

Global History Review I



Review Unit #1 Beginning Fundamentals

Physical Earth – Terms

- **Latitude:** lines that measure how far something is north or south of the Equator
- **Longitude:** lines that measure how far something is east or west of the Prime Meridian
- **Equator:** 0 degrees Latitude - it divides the Earth between North and South
- **Prime Meridian:** 0 degrees Longitude - it (along with the International Dateline) divides the Earth between East and West
- **International Dateline:** 180 degrees Longitude - divides one day from another
- **Hemispheres:** half of the Earth (Example: *Northern Hemisphere* or *Eastern Hemisphere*)

Physical Features

- **Islands:** isolate cultures from other cultures - such as Japan
- **Mountains:** a barrier to travel - separate cultures - such as the Himalayas between China and India
- **Deserts:** a barrier to travel - separate cultures - such as the Sahara in Africa
- **Rainforests:** a barrier to travel - separate cultures - such as the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil
- **Rivers:** transportation routes - sometimes through barriers - such as the Nile through the Sahara
- **River Valley:** great place to begin a civilization in ancient times - such as the Tigris-Euphrates valley
- **Plains:** flat fertile lands - good for farming - often attract invaders - such as the Steppes of Russia
- **Ice:** prevents sea trade for much of the year - such as in Russia in earlier times



Elements of Culture

Culture: the way of life of a group of people

- **Society:** the type of people in a culture (ex: race, nationality, religious identity)
- **Art:** the expression of a culture's ideas (ex: dance, music, architecture)
- **Geography:** the land, location, and resources of a culture (ex: physical features, climate, raw materials)
- **Language:** the communication system of a culture (ex: alphabet-writing, speech, symbols)
- **Religion:** the organized beliefs and rituals of a culture (ex: ceremonies, holidays, forms of worship)
- **Economy:** the way a culture gets the things it needs (ex: agriculture, hunting, manufacturing, trade)
- **Politics:** the government and laws of a culture (ex: leadership, rules, protection, services)
- **Customs:** the traditions of a culture (ex: holidays, clothing, celebrations)

- **Cultural Diffusion:** the mixing of two or more cultures together ~ sometimes forming a new culture

- **Cultural Diversity:** to coexistence of elements of a variety of cultures within a single culture



Time Management

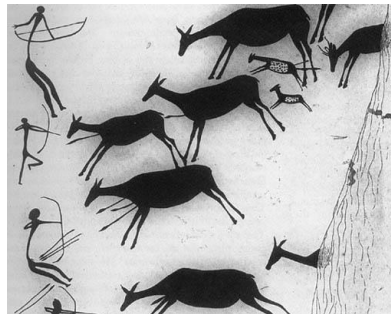
- **Decade:** a period of 10 years
- **Century:** a period of 100 years
- **B.C.** - the time *Before Christ* on a timeline
- **A.D.** - *Anno Domini* - "In the Year of our Lord"
- **C.E.** - *Common Era* - Term now used to replace "A.D." - (B.C.E. replaces "B.C." [before common era])

Review Unit #2

Early Man and River Civilizations

Early Man

- **Hunters and Gatherers:** During the Paleolithic Stage (Old Stone Age) people wandered behind herds of animals in search of food. The men generally hunted - the women generally gathered berries, nuts, roots, etc.
- **Migration:** - Current evidence points to the earliest people having lived in *Africa*.
 - They migrated (moved) to other places in the world.
 - Native Americans migrated across a *land bridge* from Asia to North America.
- **Cultural Diffusion:** - As people migrated and settled together, their ideas mixed.
 - *Trade* also caused cultural diffusion.



