

## UNIT 10

### I. The World in 1500

#### A. Major States & Empires

##### 1. Eastern Hemisphere

###### a. Europe in 1500

(4- \_\_\_\_\_ )

###### b. Africa & Asia

(Africa 1- \_\_\_\_\_ )

(SW Asia 2- \_\_\_\_\_ )

(S Asia 1- \_\_\_\_\_ )

(E Asia 1- \_\_\_\_\_ )

##### 2. Western Hemisphere

###### a. North America

(2- \_\_\_\_\_ )

##### 3. South America (1- \_\_\_\_\_ )

#### B. Major World Religions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – Practiced in Europe & the Middle East

2. \_\_\_\_\_ - Practiced in Europe & the Middle East

3. \_\_\_\_\_ -Practiced in Parts of Asia, Africa, and  
Southern Europe

4. \_\_\_\_\_ -Practiced in India & Part of Southeast Asia

5. \_\_\_\_\_ -Practiced in East and Southeast Asia

#### C. World Trade

##### 1. Routes

a. \_\_\_\_\_ connected China and Europe

b. \_\_\_\_\_ connected East Africa to East Asia

c. \_\_\_\_\_ connected North & West Africa

d. \_\_\_\_\_ connected Northern & Central Europe

e. \_\_\_\_\_ connected Western Europe

f. \_\_\_\_\_ connected Southeast Asia

##### 2. Goods

a. China (4- \_\_\_\_\_ )

b. India & Middle East (2- \_\_\_\_\_ )

c. Scientific Transfer (3- \_\_\_\_\_ )

### II. The Renaissance in Europe

#### A. Defined

1. “Rebirth” of \_\_\_\_\_

2. “Birth” of the \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Contributions

##### 1. Artists

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Literature- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Philosophy- \_\_\_\_\_

**III. The Protestant Reformation 1517-1648**

- A. Conflicts Challenged Authority of \_\_\_\_\_**
1. Merchants challenged \_\_\_\_\_
  2. German & English nobility opposed \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Church Wealth & Power
    - a. some criticized Church focus on \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. greed of some Church officials led to corruption (selling of \_\_\_\_\_)
- B. Leaders**
1. \_\_\_\_\_ - German Monk, Theologian, and Professor
    - a. Philosophy
      - \_\_\_\_\_ - not through Church officials
      - \_\_\_\_\_ - not Church leader interpretations
      - \_\_\_\_\_ - Church officials not above laymen
    - b. Actions
      - Challenged Church officials to open debates on its traditions with his “\_\_\_\_\_” (Disputation on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences) 1517
      - Refused to recant ideas & was \_\_\_\_\_ by Pope Leo X 1521
      - Translated the Bible into the German \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ - French Theologian and Pastor
    - a. Philosophy
      - \_\_\_\_\_
      - \_\_\_\_\_
      - \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Actions
      - Moved to Switzerland to avoid persecution
      - Published Institutes of the Christian Religion in 1521
  3. King \_\_\_\_\_ of England
    - a. Power struggle between \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Events
      - 1<sup>st</sup> Queen Catherine bore no sons
      - Pope Julius II refused to grant an annulment
      - Henry VIII broke with the \_\_\_\_\_
- C. The Reformation in Western Europe**
1. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Protestant princes converted to \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ rulers of Holy Roman Empire remained loyal to Pope
    - c. Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants in central Europe led to the \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ made Anglicanism the state religion of the British Isles
    - b. Protestantism contributed to the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ in England
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. 1598 \_\_\_\_\_

- Henry IV ended 16<sup>th</sup> century religious wars between Catholics and Protestants in France
- revoked by Louis XIV in 1685

- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- French \_\_\_\_\_ 1616
- Used the 30 Years' War to \_\_\_\_\_

- D. The Catholic \_\_\_\_\_**
1. The Catholic Church mounted a series of reforms to \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Society of Jesus (\_\_\_\_\_) order of Monks was established to spread Catholicism throughout the world
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ was established to reinforce Catholic doctrine

- E. Impacts of the Reformation**
1. Cultural Changes
    - a. expanding acceptance of \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. increasing emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. beginnings of religious \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Role of the \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. interest in promoting \_\_\_\_\_ stimulated by increasing availability of books
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ were published widespread in English, French, and German
    - c. eased the spread of ideas (including those of the Reformation)

