

-World History II Essential Knowledge
SOL Objective 2

Explain that by 1500 A.D. (C.E.), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world.

Identify on a world political map the location of the following major states and empires in the Eastern Hemisphere about 1500 A.D. (C.E.):

- England
- France
- Spain
- Russia
- Ottoman Empire
- Persia
- China
- Mughal India
- Songhai Empire

Identify on a world political map the location of the following major states and empires in the Western Hemisphere about 1500 A.D. (C.E.):

- Incan Empire
- Aztec Empire

Explain that new intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world.

Summarize the nature and progression of the Renaissance, using the following information as a guide:

- “Rebirth” of classical knowledge; “birth” of the modern world
- Spread of the Renaissance from the Italian city-states to northern Europe

Summarize contributions of the Renaissance, as follows:

- Accomplishments in the visual arts: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci
- Accomplishments in literature (sonnets, plays, essays): Shakespeare
- Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (humanism): Erasmus

Explain that by 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Identify the location of the five world religions in 1500 A.D. (C.E.), as follows:

- Judaism: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
- Christianity: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
- Islam: Parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe
- Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia
- Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia

Explain that by 1500 A.D., major regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

Identify the following traditional trade patterns about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) that linked Europe with Asia and Africa:

- Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade

- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Explain the importance of the major trade patterns about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) as the means of providing an exchange of products and ideas.

Explain that by 1500 A.D. (C.E.), technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.

Describe the following technological and scientific advancements that were made and exchanged along trade routes by 1500 A.D. (C.E.):

- Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China)
- Textiles, numeral system (India and Middle East)
- Scientific knowledge—medicine, astronomy, mathematics

SOL OBJECTIVE 3

Explain that for centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action. The resistance of the Church to change led to the Protestant Reformation, which resulted in the birth of new political and economic institutions.

Summarize the following conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome:

- Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury.
- German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.

Summarize the beliefs of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VII, and Elizabeth I. Use the following information as a guide:

- Martin Luther (The Lutheran tradition)
 - Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
 - Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church
- John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)
 - Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
 - Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement
- King Henry VIII
 - Views: Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome
 - Actions: Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England
- Queen Elizabeth I
 - Anglican Church
 - Tolerance for dissenters
 - Expansion and colonialism
 - Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)

Explain that the Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.

Summarize the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation, using the following information as a guide:

- Reformation in Germany
 - Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
 - The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
 - Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years' War).
- Reformation in France
 - Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked).
 - Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political conflict.
- Catholic Reformation
 - Dissenters prior to Martin Luther: Jan Huss, John Wycliffe
 - Counter-Reformation:
 - The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
 - The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
 - The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

Explain that at first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance.

Explain that power in most European states was concentrated in the monarch.

Explain that gradually, religious toleration emerged.

Summarize the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation, using the following information as a guide:

- Growth of secularism
- Growth of individualism
- Eventual growth of religious tolerance

Summarize the role of the printing press in the spread of new ideas, using the following information as a guide:

- Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.
- The Bible was printed in English, French, and German.
- These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of the Reformation and the Renaissance.

SOL OBJECTIVE 4

Explain that the expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia. With the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic sought new maritime routes for trade.

Summarize the following factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere:

- Demand in Europe for gold, spices, and natural resources
- Support for the diffusion of Christianity
- Political and economic competition between European empires
- Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts
- Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator

Explain the roles of important explorers and conquistadors in the establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations, using the following information as a guide:

- Portugal: Vasco da Gama
- Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinand Magellan
- England: Francis Drake
- France: Jacques Cartier

Explain that one motive for exploration was to spread the Christian religion.

Explain how the expansion of European empires into the Americas, Africa, and Asia affected religion in those areas.

Summarize the means of diffusion of Christianity, using the following information as a guide:

- Migration of colonists to new lands
- Influence of Catholic and Protestant colonists, who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands
- Conversion of indigenous peoples

Explain that Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns.

Explain that Europeans established trading posts and colonies in Africa and Asia.

