GLOBAL HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY
REGENTS REVIEW TOPICs

GEOGRAPHY / ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
Mesopotamia—Fertile Crescent; Tigris & Euphrates Rivers
Egypt—Nile River; Libyan and Sahara Deserts; cataracts
India—Indus and Ganges Rivers; monsoons; tsunami; Himalayas
China—(Huang He) Yellow River; Yangtze River; Himalayas; Gobi Desert
Americas—Mississippi River; Amazon River; Andes Mountains; foot bridges; terraces
Greece—islands; mountains; lack of unity for city-states due to natural barriers
Rome—Po and Tiber Rivers; Alps and Apennine Mountains; avalanches; landslides
Japan & Philippines—archipelagos

Global Warming / Greenhouse Effect
Desertification
Deforestation
Arable Land
Energy: * Coal * Nuclear * Trees * Hydroelectric
Pollution

RELIGIONS / BELIEF SYSTEMS

HINDUISM—Texts (The Vedas; Ramayana; Mahabharata); no given leader or creator; major beliefs (karma, dharma, reincarnation; CASTE SYSTEM); India
TODAY: caste system still exists (creates segregation)

BUDDHISM—Text (Tripitaka); Leader (Siddhartha Gautama); major beliefs (karma, dharma, reincarnation; ahimsa—nonviolence; enlightenment
FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS; EIGHTFOLD PATH); India
TODAY: Dalai Lama; Tibet: India, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand

JAINISM—Text (Siddhanta); Leader (Mahavira Swami); major beliefs (karma, Reincarnation; ahimsa—nonviolence; no need for material goods); India
TODAY: followers in India

SIKHISM—combines elements of Islam and Hinduism; monotheistic; no holidays; led by gurus (teachers); same last name—Singh; developed in India
TODAY: followers in India; President of India is a Sikh

ZOROASTRIANISM—Text (Zend Avesta); Leader (Zarathustra); major beliefs (Dualism; Ahura Mazda “good god” vs. Ahriman “bad god”; Day of Judgment; Towers of Silence); Persia
TODAY: followers in Iran and India

ISLAM—5 PILLARS of ISLAM; MUHAMMAD; THE KORAN (Qu’ran)
DIVISIONS within ISLAM (Sunni, Shi’a, and Sufi)
Spread of ISLAM & ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE
ISLAMIC EMPIRES (Ottomans—Suleiman & Mughal—Akbar the Great)

JUDAISM—Text (Torah); Leaders (Abraham, Moses); major beliefs (monotheism; Ten
Commandments; Old Testament; covenant with God; no messiah yet); began in Mesopotamia & Canaan
*TODAY:* Diaspora (scattering of Jews); State of Israel

**CHRISTIANITY**—Text (Bible = Old + New Testament); Leaders (Jesus Christ; Paul); Major beliefs (monotheism; messiah exists as Jesus; Trinity (father, son, Holy Spirit); began in Judea (kingdom within the Roman Empire)
*TODAY:* 1/3 of world is Christian; Pope is spiritual leader of Catholic Church

**CONFUCIANISM**—Text (The Analects); Leader (Confucius); major beliefs (Filial Piety; ideas of Civil Service for jobs; knowing your place in society; shame instead of punishments after the fact); China (Han Dynasty)
*TODAY:* Still exists in China; often combined with beliefs from Daoism and Christianity by its followers

**DAOISM**—Text (I Ching); Leader (Lao Zi); major beliefs (belief in the “way;” let nature takes its course; Yin and Yang –everything has a balance); China
*TODAY:* followers in China

**LEGALISM**—Text (Han Feizi—named after founder); Leader (Han Feizi); major beliefs (the law is the supreme ruler of the nation; punishments for the bad; rewards for the good; leads to the creation of a totalitarian (total control) government); China (Qin Dynasty)
*TODAY:* Totalitarian-type governments exist still in the world (ex: North Korea)

**ANIMISM**—spirits in nature; spirit / nature worship; native to sub-Saharan Africa
*TODAY:* Still followed by many in Sub-Saharan Africa

