Si Shu** or Four Books: The *Lun Yu* the Analects of Confucius The *Chung Yung* or the Doctrine of the Mean The *Ta Hsueh* or the Great Learning The *Meng Tzu* the writings of Meng Tzu (371-289 BCE) a philosopher who, like Confucius, traveled from state to state conversing with the government rulers
  - **Wu Jing** or Five Classics: *Shu Ching* or Classic of History: writings and speeches from ancient Chinese rulers *The Shih Ching* or Classic of Odes: 300 poems and songs *The I Ching* or Classic of Changes: the description of a divinitory system involving 64 hexagrams. The hexagrams are symbols composed of broken and continuous lines; one is selected to foretell the future based on the casting of 49 sticks. The *Ch'un Ch'iu* or Spring and Autumn Annals: a history of the state of Lu from 722 to 484 BCE. The *Li Ching* or Classic of Rites: a group of three books on the LI the rites of propriety
- Controls 4 stages of life
  - Birth, maturity, marriage, death
- First class developed known as shi (knights) later civil service exams and scholars or scholarly gentry
Religion or not

- Neoconfucianism
  - Tried to blend Buddhists and Taoist secular ideas into the political ideas of Confucianism
  - Began about 1000 CE
- During periods of confucean hegemony like Song, Ming and Qing dynasties, it can be identified roughly with the social class of government officials.
- Manchu or Qing tried to use it to stay in power and tried to remove the Buddhist “contamination”
Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism in China

- Buddhism adapted to Chinese political and patriarchal traditions.
- Chinese Buddhists also tended to worship the Buddha and placed more emphasis on saintly intermediaries than believers elsewhere.
- Confucianism emphasized order, hierarchy, and deference, including specific injunctions to obey the emperor.
- Daoism emphasizes balance and harmony
- Confucianism's good life stressed the need for order, hierarchy, and mutuality within hierarchy.
- Ancestor worship encouraged a conservative political outlook because it encouraged veneration of past achievements and the idea that innovation might displease
- China was able to support two systems of Dao and Confucianism and later was able to incorporate Buddhism as it adapted to the Chinese traditions
Syncretic Religions

- Sikhism
- Jainism
- **Afro-Caribbean Syncretic**
  - Candomble
  - Palo Mayombe
  - Santeria (Lukumi, Regla de Ocha)
  - Vodoun (Voodoo)
  - Umbanda
- **Ivory Coast** - blend of Islam and Catholicism
  - Harrism
- **Zorasticism**
The Caste system seems to have emerged as a means of organizing relations between Indo-European conquerors and indigenous people and was preserved by strict rules of occupation and Hindu beliefs in dharma and reincarnation.
Political control

- Hinduism and Confucianism
  - Both very structured
  - Had otherworldly and secular goals
  - China's greater emphasis on political structures as compared to India's more varied and diverse political experience.
- Environmental determinism
- Confucianism and the bureaucratic structure helped hold the Han empire together
- Rome had no equivalent and did not support Christianity until it had already split
- Byzantine may have survived because of the religious structure adopted by the post Justinian Emperors and the adaptation of Christianity into a more Orthodox religion (structured)
State Religions

- Shinto
  - State religion of Japan (becomes state religion during Meiji period. Church and state separated after WWII
  - "Shinto gods" are called *kami*.
    - They are sacred spirits which take the form of things and concepts important to life, such as wind, rain, mountains, trees, rivers and fertility.
    - Humans become kami after they die and are revered by their families as ancestral kami
  - No absolutes
Animism
Paganism

- Doctrine or religion?
- Everything has a soul or spirit
Growth of Dar Islam or Islamic World

Ummyads

Abbasids (750-1258 C.E.)

- Harun Al-Rashid high point
  - Showed no special favor to Arab military aristocracy
  - No longer conquering, but the empire still grew

- Abbasid administration
  - Relied heavily on Persian techniques of statecraft
  - Central authority ruled from the court at Baghdad
  - Appointed governors to rule provinces
  - Ulama ("people with religious knowledge") and qadis (judges) ruled locally

- Harun al-Rashid (786-809 C.E.), high point of Abassid dynasty

- Abbasid decline
  - Struggle for succession between Harun's sons led to civil war
  - Governors built their own power bases
  - Popular uprisings and peasant rebellions weakened the dynasty
  - A Persian noble seized control of Baghdad in 945
  - Later, the Saljuq Turks controlled the imperial family
Caliphates

- Split in Islamic believers after the death of Mohammed
  - Sunni and Shiite
  - "Caliph" - leader of the Islamic faith
- Umayyad Caliphate 661–750
- Abbasid Caliphate 750–1258
  - Golden age of Islamic Culture
- 1350–1918: Ottoman Empire
- 1501–1723: Safavid Empire
Difference between Abbasid and Ummayyad

- Both were essentially absolutist in structure, but the Abbasids introduced greater formalism and a more rigorous bureaucratic structure featuring the wazirs.
- Abbasid dynasty originally based on claims of descent from family of the Prophet (Shi'a), but eventually moved to suppress Shi'ite movements.
- Abbasids incorporated mawali or non-Arab converts into full citizenship and participation.
- Shift of center of empire to capital at Baghdad in Persia.
Dispute over succession of the Prophet

- Muhammad never specified a principle of succession
- immediate successors elected from among first converts to Islam;
- debate following murder of Uthman and selection of Ali
- Shi'as supported only familial descendants of the Prophet as rightful rulers;
- Umayyads established hereditary dynasty after defeat and death of Ali
- Sunnis supported concept of dynastic succession
Arabic
- Based on kin-related clan groups typical of nomadic pastoralists;
- grouped into larger tribal units, but seldom lived together;
- wealth and status based on possession of animals, pasturage and water rights;
- slavery utilized;
- common incidence of feuds.
- Women in pre-Islamic culture enjoyed greater liberty than those of Byzantium or Persia;
- played important economic roles;
- in some clans descent was matrilineal;
- not secluded;
- in some clans both males and females allowed multiple marriages.

Islamic - Abbasid Empire:
- under influence of Persian culture, women veiled and secluded
- increase in patriarchal authority
- only males permitted multiple marriages
- development of the harem.
Appeal of Islam

- Universal elements in Islam:
  - unique form of monotheism appealed to other monotheistic traditions
  - Egalitarianism
  - legal codes
  - strong sense of community in the ummah;
  - Muhammad's willingness to accept validity of earlier Judaic and Christian revelations
  - appeal of "five pillars" of faith.
Social organization of Arabs before Islam

- Based on kin-related clan groups typical of nomadic pastoralists
- Grouped into larger tribal units, but seldom lived together
- Wealth and status based on possession of animals, pasturage and water rights
- Slavery utilized
- Common incidence of feuds
Spread of Islam

- Incursion of Islam into Southeast Asia almost entirely as a result of establishment of trade routes from Muslim ports in India
- Sufi mystics and traders carried Islam to port cities within Southeast Asia
- from port cities Islam disseminated to other regions
- because of Indian and Sufi background, less rigorous emphasis on strict interpretation of texts and laws
- more incorporation of indigenous religious beliefs.
Issues of Religion during Postclassical era

- Carolingians vs. Ummayyads
  - Battle of Tours
- Funan - Southeast Asia Buddhist Empire
- King Stephen of Hungary converts to Christianity 1000 CE
  - Battles with pagan Magyars for control of Carpathian region
- Vikings in the dress of Normans begin to rule England after the Battle of Hastings in 1066
- Olaf introduced Christianity in Norway 1015
- Canute to the Danes around the same time
- Settling down of nomads begins
- Vladimir for the Rus around 900 CE
- Crusades
Central Europe

- Rurik the Viking or Vanagans settled Keiv (Kievan Rus)
- Yaroslav the Wise
  - Pravda Ruskia
    - Russian Law Code adapted from Justinian
- Vladimir adopts Christianity for his empire
Byzantine Political Structure
Orthodox

- Emperor held all power
- viewed as divinely ordained ruler
- supported by elaborate court ritual
- government in hands of trained bureaucracy with eunuchs in positions closest to the emperors
- local administrators appointed by central bureaucracy
- military recruited from empire's population by grants of heritable land in return for military service
- growth of authority of local military commanders at expense of traditional aristocracy.
Fall of Byzantine

- Series of external threat to empire
- Turkish invasions seized Asiatic portions of empire after 1071
- Reduced food supplies and tax base of empire
- Growing economic and political power of western Europe led to inroads on Constantinople's economic position
- Western crusade in 1204 temporarily conquered Byzantine capital
- Rise of independent Slavic kingdoms in Balkans challenged Byzantine authority there
- Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453.
Post Classical & Middle Ages

Americas
East to West
Manorialism/Feudalism
Europe
Crusades
Mongolians
Connections
Fractalization within some regions while Others create great empires
500 - 1000
1st Feudal Era

Dar Islam
Tang and Song dynasties
Abbasids and Ummayads
Byzantine and Persians
Early Feudal Period

- Older belief systems, such as Christianity, Hinduism, Confucianism, and Buddhism, came to become more important than political organizations in defining many areas of the world.

