

GLOBAL HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY REGENTS REVIEW TOPICS

GEOGRAPHY / ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Mesopotamia—**Fertile Crescent; Tigris & Euphrates Rivers**
Egypt—**Nile River**; Libyan and **Sahara** Deserts; cataracts
India—**Indus and Ganges Rivers; monsoons; tsunami**; Himalayas
China—(Huang He) **Yellow River**; Yangtze River; Himalayas; Gobi Desert
Americas—Mississippi River; **Amazon River; Andes Mountains**; foot bridges; terraces
Greece—**islands; mountains; lack of unity for city-states due to natural barriers**
Rome—Po and Tiber Rivers; Alps and Apennine Mountains; avalanches; landslides
Japan & Philippines—archipelagos

Global Warming / Greenhouse Effect

Desertification

Deforestation

Arable Land

Energy: * Coal * Nuclear * Trees * Hydroelectric

Pollution

RELIGIONS / BELIEF SYSTEMS

HINDUISM—Texts (The **Vedas**; Ramayana; Mahabharata) ; no given leader or creator; major beliefs (**karma, dharma, reincarnation; CASTE SYSTEM**); **India**
TODAY: caste system still exists (creates segregation)

BUDDHISM— Text (Tripitaka); Leader (Siddhartha Gautama); major beliefs (**karma, dharma, reincarnation; ahimsa—nonviolence; enlightenment** **FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS; EIGHTFOLD PATH**); India
TODAY: Dalai Lama; Tibet: India, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand

JAINISM— Text (Siddhanta); Leader (Mahavira Swami); major beliefs (karma, Reincarnation; ahimsa—nonviolence; no need for material goods); India
TODAY: followers in India

SIKHISM—combines elements of Islam and Hinduism; monotheistic; no holidays; led by gurus (teachers); same last name—Singh; developed in India
TODAY: followers in India; President of India is a Sikh

ZOROASTRIANISM—Text (Zend Avesta); Leader (Zarathrustra); major beliefs (Dualism; Ahura Mazda “good god” vs. Ahriman “bad god”; Day of Judgment; Towers of Silence); Persia
TODAY: followers in Iran and India

ISLAM—**5 PILLARS of ISLAM**; MUHAMMAD; THE KORAN (Qu’ran)
DIVISIONS within ISLAM (Sunni, Shi’a, and Sufi)
Spread of ISLAM & **ISLAMIC GOLDEN AGE**
ISLAMIC EMPIRES (Ottomans—Suleiman & Mughal—Akbar the Great)

JUDAISM—Text (Torah); Leaders (Abraham, Moses); major beliefs (monotheism; Ten

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Commandments; Old Testament; covenant with God; no messiah yet); began in Mesopotamia & Canaan

TODAY: Diaspora (scattering of Jews); State of Israel

CHRISTIANITY—Text (Bible = Old + New Testament); Leaders (Jesus Christ; Paul); Major beliefs (monotheism; messiah exists as Jesus; Trinity (father, son, Holy Spirit); began in Judea (kingdom within the Roman Empire)

TODAY: 1/3 of world is Christian; Pope is spiritual leader of Catholic Church

CONFUCIANISM—Text (The Analects); Leader (Confucius); major beliefs (Filial Piety; ideas of Civil Service for jobs; knowing your place in society; shame instead of punishments after the fact); China (Han Dynasty)

TODAY: Still exists in China; often combined with beliefs from Daoism and Christianity by its followers

DAOISM— Text (I Ching); Leader (Lao Zi); major beliefs (belief in the “way;” let nature takes its course; Yin and Yang –everything has a balance); China

TODAY: followers in China

LEGALISM— Text (Han Feizi—named after founder); Leader (Han Feizi); major beliefs (the law is the supreme ruler of the nation; punishments for the bad; rewards for the good; leads to the creation of a totalitarian (total control) government); China (Qin Dynasty)

TODAY: Totalitarian-type governments exist still in the world (ex: North Korea)

ANIMISM—spirits in nature; spirit / nature worship; native to sub-Saharan Africa

TODAY: Still followed by many in Sub-Saharan Africa

SHINTOISM— spirits in nature; spirit / nature worship; shrines dedicated to nature—rocks, waterfalls, etc. ; focus on living life in the present—not worrying about an afterlife; native to Japan