**SHINTOISM**—spirits in nature; spirit / nature worship; shrines dedicated to nature—rocks, waterfalls, etc.; focus on living life in the present—not worrying about an afterlife; native to Japan
*TODAY:* Still followed by many in Japan today

**ZEN BUDDHISM**—a form of Buddhism mostly practiced in Japan; based in a combination of meditation and doing labor to achieve enlightenment; represents cultural diffusion from both India and China

**PRE – HISTORY CIVILIZATION**
Paleolithic & Neolithic Eras: **Be able to COMPARt the two eras.**
1. **The Paleolithic Era:** How would you describe the people; types of shelter; types of food; types of tools; art; religious beliefs; subsistence living
**The Neolithic Era:** (Agricultural Revolution); how would you describe the people; types of shelter; types of food; types of tools; art; religious beliefs

**ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS**
Egyptian Civilization:
Art & Architecture (Pyramids, mastabas, obelisks)
Religion (polytheism, key gods/goddesses, *Book of the Dead*)
**Social Class** Pyramid (pharaoh, vizier; priests, scribes, craftsmen, soldiers, farmers…)
Mesopotamian & Surrounding Civilizations:
   - Art & Architecture (ziggurats); Literature (Epic of Gilgamesh); Religion (polytheism, key gods/goddesses): Hammurabi’s Code of Laws
   - Phoenicians, Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Sumerians, Jews, Persians
   - Contributions to Society (ex: alphabet, wheel, war chariot, bureaucracy, cuneiform, laws)
   - Which contributions go with which civilization?

Indian Civilization:
   - Key Religions (Hinduism; Buddhism; Jainism)
   - Mauryan Empire—Chandragupta and Ashoka (what were his reforms?)—spreads Buddhism
   - Gupta Empire—Golden Age

Chinese Civilization:
   - Middle Kingdom; Ethnocentrism: Mandate of Heaven; Dynamic Cycle
   - Han Dynasty: Golden Age—science, technology, art; Confucianism;
     - Civil Service System; Silk Road; Monopolies

Greek Civilization:
   - Art & Architecture: Parthenon; types of capitals (Doric, Ionic, & Corinthian); Columns
   - Government: Pericles, Cleisthenes; Council of 500; Assembly; Democracy,
     - Athens vs. Sparta
   - Alexander the Great—leadership, spread of Hellenistic (Hellenic) culture; cultural diffusion

Roman Civilization
   - Borrowed from the Egyptians, Greeks, & Persians—columns; arches; aqueducts; calendar
   - Government: Twelve Tables—laws of the Roman Republic; system similar to the US
     - system of government (2 consuls = President/VP; Senate = Congress; Citizen Assembly
       - (Supreme Court); End of the Republic due to the rise of Emperors (Octavian)

Civilizations of the Americas: (Olmecs, Mayans, Aztecs; Incans)—culturally advanced; used
   - geography to their advantage (examples: footbridges and terrace-farming)

African Civilizations
   - Bantu Migrations; Ghana (characteristics—government, economy, religious influences);
   - Mali & Mansa Musa & Islam (characteristics—government, economy, religious influences);
   - Songhai (characteristics—government, economy, religious influences)

**MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES** (includes Europe & East Asia)

**FEUDALISM / Manorialism**
   - Social Class Pyramid; Guilds (examples and importance)
   - Growth of cities (merchants, artisans, and guilds help create growth of urban areas)

**Church & Importance of the Pope**
   - Concordat of Worms
   - Magna Carta; Parliament and the Estates General
   - CRUSADES (impact)

**BYZANTINE EMPIRE** (Influence of the Greeks and the Romans)
   - JUSTINIAN & his CODE
CHINA
T’ang Dynasty—importance of wood block printing; growth of Buddhism; Golden Age
Song Dynasty—foot binding; Confucianism; improvement of weapons; Golden Age
Ming Dynasty—***ZHENG HE—who was he? Importance to China?

