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<td>Chapter 21: The Contemporary Western World</td>
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<td>15-2 Revolution in China</td>
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<td>15-3 Rise of Modern Japan</td>
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<td>16-3 The Russian Revolution</td>
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<td>Chapter 23: Africa and the Middle East</td>
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<td>23-1 Independence in Africa</td>
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<td>17-2 The Rise of Dictatorial Regimes</td>
<td>23-2 Conflict in the Middle East</td>
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<td>17-3 Hitler and Nazi Germany</td>
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<td>17-4 Cultural and Intellectual Trends</td>
<td>Chapter 24: Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<td>Chapter 18: Nationalism Around the World</td>
<td>24-1 Communist China</td>
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<td>18-1 Nationalism in the Middle East</td>
<td>24-2 Independent States in South and Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
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<td>18-2 Nationalism in Africa and Asia</td>
<td>24-3 Japan and the Pacific</td>
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<td>18-3 Revolutionary Chaos in China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-4 Nationalism in Latin America</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 19: World War II</td>
<td>Chapter 25: Changing Global Patterns</td>
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<td>25-1 Challenges of a New Century</td>
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<td>19-2 The Course of World War II</td>
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<td>19-3 The New Order and the Holocaust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-4 The Home Front and the Aftermath of the War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The First Humans

How long did the Paleolithic Age last compared to the Neolithic Age?

In what period were cave paintings made?

In what period did the agricultural revolution occur?

Neolithic Age

Paleolithic Age

- Made cave paintings
- Domestication of animals
- Agricultural Revolution: shift from hunting/gathering to farming
- New Stone Age
- Old Stone Age
- Nomadic hunter/gatherers
- Humans used simple stone tools
- Humans used fire
- Agricultural Revolution: shift from hunting/gathering to systematic agriculture
- Domestication of animals
- Farming villages
- More complex societies
Which is the tallest structure?
Which is the widest structure at its base?
How much taller is the Great Pyramid than the Great Sphinx?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Width</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Pyramid of King Khufu</td>
<td>481'</td>
<td>230'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Sphinx</td>
<td>66'</td>
<td>73'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Monument</td>
<td>555'</td>
<td>17'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do you think is meant by "control your thoughts?"

1. By practicing meditation.

2. By saying nothing to hurt others.

3. By respecting life.

How many teachings did Siddhartha Gautama recommend?

1. Respect life.

2. Good of others.

3. Control your thoughts.

4. Practice meditation.

5. Say nothing to hurt others.

6. Free your mind of evil.

7. Work for the good of others.

8. Know the truth.

Organizer: The Eightfold Path

Teachings of Siddhartha Gautama

- Resist evil.
- Good of others.
- Work for the good of others.
- Respect life.
- Practice meditation.
- Say nothing to hurt others.
- Free your mind of evil.
- Know the truth.

India and China

UNIT 1

Chapter 1

Whose teachings are presented in this graphic organizer?
Ancient Greece

**DAILY FOCUS SKILLS**

**TRANSPARENCY 2-1**

**ANSWERS**

1. Why was the Parthenon located on a hill in Athens?

2. What does the design of the Parthenon suggest to you?

3. To which goddess was the Parthenon dedicated?

1. It was part of the acropolis and would be the focal point of the city.


3. Athena, patron goddess of Athens.

Bill Bachmann/Photo Researchers

[Image of the Parthenon and the Acropolis]
Rome and the Rise of Christianity

What was used to form the base of the road?

What was the top layer of stones set in?

What material composed the layer just beneath the top layer of stones set in concrete?

Drainage ditch

Large stones

Concrete

Gravel and sand

Small stones

Answers:
1. Large flat stones
2. Concrete
3. Gravel and sand

UNIT 1
Chapter 2
TRANSPARENCY 2.2
DAILY FOCUS SKILLS
1. 622
2. Umayyad dynasty
3. About 500 years

The World of Islam

UNIT 1
Chapter 3

In what year did Muhammad make a pilgrimage to Makkah?
Which Muslim dynasty was in power when the Arab forces were defeated in Gaul?
About how many years did the Abbasid dynasty last?

Key Events in the Early Arab World

- 625: Abbasids built a capital city at Baghdad
- 661–750: Abbasid dynasty
- 725: Abbasid dynasty overthrown, the Umayyad dynasty restored
- 750: The Abbasid dynasty
- 762: Caliph Abu al-`Abbas al-M uncertainty

Abü Bakr became caliph, Arabs united

Arab forces defeated at the Battle of Tours in Gaul (France)

Seleukeia Turkish Seljuk leader captured Baghdad and took title of sultan
Mongol leader Hülegü Khan captured Baghdad and destroyed the city

Arab empire covered Arabian Peninsula, North Africa, Spain, Persia, central Asia, and Mesopotamia

661: Mu`awiyah became caliph; Arabs united
691: Abu Bakr died
622: Muhammad's pilgrimage to Makkah

750: Mu`awiyah became caliph
750: Abbasid dynasty
762: Caliph Abu al-`Abbas al-M uncertainty

Which Muslim dynasty was in power when the Arab forces were defeated in Gaul?
About how many years did the Abbasid dynasty last?
In what year did Muhammad make a pilgrimage to Makkah?
1. Wisdom is not bought.
2. Leave a log in the water as long as you like; it will never be a crocodile.
3. Some things or people never change.
4. Because crocodiles were native animals of West Africa.
1. "Quiet Night Thoughts" 2. The strict samurai warrior code in Japan 3. Southeast Asia

What was the name of the famous poem written by Li Bo?
What was Bushido? Where is the temple of Angkor Wat?
DIRECTIONS: The column on the left shows relationships within organizations or between individuals. The column on the right lists the institution with which the relationship is associated. Match each relationship with the correct institution on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. parish: priest</td>
<td>A. Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. House of Commons: House of Lords</td>
<td>B. Holy Roman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. popes: emperors</td>
<td>C. Feudalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. vassal: lord</td>
<td>D. Parliament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire
Europe in the Middle Ages

DIRECTIONS: In medieval times, the Catholic Church handled many aspects of living that today may be taken care of by other agencies. Name some modern (secular) officials or institutions who might handle the following: (1) marriage, (2) schools, (3) the teaching of practical skills, and (4) the functions of scrivens.
**UNIT 1**

Chapter 4

The Americas

How many symbols did the Maya use?
How many does our Arabic system use?