TODAY: Still followed by many in Japan today

ZEN BUDDHISM—a form of Buddhism mostly practiced in Japan; based in a combination of meditation and doing labor to achieve enlightenment; represents cultural diffusion from both India and China

PRE – HISTORY CIVILIZATION

Paleolithic & Neolithic Eras: **Be able to COMPARE the two eras.**

1. **The Paleolithic Era:** How would you describe the people; types of shelter; types of food; types of tools; art; religious beliefs; **subsistence living**

The Neolithic Era: (Agricultural Revolution); how would you describe the people; types of shelter; types of food; types of tools; art; religious beliefs

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egyptian Civilization:

Art & Architecture (Pyramids, mastabas, obelisks)

Religion (polytheism, key gods/goddesses, *Book of the Dead*)

Social Class Pyramid (pharaoh, vizier; priests, scribes, craftsmen, soldiers, farmers...)

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Mesopotamian & Surrounding Civilizations:

Art & Architecture (ziggurats); Literature (Epic of Gilgamesh); Religion (polytheism, key gods/goddesses); **Hammurabi's Code of Laws**
Phoenicians, Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Sumerians, Jews, Persians
Contributions to Society (ex: alphabet, wheel, war chariot, bureaucracy, cuneiform, laws)
Which contributions go with which civilization?

Indian Civilization:

Key Religions (Hinduism; Buddhism; Jainism)
Mauryan Empire—Chandragupta and **Ashoka** (what were his reforms?)—spreads Buddhism
Gupta Empire—Golden Age

Chinese Civilization:

Middle Kingdom; Ethnocentrism: Mandate of Heaven; Dynastic Cycle
Han Dynasty: Golden Age—science, technology, art; Confucianism;
Civil Service System; Silk Road; Monopolies

Greek Civilization:

Art & Architecture: Parthenon; types of capitals (Doric, Ionic, & Corinthian); Columns
Government: Pericles, Cleisthenes; Council of 500; Assembly; Democracy,
Athens vs. Sparta
Alexander the Great—leadership, spread of Hellenistic (Hellenic) culture; cultural diffusion

Roman Civilization

Borrowed from the Egyptians, Greeks, & Persians—columns; arches; aqueducts; calendar
Government: Twelve Tables—laws of the Roman Republic; system similar to the US
system of government (2 consuls = President/VP; Senate = Congress; Citizen Assembly
(Supreme Court); End of the Republic due to the rise of Emperors (Octavian)

Civilizations of the Americas: (Olmecs, Mayans, Aztecs; Incans)—culturally advanced; used
geography to their advantage (examples: footbridges and terrace-farming)

African Civilizations

Bantu Migrations; Ghana (characteristics—government, economy, religious influences);
Mali & **MANSA MUSA & Islam** (characteristics—government, economy, religious
influences); Songhai (characteristics—government, economy, religious influences)

MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES (includes Europe & East Asia)

FEUDALISM / Manorialism

Social Class Pyramid; Guilds (examples and importance)

Growth of cities (merchants, artisans, and guilds help create growth of urban areas)

Church & Importance of the Pope

Concordat of Worms

Magna Carta; Parliament and the Estates General

CRUSADES (impact)

BYZANTINE EMPIRE (Influence of the Greeks and the Romans)

JUSTINIAN & his CODE

CHINA

T'ang Dynasty—importance of wood block printing; growth of Buddhism; Golden Age
Song Dynasty—foot binding; Confucianism; improvement of weapons: Golden Age
Ming Dynasty--****ZHENG HE**—who was he? Importance to China?

JAPAN—Feudal Society (Understand and be able to explain the Social Pyramid of Feudal Japan); Key terms...Shogun, daimyo, samurai, Bushido Code

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATIONS

Where did the Renaissance begin? **WHY?** When?

