

# Top 8 Events

<p><b>Neolithic Revolution</b> 10,000 B.C.E. End of the Old Stone Age Changes: Nomads→Settlements Hunting→Domestication of Animals Gathering→Farming Rise of Civilizations : Job Specialization Written Language Central Government Religions Social Classes Cities. Art &amp; Architecture Public Works Settlements are in River Valleys 1-Nile, Egypt *Hieroglyphics, pyramids, pharaohs 2-Tigris &amp; Euphrates, Mesopotamia (Fertile Crescent) *Sumer - Cuneiform *Phoenicia- trading kingdom, ships *Babylon-Hammurabi's Code 3-Indus, India *city grid system *Sanskrit 4-Huang He, China *calligraphy *Shang Dynasty</p>	<p><b>Industrial Revolution</b> 1750-1900's Europe Great Britain 1<sup>st</sup> b/c of coal &amp; iron resources, ports, government support Cottage Industries → Factory System Causes: *Enclosure Movement *New Farming Technology *Population Explosion *Development of the Steam Engine Short-Term Effects: *poor working conditions *crowded tenement housing *poor sanitation/spread of disease Long-term Effects: *Labor Unions &amp; Labor Laws *Cheaper consumer goods *Big Business *Development of the middle class *Increased standard of living *New Economic Philosophies -Laissez Faire (Adam Smith) -Marxist Socialism (Karl Marx)</p>	<p><b>French Revolution</b> 1789 Causes: 1-Old Regime→Absolute Monarchy under Louis XVI of the Bourbon Dynasty 2- 3 Estates→social classes 1-clergy .5% no taxes 1 vote 2-nobility 1.5% no taxes 1 vote 3-bourgeoisie, working class, peasants 98% all taxes 1 vote 3- Enlightenment→ encourages natural rights &amp; new forms of government 4-American Rev. → set an example Estates General→representative body Tennis Court Oath→ French citizens vowed to continue to meet until they created a new constitution &amp; the new legislative body: the National Assembly Storming of the Bastille→working class stormed the prison to protest the price of bread and get weapons Declaration of Rights of Man &amp; Citizen Reign of Terror→ Jacobins (Radicals): wanted to eliminate the monarchy &amp; its supporters &amp; create a republic Maximilien Robespierre: Led the Jacobins Committee on Public Safety: Radical group that found and jailed/killed supporters of the king, the king, and anyone who didn't agree with the goals of the Jacobins Directory→ Five man ruling council: WEAK Napoleon→ Took over directory &amp; created Stability in France (see Napoleon on reverse) Effects → • Bourgeoisie gains power • Inspires Nationalism In Europe &amp; Latin America</p>	<p><b>Fall of USSR</b> 1989 Gorbachev → ended communism in Russia, responsible for the collapse of the USSR Glasnost→ political openness -introduced democratic ideas Perestroika→economic reforms toward capitalism Uprisings → Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany • Most uprisings prior to 1989 were violently put down by the Russian Military. • 1989 uprisings in these areas were allowed to happen which led to the break up the USSR Berlin Wall → November 10, 1989 • Gorbachev ordered the East German Guard to not respond to the riots. • Symbolized the end of the cold war • East &amp; West Germans were united politically in 1990 Boris Yeltsin→ Russian leader 1993-1999 • Supported Gorbachev's reforms • Continued move toward democracy &amp; capitalism</p>
<p><b>Renaissance</b> 1300-1500 Italy Rebirth of Greco-Roman Learning/Achievements Why Italy? • Location allowed for major trade cities to emerge. • Rise of wealthy merchant class that became patrons of the arts Humanism: intellectual movement that focused on worldly subjects rather than religious ones. Achievements: Painting→ perspective, shading, 3-D effect, study of anatomy → realistic Gutenberg's Printing Press→ books became more available, literacy increased, ideas spread rapidly Literature→ Cervantes <i>Don Quixote</i>, Shakespeare's plays, Machiavelli's <i>The Prince</i> Leonardo Di Vinci → "Renaissance Man" • Painter, sculptor, inventor, architect, musician, engineer, scientist Effects: • Reformation • Exploration • Science vs. Catholic Church</p>	<p><b>Imperialism</b> 1800's-1900's European Countries Causes: *Political: Nationalism, Military Bases *Economic: Resources, New Markets *Social: Missionaries, Darwinism Africa: *Berlin Conference 