- Great Technical advancement, increased agricultural surplus which promoted new crafts that were traded throughout the world.

- Internal stability contributed to increased trade accompanied by urbanization.

- Led to hegemoneous zones connected to tributary zones.
Growth of Islam

- Abu-Bakr and Initial 3 successors of Muhammad (Sunna & Quran = Shari’a) bring them together.
  - Selected by umma.
  - Have method of succession while Europe is still fighting when ruler dies (no primogeniture) caliph which created caliphates.
  - To build the empire no forced conversions.

- Sunni Shiite split related to Umayyad - Abbasids
  - Sunni thought umma could select Caliph from someone who acted like Muhammad
  - Shiite thought Caliph should be selected from a relative of Muhammad
  - Also created Sufi, who reacted to the luxurious lives of the later caliphs by pursuing a life of poverty and devotion to a spiritual path.
  - They shared many characteristics of other ascetics, such as Buddhist and Christian monks, with their emphasis on meditation and chanting.

- Ulema and gahdis (learned people and judges)
- Mixed with Persians connected with Northern India
- North Africa cultures mixed
East Asia

- After the fall of the Han the short Sui (589-618) built Grand Canal then Tang until 907.
- Equal field system and tributary states included Silla Korea and Vietnam.
- Characterized by rise and fall of Buddhism in east Asia. Wu’s Wu di + and Wuzong –
  - Growth of population 600 45 million to around 100 million in 1000 CE.
- Rise of Song 950 – 1279
  - Neo-Confucianism sort of resolved conflicts between Buddhism and Confucianism
- Japan have short lived Nara Era and Heian Era where Shoguns and families ruled 60 -70 provinces.
- Needed Samurai and no national army developed
- Silla a tributary state that adopted a great deal of cultural aspects of China except merit system
Byzantine and tributaries

- Caesaropapism, Justinians Code, Constantinople
- Connections to Kievan Rus (Rurik, Vanagans, Vladimir, Cyril and Methodius, Yaroslav the Wise and Pravda Ruskia or law code)
Americas

- Maya until 900 CE (temples at the center terraces create crops around)
- Olmecs and Toltecs forerunners of the Aztec
- Chavin and Moche forerunners of Inca
South Asia

- Harsha
- Funan
Europe

- Nomadic tribes
- Charlemagne
- Primogeniture
- Feudalism
- Manoralism
East to West Europe

- Civilizations in both halves of Europe moved northward, typified by the spread of monotheism over animism; northern political units were less complex and well organized than Mediterranean core civilizations.
- All new regions recognized Greco-Roman past and Christianity. Differences:
  - Different versions of Christianity in East and West;
  - Little commercial connection between eastern and western Europe;
  - Eastern Europe more politically advanced than western Europe;
  - Eastern Europe more direct heir of Roman Empire.
Amerindian Civilizations

- **Olmec**
  - Mother civilization for Central America

- **Maya**
  - Teotihuacan
  - Located in Mexico and Central America
  - Religion included Sacrifice
  - Ended from War

- **Inca**
  - Located along the Andes Mountains of Peru
  - Specially adapted to high altitudes
  - Domesticated Llama

- **Aztec**
  - Tribute System
MesoAmerica

- Mayans 600-900
  - Populations of Maya centers like Tikal swell to almost 100,000 people
- Toltecs 1000-1200
- Rise of the Aztecs
- 1500 - Beginning of Spanish Conquest
Aztec

- used military and ideological force to dominate a large part of ancient Mexico.
- actually multiethnic, established as the result of an alliance between the Mexica and the inhabitants of Texcoco and Tlacopan after the defeat of the Tepanec kingdom based at Aztcapotzalco.
- twin cities of Tenochtitlán and Tlatelolco, located on an island in Lake Texcoco, became the center of the Aztec Empire.
- The Aztecs had a highly centralized, tribute state based on the extraction of labor and goods from conquered populations.
Aztec Society
- At top was emperor who was held to be semi-divine; nobility or pipiltin developed after early conquest, separated themselves from clan groups (calpulli), associated with priesthood and military; large mass of commoners groups in calpulli, land distributed by clan heads, provided tribute, labor to temples; class of serfs associated with lands of nobility; scribes, artisans, healers; long-distance merchants (pochteca).

Aztecs continue the culture of the classical Mesoamerican civilization and the Toltecs
- Toltecs considered givers of civilization; shared same language; use of human sacrifice; establishment of empire centered on central Mexico; militarism of society; concept of nobility tied to Toltec lineage initially; use of city-state organization; temple complexes associated with state; many deities of pantheon of gods (Tlaloc, Quetzalcoatl); tribute based on sedentary agricultural system; cyclical view of history and calendar system.

Human Sacrifice
- It was greatly exaggerated by the Spanish as a means of validating European conquest and cultural superiority; it was a religious act essential to the grant of rain, sun, and other blessings of the gods;
- it was an intentional use of a widespread practice to terrorize their neighbors and to keep the lower classes subordinate;
- it was a form of population control to lower population density;
- it was a response to a lack of protein and the absence of large mammals associated with animal sacrifice.
Incas and Aztec Empires
Political Structures

Similarities:
- each had emperor supported by nobility that served as personnel of state;
- both based on tribute system with imperial redistribution of goods;
- both were militaristic;
- each recognized indigenous rulers in return for recognition of imperial sovereignty.

Differences:
- Inca empire more integrated;
- Aztec empire based more on concept of city-states;
- Aztec empire more open to trade;
- Inca empire almost entirely relied on state redistribution of goods;
- Aztec use of human sacrifice as weapon of political terror.
2nd Feudal Era
900 - 1450
1000 - 1600

Starts out fractionalized and end up Regionalized
Periodization
Time plus characterization

- 500 - 1450 Middle Ages and Renaissance
- College Board 600 - 1450
- Period of Push - starts with conflict of nomads and sedentaries ends with the positive impact of the greatest nomadic push that creates a conduit of exchange known as the Renaissance
Beginnings of interregional connections

- Major Phenomena (things that cause change)
  - Crusades
  - Black Plague
  - Mongolians
  - 100 Years War
- Commercial Revolution that starts with the agricultural revolution
- Rise in population that is then influenced by the plague
- Shift in routes from land to sea and set the stage for the overlapping trade zones and creation of new technologies in travel which eventually lead to the Age of Exploration
- Travelers
- Scholasticism vs. humanism
- Increased trade and role of merchant rise of trade guilds
- Urbanization
Use of primogeniture begins in the 10th century which decreases the number of monarchs but increases the size of their territory giving rise to empires. Large trading regions such as Hanseatic League which eventually form into the interregional Trading Companies which fuel the Age of Exploration.

100 years war settles the questions in Western Europe and new empires emerge.

Conquest of England by Normans creates first a feudal relationship then a centralized system.
Africa

- Gold and Salt trade route connecting first Ghana in 1st feudal era then Mali
- Almoravids, a Muslim group from northern Africa, conquered Ghana
- By the 13th century
- Sundiata later Mansu Musa
- Swahili Coast and slave trade by the end of the era
Persia conquered by Abbasids and rich new culture develops
- Rubaiyat by Omar Khayyam
Along the trade routes cosmopolitan areas emerged with new cultures and issues of trade
Money changers - banking
Mongolians push southward and create Malmuks in Egypt
Seljuk Turks in North Africa and Arabian peninsula
South Asia

- Mahmud of Ghazni in north his successors migrate south and east and create Sultanate of Dehli around 1200
- Chola kingdom (hindu) to the south began to decline around 1200
East Asia

Song Dynasty
- Huge cities
- Paper money
- Instruments of trade
- Footbinding increased

Heian to Fujiwara family who repelled the conquests of the Mongolian Yuan’s from China
Middle Ages

- Collapse of Roman Empire led to fragmented leadership in Europe and the rise of the Byzantine Empire
  - Emperor Justinian
  - Constantinople

- Feudalism
  - Manor System
    - Self-Sufficient
    - Serfdom

- Great Schism
  - Catholic Church gains much power
  - Split between the “Western” Church and Byzantine Church

- Monasticism
  - Monastery orders dedicated to service of god
  - Vows of Chastity, Poverty
Political and Economic Structure

- **Manorialism: (economic)**
  - system that described economic and political relationships between landlords and peasant laborers. Serfs received protection and justice from lords in return for labor and portion of produce.

