THE ESSENTIALS OF MODERN WORLD HISTORY:

1492-PRESENT

First Edition

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Chart: 10 Things All History Students Should Know

1. The European Renaissance (1400-1600)  

2. The Colonization of the Americas (1492-Present)  

3. The Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment (1500-1800)  

4. The Era of Democratic Revolutions (1776-1804)  

5. The Industrial Revolution (1800-1900)  

6. The Era of Imperialism (1853-1914)  

7. The Interwar Period (WWI-WWII: 1914-1945)  

8. The Cold War (1945-1991)  


# 10 Most Important Eras for All Modern World History Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1-1400's</th>
<th>The European Renaissance</th>
<th>A rebirth of Greek &amp; Roman art, and architecture. Europe pulls itself out of the &quot;Dark Ages&quot;.</th>
<th>-Medici Family -Michelangelo -Machiavelli</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2-Post-1492</td>
<td>Colonization of the Americas</td>
<td>Columbus &quot;discovered&quot;America, starts colonization, world becomes linked,</td>
<td>-Columbus -Columbian Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 3-1600's-1700's</td>
<td>Scientific Revolution &amp; Enlightenment</td>
<td>European Philosophical movement that influenced politics, economics, religion</td>
<td>-John Locke -Democracy -Voltaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 4-1776-1830</td>
<td>Democratic Revolutions</td>
<td>Enlightenment influenced democratic revolutions in USA, France, Haiti, &amp; more</td>
<td>-Democracy -Napoleon -Simon Bolivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 5-Late-1800's</td>
<td>2nd Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>Capitalism leads to industrial revolution, which creates socialism to protect the workers</td>
<td>-Inventors -Communism -Karl Marx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 6-1880-1914</td>
<td>Imperialism/Late Colonization</td>
<td>Europeans conquer most of the world- especially Africa-leading to war</td>
<td>-Congo -Queen Victoria -British India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 7-1918-1945</td>
<td>Inter-War (WWI-WWII)</td>
<td>The end of WWI led to WWII; 1930's Great Depression for capitalism not socialism</td>
<td>-Treaty of Versailles -Adolph Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 8-1945-1990</td>
<td>Cold War</td>
<td>After WWII, U.S. vs U.S.S.R in nuclear standoff; Communism vs Capitalism- Wins</td>
<td>-Arms Race -MAD -NATO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 9-1947-1997</td>
<td>Decolonization</td>
<td>The European imperialists granted independence to their former colonies.</td>
<td>-Gandhi -Nehru -Ho Chi Minh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 10-1990-Today</td>
<td>Globalization</td>
<td>Increase in global trade, travel, etc; 1990's economic boom-2008 US Recession; US wars</td>
<td>-Corporations -McDonalds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The European Renaissance, or "rebirth and revival of Greek and Roman culture", was an artistic and cultural movement that began in Italy in the 1400's, before eventually spreading to much of Europe by the 1600's. The Renaissance served as a bridge between Europe's Dark Ages, and The Age of Reason during the 1700's in which scientific observation began to dominate over religious doctrine. The Renaissance was based on art, literature, and philosophy.

The origins of the Renaissance can be traced back to Florence, Italy, during the 15th century, but really had earlier roots in the Muslim world. In the ancient/classical Greco-Roman days (500 B.C.E.-500C.E.), society was based upon political centralization, democracy, and philosophy. During the Dark Ages in Europe (500 C.E.-1400C.E.), Italy and the rest of Europe were characterized by political decentralization, poverty, disease, lack of trade, and religious disputes. Italian city-states that traded the most with Muslims and other people across the Mediterranean had become very rich and powerful by the 1300’s. The Muslims helped promote the Renaissance by copying many of the Greek works on philosophy, math, astronomy, and medicine into Arabic which the Europeans later translated into their languages. Italy was located on the Mediterranean, which means geography helped Italians trade with many different peoples (Europeans & Muslims). As a result of trade, wealthy Italian merchants in Florence, Milan, and Venice began to emerge, pulling Europe out of the "dark" into the "light".

The richest and most powerful patrons (supporters) of arts and architecture during the Renaissance were the members of the Medici family. The Medici family became wealthy and funded, not created, many of the greatest artistic and architectural projects during this time. The two most significant members were Cosimo de Medici and Lorenzo de Medici. Cosimo, who lived in Florence during the early 15th century, became the political and economic leader of the city. Lorenzo, or Lorenzo the Magnificent, funded many of Italy's most famous artists like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and others. The Medici family lasted until the 1700's.

As an artistic movement, the Renaissance was made famous by two leaders- Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. Leonardo da Vinci is most famous for his paintings, *The Mona Lisa*
and *The Last Supper*. Michelangelo is most famous for his works, *The Statue of David* and *The Sistine Chapel's ceiling*. Many other artists such as Raphael, Donatello and Rembrandt became artistic legends for their contributions in the fields of sculpture and painting.

The literary movement known as *Humanism* began during the Renaissance as well. Humanism was a literary form that focused more on the individual or common man than did previous literature which was commonly written about religious matters. The invention of the printing press (a machine that reprinted books) by Johann Gutenberg in the 15th century allowed books to be printed more cheaply, accurately, and abundantly. Since people did not have to copy each individual book by hand anymore, education and literacy flourished in Europe. As a result, European literacy rates increased. There were many humanist authors whose books have become classic novels in Western literature. By far, the most famous author for most students is William Shakespeare, author of *Romeo and Juliet* and several other works. Other famous humanist authors include Chaucer, Milton, Dante, and Cervantes.

The most significant book on political theory during the Renaissance was written by Niccolo Machiavelli in the 16th century. Machiavelli was an Italian politician and diplomat. In *The Prince*, he wrote "it is better to be feared than loved" as a ruler and that the "ends justified the means", meaning that it does not matter how you accomplish your goals as long as you succeed. Machiavelli was a political adviser who said that a strong, clever ruler would lead most effectively. Today, Machiavelli is taught in political science courses across college campuses and the term "Machiavellian" means "clever", "backstabber", or "no morals", etc. The hard-core rapper Tupac Shakur's alias was Makaveli, a reference to Machiavelli who was also "heartless."

The Renaissance was an artistic and intellectual movement that began during the 1400's, but has continued to affect our daily lives. We still read Shakespeare in high school, and the other Humanist authors are on the classic novels list for all college bound readers. Every year, millions of tourists travel to European cities to visit the Renaissance art and architecture.

