

GLOBAL STUDIES

REGENTS REVIEW PART I



Ancient River Valley Civilizations

Existed in river valley regions



Polytheistic—believed in many gods associated w/ nature (Sun God, Rain God, Wind God)

Often had traditional economic systems with the following characteristics:



1. Barter—trade w/out using \$\$
2. Subsistence agriculture—farming in which the crops are used only to feed the farmer and his family, not sold for profit
3. People have the same job as their parents (usually related to farming/agriculture)

Civilizations (c. 3000-1000 B.C.)

Egypt



- Location: Northeastern Africa
- Major River: Nile River
- Characteristics and Achievements:
 - ✓ Developed hieroglyphics
 - ✓ Constructed pyramids



Mesopotamia



- Location: Middle East
- Major River: Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Characteristics and Achievements:
 - ✓ Developed cuneiform
 - ✓ Code of Hamurabi—Oldest written set of laws in the world that is known for its harsh punishments (“Eye for an Eye”)



MEANING	EARLY CUNEIFORM, c. 3000 B.C.	EARLY CUNEIFORM, c. 2500 B.C.	EARLY CUNEIFORM, c. 2000 B.C.	LATE CUNEIFORM, c. 1000 B.C.
1. The sun				
2. God, heaven				
3. Mountain				
4. Man				
5. Ox				
6. Fish				

Indus

ANCIENT INDUS



- Location: India
- Major River: Indus River
- Characteristics and Achievements:
 - ✓ The urban city areas were organized and well-planned
 - ✓ Early societies in India were affected by seasonal monsoons (winds that brought rain for farming, but often caused dangerous flooding)



China



- Major River: Yellow River (Huang He)
- Early Chinese societies were very isolated from other civilizations because China is surrounded by natural boundaries (mountains and deserts)



CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

A civilization has the following characteristics:

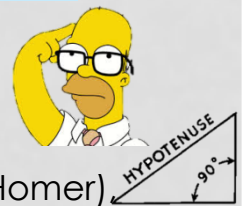


Ancient Greece

*Birthplace of Western Tradition



- Famous for great battles between the 2 major city-states: Athens and Sparta
- Athens → Direct Democracy
- Sparta → Military Dictatorship
- BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY!!
- Athens experienced a 'golden age' because they excelled in gov't, sports, architecture, and the arts
- Famous for philosophy (Socrates and Plato) epics (Homer) architecture (Parthenon), and math (Pythagorean theorem)



Rome



- Largest civilization in the world at the time
- Had a system of roads to transport goods, info, and soldiers
- The Twelve Tables—very advanced system of law that influenced the United States legal system
- Pax Romana—Roman golden age, began when Emperor Augustus changed Rome from a republic to a monarchy (a time of peace, prosperity, widespread trade and great cultural development)

Qin/Han China

- China unified under the Qin Dynasty (221 BC) under emperor Shi Huangdi
- Legalism was practiced—harsh law code of total control
- After Qin Dynasty came the Han Dynasty, this is when China experienced its first Golden Age
 - Laws based on Confucianism → respect for elders (filial piety)



Silk Road

- Connected China to the Middle East & Europe
- Only people in the world who made silk
- Silk was traded but so were ideas and culture

World Religions

Monotheistic—Religions that only believe in ONE god.

Three Monotheistic Religions

Judaism

First Monotheistic religion

Foundation for other monotheistic religions

Book→
The Old Testament



Christianity

Based on teachings of Jesus, son of God

World's largest religion

Book→ Bible



Islam

Muhammad founded Islam

Second largest religion

Book→ Qu'ran



Polytheistic Religions

Hinduism

- Reincarnation—after humans die they are reborn into another body
- Karma—all good/bad deeds that one does. Good deeds=better rebirth
- Caste System—past life determines where they are 'reborn'

Buddhism

- Founded by Siddhartha Guatama
- Similar to Hinduism
 - ✧ Believe in reincarnation and karma
- Goal is to achieve Nirvana
- People must accept the Four Noble Truths
 - ✧ Work to end suffering by following Eightfold Path

Philosophies of China

Legalism—based on the idea that humans are evil and that harsh punishments are needed in order to prevent crime and keep order in society.

Confucianism—Major Philosophy of China

THE FIVE RELATIONSHIPS—every single person has specific roles/obligations that must be followed in order to keep the order and stability in society. (Subject/ruler, husband/wife)

Filial Piety—people must honor and respect the elders of their family.

The Byzantine Empire

c. 500-1453 A.D.