- **Feudalism: (political)**
  - series of relationships between members of military elite; greater lords provided protection and land to vassals in return for military service and loyalty.

- Manorialism provided context for local community life, regionalized and local forms of government; relationships among landlords led to building political blocks of power beyond local government.
Power of Individual Monarchs Evolved

- development of small national armies
- growth of trained bureaucracies
- ability to tax
- centralization of legal codes and court systems.
- church could excommunicate kings, limit power of courts
- aristocrats demanded reciprocal authority structure
- parliaments created in thirteenth century, institutionalized principle of consultation, gained right to approve taxation.
- Most important path to power is control of the purse strings
- Later in history right to vote gives the right to change
European Relationships

- 100 years war
  - England and France
    - Caused by political entanglements
    - France's attempt to regain English Territory
    - Trade competition
- Holy Roman Empire
- Spain and Portugal
  - Muslim invasion
  - Reconquesta
Crusades
1074 – 1250
1100 – 1300

Causes
- Religious fervor
- European Desire for Trade
- Personal Ambitions
- Prejudice

1st crusade
- Byzantine Empire asked for help against the Turks
- Exaggerated atrocities
- Christians take Jerusalem

More crusades: none successful

Effects of the Crusades
- More awareness of the World as a whole
- Trade routes established through northern Italy
  - New banking systems created
  - De Medicis and other families of Italian city states grow in power
- Increased tensions between Muslims and Christians
Black Death

- Bubonic Plague
  - Traveled over the silk road
  - Carried by fleas on rats
  - Killed 1/3 of European Population
  - Killed almost as many in Asia, mostly east Asia but percentage far less
  - Caused society to modernize and gave more rights to the poor
    - Smaller number of peasants and serfs actually increased their value
Restoration of imperial government implied strengthening of traditional schools of Confucianism and resuscitation of scholar-gentry

Confucians attacked Buddhism as a foreign innovation in China

Convinced emperors that monastic control of land represented an economic threat

Persecution of Buddhists introduced in 840s.
East Asia

- Era of Division:
  - dominated by political division among many small warring states often ruled by nomadic invaders
  - period of Buddhist dominance
  - growth of monastic movement
  - loss of imperial centralization
  - loss of dominance of scholar-gentry in favor of militarized aristocracy.
- Sui-Tang: return to centralized administration, unified empire
  - reconstruction of bureaucracy
  - reconstruction of Confucian scholar-gentry at expense of both Buddhists and aristocracy
  - restoration of Confucianism as central ideology of state.
- elements of Tang-Song economic prosperity
  - The full incorporation of southern China into the economy as a major food-producing region, center of trade; commercial expansion with West, southern Asia, southeast Asia
  - establishment of Chinese merchant marine
  - development of new commercial organization and credit per acre
  - expanded urbanization throughout China.
Satellite Cultures of China

- Why was China unable to assimilate the Vietnamese despite direct rule for almost a millennium?
  - Vietnamese culturally different from the outset:
    - different language, tradition of local authority inherent in village leaders, emphasis on nuclear family rather than typically Chinese extended families, higher status accorded to women;
  - Chinese able to exert some influence:
    - introduction of central administration based on Confucian exam system, some introduction of extended family and ancestor worship, use of Chinese military organization;
    - ultimate failure based on inability to impact Vietnamese peasantry who remained significant on local level
    - only Buddhism impacted peasantry.

- Chinese culture in relation to its satellite civilizations
  - Chinese culture extended only within semi-closed East Asian cultural system
  - unlike Islam that spread from the Middle East to Africa and to South and Southeast Asia
  - unlike common cultural exchanges between Islam and post-classical West
  - East Asian cultural exchange occurred in semi-isolation from other global cultures.
Japan between the Gempei wars and the Tokugawa Shogunate.

- Gempei wars marked dominance of provincial military aristocracy over imperial court
- Minamoto family established first dominance with military government or Bakufu at Kamakura
- Decline of central administration and scholar-gentry;
- Hojo family dominated Bakufu
- Finally Kamakura government overthrown by Ashikaga Shogunate
- All central authority dissipated during Onin War from 1467-1477
- Country divided up into 300 small kingdoms ruled by daimyos.
- Introduction of Portuguese in 1400s
Mongol expansion

- Khanates
  - Ghengis
  - Khubilai
    - Conquest of China “Yuan Dynasty”

- Mongol Advances
  - Stirrup
  - Advance horse warfare
  - Inclusion of conquered peoples

- Golden Horde and Il’ Khan
  - Conflict over religion
Mongolians

- Territorial extent of the Mongol empire at its largest. How did this affect inter-cultural exchange?
  - Mongol empire extended from Russia and eastern Europe in west to Mesopotamia as far as Egypt in the south across the Caspian Sea region and the Asiatic steppes to include all of China. Mongol empire linked great global civilizations of Eastern Hemisphere western and eastern Europe, Islam, China; permitted free exchange of goods and ideas between global cultures along traditional routes of trade.

- Mongol dynasty of China (the Yuan) attempt to alter the traditional Chinese social structure
  - By refusing to reinstate the Confucian examination system, the Yuan attempted to destroy the social and political dominance of the scholar-gentry; this attempt was seconded by dividing the Chinese social structure ethnically Mongols and Islamic allies on top, northern Chinese second, ethnic Chinese and minorities at bottom; in addition Mongols promoted social advance of artisans and merchants, who had been discriminated against in traditional Chinese society.

- Political impact of the Mongol conquests of Russia and the Islamic heartland similarities
  - In both cases the traditional political structure was removed and the path was smoothed for new political organization to take place. In Russia, Kievan superiority was forever destroyed and Moscow was able to achieve political dominance among the petty kingdoms through its control of tribute and by becoming the seat of Russian Orthodoxy. In Islam, the Abbasid dynasty was ended and the Seljuk Turks who had ruled through its appurtenances was devastated opening the way for the rise of the Mameluks in Egypt and the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor.
Renaissance
Entrance into Modern World
1300 - 1600

Age of Discovery
Cultural Developments
Humanism
Scientific Revolution
Reformation (challenge to religious structures)
Renaissance

- Age of Discovery
- Printing Press
  - Johannes Gutenberg
- Classicism
  - Greater Understanding and appreciation of Greek and Roman Culture
- Important people
  - Da Vinci
  - Michelangelo
  - Titan
Protestant Reformation

- Failed Attempts at Catholic Church Reform
- Martin Luther
  - Protested Indulgences
  - Formed Lutheran Church
- John Calvin
  - Pre-destination
- Anglican church
  - Formed for political reasons against popes authority
- Counterreformation
  - Council of Trent
  - Inquisition
Decline of Arabic Islamic empires in Southwest Asia

- Decline of intellectual vigor accompanied disintegration of Abbasid Empire
- Emphasis shifted to religion and away from philosophy and science
- Rise of Sufis
- Landlords seized control of land, reduced peasantry to serfdom
- Decline in state revenues from taxation
- Decline of interest in international trade.
Islamic Empires

- **Ottoman Empire**
  - Major leader, Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent
  - Took over Constantinople
  - Long decline

- **Safavid Empire**
  - Persia
  - Shiite Muslim

- **Mughal Empire**
  - India
  - Hindu Majority ruled by Muslims

- All Three “Gunpowder Empires”
Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

- **Scientific Revolution**
  - Accelerated Pace of scientific discovery
  - Modern thinking on Scientific reasoning and Logic

- **Great thinkers of Scientific Revolution**
  - Sir Isaac Newton
  - Galileo

- **Enlightenment**
  - Emphasis on Scientific Method
  - Faith in power of Human reason
  - Criticism of the Church to some extent

- **Great Thinkers of the Enlightenment**
  - Voltaire
  - Rousseau
Humanism vs. Enlightenment
1280ish to late 1600s vs. 1650 to 1750ish

- Humanism (Age of Questioning)
  - Emphasis on individual
  - Classical works
  - Centered in N. Italian city-states and traveled throughout world
  - Elements include voluntary participation in civic affairs
  - Spurred questioning attitude - cultural advancements, scientific revolution, age of exploration, reformation