Maya Number Symbols

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Arabic Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIRECTIONS:** Translate the following numbers from the Maya system to our Arabic system.

1. 3.
2. 4.
3. 5.
4. 9.
5. 10.

**ANSWERS**

1. 3.
2. 4.
3. 5.
4. 9.
5. 10.
Niccolò Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1513

Everyone realizes how praiseworthy it is for a prince to honor his word and to be straightforward. Nonetheless, experience shows that princes who have achieved great things have been those who have given their word lightly, who have known how to trick men with their cunning, and who, in the end, have overcome those adhering to honest principles by honesty in their dealings.

"... the end have overcome those abiding by honest words to trick men with their cunning, and who, in..."

**Who was the author of this quotation?** Niccolò Machiavelli

**When did he write these words?** 1513

**What qualities did Machiavelli indicate were needed by a prince?** Actual or appearance of good qualities and the ability to do evil if necessary.
The Intellectual and Artistic Renaissance

DAILY FOCUS SKILLS

1. How was the individual viewed according to humanism?
2. What did humanism expect people to do in their everyday lives?
3. Students were expected to complete liberal studies. Explain why humanists believed this to be important to the individual.

Humanism

Individual

Daily life

Seek fulfillment

Institutions and long-accepted traditions

Challenge

Has dignity and worth

Students should study...

Astronomy
Music
Poetry
Mathematics
Logic
Grammar and Rhetoric
Philosophy
Moral
History

According to humanism, students were expected to complete liberal studies. Explain why humanists believed this to be important to the individual.
1. On what did Martin Luther lecture at the University of Wittenberg?

2. How did the Catholic Church react to Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses?

3. What Catholic Church policy prompted Luther to post his theses?

Key Events in the Life of Martin Luther

1512
Martin Luther is a monk and professor at the University of Wittenberg.

1517
Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses, or statements against the Catholic Church's policies, especially the sale of indulgences.

1520
Martin Luther calls on the German princes to overthrow the papacy in Germany.

1521
Martin Luther returns from hiding to the University of Wittenberg.

1546
Martin Luther dies.

The Protestant Reformation

1. The Bible
2. The excommunication of Martin Luther
3. The policy of selling indulgences
The Spread of Protestantism and the Catholic Response

How many branches of Protestantism grew out of the Protestant Reformation by about 1600? Which division was associated with a particular country? Which division was about 1600? By the Protestant Reformation, about 1600, how many branches of Protestantism grew out of the Protestant Reformation? What were the names of the other divisions that grew out of the Protestant Reformation? Which division was associated with a particular country?

Divisions of Christianity, c. 1600

1. 4 branches of Protestantism grew out of the Protestant Reformation by about 1600.
2. Church of England
3. Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anabaptist

UNIT 2
Chapter 5
Divisions of Christianity, c. 1600

Eastern Orthodox Church

Protestant Reformation

Catholic Church

Early Church

Lutherans

Calvinists

Anabaptists
1. Atlantic and Pacific
2. 52°30'S latitude
3. Cape Pilar, south

If you were traveling the Strait from east to west, at what point would you be leaving the Strait? Would Desolation Island be south or north of you?

The Strait of Magellan connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Exploration and Expansion

What two Great oceans are connected by the Strait of Magellan?

1. What two Great oceans are connected by the Strait of Magellan?
2. What line of latitude marks the two ends of the Strait?
3. If you were traveling the Strait from east to west, at what point would you be leaving the Strait?
1. The need for labor increased.
2. Increased warfare and depopulation
3. African leaders used guns obtained by trading slaves to raid neighboring peoples to capture more slaves.

Africa in an Age of Transition

UNIT 2
Chapter 6

Why did the planting of sugarcane in the Americas increase the demand for slaves?

How did the demand for slaves affect some African countries?

Describe how the demand for slaves increased warfare among African peoples.

1. Why did the demand for sugarcane in the Americas increase?
2. How did the demand for sugarcane affect some African countries?
3. Describe how the demand for slaves increased warfare among African peoples.

Local African rulers' view of slave trade as an income
Depopulation of some African countries
Increased warfare among African peoples
Europe demand for domestic servants
Southwest Asia demand for domestic servants
Demand for labor to grow sugarcane in the Americas
Demand for domestic servants in Southwest Asia
Demand for domestic servants in Europe
Trade as an income
African of some countries
African peoples
Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Reply to Sor Philothea, 1691

“... barbaric, uncultivated state...”

Why did Sor Juana wish older women were educated? Why did she think fathers decide not to educate their daughters?

What did she mean by “a barbaric, uncultivated state”?

“... Oh, how much harm would be avoided in our country if older women were educated and knew how to teach...”

Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Reply to Sor Philothea, 1691

Colonial Latin America

DAILY FOCUS SKILLS

Transparency 6-3

UNIT 2

Chapter 6

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### The English Fleet versus the Spanish Armada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Spain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Ships</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cannons</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions:**

1. How many ships were in the Spanish Armada?
   - 10 ships

2. How many cannons did the English have?
   - 153 cannons

3. Which side had more cannons?
   - England; the English ships had more cannons per ship than did the Spanish.

**Answers:**

1. 130
2. Almost 2,000
3. England: the English ships had more cannons per ship than did the Spanish.
ENGLAND SOURCES OF CONFLICT AND REVOLUTIONS IN

Social Crises, War, and Revolution

1. What was the most famous civil war in England?
2. What was the position of Parliament on the divine right of kings?
3. How did the Glorious Revolution affect the monarchy?

