

A Review of Global History 9

Ms. Gomes

- 1) **The Neolithic Revolution** →
 - 1) Some people learned to **farm** and **domesticate** animals.
 - 2) **Agriculture** begins.
 - 3) **Permanent Settlements** are established.

- 2) **Culture** →
 - 1) Culture is a **way of life** of a group of people.
 - 2) It includes language, religion, government, family structure, clothing, etc.
 - 3) There are many different cultures in the world today. Cultural differences exist. Therefore, **Cultural diversity** exists.

- 3) **Cultural Diffusion** →
 - 1) Cultural diffusion is the **exchange of cultural ideas or objects from one culture to another**.
 - 2) Cultural diffusion is cultural sharing.
 - 3) An example of cultural diffusion is the religion of Islam in Africa. Islam originated in Arabia but is practiced in Africa.

- 4) **Ethnocentrism** →
 - 1) Ethnocentrism is the belief that one culture is **superior** to another culture.
 - 2) The Romans were ethnocentric. They thought that their **culture was superior** to the “barbarian” cultures.
 - 3) The Chinese were once ethnocentric. They thought their **culture was superior** to the Europeans.

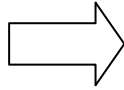
- 5) **Interdependence** →
 - 1) Interdependence occurs when **nations depend on each other**.
 - 2) An example of interdependence is the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States. The United States needs oil from Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia needs technologies from the United States.
 - 3) Modern nations are interdependent.

- 6) **Archaeologist** →
 - 1) An Archaeologist studies the remains of **past civilizations**.
 - 2) Archaeologists study **artifacts** or objects from the past.

- 8) **Mary Leakey** →
1) Mary Leakey was a famous anthropologist.
2) She worked in **East Africa** where the **oldest** bones of a **human being** were discovered.
- 9) **Geography** →
1) Geography is the study of the **earth's surface**.
2) Geographers study topography (**mountains, plains, hills, rivers**, etc.) as well as **climate**.
- 9) **Primary and Secondary Sources** →
Primary Sources: originated at the time
Examples: **diaries, autobiographies**
Secondary Sources: written later
Examples: **Social Studies textbook**
- 10) **Africa's Geography** →
1) Africa is a **continent**. There are **many countries** in Africa.
2) The equator runs through the middle of Africa.
3) Africa has many **deserts**. The **Sahara desert** is the largest desert in the world. It is difficult to farm in the desert.
4) Africa has many **fast-flowing rivers**. The **Nile River** is not fast flowing but it is a birthplace of civilization and the longest river.
5) Africa has a **smooth or regular coastline**. It has **few** natural ports.
6) There are **savannas** or grasslands in Africa.
- 11) **Economic Systems** →
Answer the three key economic questions:
What to **produce**?
How to produce?
For whom to produce?
Traditional Economy, **Free Market** Economy, **Centrally Planned** Economy, **Mixed** Economy
- 12) **Divine Right Of Kings** →
The **God-given right to rule**
Pharaohs ruled by divine right
Absolute monarchs ruled by divine right.
- 14) **Hieroglyphics** →
a **writing** based on pictorial symbols
ancient **Egyptian** writing

15)

Mesopotamia



land between the rivers

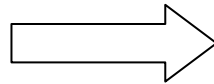
land between the **Tigris and Euphrates** (Iraq)

early civilization developed

irrigation, fertile land, cities, specialization, writing, fixed social classes

16)

Cuneiform



Sumerian Writing

Wedge-shaped symbols

Writing is a characteristic of civilization

17)

Harappan Civilization



Early **river valley civilization**

Developed near **Indus River** ... **irrigation** and **fertile soil**

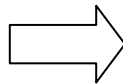
Early **Indian** Civilization

Important Cities: **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**

Cities built on **grid pattern**; evidence of **urban planning**

18)

Huang He River Valley Civilization



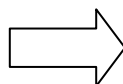
Developed near **Huang He** or **Yellow River** in **China**

Early **River Valley Civilization** in **China**

Irrigation and **fertile soil**

19)

Mandate of Heaven



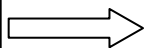
Chinese belief that the **gods pick the emperor** to rule **but** that **the gods can also remove** the emperor's right to rule