**Main Ideas**

- The European Renaissance was a rebirth of Greek and Roman culture and philosophy
- The Renaissance of the 1400's-1500's was not only artistic but intellectual as well
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1. What does Renaissance mean?

2. Where and when did it start?

3. What 3 things is Renaissance based on? What sentence was it?

4. Which society promoted Renaissance before it went to Europe, how?

5. What are 2 Italian cities that pulled Europe out of the Dark Ages?

6. Who were the Medicis? Were they famous for being artists?

7. Identify 2 Renaissance artists and their works?

8. Who invented the printing press? What did it lead to- it's significance?

9. What was The Prince?

10. Describe 1 way in which we are still affected by the Renaissance?

11. Draw and color your own version of a famous Renaissance work of art such as: Mona Lisa, The Statue of David or another work of art. Ask teacher or use internet for pictures.

12. Identify the four Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. Match each one up with the related Renaissance artist. Provide 5 facts about each Renaissance artist. Go online for help.

13. 18) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, & 8. Only 1-5 word answers.
Ch. 2- The Colonization of the Americas (1492-Present)

The Era of European Colonization of the Americas (1492-Present) was the period when Europeans colonized, or settled and built homes, in North and South America. In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail for Asia in search of gold and spices, but accidentally "discovered" a whole "New World" with people already living there, meaning the Americas, when he landed in Santa Domingue (Haiti & Dominican Republic). After Columbus' three trips to the Americas, many Europeans began to settle and colonize different parts of the New World. The significance of Columbus' accidental discovery of the "New World" was that he had connected the globe- east and west- for the first time ever. For this reason, 1492 is not only the start of the era of colonization but also the beginning of modern world history more generally.

In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue, starting the era of European colonization of the Americas. Columbus was an Italian sailor who sailed on behalf of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. The Spanish monarchs equipped Columbus with three ships- Nina, Pinto, and Santa Maria. The main purpose of Columbus' journey was to acquire the gold and spices of China and India without having to go through the Ottoman Empire, the dominant Muslim Empire that controlled the trade routes on land. Columbus' plan was to sail west to Asia across the Atlantic Ocean, underestimating how big the ocean was, and the fact that there was North & South America in between Europe and Asia. As soon as Columbus landed on the Caribbean island, he instantly took the native Americans, or "Indians", as prisoners and slaves so that they would show him where he could find more gold. Columbus' crew members quickly realized they were not in Asia and the locals were not "Indians" from India. Either way, Columbus took three voyages to the New World in search of gold before being brought back to Spain as a prisoner himself for lying to the rulers about having discovered a New World full of gold and treasure.

Much of what historians know about Columbus, and the early colonization of the Americas by the Spanish comes from a Spanish priest named Bartolome de las Casas. Columbus' diary was popularized by de lass Casas. In his classic book, A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, De Las Casas gives a detailed account of how brutally the Spanish treated the Indians as they forced them to convert to Christianity.
The Columbian Exchange was a book and phrase created by Alfred Crosby to describe the biological consequences of the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds. In this Columbian exchange, meaning the triangle trade that occurred among Europe, Africa, and the Americas after 1492, each of the three regions traded with other parts of the world. For example, the Americas provided things such as tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, turkeys, iguanas, and cocoa. However, 90% or more of the American Indians died from exposure to European diseases like smallpox. The Indians had no biological immunities to smallpox and other diseases because they had never been exposed to these diseases before. The Americas received horses, cattle, sheep and other domesticated animals from the Europeans in addition to slaves from Africa. Seeing animals like iguanas shocked Europeans.

Guns, Germs, and Steel were central parts of the story of the Spanish colonization of the three pre-Columbian civilizations in the Americas: Aztec, Inca, and Maya. In 1521, the Spanish conqueror Herman Cortez conquered the Aztec Empire, which was located in Tenochtitlan (modern day Mexico City). Cortez and his army easily defeated the Indians in battle using steel swords. Cortez was also part of the expedition to conquer the Mayan civilization in modern day Mexico and Guatemala, but they were not fully defeated until 1697. Another Spanish conqueror, Francisco Pizarro, was the leader of the expedition in the 1530's to violently conquer Cuzco, capital of the Inca Empire, located in modern day Peru. The Spanish forced the Indians by threat of violence to work on the land under the encomienda system, which was similar to feudalism in that it required a class of people to work land that they did not own. The Spanish, under a document called The Requirement, forced the Indians to adopt Christianity or else the Spanish would be justified in killing the Indian for rejecting the religion.

The Spanish colonization of the Americas was the start of a much larger wave of immigration and settlement to the New World. In 1607, the 1st British settlement was founded in Jamestown, Virginia and would become the first colony of the United States of America. In many ways, the origins of the modern world have roots in the early colonization of the Americas. For instance, Latin Americans speak Spanish, and have embraced Christianity. Latin America became a key part of the world economy during the era of Spanish colonization.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What is colonization? When did it start?

2) What was the New World?

3) What was the reason Columbus traveled in 1492? What actually happened?

4) Explain the significance of Columbus' voyages?

5) Where was Columbus born? What country did he sail for?

6) What were the names of Columbus' three ships?

7) How did Columbus treat the Indians when he first arrived in the New World?

8) Who was Bartolome de las Casas? What is he known for?

9) Describe the Columbian Exchange. Who was Alfred Crosby?

10) What things did the Americas provide and receive in the Columbian Exchange?

11) What things did the Europeans provide and receive during the Columbian Exchange?

12) Identify the 3 pre-Columbian civilizations? Describe how and when each was conquered.

13) Identify: Hernan Cortez and Francisco Pizarro.

14) Describe how the encomienda system worked?

15) What was The Requirement?

16) When was the 1st British settlement in what would become the United States?

17) How has the world changed as a result of Columbus' voyages? Explain 3 ways.

18) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-6. Answer 1,2,3,4,5 & 6. Only 1-5 word answers.

19) Go online. Redraw and label the Columbian Exchange chart w arrows. 3 details per area.
Determining the most significant causes and consequences of the Enlightenment, or the philosophical movement that promoted logic and reason starting in France during the 1700's, is a topic of much controversy among world historians. Many historians argue that the Enlightenment has its roots in the 17th century Scientific Revolution, and its ideals still impact the world today. However, others argue that the Enlightenment was a purely 18th century phenomenon that ended with the reign of Napoleon. The biggest causes of the Enlightenment can be traced back to many 17th-18th century intellectuals whose ideas have heavily impacted the American Revolution and the modern course of American democracy.