- Enlightenment (application of humanism) Age of Reason
  - Belief in human perfectibility,
  - Application of scientific discoveries to improvement of human condition;
  - Reason was key to truth, while religion was afflicted with superstition;
  - Changes in upbringing of children - reduction of physical discipline, more education, greater bonds of familial affection;
  - Changes in economy reflected in mass consumerism;
  - Greater technology applied to agriculture - nitrogen-fixing crops, land drainage, improved stock-breeding, new tools such as seed drill, introduction of potato as major food crop;
  - Growth of reading clubs, coffee houses, and popular entertainment.
  - Voltaire father of Enlightenment
Ming/Qing China

- Reaction to Mongol Dynasty
  - Used Mongol foundations to build empire
  - Naval force
    - Voyages of Zeng He
  - Very Artistic (Ming ware)

- Qing (Manchu) Dynasty
  - Established by Manchu People
  - Full Scale European Trade begins in China
  - Last Dynasty of China
Japanese Shogunate

- Japanese feudalism
  - Shogun
  - Daimyo
  - Samurai
  - Bushido

- Shogunates
  - Kamakura and Ashikaga came before
  - Most Famous is Tokugawa Shogunate
    • Founded By Tokugawa Ieyasu
    • Dictatorship, Highly centralized government
    • Confucian Ideas
    • Closed Ports to trade caused economic collapse
East Asian Exploration and Isolation (Xenophobic)

- Ming
  - returned to use of Neo-Confucian philosophy as basis of culture
  - restored position of scholar-gentry
  - reinstated examination system as basis of civil service.
  - Early emperors attempted to curtail power of scholar-gentry
  - abolished position of chief minister
  - restricted imperial marriage to commoner families to reduce opportunity for court intrigue; number of eunuchs limited
  - potential rivals to succession exiled to provinces
  - greatest economic reform was Zhenghe voyages to distant markets.

- Japanese Contact with West
  - First step taken was persecution of Christians, then banning of Christianity in 1614
  - after 1616 foreign merchants limited to few ports
  - by 1640s, only Dutch and Chinese admitted at Deshima
  - in eighteenth century Neo-Confucian philosophy abandoned in favor of school of "National Learning" based on indigenous Japanese culture
  - differed from Chinese in maintaining oversight of European technological developments.

- East meets west
  - Three major manufacturing zones:
    - Arab producing carpets, tapestry, glass;
    - Indian producing cotton textiles;
    - China producing porcelain, paper, silks.
  - No central control of system, no use of military force.
  - Portuguese brought use of military force into system
  - added new routes including route around Cape of Good Hope to Europe
  - addition of new trading centers such as those at Goa, Ormuz, Batavia
  - introduction of concept of sea power and military force
  - introduction of Christianity, tribute kingdoms.
Exploration and Colonization

- Economic Motivation for Exploration
  - Trade routes to Indies
- New Technology
  - Caravel
  - Astrolabe
- Explorers
  - Henry the Navigator
  - Columbus
  - Magellan
- Tordesillas Line
  - World Divided by Pope for exploration
Exploration and Colonization

- Spanish and Portuguese colonization
  - Conquistadors
    - Cortez - Aztec
    - Pizzaro - Inca

- North American Colonization
  - French, English, Dutch, Spanish split North America
  - Trying to find "Northwest Passage"
Patterns of Exploration

- Initial explorations in the hands of Spanish and Portuguese; development of African coast, Caribbean islands, Brazil
- Portuguese voyages to India
- Magellan's voyage opened up Pacific to exploration and conquest
- Dutch opened up Indonesia, established colony on southern tip of Africa
- British and French began exploration of North America.
- With exception of Dutch colony in Africa, most of early colonization limited to establishment of fortresses and trading posts on coasts of explored regions.
Slavery and the Slave Trade

- Slavery existed before but the Atlantic Trade was new
- Factors for Expansion of the Slave Trade
  - Labor intensive crops (Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton)
  - Slaves better suited to climate of new world
  - Ending of Encomienda
- First controlled by Portuguese
- Middle Passage
  - Trade Route from Africa to New World that carried Slaves
  - Small ships, many casualties
- Triangular Trade
  - Major route of World Ocean Trade
  - Middle Passage was second leg
Colonization of New World

- **New Spain**
  - Viceroyalties
  - Three types of Conquest
    - Microbial
    - Economic
    - Cultural

- **Economic issues**
  - Mining and Sugar Production
  - Enconimedas
  - Repartimente

- **Social Stratification**
  - Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos

- **Portuguese in Brazil**
  - Major Sugar Cane Plantations
  - Boom / Bust Economy
Colombian Exchange

Exchange of Plants, Animals, Foods and Diseases between the Old and New Worlds.

- Horses, Sheep, Goats, Cattle and Pigs from the Old World
  - Provided food, Labor
- Squash, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Peppers, Peanuts, Tomatoes
- Increased areas to grow Cotton, Sugar Cane, Tobacco and Cacao
  - Became Luxury Goods

Part of Massive Colonization Movement

- Many Nations began expansion into these newly discovered lands
Mercantilism

- There is a fixed amount of wealth in the world and you must maintain or increase your wealth to survive. To increase your wealth you can either take from others or you can make something else out of what you have. Favorable import - export ratio is important. You want to profit on your export.

- Coersive labor systems
  - Indentured servant
  - African/Caribbean slavery
  - Islamic slavery in N. Africa
  - Caste system in South Asia
Global trade and core and peripheral nations

- Core areas were those areas of the world economy typified by production of manufactured goods, control of shipping, monopoly of banking and commercial services.
- Core areas were located primarily in northwestern Europe Britain, France, and Holland.
- Dependent zones were regions typified by production of raw materials, supply of bullion, plantation agriculture of cash crops produced by coercive labor systems.
- Dependent zones surrounded the European core including southern and eastern Europe, Asia, and the colonial discoveries of the European explorers.
Global Network

- East Asia, particularly China and Japan remained outside of global trade network;
- Mughal India only minimally involved;
- Ottoman Empire restricted trade to European enclaves in cities;
- Russia also remained outside system; outside of slave regions, Africa not involved.
- After 1600, India increasingly dominated by France and England;
- Eastern Europe brought into system as supplier of grain to West.
Age of Absolutism
1500 - 1750

Gunpowder Empires
Absolute Monarchies and their development
Age of Absolutism

- Absolute monarchies
  - Nation states emerge from feudal societies
  - Common languages develop
  - National identity
  - Strong, unlimited power of Monarch

- Rulers
  - Louis XIV
  - Habsburg Rulers
  - Henry VIII and Elizabeth I
  - Ivan the Terrible
  - Catherine and Peter the Great

- Consolidate power by
  - Undermining authority of aristocracy
  - Build new cities
  - Create administrative positions
  - Expand their empires
Islamic World

- Berber States
  - Nomads
  - First to convert to Islam Mali

- Mansa Musa - Mali
  - Very Rich
  - Muslim

- Songhai
  - Askia Mohammed

- Islamic Nation Achievements
  - Arabic Numerals
  - Algebra/Trig

- Delhi Sultanate
  - Introduced Islam to India
Ottoman empire (1289-1923)

- Founded by Osman Bey in 1289, who led Muslim religious warriors (*ghazi*)
- Ottoman expansion into Byzantine empire
  - Seized city of Bursa, then into the Balkans
  - Organized *ghazi* into formidable military machine
  - Central role of the Janissaries (slave troops)
  - Effective use of gunpowder in battles and sieges
- Mehmed the Conqueror (reigned 1451-1481)
  - Captured Constantinople in 1453; it became Istanbul, the Ottoman capital
  - Absolute monarchy; centralized state
  - Expanded to Serbia, Greece, Albania; attacked Italy
- Suleyman the Magnificent (reigned 1520-1566)
  - Sultan Selim the Grim (reigned 1512-1520) occupied Syria and Egypt
  - Suleyman the Magnificent expanded into southwest Asia and central Europe
  - Suleyman also built a navy powerful enough to challenge European fleets
Mughal empire

- Babur (1523-1530), founder of Mughal ("Mongol") dynasty in India
  - Central Asian Turkish adventurer invaded India in 1523, seized Delhi in 1526
  - By his death in 1530, Mughal empire embraced most of India

- Akbar (reigned 1556-1605), a brilliant charismatic ruler
  - Created a centralized, absolutist government
  - Expanded to Gujurat, Bengal, and southern India
  - Encouraged religious tolerance between Muslims and Hindus
  - Developed a syncretic religion called "divine faith"

