

The Americas

social, political, economic, cultural patterns

Maya

emerged around 250 C.E. in present day Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, and southern Mexico, city states @ peak, Mayan population was 3 million; polyth including human sacrifice (partially taken from Olmecs); invented intricate hieroglyphs which was extremely advanced; astronomers, mathematicians, gifted architects; intricate and accurate calendar; Mayan collapse still remains a mystery

Inca

1300s-1530s; expanded territory to 3000 miles (Chile → Ecuador) & Pacific to upper Amazon; 13,000 miles of roads for transport and communication; capital = Cuzco with fortress Machu Picchu; ruler was the Great Inca, direct eye contact was said to be punishable by death, said to be descended from the sun god; sun god also most important; temple of the sun at Cuzco; Spanish conquest also ended Incan civilization

Aztec

1300-1520; Tenochtitlan was main city and center of empire with half a million population; 1300s-conquered over 125,000 sq. miles and ruled over 10 million people; more war-like than the Toltecs before them; polytheist, most important was the sun god Huitzilopochtli whom they sacrificed over 20,000 people a year for; Aztecs remained in control until Spanish conquest in the 1500s

Trade (Triangular Trade, the Middle Passage, Indian ocean trade network)

Triangular: Slaves to Americas, sugar, tobacco, etc. to Europe; European goods to Africa + begin again

Middle Passage: deadly slave trade (over 1/3 died); did not strip the slaves of their culture; retained languages and beliefs

Indian Ocean: Handicraft manufacture; Arab and Chinese and Indian zones; India-cotton textiles; China-paper, porcelain, silk; Japan+SE Asia-rubber materials (spices) goes to ME and Africa

Technology

KNOWLEDGE OF MAJOR EMPIRES AND OTHER POLITICAL UNITS AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS (include gender roles)

Europe (include absolutism)

Portugal

* Absolute Monarchy - "All-powerful" justified by divine right

Spain

Philip II (son of Charles V) failed to conquer England in 1588; But under Philip II, Sp was most powerful in Europe; benefited from colonial exploration of Americas

Russia

Ivan III (threw off Mongol rule + united Russia under Moscow government); Ivan IV "terrible" - extreme violence to control the noble class; * Peter the Great *

France

Louis XI (conquered Burgundy); Henry II + IV (ended France's religious wars and granted protestants the right to worship); * Louis XIV (1643-1715) *

England

Henry VIII (founder of Anglican church and booster of English naval power); Elizabeth I (made Anglicanism official church, encouraged exploration, repelled Spanish armada in 1588, supported Renaissance figures like Shakespeare)

Middle East

Ottoman

India

Mughal

East Asia

Tokugawa Japan

Politically organized into a feudalistic hierarchy; Emperor → Shogun → Daimyo → Samurai; power based on military; lasted until 1867; ban of western culture including books and Christianity

Ming China

Founded in 1368; overthrew Yuan (Mongol) dynasty; exam system revived; bureaucracy; continued trade from Yuan dynasty; Chinese commercial economy grew; more exports than anyone; science and technology overshadowed by west; urbanization grew; ban of Christianity; sudden ban of all trade with everyone except for Dutch

New World

Aztec

Most aggressive; mightiest Indians; conquered citizens must pay tribute to overlord and city-states; part of Triple Alliance; militarily motivated by religious zeal; subject peoples forced to do service for lords

Inca

Subject peoples assimilated into culture; split inheritance; made expansion constantly necessary; city-states and tribute; highly centralized; integrated various ethnic groups into society

Africa (know one of the following)

Kongo, Benin, Oyo, Songhay

Kongo - formed on lower Congo River; flourished by late 18th century; firm agricultural base; people developed skills of weaving, pottery, wood, iron; sharp labor division between men and women; played into gender roles; small family based villages; hereditary ~~chiefs~~ kingships, non-hereditary chiefs; confederation of small states under king; divided into eight major provinces.

Benin - large city-state formed in 14th century; extended from Niger river; the coast of Lagos; great population; the oba (ruler) lived in a large royal compound surrounded by a great enclosure; his authority was buttressed by ritual and ceremony; ruler had great power

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: 1750

Causes in Great Britain

Started w/ steam engine in 1780, created factory working for workers; started as textile factories in Britain

Compare causes and early phases of the industrial revolution in western Europe &

Japan:

SIMILARITIES:

reforms similar; railroads; taxes increased; urbanization; emerging working class

DIFFERENCES:

had to catch up with industrialization; Japan was later; western autonomy; reforms came later (feudal longer)

Meiji Restoration, 1868 - new emperor called Meiji. The enlightened one. Samurai leaders took down government, shocking enough to allow changes in Japan's political structure; abolished feudalism and samurai class (not the actual people)

Industrial Revolution: Differential timing in different societies:

China and Japan were more isolated therefore it came later; Britain was first because it was integrated into the world economy

Describe Marxism and the regional interpretations of Marxism.

Marxism is the political philosophy and practice derived from the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism criticizes capitalism and provides social change. Marxism hinges on the exploitation of the working class, and the inevitable class struggle.

Russian Interpretation - Lenin argued that because of the spread of international capitalism, a proletariat was developing world wide in advance of industrialization therefore Russia could have a proletariat revolution without going through a distinct middle class phase. Bolsheviks were the group based of Lenin's interpretation of Marxism

Chinese - Li Daizhao reworked Marxism for China, placed heavily on its ability to promote renewal and harness the energy and vitality of the nation's youth. Contrast to Lenin, Li saw peasants rather than urban workers as revolutionary change force

Describe causes, immediate, and long-term effects of World War I

Causes - increasing nationalism, industrialism, and an allied system
assassination of Franz Ferdinand (Austrian archduke)

Immediate Effects - massive loss of men, women in workplace ↑, German economy ruined

Long Term Effects - WW2, powerhouse rise of Nazi Party in Germany, introduction of "total war", government expands, Japan more powerful, industry grows, Great Depression, worldwide depression, China lost Asian superiority