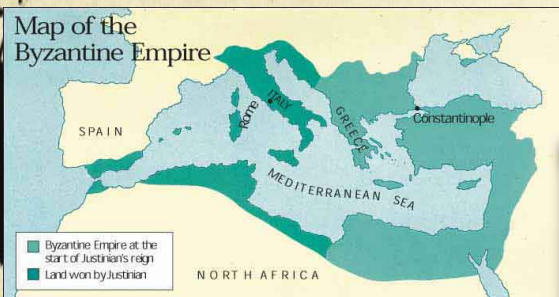


After the western area of the Roman Empire was conquered by invading Germanic tribes in the year 476 AD, the eastern portion of the Roman Empire survived and became known as the Byzantine Empire

Key Features and Achievements

- The people of the Byzantine Empire were mainly Greek in language and culture

Constantinople—the capital city of the Byzantine Empire (a great location for trade because it was located along major waterways and it was a link between Europe and Asia)



Eastern Orthodox Religion—the branch of Christianity that was practiced by the people of the Byzantine Empire

Cultural Diffusion

The Byzantine Empire had a major influence on the neighboring civilization of Russia

- The Eastern Orthodox Religion (STILL practiced in Russia today!)
- The Cyrillic Alphabet (the writing system STILL used in Russia today!)

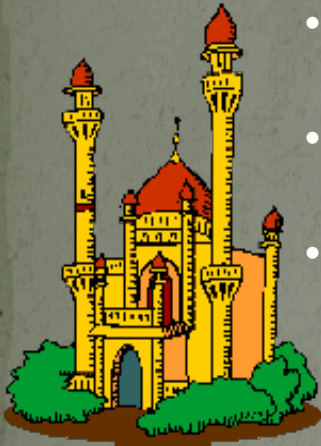


Justinian Code

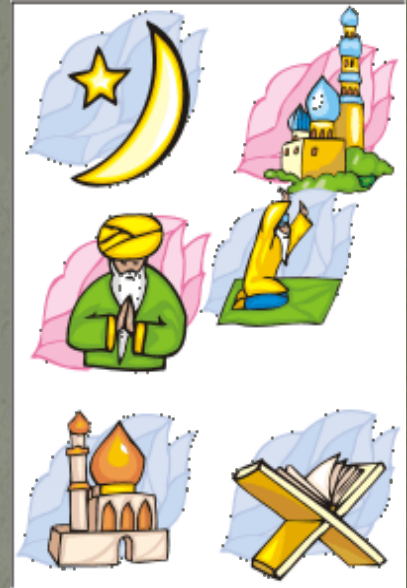
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The Golden Age of Islam

★ Islam

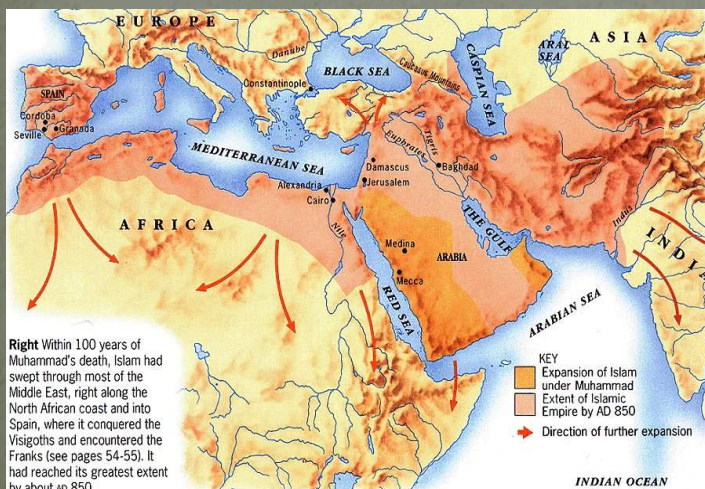


- Monotheistic—believes in Allah
- Followers are called Muslims
- Koran (Qu'ran)—The Holy Book of Islam
- Five Pillars—Pilgrimage, Pray, Faith, Alms, Fasting
- Muhammad—founder of Islam, born in Mecca, believed to be the last of God's prophets according to Muslims



Golden Age of Islam (c. 700-1200 AD) Abbasid Dynasty

After Muhammad...



- Muslim armies swept out of the Arabian Peninsula and conquered areas of land in the Middle East, northern coast of Africa, and southern Spain
- There were many achievements in math, science, medicine, philosophy, and art. Including:
 - ✧ Medical Encyclopedias
 - ✧ Improvement in math (ALGEBRA)
 - ✧ Artwork that included calligraphy, woolen carpets, and textiles

The Middle Ages (400-1400 AD)

A period of time in Europe AFTER the collapse of the Roman Empire and BEFORE the Renaissance

Feudalism

Here's some land...