Neolithic Revolution

- **Neolithic Revolution:** The change from *hunting and gathering* to *herding and planting*.
- **Results of Neolithic Revolution:**

- Permanent Villages - People built homes and settled together in permanent villages.
 - New Technology - People had the time to develop new tools and ideas to meet their needs.
 - Specializations of jobs - Less people were needed to produce food. Some people took on new roles (jobs).
- **Civilizations:** - As villages became more developed, some turned into *civilizations*.
 - Civilizations can be identified by having certain things:
 - Urban areas (cities)
 - A writing system
 - organized economy
 - An organized government (laws)

River Valley Civilizations

Why river valleys were great locations to start a civilization:

- **Irrigation:** water for crops and human use
- **Annual Flooding:** supplied fertile soil for crops each year
- **Transportation:** allowed for trade and cultural diffusion
- **Food Supply:** fish and other items – land animals came near to drink

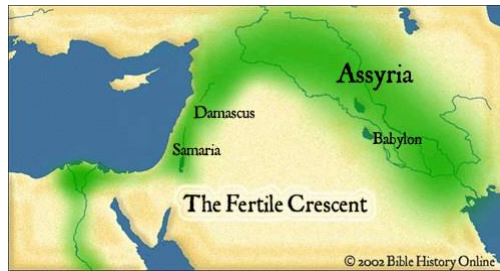
4 main river valley civilizations:

River	Civilization
Nile	Egypt
Tigris-Euphrates	Sumer (Mesopotamia)
Indus	India
Huang He (Yellow)	China

Important Information

- **Fertile Crescent:** area of fertile soil in the desert Middle East – from Sumer to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea
- **Cuneiform:** writing system used in Sumer – wedge shaped symbols
- **Hieroglyphics:** writing system used in Egypt – picture symbols
- **Hammurabi's Code of Laws:** first written set of laws in history – based on the “eye for an eye” principle

- **Mohenjo Daro and Harappa:** two main urban centers (cities) of India's river valley civilization
- **"Middle Kingdom":** what the Chinese called their land (they thought it was the center of life)
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Review Unit #3

Classical Civilizations

Classical Civilizations: Civilizations that were so well organized that they were able to create many things that we still use today.



CHINA

- **Dynasty:** a line of rulers from the same family. They continue to rule as long as they have the **Mandate of Heaven**.
- **Mandate of Heaven:** belief that the Emperor was given the right to rule from the gods (similar to European *Divine Right*)
- **Han Dynasty:** 1st major Dynasty of China
 - **Civil Service System:** required examinations for government positions. Exams based on teachings of Confucius
 - **Confucianism:** - directed Chinese social life for hundreds of years
 - Based on teachings of Confucius
 - Everyone should use good moral behavior
 - Have good educational system - to help have good government officials
 - Government officials should rule by setting a good example of behavior for the

people



- **Technology:** paper, rudder, wheel barrow

INDIA

- **Maurya Empire** 1st major empire in India
 - **Centralized Government:** One of the first empires to run a government of communities from one central location
 - **Bureaucracy:** system used within an organized government (officials, procedures, rules, etc.)

GREECE

- **City-States:** - *Because of its mountainous geography and numerous islands*, Greece did NOT form one large Empire. It was a collection of small *City-States*. Each was run like a small nation. Athens and Sparta were the most powerful. Athens became the most important.
- **Democracy:** A form of government - *citizens* share the power to make decisions - Began in Greece (Athens)
- **Alexander the Great:** Took over most of the “known world” Spread Greek culture (*cultural diffusion*) to Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Hellenistic Culture:** A result of Alexander the Great mixing Greek culture with the cultures from Egypt, Persia, and India
- **Contributions:** - *Classical* architecture: straight lines, basic shapes (square, rectangle, triangle) and columns for support

Review Unit #4 Belief Systems

ANIMISM

- **Belief:** Every living and non-living thing has a spirit. A very *traditional* concept in history. Worshipping of ancestors.
- **Location:** Still found in some *traditional societies* of the world - often associated with traditional African culture.

SHINTOISM

- **Belief:** Spirits of *Kami* dwell in many forms of the natural world
- **Location:** a traditional belief system of Japan

HINDUISM

- **Reincarnation:** belief that the soul is reborn in the body of another person or thing.
- **Caste System:** - people are born into different *Castes* (social classes)
 - they may be born into a higher (if they are good) or lower (if they are bad) Caste in the next life
- **Ganges River:** the holy river of Hinduism. Worshipers bathe in the river to free themselves from sin.
- **Location:** Began in India. Is mainly in India still today.