JAPAN—Feudal Society (Understand and be able to explain the Social Pyramid of
Feudal Japan); Key terms…Shogun, daimyo, samurai, Bushido Code

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATIONS
Where did the Renaissance begin? WHY? When?
Idea of Renaissance Man / Woman
HUMANISM (beliefs, looking back at…ancient Greece and Rome)
GUTENBERG & THE PRINTING PRESS
(Importance; Related to what other previous inventions)

PROTESTANT REFORMATION
Reformation, Martin Luther, Protestantism, sale of indulgences, 95 Theses,
printing press, Counter-Reformation, Council of Trent, Edict of Worms,
Inquisition, heretic (heresy), exploration, Jesuits

ENGLISH REFORMATION
Henry VIII, annulment, Archbishop of Canterbury, Act of Supremacy, Mary I (policies
toward Anglicans and Protestants), Elizabeth I (policies toward Catholics)
Anglicanism (beliefs, impact on the church in England)

AGE of EXPLORATION & COMMERCE
Effects: Empires (Imperialism); Exchange (Colombian Exchange);
Money (Mercantilism); Slavery (Middle Passage)
Social Class Pyramid of Latin America
(Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattos, Africans Indians)
Spread of Disease
Terms: astrolabe, sextant, caravel, cartography, missionary, circumnavigate,
Encomienda System, conquistadors

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION
Trade Revolution
End of Feudalism in parts of Europe (payment in $, not labor for peasants)
Terms: usury, insurance, capitalism, joint-stock company

AGE of ABSOLUTISM
(key ideas—divine right; absolute monarchy)
Key leaders; impact of religion on them; impact on society

AGE of ENLIGHTENMENT
Key ideas—natural rights; consent of the governed; social contract; popular sovereignty;
division of powers; freedom of speech / press; religious and social freedoms

Influences & key leaders (Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire)

**SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION** — (Galileo, Newton, Kepler, Boyle, Descartes)

**FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)**

**Causes:** Enlightenment, Monarchy (Louis XVI), Estate System, American Revolution, Taxes; Rights and Representation

**Effects:** Declaration of the Rights of Man
- Increase of Middle Class (Bourgeoisie) Power
- Reign of Terror (Robespierre); Directory; Napoleon’s Rise to Power
- Napoleonic Code

**Congress of Vienna** (ended Napoleonic Wars)
Why was it created? What does the term “balance of power” refer to?
Which type of governments were favored by the Congress & Metternich?

**NATIONALISM & UNIFICATIONS**

**Liberalism vs Conservatism**
What is a liberal? A conservative?
What beliefs did the liberals follow? (See Enlightenment Ideas)
Give examples of some liberals and some conservatives.

**Nationalism**
What past revolutions inspired Toussaint L’Ouverture, Boliver, San Martin, and Hidalgo?
Who were the key individuals behind Italian and German Unification?
- **(Bismarck**—Germany; **blood and iron**; Realpolitik)
- (Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour—Italy; Young Italy)

**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**
What were the main causes of Industrial Revolution in Britain? (Hint: WIGLIC)
What were the ideas of **Adam Smith**?
What were the key ideas and works of **Karl Marx**?
- (Were the lives of the proletariat similar to the lives of slaves?
- Aren’t both exploited by someone else for their labor?)
How did **socialism and communism** influence workers to seek reforms in voting and in the workplace?

**TYPES OF ECONOMIES** —

**TRADITIONAL, MARKET, COMMAND, MIXED**

**IMPERIALISM**
Give a definition of imperialism.
What are the main causes of imperialism?
- (“Tell Leopold Rubber Stinks.’)
- (Trade for resources; Land; Rivers for transportation; Slaves)
How did **Social Darwinism** affect imperialism?
Explain the “**White Man’s Burden**.” (“Civilizing the uncivilized.”)
Global History & Geography
Regents Topics

What was the **Berlin Conference**?

Explain some aspects of British imperialism in Africa and Asia.

(Cecil Rhodes, Zulu Wars, Boer Wars, **British East India Company**, **Sepoy Mutiny**, spheres of influence, treaty ports, opium and tea)

What was the importance of the Suez Canal?

**How did the Chinese and Japanese resist imperialism for so long?**

(Geography—China surrounded by mountains and deserts; Japan—archipelago)

Describe the term **ethnocentric**, as it related to China.

What are **spheres of influence**?

What were the **Opium Wars**?

What was the **Boxer Rebellion**?

What were the effects of imperialism?

