

Global History Study Guide

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Part 1: Global History and Geography 1

Topic: Introduction to Global History and Geography

Social Scientists- Those who study the world in which humans live are known as social scientists. These are examples of social scientists and what they study:

- 1) Historians- individuals who study the written records of events that have occurred in the past
- 2) Geographers- individuals who study the Earth's surface and its impact on humans. They typically look at topography (physical land features), climate (weather), human migrations (movement), and the way in which humans adapt to live in different environments.
Geographers usually examine two types of maps:
 - a) Political Maps- Shows countries, borders, and capitals of each country
 - b) Physical Maps- Show topography (mountains, rivers, deserts, lakes, etc.).
- 3) Economists- individuals that study the way societies use resources available to them. They attempt to answer these 3 questions: What goods and services are produced? How are goods and services produced? How are goods and services distributed?
- 4) Anthropologists- individuals who study human cultures, of both the past and present. Archaeologists are also a type of anthropologist, as they examine human societies through analysis of physical remains (artifacts).

Historical Sources

A) Historians focus on the examination of past written records. Historians study two types of sources:

- 1) Primary Source- Firsthand record or account of an event created by an eyewitness who experienced the event (Examples- Diaries, photographs, artifacts, autobiographies).

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2) Secondary Source- Secondhand record or account of a historical event created by a person who did NOT experience the event (Examples- Textbooks, encyclopedias, biographies).

TOPIC: THE NEOLITHIC AGE (NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION)

Neolithic Age (8000-3000 BC)

A) Also referred to as the “New Stone Age.”

B) Key developments of this period:

- 1) Humans initially discovered how to perform agriculture and domesticate animals for food and drink.
- 2) Humans switched from being nomads to being settled farmers who lived in permanent villages.
- 3) Farming created a steady food supply (called a food surplus).
- 4) Permanent villages created during the Neolithic Age eventually turned into civilizations
- 5) The development of farming during this period was so vital it is referred to as the “Neolithic Revolution.”

TOPIC: ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Civilization

- A) A civilization is a complex, organized society that includes a government, social classes, job specialization, food surpluses, writing, and religious beliefs.
- B) Civilizations developed after humans discovered farming and settled down in permanent villages during the Neolithic Age.
- C) The first civilizations developed around 3000 B.C. in areas of land known as river valleys (low areas of land next to rivers). The reason civilizations developed in river valleys is because these areas had favorable geography:
- 1) Flooded rivers deposited silt on lands, creating fertile soil for farming.
 - 2) People watered their crops using water from nearby rivers.
 - 3) Rivers were a source of transportation.
- D) Early river valley civilizations developed around the Nile River in Egypt, the Tigris River and Euphrates River in the Middle East, the Indus River in India, and the Yellow River and Yangtze River in China

Ancient River Valley Civilizations (c. 3000 – 1000 B.C.)

A) Egypt

1) Location: Northeastern Africa

2) Major River: Nile River

3) Characteristics and achievements:

a) Developed hieroglyphics- Writing using picture symbols.

b) Constructed pyramids- Massive structures used to bury Egyptian Pharaohs (kings).

B) Mesopotamia (Sumer)

1) Location: Middle East

2) Major Rivers: Tigris River and Euphrates River

3) Characteristics and achievements:

a) Developed cuneiform- Writing system using wedge-shaped symbols.

b) Code of Hammurabi- Oldest written set of laws in the world that is known for its punishments of crimes (i.e.- “an eye for an eye”).

Ancient River Valley Civilizations (c. 3000 – 1000 B.C.) (continued)

C) Harappan Civilization

1) Location: India

2) Major River: Indus River

3) Achievements: The urban areas of Harappan civilizations were structured and well-planned.

D) Chinese River Valley Civilization

1) Major Rivers- Yellow (Huang He) River and Yangtze River

2) Early Chinese societies were isolated from other civilizations due to China’s natural boundaries (i.e.- mountains and deserts).

E) Common features among ancient societies

- 1) They existed in river valley regions.
- 2) They were polytheistic- they believed in several gods associated with nature, such as the sun and rain
- 3) They often had traditional economic systems with the following characteristics:
 - a) Barter- trade without using money.
 - b) Subsistence agriculture- Farming in which crops are used to feed the farmer and his family. Food is not sold for a profit.
 - c) People have the same occupation as their parents, and it's typically related to farming or agriculture

TOPIC: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

Classical civilizations are the societies that were more advanced and more recent than the ancient civilizations discussed in the previous section. Most classical civilizations had a Golden Age- A period of great achievements in art, literature, math, and science.