BUDDHISM

- **Basic beliefs:** all people suffer - ending desires will end the suffering
- **Nirvana:** by leading the right kind of life, eventually one can reach a state of ultimate awareness - *Nirvana*
- **Location:** began in India - spread to China, Japan, and Southeast Asia

CONFUCIANISM

- based on the teachings of *Confucius*
- people should lead a good, moral life
- education should be the way people advance in society
- government officials should be well educated and good role models

TAOISM

- begun by Lao Tzu
- followers must follow *Tao* (the way)
- follow the way of nature - don't go against the way of nature

JUDAISM

- **Beliefs:** *monotheism* - only one God God will send a *messiah* (savior) Good behavior will be rewarded in *Heaven*
- **Sacred Texts:** *Torah* - laws and history of the Jews *Ten Commandments* - rules of behavior

Review Unit #5

Empires 1

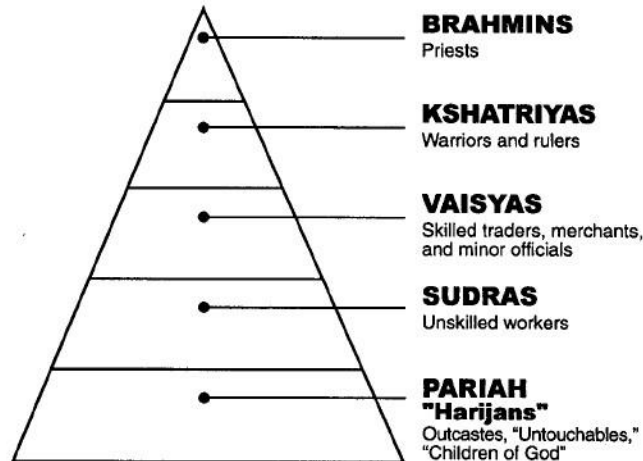
TANG

- **Location:** China
- **Contributions:**

- first use of paper money
- *porcelain*: hard shiny pottery
- Japan studied the Tang Dynasty and copied much of the Chinese culture (language, Buddhism, etc.)
- The Silk Road began as a trading route between China and the west...eventually spread to the Middle East

GUPTA

- **Location:** India
- Hinduism and the Caste System flourished (became stronger) under Gupta rule
- The Gupta Empire was one of India's "Golden Age"
- **Contributions:**
 - Guptas were good at Math
 - created the concept of "Zero" - and the *decimal system*
 - created the numbers we use today - *Arabic Numerals* ("Arabs" took them and introduced them to the Europeans)



BYZANTINE

- **Location:** the "Eastern" half of the old Roman Empire
- **Great Leader:** Justinian - created *Justinian's Code* - a written set of laws
- **Its Church:** Changed from Roman Catholic to Eastern Orthodox "Greek" was the official language
- **Its importance:**
 - The Byzantine Empire preserved much of the old Greek and Roman culture while barbarians destroyed Rome
 - It was "in between" the invaders from Asia and the rest of Europe
 - it spread learning and culture to Russia and influenced Russian life a great deal

MUSLIM

- **Location:**
 - Middle East Spread throughout the Middle East, Northern Africa, and into India as Muslims spread the religion of Islam
 - Arabs were great fighters
 - Muslims (Arabs) tolerated Judaism and Christianity (they were "of the book") - but others had to convert
- **Muslims:** Arabs who worshipped the religion of Islam (Later - anyone who worshiped Islam)
- **"Golden Age":** a time of peace (no more expansion) and great learning
 - they preserved Greek and Roman learning (they got it from contact with the Byzantine Empire)
 - created algebra
 - developed advanced medical knowledge and practices
 - Great astronomers and scientists
- **Location:** began in the Middle East - spread all over the world (*Diaspora*) - Israel is the Jewish homeland

