FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

**Directions**: *Study the following review packet and answer the embedded discussion question. This will be turned in on exam day for a TEST GRADE!!!!*

Neolithic Revolution

🡪 When people went from being hunters-and-gatherers (or nomads) to farming (or AGRICULTURE).

* The Neolithic Revolution is also called the “Agricultural Revolution”—because it was when humans learned to farm.
* The Neolithic revolution was also when humans learned to domesticate other plants and animals. (Domestication is when humans learn to use wild plants or animals for human use or benefit).

🡪The Neolithic Revolution changes society by:

* Allowing people to settle down
* People were able to have a surplus of food which led to an increase in population.
* People started building more permanent homes
* People were able to have more free time to become artisans(craftsmen) and make things that they will eventually trade.

River Valley Civilizations

* All early civilizations developed in river **VALLEYS** because of access to **RIVERS**. The river is the most important part. People first need drinking water, and then the river floods and leaves nutrients behind (silt) which makes the soil fertile. Without the river places like Egypt would never survive because they wouldn’t have fertile soil without the river flooding. Egypt would’ve been a dessert otherwise. So always look for the River as the key geographic feature for early civilization development.
* Ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, and India were the world’s first civilizations—all along river valleys.
* Egypt and China were alike because they both had **NATURAL** barriers.
* Egypt: Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Sahara desert, and cataracts in the river.
* China: The Great Wall of China, Himalayan Mountains.
* Mesopotamia (Sumer) had first writing (cuneiform), invented the **wheel**, irrigation systems, levees, etc.
* **Hammurabi’s Code**: World’s first set of written laws. Purpose—to unify the people under a same consistent set of laws. Although it was unfair to some who had lower social class, women, the accused or slaves, it was still applied to everyone. All had to follow the same set of rules.
* Rosetta Stone: used to help decipher or translate (decode) ancient languages.
* All early civilizations were **Polytheistic**. (Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, India, Greece, Rome—until the end of the empire)
* Ancient Phoenicians traded all throughout the Mediterranean Sea on great vessels (ships). They were masterful traders and known for their sailing abilities and their ALPHABET. This laid the foundation for the letter we have today). The Phoenicians and the Greeks both gained power and success through trading on the Mediterranean Sea.

Explain the following quote and then subsequently explain the importance of laws in society. Finally compare Hammurabi’s Code to another law code we learned about. State their similarities and difference.

“If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out...

If he puts out the eye of a man’s slave, or break the bones of a man’s slave, he shall pay one-half of its value.” ----- Hammurabi’s Code

Other Great Empires:

* Mesoamerica:
* Inca, Aztec, and Maya. Many agricultural achievements and techniques used that made them strong. They included **Slash and Burn** (Maya), and floating gardens and terracing of hillsides.
* Songhai, Mali, and Ghana:
* Great African Empires which rose to power largely due to **trade (Trans-Saharan trade**). Ghana was known for immense amounts of gold. Other traded items included salt and ivory.
* Mughal empire:
* In India. Made many advances and was very tolerant of conquered people and their religious beliefs
* Ming dynasty
* In china. Emperors made many reforms and expanded territory to cover most of China.

Most empire decline because of a combination of the following reasons:

* Weak leadership
* Expansion (stretching themselves too far and too thin)
* Social unrest (the people are unhappy)
* Rebellion, civil war
* Natural disaster

\*\*Write a summary at the bottom of this page of **Each** Empire (Mesoamerican, African, Mughal, and Ming dynasty). Explain their major accomplishments.

**The Classical Period**

**Greece\*\*\*\***

* Most important city state is **ATHENS**!!!! Sparta only cared about the military and strength and discipline, NOT culture.
* Biggest thing Athens is known for: **DEMOCRACY**!!! This is the biggest IDEA that came out of Athens. It’s their greatest legacy! In still impacts us today.
* What is democracy? The idea that people should have a voice and say in their government.
* Who was **Pericles**? Greatest leader in Athens history. What did Pericles do? He created direct democracy and expanded the voting rights to all male citizens. (He eliminated the requirement to own property)

Other great achievements of Athens Greece:

* Philosophy—a love of wisdom. (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle) Socratic Method is used in schools where the teacher constantly asked the class questions to help them dig deeper into a topic.
* Drama—comedies and tragedies. Helped start foundation for modern entertainment.
* Olympics—still held today every four years
* Alexander the Great created Hellenistic culture. This blended many cultures (cultural diffusion) and many developments were made such as geometry, Pi (number used in math to calculate the circumference of a circle), and Pythagorean Theorem.
* Greeks are also known for making beautiful god-like statues, and columns, (which can be seen on building like the White House).