**IV. The European Scientific \_\_\_\_\_ of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

- A. Defined**
1. Emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ (scientific \_\_\_\_\_)
  2. Changed the way people saw the world and their place in it
- B. Pioneers of the Scientific Revolution**
1. Polish Astronomer \_\_\_\_\_ - developed the \_\_\_\_\_ theory
  2. German Astronomer \_\_\_\_\_ - identified the rules of \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Italian Astronomer \_\_\_\_\_ - used \_\_\_\_\_ to promote heliocentrism
  4. English Physicist \_\_\_\_\_ - identified the laws of \_\_\_\_\_
  5. English Physician \_\_\_\_\_ - identified \_\_\_\_\_ system

## UNIT 11

### Major Asian Civilizations in the 1600s

- I. \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
  - A. Centered in \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. Expanded to include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_ culture
    1. Capital established at \_\_\_\_\_ renamed \_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a unifying factor in the empire though other religions were tolerated
    3. Trade exports included \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ Empire
  - A. Located in Northern \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. Contributions of \_\_\_\_\_ Rulers
    1. Spread \_\_\_\_\_ into India
    2. Art & Architecture ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
    3. Allowed the establishment of European trading posts ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ )
    4. Indian \_\_\_\_\_ influenced the development of the British \_\_\_\_\_ industry
- III. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Created foreign \_\_\_\_\_ in an attempt to control trade
  - B. Imperial government attempted to control \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Increasing demand for \_\_\_\_\_ caused \_\_\_\_\_ nations to expand economic influences in China
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Figurehead \_\_\_\_\_ ruled symbolically while \_\_\_\_\_ military leader held real power
  - B. Adopted policy of \_\_\_\_\_ to limit foreign influences

### The European Age of Discovery

#### 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> Century

- I. European Expansion into the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Causes of European Exploration
    1. \_\_\_\_\_ Demand
      - a. For Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ and goods (when Constantinople fell to the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1453 trade routes to Western Europe were cut off)
      - b. Search for \_\_\_\_\_
      - c. Need for natural resources
        - increasing \_\_\_\_\_
        - beginnings of \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Desire to spread \_\_\_\_\_
      - a. Catholics ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and Protestant \_\_\_\_\_
      - b. European \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ was forced on indigenous peoples of colonized regions of the Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa

3. European Powers competed in expanding political and economic power through the creation of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Advances in \_\_\_\_\_ enabled Europeans to traverse the globe.
5. Sponsorship of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ of Castile
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ the Navigator of Portugal\*
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ of England
  - d. Francis I of France

**B. European Explorers & Conquerors**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ explorer, \_\_\_\_\_, was the 1<sup>st</sup> European to sail directly to India
2. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ crossed the Atlantic
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ led the conquest of the \_\_\_\_\_ in North America
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ led the conquest of the Inca in South America
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ led the 1<sup>st</sup> European circumnavigation of the globe
3. \_\_\_\_\_, was the 1<sup>st</sup> Englishman to circumnavigate the globe
4. \_\_\_\_\_ explored North America for France

**II. Impacts of Early European Colonization & Trade**

**A. \_\_\_\_\_**

1. European trading posts along the \_\_\_\_\_
2. Trade in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and other products

**B. \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Colonization by small groups of merchants (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)
2. Influence of trading companies (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

**C. The \_\_\_\_\_**

**1. General Characteristics**

- a. Expansion of overseas territorial claims and \_\_\_\_\_ emigration to North and South America
- b. Destruction of the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ civilizations
- c. Legacy of a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rule in Latin America
- d. Forced migration of some Africans into \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their \_\_\_\_\_

**D. The Columbian \_\_\_\_\_ / Triangle \_\_\_\_\_**

**1. Areas of Trade**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere
  - exported agricultural products such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - exported \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

-imported \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
-European disease (\_\_\_\_\_) decimated native populations

**b. Africa**

-exported \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, precious metals, and other raw materials

-imported \_\_\_\_\_ goods from Europe and new food products (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

**c. \_\_\_\_\_**

-emigrants consisted of explorers, adventurers, conquerors, missionaries, and fortune seekers who brought & imposed their \_\_\_\_\_ on natives

-Initiated \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ to provide a labor source for American plantations. Justified by European belief in racial superiority.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution

\* \_\_\_\_\_ - colonies exist for the benefit of their mother country

\*countries competed for overseas \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ systems expanded across the globe

## UNIT 12

### Age of Absolutism

- I. \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe
- A. Defined
1. The King or Queen had \_\_\_\_\_
  2. They ruled by \_\_\_\_\_ - belief that monarchs rule by the will of god
- B. Continental Kings
1. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ of France
    - b. epitome of \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe
    - c. revoked \_\_\_\_\_
    - d. financed an elaborate Royal Court centered around the \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ (the Great)
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Russia by modeling it after \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ (the Great)
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ of Prussia
    - b. Made the Prussian \_\_\_\_\_ in central Europe through the use of advanced modern tactics
- II. The \_\_\_\_\_ Exception
- A. Power of the English Monarchy had been \_\_\_\_\_ by the Church and nobles since 1215 when the nobles forced King John to sign the \_\_\_\_\_
- B. The English \_\_\_\_\_
1. Causes
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ asserted "Divine Right of Kings"
    - b. dismissed \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Parliament asserted itself
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ lead Parliament to victory.
    - b. Charles I was \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Cromwell ruled England until his death
- C. The English \_\_\_\_\_
1. \_\_\_\_\_ (son of Charles I) was brought back from exile made king
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ remained the superior political authority
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
1. \_\_\_\_\_ and Protestant Dutch King William of Orange waged war against King James II
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ became the new monarchs of England
  3. Parliament got an \_\_\_\_\_ to be accepted in \_\_\_\_\_

## Enlightenment

### I. Defined

- A. Scholars applied \_\_\_\_\_ to social problems.
- B. Religious \_\_\_\_\_ was encouraged.
- C. Ideals fueled \_\_\_\_\_ revolutions around the world

### II. Advances in Technology

- A. All-weather \_\_\_\_\_ improved year round transport and trade.
- B. New designs in farm \_\_\_\_\_ increased productivity leading to an \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ improvements lowered transport costs

### II. Artists, Writers, and Philosopher

- A. Johann Sebastian Bach- \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ - Classical Composer
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ - Romantic School Painter
- D. Voltaire- \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ - Novelist

### IV. New Political Philosophies

#### A. Thomas Hobbes

- 1. wrote \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. humans exist in a primitive \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. people consent to government for \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. wrote *Two Treatises on Government*- 1689
- 2. people are \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. consent to government for protection of natural rights ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

#### C. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. wrote *The Spirit of the Laws*
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of powers

#### D. Jean-Jaques Rousseau

- 1. wrote \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. government is a \_\_\_\_\_ between rulers and the people

#### E. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism
- 2. separation of \_\_\_\_\_

### V. Influences of the Enlightenment

- 1. Political ideas inspired revolutionaries in Europe and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ reflected Enlightenment ideals in the *Declaration of Independence 1776*
- 3. Enlightenment ideals reflected in the \_\_\_\_\_

## Revolutions

### I. The French Revolution

#### A. Causes

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ideals
2. American \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Events

1. Storming of the \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Reign of \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Outcomes

1. Monarchy of \_\_\_\_\_ ended
2. Rise of \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. Legacy of Napoleon

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to unify Europe under French domination
2. Napoleonic \_\_\_\_\_
3. Encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ movements in Europe

#### E. Congress of \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine
2. Restoration of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Spread of New Political Philosophies (\_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_)

### II. Influence of the American and French Revolutions on the \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution

1. \_\_\_\_\_ rebellion led by \_\_\_\_\_
2. defeated armies of \_\_\_\_\_
3. won independence from \_\_\_\_\_
4. abolished \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Father \_\_\_\_\_ started the \_\_\_\_\_ independence movement

#### C. Spanish South

1. independence gained by \_\_\_\_\_ and others
2. led by \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. \_\_\_\_\_ gained independence from Portugal after the Napoleonic Wars

#### E. \_\_\_\_\_ Doctrine 1823

1. issued by \_\_\_\_\_ James Monroe
2. acknowledged independence of \_\_\_\_\_
3. opposed any \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 13

### Nationalism

#### I. Origins

##### A. Ideas

1. national \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ competition
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ideals