CHRISTIANITY

- **Beliefs: monotheism** God did send a messiah (Jesus Christ) Jesus was the son of God Faith in God will be rewarded (Heaven)
- **Sacred Texts:** Bible
- **Location:** began in Middle East - spread by the Roman Empire throughout Europe (then on to rest of the world)

ISLAM

- **Beliefs: monotheism** Five Pillars of Faith (pray 5 times a day, charity, pilgrimage, Ramadan fasting, believe in Allah)
- **Sacred Texts:** Quran (Koran)
- **Location:** begun in Middle East (Mecca) by Mohammed - dominates the Middle East area today
 - *Philosophy:* using reason to understand why things happened.
 - Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were great Greek philosophers
 - Knowledge: Greeks pioneered much thinking in medicine, science, math, and literature.

ROME

- **Republic:** Began in Rome A form of government - citizens *elect representatives* to make decisions for the people
- **The Empire:** Expanded beyond Italy to include most of Western Europe and the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Pax Romana:** Time of peace and prosperity for the Empire (Its Golden Age)

- **Contributions:** - *Roman Law: Twelve Tables*: a *written* set of laws for all citizens to follow
 - *Arch*: replaced Greek columns for support in architecture
 - *Latin language*: used throughout the empire
 - *Organization*: The Romans kept people in the empire organized: common language, laws, money system

Review Unit #6

Middle Ages

(Medieval Period)

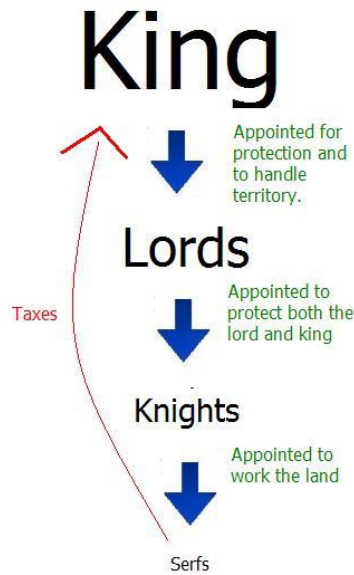
DARK AGES

- **Fall of the Roman Empire:**
 - Roman Empire split into 2 parts
 - Western Europe – Fell into the “Dark Ages”
 - Eastern Europe – Became the Byzantine Empire
 - Without Rome’s *organization* – Western Europe fell apart:
 - - unorganized - uneducated - poor
 - There was *no centralized government* - each local area was run on its own (Barbarian tribes)
- **Roman Catholic Church:**
 - became the only organized institution in Europe at this time
 - had a hierarchy (People → Priest → Bishop → Arch Bishop → Pope)
 - had Church rules that everyone in Europe (Christians) followed
 - *heresy* – speaking out against the Church
 - *excommunication* – being kicked out of the Church
- **Frankish Kingdom:**
 - Franks became a an organized and powerful Kingdom state
 - Began Feudalism - a local organizing system with power based on land ownership
 - An important leader was Charlemagne (became the 1st *Holy Roman Emperor*)

FEUDALISM

- **Feudalism:**
 - it was based on the ownership of **land** – as well as binding **obligations** between Lords and Vassals
 - a system that helped *to get Europeans organized again* (though essentially only at the local level)
 - social: everyone was placed into a certain social class (Nobles, Merchants, Peasants) – *and they had to stay there*
 - political: the *Lord* made all of the rules and acted as judge and jury (he was the government)

- o economic: everyone got what they needed through feudalism - each person gave things and received things
- o manorialism - the basis for feudal economy - based on the self-sufficient manor (land that a Lord owned)



CRUSADES

- **Crusades:**
 - holy wars fought between Christians and Muslims - for control of the "Holy Lands" (Jerusalem)
 - they are important because *they helped Europeans to:*
 - become better educated → 1. Learned Muslim ideas 2. found old "Greek and Roman" learning
 - increased their wealth → were introduced to new trade products (cotton, silk, spices, coloring dyes, foods)
 - they helped end Feudalism
 - New trade created new markets (towns) → many serfs ran away from manors to live in the new towns