The Scientific Revolution was the most significant cause of the Enlightenment, and two figures spearheaded the movement- Copernicus and Galileo. The Scientific Revolution really began after Copernicus demonstrated that the universe was heliocentric- meaning that the Earth revolved around the sun. This "heliocentric theory" contradicted the view held by society that all other planetary bodies revolved around the Earth. Galileo was a supporter of Copernicus' view, and was considered a heretic by many. Galileo was a great astronomer, mathematician, and scientist who valued observable discovery. In his writings, he argues Mathematics is the key to the universe, thereby demonstrating his belief in the importance of science.

During the Enlightenment, many philosophers applied the methods of scientific discovery to the areas of politics and society- which heavily influenced the American Revolution. For example, John Locke in Two Treatises on Government argued that societies operated under general "laws" and that all humans had the right to life, liberty, and property. These natural rights were to be protected by the government or else the people had the right to alter or abolish it. Locke's ideas impacted Montesquieu and Rousseau. In his classic book, Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu argued for the importance of a separation of powers among the three branches of government where each branch could check the other. Rousseau argued for the general will of the majority to be followed, showing his belief in the people.
All of these ideas impacted the ideas of the founding fathers and were incorporated into the founding documents of America. When debating whether or not to have a federal system of government, founders like James Madison argued that three branches of government would help curtail excessive abuse by any particular branch—a direct impact of Montesquieu. The Declaration of Independence argues that all citizens have the right to life, liberty, and happiness, which is reminiscent of Locke's natural rights. The general election process of one man, one vote was espoused originally by Rousseau and incorporated into the general election process as a cornerstone of democracy.

Not only did the Enlightenment have a great impact on the formation of American politics but also it changed American society as well. Gender relations became more egalitarian during the Enlightenment due to feminists like Mary Wollstonecraft who argued that women would be good wives as long as men treated their women justly. Her ideas evidently influenced Abigail Adams, wife of the 2nd US president, and the 19th century women's liberation movement. Documents like the Seneca Falls Declaration of 1848 are remarkably similar to those words spoken by feminists like Wollstonecraft. The criminal justice system went through a transformation during this period as well. Intellectuals like Cesare Beccaria helped end torture as a form of punishment and argued against the death penalty. The founding fathers were influenced by these ideas because they wrote about individual's rights to a lawyer, a speedy trial, not testify against themselves, against search and seizure among other amendments to the Constitution. The American economy was founded on "free-market" principles that were first developed by Adam Smith in his classic, The Wealth of Nations.

The intellectual origins of the Enlightenment can be traced back to the Scientific Revolution, and its impact on American democracy can be seen today. Locke's natural rights are embedded into America's most important political documents, and America is still separated into three houses—executive, legislative, and judicial. In America, women are treated equally (almost) thanks to feminists like Wollstonecraft. The 4th Amendment, which guards against illegal search and seizures is becoming ever more controversial among law enforcement agencies during the domestic War on Terrorism.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What was the Enlightenment? When did it begin?

2) What is the thesis? What were the main causes and effects of the Enlightenment?

3) What was the most significant cause of the Enlightenment?

4) Compare two intellectuals from the Scientific Revolution. What did they do?

5) Which revolution was heavily influenced by the Enlightenment?

6) Who was John Locke? What did he argue? How did his ideas impact revolutionaries?

7) Who was Montesquieu? What did he argue about government?

8) Who was Rousseau? What was his main idea about democracy?

9) How were the ideas of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau instituted into US law?

10) Who was Mary Wollstonecraft? How have her ideas impacted US society? You?

11) Who was Cesar Beccaria? What did he argue about crime and punishment in society?


13) Give three examples of how the Enlightenment has shaped the course of democracy.

14) Identify 3 Enlightenment thinkers. Rank them in order of importance to democracy.

15) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5 & 6. Only 1-5 word answers.

16) Draw a picture of the most influential thinker from the Enlightenment. Explain the pic.
Ch. 4- Democratic Revolutions of the 1700's-1800's

The democratic ideals of Enlightenment philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Montesquieu among others had influenced people so much by the early 1800's that they eventually led to revolutions in three major countries: The United States, France, and Haiti. The democratic revolutions in these three countries had impacted activists in Latin America during their independence struggles from the Spanish during the 1800's. The social revolutions in the United States and France impacted other areas in the western hemisphere like Haiti and many Latin American countries to seek democratic political systems during the 19th century.

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was the first democratic rebellion in modern world history and has had the biggest impact on other countries' transitions towards democracy because of the Declaration of Independence and The Constitution. The American Revolution was spearheaded by the founding fathers like George Washington, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson among others who debated the proper role of government in peoples' lives. Thomas Jefferson was heavily influenced by the Enlightenment when he wrote in The Declaration of Independence that all men were created equal and had their rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Constitution established the laws by which the US should be governed, and is known as the "supreme law of the land". The Bill of Rights, or the 1st 10 Amendments (changes) to the Constitution as supported by Jefferson, establish that US citizens have the freedom of speech, press, and religion (1st Amendment), due process of law (6th amendment), and protection against "cruel and unusual punishment" (8th Amendment).

George Washington, first US president, warned in his farewell address that the US should do 3 things: avoid European entanglements, have no political parties, and keep no standing armies. James Madison was a federalist, meaning he supported a strong federal government in the US. He believed, like Montesquieu, three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) would help America become a stable democracy since checks and balances would prevent any one branch of the government from becoming too powerful. French revolutionaries were influenced by the events in America, and decided it was time for a change.
The French Revolution (1789-1799) was a bloody and radical social transformation that led to democracy. The main cause of the revolution was the economic and social inequality in France. France was divided into 3 estates (classes) of society: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The 1st estate were clergy-priests, 2nd royalty, 3rd estate the majority of French people. The 3rd estate paid 100% of the taxes but were mostly poor farmers. They decided it was time to overthrow the monarchs (kings and queens), and democratize land and political control. After Robespierre became the head of the "Committee of Public Safety", a bloody reign of terror began in France in which the revolutionaries killed anyone who opposed them. They often used a guillotine, a device that would cut off your head, to kill their political opponents. The reign of terror ended after Napoleon had come to power as emperor and ruled France (1799-1814).

