Review of Historical Eras

Age of Exploration

**How did Crusades and Renaissance lead to Age of Exploration?** People started to question Christianity. Trade developed between Europe and Asia There was less starvation and more upper mobility in Europe This all led to the Renaissance and Reformation

**What were the new inventions that enabled Age of Exploration?** Magnetic compass made sailing more accurate Astrolabe used stars to show direction Maps were more accurate and used longitude & latitude European shipbuilders built a better ship; The caravel was a strong ship that could travel in the open seas & in shallow water Cannons & rifles   
gave ships protection A moveable rudder made the caravel more maneuverable triangular lateen sails that allowed ships to sail against the wind

**Who started it and why?** Prince Henry the Navigator started a school of navigation to train sailors He brought in Europe’s best map-makers, ship-builders, & sailing instructors He wanted to discover new territories, increase trade with Africa, find a quick trade route to Asia, & expand Portugal’s power

**What did Dias do?** First sailor to sail around the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa

**What did Vasco da Gama do?** 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

**What did Columbus do**? 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”

**What did Champlain do?** founded the city of Quebec and several other settlements in the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Great Lakes Region

**What were the Spanish Motivations?** G-d Gold and Glory

**What were the French Motivations?** Furs Fish, Forests for Timber

**What did James Cook Do?-**sailed from Britain and claimed the eastern shore of Australia for Britain in 1770 (area now known as New South Wales)

**Why did the British settle Australia** to house convicts

Conquest

**Conquest of Aztecs**- Cortes made alliances with Aztec neighbors, the Aztecs mistook Cortes as a god which allowed the Spanish to get close enough to kidnap Montezuma, Spanish weapons scared the Aztecs, Aztecs sought to capture instead of kill for human sacrifices and that gave the Spanish an advantage, Aztecs died in huge numbers to European diseases. The Renaissance also gave the Spanish access to the history of warfare and strategy.

**Conquest of Inca** The Inca were weakened due to a civil war. Pizarro got a meeting with Atalupa and kidnapped him

**Conquest of Aborigines** After welcoming the English, the Aborigines went to war with them when the English started kicking them off their land. However the Aborigines were no match for European Weapons and knowledge of war

Slavery

**Why couldn’t they use Indians?** They died of diseases and they were not used to labor

**Why did they go to Africa for slaves?** It was close, had an existing slave trade, its people were used to farming, had immunity to European Diseases

**Describe Slavery-** the voyage was harsh as well as living conditions afterwards

**What brought about its end in Latin America-** Independence from European Countries

**Latin American Revolutions**

**Haiti-**

**Who started it and what influenced him?** Toussaint L’Ouverture a former slave was influenced by the Enlightenment and the American & French Revolutions

**What happened?-** defeated Napoleon’s navy however he was tricked and died in Prison but Haiti still became free

**South America**

**Who started it and what influenced him?** Simon Bolivar was also influenced by the Enlightenment and revolutions in US and France

**What happened?** As a Crillo he was tired of being ruled by unfair European laws. He was able to defeat the Spanish militarily and free much of South America

Mexico

**Who started it and what influenced him?** Miguel Hidalgo was a priest inspired by the enlightenment

**What happened?** Hidalgo was killed but the revolution lived on thru other leaders to defeat the Spanish

**Cuban Revolution**

**Who started it and what influenced him?** Fidel Castro and Communism

**What happened?** Batista forcefully kicked out the democratically elected government of Cuba and after many years Castro was able to force him out to create a Communist state

Zapatistas

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| **Who was Emiliano Zapata?** an Indian farmer and hero of the 1910 Mexican Revolution  **Why did many of the indigenous people in Chiapas feel that they were being treated like second class citizens?** There was poverty and their right to own land was being taken away  **How did this lead to a revolt in 1994?** They were nervous about NAFTA would lower the price of their crops  **What changes did the Zapatistas want**? They wanted improvements in housing, education and land distribution  **What was the impact of the Zapatista guerilla movement**? Several reforms were put into effect  **What were the political outcomes?** Native Americans are ensured representation in Legislature |

Quebec’s independence movement.