A) Greece

- 1) Located on a peninsula with an irregular coastline in southeastern Europe.
- 2) Greece's mountainous geography did not allow it to have one united civilization. Greece was divided into independent city-states. Each city- state, also referred to as polis, had its own government and land. Athens and Sparta were the most famous city-states, each differing immensely.
- 3) Sparta
 - a) A military society where all men spent the entirety of their lives training for warfare.
 - b) People in Sparta had very little freedom.
- 4) Athens
 - a) Athens is known for having the first democracy in the world. A democracy is a system of government where people can vote. Athens specifically had a direct democracy, allowing adult males born in Athens to vote.
 - b) Unlike Sparta, which focused mainly on war, Athens focused heavily on culture and is known for its philosophers (Socrates, Aristotle, Plato) and writers (such as Homer).
- 5) Religion
 - a) People of ancient Greece were polytheistic, believing in many gods.
 - b) The Olympic Games were held to honor the god Zeus every four years.
- 6) Alexander the Great
 - a) Famous leader who conquered many regions, including Greece, Persia (present-day Iran), Egypt, and parts of India.

b) Hellenistic culture- Alexander spread Greek culture across all the regions he conquered. Hellenistic is the word used to describe the mixture of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian culture that took place in the areas that Alexander conquered.

Classical Civilizations

B) Rome

- 1) Located on the peninsula of Italy.
- 2) Rome began as a small city-state but eventually created a large empire by conquering the regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea (Western Europe, coast of Northern Africa, Greece, Anatolia, and Western Asia).
- 3) Key Features and Achievements:
 - a) Trade and Transportation Networks- Unity across areas of the empire allowed for Romans to grow wealthy from trade because of the vast roads built and the proximity of areas within their empire to the Mediterranean Sea
 - b) Twelve Tables of Rome- Written set of laws that stated the rules of behavior for members of Roman society. While the laws favored the wealthy, they still created stability since they were displayed in public for all to see.
 - c) Ideas about Law- Romans instituted various legal ideas that are still in practice today in our justice system. For example, “innocent until proven guilty.”
 - d) Pax Romana- Means “Roman Peace.” It is defined by the 200-year Golden Age of Rome, in which there was successful trade and many achievements in art, literature, math, and science.

C) India

- 1) During the classical period, India was ruled by two dynasties: The Maurya Dynasty and the Gupta Dynasty.
- 2) Maurya Dynasty
 - a) Asoka was a famous ruler who wrote the laws of India on tall rock pillars that were displayed across the nation. During his reign, Asoka converted to Buddhism. He was also known for his kind treatment of both people and animals alike.
- 3) Gupta Dynasty
 - a) The Gupta Dynasty is considered to have brought on the Golden Age of India due to its many achievements in art, literature, math, and science. Achievements include the invention of zero in math, Sanskrit writing, and Buddhist paintings produced during this time, to name a few.
- 4) Caste System

- a) The caste system classified the social hierarchies of India, based on where people were born into (called a caste). They remained in that class their entire lives. The four castes were Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaisyas (merchants and artisans), and Sudras (laborers). The lowest group in the caste system was people known as Untouchables
- b) The inability to move up or down in the caste system provided order and structure to society.
- c) Considered to be closely associated with Hindu religion

D) China

- 1) During the classical period, China was also ruled by two major dynasties: The Qin Dynasty and the Han Dynasty.
- 2) Qin Dynasty
 - a) lasted only 15 years
 - b) Qin rulers used the philosophy of Legalism as the basis of their government - believing that all humans are inherently evil and harsh punishments are necessary to keep order in society.
 - c) Legalism is very similar to the Code of Hammurabi in ancient Mesopotamia due to their belief in harsh punishment
- 3) Han Dynasty
 - a) Lasted 400 years
 - b) Key Features and Achievements:
 - 1) Trade and Transportation Networks- The Han Dynasty grew wealthy through trade due to the system of roads that were developed throughout the region.
 - 2) Civil Service System- System that permitted government positions to only skilled people that passed difficult exams. The Chinese were the first to implement a system of this kind

E) Silk Road

- 1) The Silk Road was an extensive trade route that covered 4,000 miles from China in the East to the Mediterranean Sea in the West. It connected various classical civilizations (and later civilizations as well).
- 2) Cultural Diffusion- The exchange of goods and ideas between societies. The Silk Road allowed for the exchange of many products and religious ideas (like Buddhism) between many civilizations.