Explain what Pericles is talking about in the following quotation, and also explain why this is the biggest achievement of the ancient Greeks.

“*Let me say that our system of government does not copy the institutions of our neighbours. It is more the case of our being a model to others, than of our imitating anyone else. Our constitution is called a democracy because power is in the hands not of a minority but of the whole people. When it is a question of settling private disputes, everyone is equal before the law: when it is a question of putting one person before another in positions of public responsibility, what counts is not membership of a particular class, but the actual ability which the man possesses.”* –Pericles

**Rome\*\*\***

* Empire that emerged after the Greek empire and Alexander.
* Created a **Republic—**which is a government FOR the people and a government of **LAWS**.
* Rome created a **constitution** called the twelve tables.
* **They influenced us today by created three branches of government, checks and balances within the government, and having a written constitution. VERY IMPORTANT. Know how they impacted us today**!
* Rome is also known for their architecture. They created ROADS, arches, aqueducts (which brought water into the city), sewer systems.
* Big leaders: Julius Caesar, Caesar Augustus (ruled during the PaxRomana, “Peace in Rome”), and Constantine.
* Constantine was the first Christian emperor. He allowed people to worship freely.
* Jesus was born in the Roman Empire. So Rome influenced the world by spreading Christianity.

Rome ends because of external (outside) and internal (inside) problems.

* Internal:
  + Weak leaders.
  + Diocletian split empire to save it but the west was too weak.
  + Military problems. People lacked patriotism to Rome.
  + Corruption in the government.
  + Struggling economy
* External problems:
  + Pirates disrupting trade.
  + Because of weakness inside the empire, invaders took over the Western half of Rome.

Western half of Rome becomes the region associated with the Middle Ages or the “dark ages” because the people were living in fear of invasion, illiterate (couldn’t read or write), lacked a central government.

Eastern half of Rome becomes the Byzantine Empire. Flourished around the city of Constantinople. Religion is Christianity. Emperor Justinian is the greatest leader. He revised Roman laws and made the more up-to-date and simple🡪 called Justinian’s Code

World Religions

* Judaism
  + Oldest monotheistic religion
  + Founded by Abraham
  + Because Abraham made a covenant (mutual promise) with God, the Jews are God’s chosen people
  + Read the Torah
  + Law: 10 Commandments
  + Greatest prophet: Moses
  + Believe in Heaven, afterlife
  + Don’t believe Jesus was the son of God.
  + Believe in idea of treating others how you want to be treated.
* Christianity
  + Created BECAUSE of Jesus, but not BY Jesus
  + Jesus said all you need in belief (faith) in him, that he is God’s son, to be saved.
  + Read the Bible.
  + Believe in Heaven, afterlife.
  + Believe in idea of treating others how you want to be treated.
* Islam
  + Created by Muhammad (Islam’s greatest prophet)
  + People who believe in Islam are called Muslims.
  + Read the Quran.
  + Believe in afterlife
  + 5 pillar of Islam:
    - Pray 5 times a day
    - Charity
    - Fasting
    - Confession of faith
    - Pilgrimage (trip) to Mecca (holy city)
  + Believe Jesus was great prophet, but not God’s son.
  + Islam Split into 2 sects:
    - Sunni—believe anyone who follows Muhammads example can leader their religion. More people are Sunnis
    - Shia (Shi’ah)—believe only a true blood relative/descendant of Muhammad can be the leader of the faith.
  + Believe in idea of treating others how you want to be treated.
* Hindusim
  + Oldest religion
  + Polytheistic
  + Believe in reincarnation—cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.
  + Reincarnation supports India’s Caste System (their social class system)
  + Believe in Karma. (What goes around comes around)
  + You are in the position on the Caste system because of how you lived in your past life.
  + Sacred book: the Vedas
  + No founder.
  + Tend to be very peaceful
* Buddhism
  + Believe in no “god”
  + Founder: Siddhartha Gautama
  + Believe suffering in life is caused by peoples attached to desires and things of the material world.
  + Very peaceful
* Confucianism
  + More of a way of life. Practiced in China mostly.
  + the teachings on ethics, education, and statesmanship of Confucius and his disciples, stressing love for humanity, ancestor worship, honoring parents, and harmony in thought and conduct