- Right of Kings
- Parliament
- Control
- Monarchy
- The Glorious Revolution
- England of the Church
- Parliament offered the throne to William and Mary.
- Parliament did not support it.
DIRECTIONS: The column on the left lists four causes. The column on the right lists four effects. Match each cause on the left with the appropriate effect on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The desire of seventeenth-century Europeans for stability</td>
<td>A. The West and was impressed with European technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Louis XII and Louis XIV came to power as boys.</td>
<td>B. Colbert granted subsidies to new businesses and raised tariffs on imports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A crucial need for money to build palaces, fund wars, and maintain the court of Louis XIV</td>
<td>C. Absolutism was begun. Russia’s army was reorganized and a Russian navy was begun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Peter the Great traveled to the West and was impressed with European technology.</td>
<td>D. The government of France was left in the hands of royal ministers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response to Crisis: Absolutism
Who was William Shakespeare?

How has Shakespeare been viewed?

From whom did the Elizabethan Era get its name and why?

Private Collection/Bridgeman Art Library

1. A famous playwright and actor
2. As a universal genius
3. Queen Elizabeth; great works of drama and literature and a "cultural flowering" occurred during her reign.
The Ottoman Empire

DIRECTIONS: The column on the left lists five people. Match one of the statements on the right with each of these people.

1. Süleyman
2. Mehmet II
3. Sultan Selim I
4. Sinan
5. Osman

A. The greatest of all Ottoman architects
B. Took control of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia and declared himself caliph
C. Built the Topkapi Palace in the sixteenth century
D. Ottoman leader under whom the empire reached its high point
E. Built power in the Anatolian Peninsula

LIGHT WITH EACH OF THESE PEOPLE.
The Rule of the Safavids

1. What was the role of the Safavids during their dynasty?
2. Who founded the Safavid dynasty?
3. Who built the city of Isfahan?

Safavid Shahs

- Shah Ismail
- Shah Abbas
- Shah Hussein

Dynasty Events

- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Created system to train administrators
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
- Created system to train administrators
- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
- Created system to train administrators
- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
- Created system to train administrators
- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
- Created system to train administrators
- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
- Created system to train administrators
- Founded Safavid dynasty
- Suffered raid of Isfahan by Afghan tribesmen
### The Grandeur of the Moguls

**DIRECTIONS:** Column A lists five people. Match one of the statements in Column B with each of these people. You may skim through Section 3 if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Babur</td>
<td>A. Lost power under the influence of Nur Jahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aurangzeb</td>
<td>B. Tolerant and humane ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Akbar</td>
<td>C. Reversed policies of religious tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jahangir</td>
<td>D. Led successful military campaigns in the Deccan Plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shah Jahan</td>
<td>E. Founder of the Mogul dynasty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How long is the Great Wall of China?
   
2. How many miles separate San Francisco and Boston?
   
3. How many miles is it across the Atlantic Ocean?
   
4. How far would the Great Wall extend if placed on the United States, with one end at Boston? How far would it extend into the Pacific Ocean?
Indicate the sequence in which these steps would occur.

1. Moth laying eggs
2. Silkworms hatch and eat leaves
3. Garments are made from the silk
4. Fibers spun into yarn
5. Finished silk cocoon
6. Garments are made from the silk

These steps would occur in the sequence in which

Chinese Society and Culture
Tokugawa Japan and Korea

Samurai Warrior

1. katana 2. sashimono 3. a long pole with a curved blade

Overlapping Iron Plates

Helmet

Metal

Naginata

Face Mask

Iron Plates (to frighten enemy)

Face Mask (to frighten enemy)

Wakizashi

Katana

Sashimono (personal flag that identifies the warrior)

What name was given to the long, curved hip sword?

What was the name of the flag used to identify a samurai?

Describe a naginata.

Identity a samurai.

What was the name given to the flag on the long pole?
### Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spice</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Some Uses</th>
<th>Peppers</th>
<th>Nutmeg</th>
<th>Mustard</th>
<th>Mace</th>
<th>Ginger</th>
<th>Cinnamon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Baked goods, puddings</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>West Indies, all yellow cakes, pudding bread, baked goods, all yellow cakes</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Meats, sauces, mustard spread</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Jamaica, India</td>
<td>Ginger ale, other baked goods</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Baked goods, West Indies pudding, eggnog</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Adds spicy tang to foods, Sri Lanka, West Indies, all yellow cakes</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which of these spices are found in Southeast Asia? Jamaica, India
2. What are some uses for mace? Baked goods, West Indies pudding, eggnog
3. Which of these spices is found in the United States? Mustard, Meats, sauces, Canada mustard spread

**Answers**

1. Cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, and pepper
2. For baking
3. Southeast Asia
The Scientific Revolution

UNIT 2
Chapter 10

1. What is the first step in the scientific process?

2. What are the possibilities following the testing of a hypothesis?

3. What is a hypothesis?

4. Stand As Is or Let It, Discard It, Change It, or Let It Stand as Is
Sir Isaac Newton

"If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants."

What do you think Newton meant by "standing upon the shoulders of giants"?

What do you think he meant by "If I have seen further than others"?

What theory—shown by the falling apple—formed the basis for Newton’s idea that the world works like a machine?