- Aurangzeb (1659-1707)
  - Expanded the empire to almost the entire Indian subcontinent
  - Revoked policies of toleration: Hindus taxed, temples destroyed
  - His rule troubled by religious tensions and hostility
The Safavid empire

- The Safavids, Turkish conquerors of Persia and Mesopotamia
  - Founder Shah Ismail (reigned 1501-1524) claimed ancient Persian title of shah.
  - Proclaimed Twelver Shiism the official religion; imposed it on Sunni population
  - Followers known as qizilbash (or "Red Hats")

- Twelver Shiism
  - Traced origins to twelve ancient Shiite imams
  - Ismail believed to be the twelfth, or "hidden," imam, or even an incarnation of Allah

- Battle of Chaldiran (1514)
  - Sunni Ottomans persecuted Shiites within Ottoman empire
  - Qizilbash considered firearms unmanly; were crushed by Ottomans at Chadiran

- Shah Abbas the Great (1588-1629) revitalized the Safavid empire
  - Modernized military; sought European alliances against Ottomans
  - New capital at Isfahan
  - Centralized administration
Reform and Revolution

English Civil War
French, American, Mexican, Haitian Revolutions
Napoleonic Era
1600 - 1800

African Diaspora

Coercive labor systems eventually lead to formation of Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

Trading Companies lead to state ownership of colonies and later corporations

Little Ice Age - deforestation

Centralization of government using national armies and extensive bureaucracies undercutting the role of the aristocracy

Questions of absolutism or constitutionality led to Enlightenment

Enlightenment leads to reform or revolution
Between 1600 and 1870 some four million West Africans were imported to the Caribbean as slaves. By comparison, the North American mainland received some 460,000 Africans in the same period while Jamaica alone, for instance, received almost 750,000! This was due to high death rates and small birth rates among the Caribbean slave population at the time. New slaves from Africa had to be imported continuously. In Barbados, for instance, 387,000 slaves were imported but at the time of emancipation in 1834 there were only 81,000 to be freed. Caribbean slavery was different from any other form of slavery that has ever existed. It was the only time in history when there were societies with almost nine out of ten inhabitants being slaves, which was the situation on the sugar producing islands.
Centralized Slave States of Africa

Asante - Dutch
Benin - more central Africa, not as influenced by Dutch, more by Asante
Dahomey
Swahili, Indian, Arabian on east coast produced gold and cloves
Interior of Africa was fragmented until Zulu united in 1830s
West Coast converted to Islam and the Hausa (later Nigeria) to the less rigid Sufism
Spread of Christianity

- Slaves in the Caribbean were converted to Roman Catholicism
  - Still kept African religious practices
  - Obeah, Candomble, and Vodun were varieties of African religion transported to the New World (syncretic)

- Muslims less willing to convert
Until 1630, the slave trade remained in the hands of the Portuguese. The Dutch and British began to export slaves to plantation colonies in the Americas after 1637. France did not become a major slave exporter until the eighteenth century. Europeans sent to coastal forts to manage the slave trade suffered extraordinary mortality rates from tropical diseases. For both Europeans and Africans, the slave trade proved deadly. European traders often dealt with African rulers who sought to monopolize the trade in slaves passing through their kingdoms. Both Europeans and indigenous peoples were active participants in the commerce, because it was possible to realize major profits. Risks, however, cut severely into profit margins. By the eighteenth century, British profits in slaving averaged between five and ten percent.
On the whole, however, Africa suffered serious losses, both demographically and socially, European intervention. The Atlantic slave trade deprived African societies of sixteen million or more individuals, in addition to perhaps another five million or more consumed by the continuing Islamic slave trade during the early modern era. The slave trade also distorted sex ratios, since most exported slaves were males. This preference for males had social implications for the lands that provided slaves. By the eighteenth century some African states responded to this sexual imbalance through polygamy, changes in subsistence patterns and changes in gendered economic roles.
Spanish labor system in New World

- Encomienda (allotments of land granted that were hereditary and people on the land)
- Repartimiento - (how the labor was distributed or the process of encomienda)
- Mita (labor extracted)
- Hacienda (Plantation system)
- Peonage (land farmed and crops shared with owners; similar to sharecropping in US)
- Indentured servitude (present but more prevalent in North America)
- Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French adopted similar systems
- Obruk and Barshchina in Russia
from Span. *encomendar*—to entrust], system of tributary labor established in Spanish America.

Developed as a means of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply, the encomienda was first used over the conquered Moors of Spain. Transplanted to the New World, it gave the conquistador control over the native populations by requiring them to pay tribute from their lands, which were granted to deserving subjects of the Spanish crown.

The natives often rendered personal services as well. In return the grantee was theoretically obligated to protect his wards, to instruct them in the Christian faith, and to defend their right to use the land for their own subsistence. When first applied in the West Indies, this labor system wrought such hardship that the population was soon decimated.

This resulted in efforts by the Spanish king and the Dominican order to suppress encomiendas, but the need of the conquerors to reward their supporters led to de facto recognition of the practice.

The crown prevented the encomienda from becoming hereditary, and with the New Laws promulgated (1542) by Las Casas, the system gradually died out, to be replaced by the repartimiento, and finally debt peonage.

Similar systems of land and labor apportionment were adopted by other colonial powers, notably the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the French.
Repartimiento (Stage II)

Spanish colonial practice, usually, the distribution of indigenous people for forced labor.

In a broader sense it referred to any official distribution of goods, property, services, & the like.

From as early as 1499, deserving Spaniards were allotted pieces of land, receiving at the same time the native people living on them; these allotments known as encomiendas & the process was the repartimiento; the two words were often used interchangeably.

Encomienda almost always accompanied by system of forced labor & other assessments exacted from the indigenous people.

The system endured and was the core of peonage in New Spain.

The assessment of forced labor was called the mita (like a tax only in labor) in Peru and the cuatequil in Mexico.
Peonage

System of involuntary servitude based on the indebtedness of the laborer (the peon) to his creditor.

It was prevalent in Spanish America, especially in Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Peru.

The system arose because labor was needed to support agricultural, industrial, mining, and public works activities of conqueror and settler in the Americas.

With the Spanish Conquest of the West Indies, the economienda establishing proprietary rights over the natives, was instituted. In 1542 the New Laws of Bartolemé de Las Casas were promulgated, defining natives as free subjects of the king and prohibiting forced labor. Black slave labor and wage labor were substituted. Since the natives had no wage tradition and the amount paid was very small, the New Laws were largely ignored.

To force natives to work, a system of the repartimiento [assessment] and the mita was adopted;

it gave the state the right to force its citizens, upon payment of a wage, to perform work necessary for the state.

In practice, this meant that the native spent about one fourth of a year in public employment, but the remaining three fourths he was free to cultivate his own fields and provide for his own needs. Abuses under the system were frequent and severe, but the repartimiento was far less harsh and coercive than the slavery of debt peonage that followed independence from Spain in 1821.

Forced labor had not yet included the working of plantation crops—sugar, cacao, cochineal, and indigo; their increasing value brought greater demand for labor control, and in the 19th cent. the cultivation of other crops on a large scale required a continuous and cheap labor supply.
Trading companies

- Joint Stock Trading Companies which later got Royal Charters which gave them a monopoly on trade.
  - British, Dutch, French East Asia Trading Companies
  - Raised armies and made laws in the areas they controlled economically

- Settlement Companies
  - Hudson Bay
  - Massachusetts Bay Colony
The Enlightenment

- believing that every natural phenomenon had a cause and effect
- a belief that truth is arrived at by reason
- believing that natural law governed the universe
- progress would always take place
Major Enlightenment Philosophers

- Montesquieu: Father of Liberalism
- Voltaire: People delegate total power to the monarch
- Locke: Checks and Balances
- Hobbes: Father of the Enlightenment and social reformer
- Rousseau: "The Social Contract"
Political Spectrum

1. Moderate  
   A. does not want to change existing conditions

2. Radical  
   B. extremist who wants to turn back the clock

3. Liberal  
   C. wants far reaching changes

4. Conservative  
   D. sides with one side or the other

5. Reactionary  
   E. stresses individual rights
Absolute Monarchs & Gunpowder Empires
Late 1500s - 1700s

- Queen Nzinga
- Louis XIV
- Shah Abbas
- Frederick William the Great Elector
- Charles V
- Elizabeth I
- Phillip II

- Akbar
- Kangxi (1661-1722)
- Tokugaw Iseyasu (1598-1616)
- Peter the Great
- Ottoman Sultan Suleiman
Constitutionalism

- Monarchy with Limits to Power of Ruler (Reform)
  - Parliamentary Governments
    - Formed Great Britain
    - English Civil War
      - Oliver Cromwell
  - Restoration
    - Charles I
  - Glorious Revolution
    - William and Mary
  - Hanovers institute use of ministers and prime minister
    - By 1800 had developed principle of ministerial responsibility
Major Enlightenment Philosophers

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State of Nature

- **Hobbes**
  - The "natural condition of mankind" is what would exist if there were no government, no civilization, no laws, and no common power to restrain human nature. The state of nature is a "war of all against all," in which human beings constantly seek to destroy each other in an incessant pursuit for power. Life in the state of nature is "nasty, brutish and short."