Idea of Renaissance Man / Woman

HUMANISM (beliefs, looking back at...ancient Greece and Rome)

GUTENBERG & THE PRINTING PRESS

(Importance; Related to what other previous inventions)

PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Reformation, Martin Luther, Protestantism, sale of indulgences, 95 Theses, printing press, Counter-Reformation, Council of Trent, Edict of Worms, Inquisition, heretic (heresy), exploration, Jesuits

ENGLISH REFORMATION

Henry VIII, annulment, Archbishop of Canterbury, Act of Supremacy, Mary I (policies toward Anglicans and Protestants), Elizabeth I (policies toward Catholics)

Anglicanism (beliefs, impact on the church in England)

AGE of EXPLORATION & COMMERCE

Effects: Empires (Imperialism); Exchange (**Colombian Exchange**);

Money (**Mercantilism**); Slavery (**Middle Passage**)

Social Class Pyramid of Latin America

(Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattos, Africans Indians)

Spread of Disease

Terms: astrolabe, sextant, caravel, cartography, missionary, circumnavigate,

Encomienda System, conquistadors

COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION

Trade Revolution

End of Feudalism in parts of Europe (payment in \$, not labor for peasants)

Terms: usury, insurance, capitalism, joint-stock company

AGE of ABSOLUTISM

(key ideas—divine right; absolute monarchy)

Key leaders; impact of religion on them; impact on society

AGE of ENLIGHTENMENT

Key ideas—natural rights; consent of the governed; social contract; popular sovereignty;

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division of powers; freedom of speech / press; religious and social freedoms

Influences & key leaders (Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire)

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION— (Galileo, Newton, Kepler, Boyle, Descartes)

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)

Causes: Enlightenment, Monarchy (Louis XVI), Estate System, American Revolution, Taxes; Rights and Representation

Effects: Declaration of the Rights of Man

Increase of Middle Class (Bourgeoisie) Power

Reign of Terror (Robespierre); Directory; Napoleon's Rise to Power

Napoleonic Code

Congress of Vienna (ended Napoleonic Wars)

Why was it created? What does the term "balance of power" refer to?

Which type of governments were favored by the Congress & Metternich?

NATIONALISM & UNIFICATIONS

Liberalism vs Conservatism

What is a liberal? A conservative?

What beliefs did the liberals follow? (See Enlightenment Ideas)

Give examples of some liberals and some conservatives.

Nationalism

What past revolutions inspired Toussaint L'Ouverture, Bolivar, San Martin, and Hidalgo?

Who were the key individuals behind Italian and German Unification?

(**Bismarck**—Germany; **blood and iron**; Realpolitik)

(Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour—Italy; Young Italy)

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

What were the main causes of Industrial Revolution in Britain? (**Hint:** WIGLIC)

What were the ideas of **Adam Smith**?

What were the key ideas and works of **Karl Marx**?

(Were the lives of the proletariat similar to the lives of slaves?

Aren't both exploited by someone else for their labor?)

How did **socialism and communism** influence workers to seek reforms in voting and in the workplace?

TYPES OF ECONOMIES—

TRADITIONAL, MARKET, COMMAND, MIXED

IMPERIALISM

Give a definition of imperialism.

What the main **causes of imperialism**?

("Tell Leopold Rubber Stinks.")

(Trade for resources; Land; Rivers for transportation; Slaves)

How did **Social Darwinism** affect imperialism?

Explain the "**White Man's Burden**." ("Civilizing the uncivilized.")

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What was the **Berlin Conference**?

Explain some aspects of British imperialism in Africa and Asia.

(Cecil Rhodes, Zulu Wars, Boer Wars, **British East India Company**, **Sepoy Mutiny**, spheres of influence, treaty ports, opium and tea)

What was the importance of the Suez Canal?

How did the Chinese and Japanese resist imperialism for so long?

(Geography—China surrounded by mountains and deserts;
Japan—archipelago)

Describe the term **ethnocentric**, as it related to China.

What are **spheres of influence**?

What were the **Opium Wars**?

What was the **Boxer Rebellion**?

What were the effects of imperialism?