IMPORTANT MEDIVAL EVENTS

- **Battle of Tours:** Christians stopped the Muslim invasion of Europe (stopped them in France - Muslims kept Spain)
- **Battle of Hastings:** Normans (William the Conqueror) defeated the Anglo-Saxons
 - the mixing of *Norman* culture with *Anglo-Saxon* culture created a new culture → *English*
- **Hundred Years War:** England vs. France
 - the longbow was first used → ended the Knights on horseback as the main way of fighting in feudalism
 - cannons (gunpowder) was introduced to European warfare → castles were no longer useful for defense

- **Black Death:** a form of plague (disease) that spread quickly and killed many Europeans
 - helped bring about the end of Feudalism
 - serfs became scarce → Lords paid money for their work (many then bought their freedom)

Review Unit #7

Renaissance



THE RISE OF CAPITALISM

What Europeans received on the Crusades dramatically changed Europe:

- **LEARNING:**
 - new Muslim ideas (much of it came from Chinese ideas)
 - old Greek and Roman learning (preserved by Byzantine and Muslim Empires)
- **TRADE:**
 - new trade products from Middle East and Asia created new markets and increased wealth in Europe
 - Middle Class: businessmen, craftsmen, merchants
 - Ranked between land owning Nobles and the Peasants
 - Guilds: organizations of tradesmen and artists
 - They regulated their trade or art (set prices, hours, standards)
 - Capitalism: economic system that replaced feudalism
 - Based on using *money* – not land – for wealth
 - Commercial Revolution: there was a dramatic change in the economy – from the land based Feudal Economy → to a money based Capitalism economy (market system)
 - The *Hanseatic League* formed to promote and protect trade for northern European cities

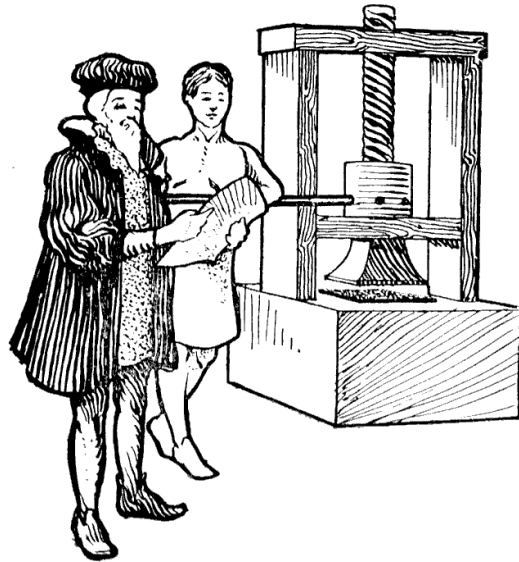
- Italian city-states (Venice–Genoa–Naples) dominated trade between the Middle East and Europe

RENAISSANCE



- **Renaissance:** a “rebirth” of ancient learning (Greek and Roman), as well as culture, that had disappeared during The dark ages
- **Italy:** Renaissance began in Italy: Great location for trade → trade created wealthy people (Patrons) → used wealth to Sponsor great art
 - Medici Family: Bankers from Florence → great sponsors of the Renaissance
 - Florence: center of the Renaissance movement (because of the Medici family support)
 - Pope: located in Rome – also a great sponsor of Renaissance art
- **Humanism:** the new way of thinking during the Renaissance
 - less about religious themes (more about Man on Earth – not God in Heaven)
 - more about everyday, real life situations (*secular* – non religious)
- **Art:** less religious themes – people were more lifelike – scenes were more about everyday situations (*humanism!*)
 - *perspective:* a new technique used to make scenes look more 3 dimensional (depth)
 - Leonardo da Vinci: a “Renaissance Man” (could do many things well) painted the “Mona Lisa” and the “Last Supper”
 - Michelangelo: painted the ceiling of the “Sistine Chapel” and sculpted “David”
- **Literature:** less about religious themes – stories were written to entertain people (*humanism!*)
 - Renaissance literature began to be written in the *vernacular* (everyday local language of the people)
 - Shakespeare: wrote great stories and plays about everyday human situations