- **Locke**
  - people first lived in a state of anarchy
  - in order to maintain stability they made a social contract in which they KEPT natural rights
Revolutions in the Americas

- **American Revolution**
  - Ending Colonial Ties to Great Britain
    - Forms Republic
    - Constitution

- **Haitian Revolution**
  - Slave Revolt
    - Toussaint L'Ouverture

- **Latin American Independence**
  - Creole Rebellion
  - Simon Bolivar, Pedro I, Hidalgo, Morelos
French Revolution

- Causes of French Revolution (AIMS)
  - Wide social and economic gap
  - Unfair taxes
  - Growing Middle Class
  - Influence of Enlightenment Ideas
  - Poor Leadership and financial Difficulties

- Three Estates
  - Third Estate forms National Assembly from the Estates General
  - Sans-Culottes- Radical Peasants in Paris

- Phases of Revolution (Recipe for Revolution)
  - Moderate Period 1789-1791: limited Power of church Land reform
  - Radical Period 1792-1794: Beheadings, Jacobins
  - Conservative backlash 1794-1799: directory Rise of Napoleon
Classic Revolutions

- Haitian Revolution - August 22, 1791 - 1804
- Mexican Revolution - September 16, 1810 - 1821
  - 2nd Revolution 1908
- Greek Revolution - 1821 - 1829
- French Revolution - 1789-1799
- American Revolution 1775-1781 (how was this revolution different)
- Russian Revolution 1917-1921
- Chinese Revolution 1911 - 1921
  - 2nd Revolution and civil war 1949
Imperialism
Industrial Revolution
Victorian Era

Migration and Emigration
Revolution, Reaction and Reform

1750 - 1914

ISMS

Lots of layers while “competing classes”

VINI

Reaction to Modernization

Tentacles of Technology

North South Divide
Isms

- Absolutism, Nationalism
- Capitalism (Adam Smith actually from 1700s)
- Proto-Industrialism and Industrialism
- Liberalism, Radicalism, Conservatism
- Antithesis to Marxism is revisionism
  - Idea that reform is better than revolution
- Marxism, Socialism, Communism
  - “From each according to his abilities; to each according to his needs”
- Colonialism, imperialism, new imperialism (Post 1880)
- Consumerism
- Feminism
- Victorian Reaction
  - Evangelicalism
  - Social Darwinism
Transition

- The Scientific Revolution
  - prior advances, Copernicus, Galileo; Newton’s rational, harmonious, predictable universe
  - the “laws” of nature
  - faith in scientific method

- The Enlightenment in Europe and America
  - the “laws” of society; Hobbes, Locke
  - the Philosophes
  - faith in reason and progress (Voltaire)
  - the “Enlightened Despots”

- American, French, Haitian, Mexican Revolutions
  - contrasting causes and stages
  - launch of global expectations of national sovereignty, self-government, liberty, justice, equality
Economic

- Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions in England and Western Europe
  - Agricultural Revolution and Proto-Industrialization Prelude to Industrial Revolution

- Steam
- factory and mine machines
- Railroads
- industrial cities
- social consequences and attempts to resolve them called the social question
European nation building

- England became an industrial, urban culture
- tens of thousands were guillotined in France
- Napoleon's Empire—the greatest since Rome—rose and fell
- revolution swept the capitals of Europe.
- Russian serfs were freed
- Italy and Germany were created from a loose collection of city-states
- European powers divided and conquered Africa
- Darwin, Marx, Freud
Russia, Ottoman, Japan and China

- **Czars**
  - Trans Siberian Railroad
  - Attempts at industrialization lead to Russian Revolution of 1905 and 1917
    - Peasants freed of Obruk but

- **Ottoman rise of military and Janissaries causes eventual disintegration of empire**

- **Take over by daiymos eventual creation of zaibatzu**

- **Conflict with westernization**
Japanese territorial expansion was significant just prior to World War I.
Latin America

• Latin American wars of independence
  - dominance of the military (*Caudillos*)
  - abiding economic, social, and racial inequalities

• Periods of consolidation

• Mexico
  - Father Miguel Hidalgo leads to the later populist movements of were Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa

• Brazil
  - Jao and later Pedro II

• Argentina
  - Jose de San Martin

• Venezuela
  - Creole-led junta
  - Bolivar’s Gran Columbia
The new Western imperialism in Africa and Asia

- multiple motives and causes
- consequences for both the colonized and the colonizers
- Direct and Indirect Rule
- Sun never sets....
- The “Raj” pre-Sepoy Revolt which becomes the jewel in the crown
- Rise of the Zulu with Shaka Zulu
- Migration of Zulu, Boers, and British
Open Door policy and reaction to west

- Chinese resistance to the West
  - the Opium War
  - anti-foreign rebellions
  - the Chinese Republican Revolution of 1911

- Japan
  - Treaty of Kanagawa (Perry’s black ships)
  - the Meiji “revolution” Restoration
    - New role of the military
    - Desire for industrialization and “need for steel”
  - economic and military modernization
  - rise to world power

- crushing defeats of Manchu China and Tsarist Russia
Enculturation

- Settler societies became carriers of culture as the indigenous cultures were not strong enough to resist
  - European Settlements in Canada, Australia and New Zealand
- World wide population growth
- Enclosure movement and other technological innovations cause movement and change
  - Steam engine
Reflection of culture

- Art, in contradiction to the growth of science, seemed to glorify the irrational.
- Beginning with romanticism, artists sought to capture emotion rather than material reality.
- By 1900, painters began to portray objects abstractly. Composers experimented with atonal forms.
- Western art began to pull the culture of other civilizations into the maelstrom of creativity.
- Differences in approach between scientists and artists created a dichotomy in Western culture that was reflected in the institutionalization of science and the arts.
- By the end of the 19th century, Western culture failed to resolve the chasm between the rational and the irrational.
4th Estate

- Spread of culture
- Media influenced foreign policy
  - Spanish American War
  - Crimean War
  - Taiping Rebellion
  - Zulu Wars
- Emile Zola
  - French journalist
  - Dreyfus Affair
    - Revealed degree of anti-semitism
    - Fueled the fire of ethnocentrism coupled with nationalism
Medical Advancements

- Quinine
  - Conquest of Africa
  - Panama Canal
  - Suez Canal

- Surgeries

- Freud and Psychoanalysis
Causes and Impacts of IR

- Once the middle classes acquire universal manhood suffrage then the social question can be addressed
- Repressed classes
- Population increases beginning about 1730 related to agriculture revolution
NIMS

- Nationalism and development of nation-states
- Imperialism caused by the competition for raw materials and markets of the late Industrial Revolution
- Militarism and growth of national armies as empires grew and had to protect colonial possessions
- System of Alliances develop that create a climate for war
  - Remained throughout the 20th century
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance
Geopolitics
Balance of Power

- Congress of Vienna
  - Post Napoleonic Wars
  - Establish territorial boundaries
  - Establish a balance of power
- Concert of Europe
  - Maintain a balance of power
  - React to Nationalism
- Unification of Italy (Resorimento, Red Shirts, Garibaldi, Cavour)
- Unification of Germany (Bismark, Zollverin, Junkers)
- Decline of the Ottoman Empire
- Decline of the British Empire
- 2nd phase of Industrial Revolution
  - Steele, oil and chemicals
  - Transportation and communication
Victorian Era

- Sun never sets on the British Empire
- Cultural attitudes
- Rigid structure to prevent class mobility
- Rise in Middle Class
- Consumer culture
- Entertainment, parks, art on rise
- Conflict more between middle class and lower class because upper class kept out anyone else
- Women’s role began to change
- Rise in sports
Capitalism and Industrialization

- Adam Smith (New Economic Theory)
  - Free Trade
  - Invisible Hand
  - Supply and demand

- Pre-Conditions for Industrialization
  - Land, Labor & Capital
  - Inventions - Spinning Jenny, Water Frame
  - Increased reliance on Coal