Summarize the effect of European migration and settlement on the Americas, Africa, and Asia, using the following information as a guide:

- Americas
 - Expansion of overseas territorial claims and European emigration to North and South America
 - Demise of Aztec and Inca empires
 - Legacy of a rigid class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America
 - Forced migration of Africans who had been enslaved
 - Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent countries
- Africa
 - European trading posts along the coast
 - Trade in slaves, gold, and other resources
- Asia
 - Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)
 - Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)

Explain that the discovery of the Americas by Europeans resulted in an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Describe the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures, using the following information as a guide:

- Western Hemisphere agricultural products, such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco, changed European lifestyles.
- European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians.
- European diseases, such as smallpox, killed many American Indians.

Summarize the impact of the Columbian Exchange, using the following information as a guide:

- Shortage of labor to grow cash crops led to the use of African slaves.
- Slavery was based on race.

- European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economies and damaged the environment.

Explain that the European nations established a trade pattern known as the triangular trade and exported precious metals from the Americas.

Explain that the triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas through the trade of slaves, sugar, and rum.

Describe the impact of precious metal exports from the Americas, using the following information as a guide:

- Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia
- Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
- Impact on Spain and international trade

SOL OBJECTIVE 5

Explain that the Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.

Explain that the Ottomans brought much Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.

Identify the location of the Ottoman Empire and describe its expansion and development, using the following information as a guide:

- Original location of the Ottoman Empire
 - Asia Minor
- Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire
 - Southwest Asia
 - Southeastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula
 - North Africa
- Development of the Ottoman Empire
 - Capital at Constantinople renamed Istanbul
 - Islamic religion as a unifying force that accepted other religions
 - Trade in coffee and ceramics

Explain that descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India.

Explain that the Mughal Empire traded with European nations.

Explain that much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade.

Identify that the Mughal Empire was located in northern India.

Identify contributions of Mughal rulers, using the following information as a guide:

- Spread of Islam into India
- Art and architecture: Taj Mahal
- Establishment of European trading outposts
- Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry

Summarize India's trade with European nations, using the following information as a guide:

- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian subcontinent.
- Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems.

Explain how the Chinese and Japanese attempted to limit the influence of European merchants, using the following information as a guide:

- China
 - Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade
 - Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade
 - Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain)
- Japan
 - Characterized by powerless emperor controlled by military leader (shogun)
 - Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences

Explain that the exportation of slaves and demand for imported goods began to alter traditional economic patterns in Africa.

Describe the process of how Africa became involved in foreign trade. Use the following information as a guide:

- African exports
 - Slaves (triangular trade)
 - Raw materials (ivory, gold)
- African imports
 - Manufactured goods from Europe, Asia, and the Americas
 - New food products (corn, peanuts)

Explain that European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources, creating new economic practices, such as mercantilism, linking European nations with their colonies.

Describe mercantilism as an economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient and based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country.

Summarize the role of the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism in the growth of European nations, using the following information as a guide:

- European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources.
- A new economic system emerged:
 - New money and banking systems were created.
 - Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved.
 - Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother countries.

SOL OBJECTIVE 6

Explain that, with its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

Identify pioneers of Scientific Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- Nicolaus Copernicus developed heliocentric theory.
- Johannes Kepler discovered planetary motion.
- Galileo Galilei used telescope to support heliocentric theory.
- Isaac Newton formulated law of gravity.
- William Harvey discovered circulation of the blood.

Summarize the importance of the Scientific Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature

- Formulation of the scientific method
- Expansion of scientific knowledge

Explain that the Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.

Summarize the following characteristics of absolute monarchies:

- Centralization of power
- Concept of rule by divine right

Identify the effect two absolute monarchs had on their countries, using the following information as a guide:

- Louis XIV of France: Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power
- Peter the Great of Russia: Westernization of Russia

Explain that political democracy rests on the principle that government derives power from the consent of the governed. The foundations of English rights include the jury trial, the Magna Carta, and common law. The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution prompted further development of the rights of Englishmen.