Middle Ages “Dark Ages”

* Occurred in the Western part of Europe, (the old western half of Rome).
* Biggest thing that united people is religion!!!!!
* Catholic Church is the biggest institution, influence on people’s lives.
* Pope is the most important and powerful person in Europe.
* Feudalism emerges as a result of invasion. It was a mutual alliance amongst people where everyone did something for each other. Consisted of Lords or a king, knights, peasants.
* Members of Feudal society lived on the Manor. The manor was self-sufficient. The people never left, which only reinforced the climate of the dark ages; aka no new knowledge.
* Biggest conflict during the Middle Ages: Crusades!

Crusades

* are a series of religious wars the Christians launched against the Muslims
* Causes of the Crusades:
  + Wanted the holy land back from Muslims!
  + Hatred of Muslims
  + Didn’t want the Ottomans (Muslims) to take over the Byzantine Empire, which was Christian.
  + The Pope told the people is was God’s will
  + The people wanted adventure (give them something to actually do).
* Effects of the Crusades:
* Christians lose
* People start questioning the Church and Church support and membership declined.
* Increased legacy of hatred between Christians, Muslims
* Cultural Diffusion—resulted in new knowledge
* Cultural diffusion led to increased trade and the growth of cities and towns.
* End of middle ages: new technology made farming easier so less people were needed on the farm.
* People moved to cities and created guilds (organization of craftsmen who make the same thing, which helps eliminate competition and increased quality of handmade products)
* All this increase in trade, new knowledge, and growth of cities, and a more skeptical attitude towards the church led to the Renaissance.
* *Explain how the effects of the Crusades led to the Renaissance:*

Renaissance

* Rebirth of learning, art, and culture
* People re-focused on the ancient cultures of Greece and Rome.
* Key philosophy: **HUMANISM**🡪 a focus on human worth, human potential and human achievements (Individualism).
* In the Renaissance, people wanted to find answers to life questions within themselves.
* People started wanting to live their paradise happiness on earth.
* Humanism made society more secular (focused on the material world and less on God)
* New art techniques: perspective (helped to create the illusion of depth and vanishing points in a picture), new oil based paint, balance, and proportion.
* The Northern Renaissance did more portraits and domestic scenes in their painting.
* The Northern Renaissance was also full of writing. Some famous writers included Shakespeare and Machiavelli
* Why were there so many writers in the Northern Renaissance?
* Because this is where the PRINTING PRESS was invented!!!
* Printing press🡪 invented by Johann Guttenberg. This time period when the printing press was invented is referred to as the “Printing Revolution”.
* The printing press allowed texts to be printed in a quicker fashion, which led to the spread of ideas!!!!
* All of the increased curiosity and focus on human potential in the Renaissance caused some to look at the church and question its practices.
* *How did the printing press change Western Europe culturally, and how did it lead to the Protestant Reformation?*

Protestant Reformation

***PROTEST-ant REFORM-ation***

* When people protested the Catholic Church in hopes to make it better.
* Key Former: MARTIN LUTHER!
  + Why was he upset?
    - He disagreed with the church’s selling of indulgences. He believed that God as the only one who could grant salvation and by selling indulgences, the church was misleading the people and being guided by greed.
* Martin Luther wrote the 95 theses in which he expressed his problems with the church.
* Because of this he was excommunicated (basically kicked out of the church).
* Because of the printing press, many people read the 95 theses and the Bible and started to see inconsistencies with what the church did and what the bible said.
* Martin eventually starts his own church—the Lutheran Church.
* People who disagreed with the practices of the Catholic church were known as Protestants.
* Effects of the Protestant Reformation:
  + New churches were created which led to new Denominations of Christianity
  + Power in Europe shifted away from the Pope and into the hands of kings🡪 which led to the age of Absolute Monarchs
* *How did the Protestant Reformation lead to the Age of Absolute Monarchs and the Age of Exploration?*