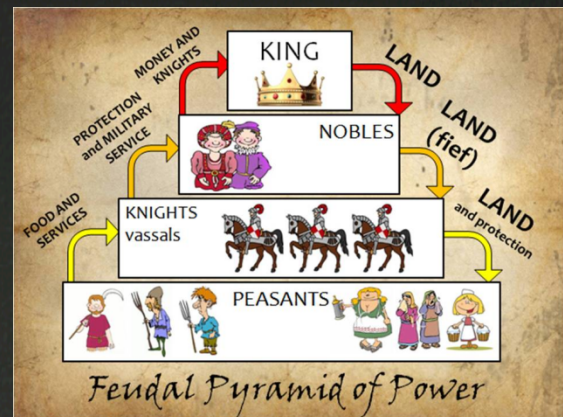
- Political system where kings gave land to nobles in return for their loyalty and military service.
- Nobles that received land had to serve as knights and fight when necessary.
- Knights had to follow chivalry (a code of behavior—bravery and loyalty).
- Land was the basis of wealth and power.
- Brought social stability, order, and structure to the Middle Ages.

I'll fight and protect you!



Manorialism

- Most people lived on manors
- Each manor had homes, farmland, artisans, water, and serfs (peasants that could not leave the land and who did farm labor for a noble)
- Since each manor was mostly self-sufficient, trade DECREASED during the Middle Ages



Roman Catholic Church (the pope) was very wealthy and influential during the Middle Ages



The Crusades (1100-1300)

Religious wars in which Christians from Europe fought to regain control of the HOLY LAND from Muslims. The Holy Land is a sacred area of the Middle East that includes Jerusalem.

Causes:

- European Christians believed they would be forgiven for their sins if they fought for God.
- European Christians believed the Holy Land should not be controlled by Muslims.
- Many poor Europeans wanted to escape from feudalism.
- Many Europeans hoped to gain wealth from the Middle East.



Effects:

- Trade between Europe and the Middle East increased.
- Europeans learned about the many achievements that Muslims made during the Islamic Golden Age (math, science, medicine, philosophy, and art).
- Feudalism in Europe began to decline as many nobles had been killed and many serfs had escaped.



Golden Age of China

The Tang and Song Dynasties (600s-1200s)

A period of tremendous achievements in the arts, science, math, and literature.

Key Achievements

- Invented gunpowder
- Invented the compass
- Invented block printing
- Created works of art using porcelain



Other Key Facts about the Tang and Song Dynasties:

- The Chinese conducted long distance trade with other civilizations on land (using the Silk Road) and by sea
- Cultural Diffusion—Buddhism became popular in China during this period as the ideas of this religion entered China due to trade using the Silk Road
- The Chinese continue to use civil service exams to select highly qualified people to work in their government



Early Japanese History

Geography

- Located in East Asia and considered an archipelago (group of islands)
- Long and Irregular coastline → comparable to Greece
- Mountains!!
 - Made farming difficult---used Terrace Farming



Religion

- **Shinto**—the religion of Japan
 - Similar to **Animism**
- Buddhism became popular
- Today, both are practiced



Influence of China on Japan

- Cultural Diffusion--Early Japan was GREATLY influenced by China
 - **Writing**—Japan's first form of writing was influenced by China
 - **Buddhism**—The Japanese learned about Buddhist religion from the Chinese
 - **Tea**—The Japanese first learned how to grow tea



Japan Borrows From China and Korea

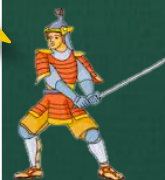


Japanese Feudalism

- Similar to Europe during the Middle Ages
 - **Shogun**—rulers of Japan, held all power during Tokugawa Era
 - **Daimyo**—wealthy nobles who were given land by the emperor and Shogun in return for loyalty/military service
 - **Samurai**—Warriors of Japanese society, pledged loyalty to Daimyo and had to fight when necessary



Just as with European Feudalism—Japanese Feudalism brought about **structure, order, and stability** to society.