Summarize how the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution promoted the development of the rights of Englishmen. Use the following information as a guide:

- Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I
- The restoration of Charles II
- Development of political parties/factions
- Glorious Revolution (William and Mary)
- Increase of parliamentary power and decrease of royal power
- English Bill of Rights of 1689

Explain that Enlightenment thinkers believed that human progress was possible through the application of scientific knowledge and reason to issues of law and government.

Explain that Enlightenment ideas influenced the leaders of the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Describe the Enlightenment, using the following information as a guide:

- Applied reason to the human world, as well as to the rest of the natural world
- Stimulated religious tolerance
- Fueled democratic revolutions around the world

Identify some Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas, using the following information as a guide:

- Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*: Humans exist in a primitive "state of nature" and consent to government for self-protection.
- John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws*: The best form of government includes a separation of powers.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract*: Government is a contract between rulers and the people.
- Voltaire: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state.

Explain how philosophers of the Enlightenment influenced thinking on political issues. Use the following information as a guide:

- Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France.

- Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas.
- The Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas.

Explain that the ideas of the Enlightenment and French participation in the American Revolution influenced the French people to view their government in new ways. They overthrew the absolute monarchy and established a new government.

Explain causes of the French Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- Influence of Enlightenment ideas
- Influence of the American Revolution

Summarize events of the French Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- Storming of the Bastille
- Reign of Terror

Summarize outcomes of the French Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI
- Rise of Napoleon

Explain that the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries brought many changes in the arts, literature, and political philosophy.

Explain that the Age of Reason witnessed inventions and innovations in technology that stimulated trade and transportation.

Identify some representative composers, artists, philosophers, and writers of these three centuries, using the following information as a guide:

- Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer
- Voltaire: Philosopher
- Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist
- Eugène Delacroix: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century)

Identify characteristics of new schools of art and forms of literature during these three centuries, using the following information as a guide:

- Paintings depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits).
- New forms of literature evolved, such as the novel (e.g., Cervantes' *Don Quixote*).

Identify improved technologies that were important to European economies during these centuries:

- All-weather roads improved year-round transport and trade.
- New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution).
- Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport.

SOL OBJECTIVE 7

Explain that Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.

Explain that Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys.

Describe the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America, using the following information as a guide:

- Colonial governments mirrored the home governments.
- Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.
- A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export.
- Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority:
 - Havana
 - Mexico City
 - Lima
 - São Paulo
 - Buenos Aires

Describe the rigid class structure of the colonies, using the following information as a guide:

- Viceroy / colonial officers
- Creoles
- Mestizos

Explain that the American and French revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico.

Describe the influence of the American and French revolutions on Latin America, using the following information as a guide:

- Slaves in Haiti rebelled, abolished slavery, and won independence.
- Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement.
- French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence.

Identify the following selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s:

- Mexico
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil

Explain that the contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simón Bolívar led to the development of independent states in Latin America in the nineteenth century.

Describe the contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture, using the following information as a guide:

- Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French
- Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain

Describe the contributions of Simón Bolívar, using the following information as a guide:

- Native resident who led revolutionary efforts
- Liberated the northern areas of Latin America

Explain that after the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.

Describe the impact of the Monroe Doctrine, using the following information as a guide:

- The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.
- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.

- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

SOL OBJECTIVE 8

Explain that the French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.

Summarize the legacy of Napoleon, using the following information as a guide:

- Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination
- Napoleonic Code
- Awakening of feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism

Explain that the Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.

Summarize the legacy of the Congress of Vienna, using the following information as a guide:

- “Balance of power” doctrine
- Restoration of monarchies
- New political map of Europe
- New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism)

Explain that the rise of nationalism was a powerful force behind European politics during the nineteenth century.

Explain that widespread demands for political rights led to revolutions and legislative actions in Europe.

Explain that national pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of nationalism.