Absolutism (Age of Absolute Monarchs)

* An absolute monarchy is when the king has all of the power within a country.
* Best example of an absolute monarch: King Louis XIV of France, aka “the Sun King”
* These rulers often abused their power.
* They strengthened their right to rule by their belief in the **Divine Right of Kings**—which meant that they received their power from god, and therefore should not be questioned.
* The absolute ruler in England, Charles I, abused his power and went against parliament which resulted in the English Civil War.
* Eventually they wrote the English Bill of Rights which required the king to work with parliament, and stated what the king could and could not do.
* The **English Bill of Rights** was inspired by the Magna Carta written in 1215.
* The **Magna Carta** was a document that limited the power of the king as well (King John was forced by nobles to sign this document).

Exploration

* Causes:
  + With kings in Europe competing for power, the looked to find new trade routes to Asia for goods/spices.
  + Europe was in need of new sources of raw materials.
  + Curiosity
  + Looking for Gold, spread their religion (God), and Glory (trying to be famous, claim lands for country)
  + Belief in new economic policy of Mercantilism:
    - Idea that there is a certain amount of wealth in the world, and they have to be the first to find it
    - A nation’s wealth is determined by how much gold or silver they have.
    - Need to set up colonies to get raw materials.
    - Need to maximize exports, and limit imports.
    - All about making profit for the “Mother Country”
* Spain conquers most of central and south America
* Portugal conquers Brazil
* England colonized North America (13 colonies)
* France was in Canada.

Effects of Exploration:

* + Columbian Exchange—global exchange/ trade of good, plants, animals, etc.
    - Disease gets spread because of this as well
  + Smallpox kills millions of native Americans which caused Europeans to look for another source of free labor, thus starting the slave trade. (Trans-Atlantic slave trade)
    - Middle passage is the worst part of the journey for slaves)
  + Cultural Diffusion

Scientific Revolution

* Because of exploration, and Europe discovered a new world, people started wondering what else was out there.
* They wanted to discover “new truths”
* Focused on the natural laws of the universe.
* Increased focus on science and math.

Key people:

* Galileo—sun center of universe (heliocentric theory)
* Sir Isaac Newton (theory of gravity)

Enlightenment

* Focused on examining the natural laws of man/universe.
* Examined the structure of government to determine which type of government was best for people.

Key people:

* Thomas Hobbes—believed people were naturally bad. Felt we needed strong government to keep order or else people would live in chaos (State of War)
* Jean Jacque Rousseau—felt people were naturally good, and that people choose to give up some of their rights for the good of all. Wrote the *Social Contract.* “Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains”
* John Locke—believed in people’s ability to learn from their experiences and improve themselves. Support self-governing. Said man had basic human rights—life, liberty, and property. He said if the government doesn’t protest those rights, the people (who created the government), have the right to get rid of the government and create a new one. \*\*\*These ideas inspire the American Revolution\*\*\*

American Revolution

* When the 13 colonies fought for their independence from England.
  + Why? British had been taxing them unfairly.
* Believed they could govern themselves, wanted independence.
* Colonists are the underdogs, but win because Britain was overconfident and the French helped the colonists.
* Key documents/texts:
  + Thomas Paine’s Common Sense—increased the support for the war.
  + Declaration of Independence—list of grievances (complaints) given to King George, starting the colonist wanted independence.
  + Articles of Confederation—America’s first attempt at government. It failed because it did not give enough power to a federal government.
  + Constitution—document that laid out the foundation of our government. Created a federal system (where power is divided between the state and federal/national government), three branches of government, checks and balances, and a two houses in the legislative branch that balanced power between states of varying size and population.
  + Bill of Rights—protected the individual rights of citizens

French Revolution

* When the third estate in France overthrew the first and second estate, rebelling against their government.
* They were being treated badly and unfairly, and wanted equality.
* The third estate, the bourgeoisie became the National Assembly and had power.
* After years of no stability France chose Napoleon Bonaparte to be their new leader because they thought he would bring stability to the nation.
* Napoleon made France strong through various reforms yet upset the rest of Europe when he tried to create a massive empire and expand.
* The French Revolution inspired many other revolutions around the world.