- Machiavelli: wrote The Prince – about how a ruler should rule over his people (rule by fear – not love)
- Dante: Italian writer that wrote in Italian – not Latin – wrote the Divine Comedy
- **Printing Press:** invented by Johann Gutenberg
 - Books became more available (cheaper too!)
 - More people began to learn how to read
 - Ideas spread very quickly
 - Judged by many historians to be the most significant technological development in history



Review Unit #8

Empires 2

TOKUGAWA EMPIRE

- **Japanese Feudalism:** Traditional Japan was governed by shogunate (similar to European feudalism)
 - EMPEROR – symbolic leader Shogun– military ruler (actual leader) samurai – warriors
 - BUSHIDO – term for Japanese Code of Conduct
 - Tokugawa – name of the Shogun family that controlled Japan for almost 300 years
- **Japanese isolationism:**
 - Japan's island location caused its culture to be isolated from other cultures for many centuries
 - When new technologies allowed foreigners to reach Japan – Japan's leaders began a policy of *isolationism* – they chose to remain isolated from other cultures

MONGOL EMPIRE

- **Location:** Came out of central Asia to take over China – spread empire west to Middle East (largest land empire ever)
- **Khans:** leaders of the Mongols
 - Genghis Khan spread and created the empire
 - Kublai Khan – made the empire stable and prosperous
- **Silk Road:** trade route linking China and the Middle East → Mongols made it safe and prosperous
- **Marco Polo:** European explorer/trader that traveled to China → his stories later inspired European explorers to sail to the East

MING DYNASTY

- Re-established Chinese rule in China after the Mongol Empire
- Re-established *ethnocentrism* in China – the belief that their culture was better than all others

AFRICAN TRIBAL EMPIRES

- **Empires:** GHANA – MALI – SONGHAI
- **Traditional Life:**
 - Family → Clan → Tribe
 - *Oral Tradition:* The history of the tribe was passed down by “word of mouth”
- **Mansa Musa:** great Mali leader – converted to Islam
- **Trade:** Arabs crossed the Sahara and traded salt to the Africans for Gold (Arabs introduced Islam as well)

MESOAMERICAN EMPIRES

Empires: MAYA – AZTEC – INCA

Maya: Yucatan Peninsula area of Mexico Great thinkers → architecture (pyramid temples), Science (365 day calendar)

Aztecs: Central Mexico Great warriors

Incas: Great organizers → ran an organized governmental bureaucracy – road builders

- ♦ These civilizations were considered to be *advanced civilizations* for the western hemisphere

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Location: Turkish Muslims took over parts of the old “Muslim” empire and the old “Byzantine” empire

Sulieman the Magnificent: was their great *Sultan* (leader)

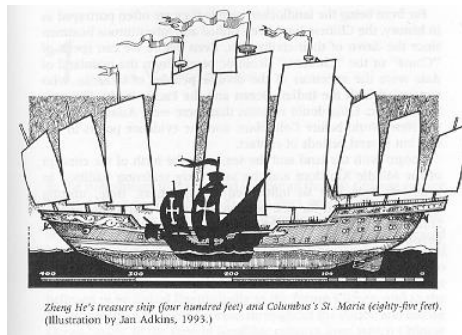
Impact: They blocked Europeans from traveling (for trade) to the East (forcing them to look for an all-water route – essentially

starting the Age of Discovery period for Western Europeans)

Review Unit #9 Global Trade

CHINA

- **Technology:**
 - rudder (help steer ships)
 - compass (determine direction you are going)
- **Zheng He:** great Chinese explorer – sailed as far away as Africa
- **Results:**
 - Chinese *ethnocentrism* (belief that their culture was better than anyone else’s) caused exploration to end
 - they thought that no-one else had anything they wanted – so why keep exploring?



Zheng He's treasure ship (four hundred feet) and Columbus's St. Maria (eighty-five feet).
(Illustration by Jan Adkins, 1993.)