Explain that the terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italy and the German states. Unsuccessful revolutions in 1848 increased nationalistic tensions.

Explain that in contrast to continental Europe, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.

Explain that Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.

Explain the following events related to the unification of Italy and the role of Italian nationalists:

- Count Cavour unified northern Italy.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy.
- The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy.

Explain the following events related to the unification of Germany and the role of Bismarck:

- Otto von Bismarck led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings.
- Bismarck’s actions were seen as an example of *Realpolitik*, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.
- The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state.

SOL OBJECTIVE 9

Explain that the Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

Explain that with the Industrial Revolution came an increased demand for raw materials from the Americas, Asia, and Africa.

Explain that advancements in technology produced the Industrial Revolution, while advancements in science and medicine altered the lives of people living in the new industrial cities. Cultural changes soon followed.

Explain how the Industrial Revolution produced changes in culture and society.

Summarize the Industrial Revolution, using the following information as a guide:

- Originated in England because of her natural resources (e.g., coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine
- Spread to Europe and the United States
- Role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries
- Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement
- Rise of the factory system and demise of cottage industries
- Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world

Explain why the spread of industrialism to Europe and the United States accelerated colonialism and imperialism.

Summarize the following technological advancements that helped produce the Industrial Revolution:

- Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves
- Steam engine: James Watt
- Cotton gin: Eli Whitney
- Process for making steel: Henry Bessemer

Summarize the following advancements in science and medicine:

- Development of smallpox vaccination: Edward Jenner
- Discovery of bacteria: Louis Pasteur

Summarize the impact of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries, using the following information as a guide:

- Population increase
- Increased standards of living for many but not all
- Improved transportation
- Urbanization
- Environmental pollution
- Increased education
- Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions
- Growth of the middle class

Explain that capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some.

Explain that social dislocations associated with capitalism produced a range of economic and political ideas, including socialism and communism.

Summarize the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern, using the following information as a guide:

- Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*
- Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities
- Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class

- Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society

Summarize the subsequent development of socialism and communism, using the following information as a guide:

- Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* (written with Friedrich Engels) and *Das Kapital*
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Importance to communists of redistribution of wealth

Explain that agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of the family.

Summarize the nature of work in the factory system, using the following information as a guide:

- Family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system
- Harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages
- Child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high
- Owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers

Summarize the impact of the Industrial Revolution on slavery:

- The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations.
- The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery.

Summarize the following social effects of the Industrial Revolution:

- Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor
- Introduction of reforms to end child labor
- Expansion of education
- Women's increased demands for suffrage

Summarize the rise of labor unions, using the following information as a guide:

- Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions
- Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children
- Wanted workers' rights and collective bargaining between labor and management

Explain that industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies.

Explain that nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. Industrially produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influences.

Explain that European nations competed to control Africa and Asia to secure their own economic and political success.

Describe the following forms of imperialism:

- Colonies
- Protectorates
- Spheres of influence

Explain that imperialism spread economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe throughout the world.

Explain that resistance to imperialism took many forms, including armed conflict and intellectual movements.

Summarize imperialism in Africa and Asia, using the following information as a guide:

- European domination
- European conflicts carried to the colonies
- Christian missionary efforts
- Spheres of influence in China
- Suez Canal
- East India Company's domination of Indian states
- American opening of Japan to trade

Summarize the following responses of colonized peoples:

- Armed conflicts (e.g., events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)
- Rise of nationalism (e.g., first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)

SOL OBJECTIVE 10

Explain that World War I (1914–1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy. The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world war.

Summarize the following causes of World War I:

- Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps
- Nationalistic feelings
- Diplomatic failures
- Imperialism
- Competition over colonies
- Militarism

Summarize the following major events of World War I:

- Assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand
- United States enters war
- Russia leaves the war

Identify the following major leaders of World War I

- Woodrow Wilson
- Kaiser Wilhelm II

Summarize the following outcomes and global effects of World War I:

- Colonies' participation in the war, which increased demands for independence
- End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires
- Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruption

Summarize the following terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

- Forced Germany to accept guilt for war and loss of territory and to pay reparations
- Limited the German military
- League of Nations

Explain how Russia erupted in revolution while fighting World War I.