Used to **justify new ruling families** in **dynastic China**

Explains why **China** had **many dynasties**

20)

Zoroastrians



follow **Persian religion** founded by **Zoroaster**

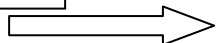
believe in **two gods**: god of good and god of evil

followers of good rewarded with **heaven**

followers of evil punished in **hell**

21)

Hindu Caste System



The **fixed social class system** of **Hinduism**

Hindus are **born into their castes** and **remain in their castes** for a lifetime

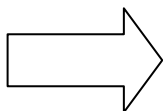
Priests, warriors, merchants, and farmers are the four castes

Untouchables or **outcastes** or **dalits** belong to no caste

Today **untouchability** is **illegal** but **discrimination** still exists

22)

Reincarnation

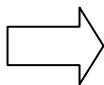


A **Hindu** and **Buddhist belief** that the **soul** is **reborn** after death

Used along with **Karma** and **Dharma** to explain **Hindu caste system**

23)

Feudalism



a **political** and **military system**

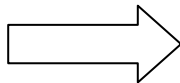
land is **exchanged** for **service**

existed during **Middle Ages** and in **Feudal Japan**

Powerful lords own **land** and **exchange parcels of land** for **military service**

24)

Judaism



ancient **Hebrew religion**

Followers: **Jews** or **Hebrews**

Monotheism-belief in one God

influenced Christianity and Islam

Torah: sacred writing, early books of **Bible**

Ten Commandments: moral and ethical rules

25)

26)

Kush

also known as **Nubia**

African kingdom located up-river on the **Nile**

an **iron**-producing center

copied Egyptian art, language, and religion

27)

The Persians

built a **vast empire** from the Nile River to the Indus River

divided their empire into **provinces**

each province was ruled by a **loyal official**

28)

Alexander the Great

a **Macedonian** ruler

conquered Greek city-states

built a **vast empire**

Spread **Greek culture**

29)

Hellenism

a **mixture** of **Greek** and **Persian** cultures

spread by **Alexander the Great** during his conquests

30)

Patricians

Peloponnesian War

left weak infants to die

wealthy **landowning** families of **Rome**

controlled the **Senate**, a political assembly

Sparta declared **war** on Athens

small **farmers**, **craftsmen**, and **merchants** of **Rome**

eventually, gained **several representatives** in the **government**

31)

Plebeians

The Fertile Crescent

a band of **land** that **stretches** from the **Mediterranean** Sea to the **Persian Gulf**

Irrigation allowed **farming** settlements to develop

32)

33)

34)

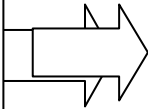
35)

36)

37)

38)

Achievements of Romans



Romans excelled at **building** and **engineering**
introduced use of **concrete** and built stone **roads**
built **aqueducts** (systems to carry water for many miles)
adopted **Christianity**
Latin became the basis for many modern languages

39)

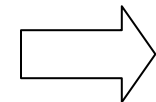
Twelve Tables of Roman Law



provided the **foundation** for **later Roman law codes**

40)

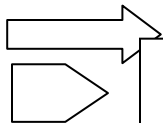
Fall of Rome



corrupt and **ineffective emperors**
high taxes, unemployment, inflation
Barbarian invasions
political **instability**
became a **dictator**

41)

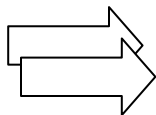
Animism



religion based on **nature** worship
everything has a **spirit**

42)

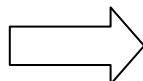
Buddhism



religion that began in **India**
Siddhartha Gautama was the founder
taught the **end** of **suffering**
philosophy based on **ending selfish desires**
Four Noble Truths explain life's meaning
Eightfold Path lists actions Buddhists should follow
Nirvana is a state of eternal bliss
spread through **cultural diffusion**

43)

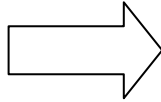
Christianity



religion of the **Roman Empire**

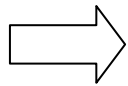
44)

Confucianism



Chinese philosophy named for its founder, **Confucius**
urged people to **follow traditional ways**
inferiors must **obey superiors** (The Five Relationships)
traditions **maintain order, peace, and harmony**