EUROPE

- **Technology:**
 - got rudder and compass from the Chinese
 - got astrolabe (shows location), astronomical tables, and lanteen sail (to sail against the wind) from the Arabs
 - created good maps and good ships (Caravel) themselves
- **Why they explored:**
 - The 3 G's: Gold, Glory, and God

- Gold: get rich
 - trade with other nations (wanted to find an all-water route to Asia)
 - discover gold, silver, and other rich materials
 - Glory: become famous
 - become the first to do or find something
 - create honor, land, and power for your nation
 - God: spread religion (Christianity) to the natives
- **Effects on Europeans:**
 - trade increased (people got richer)
 - commercial activity increased – new markets and a business classes of people were created
 - *Mercantilism*: economic policy of European nations at this time (use colonies to help the home nation get rich)
 - European nations became the most powerful nations on Earth
 - **Effects on the rest of the world:**
 - their land was taken away from them (to make colonies) by the Europeans
 - many of the native people died
 - killed fighting the Europeans
 - diseases
 - they were forced to learn European cultural ways
 - **Significant Explorers:**
 - Vasco da Gama: first to sail around Africa to India
 - Christopher Columbus: tried to sail to India by going West – accidentally “discovered” a new world for the Europeans
 - Ferdinand Magellan: his crew were the first to sail around the world
 - **Important Terms:**
 - *Imperialism*: the act of powerful nations taking over weaker regions and totally dominating their culture
 - *Colonialism*: the political relationship between a powerful “mother country” and its weaker “colony”
 - *Mercantilism*: the economic relationship between a mother country and a colony – the colony helps make money for the mother country – they provide free raw materials and a market for finished goods
 - *Triangle Trade*: trading system between Europe, Africa, and the new world – made money for Europeans
 - *Columbian Exchange*: the world-wide exchange of products and ideas after the discovery of the new world

CASE STUDY: Spanish Imperialism:

- *Conquistadors*: Spanish military leaders – Cortez defeated the Aztecs – Pizarro defeated the Inca
- Spanish success: 1) better weapons (gunpowder) 2) help from other native tribes 3) European diseases killed millions
- *Encomienda System*: Spanish govt. gave Spanish colonist permission to use natives as forced labor (slaves) on plantations
- Roman Catholic Church: played an important role as a link between the poor peasants and the Spanish government

- New culture: the mixing of Native American, European, and African cultures created a new “Latin American” culture
- Social Classes: the important social identity was based on race – not wealth. Europeans had the most power

Review Unit #10

The Reformation

PRE-REFORMATION

- **Roman Catholic Church:** had been the most powerful organization throughout Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire
 - *until this time – no one dared to question the power and actions of the Church*
 - The Church had influence over the people:
 - Spiritually: it controlled access to Heaven – people had to do what the Church told them to do
 - Politically: The Church had influence over Kings and Queens in Europe – laws too
 - Economically: The Church collected a *tithe* (like a tax) – 10% of all members’ wealth

THE REFORMATION

- **Martin Luther:** German monk who wrote *95 Theses* (arguments) against the Roman Catholic Church – starting the Reformation
- **Protestants:** people who agreed with Luther’s ideas and joined in his “protest” against the Church
(Christians in Europe became divided into *Roman Catholics* or *Protestants*)
- **What they were protesting about:**
 - that the Church was more interested in making money than in saving people’s souls
 - it sold *indulgences* (pieces of paper that forgave people’s sins)
 - that the Church was too involved in *secular* (non-church related) issues – such as politics
 - that Church officials claimed to be the only source of religious truth – only they could interpret God’s word
- **Protestant beliefs:**
 - people could be saved by just having faith in God – not in any other ways
 - people didn’t need the Church’s interpretation of God’s word – they could read the Bible for themselves
- **John Calvin:** another Protestant leader – introduced the idea of *Predestination* (your fate [Heaven or Hell] is predetermined for you)