Explain that Tsarist Russia entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and the peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R.

Summarize the following causes of the 1917 Russian revolutions:

- Defeat in war with Japan in 1905
- Landless peasantry
- Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II
- Military defeats and high casualties in World War I

Summarize the rise of communism in Russia, using the following information as a guide:

- Bolshevik Revolution and civil war
- Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)
- Joseph Stalin, Lenin's successor

SOL OBJECTIVE 11

Explain that after World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.

Describe the League of Nations and the reasons it failed, using the following information as a guide:

- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars
- United States not a member
- Failure because it did not have power to enforce its decisions

Explain the mandate system, using the following information as a guide:

- During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.
- After the war, the "mandate system" gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British controlled), and Syria and Lebanon (French controlled).
- The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.

Explain that a period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (the 1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s. Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.

Summarize the following causes of the worldwide depression following World War I:

- German reparations
- Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy
- High protective tariffs
- Excessive expansion of credit
- Stock Market Crash of 1929

Summarize the impact of the worldwide depression following World War I, using the following information as a guide:

- High unemployment in industrial countries
- Bank failures and collapse of credit
- Collapse of prices in world trade

- Nazi Party's growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party's blame of European Jews for economic collapse

Explain that economic disruptions following World War I led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Explain that a communist dictatorship was established by Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union.

Describe the U.S.S.R. under Joseph Stalin during the Interwar Period, using the following information as a guide:

- Entrenchment of communism
- Stalin's policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police
- Great Purge

Explain that the Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany.

Describe Germany under Adolf Hitler during the Interwar Period, using the following information as a guide:

- Inflation and depression
- Democratic government weakened
- Anti-Semitism
- Extreme nationalism
- National Socialism (Nazism)
- German occupation of nearby countries

Describe Italy under Benito Mussolini during the Interwar Period, using the following information as a guide:

- Rise of fascism
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome
- Invasion of Ethiopia

Explain that Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.

Describe Japan under Hirohito and Hideki Tojo during the Interwar Period, using the following information as a guide:

- Militarism
- Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials
- Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China

SOL OBJECTIVE 12

Explain that many economic and political causes led to World War II. Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.

Summarize the following economic and political causes of World War II:

- Aggression by totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Nationalism
- Failures of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weakness of the League of Nations
- Appeasement

- Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States

Summarize the following major events of World War II:

- German invasion of Poland
- Fall of France
- Battle of Britain
- German invasion of the Soviet Union
- Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe)
- Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Identify and describe the following major leaders of World War II:

- Franklin D. Roosevelt: U.S. president
- Harry Truman: U.S. president after death of President Roosevelt
- Dwight D. Eisenhower: Allied Commander in Europe
- Douglas MacArthur: U.S. general
- George C. Marshall: U.S. general
- Winston Churchill: British prime minister
- Joseph Stalin: Soviet dictator
- Adolf Hitler: Nazi dictator of Germany
- Hideki Tojo: Japanese general
- Hirohito: Emperor of Japan

Explain that there had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries.

Define the term *genocide* as the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group.

Summarize the following elements leading to the Holocaust:

- Totalitarianism combined with nationalism
- History of anti-Semitism
- Defeat in World War I and economic depression blamed on German Jews
- Hitler's belief in the master race
- Final solution: Extermination camps, gas chambers

Explain that various instances of genocide occurred throughout the twentieth century.

Describe the following other examples of genocides:

- Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire
- Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin
- The educated, artists, technicians, former government officials, monks, and minorities by Pol Pot in Cambodia
- Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda

Explain that the outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.

Summarize the following outcomes of World War II:

- Loss of empires by European powers
- Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R.
- War crimes trials
- Division of Europe, Iron Curtain

- Establishment of the United Nations
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Marshall Plan
- Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

Describe the war crimes trials.