African Civilizations



Geography

- VERY diverse
 - Includes deserts, savanna, and rainforests
- Because of diverse geography, Africa has many different cultures

Religion

- Animism-traditional religion native to Africa

Bantu Migrations

- Largest migrations of people in history
- Due to a shortage of land, people scattered throughout Southern Africa over 2,000 yrs



Major Effects

- Spread of Bantu Language
- Spread of iron technology
- Spread of farming techniques



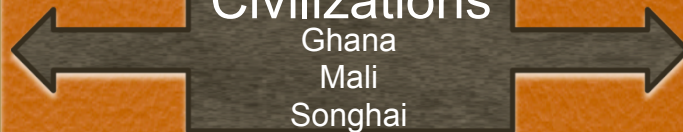
Remember:

Mansa Musa
Mali
Mecca
Muslim



Africa's Greatest Civilizations

Ghana
Mali
Songhai



* All grew wealthy because they were located along the Trans-Saharan routes, participated in the Gold-Salt trade



The Mongols

- Originated on the steppes (grassy plains) of Central Asia
- Lived in a harsh physical environment and survived as nomadic pastoralists
 - Raised animals and migrated frequently in search of grazing lands for animals



Genghis Khan

Skilled military leader, conquered land that they established the **LARGEST EMPIRE** in all of history!!

Included China, Central Asia, Russia, and a lot of the Middle East



Marco Polo

- Italian merchant who visited the Mongols in China and stayed for almost 20 years.
- Returned to Italy, wrote down extensive information about his experiences in China with the Mongols.
 - His writings were important because:
 - They are valuable primary sources that teach us about China during this period.
 - They increased the desire of Europeans to trade with China to obtain valuable goods



Importance of the Mongols:



- Trade & travel between Europe and Asia increased **TREMENDOUSLY**
- Mongols kept peace and prevented violence along trade routes (ie—Silk Road)
- Influence on Russia
 - After conquering them, Mongols kept Russia **isolated** from developments in Western Europe
 - Taught the Russians how to have a **centralized government**—one ruler in firm control
- First foreign group to completely conquer China
- Developed a **tribute system**—areas taken over by the Mongols were required to give the Mongols \$\$ each year

The Transformation of Western Europe



The Black Death

- A. Major disease (bubonic plague) killed 25 million people during the Middle Ages
- B. Started in East Asia and spread to Europe over trade routes such as the Silk Road.
- C. Effects:
 - 1. Depopulation—population decreased from 85 million to 60 million
 - 2. Feudalism continued to decline as serfs fled for better opportunities
 - 3. Trade temporarily decreased



The Renaissance (1400-1600)

- A. Golden Age of Western Europe
 - 1. Achievements in arts, literature, and science
 - 2. Scholars studied art and books from ancient Greece and Rome
 - 3. Humanism—a focus on humans and life on earth instead of on God and Heaven



- B. Began in Italy because:
 - 1. Italian city states (Venice/Florence) had great economies.
 - 2. These areas controlled Mediterranean trade and grew very wealthy
 - a. Wealth was used to support artists

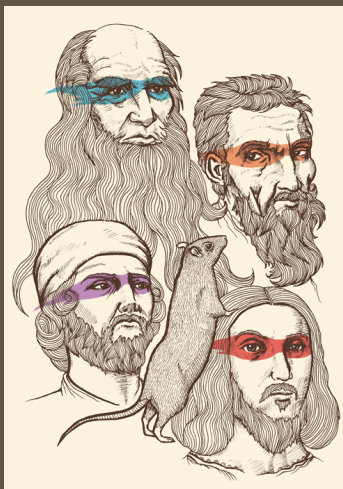
Famous Artists of the Renaissance:

Donatello

Leonardo da Vinci

Michelangelo

Raphael



Niccolo Machiavelli

Wrote "The Prince"

- Guide for gov't leaders
- Key ideas: rulers must have absolute power and do whatever is necessary to stay in power (even dishonesty and cruelty)
- "The end justifies the means"—do whatever is necessary to help their nation



The Protestant Reformation (1500s)

Religious revolution that challenged the Catholic Church and led to the further division of Christianity

Causes:

- ❖ Europeans angry that the Catholic Church was too concerned with worldly issues (\$\$ and power)
- ❖ Europeans angry about indulgences (reductions in punishment sold by Catholic Church)

Key Leaders of the Protestant Reformation:



Take that Catholic Church!!!

- **Martin Luther**—German monk, created 95 Thesis (arguments against the sale of indulgences)

- **Henry VIII**—King of England who separated from the Catholic Church because he wanted to divorce his wife and the Catholic Church would not allow it



You're not getting in to Heaven, nah, nah, na, nah, nah!

- **John Calvin**—Swiss reformer, believed in predestination -the idea that God already knows who will be punished and who will be saved (Heaven)

I don't like my wife anymore!!