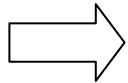
Hinduism



ancient **Indian religion**
teaches beliefs in **Karma** (law of social consequence), **dharma**
(duties of caste), **caste system** (fixed social class system), and
reincarnation
polytheistic but ultimately **all gods** are **part** of the **one god** or
universal reality

45)

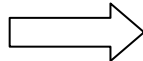
Jainism



ancient **Indian religion**
Ahimsa or complete **nonviolence**
influenced **Gandhi**

46)

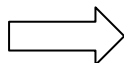
Daoism (Taoism)



ancient **Chinese philosophy**
do what comes **naturally**
harmony with **nature**
Yin-Yang or **nonduality**

47)

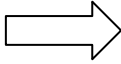
Shintoism



ancient **Japanese religion**
Animism
worship **spirits** in **nature**

48)

Islam



Founder: **Mohammed**

Originated in **Mecca, Arabia**

Monotheistic (One God, **Allah**)

influenced by **Judaism** and **Christianity**

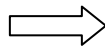
Qu'ran (Koran) – **holy book**

holy language – **Arabic**

followers - **Muslims**

49)

Hegira

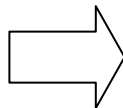


622 AD – **Mohammed's flight** from **Mecca** to **Medina**

marks the **first year** in the **Muslim calendar**

50)

**The Five
Pillars of the
Faith**



the **religious duties** all **Muslims** must fulfill

Confession of Faith: To **believe in one God (Allah)**

To **pray five times** a day facing Mecca

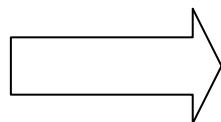
To give **money to the poor**

To **fast** during the month of **Ramadan** during daylight hours

If able, to make a **pilgrimage** (religious trip) to **Mecca**

51)

Jihad

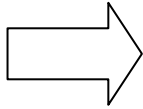


A **Muslim holy war**

Mohammed taught that to **die** in a "**Holy War**" spreading Islam brought **Heaven**

52)

Aryans



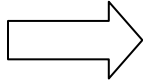
people from Central Asia

invaded India

developed writing (**Sanskrit**) and **Hinduism**

53)

Asoka



greatest ruler of **Mauryan Empire** (northern **Indian** Empire)

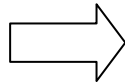
renounced violence and became a **Buddhist**

religious toleration

improved roads, **built hospitals**, and **spread Buddhism**

54)

Gupta Empire



Indian Empire: 320 AD – 535AD

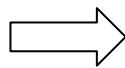
encouraged **peace, prosperity, and trade**

a **Golden Age** of **Hindu Culture**

advances in **mathematics**

55)

Zhou Dynasty



longest reigning **Chinese dynasty**

1027 BC – 221 BC

feudalism – **land** was given to lords in exchange **for military service**

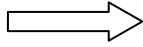
eventually, **civil war**

great philosophers: **Confucius** and **Lao-zi (Lao Tzu)**

56)

57)

Qin Dynasty



Shi-Huangdi was the **first Chinese ruler** to **call** himself **emperor**

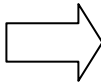
Legalist – believed that people were not good and a **strong government** needed to **punish bad people**

uniform systems of **writing, weights, measurements**

started **Great Wall of China** to protect **against invaders**

58)

Han Dynasty



Chinese dynasty

unified China for over **400 years**

established **official examinations** to select candidates for **imperial service**

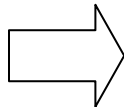
established overland **trade** – **Silk Road**

established **Confucianism** as **official philosophy**

frequently **compared** to **Roman** Empire

59)

Byzantine Empire



formerly **Eastern Roman Empire**

capital – **Constantinople**

religion – **Orthodox Christianity**

Emperor Justinian consolidated **Roman Law into a single code (Code of Justinian)**

good location for **trade**

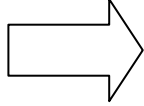
preserved Greek and Roman ideas

Hagia Sophia, beautiful **cathedral**

60)

61)