Describe the efforts for reconstruction of Germany, using the following information as a guide:

- Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin
- Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers
- Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

Describe the efforts for reconstruction of Japan, using the following information as a guide:

- United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur's administration
- Democracy and economic development
- Elimination of Japan's military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan's security by the United States
- Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

Identify the following international cooperative organizations created after World War II:

- United Nations
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Warsaw Pact

Identify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, using the following information as a guide:

- Established and adopted by members of the United Nations
- Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

SOL OBJECTIVE 13

Explain that competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War.

Summarize the beginning of the Cold War (1945–1948), using the following information as a guide:

- The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe
- Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R.
- Democracy and the free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism
- President Truman and the Policy of Containment
- Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations, the Iron Curtain

Summarize the following characteristics/events of the Cold War (1948–1989):

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence

Explain that the Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the U.S.S.R. towards other nations and conflicts around the world.

Explain that the presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945.

Explain that communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

Summarize the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, using the following information as a guide:

- Soviet economic collapse
- Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries
- Tearing down of Berlin Wall
- Breakup of the Soviet Union
- Expansion of NATO

Explain that Japanese occupation of European colonies in Asia heightened demands for independence after World War II.

Define *containment* as a policy for preventing the expansion of communism.

Explain that after World War II, the United States pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The Cold War led to armed conflicts in Korea and Vietnam.

Summarize the conflicts and revolutionary movements in China after World War II, using the following information as a guide:

- Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war
- Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan)
- Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): Communist China (mainland China)
- Continuing conflict between the two Chinas
- Communist China's participation in Korean War

Summarize the conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam after World War II, using the following information as a guide:

- Role of French imperialism
- Leadership of Ho Chi Minh
- Vietnam as a divided nation
- Influence of policy of containment
- The United States and the Vietnam War
- Vietnam as a reunited communist country today

Explain the contributions to major events of each of the following world leaders in the second half of the twentieth century:

- Indira Gandhi
 - Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War
 - Developed nuclear program
- Margaret Thatcher
 - British prime minister
 - Free trade and less government regulation of business
 - Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy
 - Assertion of United Kingdom's military power
- Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Glasnost and perestroika
 - Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - Last president of Soviet Union
- Deng Xiaoping
 - Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy, leading to rapid economic growth
 - Continued communist control of government

SOL OBJECTIVE 14

Explain that British policies and India's demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian subcontinent.

Summarize the regional setting for the Indian independence movement, including the following:

- Indian subcontinent
- British India
- India
- Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan)
- Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan)
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)

Summarize the evolution of the Indian independence movement, including identification of the leader, the tactics he used, and the outcome of the movement. Include the following aspects:

- British rule in India
- Indian National Congress
- Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi
- Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance
- Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines—Pakistan/India
- Republic of India
 - World's most populous democratic nation
 - Federal system, giving many powers to the states

Explain Indian democracy, using the following information as a guide:

- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western-style industrialization.
- The 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination.
- Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation.
- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation.

Explain that the charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination.

Explain that independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism.

Summarize the independence movements in Africa, and explain why they gained success following World War II, using the following information as a guide:

- Right to self-determination (UN charter)
- Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II
- Pride in African cultures and heritage
- Resentment of imperial rule and economic exploitation
- Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal
- Influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War

Identify examples of independence movements in Africa and subsequent development efforts, including Jomo Kenyatta's leadership of Kenya and Nelson Mandela's role in South Africa. Use the following information as a guide:

- West Africa: Peaceful transition
- Algeria: War of Independence from France

- Kenya (Britain): Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta
- South Africa: Black South Africans' struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa

Explain that the mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II, and with the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.