The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804), led by Toussaint L'ouverture, was the only major revolution in modern world history in which the former slaves had successfully revolted against their European colonizers. France colonized Haiti, and the Caribbean island became the most profitable colony in the world (per size) because Haiti was turned into one large sugar plantation. Since sugar production is really hard work, the French used Haitian slavery as a way to secure their labor force in the sugar fields. In 1801, Napoleon promised L'ouverture that he would grant Haiti independence, but he lied and put the Haitian leader in jail hoping to kill the revolution. By 1804, the Haitians had eventually gained their independence. However, the French have fined the Haitians millions of dollars for freeing themselves from slavery. Today, most of the French debt has been canceled, yet Haiti has remained the poorest country in the western hemisphere.

The three revolutions in USA, France, and Haiti influenced Latin Americans to gain their independence from Spain, and attempt to establish independent democracies during the 1800’s. The largest independence movement in the Gran Colombia region was led by Simon Bolivar. Bolivar helped Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to achieve independence by the early 1800’s. Bolivia is named after Bolivar. In Mexico, President Benito Juarez promoted democratic and capitalist institutions in order to modernize the country. By the late 1800’s, all Latin American countries had become independent nations.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What are the 3 countries that had revolutions?

2) What documents from the American Revolution really influenced other areas?

3) What was the main cause of the French Revolution?

4) Why is the Haitian Revolution unique?

5) Who was Simon Bolivar? What impact did he have?

6) How did the 3 revolutions influence Latin American independence?

7) In what paragraph could you find info about:

   The American Revolution,

   Haitian Revolution,

   Simon Bolivar

   Toussaint Louverture

   Guillotine

8) What is the thesis?

9) Who was Benito Juarez? What impact did he have

10) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5 & 6. Only 1-5 word answers.

11) Draw a 6 strip comic to reinterpret the reading. Each strip needs a picture, and sentence.
Ch. 5 - The European Industrial Revolution (1700's-1800's)

The European Industrial Revolution, which began in England after 1750 before spreading to the rest of Europe, was a moment in history when mostly Europeans made several machines that increased the output of manufactured goods (made stuff on assembly lines) on a scale that had never before been seen anywhere in the world. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England around 1750 C.E.? No one knows for sure, but there were geographic, political, economic, social, and technological factors that contributed to its development and reform.

Geographically, England was blessed with the natural resources and climate to start the process of industrialism. The country was rich in water and coal as energy sources, iron for construction projects, and rivers and harbors for an easier transportation of goods.

Politically, England was politically stable in relation to other European nations at the time. Although England did fight wars during the 1700's, no wars were fought in the country. This means the country was not destroyed. Also, the government laws supported businesses.

Economically, wealthy entrepreneurs (self-motivated businessmen) invested their money in the development of various inventions that promoted the development of technology in society. Banks also gave out loans to people who could not previously afford to start a company as "it takes money to make money". There was also a significant English population, which contributed to the labor force. To industrialize, England also used colonial resources and labor.

Socially, the interrelated processes of enclosure and urbanization were major factors in the development of the Industrial Revolution. Before the IR, people lived mostly on small communal or public farms, allowing herds of cattle to graze over open lands. Then, the enclosure movement began in which wealthy land owners privatized the land and put fences around the land. On these private lands, some people invented new ways to increase food and crop production. Off these lands, people and their animals were now not allowed to "trespass" on the private property. As more land became privately owned, the farmers began moving to the cities to live and work. The once small farmers became city people who provided cheap labor in factories, and stopped working in their homes. Nowadays, most humans live in cities.
Technologically, many new inventions and inventors had a significant impact on the IR. In 1701, Jethro Tull developed the "seed drill", an invention that sows seeds at specifically desired depths, which increased the percentage of seeds that actually sprouted. In 1733, John Kay invented the "flying shuttle", a machine that weaved cloth faster than any human. The flying shuttle increased cloth production dramatically. In 1764, James Hargreaves invented the "spinning Jenny", a machine that allowed weavers to spin 8 threads at once. Both the flying shuttle and spinning Jenny were hand powered. In 1765, James Watt invented the steam engine, a machine powered by steam. In 1787, Edmund Cartwright invented the power loom, a water powered machine used to increase cloth production. In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the "cotton gin", a machine that deseeded cotton. Many other inventions by Americans such as the sewing machine, telephone, and typewriter are part of this era. In addition, the spread of railroads and paved roads promoted the increase of trade, and travel throughout England.

The factory conditions for the workers led some critics to call for reform of the system. Although England became a great nation, the wealth was not shared equally. Most of the wealth was owned by the factory owners, and entrepreneurs. The newly created middle class, not rich nor poor, was a development of the IR. The working class referred to the majority of society- men, women, and children who labored in the dangerous factories for low wages. In 1848, Karl Marx and Freidrich Engels wrote the *Communist Manifesto*, which argued that the bosses systematically exploited workers and that workers would never be free until they overthrew the bosses and took control of the factories. Marx developed the economic theory behind communism, which was completely opposed to capitalism and its treatment of factory workers in the factories. Communism was popular in many parts of the world until 1991.

The effects of the industrial revolution have been debated ever since the 1700's. Many supporters of industrialization claim that the industrial revolution has helped many nations get out of poverty, whereas critics of industrialization remind us that industrialism has had negative consequences on the environment and factory workers. Today, the world is divided into two types of nations: industrialized and non-industrialized. The process of industrialization is synonymous with what is now called globalization- the global system of industrial development.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What was the IR? When did it start?

2) Define industry (dictionary). Are machines & factories important parts of industrialization? How or Why? Give details. Draw a picture-

3) Identify the main causes of the IR:
   -Geography-
   -politics-
   -economics-
   -society-

4) What was the enclosure movement? Draw a picture also.

5) What was urbanization? Draw a picture.

6) Identify 3 invention-inventors that were significant.

7) Describe the factory conditions in the cities.

8) Who was Karl Marx? What did he argue?

9) Is USA industrialized today?

10) What are two pros and cons of modern industrialization?

15) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5 & 6. Only 1-5 word answers.
Ch. 6- The Era of High Imperialism (1880-1918)

The Era of High Imperialism (1880-1918) was an era of world history in which industrialized or "modern" countries like Britain, France, and America colonized (or spread their empires) into non-industrialized or "traditional" areas like Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Although there were many imperial powers, Britain and France reigned supreme.

There were four main causes or reasons for imperialism (or the spreading of empire). Politically, the imperial powers were competing for world domination. Each imperial power wanted to own the most profitable colonies, because colonies helped make the imperialists powerful. Economically, the growth of global capitalism (or the pursuit of profit) was the cause. Also, the colonies provided resources and labor to enrich the imperialists. Socially, imperialism provided a unified sense of purpose in that foreign issues distracted people from domestic problems. Culturally, the imperialists often wanted to spread technology and western values to the non-industrialized parts of the world so colonies could become "modern". The spread of Christianity across the globe was also a significant cultural motive for the expansion of empire.