**Byzantine Influence
on Russia**



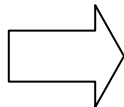
Eastern **Orthodox Christianity**

Cyrillic alphabet

absolute power held by **Byzantine** Emperors became the **model** for future **Russian rulers**

62)

**Golden Age of
Islamic Culture**



great **advances** in **culture** and **technology**

controlled a vast **trading** area

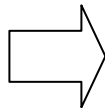
preserved **Greek** and **Roman** culture

advances in **mathematics** and **medicine**

emphasized **geometric design** in **art**

63)

Crusades



12th century **holy wars**

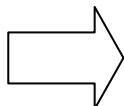
series of wars between **Christians** and **Muslims** over control of the Holy Land (**Jerusalem**)

Muslims retained **control** of **land**

led to **increased trade** and **persecution**

64)

Middle Ages



period of **European history**

from fall of Rome (476 AD) **to 1400s**

also called **Medieval** Period

political system – **feudalism**

economic system – **manorialism**

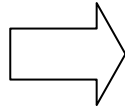
weak central governments

powerful **lords** with private **armies**

Catholic Church as **unifying** force

65)

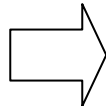
Manorialism



economic system of the Middle Ages
self-sufficient manors (part of Lord's fief or land)
decreased trade due to manor's self-sufficiency and increased warfare of Middle Ages

66)

The Franks



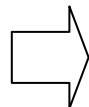
established the largest of the new Germanic kingdoms after the fall of Rome

united by Clovis in the 490s

Charles Martel stopped the advance of Muslim forces into Western Europe at the Battle of Tours

67)

Charlemagne



became king in 768

expanded the Frankish kingdom

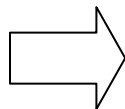
crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 800

signified the concept of Christendom – the unity of all Western Europeans in the Roman Catholic faith

empire did not survive his death

68)

Vikings



farmers and sailors from Scandinavia

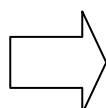
sailed south in search of trade, loot, and land

attacked people of Western Europe

opened up new trade routes

69)

Fixed class system of feudal Europe



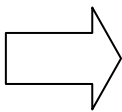
strict class structure based on the control of land and military power

people born as serfs, knights, or lords

people could not change their social position

70)

Serfs

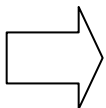


European peasants who gave their lord part of their harvest in return for the use of land and other needed services

lords protected the serfs from attacks by outsiders

71)

Frequent Warfare
of European
Middle Ages



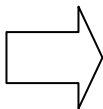
Kings relied on nobles for his armies

nobles often fought among themselves or challenged the king's authority

too many armies, frequent wars

72)

Power of the
Catholic Church



The Roman Catholic Church was the single most powerful organization in Western Europe during the Middle Ages

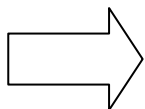
Most Europeans were united by their common faith

The Church became Europe's largest landowner and gained wealth through tithes or church taxes

The Church was the main center of learning

73)

T'ang Dynasty



China experienced a golden age

reunited China and brought peace and prosperity

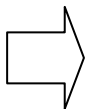
great advances in architecture, sculpture, painting and porcelain

developed block printing

China benefited from trade

74)

Sung China

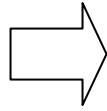


continued to build upon the achievements of the T'ang Dynasty

increased trade

76)

**Achievements of
Tang and Sung
Dynasties**

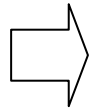


invented **paper money**, the **crossbow**, **gunpowder**, the **abacus**
(a counting device)

invented the **compass**; an invention used for traveling
perfected the art of making **porcelain** and **painting** with black
ink on silk paper

77)

**Japan's Heian
Period**



In 794, the **Japanese emperor** moved his capital to **Heian (Kyoto)**

all land belonged to the emperor

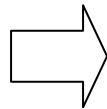
Golden Age

art and literature flourished

Lady Murasaki wrote **The Tale of the Genji**
(one of the earliest **novels**)

78)

Trans-Saharan trade



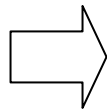
a **trade** across the **Sahara desert**