The Enlightenment
The Impact of the Enlightenment

### RULERS OF RUSSIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Rule</th>
<th>Czar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1689–1725</td>
<td>Peter I, the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1725–1727</td>
<td>Catherine I, the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1727–1730</td>
<td>Peter II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1730–1740</td>
<td>Anna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1741–1762</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740–1741</td>
<td>Ivan VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1741–1762</td>
<td>Peter III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762–1771</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762–1796</td>
<td>Catherine II, the Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796–1801</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801–1825</td>
<td>Alexander I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825–1855</td>
<td>Nicholas I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855–1881</td>
<td>Alexander II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881–1894</td>
<td>Nicholas II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894–1917</td>
<td>Nicholas II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How many female czars are shown in this table?
2. Which czar was murdered by nobles?
3. When was Catherine the Great czar?
The American Revolution

1. Treaty of Paris 1783
2. First Continental Congress 1774
3. Ratification of the United States Constitution 1788

From Colony to Democratic Nation

1765 - Parliament imposes the Stamp Act on the colonies.
1766 - The Stamp Act is repealed.
1774 - First Continental Congress meets.
1775 - Battles of Lexington and Concord.
1776 - Declaration of Independence is approved.
1781 - Articles of Confederation go into effect.
1783 - Treaty of Paris ends Revolutionary War.
1788 - United States Constitution is ratified.
1789 - Bill of Rights is approved.
1789 - United States Constitution is ratified.
1791 - Bill of Rights is approved.
1790 - The Stamp Act is repealed.
1791 - Act on the Stamp imposes.
1790 - Parliament

Daily Focus Skills

DAILY FOCUS SKILLS
TRANSPARENCY 10-4
ANSWERS
The French Revolution Begins

UNIT 2
Chapter 11

Which group of people were at the top of the social pyramid of France?

First Estate—Clergy (.5% of population)
Second Estate—Nobility (1.3% of population)
Third Estate—Arts and Business (about 98% of population)

What percentage of the total population of France did this group represent?

1. Clergy: bishops, abbots, and parish priests
2. .5%
3. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, and business managers

Which groups of people made up the middle class?

Middle Class

1. Doctors
2. Lawyers
3. Merchants
4. Business Managers

Artisans

High Leaders in the military and government and high leaders in large landowners and nobles

Parish Priests

First Estate—Clergy

Bishops & Abbots

Large landowners and nobles

Peasants

Social pyramid of France?

made up the middle class?

Which groups of people were at the top of the social pyramid of France?

What percentage of the total population of France did this group represent?

1. Clergy: bishops, abbots, and parish priests
2. .5%
3. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, and business managers

ANSWERS
The Months of the Revolutionary Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Festival Days</th>
<th>Sans-culottides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 17-21</td>
<td>Fructidor</td>
<td>September 17-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 18-September 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19-August 17</td>
<td>Thermidor</td>
<td>September 17-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19-July 18</td>
<td>Messidor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20-June 18</td>
<td>Prairial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20-May 19</td>
<td>Floreal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 21-April 19</td>
<td>Germinal</td>
<td>September 17-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 19-March 20</td>
<td>Vendémiaire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20-February 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 21-January 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22-December 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 22-November 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 22-October 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Radical Revolution and Reaction

1. Why do you think the period from July 19 to August 17 was called the month of the heat?
2. Each of the 12 months shown contained 30 days. How were the remaining days of the year accounted for?
3. What date marked the beginning of the year for the Revolutionary Calendar?
4. What was the third month of this calendar called?
5. What date marked the beginning of the year for the Revolutionary Calendar?
1804 Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France.

1805 British navy under Lord Nelson soundly defeats French navy at Battle of Trafalgar.

1804 Napoleon is exiled to Island of Elba.

1814 Napoleon is exiled to Island of Elba. He abdicates as emperor.

1812 Napoleon's Grand Army enters Russia.

1815 Napoleon is defeated at Battle of Waterloo by European army commanded by Duke of Wellington.
The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

1. What inventions caused a need for more thread from spinners?
2. What happened to cloth production as a result of improvements in the production process?
3. What happened to cloth production increases?

British cotton becomes Britain's most valuable product.
British cloth production increases.

Wider fabric, faster weaving needed.
More yarn needed.

Invention of flying shuttle for hand loom (home use)

James Hargreaves' spinning jenny (home use)

James Watt improves steam engines (factory use).

Edmund Cartwright's water-powered loom (factory use)

More yarn produced
Faster weaving

I. The spinning jenny. 3. It increased.
II. The flying shuttle and the water-powered loom
III. The flying shuttle and the water-powered loom

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No country should ever dominate Europe.

**Balance of Power**

Political power in Europe and its conquered lands should be returned to those who ruled prior to Napoleon. Answers

**Principle of Legitimacy**

Principle of Legitimacy

**Metcalf's Plan for Stabilizing Europe**

- What was Metcalf's plan?
- Why did Metcalf think the nations of Europe should be returned to the rulers who ruled prior to Napoleon?
- Who did Metcalf think should rule the nations of Europe?
- What was the goal of Metcalf's plan?
Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1807–1882

The Fight for Italian Unification

What type of army did Garibaldi lead?

1. Volunteer
2. 53 years old
3. He surrendered his conquests to Victor Emmanuel II when voters supported the unification of Italy.

National Unification and the National State

UNIT 3
Chapter 12

The Two Sicilies in 1860

What act of Garibaldi’s led directly to the unification of Italy?

How old was Garibaldi when he conquered the Kingdom of Two Sicilies in 1860?

What type of army did Garibaldi lead?

Answers
| 1. Louis Pasteur | A. poetry |
| 2. Charles Darwin | B. chemistry |
| 3. Eugène Delacroix | C. biology |
| 4. Michael Faraday | D. theory of evolution |
| 5. Mary Shelley | E. romantic painting |
| 6. William Wordsworth | F. Gothic literature |
| 7. Dmitry Mendeleev | G. electric current |

**DIRECTIONS:** Match the names on the left with the items on the right.

**Culture: Romanticism and Realism**

You may skim through Section 4 if necessary.
1. 20% or more  
2. Germany, France, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Netherlands  
3. Industrialization created the need for markets and raw materials.

**The Growth of Industrial Prosperity**

**Chapter 13**

The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain in the 1700s. What percentage of British people were living in large cities by 1870? 

Name the countries on the European continent that had industrialized, with at least 6% of their populations living in cities by 1870.

How does the map help account for the growth of German, French, Belgian, Dutch, and British demand for colonies? 