##### B. Actions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of Vienna 1815
  - a. terms led to widespread discontent in Europe
  - b. unsuccessful \_\_\_\_\_ increased tensions
2. Great Britain
  - a. expanded \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. reforms passed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. abolished \_\_\_\_\_
3. Unification of Italy
  - a. Count \_\_\_\_\_ unified northern Italy
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ joined southern Italy to the north
  - c. Papal states (including \_\_\_\_\_) joined last
4. Unification of Germany
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ led \_\_\_\_\_ in the unification
    - unification through \_\_\_\_\_
    - appealed to \_\_\_\_\_ sentiments
  - b. *Realpolitik*
    - Bismarck's political philosophy
    - ends justify means
  - c. Franco-Prussian War completed German unification

## Industrialization

### I. Origins

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
1. natural resources
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. spread to Europe and \_\_\_\_\_
  3. early industries
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. large cheap labor pool because of \_\_\_\_\_
  5. cottage industry was replaced by the \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Advances in Technology and Medicine

- A. James Watt- \_\_\_\_\_
- B. James Hargraves- \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ - Cotton Gin
- D. Henry Bessemer- \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ - Smallpox Vaccine
- F. Louis Pasteur- \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Impacts

- A. Population \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Standards of living \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Enclosure Movement led to \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Improved \_\_\_\_\_ with roads, trains, and steamships
- E. Middle class children gained access to \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Working class discontent with \_\_\_\_\_
- G. increase in size of \_\_\_\_\_ class

### IV. Capitalism

- A. Adam Smith wrote \_\_\_\_\_
- B. entrepreneurs started \_\_\_\_\_
- C. competition in \_\_\_\_\_
- D. improved conditions for \_\_\_\_\_
- E. sowed dissatisfaction of \_\_\_\_\_

### V. Socialism and Communism

- A. *Communist Manifesto* written by \_\_\_\_\_
- B. response to the injustices of \_\_\_\_\_
- C. goal was to redistribute \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. Nature of Work in the Factory System

- A. displaced family-based \_\_\_\_\_
- B. harsh
- C. jobs competed for by men and \_\_\_\_\_
- D. production costs and wages kept low with the use of \_\_\_\_\_
- E. factory owners exercised considerable power over the lives of \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Impact of the Industrial Revolution on Slavery**

- A. in the Southern U.S. the cotton gin \_\_\_\_\_
- B. as nations industrialized factory labor replaced \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Britain and the U.S. outlawed \_\_\_\_\_

**VIII. Labor Movement**

- A. factory workers included \_\_\_\_\_
- B. formation of labor \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. wanted to improve \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. wanted increased \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3. protested with the used of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. eventually suffrage was extended to \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. early reforms ended \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. expanded access to \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5. contracts with management were negotiated through the use of \_\_\_\_\_

**IX. Rise of Nationalism and Imperialism**

- A. Nationalism motivated nations to compete for overseas \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Europeans forced foreign lands to accept \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Industrially produced good flooded \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Forms of \_\_\_\_\_**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Imperialism in Africa and \_\_\_\_\_**

- 1. global domination by \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. European conflicts became \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. missionary efforts by \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Spheres of influence in \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. in Egypt the British built \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Indian states came under the domination of \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 6. Japan was forcibly opened to trade by \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Resistance
  - a. China- \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. India- \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 14

### World War I (1914-1918)

#### I. Causes

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ divided Europe into competing camps
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ feelings
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ failures
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Competition over \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Major Events

- A. Assassination of \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ enters war
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ leaves war

#### III. Major Leaders

- A. Woodrow \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Kaiser \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Outcomes and Global Effects

- A. Colonies' participation in the war, which increased demands for \_\_\_\_\_
- B. End of Russian imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Enormous cost of the war in \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and pay \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Limited German \_\_\_\_\_
- C. League of \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Russian \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Causes of \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution
  1. Defeat in war with Japan in \_\_\_\_\_
  2. landless \_\_\_\_\_
  3. incompetence of Tsar \_\_\_\_\_
  4. military defeats and high casualties in \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Rise of \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Bolshevik Revolution and \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Vladimir Lenin's \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Lenin's Successor- \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. League of Nations and Mandate System