North African nomads crossed the Sahara and exchanged
North African **salt** for **gold** in **West Africa**

led to **cultural diffusion**: example-**Islam** in **West Africa**

79)

**West African
Kingdom of Ghana**



founded in **750 AD**

ability to make **iron**

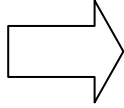
profited from **Trans-Saharan trade**

Kings **taxed all trade** passing through the kingdom

1076, **invaded by Muslims** from North Africa

80)

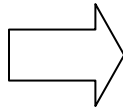
**West African
Kingdom of Mali**



founded in 1240 AD (conquered old capital of Ghana)
brought gold and salt mines under their **direct control**
rulers converted to Islam

81)

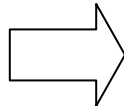
Mansa Musa



most **famous ruler** of **Mali**
expanded kingdom
Muslim
made a famous **pilgrimage to Mecca**
empire **declined after his death** due to incompetent rulers
built a **center of learning at Timbuktu**

82)

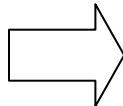
**Kingdom of
Songhai**



founded in 1464
last great West African kingdom to control the **Trans-Saharan trade**
most famous **ruler: Sunni Ali**
eventually, **defeated by Moroccans** with **gunpowder and muskets**

83)

Ibn Battuta

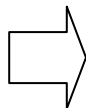


Arab traveler
visited Mali
wrote about his many **travels**

84)

85)

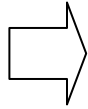
Benin



developed in **rain forests** of **West Africa**
famous for **bronze sculptures**
16th century-**involved in slave trade**
captured members of other tribes and sold to Europeans

86)

Great Zimbabwe



southern African kingdom

one of the best known African **trading** kingdoms
traded **gold, copper, and ivory** from African interior to Africa's
east coast

87)

Ethiopia

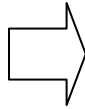


continuation of **kingdom of Axum**

a **Christian state in 4th century**

with rise of Islam, cut off from Christian world until 1400s

Steppes



treeless grasslands

stretch across **Eurasia**, from Carpathian Mountains in Eastern
Europe to Manchuria

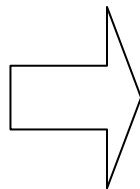
allowed **nomadic peoples** to **excel** at **horsemanship**

Huns were from Central Asia-contributed to collapse of Roman
Empire

Seljuk Turks and **Mongols** also from area

88)

Chinggis Khan



1162-1227

also known as **Genghis Khan**

united Mongols in 1206

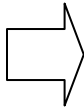
built a **vast empire** – **one of the largest** in history
empire stretched from Black Sea to Pacific Ocean

led an army of **skilled warriors on horseback**

89)

90)

Kubali Khan



Chinggis Khan's grandson

1215-1294

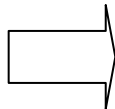
emperor of China

used Chinese name of **Yuan** for his **dynasty**

encouraged Mongols to **adopt Chinese ways**

91)

Marco Polo

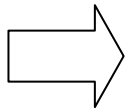


merchant from Venice, **visited China**

wrote of **Kublai Khan's court and Chinese inventions**

92)

Mongols in Russia



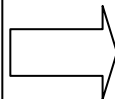
conquered most of **Russia**

many **Mongol words, customs, and clothing** in **Russian culture**

limited Russia's contact with other parts of **Europe**

93)

Ivan the Great



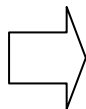
declared Muscovy's (**Moscow** and its surrounding territories)
independence from the **Mongols** in 1480

proclaimed himself **Tsar** (or **Czar**, **Russian** word for "Caesar" or emperor)

conquered neighboring lands

94)

Tamerlane



also known as **Timur**

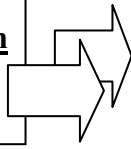
a **Turkish-Mongol ruler** in **Central Asia**

known for **conquests** and **massacres** of civilian populations

95)

Renaissance

ism

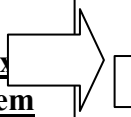


a French word that means “**rebirth**”
rediscovery of ideas of **ancient Greeks** and **Romans**
 began in northern **Italy**
spread to northern Europe
 time of **great creativity**

96)