- Industrial Revolution
  - Textile Industry
  - Steam and Electricity
  - Effects on Social Classes
    - Middle Class benefits
    - Poor working conditions
Socialism, Marxism and Communism

- **Socialism**
  - Economic Competition is inherently Unfair
  - Popular in France

- **Marxism**
  - More radical form of Socialism
  - Proletariat, Bourgeoisie, Class Struggle

- **Communism**
  - Same as Marxism only add world wide revolutionary theories of Lenin
Push - Pull of Conservatism and Liberalism

- Chartism in England
- Universal Manhood Suffrage on rise
- Revolutions of 1848
- Meiji Revolution following 1853 Commd. Perry and black ships
  - Treaty of Kanagawa
- Civil War in US
- Crimean War (Pan Slavism)
Imperialism

- **Causes**
  - **Economic Factors**
    - Need for Raw Materials
    - Opening Potential Markets
  - **Military Factors**
    - New Weapons
    - Coal Sources
  - **Social Factors**
    - Population Growth
    - Making Fortunes
  - **Cultural Factors**
    - Conquer “Inferior” people
    - Social Darwinism
Imperialist’s World

- Great Britain (Zulu Wars, Sepoy Revolt)
  - India
  - China/ SE Asia
- America as an Imperial Power
  - Hawaii
  - Pacific Islands
  - China
- Scramble for Africa
  - Africa Divided up between Imperial Powers
    - Berlin Conference
  - Little of original governments survive
- Japan resists Imperial take over
Imperialism

- Types of political rule-
  - France - direct rule
  - England - indirect rule, protectorates
  - Spheres of influence - division of an area with some military control
  - Mandates - post World War I
  - Protectorate - local leader controlled by an outside European, basically a puppet
  - Mandates - legalized Imperialism
World before WWI

Colonial Empires 1914

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Settler Colonies vs. tropical dependencies

- In true colonies small numbers of whites governed large populations of indigenous peoples
- resulted in permanent exploitation by Europeans
- in contested settler colonies, struggles between white settlers and indigenous peoples often resulted in balance
- South Africa was the earliest contested settler colony
- struggle with Zulus, British resolved in decolonization of Boers, supremacy over South African indigenous peoples, Bantus
- New Zealand Maoris suffered from entry of whites, but learned use of laws to gain balance of power, rights over land and resources
- similar results in Hawaii.
Decline of Qing China

- Opium war
  - Opium used to end trade deficit between China and Great Britain
  - First Opium War
    - Treaty of Nanking - 5 ports open, Hong Kong

- Taiping Rebellion
  - Civil War in China
  - Many died

- Dowager Empress Cixi
  - Conservative, Oppressive, leader of Qing China
  - Controlled Nephew on the throne, when he tried to reform she had him removed

- Boxer Rebellion
  - Rebellion against foreigners in China
  - Not successful
  - Showed that foreign powers must rescue China (sphere of influence)
Meiji Restoration

- **Japanese Modernization**
  - New Constitution based on US
  - Parliament formed (Diet)
  - Mostly an Oligarchy

- **Zaibatsu**
  - State Sponsored businesses
  - Industry and Private Enterprise
  - Poor Working Conditions for Poor

- Increased Urbanization

- Beginnings of Japanese expansionism
Japanese expansionism

- **Sino-Japanese War**
  - Japan wants part of China Trade
  - Takes over Korea and trading port
  - Used U.S Open Door Policy to justify actions

- **Russo-Japanese War**
  - Caused by competition over Manchuria
  - Surprise Attack by Japanese on Russian positions
  - Japan Wins

- Begins to warn World of Japan's Imperial Leanings

- Asia for the Asians
Latin American rebuilding

- 1830 – 1870
  - struggles
- Troubles in Governing
  - Constitutions
  - Many dictatorships
- Economic Issues
  - Boom/ Bust Economies
- Social and racial divisions
- Limited Modernization and Industrialization
- Mexico
  - French Intervention, Maximillian, Napoleon III
  - Benito Juarez
- Post 1870 and British intervention
  - One crop economies
    - Cocco
    - Coffee
    - Silver
    - Rubber
- Monroe Doctrine at turn of 19th century
20th Century

World Wars
Conflict of Ideology
Trends in 20th Century
World War I

- **Causes (NIMS)**
  - Competition between Empires
  - Secret Alliances
  - Tensions in the Balkans
  - Assassination of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand

- **Central Powers and Allies**

- **Warfare**
  - Trench warfare on Western Front
  - Naval Warfare and Submarines

- **Treaty of Versailles: Wilson’s 14 Points**
  - Great Britain and France wanted Revenge
    - War Guilt Clause
    - Loss of Territory
    - Disarmament
    - Reparations
Terms

- War of attrition
- Ultimatum
- Atrocity
- Stalemate
- Reparations
- Armistice
Russian Revolution and Communism

- **Russian Revolution 1917**
  - 1st Control was by Kerensky and social democrats
  - Lenin and group of Bolsheviks overthrow Tsar Nicholas II
  - After Lenin's Death Josef Stalin gains control

- **Economic Reforms**
  - Year Plans
    - Five year Plan: heavy Industry
    - Collectivization
    - Kulaks - problems with land distribution

- **Political Oppression**
  - Little Political freedoms
  - Siberian Labor Camps
Rise Of Fascism

- **German fascism**
  - Began as lack of confidence in Weimar Republic
  - Against Communist Party which was also strong in Germany
  - Anti-Semitic as well as other races (Gypsies)

- **Italian fascism**
  - Appealed to veterans of WWI
  - Extreme Nationalist/ Racial Prejudice
  - Led by Benito Mussolini
    - March on Rome leads to control of country
    - Eventually allied with German Fascists
Led by Adolf Hitler
- Specific type of fascism
- Charismatic Leader
- Wrote Mein Kampf
- Last Chancellor of Weimar Republic
  - Head of German Parliament, Reichstag
  - Passed Enabling Act, Suspended Constitution gave Hitler power to Rule be decree
- Outlawed all political opposition
- Limited personal freedoms
- Began persecuting Jews and others
Chinese Communism

- After Qing, China governed by Nationalist Party
  - Led by Sun Yat-Sen
  - After Sun Yat-Sen dies Chang Kai-Shek takes over

- Chinese Communist Party
  - Led by Mao Zedong
  - Leads Revolution against nationalists
  - Early Defeats lead to Long March
  - Helped by distraction of Japanese Invasion
  - Eventually Communists succeed and nationalists flee to Taiwan
World War II

- **Axis and Allies**
  - **Axis** = Germany, Italy, Japan
  - **Allies** = U.S., France, Great Britain, USSR

- **Appeasement Policy (RASP)**
  - After number of aggressive moves Allies continue to back down
  - Japan Continues Expansion into Chinese Territory

- **New Technology**
  - Aircraft Carriers/ Bombers
  - Radar
  - Atomic weapons
Blitzkrieg
- Lightning War, used by German forces
- Germans took over all but Great Britain
  - Battle of Britain
    - Blitz
Japanese Aggression in Pacific
- Pearl Harbor Attack
Turning Point 1942
- Lost by Axis
  - Midway
  - El Alamein
  - Stalingrad
D-Day (June 6th 1944)
Atomic Bombs on Japan
Holocaust and War Crimes

- Rape of Nanking
  - Japanese troops storm city of Nanking, raping and killing civilians
- Comfort Women
  - Women forced to serve as prostitutes for Japanese Soldiers
- Holocaust
  - Systematic genocide of Jewish people and other ethnicities
  - Called Final Solution
  - Concentration Camps: Auschwitz
    - Extermination Camps
    - Gas Chambers: Zyklon B
    - Cremation Chambers
- Total of 12 Million Deaths: 6 Mil Jews, 6 Mil Non-Jews
Korean War

- First Test of Containment Policy
  - 1950-1953
  - South Korea (Non-Communist) v. North Korea (Communist)
  - U.S supports South Korea
  - China and USSR support North Korea
  - McArthur
    - Brilliant general but arrogant
    - Fired for not following orders

- War Ended at Original Line of Division
Cold War

- Non Military aggression between Communist and Capitalist Countries
- Spread of Soviet influence and Control
  - Eastern Europe falls to Soviet Control
  - Violates Soviet promises at Yalta Conference
  - Berlin Blockade and division of Berlin
- U.S containment Policy
  - Marshall Plan
  - Formation of NATO/SEATO
- Arms Race
  - Began after 1949 when Soviets demonstrated Nuclear Weapons
  - Nuclear Aggression and build up between US and USSR
Cold War 1950-1960’s