**Industrialization of Europe, 1870**

- 5% or less
- 6—10%
- 20% or more
- 100% or more

Living in cities ofPercentage of Population

1. The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain in the 1700s.
2. 6% of their populations industrialized, with at least 100,000 or more living in cities.
3. For colonies, British, Dutch, and British demand for colonies. German, French, Belgian, account for the growth of. How does the map help?
The Emergence of Mass Society

United States Urban and Rural Population, 1800–1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When did the urban population grow more rapidly—between 1880 and 1900 or between 1900 and 1920?

When did the urban population pass the rural population?

After what year did the rural population show a marked slowing of growth?
1. Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire all meet there.
2. would allow Russian ships access to Mediterranean
3. Russians were Slavic; Austrians were Germanic.

The National State and Democracy

UNIT 3
Chapter 13

Why was the Balkans region a cause of tensions among major powers?

How would allies in the Balkans help Russia economically?

Why might Slavic peoples in the Balkans feel more closely related to Russia than to Austria-Hungary?
1. Postimpressionism
2. He believed it could act as its own language.
3. They should paint what they feel.

With what modern artistic movement is Vincent van Gogh associated? Why was color important to van Gogh? Describe van Gogh’s position regarding what artists should paint.
1. Desire for control of raw materials and markets for manufactured products
2. Through belief that qualities of people were racially determined and that the most fit would be victorious
3. To help Asia and Africa

Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia

Describe how economics motivated the imperialism of Western nations.

• Raw materials
• Control of areas with raw materials
• Markets for manufactured products

Social Darwinism

• Belief that race determines the traits and characteristics of humans
• Rivalry

Political

• National prestige
• European states sought benefits of democracy in Southeast Asia

Humanitarian

• Belief that the most fit will be victorious
• Belief that race determines the traits and characteristics of humans

Economic

• Bring the benefits of democracy to Southeast Asia
• Bring the benefits of capitalism to Southeast Asia

Imperialism or Humanitarianism?

• What motivated the imperialism?

• How was Social Darwinism motivated the imperialism?
Empire Building in Africa

**Cause**
- Europeans conquered Africa.

**Effect**
- Africans were forced to work for low wages.
- Africans lost their lands to Europeans.
- Africans lost control of their farms when Europeans took control.
- Africans were forced to adopt European customs, languages, and ways of life.
- Europeans decided to enforce laws and demand taxes from the Africans.
- Africans lost their farms to Europeans.
- Africans had to pay taxes but could not vote.
- Africans were forced to work for low wages.
- African farmers lost their lands to Europeans.
- Africans were forced to adopt European customs, languages, and ways of life.
- Europeans decided to enforce laws and demand taxes from the Africans.
- Africans lost their farms to Europeans.
- Africans had to pay taxes but could not vote.
- Africans were forced to adopt European customs, languages, and ways of life.

What happened to African farms when Europeans took control? 3
What can you infer about the relationship between the amount of taxes Africans paid and their inability to vote? 2
How does the chart explain which families have always been important in Africa? 1
Why disrupted family life? European rule might have disrupted family life, since Africans had no say. 3.
Africans lost their farms to Europeans, lost their crops to Europeans, lost their land to Europeans. 2.
Africans had to give up many customs around which family life revolved. 2.
Africans lost control of how many customs remained which are important in Africa.

**Daily Focus Skills**

**Answers**
1. Europeans
didn't have a say in African affairs.
2. Africans lost their lands to Europeans.
3. Africans had to pay taxes but could not vote.
British Rule in India

Imprisonment and Force?
Resister Invites

React to Force?

Who practices civil
disobedience?
### Nation Building in Latin America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>South America</th>
<th>Southern</th>
<th>Northern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hidalgo</td>
<td>Chile, and Peru</td>
<td>Freed Argentina, Ecuador</td>
<td>Colombia, Bolivia, Freed Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Martín</td>
<td>Creole Army</td>
<td>Volunteer Army</td>
<td>Mestizos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolívar</td>
<td>Native Americans and Slaves</td>
<td>Slaves</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Independence in Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>Independence in Haiti, Toussaint-Louverture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Independence in Bragados-Dominigue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UPRISINGS IN SPANISH LATIN AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolutionaries</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haitian Slaves</td>
<td>Toussaint-Louverture</td>
<td>Independence in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans and Mestizos</td>
<td>Hidalgo</td>
<td>Independence in Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creole</td>
<td>San Martín</td>
<td>Freed Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Freed Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answers

1. Who led Mexico to independence? Hidalgo
2. What countries did San Martín lead to freedom? Argentina, Chile, and Peru
3. When did Mexico gain independence? 1821
4. Who led Bolivia to freedom? Símon Bolívar
The Decline of the Qing Dynasty

Causes of Decline

External

- Growing influence of imperialists
- British refusal to halt opium trade

Internal

- Peasant unrest
- Boxer Rebellion

1. Who was involved in the Taiping Rebellion?
2. What caused the Opium War?
3. Why did allied forces attack Beijing?

Beginnings

- Why did averted forces attack
- Peasants

War

- What caused the Opium

Taiping Rebellion

- Who was involved in the Tai

The Decline of the Qing Dynasty
Establish the Republic:  Now our revolution is based on equality, in order to establish a republican government. All our people are equal and all enjoy equal political rights. The president will be publicly chosen by the people of the country. The parliament will be made up of members publicly chosen by the people of the country. Equalize land ownership: The good fortune of civilization is to be shared equally by all the people of the nation. We should equalize land ownership. The present price shall be received by the owner, but all increases in value resulting from reform and social improvements after the revolution shall belong to the state, to be shared by all the people.

**Answers**

1. He believed the Qing dynasty was in decay.
2. A republic
3. It should be equalized.

**Revolution in China**

**Should have?**

- How did Sun feel about land ownership?

**Reform?**

- Why did Sun call for a new kind of government?
1. In what way did Japanese gardening techniques influence Western culture?
2. What Japanese-style art influenced Western culture?
3. What Western leisure activities became part of Japanese culture?