Latin American Independence

* Latin American and South American countries who were still colonies under the control of European countries wanted their Independence now too.
* Miguel Hidalgo started leading the way to Mexican Independence from Spain.
* Simon Bolivar led the way for Independence for Central America: Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, etc.
* Jose de San Martin led the way for independence in South America: Argentina, Chile, etc.
* *What was the Iranian Revolution?*
* *What made it different than other revolutions?*
* *What were the effects of the Iranian Revolution?*

Industrial Revolution

* A shift in making goods by hand to making goods by machine.
* Many new invention were made during this time period, including steel plow, telephone, telegraph, mechanical reaper, and the cotton gin!!!
* Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney
* Father of American Industry is Samuel Slater who brought textile ideas from Britain to United States
* People started moving to cities to find jobs.

Positives of Industrial Revolution:

* New technology
* Produced a middle class
* Wealth for nations
* Increased the standard of living

Negative effects of industrial Revolution:

* Overpopulated cities
* Pollution/smog
* Deforestation—where they cut down lots of tees to clear space to build
* Poor working conditions—long hours, unsafe working conditions, no benefits
* Child labor

Monroe Doctrine—said Europeans could not come over to the Western Hemisphere and colonize anymore. “You stay over there and we’ll stay over here”

Berlin Conference—when European countries turned to Africa to find new sources of raw materials and resources/ new markets.

* *Explain the causes of Imperialism and elaborate on each (on the back of this page).*

British Imperialism in India

* Imperialism—when a larger more powerful countries takes over/takes advantage of a smaller country in an effort to expand their influence.
* The British also turned to India first with the British East India Company, to increase trade.
* Eventually they take over.
* **Mohandas Gandhi** leads way for India Independence.
* Gandhi is successful in liberating India from British rule by using civil disobedience.
* Muslims in India get their own country—**Pakistan**
* **Civil Disobedience**—when one remains peaceful, nonviolent, while also refusing to follow a rule or law deems unfair.
* Gandhi will influence Martin Luther King Jr during the Civil Rights movement in America.

World War I

* M🡪 Militarism. Countries started building up their militaries when they were not at war; just to be prepared
* A🡪 Alliances. Countries formed alliances with one another, essentially to have each other’s back just in case a conflict breaks out.
* N🡪 Nationalism. Feelings of extreme pride are felt within many European countries.
* I🡪 Imperialism. The European countries had stretched their influence to other lands, and needed to protect their investments. It also makes relations in Europe tricky, having to work around each other and all their territories.
* A🡪a Serbian assassinates the archduke of Austria-Hungary.

1. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
2. Russia sends troops to Serbia
3. German declares war on Russia
4. Germany declares war on France, and invades Neutral Belgium
5. Britain declares war on Germany.

* World War I had better weapons than ever before: tanks, machine guns, poison gas, etc.
* Used trench warfare.

Effects of the War:

* Costs $350 billion
* Almost 30 million dead or wounded from war alone.

**Treaty of Versailles :**

* + Ends war
  + Made Germany pay 33 Billion in War reparations
  + Made German reduce army to 100,000
  + Made Germany give back lands
  + Made Germany sign war guilt clause.