Humanism

s Fix
system



Renaissance idea

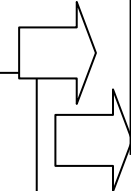
human ideas and **actions** are **important**
 the **individual** is **unique**

Farmers/Merchants/Artisans

97)

Secularism

Samurai



using **observation** and **experience** to **explain** the **world**
not looking to **religion** to explain the world

98)

Niccolo
Machiavelli



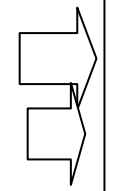
wrote The Prince

encouraged **rulers to do anything necessary** to **maintain and increase power**

an **Italian philosopher** during the **Renaissance**

99)

Leonardo da
Vinci



a **disease** that entered Europe in the mid-1500s

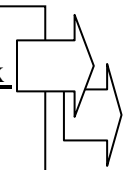
painter, sculptor, designer, and inventor

represented the “**Renaissance Man**”

paintings include “**Mona Lisa**” and “**The Last Supper**”

100)

Michelangelo



great **Renaissance artist**

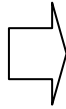
painting on **ceiling** of **Sistine Chapel**

sculptures include “**David**”, “**Moses**”, and the “**Pieta**”

101)

102)

William Shakespeare

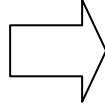


great **English playwright** of the **Northern Renaissance**

Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet

103)

**Johann
Gutenberg**



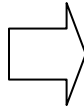
invented a **printing press** with **moveable type**

produced books faster and cheaper

spread ideas faster

104)

**Nicholas
Copernicus**



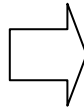
claimed that the **earth** and the **other planets revolved around the sun**

went **against** Catholic **Church teachings**

scientist

105)

Galileo Galilei



supported Copernicus' theory

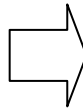
used **careful observation** and **experimentation**

in **conflict** with the Catholic **Church**

Italian scientist

106)

Francis Bacon



like Galileo, developed the **scientific method**

emphasized **careful observation, measurement, and experimentation**

107)

Martin Luther



posted his **Ninety-Five Theses** on a church door in Germany

criticized Catholic Church's sale of indulgences

believed **faith alone** saved people

excommunicated

led the Protestant Reformation

- 108) **The Protestant Reformation** → **a movement against the teachings of the Catholic Church**
questioned the Church's authority
led by **Martin Luther**
led to the **formation of Protestant** (non-Catholic) **churches**
ended the dominance of the **Catholic Church** in **Western Europe**
led to **warfare** between Catholics and Protestants
- 109) **John Calvin** → **Protestant**
believed God had predestined those who would go to Heaven
strict moral code
- 110) **Catholic Counter-Reformation** → an **attempt** by the **Catholic Church** to **stop** the **spread of Protestantism**
the Catholic Church made **limited reforms** and stopped certain abuses at the **Council of Trent**
established the **Inquisition** to **punish** people suspected of denying Church teachings
- 111) **Olmecs** → lived in the **rain forest** along the **Gulf of Mexico**
developed a **civilization**
cultivated **maize (corn)**
developed a **calendar**
constructed **public buildings and temples**
pre-Columbian (existed long **before** the arrival of Christopher **Columbus** in 1492)
- 112) **Mayas** → developed a **complex civilization** in southern **Mexico and Guatemala**
built **pyramids**
developed **writing, complex number system** with the use of **zero**, and **calendar**
- 113)

114)

Aztecs

1200 –1521 AD

developed a complex **civilization** in **Mexico**

engaged in **frequent warfare** to conquer **land**, gain **tribute**, and
acquire people for **human sacrifice**

worshipped the **Sun God**

practiced **human sacrifice** to provide **human blood to the Sun God**

conquered by **Hernando Cortes (Spaniard)**

115)

Incas

1200 –1535 AD

developed a complex **civilization** on **Andes** Mountains of South America

built **extensive road system**

used **knotted ropes (quipu)** to count, keep records, and send messages

built vast **stone buildings without cement**

Machu Picchu, ancient fortress

provided for all members of empire

conquered by Francisco Pizarro

116)