Cultural Exchange

Japan

North America and Europe

Baseball, ballroom dancing, fashions, dances, eating habits, hairstyles, fashions, dancing, ballroom, baseball, arts and crafts, folding screens, woodblock prints, porcelain, textiles, gardens.
The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were killed in the assassination.

Where did the murders take place?

In Sarajevo.

Why did the murders take place?

To avenge the seizure of Bosnia by Austria.

Who was killed in the assassination?

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

The first attack during the state visit in Sarajevo was saved by the Archduke saving his life by knocking aside a bomb hurled at his auto. The second attack resulted in the slaying of the Archduke and his wife.

The Road to World War I

The assassination of the Archduke and his wife sparked events that led to the outbreak of World War I. The assassination was a result of the Archduke's role in the annexation of Bosnia by Austria.

1. Who was killed in the assassination?

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

2. Where did the murders take place?

In Sarajevo.

3. Why did the murders take place?

To avenge the seizure of Bosnia by Austria.

Two Attacks

In a Day

With His Wife by a Bosnian Youth

To Avenge Seizure of His Country

Heir to Austria's Throne Is Slain
Which country had the greatest population in 1914?
Which country had the largest number of available soldiers?
From the information in the three graphs, what conclusion can you draw about Germany's power?

**The War**

1. Which country had the greatest population in 1914?
2. Which country had the largest number of available soldiers?
3. From the information in the three graphs, what conclusion can you draw about Germany's power?

**Answers**

1. Russia
2. Germany
3. Germany had the largest number of available soldiers.
The Russian Revolution

UNIT 4
Chapter 16

Who was in charge of Russian society in the nineteenth century?

What part of society had the greatest number of people?

What parts of society would probably be overthrown in a revolution?

1. the czar
2. the peasants
3. the czar, the officials, the nobles, and perhaps the middle classes

THE CZAR — a complete autocrat; his will was law

THE NOBLES — carried out czar’s commands; included army, navy, secret service, and bureaucracy

THE OFFICIALS — served czar but had power over peasants

THE PEASANTS — majority of Russian people; very poor with few rights

THE MIDDLE CLASSES — included merchants and craftspeople

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS — became more numerous but poor and underpaid
On what day, at what time, and where was the armistice signed?

At what time did the war actually stop?

How do you think the Allied countries reacted to the news?

1. The armistice was signed at 5 A.M., Paris time, on November 11.
2. The war ended at 11:00 A.M., Paris time.
3. The Allied countries rejoiced.

End of the War
The Futile Search for Stability

UNIT 4
Chapter 17

New York Bread Line

What does this picture show?

What do you think the people can get inside the building?

Why do you think the people need food?

1. People standing in a line.
2. Free food.
3. They are out of work and have no money to buy food.

ANSWERS

Answers
The Purge of the Red Army, 1937–1938

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Number</th>
<th>Executed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members of Supreme Military Soviet</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Commissars of Defense</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Commissars</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps Commissars</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commissars</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Commanders</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps Commanders</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Commanders</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshalls</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade Commanders</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Precise figures were never produced. These figures are based on a Soviet estimate made many years later, after Stalin's death.

1. How many officials and officers were executed by Stalin?
2. Why do you think a smaller percentage of Division and Brigade Commanders were killed?
3. Why do you think the figures had to be based on an estimate made after Stalin's death?
1. 0.63 DM
2. 201,000,000,000 DM
3. They were probably fearful, growing poorer, and losing the ability to buy basic necessities.

How much did a loaf of bread cost in 1918, in deutsche marks?
How much more did a loaf of bread cost in November 1923?
What effect do you think this inflation had on the German people?

Hitler and Nazi Germany

German Inflation of the Early 1920s

As Shown in the Cost of a Loaf of Bread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost of a Loaf of Bread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,512,000 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1923</td>
<td>5,120,000 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1923</td>
<td>3,465 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1923</td>
<td>0.63 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1923</td>
<td>250 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>163 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>0.63 DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>201,000,000,000 DM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

German people?
What effect do you think this inflation had on the German people?

How much did a loaf of bread cost in 1918, in deutsche marks?
2
How much more did a loaf of bread cost in November 1923?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A series of inventions emerged including Marconi’s wireless radio waves.</td>
<td>D. Popular feature films carrying Nazi messages are produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Goebbels creates a film division in his Propaganda Ministry.</td>
<td>A. Mass recreational activities gain popularity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The sentiment of some is that the world does not make sense, so why should art.</td>
<td>B. Surrealist movement develops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. People have more leisure time after World War I.</td>
<td>C. Revolution in mass communication and the mass production of radios occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jewish Immigration to Palestine

1. Between 1926 and 1930
2. Between 1936 and 1940
3. Jews were being persecuted in Nazi-controlled parts of Europe and fled to Palestine to escape this persecution.

Around what year did Jewish immigration to Palestine first begin to rise?

Around what year before World War II did Jewish immigration hit a peak?

What reason can you give for the rise in Jewish immigration to Palestine?
Nationalism in Africa and Asia

Chapter 18

Why did the Japanese delegation withdraw from the Assembly of the League of Nations?

1. Why did the League of Nations censure Japan?
2. Why did the Lytton Commission recommend that Japan withdraw its troops from Manchuria?
3. What did the Lytton Commission recommend for Japan?
When did China become a republic?

What two forces were at war within China?

When did China become a republic?

Why do you think the Japanese were able to occupy so much of China in 1939?
In what year were exports at their highest?

In what year were exports at their lowest?

What do you think caused the plunge in exports?

In what year were Argentine Exports, 1915–1939?
Paths to War

Why do you think Chamberlain thought the meeting with Hitler would bring peace?

Why did Churchill think the meeting was shameful?

Why do you think Churchill felt the meeting would bring war?

—Winston Churchill, member of Parliament

“England has been offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen—shame—and will get war.”

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister

“There has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace. It is peace for our time.”