World War II

* Because the Treaty of Versailles was so harsh on German, German goes into a depression.
* This gives Hitler a chance to rise to power.
* Worldwide depression along with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, along with Japanese, German, and Italian aggression made another war more likely.
* Fascism: government focused on building strong military state
  + Germany—Hitler
  + Italy—Benito Mussolini
* Totalitarianism: government in which leader controls all aspects of life.
  + Soviet Union: Joseph Stalin
* **Appeasement:** giving someone what they want in hopes they will stop their demands. Europe gave Germany Czechoslovakia in hopes Hitler would stop. He didn’t.
* When Hitler invades Poland, this starts WWII.
* When does U.S. get involved?
  + Attack on Pearl Harbor
* U.S. drops atomic bomb on Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
* War over
* Hitler was enacting a ***genocide (The systematic and widespread extermination or attempted extermination of an entire national, racial, religious, or ethnic group)***against the Jewish people (and others deemed imperfect) in Europe. He murders along with his Nazis over 11 million people.

Cold War

* 45 year long tension between United States and the Soviet Union.
* Difference of ideology
  + Democracy v. communism
  + Capitalism v. socialism
* **Arms Race**—
  + United States and Soviet Union compete to build up their arms (weapons). Beucase the United States already used an atomic bomb, both countries are trying to outdo each other with even more powerful weapons to prove who is the most power and influential in the world.
  + The whole world, especially the United States live in state of fear. Fear of nuclear attack. Fear of communism.
* **Space Race**—
  + happened with President John F. Kennedy. United States and the Soviet Union compete to get into space first. Soviets go into space first, but United States actually lands on the moon.

**Events that made the Cold War worse:**

* + Bay of Pigs--An unsuccessful attempt by United States-backed Cuban exiles to overthrow the government of the Cuban dictator Fidel Castro. On April 17, 1961 about 1300 exiles, armed with U.S. weapons, landed at the Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs) on the southern coast of Cuba. Hoping to find support from the local population, they intended to cross the island to Havana. It was evident from the first hours of fighting, however, that the exiles were likely to lose. President Kennedy had the option of using the U.S. Air Force against the Cubans but decided against it. Consequently, the invasion was stopped by Castro's army.
    - The failure of the invasion seriously embarrassed the young Kennedy administration. Additionally, the invasion made Castro wary of the U.S
  + Cuban Missile Crisis—the closest the world ever came to nuclear war. The United States armed forces were at their highest state of readiness ever and Soviet field commanders in Cuba were prepared to use battlefield nuclear weapons to defend the island if it was invaded. the Soviet Union was desperately behind the United States in the arms race. Soviet missiles were only powerful enough to be launched against Europe but U.S. missiles were capable of striking the entire Soviet Union. In late April 1962, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev conceived the idea of placing intermediate-range missiles in Cuba. A deployment in Cuba would double the Soviet strategic arsenal and provide a real deterrent to a potential U.S. attack against the Soviet Union. Fidel Castro was looking for a way to defend his island nation from an attack by the U.S. Ever since the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, Castro felt a second attack was inevitable. Consequently, he approved of Khrushchev's plan to place missiles on the island. In the summer of 1962 the Soviet Union worked quickly and secretly to build its missile installations in Cuba. Luckily, thanks to the bravery of two men, President John F. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev, war was averted
* **Berlin Wall**--the Berlin wall was built because, after the second World war, when Germany was separated in to the communist side in east and the capitalist side in the west, people from the east side tried to escape the severe regime and more then 100 000 estgermans were refugees in the west . So the USSR started the berlin wall in 1965 to bloc this immigration. There was a big uproar fro the international committee but the wall still stood. It was in 1989 that it was destroyed when Germany was unified
* **Iron Curtain**--The **Iron Curtain** symbolized the ideological conflict and physical boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of WWII in 1945 until the end of the Cold war in 1991. The term symbolized efforts by the Soviet Union to block itself and its dependent and central European allies off from open contact with the west and non-communist areas. On the East side of the Iron Curtain were the countries that were connected to or influenced by the former Soviet Union. On either side of the Iron Curtain, states developed their own international economic and military alliances
* **NATO**—**North Atlantic Treaty Organization**
* **Warsaw Pact**—alliance between Communist counties mainly the Soviet Union.