Summarize the results of the United Nations' decision to end the mandate system in terms of states created (locations) and their subsequent problems, using the following information as a guide:

- Mandates in the Middle East
 - Established by the League of Nations
 - Granted independence after World War II
 - Resulted in Middle East conflicts created by religious differences
- French mandates in the Middle East
 - Syria
 - Lebanon
- British mandates in the Middle East
 - Jordan (originally Transjordan)
 - Palestine (a part became independent as the State of Israel)

Explain the roles of Golda Meir and Gamal Abdul Nasser, using the following information as a guide:

- Golda Meir
 - Prime Minister of Israel
 - After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War
 - Sought support of United States
- Gamal Abdul Nasser
 - President of Egypt
 - Nationalized Suez Canal
 - Established relationship with Soviet Union
 - Built Aswan High Dam

SOL OBJECTIVE 15

Explain that five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.

Identify some characteristics of the five major world religions, using the following information as a guide:

- Judaism
 - Monotheism
 - Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct
 - Torah: Written record and beliefs of the Jews
- Christianity
 - Monotheism
 - Jesus as Son of God
 - Life after death
 - New Testament: Life and teachings of Jesus
 - Establishment of Christian doctrines by early church councils
- Islam
 - Monotheism
 - Muhammad, the prophet
 - Qur'an (Koran)

- Five Pillars of Islam
- Mecca and Medina
- Buddhism
 - Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
 - Four Noble Truths
 - Eightfold Path to Enlightenment
 - Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka's missionaries and their writings
- Hinduism
 - Many forms of one God
 - Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma
 - Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences

Explain that the five major world religions are found worldwide, but their followers tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas, as specified below:

- Judaism: Concentrated in Israel and North America
- Christianity: Concentrated in Europe and North and South America
- Islam: Concentrated in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia
- Buddhism: Concentrated in East and Southeast Asia
- Hinduism: Concentrated in India

SOL OBJECTIVE 16

Explain that both developed and developing nations face many challenges. These include migrations, ethnic and religious conflicts, and the impact of new technologies.

Describe some challenges faced by the contemporary world, using the following information as a guide:

- Migrations of refugees and others
 - Refugees as an issue in international conflicts
 - Migrations of "guest workers" to European cities
- Ethnic and religious conflicts
 - Middle East
 - Northern Ireland
 - Balkans
 - Horn of Africa
 - South Asia

Summarize the impact of new technologies, using the following information as a guide:

- Widespread but unequal access to computers and instantaneous communication
- Genetic engineering and bioethics

Explain that developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions.

Explain that economic development and the rapid growth of population are having an impact on the environment.

Explain that sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.

Explain contrasts between developed and developing nations, using the following information as a guide:

- Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries
- Economic conditions
- Social conditions (literacy, access to health care)
- Population size and rate of growth

Summarize the impact economic development and rapid population growth are having on the environment and society, using the following information as a guide:

- Environmental challenges
 - Pollution
 - Loss of habitat
 - Global climate change
- Social challenges
 - Poverty
 - Poor health
 - Illiteracy
 - Famine
 - Migration

Explain the links between economic and political freedom, using the following information as a guide:

- Free market economies produce rising standards of living and an expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.

Explain that the countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw materials markets and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.

Explain how economic interdependence is changing the world, using the following information as a guide:

- Role of rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks
- Rise and influence of multinational corporations
- Changing role of international boundaries
- Regional integration, e.g., European Union
- Trade agreements, e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO)
- International organizations, e.g., United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Explain that both developed and developing nations of the world have problems that are brought about by inequities in their social, cultural, and economic systems.

Explain that some individuals choose to deal with these unequal conditions through the use of terrorist activities.

Define *terrorism* as the use of violence and threats to intimidate and coerce for political reasons.

Explain that a major cause of terrorism is religious extremism.

Point out some examples of international terrorism in the contemporary world that have impacted developed and developing nations, including the following:

- Munich Olympics attacks
- Terrorist attacks in the United States (e.g., 9/11/2001) motivated by extremism (Osama Bin Laden)
- Car bombings
- Suicide bombings

- Airline hijackings

Explain governmental responses to terrorist activities, including the following:

- Surveillance
- Review of privacy rights
- Security screenings at ports and airports
- Identification badges and photos