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister, after a meeting with Hitler in which thousands of square miles of Czech territory were given to Germany

“England has been offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen—shame—and will get war.”

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“There has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace. It is peace for our time.”

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister, after a meeting with Hitler in which thousands of square miles of Czech territory were given to Germany

1. because he felt that the territory given to Hitler would not be satisfactory with Hitler
2. because he felt that giving anything to Hitler was wrong
3. because he felt that Hitler would not be satisfied with the territory given to Hitler

“England has been offered a choice between war and shame. She has chosen—shame—and will get war.”

—Winston Churchill, member of Parliament

“There has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace. It is peace for our time.”

—Neville Chamberlain, prime minister, after a meeting with Hitler in which thousands of square miles of Czech territory were given to Germany

1. because he felt that the territory given to Hitler would not be satisfactory with Hitler
2. because he felt that giving anything to Hitler was wrong
3. because he felt that Hitler would not be satisfied with the territory given to Hitler
**Enemy Position**

**Blitzkrieg in Action**

**How could an initial strike by the German Junkers open the enemy forces for an armored attack?**

**What vehicles were involved in the main armor attack?**

**Why do you think the German blitzkrieg attacks were so successful?**

**German Blitzkrieg attacks on armored cars and half-tracks.**

**295 Armored Half-Tracks**

**244 Light and Medium Tanks**

**133 Heavy Guns**

**58 Armored Cars**

**Headquarters**

**The Course of World War II**

1. How could an initial strike by the German Junkers open the enemy forces for an armored attack?
2. What vehicles were involved in the main armor attack?
3. Why do you think the German blitzkrieg attacks were so successful?
The Diary of Anne Frank

Yours, Anne M. Frank

Anxiety. Let the end come, however cruel...

... raids. Nothing can be more crushing than this

Let something happen soon, even an air

... everything.

We keep hoping, hoping for... everything.

We haven't yet forgotten the voice of nature, and

Shrink from this thought. We still love life, we

have to go through this misery... But we all

into hiding, if we were dead now and didn't

wouldn't have been better if we hadn't gone

I've asked myself again and again whether it

The New Order and the Holocaust

Why do you think Anne Frank had to go into hiding?

Why did Anne want something to happen?

Had the people who were hiding lost hope? Explain.
The Home Front and the Aftermath of the War

How did the effects of the atomic bomb differ from the effects of other bombs?

How do you think the use of atomic bombs hastened the end of World War II?

How did the use of atomic bombs change the world?
Development of the Cold War

This fictional conversation takes place between the leaders of which two countries?

What might happen if the United States cannot call back its bombers?

According to this excerpt, why did the United States maintain a large military?

"It is not a secret," the President said. "A group of our bombers, loaded with two 20-megaton bombs is lying toward Russia. . . ." "That is correct," [the President] said. "A group of our bombers, each . . . out not always fail-safe?" What sounded like a laugh came through the phone. . . . "Yes..." Khrushchev said. "You have talked enough about it . . . Has it turned Fail-Safe point. I assume you understand our Fail-Safe system?"

What might happen if the war between the United States and the Soviet Union didn’t end?

This national conversation takes place between the leaders of which two countries?

According to this excerpt, why did the United States maintain a large military?

3. What might happen if the United States cannot call back its bombers?

2. United States cannot call back its bombers?

3. To deter war.
Over which Eastern European countries did domination by the Soviet Union extend? Why do you think the Soviet Union was frequently pictured this way during the Cold War era? To symbolize what characteristics of the Soviet Union is this illustration supposed to represent?
1. Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, West Germany
2. 1957
3. to promote economic prosperity in Western Europe and North America

The European Economic Community became known as the European Union in 1994. Ten more nations joined in 2004.
The cartoon, "When comes the evolution?" symbolizes the struggle faced by the Soviet Union in transitioning from communism to capitalism. The peasant lying on the ground refers to the question "When comes the evolution?" posed by the gorilla in the cartoon. The gorilla is symbolized by the point on the map of the Soviet Union, indicating its former state. The country symbolized by the gorilla is the former Soviet Union, which faced a long and difficult transition from communism to capitalism.
In what year did the Communist governments of several eastern European countries collapse?

What marked the beginning of Poland's move away from Communist control?

Which was the only country marked by the violent overthrow of its Communist rulers?

1968
Liberalization movement in Czechoslovakia crushed.

1980
Polish trade union Solidarity formed.

1989
Anti-Government demonstrations in Prague lead to resignation of Communist party rulers; Communist party of Hungary dissolved; East Germany opens border with West Germany; Romanian rulers executed by protestors.

1990
East and West Germany unite; head of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, elected president of Poland; Romania joins parliamentary democracy; Hungary abolishes Communist rule; Eastern European Communists fight to stay in power; Yugoslavia, now divided into 6 nations, forms a loose federation.

1991
Yugoslavia disintegrates into 6 republics; Baltic states declare independence from Soviet Union; Spain joins European Union.

1992
Eastern European anti-Communist parties win control of most governments; most countries adopt democratic constitutions.

1993
1st European Union summit; Slovenia, Croatia, and Hungary join EU.

1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina begins war; NATO reaches agreement with Yugoslavia.

1996
Slobodan Milosevic's rule is challenged.

2003
Serbia and Montenegro form a republic.

2006
Montenegro separates from Serbia.
Major Provisions of Treaty on European Union

- establishment of central bank
- establishment of common currency
- coordination of foreign policy
- joint action policies on immigration, health, and social issues

Why was the movement toward European unity successful in Western Europe?

What general concern do you think some Europeans would have about the treaty?

How would an economically strong Europe affect international economies?
movements, issues, and people

1. abstract expressionism
2. consciousness-raising
3. headscarf controversy
4. separatism
5. "troubles"

a. american women
b. canadians in quebec
c. irish catholics and protestants
d. jackson pollack
e. muslim girls in france

directions: the column on the left lists five movements or issues of modern times. match each of them to the individual or group in the right-hand column that is most closely associated with the movement or issue.

answers:
1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. e
General Trends in Latin America

Using the information contained in this photograph and in your textbook, describe the distribution of wealth in Latin America. Answers will vary, but students might suggest that they are planning to build a shanty or hut with the things they are carrying in the foreground.