-Negative: Zulu Wars, atrocities (concentration camps—Boer Wars)
Horrors of the Belgian Congo, impact of the British
East India Company on the lives of Hindus and Muslims
in India, racism

-Positive: “TREE.”
schools—colleges and universities (especially in India),
railroads, telegraph and telephone, public health and
sanitation, bridges, dams, further irrigation, canals, modern
roads

Miscellaneous

Irish Potato Famine; Irish “home rule”

Dreyfus Affair—French officer wrongly accused of crime; Jewish

Zionism—want for a Jewish homeland due to increasing Anti-Semitism;
pogroms in Russia against Jews

20th CENTURY to 1945

REVOLUTIONS

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION—CAUSES & EFFECTS (Lenin’s policies)

Terms: Bloody Sunday; Russo- Japanese War; Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin,
Tsar; November Revolution; War Communism; **NEP—form of capitalism**
Lenin’s “Peace, Bread, and Land”

CHINA’S REVOLUTION—CAUSES & EFFECTS (Long March)

Terms: monarchy (Pu Yi); nationalism, **Sun Yixian** (Yat-sen)—3 principles
(nationalism, democratic government, livelihood); **Guomindang** (People’s Party
or Nationalists); **Chiang Kai-shek** (also called Jiang Jieshi)
Mao Zedong & Long March of Communists

INDIA’S REVOLUTION—CAUSES & EFFECTS (**Salt March**)

Terms: Amritsar Massacre; Rowlatt Act, **Mohandas “Mahatma” Gandhi**;
ahimsa, satyagraha, non-violence, passive resistance, civil disobedience

WORLD WAR I

CAUSES (M.A.I.N.)—Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism

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Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand

EFFECTS (**TREATY of VERSAILLES** = D.R.A.C.U.L.A.)

(Division of Germany; **Reparations**, Armed Forces reduced;
Colonies taken away, US, UK, and France main powers; **LEAGUE of NATIONS**; armistice (peace))

GREAT DEPRESSION

CAUSES (R.I.B.O.T.)

(Reparations, Inflation, Bank Failures, Overproduction, Tariffs)

EFFECTS (Rise of Totalitarians)

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS

STALIN—USSR; communist; KGB (police); **5 Year Plans; Gulags, Purges**

HITLER—Germany, fascist; **Gestapo** (police); Nuremberg Laws;

Concentration Camps; Kristallnacht; **Holocaust**

MUSSOLINI—Italy, fascist; **Black Shirts** (police); imperialism in Africa

Secret police

Censorship

Propaganda

Indoctrination (“brain washing” –schools, textbooks)

WORLD WAR II

Causes (MINT—Militarism, Imperialism, Nationalism, Totalitarianism and Treaty of Versailles)

Appeasement & the Munich Conference

Nazi-Soviet Pact

Effects...

Use of **atomic bombs** on Japan (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)

Oppression/Genocide

Nazi Germany—Which groups targeted? Why? How?

Japanese in China & Philippines—Which groups targeted? Why? How?

Peace Conferences

Atlantic Charter

San Francisco Conference & **UNITED NATIONS**

Yalta Conference

War Crimes Trials (NUREMBERG) & (JAPAN)

Division of Germany

Japan occupied by US (Japan’s 1947 Constitution)

Effect on women

Begins **COLD WAR** & Nuclear Age

COLD WAR ERA

Rise of Communism

Arms Race (Nuclear Proliferation)

Eastern Europe “Satellites”—nations bordering USSR taken over by USSR

Iron Curtain

DOMINO THEORY & CONTAINMENT

Sputnik & Space Programs

Truman Doctrine & Marshall Plan (European recovery after WWII)
NATO & WARSAW PACT
Berlin Airlift
Korean War (Kim Il-Sung)
Cuban Revolution (Fidel Castro and Che Guevara; Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis)
Berlin Wall
Vietnam War & Ho Chi Minh (nationalist / communist)
KHRUSHCHEV

COMMUNIST CHINA

MAO ZEDONG's Policies...(1949-1976)

Great Leap Forward

-to build up China's economy
-("LIFE")—labor (cheap); industry (create small industry, farmer collectives; equality

Red Guard & Cultural Revolution

-to rid China of those people/ items that would encourage the Chinese to question Mao and his policies
-attacks on teachers, students, monks, nuns, libraries, museums

Little Red Book (Mao's sayings)

DENG XIAOPING Policies...(1976-1999)

Tiananmen Square Incident (1989)

-students protesting for an end to Communist rule under Deng and for freedom of press and speech; democratic reforms
-2600 students, protesters killed as world watched tanks roll in to oppose protest

Leading to the end of the Cold War...