Africa was the most heavily colonized area by the Europeans during imperialism. The British conquered mainly the areas of Egypt, Sudan, and South Africa to name just a few parts. The French controlled most of northwestern Africa including Morocco, and Algeria. Belgium, specifically King Leopold II, owned the most central country in Africa, Congo. The colonization of the Congo by the Belgian was one of the most brutal forms of imperialism, because the Belgians forced the Congolese to cut down the rubber trees. The Belgians infamously cut off the hands of many Congolese. It is estimated around 8 million Congolese were killed as a result of Belgian imperialism. During the Berlin Conference in 1885, the German King Otto Von Bismarck organized an imperialists meeting so that the Europeans could agree to not take each other's African colonies in order to prevent war among the Europeans. No Africans were present at the Berlin Conference even though it was determining the independence and freedom of Africa. The Germans controlled Cameroon; The Portuguese kept control of Angola along the western coast where they first obtained slaves nearly four hundred years earlier. The only two African countries that remained independent from European rule were Ethiopia and Liberia.
The British colonization of India, under Queen Victoria, was another central part of the story of imperialism because India was the "crown jewel", or most profitable colony worldwide. The British East India Company, Britain's main trading company, had ruled India for about one hundred years until the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. Sepoys, or Indian soldiers in the British army, rebelled against British policies. It has been rumored that the British soldiers shot the Muslim Sepoys with bullets dipped in pig fat, and hit the Hindu soldiers with bullets covered in beef fat, adding insult to injury. The significance of the rebellion was that the British government began to directly colonize India; the company had lost control of its possession. Indians, such as Gandhi, struggled for their independence until it was achieved in 1947 (two years after WWII).

East Asia was also colonized by Europeans, and even one imperial Asian power. Only Thailand remained independent. The French controlled "Indo-China", referring to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Netherlands controlled the spice trade in Indonesia. China was colonized by the British during the Opium Wars, resulting in British control of Hong Kong until 1997. During the Open Door policy, China was divided up among Britain, France, Russia, America, Germany and Japan. Japan became the only Asian country to industrialize during the 1800's, thereby allowing them to conquer parts of Asia including Korea, and China.

The Middle East was also heavily colonized by the British and French mostly, leaving only one independent area: Arabia. During the Sykes-Picot Agreement in 1916, the British and French divided up the Middle East into territories. The British controlled Jordan, Palestine, and Iraq; The French owned Syria, and Lebanon. In the Balfour Declaration of 1917, the British supported giving the Jewish people a homeland in the colony of Palestine.

America had become an imperial power by the end of the Spanish-American War of 1898. America won the war, which meant that Spain lost all of its colonies in the western hemisphere. The U.S. took control of five areas: Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines. Today, the US owns Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Guantanamo Bay in Cuba.

The rivalry among European imperialists for global domination was a major cause of WWI. While most history textbooks have argued that the era of imperialism ended by the end of WWI, some historians still believe that imperialism continues today in various forms. Agree?
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) Define imperialism with its dates-

2) Identify only 2 industrialized/imperial countries mentioned in this reading-

3) Identify only 2 non-industrialized areas of the world that were colonized during imperialism-

4) What were the 2 most powerful empires during the era of imperialism?

5) Describe the 4 main causes of imperialism: political, economic, social & cultural (all 4)

6) Which area was the most heavily colonized during the era of imperialism? Explain.

7) Identify which African colony or colonies belonged to each imperial country: Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, & Portugal. Now, identify 2 independent African countries.

8) Describe imperialism in the Congo & explain the Berlin Conference.

9) Why was India called the "crown jewel"? What does that term mean? Who was Victoria?

10) What was the Sepoy Rebellion? What was its significance in terms of imperial control?

11) When did India receive Independence?

12) Which East Asian country remained independent, and which became an imperial power?

13) What 3 countries made up French Indo-China?

14) What was the Sykes-Picot Agreement? What areas did the British & French receive?

15) What was the Balfour Declaration?

16) Describe the rise of American imperialism. What areas did it control?

17) Compare and contrast the 2 historical views of imperialism. To you, when did imperialism end? Briefly explain why you think that. Provide some evidence.

18) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, & 8. Only 1-5 word answers.
Ch. 7- Inter-War Period (WWI-WWII)

The Inter-War Era, meaning the era between the end of WWI and start of WWII (1918-1939), was a significant moment in the history of global politics. During this era, Europeans experienced WWI, the rise of dictators, the Great Depression, and WWII. The Treaty of Versailles, and the Great Depression were the most significant long term causes of WWII, because both events greatly damaged European economies, leading to the rise of dictators.

The Treaty of Versailles (1918) was the peace treaty that officially ended WWI. The winners of WWI (mostly Britain, France, Italy, and America) punished the losers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and The Ottoman Empire) in the Treaty of Versailles. Germany was forced to agree to article 231 of the War Guilt Clause, making Germany admit they were responsible for WWI since they were attacking other countries. This clause and other sections of the treaty made many Germans angry, because they felt like they should at least share the responsibility since "everybody else" was fighting too. Germany was also forced to pay a huge fine, give up its African colonies, reduce its military, and give up some European territory. Austria and Hungary were divided into two countries after the war. The middle eastern part of the Ottoman Empire was divided by the winners into mandates, or areas controlled by the winners. The British controlled the mandates of Palestine, Jordan, and Iraq while the French took control of Syria, and Lebanon. All of the consequences for Germany motivated Hitler in his quest to rebuild the German Empire because he felt like his country was excessively punished after WWI.

During the Paris Peace Conference (1919), the leaders from each of the winning countries discussed plans for punishing the losers, and creating a permanent peace that would make the world safe for democracy. The most significant aspect of the peace conference was a proposal for lasting international peace known as the 14 Points, written by the American president, Woodrow Wilson. In the "14 Points", Wilson proposed that all countries reduce the size of their militaries, stop conquering other people, and cooperate internationally on political, and economic matters at a united organization. Wilson’s ideas led to the League of Nations, an international organization of countries that collectively decide whether or not one country is acting bad and should be punished. The US did not join the League of Nations, because many
Americans did not want to their power and influence to be complicated by European countries. This made The League a weak international organization, showing the world there was no international organization strong enough to stop the rise of dictators across Europe who wanted to take over the world.

