
SLO Review

— Need-To-Know —

Hammurabi's Law Code

- Babylonian King Hammurabi ordered that his kingdom's laws be written down.
- Showed that the government was responsible for justice
- All people had to obey the law - nobody was above justice.
- Rich and poor people were often punished differently

Ancient Written Languages

Sumerian = Cuneiform

Egyptian = Hieroglyphics

Phoenician = Language based on an alphabet of letters instead of symbols for each word. Easier to read and write.

Impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India

Hinduism influenced Indian society by structuring people into a strict caste system. Leaders, merchants, warriors, and laborers were in different social classes.

Buddhism challenged this caste system, and was forced out of India into the rest of Asia. Buddhist spread their religion along the "Silk Road."

Greek Polis, Roman Republic, and Roman Empire

Greek Polis = independent city states. Often had different political structures, but the Greeks had a common culture and language.

Roman Republic = City of Rome spread to control all of Italy. Government = citizens vote of people to represent them in government (Republic)

Roman Empire = Julius Caesar took power as emperor and the Republic changed into the Roman Empire

Great Schism

Split in the Christian Church.

West = Roman Catholic Church - services in Latin, led by the Pope, used icons (religious images) in their services.

East = Eastern Orthodox Church - services in Greek, led by the Patriarch, saw the use of icons as idol worship.

The Split within Islam

After the death of the Prophet Muhammad, Islam split into Sunni and Shia branches because of a disagreement over who should lead Islam.

Sunni = majority of muslims - believed that a close follower of Muhammad should take his place as leader of the religion.

Shia = minority of muslims - believed that only a member of Muhammad's family was qualified to lead Islam.

Feudalism in Europe

Feudalism = political/ social structure in which Kings gave land to “Lords” in exchange for loyalty and military service.

Lord = noble given a fief

Fief = land granted to a lord

Knight = soldier trained and maintained by a lord for military service

Serf = a peasant tied to the land (had to work in exchange for protection)

The Renaissance

The artistic and literary movement that started in Italy and was seen as a “rebirth” of Classical culture (Ancient Greece and Rome)

Leonardo da Vinci = “Renaissance Man” who was skilled in many areas (painter, sculptor, inventor)

Humanism = movement in literature that focused on the potential and importance of humans instead of focusing only on the church

Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old World (Europe and Africa) and the New World (the Americas) after the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

The New World got the bad end of this trade as European diseases killed off more than half of the population of the Americas.

Scientific Revolution

Movement in which scientists and astronomers led people to rethink what they knew about the universe.

Copernicus = heliocentric model of solar system (earth rotates around sun)

Kepler = planets orbit in elliptical patterns

Galileo = research confirmed heliocentric theory. Forced to recant by the Catholic Church

Newton = Laws of gravity

The Enlightenment

Movement led by thinkers who questioned traditional politics (whether or not kings should have power).

Enlightenment would lead to revolutions against old governments and kings.

Person to know:

John Locke = “natural rights” given to people by god. Governments that did not protect those rights should be overthrown.

Absolutism

The idea that a king was given absolute power to rule by God. No individual had the right to question the king.

People to know:

King Louis XIV = king of France who spent huge amounts of money building his Palace of Versailles. Main goal = making France and himself look powerful.

Tsar Peter the Great = leader of Russia who forced his people to modify their lives in every way. Main goal = Westernize Russia (make it more modern).

The rise and defeat of Napoleon

Rise = The French Revolution cause years of unrest and violence in France. Napoleon used this disorder to rise to power by promising to fix it.

Defeat = He invaded Russia with his army. They were caught in the Russian winter, and Napoleon lost most of his troops. Never recovered from this defeat.

Industrialization

A movement to use machines to produce more goods at a lower price. This resulted in many jobs moving to factories in large cities.

Products became cheaper, but this shift led to large numbers of working poor living in overcrowded cities.

The few rich businessmen who owned the factories made all the money.

Adam Smith and Karl Marx

Smith = Main book was “Wealth of Nations.” Believed in capitalism (private citizens owning businesses).

Marx = Main book was “Communist Manifesto.” Believed that for the working classes to have power they must overthrow the wealthy. The state (run by the people) should own and control the businesses.

Causes of World War 1

Militarism = belief that a nation must have a powerful military to be great

Alliance system = nations agreed to defend one another in case war broke out, but these treaties were often secret. They would cause a small conflict to develop into a huge war.