- **Negative**: Zulu Wars, atrocities (concentration camps—Boer Was)
  - Horrors of the Belgian Congo, impact of the British East India Company on the lives of Hindus and Muslims in India, racism

- **Positive**: “TREE.”
  - schools—colleges and universities (especially in India),
  - railroads, telegraph and telephone, public health and sanitation, bridges, dams, further irrigation, canals, modern roads

**Miscellaneous**

Irish Potato Famine; Irish “home rule”

Dreyfus Affair—French officer wrongly accused of crime; Jewish

**Zionism**—want for a Jewish homeland due to increasing Anti-Semitism; **pogroms** in Russia against Jews

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**20th CENTURY to 1945**

**REVOLUTIONS**

**RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**—CAUSES & EFFECTS (Lenin’s policies)

Terms: Bloody Sunday; Russo- Japanese War; Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Tsar; November Revolution; War Communism; **NEP**—form of capitalism

Lenin’s “Peace, Bread, and Land”

**CHINA’S REVOLUTION**—CAUSES & EFFECTS (Long March)

Terms: monarchy (Pu Yi); nationalism, **Sun Yixian** (Yat-sen)—3 principles (nationalism, democratic government, livelihood); **Guomindang** (People’s Party or Nationalists); **Chiang Kai-shek** (also called Jiang Jieshi)

**Mao Zedong & Long March** of Communists

**INDIA’S REVOLUTION**—CAUSES & EFFECTS (Salt March)

Terms: Amritsar Massacre; Rowlatt Act, **Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi**; **ahimsa**, satyagraha, non-violence, passive resistance, civil disobedience

**WORLD WAR I**

CAUSES (M.A.I.N.)—Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism
Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand

**EFFECTS (TREATY of VERSAILLES = D.R.A.C.U.L.A.)**
- Division of Germany; **Reparations**, Armed Forces reduced;
- Colonies taken away, US, UK, and France main powers; **LEAGUE of NATIONS**; armistice (peace)

**GREAT DEPRESSION**
- **CAUSES** (R.I.B.O.T.)
  - (Reparations, Inflation, Bank Failures, Overproduction, Tariffs)
- **EFFECTS** (Rise of Totalitarians)

**TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS**
- **STALIN**—USSR; communist; KGB (police); **5 Year Plans; Gulags, Purges**
- **HITLER**—Germany, fascist; **Gestapo** (police); Nuremberg Laws;
  - Concentration Camps; Kristallnacht; **Holocaust**
- **MUSSOLINI**—Italy, fascist; **Black Shirts** (police); imperialism in Africa

  - Secret police
  - **Censorship**
  - **Propaganda**
  - Indoctrination (“brain washing” --schools, textbooks)

**WORLD WAR II**
- Causes (MINT—Militarism, Imperialism, Nationalism, Totalitarianism and Treaty of Versailles)
- **Appeasement & the Munich Conference**
- **Nazi-Soviet Pact**

  - Effects…
  - Use of **atomic bombs** on Japan (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)

**Oppression/Genocide**
  - Nazi Germany—Which groups targeted? Why? How?

**Peace Conferences**
  - Atlantic Charter
  - San Francisco Conference & **UNITED NATIONS**
  - Yalta Conference

**War Crimes Trials** (NUREMBERG) & (JAPAN)
  - Division of Germany
  - **Japan occupied by US** (Japan’s 1947 Constitution)
  - Effect on women
  - Begins **COLD WAR** & Nuclear Age

**COLD WAR ERA**
- Rise of Communism
- **Arms Race (Nuclear Proliferation)**
  - Eastern Europe “Satellites”—nations bordering USSR taken over by USSR
- **Iron Curtain**

**DOMINO THEORY & CONTAINMENT**
- Sputnik & Space Programs
Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan (European recovery after WWII)
NATO & WARSAW PACT
Berlin Airlift
Korean War (Kim Il-Sung)
Cuban Revolution (Fidel Castro and Che Guevara; Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis)
Berlin Wall
Vietnam War & Ho Chi Minh (nationalist / communist)
KHRUSHCHEV