Détente

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV (1980s)—

GLASNOST—political freedoms—freedom of speech, press

PERESTOIKA—economic freedoms—foreign businesses (McDonalds)
private business; profits

1945 - 2000

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

India

1. Separation of India—India, Pakistan (Muhammad Ali Jinnah), Bangladesh
2. **Jawaharlal Nehru**- Prime Minister after the assassination of Gandhi; nonviolent
3. **Green Revolution**- to prevent hunger; use of chemical fertilizers for higher number of crops

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4. Indira and Rajiv Gandhi- Prime Ministers; Sikhs persecuted under them

Israel

1. Balfour Declaration of 1917- British Gov official says for Jews to go to Palestine (Israel)
2. UN Palestine Mandate—separation
 1. **Arab-Israeli Conflict- (Arafat & PLO)**

African Independence Movements

1. **South Africa, de Klerk, NELSON MANDELA, & APARTHEID** (segregation)
2. Kwame Nkrumah- supporter of African Unity; Ghana
3. Jomo Kenyatta- supporter of African Unity; Kenya
4. Idi Amin- dictator of Uganda; human rights abuses
5. Joseph Mobutu- dictator of Congo (Zaire)

East Asian Dictators

POL POT—communist leader of Khmer Rouge in Cambodia; abolished money, abolished education, emptied cities, abolished religion, abolished private businesses, abolished private ownership of land; human rights abuses

IRAN

Shah Reza Pahlavi— Westernized Iran (more like Europe), dictator, some freedoms granted to people,

AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI & ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

-Strict Islamic Law (Shari'ah Law)—no pork, women covered, stoning of adulterers; hands cut off for stealing

IRAQ

SADDAM HUSSEIN & Policies- Westernizes Iraq; reforms—industry, farming, Women's rights, oppression of the KURDS

Sunni vs. Shi'ite Muslim

Sunnis—follow Saddam in Iraq as leader

Shi'ites—only follow religious leader related to the prophet Mohammed

Democratic Movements: Eastern Europe

Lech Walesa, Solidarity, & Poland—organizes trade union against Communist Gov't

Slobodan Milosevic—Yugoslavia; abuses human rights of Muslim men and boys

ISSUES OF THE NEW MILLENIUM (21ST CENTURY)

1. **HUMAN RIGHTS**—child labor, child soldiers, hunger, AIDS, poverty, acid burnings, bride burnings, honor killings, oppression of minority groups
2. **GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE**—interconnectedness of the nations of the world (Examples: NATO, **United Nations, European Union**, Organization of

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American States, **OPEC**, African Union, **NAFTA**)

Miscellaneous People

John Locke	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Baron de Montesquieu	Maxmilien Robespierre
Napoleon Bonaparte	Toussaint L'Ouverture
Simon Bolivar	Jose de San Martin
Father Miguel Hidalgo	Clemens von Metternich
Adam Smith	Giuseppe Garibaldi
Otto von Bismark	Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels
Charles Darwin	Emperor Meiji
Menelik II	Cecil Rhodes
Leopold II of Belgium	Trotsky
Lenin	Stalin
Chiang Kai-Shek (Jiang Jieshi)	Sun Yat-Sen (Yixian)
Mao Zedong	Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi
Hitler	Mussolini
Franklin Roosevelt	Harry Truman
Winston Churchill	Hirohito
MacArthur	

Miscellaneous TERMS

Excommunication	Tithe	Heretic
Reconquista	Bubonic Plague	Calvinism
Great Schism	The Golden Horde	Shah
Mecca and Medina	Sharia Law	Predestination
Mosque	HAJJ	Janissaries
Savanna	Archipelago	Tea Ceremony
Heliocentric	Enlightened Despots	Bourgeoisie
Peace of Westphalia	Appeasement	Munich
Conference	Satyagraha	Ahimsa
Civil Disobedience	Non-violence	Passive
Resistance	Censorship	Propaganda
Black Shirts	Reparations	Inflation
Indoctrination	Treaty Ports	Blitzkrieg
Nazi-Soviet Pact	Kamikaze	Maginot Line
Stalingrad	D-Day	VJ Day
VE Day		