TOPIC: WORLD RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES

The Monotheistic Religions:

A) Monotheism - Monotheistic religions believe in only one God. There are three prominent monotheistic religions - Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.

B) Codes of Conduct - All 3 monotheistic religions have regulations of behavior through the usage of codes issued by God that state the religious and moral/ethical obligations of followers:

Ten Commandments - Code of conduct for both Jews and Christians (i.e.- Do not steal, do not kill, do not worship false gods, etc.).

1) Five Pillars - Code of conduct for Muslims (i.e.- Make a pilgrimage to Mecca, pray five times a day, etc).

Religions and Philosophies of India

A) Hinduism

1) Reincarnation- The idea that after humans die, their souls are reborn into another body. (Hindu religion believes that humans go through various rounds of reincarnation)

2) Karma- Karma refers to all of the good and bad deeds that one does during their lifetime. Those who do good develop good karma and thus are reborn at a higher level in the next life. Those who do and act bad develop bad karma and are reborn at a lower level in the next life. Following the Caste System, Hindus believe that the social class that they are born into is based on the karma they developed in a previous life.

3) The goal is to achieve Moksha, which ends reincarnation and stops the cycle of death and rebirth.

Religions and Philosophies of India (continued)

B) Buddhism

1) Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama, who is also called Buddha

2) Buddhism is very similar to Hinduism, as they both believe in Reincarnation and Karma.

3) The goal is to achieve Nirvana, which ends reincarnation and stops the cycle of death and rebirth (similar to Hindu concept of Moksha).

4) Buddhists believe that Nirvana can be achieved when people accept the Four Noble Truths (all of life is suffering and suffering is caused by our selfish desires). There must be an active effort to end suffering and desire by following the Eightfold Path (a code of behavior for Buddhists that requires them to resist evil, act in a kind manner, meditate, etc.).

Philosophies of China

A) Legalism

1) Philosophy based on the idea that humans are inherently evil and that harsh punishments are necessary to maintain order and prevent crime.

B) Confucianism

1) Major philosophy of China. It's main teachings include:

- a) The Five Relationships- The idea that every person has specific roles and obligations they must fulfill to maintain order and stability within society. Subjects are obligated to obey their ruler, wives must obey their husbands, and children must obey their parents.
- b) Filial Piety- The idea that people must honor and respect the elders of their family, including parents and grandparents

TOPIC: BYZANTINE EMPIRE

A) After the western Roman Empire was conquered by invading Germanic tribes in 476 AD, the eastern Roman Empire survived and became the Byzantine Empire.

B) Key features and achievements:

- 1) The people of the Byzantine Empire practiced both Greek language and culture
- 2) Constantinople - Capital city of the Byzantine Empire. It was an ideal location for trade because it was located along major waterways and was a crossroads of Europe and Asia.
- 3) Eastern Orthodox Religion- Branch of Christianity practiced by people of the Byzantine Empire (the Hagia Sophia was a famous church in Constantinople).
- 4) Justinian Code- Written laws created by Emperor Justinian that were later adopted by various European civilizations. It was heavily influenced by the laws of the Roman Empire.

5) Preservation of Greek and Roman Culture- The Byzantines preserved and passed on important Greeks and Roman texts.

C) Cultural Diffusion- The Byzantine Empire had a huge influence on Russia, the neighboring civilization. Through contact, Russia received:

1) The Eastern Orthodox Religion (still practiced in Russia today)

2) The Cyrillic Alphabet (still used today)

TOPIC: LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL WORLDS

A) The 3 main legal systems include:

1) Code of Hammurabi- Set of laws used in ancient Mesopotamia; known for harsh punishments of crimes (“an eye for an eye”).

2) Twelve Tables of Rome - Set of laws used in Roman Empire; typically favored the wealthy

3) Justinian Code- Set of laws used in the Byzantine Empire that were based on old Roman laws. Later they were adapted by other countries

Islam:

A) Monotheistic religion that believes in one God, Allah.

B) Followers of Islam are called Muslims.

C) Koran (Qu’ran)- The Holy Book of Islam.

D) Five Pillars - Religious and moral duties that must be fulfilled, such as making a pilgrimage to Mecca, praying five times a day, etc.