COMMUNIST CHINA
MAO ZEDONG’s Policies…(1949-1976)
Great Leap Forward
-to build up China’s economy
- (“LIFE”)—labor (cheap); industry (create small industry, farmer collectives; equality
Red Guard & Cultural Revolution
-to rid China of those people/ items that would encourage the Chinese to question Mao and his policies
-attacks on teachers, students, monks, nuns, libraries, museums
Little Red Book (Mao’s sayings)

DENG XIAOPING Policies…(1976-1999)
Tiananmen Square Incident (1989)
-students protesting for an end to Communist rule under Deng and for freedom of press and speech; democratic reforms
-2600 students, protesters killed as world watched tanks roll in to oppose protest

Leading to the end of the Cold War…
Détente
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV (1980s)—
GLASNOST—political freedoms—freedom of speech, press
PERESTOIKA—economic freedoms—foreign businesses (McDonalds)
private business; profits

1945 - 2000

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

India
1. Separation of India—India, Pakistan (Muhammad Ali Jinnah), Bangladesh
2. Jawaharlal Nehru- Prime Minister after the assassination of Gandhi; nonviolent
3. Green Revolution- to prevent hunger; use of chemical fertilizers for higher number of crops
4. Indira and Rajiv Gandhi- Prime Ministers; Sikhs persecuted under them

**Israel**
1. 1. Balfour Declaration of 1917- British Gov official says for Jews to go to Palestine (Israel)
2. 2. UN Palestine Mandate—separation
   1. Arab-Israeli Conflict- (Arafat & PLO)

**African Independence Movements**
1. South Africa, de Klerk, NELSON MANDELA, & APATHEID (segregation)
2. Kwame Nkrumah- supporter of African Unity; Ghana
3. Jomo Kenyatta- supporter of African Unity; Kanya
4. Idi Amin- dictator of Uganda; human rights abuses
5. Joseph Mobutu- dictator of Congo (Zaire)

**East Asian Dictators**
POL POT—communist leader of Khmer Rouge in Cambodia; abolished money, abolished education, emptied cities, abolished religion, abolished private businesses, abolished private ownership of land; human rights abuses

**IRAN**
Shah Reza Pahlavi— Westernized Iran (more like Europe), dictator, some freedoms granted to people,

AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI & ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM
-Strict Islamic Law (Sha’ria Law)—no pork, women covered,stoning of adulterers; hands cut off for stealing

**IRAQ**
SADDAM HUSSEIN & Policies- Westernizes Iraq; reforms—industry, farming, Women’s rights, oppression of the KURDS

SUNNI vs. SHI’ITE Muslim
Sunnis—follow Saddam in Iraq as leader
Shi’ites—only follow religious leader related to the prophet Mohammed

**Democratic Movements: Eastern Europe**
Lech Walesa, Solidarity, & Poland—organizes trade union against Communist Gov’t

Slobodan Milosevic—Yugoslavia; abuses human rights of Muslim men and boys

**ISSUES OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM (21ST CENTURY)**
1. HUMAN RIGHTS—child labor, child soldiers, hunger, AIDS, poverty, acid burnings, bride burnings, honor killings, oppression of minority groups

2. GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE—interconnectedness of the nations of the world
(Examples: NATO, United Nations, European Union, Organization of
Global History & Geography
Regents Topics

American States, **OPEC**, African Union, **NAFTA**)

**Miscellaneous People**

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<thead>
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<th>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</th>
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<td>Baron de Montesquieu</td>
<td>Maximilien Robespierre</td>
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<td>Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
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<td>Simon Bolivar</td>
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<td>Father Miguel Hidalgo</td>
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<td>Adam Smith</td>
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<td>Otto von Bismark</td>
<td>Karl Marx &amp; Friedrich Engels</td>
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<td>Charles Darwin</td>
<td>Emperor Meiji</td>
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<td>Menilik II</td>
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<td>Leopold II of Belgium</td>
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<td>Lenin</td>
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<td>Chiang Kai-Shek (Jiang Jieshi)</td>
<td>Sun Yat-Sen (Yixian)</td>
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<td>Mao Zedong</td>
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**Miscellaneous TERMS**

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<tr>
<td>Reconquista</td>
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<td>Conference</td>
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<td>Civil Disobedience</td>
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