

Review Items

Rise of Democracy:

- Aristotle's idea that law is reason without desire, and that governments must adhere to law
- Aristotle said that laws maintain the stability of a nation
- Plato believed in philosopher kings
- Judeo-Christian beliefs stressed the belief of one God; Greco Roman did not.
- Classical Athenian beliefs stressed the individual achievement, dignity, and worth of the individual.
- The Roman Empire protected rights with laws; written legal code
- Judicial review - declare a law unconstitutional
- A constitutional government limits the powers of government
- The idea of Three Branches of Government that came from Montesquieu provide Separation of Powers
- Magna Carta –
 - Limited the powers of the monarch
 - Due Process of Law (trial by jury)
- The Bill of Rights:
 - protects Civil Liberties – the rights of the people
 - limits the powers of government
- Dec of independence-
 - rights of the people
 - reflects the idea of natural rights
- The French Dec of rights of man-
 - rights of the people
 - legal equality
- John Locke
 - Life, liberty, and Property are Natural Rights
 - Believed in equality under the law

American and French Revolutions

- The American Revolution influenced the French Revolution
 - Encouraging the 3rd estate to rebel in the French Rev.
 - The U.S. Constitution becomes a model for other nations constitution
 - The right of the people to alter or abolish a government that does not protect their rights
 - The American Revolution produced a lasting constitution.
 - The American Revolution is unique compared to other revolutions – produced a democratic society not a dictatorship.
- The Storming of the Bastille was an example of popular protest
- The Clergy lost power in the French Rev.
- One reason for the reign of terror was that they were unable to establish a stable government
- Napoleon continued the ideas of the French Revolution—equality of opportunity in the Napoleonic Code
- Napoleon seized power because of the weakness of the French government

Industrial Rev

- Labor unions developed in response to wages and working conditions
- The pull factors that caused people to immigrate during the I.R.; employment
- Agricultural changes helped produce more food with fewer workers.
- Karl Marx – believed that violence was necessary in the struggle of classes

- Robert Owen – Utopian – Violence was not necessary
- The factory system - brought large numbers of people to work at the same time.
- The IR led to the growth of the middle class
 - Extra workers go to cities for work (industrial rev. work force).
- The advantage that helped England Industrialize:
 - Natural Harbors
 - Coal Deposits
- The textile industry was the first to industrialize.
- The cotton gin (Eli Whitney)
 - caused fewer workers to do more
 - increased the slave trade (more seed from cotton to plant)
- Charles Dickens – Realism – Social criticism about industrialization
- During the 19th and 20th centuries division of labor was linked to the assembly line
- An increase in production was associated with investment in machinery (new inventions)
- Louis Pasteur's research in germ theory proved that cleanliness helps to prevent infections – Pasteurization
- What caused population to increase in the cities during the I.R. – Migration
- Japan was the only country in Asia in the 1800's to rival European powers

Colonialism/Imperialism

- What two groups were associated with India & Pakistan conflicts– Muslims and Hindus
- How having colonies = power for countries. Colonies are for raw materials
- The Taiiping rebellion was in part a response to the introduction of western ideas into China
- “it is the right of the people to alter or abolish a government that does not protect them” – the people who said this were trying to oppose imperialism
- The Suez Canal provided the British a strategic rout to their colonies “lifeline to the empire”
- In 1914 Liberia and Ethiopia were the only two African countries to gain independence

WWI

- Cause of the War –
 - Nationalism,
 - Militarism,
 - Rival Alliances,
 - Serbian killed heir to throne (Franz Ferdinand)
 - Alliances increased the likelihood that small disputes would cause war
- Before WWI tensions between Germany and France was a result of land previously seized by Germany (Alsace and Lorraine)
- Russia felt they needed to protect Serbia: Panslavism, nationalism
- “Blank-check” in 1914 – Germany backs Austria-Hungary in WWI
- Britain declared war on Germany because of the invasion of Belgium
- Why was the battle of Marne significant;
 - because it stopped German advances to Paris and destroyed the Schlieffen plan
- The fact that WWI was fought in such a small area because of trench warfare.
- All Quiet on the Western Front is a 1st hand account of trench warfare
- WWI – modern weapons used – machine gun