European dictators came to power in 4 countries: Russia, Spain, Germany, and Italy. In Russia, Joseph Stalin was the communist-dictator who is notorious for killing thousands of people and imprisoning anyone who disagreed with him. Stalin's idea was that in order for communism to be successful in Russia, he needed to become the dictator to "help" other Russians become good communists. In Spain, Francisco Franco ruled as the fascist-dictator. Fascism was a form of extreme racism mixed with 100% loyalty to the dictator of the country. In Germany, Adolf Hitler was rising to power but not yet dictator with his slogans of fascism. Nazism was the form of fascism in Germany, meaning the Germans were racist against the Jewish people. Politically, Hitler's main rivals were the communists, who were opposed to Nazism. In Italy, Benito Mussolini became the fascist-dictator. Mussolini was a totalitarian ruler who wanted people to be loyal to the government at all times, and worship him personally. Italians would carry signs in favor of their leader reading, "Mussolini is never wrong". This shows the type of unquestioning loyalty that dictators demanded from their people.

The Great Depression that began in the USA on Oct. 29, 1929, eventually spread to Europe by the 1930's, leading to the rise of fascist-dictators like Adolf Hitler in Germany. In 1933, Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany. Many people supported his economic plan for making Germany an industrial power in Europe again. In Germany, hunger, unemployment, and costs of goods were at high levels. It is rumored that money became so useless in Germany during the Depression that people would use the cash to burn in their fireplaces instead of logs. Hitler promised to improve the German economy by promoting state-planned development mixed with Nazism. After the dictators of Germany and Italy allied with the military in Japan, it became evident that dictators were on the road to WWII.

Main idea: The end of WWI led to the rise of dictators thus causing WWII.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) Summarize the document in 4-5 complete sentences.

2) Identify and describe the interwar period? What/When was it?

3) Identify the thesis- reword it so it is explained in your own words

4) Explain the Treaty of Versailles in detail.

5) What was the war guilt clause? How did it hurt Germany?

6) What was the Paris Peace Conference?

7) Explain the best & worst parts of the 14 points. Who was Woodrow Wilson?

8) Describe the rise and fall of the League of Nations.

9) Identify the dictators of all 4 countries: -Italy
- Germany
- Russia
- Spain

10) Define fascism. What form of fascism existed in Germany?

11) How did the Great Depression hurt the German economy.

12) Pretending you were German, which 1 part of the Treaty of Versailles would you be most mad about and Why? Explain briefly why it would bother you?

13) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-5. Answer 1,2,3,4,5. Only 1-5 word answers.

14) Draw a picture or cartoon to summarize the chapter.
Ch. 8- The Cold War (USA VS. USSR: 1945- 1991)

The Cold War, or era of extreme tension between the world’s two nuclear super powers, America and the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.), lasted from 1945-1991. In 1991, the USSR had collapsed, meaning the US won the war. During the Cold War, the US and USSR, who had been allies during WWII, became bitter enemies by 1945. America promoted capitalism and democracy whereas the USSR supported communism. Here is a brief summary of the Cold War.

The origins of the Cold War can be traced back to the end of WWII. In 1945, the US had secretly developed a nuclear weapon that they dropped on Japan twice. 1949 is an important year in the history of the Cold War for two reasons. First, USSR successfully tested its first nuclear weapon, meaning that the two superpowers now had the ability of destroying the whole world through nuclear war. Second, China became a communist country after a communist revolution. To Americans, these two events showed that the communists were winning and spreading communism to the rest of the world. The US needed to stop that spread.

The concept of (MAD) mutually assured destruction was the guiding principle behind the Cold War. MAD argues that the world will actually be safer if both the US and USSR have many nuclear weapons. Neither superpower will attack the other with nuclear weapons since the other country will counter with a nuclear attack, eventually leading to the destruction of the world. Therefore, the more nuclear weapons on both sides the safer the world would be since the balance of power is at an equilibrium. Critics argue MAD is illogical, and dangerous.

Determining who caused the Cold War is a topic of much debate. The traditional American story argues that the US was preventing the spread of Communism by "containing" the USSR. This idea is known as the Containment Doctrine. They claim that the communists wanted to spread their ideas across the whole world. On the other hand, the traditional communist perspective argues that the US started it when they created the 1st atomic bomb. The communists claim they were defending against US expansion and aggression.

During the Cold War, alliances divided the world into two main teams: Pro-American, or Pro-Soviet. In 1949, the US created The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- a military
alliance consisting of 11 countries that are dedicated to promoting capitalism all over the world. NATO, led by USA, still exists today, and is the world's largest military alliance in history. The USSR also created The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance of Soviet countries dedicated to promoting communism all over the world. There was one alliance led by India, called the Non-Aligned Movement, which was committed to remaining neutral and mixing communism and capitalism, but they were crushed by the superpowers and forced to pick sides.

The US preferred to use covert or secret operations in many countries across the globe like Iran, Guatemala, Cuba, Vietnam, and Afghanistan to name a few because these secret actions provided many benefits to US policymakers. In 1953, the US secretly overthrew the democratically elected leader of Iran, because he wanted to control his country's oil. The US replaced him with a pro-American dictator, the Shah (King) of Iran, which they supported for the next 25 years until he was overthrown in an anti-American Revolution. The next secret overthrow of a foreign leader was in Guatemala in 1954. The US overthrew the leader because he wanted to redistribute the land more equitably among his people. In Cuba, the US failed to assassinate the communist leader, Fidel Castro many times. Until 1963 in Vietnam, the US secretly supported the pro-American forces in South Vietnam. The northern part of Vietnam was communist controlled. Eventually, the US fought and lost a war in Vietnam from 1965-1973. During the last major secret operation of the Cold War, the US funded and supported Osama Bin Laden and other radical Muslims in Afghanistan while the Muslims were fighting the USSR. The USSR war in Afghanistan was so expensive that it helped to bankrupt the communists, leading to the end of the Cold War and communism.

There were many reasons for the end of the Cold War, which lasted 1989-1991. During the 1980's the Soviet government made democratic reforms (glasnost) like allowing journalists to criticize the government, and economic reforms (perestroika) such as allowing people to own businesses that stayed open 24 hours. In 1989, the Berlin Wall fell and Germany was united. By 1991, the Cold War had officially ended when president, George Bush, announced in his New World Order speech that capitalist-democracy had permanently triumphed over communism and that it would continue to rule forever. That all seemed true until 2008.
Bonus: Cold War

During the Korean War (1950-53), the US supported democracy in S. Korea whereas the Chinese supported communism in N. Korea. General Douglass MacArthur argued that the US could easily win the war if they would just drop a nuclear bomb on Korea. US president Truman, refused to use a nuclear weapon, and instead fired MacArthur for publically disobeying his orders. Today, the US continues to support S. Korea, and the Chinese support N. Korea.