1888 *White Mans' Burden" *Boer War Middle East: *Suez Canal → faster &amp; safer trade route to India India: *Sepoy Rebellion :getting rid of foreign influence China: *Spheres of influence *Opium War: Britain vs. China → Britain wins Hong Kong *Boxer Rebellion: getting rid of foreign influence Effects: *Competition will lead to WWI * Loss of traditional cultures *Transportation &amp; Communication Systems in the colonies</p>	<p><b>Russian Revolution</b> 1917 Causes: • Absolutism → Czar Nicholas II • Poverty &amp; Poor Food Production • WWI → losses • Diversity in the Empire March Revolution→ Czar Overthrown &amp; Duma gains power, but is weak Bolshevik/November Revolution: • Vladimir Lenin → led Bolsheviks, gained support of the working class → promised Peace, Land &amp; Bread. • Bolsheviks→ revolutionary socialist party based on the ideas of Karl Marx Civil War → Reds (communists) vs. whites(royalists) • Treaty of Brest-Litovsk allows Russia to withdraw from WWI • Red Army led by Leon Trotsky • Bolsheviks win in 1921 &amp; Lenin becomes new leader of Russia Lenin's Rule: • One-party system • New Economic Policy → govt controlled large industries, but allowed for some private ownership.</p>	<p><b>Iranian Revolution</b> 1979 Shah Reza Pahlavi → *ruled Iran 1941-1979 *Westernization/Secular Leader * Supported by western democracies *Corrupt &amp; ignored Religious Law *used secret police to maintain order *granted freedoms to women *Modernization conflicted with traditional Islamic practices. Riots caused the Shah to flee to the U.S. Ayatollah Khomeini → *Took over &amp; established an Islamic Fundamentalist Republic *Iran is ruled by Islamic values &amp; the law of the Koran *Anti-western/Anti-democratic *Limited rights of women *Government Censorship of all Media</p>

# Top Eight People

<p><b>Mohandas Gandhi</b> India 1900's Non-Violence Peaceful Protest Civil Disobedience Salt March 1930: Gandhi marched through India to the sea gaining support for his protest of the British Monopoly on salt. Indian Cloth: He encouraged Indian people to spin their own cloth to make the traditional dhoti to protest British textiles. Fasting: Gandhi fasted, often while in jail to protest British policies Nationalist: Gandhi inspired other people &amp; nations to use non-violent methods to achieve their goals. Independence: Worked for Indian Independence from Britain &amp; Finally achieved it in 1947 (post-WWII) Assassination: Gandhi was shot by an extremist while giving a speech on Unity in 1948</p>	<p><b>Josef Stalin</b> Russia/U.S.S.R. 1924-1953 Totalitarian Communist 5 Year Plans Goal: to increase the growth of industry &amp; agricultural production *Collectivization: he created communes (collective farms) in which the government set quotas for and collected all of the products/profits *Industry increased, but collectivization failed Great Purge *used the checka (secret police) to seek out anyone who opposed Stalin or his communist policies. *these people were sent to labor camps or executed. Censorship *art, literature, radio, news, religion, etc. Propaganda *used to gain support for Stalin, communism, and collectivization. Soviet Control: expanded control over Eastern Europe after World War II.</p>	<p><b>Otto Von Bismarck</b> Prussia/Germany 1861-1890 Nationalist Leader Prime Minister of Prussia Goal: to unite the Germanic kingdoms under one leader. "Blood &amp; Iron" Speech: to unify Germany through militarism &amp; war and to make Germany the most powerful nation in Europe. 3 Wars of Unification: 1-Danish War: Denmark vs. Austria &amp; Prussia. Prussia &amp; Austria win Schleswig &amp; Holstein 2-Austro-Prussian War: Austria vs. Prussia. Prussia wins &amp; gains more territory. 3-Franco-Prussian War: France vs. Prussia. Prussia won &amp; gained Alsace &amp; Lorraine. "Iron Chancellor" -Chancellor of Germany Realpolitik: making political decisions based on the needs of the people (state) Asked to resign by Kaiser William II in 1890, because he held too much power with the people.</p>	<p><b>Karl Marx</b> German Philosopher 1818-1883 Founder of Communism Developed new theories on the economy following the Industrial Revolution. Wrote <u>The Communist Manifesto</u> Theory: *An industrialized society creates poor conditions for the working class. *the Proletariat (working class) would rise up and overthrow the capitalists (business owners). *This would happen through a violent revolution. *A classless society would be created. *The means of production would be owned &amp; operated by a group as a whole. Reality: Marxist Communism is utopian and has never been practiced in the pure form Marx intended. Changes: People have taken his theory and applied parts of it to their countries. It is usually combined with totalitarianism. Examples: Stalin in the USSR, Mao in China, Castro in Cuba</p>