Motives for Overseas Exploration

Europeans developed **better navigation skills** and instruments like
the **compass** and **moveable rudder**

allowed Europeans to **sail farther**

desire for products from East Asia

desire to **spread Christianity**

control **trade** and **acquire wealth**

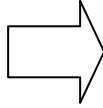
117)

Reconquista

Ferdinand and Isabella (Catholic monarchs of Spain) led the
reconquest of Spain by **reuniting Spain** under **Christian rule** in
1492 and **expelling the Muslims**

118)

**Christopher
Columbus**



European explorer

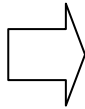
tried to reach Asia by sailing westward

arrived in Americas

opened **trade routes** between **Europe** and the **Americas**

119)

**Vasco da
Gama**



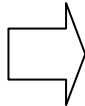
Portuguese explorer

discovered an **all-water route to India**

circumnavigated (sailed around) **Africa**

120)

**Ferdinand
Magellan**



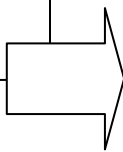
Portuguese explorer

led the first expedition to **circumnavigate** (circle) **the world** in 1519

confirmed the **world was round**

121)

Hernando Cortes



In 1519, **conquered the Aztecs** of Mexico

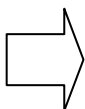
Spanish conquistador (conqueror)

led a smaller force but had **guns**, **horses** and **cannons**

many Aztecs died from **smallpox**, a European disease to which they had no immunities

122)

Francisco Pizarro



Spanish conquistador (conqueror)

conquered Incas in **1530**

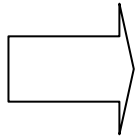
Incas were recovering from a **civil war**

Spaniards were more **technologically advanced**

123)

124)

**Columbian
Exchange**



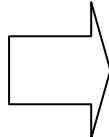
Columbus' opening the **Americas** to the **Europeans** led to increased **cultural diffusion**

Europe received corn, chocolate, tomatoes, and potatoes

Americas received horses, cattle, rats, and wheat

125)

Treaty of Tordesillas

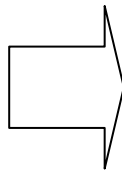


Pope divided the **Americas** between **Spain** and **Portugal**

Portugal received **Brazil**

126)

Encomienda System



Spaniards forced Native American **Indians** to **farm** and **work the mines**

converted Native Americans to **Catholicism**

127)

**Fixed Social
Class System of
Colonial Latin
America**



peninsulares (born in Spain or Portugal) **govern** colonies
creoles (born in Americas of European ancestry) own **land but denied top government jobs**

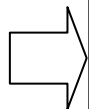
mestizos (mixed European and Indian ancestry)

mulattos (mixed European and African ancestry)

Native Americans and Africans – **forced labor**

128)

**Transatlantic Slave
Trade**



need for labor on **plantations** of **Americas**

captured Africans and forcibly brought to **Americas**

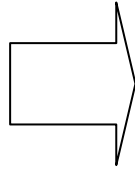
many died during the **“Middle Passage”** or journey to Americas

lasted 300 years

slaves worked **long hours without pay** growing **sugar, tobacco, and cotton**

129)

**Effects of
Transatlantic
Slave Trade**



increased African warfare (ethnic groups fought each other for slaves-profits)

disrupted African culture

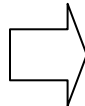
destroyed Trans-Saharan trade

increased violence and bitterness

increased cultural diffusion

130)

**Commercial
Revolution**



change in the way **business** was conducted in **Europe**

goods were produced and exchanged on a **world-wide basis**

increased trade

led to the formation of **joint-stock companies** where investors purchased **stocks** or **partial ownership** of companies in hopes of making money

131)

Mercantilism

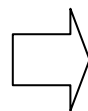


European rulers tried to **increase** their supply of **gold** and **silver**
tried to **export more expensive items** and **import cheaper items** from their **colonies**

exported expensive finished goods for cheaper raw materials

132)