The US- Cuba relationship was at the center of the Cold War. In 1959, Fidel Castro became the communist leader of Cuba and quickly sided with the USSR because they would trade cheap supplies for Cuban sugar. In 1960, the US placed an embargo on Cuba that continues today, which prevents Americans from trading with or traveling to Cuba. The goal was to destroy the Cuban economy. In October 1961, Cuba and the US came notoriously close to blowing each other up during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Both Countries had nukes ready to launch at each other, but made a secret deal at the last minute to avoid nuclear disaster. Good thing they didn't shoot or we might not be here today. In 1962, the US led a failed invasion of Cuba to overthrow Castro; the invasion became known as the Bay of Pigs. In 1963, the US started Operation Mongoose, a top secret campaign that failed to assassinate Castro. It has been argued that the Cold War was largely about preventing another Cuban Revolution. Cuba has remained 1/4 communist countries (Cuba, China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) left in the 21st century. It is ruled by Fidel Castro's brother, Raul Castro.

1979 was an important year during the Cold War because of events that occurred in three countries: Iran, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan. During the Islamic Revolution in Iran, anti-American Muslims overthrew the US supported dictator, and installed a religious government. The Nicaraguan Revolution was a major gain for communists who had overthrown the US supported dictator, and redistributed land to the people. After the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, the US began its largest and most expensive covert operation to help the Muslim rebels defeat the USSR. All of these events made America look weak, because either the Muslims or communists were winning. That is why Americans voted for Ronald Reagan; he was a strong, anti-Soviet leader. The US conflicts today in Iran and Afghanistan have roots in the Cold War.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) Define The Cold War with its dates-

2) Why was 1949 an important year? Describe 2 events that promoted communism.

3) Define MAD. Why do you agree or disagree with the logic?

4) Explain the two opposing views of who caused or started the Cold War.

5) How did alliances shape the Cold War? What was the Non-Aligned Movement?

6) What were covert operations? Why did the US choose covert operations to achieve its aims?

7) Describe the covert operations in two of these areas: Iran, Guatemala, Cuba, and Vietnam.

8) What were the two main causes for the fall of communism? Define glasnost and perestroika.

9) What was the New World Order speech. What was its significance?

10) Briefly explain the Korean War. What happened to Truman? Do you agree with Truman?

11) Describe the US-Cuban relationship since 1959.

12) What is the US embargo? When did it begin?

13) What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain why it is important to study in world history.

14) Briefly explain Operation Mongoose.

15) Why was 1979 an important year for the Cold War? What 3 events happened that year?

16) Compare and contrast the 2 opposing views of the Cold War. Who started it? Why?

17) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5,6, & 7. Only 1-5 word answers.

18) Make a simile for the Cold War and explain it. Ex: Cold war was like 2 brothers fighting...
Ch. 9- The Era of Decolonization (1947-1997)

The Era of Decolonization (1947-1997) was the period when the Europeans gave their colonies independence; from a colonial perspective, colonies achieved their own freedom. During the era of decolonization, many parts of the world achieved independence like India as well as countries in Africa and Asia. Some colonies used non-violence whereas others used violence to achieve their independence from the imperial powers. The Europeans gave up their former colonies partly because it was too expensive to rule after WWII had destroyed European economies, and they had begun promoting democracy and freedom all over the world. The process of decolonization became part of the Cold War, which often led to civil war and chaos.

Britain granted India independence in 1947, but the history of the decolonization of India can be traced back to the late 1800’s. By the late 19th century, Indians had become upset with British colonialism, and began to demand independence. The Indian National Congress (INC), was the main organization established to promote Indian independence. Religious issues divided the INC since the organization, like the country, was divided into Hindus and Muslims. The Muslims felt that they would be treated unfairly in a Hindu dominated India so the Muslims wanted their own country. The father of Indian independence was a Hindu lawyer named, Mohandas Gandhi. Gandhi preached non-violent resistance to British colonization, known as civil disobedience. During the Salt March, thousands of Indians joined Gandhi as he "illegally" collected salt from the ocean, and was then thrown in jail for breaking British laws. He wanted India to be a united country where peoples of all religions would live in peace. In 1948, Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu radical. Religious and political violence is part of India's history.

In 1947, India was established as a Hindu country; Pakistan was created as a Muslim majority country. The partition of Pakistan in 1947 was a source of religious and political violence, something that Gandhi had opposed. During the Great Migration, millions of Hindus migrated into India to live in a country that supported their religion, and millions of Muslims moved into the newly created Pakistan so they could now live in a Muslim country. The main problem was that the Muslims and Hindus started killing each other as they crossed paths into their new countries. It is estimated about 1 million people died during The Great Migration. On
the border of India and Pakistan, known as The Kashmir Region, a major conflict started between the Hindus and Muslims. Each group believed that the land belonged to their own people. The fighting between the Hindu based Indian government and Muslim "rebels" in the Kashmir region continues today. In the 1990's, both India and Pakistan successfully tested nuclear weapons. India supports the Hindus, and Pakistan supports the Muslims in Kashmir.

The history of post-colonial India is related to the Cold War. Jawarhalal Nehru, a close friend and partner of Gandhi, was the first prime minister of India (1947-64). Nehru supported a mix of communism and capitalism to help India develop. Globally, he was known as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, an organization of neutral, "third world" countries that supported both USA and USSR. The Non-Aligned Movement influenced Africans and Asians.

The decolonization of Africa was a bloody process for the most part. More than 30 of the African countries received their independence from the Europeans in the 1960's- 17 countries gained independence in 1960 alone. Algerians gained their independence from the French in 1962 after using violence and terrorism as a means of achieving freedom. Some African leaders became heroes because they led their countries to independence like Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, and Patrice Lumumba in Congo. Nkrumah and Lumumba were both secretly assassinated by American forces during the Cold War. Despite gaining official independence in the 1960's, the Europeans' presence can still be felt in Africa's politics, economies, cultures, and architecture. For example, the Europeans influence which governments to support, how much economic aid each country should receive, the movies and songs heard by kids, and the government and religious buildings that still stand.