<p><b>Martin Luther</b> Holy Roman Empire 1500's Professor of Theology/Protestant Reformer Goal: the end the corrupt practices of the Roman Catholic Church. 1-sale of indulgences 2-simony (sale of church offices) 3-financial abuses of the clergy 95 Theses: written and posted to the church doors at Wittenberg, Germany Diet of Worms: Luther refused to recant and the church excommunicated him. Lutheran Faith: *Salvation can be reached on faith alone. *The Bible is the only authority *Everyone is equally close to God Effects: *Decrease in power of the Catholic Church *End of religious unity in Europe *Rise in power of the kings *New Christian denominations</p>	<p><b>Mao Zedong</b> China 1921-1976 Totalitarian Communist Long March 1934: Mao &amp; the Communists flee from Jaing &amp; the Nationalists (civil war). Mao gains support of the peasants as he travels through the countryside. Japanese Invasion 1937: Civil war was put on hold from 1937-1945 during WWII. People's Republic of China → Created when Mao &amp; the communists won the civil war in 1949. Great Leap Forward: Goal: to increase the growth of industry &amp; agricultural production *Collectivization: he created communes (collective farms) *Communes failed b/c of lack of incentive &amp; bad weather → FAMINE &amp; STARVATION *Back-yard Industries produced weak metal and low quality products Cultural Revolution *used the Red Guard (secret police) to seek out anyone who opposed Mao or his communist policies. *People were expected to have Mao's <u>Little Red Book</u> Censorship &amp; Propaganda</p>	<p><b>Napoleon Bonaparte</b> France 1769-1821 Nationalist/Military Leader General of French Army Coup d'etat: Napoleon staged a military takeover during the final stages of the French Revolution. Emperor: he centralized power &amp; rose up through the Directory, became Emperor in 1804 Napoleonic Code: Napoleon nationalized education &amp; banks, expanded the vote to all men, gave political power to the bourgeoisie, limited rights for women. Continental System: He tried to isolate Britain by forbidding other European countries from trading with them. Empire: Napoleon conquered Europe from Spain to Russia. His 1812 invasion of Russia failed b/b of Russia's scorched-earth policy &amp; the Russian winter. He was exiled to Elba. Hundred Days: he returned to France and invaded Europe again. Waterloo: Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo by a coalition force led by Britain's Duke of Wellington Exile: he was exiled to St. Helena for the remainder of his life Congress of Vienna: Restore Balance of Power to Europe, Put Kings back on the Thrones.</p>	<p><b>Nelson Mandela</b> South Africa 1918 – 2013 Ruled 1994-1999 Nationalist Leader Goal: End Apartheid &amp; create a democratic government in South Africa Apartheid: policy of racial segregation in South Africa under a government led by the white minority *Black South Africans had to live on homelands, carry passbooks, work certain jobs, didn't have the right to vote ANC: Led the African National Congress in fighting to end Apartheid. Sentenced to life in prison for sabotage &amp; conspiracy. FW DeKlerk: *white president of South Africa *released Mandela from prison in 1990 after serving 27 years. *ended Apartheid by creating a new constitution Bishop Desmond Tutu: *helped bring world attention to ending apartheid in South Africa *Sought non-violent methods to end apartheid *convinced the UN &amp; US to impose sanctions on South Africa Mandela's Rule: *elected 1<sup>st</sup> black president of South Africa from 1994-1999 *Established a democratic govt</p>