1. In the foreground, there are extremes of wealth and poverty.
2. Answers will vary, but students might suggest that they are planning to build a shanty or hut with the things they are carrying in the foreground.
3. The two people in the foreground are planning to do with the things they see in the photograph.

This photograph of Rio de Janeiro illustrates economic conditions found in many cities of Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Describe what you see in the photograph. What do you think the two people in the foreground are planning to do with the things they are carrying?
Cuban Revolution

1. Why did some Cubans flee Cuba after the government was overthrown by Castro?
2. How did the U.S. trade embargo affect Cuba’s economic conditions? What conclusion can you draw about the Cuban economy before the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
3. Why did the U.S. embargo against Cuba collapse?

- Batista’s Government is overthrown by Fidel Castro.
- United States declares a trade embargo against Cuba.
- United States sends economic aid and arms to Cuba.
- Many Cubans flee to the United States.
- Soviet Union sends economic aid to Cuba.
- Soviet Union’s government disagrees with Castro.
- Economic conditions in Cuba decline when the Soviet Union collapses.
January 1, 2003
President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
—Inauguration Speech

Treating all its children with justice; and, at the same time, capable of sheltering, welcoming and aware of its own importance in the international scenario, we have always dreamed. A dignified, sovereign nation, time has come to transform Brazil into the nation of which Brazilian Society in the October [2002] elections... the

"Change. This is the key word. It was the great message from..."
1. celebrating its newly granted freedom
2. scornful
3. The former colonial powers are quick to judge Africa without considering the experiences and point of view of Africans.

What is the figure representing “the New Africa” doing?
What attitude do the two onlookers have toward Africa?
What is the point of the cartoon?

“SEE? THEY CAN’T GOVERN THEMSELVES.”

Bill Mauldin
Conflict in the Middle East

1. How was the state of Israel established?
2. Why did the United Nations partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states?
3. What happened to the people of Palestine as a result of the Arab defeat?

Palestine and Muslim states agree.
UN resolution divides Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.
Israel comes into existence in 1948.
Great Britain rejects proposals for an independent Jewish state in
Great Britain.

Arab nations are defeated in invasion of Israel.

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians become refugees.
What is China's most important priority?
What other areas of change are identified?
Why does China need to open itself to the outside?

"The first 10 to 20 years of this century present China an important strategic window of opportunity for its development. While taking development as our No. 1 priority, we must grasp the latent strategic window of opportunity for its development. While putting our reform, deepening reform, we must expand the outside world still wider to the country. We will put forth new ideas for development, make fresh breaks. We will promote development and maintain stability. We will open China to the outside world and bring about a new situation in our situation through our reform and development."

—H.E. Tang Jiaxuan, Foreign Affairs Minister, Republic of China
Speech given to the United Nations September 13, 2002
First, the Vietnam War was not a civil war, nor a South Vietnamese insurgency. Second, our motives for helping the South Vietnamese were moral. We wanted to prevent a small democracy from being subjugated by a Communist state. Third, the Vietnamese insurgency was not a civil war, nor a South Vietnamese insurgency. Fourth, the Vietnam War was not a civil war.

— J. William Fulbright, former United States senator from Arkansas

The principal lesson of the Vietnam War is that the United States should not intervene in other countries with military forces unless that country poses a serious threat to our own security. We should not use military force to dictate the political system of another country.

— Phillip Davidson, Jr., veteran of World War II, Korea, Vietnam

THE VIETNAM WAR

Vietnam or as a civil war?
Vietnam against South Vietnam agaisnt North Vietnam
Vietnam or a war of aggression by North Vietnam
Vietnam or a war did Fulbright view the war?
According to Senator Fulbright, why did the United States become involved in the Vietnam War?
Which person quoted below supported the involvement of the United States in the Vietnam War?

1. Japan
2. United States
3. Japan's economy and industrial development has grown tremendously. There was, however, a drop in auto production after 1990.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>8,006</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>7,905</td>
<td>6,482</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8,010</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>13,033</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>9,793</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>18,651</td>
<td>5,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>20,811</td>
<td>13,487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: 2007 World Almanac and Book of Facts)
1. There are over half a billion computers and over one billion wireless devices.

2. People are able to immediately contact others, regardless of distance.

3. Technology will affect the world positively, bringing unpredictable changes and progress.

According to Ballmer, how many computers and how many wireless devices are there around the world? How does this technology affect world globalization? What does Ballmer predict for the future?

According to Ballmer,

Ten years from today, what will the world be like, and what will be the role of the information technology industry in the world? Will it be substantially the same, or substantially different than it is today? If you had asked me 10 years ago... I never would have predicted this. Over half a billion computers around the world. All connected, all able to share information in amazing ways. Over a billion wireless devices, where you can walk anywhere in the world and share a phone conversation with anybody. I... believe we will do more to positively impact the world in the next 10 years than we did in the last 10 years.

— Steve Ballmer, Chief Executive Officer, Microsoft, Hannover, Germany, March 12, 2002.
DAILY FOCUS SKILLS

UNIT 5
Chapter 25

New Global Communities

Obstacles

- Developing countries
- Rapid population growth in
  Pakistan, North Korea
- Nuclear weapons

Support

- UN
- NGOs
- Universal Declaration of
  Human Rights

New Globalization

1. What can individuals do to cultivate global perspectives?
2. How does the slogan “Think globally, act locally” encourage global cooperation?
3. Which global trend increases problems of urbanization and migration?

Obstacles

- Nuclear weapons
- Rapid population growth in
  developing countries
- Nuclear weapons

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- UN
- NGOs
- Universal Declaration of
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What can individuals do to cultivate global perspectives?

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