The Printing Press

Invented by Johannes Gutenberg

Important because:

- Helped spread new ideas quickly
- Helped spread the Protestant Reformation since people like Martin Luther were able to print copies of their writings for others to read
- Increased literacy since books were now easier and cheaper to obtain



Pre-Columbian Civilizations

(c. 300-1500s AD)

- The pre-Columbian civilizations are the societies that developed in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans
- All were well organized, developed and advanced civilizations

The Maya

- Lived in the lowland region of Mesoamerica (Mexico and Central America)
- **Achievements:**
 - They developed a **calendar** and a form of writing.
 - **Math**- They invented the use of zero in math (like the Gupta of India).



The Aztec

- Lived in Mesoamerica (Mexico), established a large empire.
- Tenochtitlan- Capital city of the Aztec Empire.
- Achievements:
 - Used a calendar and a form of writing.
 - Chinampas- These were “floating gardens” that the Aztecs built in lakes in order to farm since there was a shortage of fertile land.



The Inca

- Lived in the Andes Mountains of Peru (in South America)
- Machu Picchu- Most famous site of the Inca.
- Achievements:
 - In order to improve trade and transportation—developed a vast network of roads (like the Romans) and footbridges in the Andes Mountains.
 - Terrace Farming- Since the Inca lived in the mountains, they learned to farm like this. ****NOTE: The Japanese used a similar technique in order to farm.**



Eh hem....

- **The Aztecs**- Conquered by **Hernan Cortez** in 1521.
- **The Inca**- Conquered by **Francisco Pizarro** in 1532.



Hey, how about you take the Aztecs, I'll take the Inca?



NOTE: The Regents wants you to know that both the Aztecs and the Inca used creative agricultural techniques (chinampas and terrace farming) in order to adapt to their geographic environments.

The Age of Exploration ((1400s-1600s



- When the Europeans began sea voyages of exploration.
- Europeans reached the Americas and began to colonize the Americas, Africa, and Asia.
- Spain and Portugal were the first to begin the voyages

Reasons for:

- Wanted greater access to spices and other products of Asia
- Wanted to find sea routes to Asia since land routes were controlled by Muslims
- Improvements in navigational technology (compass, astrolabe, cartography)

Key Explorers:

Bartholomeu Dias

- Rounded the Cape of Good Hope



Vasco da Gama

- Reached India by going around the Cape of Good Hope



Christopher Columbus

- Reached the Americas



Ferdinand Magellan

- Sailed around the globe



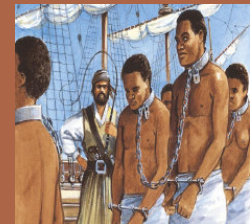
Effects of The Age of Exploration:

1. The Americas—

- Spanish and Portuguese colonized land
- **Encomienda System**—labor system, Native Americans forced to work on Spanish plantations
- Millions of Native Americans died due to diseases (small pox) brought by Europeans

2. Africa—

- Took slaves from Africa to the Americas to work on plantations
- The voyage was called the **Middle Passage**

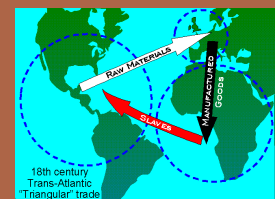


3. Mercantilism—

- Colonies exist only to make the Mother Country wealthy
- Spain and Portugal tightly controlled trade with colonies

4. Triangular Trade—

- Route taken by Europeans in the Atlantic Ocean



5. Columbian Exchange—

- Exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas, and technology between the “Old World” and the “New World”
- Ultimate example of **Cultural Diffusion**



The Travelers of Global I

- The Regents likes to ask questions about 3 men who each traveled thousands of miles. They are:

Marco Polo

- Italian Merchant
- Traveled to China (over the Silk Road)
- It was ruled by the Mongols

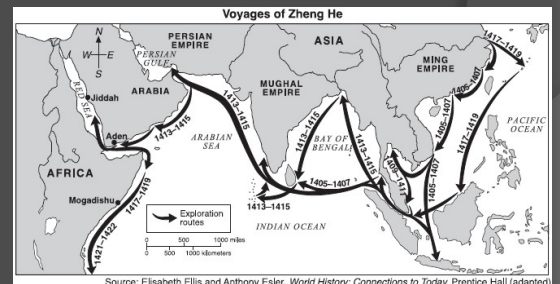


Ibn Battuta

- Arab/Muslim
- Traveled 75,000 miles and visited lands in Africa, Asia, and Europe

Zheng He

- Chinese explorer of the Ming Dynasty
- Sailed the Indian and Pacific Oceans
- To lands that included Southeast Asia, India, and the western coast of Africa



****Note****

- These three are important for several reasons:
 - They **wrote extensively** about their travels (**Primary Sources** that teach us about the lands they visited!)
 - The contacts they made with other lands helped **stimulate (increase) trade** between different regions of the world