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ of Nations
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ cooperative organization
  2. established to prevent \_\_\_\_\_
  3. U.S. not \_\_\_\_\_
  4. failed because it could not \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Mandate** \_\_\_\_\_
1. During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle East among themselves
  2. After the war, the “Mandate System” gave European control over Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (\_\_\_\_\_ control) and Syria and Lebanon (\_\_\_\_\_ control)
  3. The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the \_\_\_\_\_

**The Interwar Period**

**I. Global Depression**

**A. Causes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ reparations
2. \_\_\_\_\_ capacities
3. High protective \_\_\_\_\_
4. Excessive expansion of \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (1929)

**B. Impacts**

1. High \_\_\_\_\_ in industrial countries
2. Bank \_\_\_\_\_ and collapse of \_\_\_\_\_
3. collapse of prices in \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Party’s growing importance in Germany- scapegoat \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Rise of Totalitarianism**

**A. USSR- \_\_\_\_\_**

1. entrenchment of \_\_\_\_\_
2. policies
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ plans
  - b. collective \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. state \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. secret \_\_\_\_\_
3. Great \_\_\_\_\_

**B. \_\_\_\_\_ - Adolph Hitler**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and depression
2. \_\_\_\_\_ government weakened
3. anti- \_\_\_\_\_
4. extreme \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Nazism)
6. German occupation of \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Italy- \_\_\_\_\_**

1. rise of \_\_\_\_\_
2. ambition to restore the glory of \_\_\_\_\_
3. invasion of \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Japan- Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Hideki Tojo**

1. militarism
2. \_\_\_\_\_ led to drive for raw materials
3. invasion of \_\_\_\_\_

## World War II

### I. Economic and Political Causes of World War II

- A. Aggression by totalitarian powers (\_\_\_\_\_)
- B. Nationalism
- C. Failures of the \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Weaknesses of the \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Appeasement
- F. Tendencies toward \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and the U.S.

### II. Major Events \_\_\_\_\_

- A. German invasion of \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Fall of \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_
- D. German invasion of the \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Japanese attack on \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ (Allied invasion of Europe)
- G. Atomic bombs dropped on \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Major Leaders of the War

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ - U.S. President
- B. Harry Truman- \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ - Allied Commander in Europe
- D. Douglas MacArthur- \_\_\_\_\_
- E. George Marshall- \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ - British Prime Minister
- G. Joseph Stalin- \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ - Nazi dictator of Germany
- I. \_\_\_\_\_ - Japanese general
- J. Hirohito- \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. \_\_\_\_\_ - the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group

#### A. Holocaust

1. totalitarianism combined with \_\_\_\_\_
2. history of \_\_\_\_\_
3. defeat in World War I and economic depression blamed on \_\_\_\_\_
4. Hitler's belief in a \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ - extermination camps, gas chambers

#### B. Examples of Other Genocides

1. \_\_\_\_\_ by the leaders of the Ottoman Empire
2. Peasants, governments and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by \_\_\_\_\_
3. Educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by \_\_\_\_\_ in Cambodia
4. Tutsi minority by Hutu in \_\_\_\_\_

## V. Impacts

- A. European powers' loss of \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Establishment of two major powers in the world: \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ Trials
- D. Division of Europe- \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Universal Declaration of \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. established and adopted by members of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. provided code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ Plan
- H. Formation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (NATO) and Warsaw Pact
- I. Efforts to rebuild \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
  - 2. Germany and Berlin divided among \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3. Emergence of West Germany as \_\_\_\_\_ in postwar Europe
- J. Efforts to rebuild \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ under MacArthur's administration
  - 2. Democracy and \_\_\_\_\_ development
  - 3. elimination of Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ capabilities, guarantee of Japan's security by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. emergence of Japan as a \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia
- K. International Cooperative Organizations
  - 1. UN
  - 2. NATO
  - 3. Warsaw Pact

## UNIT 15

### Cold War

#### I. Beginning

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Conference led to Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ between U.S. and USSR
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ vs. Dictatorship and Communism
- D. President Truman's policy of \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Eastern Europe- Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ nations, Iron Curtain

#### II. Characteristics (1948-1989)

- A. NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ conflict
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ War
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ Wall
- E. Cuban \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Nuclear weapons and the theory of \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- A. Soviet \_\_\_\_\_ collapse
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ among Warsaw Pact nations
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ of Berlin Wall
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ of Soviet Union
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ of NATO