The decolonization of Asia was sometimes bloody and other times peaceful. In 1954, French troops lost to the Vietnamese, led by Ho Chi Minh, at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. This battle signaled the end of French colonialism in Vietnam. In reality, the Vietnamese were not truly free to run their own country yet. The Americans fought and lost a war (1965-1973) against the communists in the newly independent Vietnam. In contrast to Vietnam, the decolonization of Hong Kong in 1997 was a peaceful ceremony where the British lowered their flag and the Chinese raised theirs, symbolizing the end of the era of European decolonization.
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What is decolonization? Compare the two views of decolonization/ independence.

2) Identify 3 parts of the world that achieved independence during the era of decolonization?

3) Identify the 2 ways that colonies achieved their independence.

4) What 2 reasons caused the European imperialists to decolonize?

5) When did India receive independence? Describe the role of the INC.

6) Explain what two religious groups dominated the INC. How did it divide India?

7) Who was Gandhi? Why was he so influential? How did he die?

8) How was Pakistan created? Why? Explain how the history of religion in the Kashmir region has shaped the conflict today. What did Gandhi feel about the partition of Pakistan?

9) Who was Nehru? Explain his plan for a post-colonial India.

10) When did most African countries receive independence?

11) Explain why the author says the process of decolonization was a bloody process.

12) How has the history and legacy of colonialism shaped African society in the modern day?

13) Compare and contrast the processes of decolonization in Vietnam or Algeria and Hong Kong

14) When was the decolonization of Hong Kong? What was the significance?

15) How long was the era of decolonization? When did it start and end?

16) Identify the independence leaders of India, Ghana, Kenya, Congo, and Vietnam.

17) Compare and contrast the violent and non-violent tactics used by 2 countries during decolonization? What were the pros and cons of using each tactic. Give examples and details.

18) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1,2,3,4,5 & 6. Only 1-5 word answers.
"Pro-globalization"

The term globalization began being used in the 1970's to explain the process of corporations going into new areas and making money. Globalization means the spread of capitalism and all cultures across the globe, which is why globalization is seen as a mostly economic and cultural process. Proponents of globalization believe "free-market" capitalism will make everyone richer and happier as long as they don't resist the process. To many supporters, globalization is the spread of wealth, technology, and freedom to the world. Is it?

Supporters of globalism like Thomas Friedman in his book, *The World is Flat*, argue that globalization is like a gift from the west to the world. They argue that capitalism has reduced poverty in China and India- the world's two most populous nations. Pro-globalization advocates also believe that globalism reduces economic inequality within nations and between nations, meaning that the world will be more wealthy. If you embrace globalization, you win like China and India. If you reject western globalization you will be poor and isolated from the world like N. Korea. Proponents argue that western business is helping not hurting the poorest ones.

Supporters of globalization contend that a "free-market" approach to a global economy is the best way to promote growth and technological development around the world. They argue that communists governments have made their countries poor because of too much government in the economy. Pro-globalization advocates think the more "laissez-faire" the better everyone will be.

The birth of the internet and personal computers/ cell phones are central parts of the story of globalization. The internet has made the world a smaller place by allowing people to connect more quickly than ever before. The most advanced countries have more abundant access to high-speed internet so that they may learn and share ideas with more people.

"Free-trade", meaning few tariffs on trade between countries, is an essential part of pro-globalization. They want to be able to sell their products and start companies in new countries where profits will be higher, and all workers will benefit. They believe that wealth trickles down to workers in poorer countries as long as the wealthy have a fair share while doing business in a developing area.

The 3 main benefits of globalization are: reduction of poverty around the world

spread of technology to rural areas

leads to prosperity and democracy
"Anti-globalization" is a term used to describe the diverse groups of people around the world who are opposed to the way globalization has been managed—very few groups actually hate globalization and think that people should return to small tribal societies. These critics of globalization argue that globalism has negative economic, political, cultural, religious, health, and environmental aspects. Some critics argue globalization is little more than a new form of economic and cultural imperialism used to keep former colonies poor.

The biggest critique of globalization has been that it enriches the richest countries and people, leaving the poor worse off. Joseph Stiglitz, nobel prize winning economist, has argued in his seminal work, Globalization and its Discontents, that globalization (as it has been managed) has actually made the poor poorer because the rich countries have not acted fairly. He claims that globalization could benefit everyone as long as the bankers on Wall St. and politicians in Washington would stop being so greedy. He says that there needs to be regulation of global capitalism, not too much nor too little.

Another significant aspect of the "anti-globalization" movement is that they resent the domination of Western culture and values in religious and non-capitalist societies. They argue that American/Western culture is too sexual, violent, individualistic, and materialistic. The television and radio has brought programming into traditional countries whose values are being undermined. They don't believe in cultural hybridity or mixing since Western cultures rule.

Unequal access to the internet and computers is still a major problem with globalization. Critics argue that if the world really were as "flat" as Tom Friedman and others believe than why do so many parts of the world lack high-speed internet service and personal computers in every home? These critics do not argue that the internet is a bad thing; instead, they believe that the internet should be made cheaper and more affordable so that everyone on the planet could have access to the internet. They say steady internet access is essential to success in this era of globalization. Globalization will really help the poorest when they have internet access.

Environmental awareness is another key feature of the anti-globalization campaign. They argue that businesses and corporations in the past have exploited the environment for profit. They want people to be more environmentally conscious and companies to be more environmentally friendly.

The 3 main problems of globalization are:

- increases economic inequality
- companies exploit workers in 3rd world
- puts profit over people and environment
Reading Comprehension Questions (answer w/ paragraph citations on a separate paper)

1) What is globalization? Compare the two views of decolonization/ independence.

2) When did globalization begin?

3) Identify and explain 2 main arguments that are "pro-globalization".

4) Identify one supporter of globalization. What does he think about China's development?

5) What is "free-market capitalism"? Why do supporters believe it enriches all?

6) Explain how or why the internet is an essential part of globalization.

7) What does "free-trade" mean? How is it related to free-market capitalism?

8) According to supporters, what are the three biggest benefits of globalization?

9) Describe the "anti-globalization" movement. What is it a new form of according to them?

10) Identify Joseph Stiglitz. What is his famous book? What is its main argument?

11) According to anti-globalization activists, what is the cultural problem with globalization?

12) What does the anti-globalization movement believe about the internet?

13) How is the anti-globalization movement related to the environmental movement?

14) What are the three main points of the anti-globalization movement?


16) Make a collage of photos showing the main points for each of the two sides.

17) Go online. Print out the best pro or anti globalization cartoon you can find. Present it to us.

18) What were the topics of paragraphs 1-8. Answer 1-10. Only 1-5 word answers.