Imperialism = the competition between European nations to build an empire led them to see their neighbors as enemies.

Nationalism = the belief that people should believe their nation is better than all others and that they should fight to prove it.

Conditions for soldiers during World War 1

New technologies made war deadlier than it had been before. Machine guns, poison gas, and artillery forced armies to dig trenches.

Trench warfare caused soldiers to live in terrible conditions under the constant threat of death.

Millions of soldiers died before the end of the War.

Treaty of Versailles

Treaty that ended World War 1.

Designed to keep Germany from growing strong and threatening war again.

Punished Germany too severely. Germany was blamed for the WW1 and was forced to repay all damages from the war.

The penalties from this treaty destroyed the German economy and helped Hitler rise to power later.

Russian Revolution

The Romanov Dynasty (led by Tsar Nicholas II) was overthrown by the Russian people.

Causes: massive cost and death toll of World War I, bad leadership by the Tsar, and poverty of the Russian people.

Results: The Bolsheviks led the Russians in their revolt and took power after the Revolution was over.

Leaders: Lenin and then Stalin

Stalin's rise to power

Took power from Lenin and Trotsky after the Russian Revolution.

5 Year Plan = Stalin's plan to force Russia to modernize its industry to match the nations of Europe.

Anyone who opposed his plans was imprisoned or executed.

Rise of Fascism in Europe

Mussolini = Rose to power in Italy by promising to fix the economy, restore Italian military might, and build an empire. Founder of the concept of Fascism

Hitler = Used anger over Germany's treatment in the Treaty of Versailles and the destroyed German economy to rise to power. He sought to increase German military and economic power. Blamed the Jews for many of Germany's problems.

World War 2 - European Theater

Start = Nazi Germany invades Poland in 1939

Blitzkrieg = Poland and France are quickly defeated by new German tactic

El Alamein = Allies (U.S. and Britain) defeat Germans in Africa

Stalingrad = Russians defeat the Germans in the east. (turning point in war)

D-Day = Allies invade Nazi-occupied Europe and begin taking territory back from Germany

V-E Day = Germany is defeated and WW2 is over in Europe

World War 2 - Pacific Theater

Start = Japan invades Manchuria to get natural resources

Pearl Harbor = Japan surprise attacks U.S. base to try to defeat U.S. quickly

Guadalcanal = 1st defeat of Japanese army and start of “island hopping” campaign

Midway = Turning point in war (U.S. defeat of Japanese Navy)

Atomic Bomb = U.S. drops bombs on Japanese cities (Hiroshima and Nagasaki) to force quick end to the war

VJ Day = Japan surrenders, ending WW2

Holocaust

Nazi Germany's attempt to achieve their "final solution" by imprisoning and then killing the Jews.

Goal = achieve a perfect "master race"

Method = concentration camps in which Jews and others were experimented on and eventually executed.

11,000,000 killed (6,000,000 Jews)

Teheran Conference

First meeting of allied leaders to decide how they should work together to defeat Hitler and Nazi Germany.

-USA = President Roosevelt

Great Britain = Churchill

Soviet Union = Stalin

Yalta Conference

Meeting of allied leaders to decide how they would work together to defeat Japan

Also made plans about how the map of Europe would be reorganized after the War

Potsdam Conference

Last conference of allied leaders

USA demanded free elections in European nations liberated from Germany.
Russia refused.

Result = lasting distrust between the USA and the Soviet Union

Allied plans after World War 2

Marshall Plan = give money to nations in Europe with struggling economies so that Communism would not spread there.

Containment = stop the spread of communism by forming an alliance of democratic nations (NATO) and fighting wherever a communist nation attempted to invade a democratic nation. (Korean War and Vietnam War).

Brinkmanship = build more nuclear weapons and threaten their use on the Soviet Union if the Soviets ever attacks a NATO nation.

The Founding of the nation of Israel

The Jews wanted a nation of their own after the world had failed to defend them against the Nazi Holocaust.

Israel was formed in 1948 out of land formerly controlled by Palestine.

Genocide in Rwanda

In 1994, racial tensions between two groups in Rwanda (the Hutus and the Tutsis) turned into a massacre as Hutus murdered nearly 1,000,000 Tutsis.

The rest of the world did very little to stop the genocide.