- Most of the fighting WWI was in Europe
- “Total war” – Using all of a country's resources for war
- Unrestricted submarine warfare helps bring the U.S. into the war.
- One major goal of the British navy in WWI was to end u-boat attacks
- WWI propaganda portrayed Germans as human rights violators
- Overseas colonies contributed soldiers to the allies in WWI
- Wilson's 14 points provided peace – created the League of Nations (not U.N.)
- Wilson believed WWI could not have victor or losers
- Polish Corridor separates Germany from East Prussia
- Poland is created out of German territory and this creates tension after WWI
- Goals for France and Britain at Versailles – Blame Germany for war (No military over 100,000)
- One effect of the Treaty of Versailles was that the Germans felt humiliated
- At the Paris peace conf. Britain and France wanted to reduce Germany's military, humiliate them and make them pay for the war (reparations)
- “War guilt” clause in the Treaty of Versailles; Germany takes the blame for the war.
- Turkey is created out of the Ottoman empire
- The collapse of the Ottoman Empire following WWI contributed to – political instability

Russian Rev

- Causes of the Russian Revolution; WWI Russia suffered many losses, food shortages, poor leadership of Nicholas II, shortage of heating fuel
- The Bolsheviks emphasized “peace, land and bread” in order to gain power.
- Lenin & terror tactics “there can be no revolution without terror”
- Some western allies supported the Bolsheviks, because they thought Russia would become democratic.
- Lenin hoped that the revolution would incite similar socialist rebellions throughout Europe
- Lenin and the Gulag; Lenin also used the Gulag for political opponents
- In the struggle to gain power, Stalin's rival was Trotsky
- Stalin's “Great Purge”: Kulaks resistance to Collectivization and later he purges members of the communist party and military officers.
- What Hitler, Stalin, & Mussolini didn't have in common; Stalin is a Communist
- Secret police - Cheka used terror tactics against enemies of the Bolsheviks
- How did Stalin react to peasant uprisings – seizure of land and causing the death of millions of people
- Stalin's economic reforms focused on expanding industry; at the cost of starving the peasants
- Post WWI economic & political dissatisfaction led to the rise of totalitarians and a permanent loss of monarchs

WWII

- One way that fascist leaders gained support was appealing to national pride
- Fascist and Nazi terror tactics: Fascists and Nazis gained power w/ -- terror
- Why did Hitler sign a non-aggression pact with Stalin? – He wanted Poland
- Picture of Stalin and Hitler – helped prevent a two front war (Non-Aggression Pact)

- The Nuremberg Laws was part of the Nazi policy of persecuting the Jews
- Night of the broken glass – Kristallnacht
- Final solution – millions of Jews – Holocaust
- Appeasement is the policy of giving into demands & avoiding war
- The Nazi government and Stalin were similar in that they both suppressed internal opposition
- Roosevelt's Speech on Dec. 7, 1941 was about the bombing of Pearl Harbor and declaring war on Japan
- The 1st priority when America entered WWII was to – Invade France
- Early in WWII the Allies decided the enemy they must defeat was Nazi Germany.
- Soviet Union suffered the highest civilian and military casualties in WWII
- Cubism as an artistic response to war: Using geometric forms, unnatural angles, overlapping images of people, and severed limbs Picasso showed the suffering of the small Spanish town Guernica.
- Countries that were satellites to the Soviet Union (Poland, Czech, Hungary, Romania)
- Japan sought to establish a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere 1931-1945 – Asia for Asians and a response to western imperialism.



Cold War

- NATO was created as a response to the Berlin Blockade and as a defensive military alliance.
- WARSAW was created as a response to NATO
- Soviet Union supported communist revolution in the Congo
- “Domino theory” – Justification for supporting South Vietnam in the fight against Communism.
- Marshall plan main goals- to help Europe recover
- How were Warsaw pact troops used (put down democratic uprisings in Hungary & Czechoslovakia)
- Truman Doctrine -“free people look to us for freedom”
 - Sending military aid to governments to help fight communism
- Yalta – Created zones of occupation
- Israel was created as a homeland for Jews
- Communist Aggression and U.N. intervention in Yugoslavia
- The Berlin Airlift was a response to a Soviet blockade
- A main goal of the Soviet Union during the cold war was to create a buffer zone (satellite states) in Eastern Europe
- According to the UN charter – it was formed partially to keep the peace.
- Intervention in Vietnam came as a result of the policy of containment
- Mao Zedong was a communist leader in China
- The Japanese economy following WWII focused on developing industry and creating an export economy
- The Japanese became a rival of European powers (WWI)