- Nikita Khrushchev gains power in USSR
- Space Race
  - Soviets launch Sputnik in 1957
    - Frightened US because USSR had first space rocket
- Cuban revolution
  - Fidel Castro makes Cuba a Communist country
  - Communist Country 90 miles of coast of US
- U-2 spy plane shot down over USSR
- JFK
  - Bay of Pigs invasion: attempt to overthrow Castro
  - As Result Nuclear weapons stationed in Cuba
    - To try to destroy missiles could start nuclear war with USSR
    - Kennedy blockades Cuba and Soviets back down
Cold War 1960-1970

- US lands on the Moon
  - Wins the Space race
- Split between Chinese Communist and Soviet Communist
  - Mao disagrees with Soviet view of Socialism as well as the role of Comintern
  - Border between two nations became more hostile
- Vietnam War
  - French Indo-China
    - Vietnam was controlled by French, but they were too weak to enforce it
  - Ho Chi Minh
    - Leader of Communist Party in N. Vietnam
  - U.S Supports French Claim and enters the War to help S. Vietnam
  - Domino Theory
  - U.S/ French Defeat
End of Cold War

- Détente - General Relaxation of Tensions between Super Powers
- 1980's
  - Soviets invade Afghanistan
    - Threatened Oil Supply
    - Damaged relations
  - Olympic Games Boycotted
    - US in Moscow in 1980
    - USSR in Los Angeles in 1984
- USSR begins to collapse internally
  - Mikhail Gorbachev leads USSR in 1985
    - Attempts reforms “Perestroika” (restructuring)= economic reforms
    - Glasnost = “Openness” cultural liberation
  - Berlin Wall is taken down
  - 1991 Soviet Union Collapses
Patterns of Decolonization

- Wars fought to gain independence
- Education of Native peoples led to easier decolonization
- Ethnic and religious differences cause major issues for new countries
- Exploitation of Natural Resources
- Sides taken in Cold War
Post War Middle East

- The regions importance as a supply of Petroleum
- Contradiction between desire for Modernization and Islamic Tradition
- Destabilizing effect of the Arab/Israel Conflict
Establishment Of Israel

- Balfour Declaration in 1914
  - Expressed the need for a Jewish state
- Established as a state for displaced Jews from the Holocaust
- Britain controlled Region of Palestine
- Gave region over to be State of Israel
- Displaced Millions of Palestinian Arabs to neighboring Nations
Globalism

- The Little Tigers: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan
  - Followed Japanese model of export-driven industry; rapid growth in 1980s
- By 1990s highly competitive; joined by Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia
- Nafta (Mexico, US, Canada)
  - North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
Globalism

Economic issues vs. cultural issues

- 1944 - Bretton Woods
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1947

- Foundations for United Nations 1944 and established in 1945

- World Trade Organization formed in 1995
The European Union
- Begun in 1957 with six nations, now includes fifteen
- A common market, free trade, free travel within the Union
- Eleven members adopted a common currency, the Euro, in 1999
- Expectations of a European Political Union eventually

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- Cartel established in 1960 to raise global oil prices
- After Arab-Israeli war of 1973, OPEC placed embargo on oil to United States, Israel’s ally
- Price of oil quadrupled from 1973 to 1975, triggered global recession
- Overproduction and dissension among members diminished influence, 1990s

Regional trade associations formed to establish free-trade zones for member states
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967, five members
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993: United States, Canada, Mexico
Age of Access

- Who has access to technology
  - Weapons
  - Medical
  - Communication
  - Luxury
- North South Divide
  - European East - West divide called Elbe-Triest Line
- Totalitarian regimes want to limit access
- Economic inequalities lead to conflict in areas such as the World Trade Organization (loans money to countries who cannot afford to pay back loans)
Does it benefit those who have to help those who do not?

- Developed countries
- Lesser Developed countries
- Unable to Develop countries
- East West divide of Europe (Elbe-Triest Line)
- North - South divide of world
Industrialized vs. non

- Industrialized nations conduct the most trading activity, the LDCs conduct the least:
  - LDCs make up \( \frac{3}{4} \) of the world’s nations but only accounts for 25% of world trade.
  - DCs including North America, Europe and Japan accounts for 75% of trade.
  - New Trend: blocs versus international trade.
Maquiladoras

- Mexican manufacturing or export assembly plants
  - 1 million people today
  - Grew from about \( \frac{1}{2} \) million in early 90s
  - Low wages
  - Low standards
  - High cost of living in border towns

Maquiladoras are owned by U.S., Japanese, and European countries

Decreasing with trade barriers lowered in east Asian countries in particular - China
Outsourcing

- Creates English speakers
- Instead of moving to this country and bringing their culture they stay in their own country and begin to adopt other cultures
Influence of International Conglomerates

- Microsoft
- MacDonald’s
- Walmart
- Problems
  - monopolies, cartels, oligopolies, corruption
Humanitarian Efforts

- Non-governmental Organizations
  - Red Cross/Crescent
  - Green peace
  - Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch
  - Doctors without Borders
Connection between Economics -demography

- Economic inequities and labor servitude
  - Causes of poverty
    • Inequities in resources and income separate rich and poor societies
    • Attendant problems: malnutrition, environmental degradation
    • Legacy of colonialism: economic dependence
  - Labor servitude increasing
    • Slavery abolished worldwide by 1960s
    • Millions still forced into bonded labor
    • Child-labor servitude common in south and southeast Asia
  - Trafficking of persons across international boundaries widespread
    • Victims, mostly girls and women, lured with promises of work
    • Often in sex industry; hugely profitable though criminal
Dramatic population increases in twentieth century

- Population increased from 500 million in 1650 to 2.5 billion in 1950
- Asia and Africa experienced population explosion after WWII
- 5.5 billion people in 1994; perhaps 11.6 billion people in 2200
- So far, food production has kept pace with population growth
- Fertility rates have been falling for past twenty years
Population: Carrying Capacity

Scientists and citizens concerned about physical limits of the earth

Dire predictions not borne by facts: prices have fallen, food has increased
  - Malthus - fallacy of his theories is that he did not include the impact of technology (increase food production, build up etc...)

Environmental impact
  - Urbanization and agricultural expansion threaten biodiversity
  - Gas emissions, coal burning contribute to global warming
  - In 1997 at Kyoto, 159 states met to cut carbon dioxide emissions

Population control: a highly politicized issue
  - Some developing nations charge racism when urged to limit population
  - UN agencies have aided many countries with family-planning programs
  - China's one-child policy has significantly reduced growth rate
  - Other cultures still favor larger families, for example, India
Population issues

- Migration from rural areas to urban areas
  - Urban sprawl
  - 75% of population is urban
  - Strain on services (mass transportation, garbage disposal)
- Mass tourism
- Spread of disease
- Migrant workers and issues of citizenship
Demographic transition

- Issues of standard of living change with the technological advancements and level of industrialization of a country
- Most industrialized have 0 or negative population growth, low birth rates
- Populations are older
- Problems occur because labor shortages begin to appear
- LDCs have high mortality rates, less access to medical care, large numbers of population under age of 20, high birth rates,
- Population growth in areas least able to adapt to the growth
Life Expectancy
Major Trends of the 20th Century

- Major Population Growth
- Rise of Consumer Society
- Social Activism
  - 1960’s war Protests
- Terrorism
  - Arab/Israeli conflict
- Changes in Gender relations
- Rise of Mass Media
  - Television, film and Radio as a source of Information and Entertainment
Impact of break up of Soviet Union

- Political instability in Eastern Europe and Russia
- Nationalism causing ethnic groups that were mostly Islamic to try to break away
- Coalitions formed with other Islamic groups
- Void of superpower to hold political structures together
- No checks for China and USA
Recent Conflicts and Issues

**Gulf War**
- Iraq invades Kuwait
  - War breaks out between Iraq and US lead coalition

**Yugoslavian War**
- Serbian aggression against Albanian and Bosnian minorities in Kosovo

**Weapons of Mass Destruction**
- Limiting production and testing of Nuclear Weapons

**Number of Small Arms increase**
- Guns, semi-automatic and automatic

**911 attack of al-Qaeda on the New York Trade Center**

**2002 attack on Afghanistan and dissolution of the Taliban**

**2003 attack on Iraq and the destruction of the Baathist Sunni rule of Iraq**
Which is best

- Convergence and diversity and tolerance and interdependence

  OR

- Isolationism, self-sufficiency and ethnocentrism
THE END

Good Luck