COUNTER-REFORMATION

- **Council of Trent:** meeting of Church officials to plan on how to fight the Reformation
- **Counter-Reformation:** the Church's attempt to get their members (hence money and power) back
- **St. Ignatius Loyola:** began the Jesuits (an order of Monks) – traveled Europe teaching discipline and learning to Catholics
- **Spanish Inquisition:** the Church in Spain actually used torture to persuade non-Catholics to become Catholic



REFORMATION EVENTS

- **Henry VIII:** took England away from the Roman Catholic Church and created the Anglican Church (made himself the head of this church)
- **Defeat of the Spanish Armada:**
 - Spain's navy (Philip II) invaded England (Elizabeth I) in order to force them to become Catholic again.
 - Spain lost – lost its position as most powerful nation in the world
 - England won – began its claim as the most powerful nation in the world
- **Thirty Years War:** war between the Northern nations of Europe (Protestant) vs. the Southern nations of Europe (Catholic)

RESULTS

- new churches began in Europe – more important: there was no longer just one Church in Europe
- the Roman Catholic Church lost much of its power and control of European affairs – Kings and Queens gained power
- people began to question many of the long standing beliefs they had been thinking about for many years

- the power and concept of the individual increased – people began to believe they had choices in their lives

Review Unit # 1 1

Absolutism

TERMS

- **Divine Right:** the European belief that God chose who could be King or Queen
(similar to Chinese *Mandate of Heaven*)
- **Monarchy:** a type of government run by a King or Queen - they inherit their power from a family member
- **Absolutism:** when a monarch rules with *total power (absolute power)* – they do whatever they want to – they don't consider the needs of their people

INFLUENTIAL WRITERS

- **Niccolo Machiavelli:** wrote a book called The Prince – said rulers should rule by having their subjects *fear* them – not love them
- **Thomas Hobbes:** wrote a book called The Leviathan – said people were naturally unorganized and simple – they needed strong leaders

ABSOLUTE MONARCHS

You should know:

1. where they were from
2. one thing they did for their nation
3. how that thing affected their nation

Akbar the Great:

1. INDIA
 2. He developed one of India's "Golden Ages" - a time of peace and wealth
 3. The Golden Age made a peaceful and prosperous life for Indians of that time
- **Ferdinand and Isabella**
 1. SPAIN
 2. They sponsored the voyages of Columbus
 3. The discoveries of Columbus brought great wealth and power to Spain
 - **Charles V**
 1. SPAIN
 2. Led resistance against the invading Ottoman Empire
 3. Kept Western Europe out of control of the Ottoman Empire (kept it Christian ~ not Muslim)
 - **Philip II**
 1. SPAIN
 2. Spent Spain's newly acquired wealth defending Catholicism in Europe during the Reformation and Counter-Reformation
 3. Spain lost its power and became a weaker nation again
 - **Louis XIV:**
 1. FRANCE
 2. Taxed the poor people - but not the rich people - used the tax money to build the Palace of Versailles
 3. Put too much economic pressure on the poor people - many people starved
 - **Peter the Great:**
 1. RUSSIA
 2. He tried to *westernize* (modernize) Russia
 3. Western artists, scientists, and teachers came and taught Russians how to be more modern.

CASE STUDY: England

(why it was different from other nations)

- **Magna Carta:** a document that *limited the powers* of the Kings and Queens in England
- **Parliament:** originally a committee of Nobles created to keep an eye on the King's actions

- **English Civil War:**
 - King Charles I vs. Parliament - fighting for control of power in England
 - Parliament won (gained more powers than they had before)
 - Charles I executed - monarchy was abolished
 - *Oliver Cromwell* (leader of Parliament) took over - *The Commonwealth* ran England for a few years

- **The "Restoration":** the monarchy was restored temporarily after the "Commonwealth" did not work out too well

- **Glorious Revolution:** Restored dynasty did not work out - William and Mary asked to the throne - only under the assumption that Parliament now had more power than the monarchy - supported by the *English Bill of Rights*

- **Today:** Great Britain has a *Limited Constitutional Monarchy*
 - the Monarchy's powers are limited by a written constitution
 - Parliament has all of the real power now