**M**ilitarism, **A**lliances, **I**mperialism, **N**ationalism

Trench warfare

**WWI**

**Spark-**

New Weapons

Treaty of Versailles

Russian Revolution

Wilsons 14 Points

Soviet Union under Lenin

Worldwide Depression

Lead up to WWII

Soviet Union under Stalin

Holocaust

End of Soviet Union under Gorbachev

Cold War

German Reunification

History of Europe

Lead up tp Age of Exploration

Reformation-

Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants animal, organisms, and people between the “old World” and “new World” after the arrival of Christopher Columbus

Triangular Trade

Route of trade that sent manufacture goods from Europe to Africa in exchange for Slaves that went from Africa to the Americas in exchange fro raw materials such as sugar molasses and timber from the Americas to Europe

Middle Passage

The Middle leg of triangular trade was the Slave trade

Industrialization created rivalries among European countries. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries needed natural resources for their factories. They also needed markets were they could sell their products.Imperialism: European countries claimed land in Africa and Asia to set up colonies.European countries also built up large armies and navies to protect their empires.

Countries formed alliances with one another and agreed to support one another in times of war.

England Takes over Australia

Europe takes over Asia and Scramble for Africa

Fall of the Roman Empire- After Greece there was Rome, Rome became a huge empire. Toward the end Christianity become intertwined with the Roman Empire When the Roman Empire falls Christianity becomes the only power in Europe which brings Europe to the Dark Ages

Henry Hudson

Sailed for English and Dutch explored Hudson River and Hudson Bay

Jon Cabot

sailed from England to the eastern coast of Canada.

Cabot was looking for a sea route to Asia but found Canada, a land with supplies of bountiful fish and massive forests of tall trees.

James Cook

sailed from Britain and claimed the eastern shore of Australia for Britain in 1770 (area now known as New South Wales)

Importance: after American Revolution, Britain claiAustralia initially used as a penal colony by British med entire continent of Australia in 1829

* Impact: Many Aborigines (original inhabitants of Australia) died from European diseases, suffered from brutal violence

Ferdinand Magellan

became the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth (go all the way around the world)

Francisco Pizarro

Conquered the Inca

Hernan Cortes

Conquering the Aztecs

England

Vasco Da Gama

First sailor to sail around the Cape of Good Hope and on to INDIA

Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth

Bartolemeu Dias

First sailor to sail around the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa

Prince Henry

Started Age of Exploration by starting a school of navigation which brought navigators sailors cartographers to sponsor ships trading with Africa and India

Renaissance

**Renaissance 🡪 curiosity about other lands and peoples**

Crusades

The Christians in Europe attempt to slaughter the Muslims in the Middle East to try to control the Holy Land (Jerusalem).

BUT they lose

Great Plague

Between 75 and 200 million people died

Industrial Revolution

The movement from animal and human labor to machine labor often in the form of Factories. It started in England with water wheels in rivers and then moved to coal power. It brought about urbanization

Imperialism

Samuel Champlain

founded the city of Quebec and several other settlements in the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Great Lakes Region

Impact: de Champlain was an integral part of a successful French fur trade industry in North America

France

Christopher Columbus

Sailed West. Columbus reached the Bahamas in America but thought that he had reached islands off the coast of India He made 4 trips to “India” never knowing he was in “America”

Spain

Portugal

Age of Exploration