#### IV. Cold War in Asia

- A. China
  1. Division of China into two nations at the end of Civil War
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jiang Jieshi)- Nationalist China (\_\_\_\_\_)
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (Mao Zedong) Communist China (main China)
  2. Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- B. Vietnam
  1. Former sphere of \_\_\_\_\_ imperialism
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ led independence movement
  3. Vietnam was \_\_\_\_\_ upon French withdrawal
  4. U.S. got involved in following \_\_\_\_\_ policy
  5. Vietnam reunited under \_\_\_\_\_ leadership

### Modern Era

#### I. Influential Leaders

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Gandhi of India
  1. sought close relations with the \_\_\_\_\_
  2. developed \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Margaret \_\_\_\_\_
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister
  2. close relationship with \_\_\_\_\_
  3. asserted UK \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Mikhail Gorbachev- \_\_\_\_\_
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ policies
  2. Fall of \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Deng \_\_\_\_\_ of China
1. implemented \_\_\_\_\_ on communist economy
  2. retained strict communist \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Independence Movements

### A. India

1. Regions
  - a. Indian Sub-\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. British India
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ (West Pakistan)
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ (East Pakistan)
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ (Ceylon)
2. Evolution of Independence Movement
  - a. British Rule
  - b. Indian National \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Leadership of Mohandas \_\_\_\_\_
    - civil \_\_\_\_\_
    - passive \_\_\_\_\_
3. political divisions among \_\_\_\_\_ lines (Pakistan/India)
4. Indian \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Jawaharlal \_\_\_\_\_
    - associate of Gandhi
    - supported \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 1950 Constitution banned \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation
  - d. new economic development has helped to ease financial problems

### B. Africa

1. right to \_\_\_\_\_ in UN Charter
2. peaceful and violent revolutions after \_\_\_\_\_
3. pride in African \_\_\_\_\_
4. resentment toward \_\_\_\_\_
5. loss of colonies by \_\_\_\_\_
6. influenced by superpower rivalry of \_\_\_\_\_
7. Examples
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Africa- peaceful
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ - war for independence against France
  - c. Kenya- war for independence against Britain led by \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. South Africa
    - Blacks struggled against \_\_\_\_\_ system
    - \_\_\_\_\_ became 1<sup>st</sup> Black President of the Republic of South Africa

### C. Middle East

1. Mandates
  - a. established by \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Granted independence after \_\_\_\_\_

c. resulted in \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ Mandates

-Syria

- \_\_\_\_\_

e. British Mandates

- \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Leaders

a. Golda Meir

-Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_

-led Israel to victory in the \_\_\_\_\_

-sought support of \_\_\_\_\_

b. Gamal Abdul \_\_\_\_\_

-President of \_\_\_\_\_

-Nationalized the \_\_\_\_\_

-allied with \_\_\_\_\_

-built \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 21<sup>st</sup> Century Trends

### A. Contemporary Political Issues

#### 1. Migrations

a. \_\_\_\_\_ is an issue in international conflicts

b. \_\_\_\_\_ emigrated from developing nations  
to industrialized countries for high paying jobs

### B. Ethnic and Religious Conflicts

1. Middle \_\_\_\_\_

2. Northern \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Horn of \_\_\_\_\_

5. South \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Impact of New Technology

1. Widespread but unequal access to computers and \_\_\_\_\_

2. Genetic engineering and \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Global Economic Disparity

#### 1. Developed countries

a. Located in \_\_\_\_\_

b. Strong \_\_\_\_\_ economies

c. \_\_\_\_\_ living standards

- \_\_\_\_\_ literacy rate

-access to \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ population growth rate

#### 2. Developing countries

a. Located in \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ economies

c. \_\_\_\_\_ living standard

-low \_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_ access to health care

d. High \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Environmental Challenges**

1. Pollution
2. Loss of \_\_\_\_\_
3. Global \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Economic \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Technology
  - a. Rapid \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Computer \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Mass \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Biotechnology
2. rise of \_\_\_\_\_
3. decrease of \_\_\_\_\_
4. regional integration ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
5. Trade agreements
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ -NAFTA
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (WTO)
6. International Organizations
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ (UN)
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (IMF)

**G. Terrorism**

1. Examples
  - a. Munich \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 9/11/01- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Responses
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_