*The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was a military alliance between the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Western Europe (these were the major groups). It was a treaty for common defense against the USSR's (Soviet Union’s) Warsaw Pact--a military alliance between USSR and its satellite states. Essentially, if the USSR attacked any of the member nations of NATO, then all the other members will move in to respond in any way whatsoever that will save said nation. This was also a way to prevent the spread of the Communism to Western Europe, or any other nation at that point*

**How did theCold War end?**

* + The fall of the Berlin Wall. The shredding of the Iron Curtain. The end of the Cold War.
  + When Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the reins of power in the Soviet Union in 1985, no one predicted the revolution he would bring. A dedicated reformer, Gorbachev introduced the policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* to the USSR.
  + Glasnost, or openness, meant a greater willingness on the part of Soviet officials to allow western ideas and goods into the USSR. Perestroika was an initiative that allowed limited market incentives to Soviet citizens.
  + These plans were not successful because the lands within the soviet union began to rebel and chose to be non-communist.
  + After a series of countries declaring independence from the Soviet Union, eveutally Russia itself decalred independence, making Gorbachev a president without a country.
  + The Berlin Wall came down in 1989.
  + **No one really *won* the Cold War. The United States spent trillions of dollars arming themselves for a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union that fortunately never came. Regardless, thousands of American lives were lost waging proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam.**

Vietnam War

* The Vietnam War was fought between [communist](http://www.ducksters.com/history/cold_war/communism.php) North [Vietnam](http://www.ducksters.com/geography/country.php?country=Vietnam) and the government of Southern Vietnam. The North was supported by communist countries such as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The South was supported by anti-communist countries, primarily the United States.
* The United States lost the Vietnam War. It lasted for twenty years, something the US never expected when it joined in the fight. Not only did the US lose the war and the country of Vietnam to the communists, the US lost prestige in the eyes of the world.
* *Write a one page summary on the back of this page of how the dynamics of the world changed after the Cold War Era. You need at least 5 examples of pieces of evidence to explain how the world’s dynamics have changed.*

Key organizations/terms**:**

* **UN (United Nations)🡪**An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world. It was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development
* **OPEC**🡪Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Their Mission is to coordinate the policies of the oil-producing countries. The goal is to secure a steady income to the member states and to secure supply of oil to the consumer.

Modern World Facts:

* In 1948, the modern nation of Israel was established by the UN (United Nations).
* Saddam Hussein gained power of Iraq in 1979 and was eventually hanged on December 30, 2006.
* Iran, which borders Iraq, is currently on uneasy terms with the United States due to its nuclear program.
* Afghanistan, which borders Pakistan, may be where 9/11 mastermind Osama bin Laden is hiding. After 9/11, the U.S. took swift military action there – ousting the Taliban and al Qaeda.
* India, the second most populated in the world, behind China is experiencing tremendous economic growth due to outsourcing – especially by U.S. companies.
* Japan, experienced “an economic miracle” after World War II. It not only recovered from having two atomic bombs dropped on it, but is a leading manufacturer of electronics and automobiles in the world today.

Discussion Questions

Define Terrorism:

What are some examples of terrorism?

Why is terrorism a problem in our world today?

Test Taking Tips!!!

* Answer every question!
* TRY!!!!
* Circle the subject of the question. Know what the question is focused on
* **Read directions carefully!** Avoid careless errors!!!
* **If there is time, quickly look through the test for an overview.**  
  Scan for keywords. If permitted, jot any notes that come to mind.
* **Answer questions in a strategic order:**  
  Easy questions first to build confidence.  
  On objective tests, eliminate obvious incorrect answers.  
  On essay tests, broadly outline your answer and sequence of points.
* Read the question before you look at the answer.
* Come up with the answer in your head before looking at the possible answers, this way the choices given on the test won't throw you off or trick you.
* Eliminate answers you know aren't right.
* Read all the choices before choosing your answer.
* If there is no guessing penalty, always take an educated guess and select an answer.
* Don't keep on changing your answer; usually your first choice is the right one, unless you misread the question.
* Look for similarities in the answer choices. If all are negative and one answer is a positive or good thing, that might be the right answer.
* Think about what you’ve heard me say in class. If you’ve never heard me say something, it might not be right.
* A positive choice is more likely to be true than a negative one.
* Usually the correct answer is the choice with the most information.

Trust yourself.