Capitalism



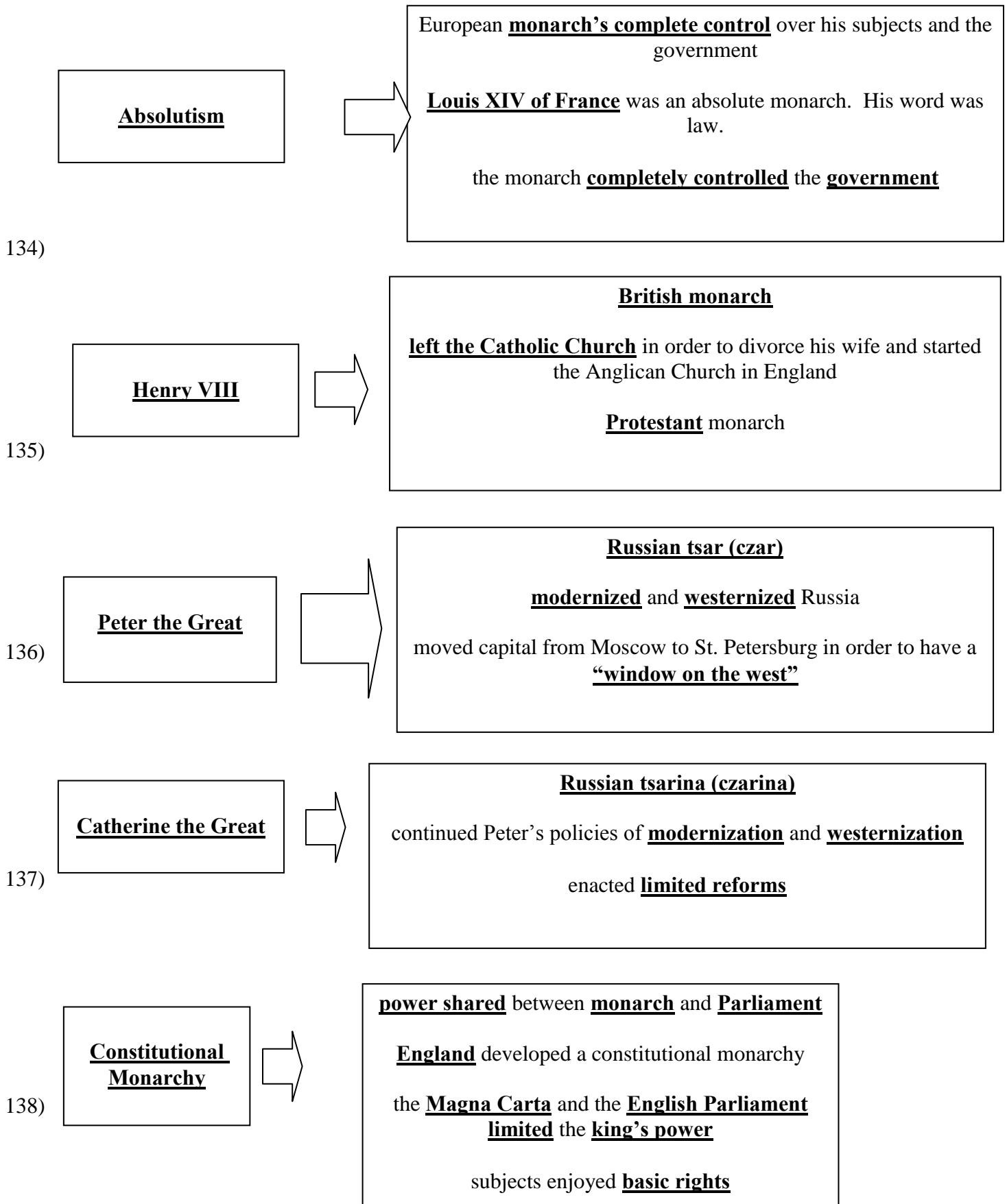
economic system

business owners risk their **money** as well as the money of investors in order **to make more money**

described by Adam Smith his book, *The Wealth of Nations*

individuals are **free** to make **all economic decisions**

133)



John Locke



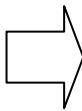
English writer

believed **governments obtain their authority from**
the consent of the **people** they govern

opposed to **Divine Right** of Kings

139)

**Scientific
Revolution**



began during the European **Renaissance**

rejected traditional authority and **church**
teachings in **favor** of the **direct observation** of
nature

based on the **scientific method**