Quebec is an important part of Canada because it has a lot of industry, including electronics and computer companies Some people want Quebec to be independent These people are called separatists. They believe that Quebec can’t keep French language and culture in a country that is majority English and therefore Quebec should separate and become its own country

To respond the government has made Canada a bilingual nation with both English and French as official languages

European empire building in Africa and Asia on the outbreak of WWI.

What was the Scramble for Africa- Europeans fought each other to gain as much control of Africa as possible

Why did they do it? They were competing for resources to fuel the industrial revolution to make more goods and weapons

What did they control? European countries eventually controlled all of Africa except for Ethiopia and Liberia

World War I

What were the M.A.I.N. causes? Militarism (the buildup of their militaries to attack or defend, Alliances- which led to the war getting big very quickly as allies sought to defend each other, Imperialism- the taking over of countries to feed the industrial Revolution, and Nationalism- to seek the formation of a new country or belief that your country is better than others

What was the spark? The assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdiand

What were some of the new weapons introduced? Machine guns Poison gas Artillery Flame throwers Tanks Airplanes

Describe Trench warfare 475 miles of trenches were dug across northern France Life in Trenches Charging “over the Top” crossing “No Man’s Land” to reach enemy trenches Boring Terrifying, and caused shell shock Wet, disease, fly and rat infested suffered from things like trenchfoot Lived in small rooms in back of trench sunk into the dirt

Russian Revolution

Why did it start? people were hungry and they did not want their sons dying in the war

Who was Czar Nicholas and Vladimir Lenin? Czar Nicholas was the last Monarch of Russia and Lenin was the first leader of the Soviet Union

the Treaty of Versailles

What was the goal of the treaty for France and England? Revenge

What were Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points? Called for; End of secret treaties Freedom of the seas Free Trade Reduced navies and armies Adjustment to colonial claims to the benefit of those who were colonized League of Nations – an international body to negotiate peacefully solutions to world conflicts. The area known as the Rhineland was to be de-militarised The Allies were to occupy the west bank of the Rhine for fifteen years War Guilt Clause-Germany was the blame for starting the war.

worldwide depression between WWI & WWII

Worldwide Depression

Describe- The war caused a lot of damage nations struggled through depressions businesses went broke millions of people were out of work banks closed poverty spread throughout the world

the rise of Nazism.

How did Germany’s economy do after WWI? It went into a depression

How did the Nazi party under Adolph Hitler rise to power? It blamed the Jews for all of Germany’s problems and were voted in.

What did Hitler do next? He took control and militarized the Rhineland

WWII in terms of the Holocaust

Describe- The NAZI party and Adolf Hitler seized power in 1933 and slowly began their program against the Jews of GermanyIn 1933 there were 566 ,000 Jews living in Germany. Each new year in Germany led to harsher policies directed towards the Jews. The Final Solution was Hitler’s attempt to kill all the Jews in the world he ended up enslaving torturing and then killing ½ of all the Jews in the world (6 million)

the origins of the Cold War

What was the Cold War? indirect conflict between US and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies in which they could not attack one another because that would mean the nuclear destruction of the world

What was the main disagreement between US and USSR? It was over Capitalism vs Communism

How was Germany divided? Into East and West Germany and into East and West Berlin

What is NATO and who were its members? An alliance against the Soviet Union

What was the Warsaw Pact and what were its members? An Alliance against US

the rise of Superpowers.

What made US and USSR superpowers? They both had nuclear weapons

What was their main economic disagreement? It was over Communism verses Capitalism

collapse of the Soviet Union

Why did the Soviet Union Collapse? It could not keep up economically with the West

Who was Gorbachev and describe his role? Perestroika – “restructuring” Glasnost – “openness”

* 1987 – Gorbachev calls for the introduction of democratic ideals. For the first time, Soviets can choose from multiple candidates.

1988 – A year of radical change

* The USSR allows private ownership of businesses.
* President Reagan visits Gorbachev in Moscow!
* Gorbachev’s reforms spark political change in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

German reunification.

Describe- When Germany was divided after WWII, the city of Berlin was also divided. The eastern half of the city was controlled by the Soviet Union The US helped West Germany set up a democratic government. In 1961 East Germany built a wall separating East and West Berlin

In 1989 after weeks of unrest East Germany relaxed its borders and allowed it citizens to travel to West Berlin. People started taking the wall apart. When Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev did not stop them the process was put in place to reunite East and West Germany