E) Muhammad (lived 570-632 AD)

1) The founder of Islam was born in Mecca (holy city of Islam).

2) He is believed to be the last of God’s prophets.

Golden Age of Islam (c. 700-1200 AD)

A) After Muhammad- Shortly after the death of Muhammad, Muslim armies expanded past the Arabian peninsula and conquered vast areas of land in the Middle East, the northern coast of Africa, and even southern Spain.

B) During this period, the Islamic world experienced a Golden Age of amazing achievements in math, science, medicine, philosophy, and art. Key achievements of this period include:

- 1) The creation of medical encyclopedias.
- 2) Improvements in math, especially algebra
- 3) Artwork including calligraphy, woolen carpets, and textiles.

Introduction to the Middle Ages (400-1400 AD)

A) The Middle Ages is the period of time in Europe following the collapse of the Roman Empire, right before the Renaissance

B) Feudalism

- 1) Political system of the Middle Ages in which kings throughout Europe gave land away to nobles in exchange for loyalty and military service.
- 2) Nobles that received land from the king had to serve as knights and fight when necessary, following the code of chivalry as well
- 3) Feudalism is thought to be a decentralized political system since kings gave much of their power to nobles who controlled their local regions
- 4) In the feudal system, land was the basis of wealth and power. Those with more land were considered to be more wealthy and powerful.
- 5) Feudalism brought stability, organization, and order to the Middle Ages

Introduction to the Middle Ages (400-1400 AD) (continued)

C) Manorialism

- 1) During the Middle Ages, a majority of people lived on manors owned by nobles
- 2) Each manor had homes, farmland, artisans, water, and serfs (peasants that stayed on the land and farmed for their noble).
- 3) Since each manor was mostly self-sufficient, trade decreased a lot during this time

D) Religion- The Roman Catholic Church, especially the Pope, was very wealthy and influential in Western Europe during this time

Crusades (1100-1300)

A) The Crusades were religious wars in which European Christians fought to regain control of the Holy Land from Muslims. The Holy Land is considered to be a sacred area of the Middle East, including Jerusalem

B) Causes of (reasons for) the Crusades:

Christians believed they would be forgiven for their sins if they were fighting for God. They believed the Holy Land should be under their control, not Muslims. Many poor Europeans wanted to escape from feudalism. Many also looked to gain wealth from the Middle East. (results) of the Crusades: After years of fighting, trade between Europe and the Middle East increased (Italian cities such as Venice gained control over much of this trade since they had a central location in the Mediterranean Sea).

Europeans learned about the many achievements that Muslims had made during their Golden Age (i.e.- achievements in math, science, medicine, philosophy, and art). Feudalism in Europe declined as many nobles had been killed and their serfs escaped.

TOPIC: GOLDEN AGE OF CHINA (THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES)

A) The Golden Age of China occurred during the Tang and Song Dynasties. There were incredible achievements in the arts, science, math, and even literature.

B) Key achievements:

- 1) Gunpowder, which later became widely used across Europe and the Middle East
- 2) Compasses, which in turn improved sailing and navigation
- 3) Block printing (ink is pressed onto carved wooden blocks, then pressed onto paper).
- 4) Porcelain art

1) The Chinese conducted trade through the Silk Road and the coastal port city of Canton

2) Cultural Diffusion- Buddhism became popular in China during this period as the ideas entered China through the Silk Road

3) The Chinese continued to use civil service exams to select qualified individuals to work for their government

TOPIC: EARLY JAPANESE HISTORY

Geography

A) Japan is located in East Asia and consists of many islands (4 main islands), an irregular coastline, and many mountains

1) Terrace Farming - To farm in the mountains, people had to dig and carve flat areas, terraces, into the sides of the mountains

Religion

A) The people of Japan believe in Shinto, a religion that believes all living and nonliving things in nature have a spirit.

B) Later, Buddhism became popular as well. In modern day, most of Japan practices both Shinto and Buddhism.

Influence of China on Japan

A) Cultural Diffusion- Early Japan was heavily influenced by interaction with China. Through China, Japan received:

1) Writing - Japan's first form of writing derived from influence from Chinese writing.

2) Buddhism- The Japanese learned about Buddhism from China.

3) Tea- Japan learned how to grow and cultivate tea from China

Japanese Feudalism

A) Japan developed a system of feudalism similar to Europe's.

1) Emperor and Shoguns (refers to military generals) - ruled Japan

2) Daimyo- Wealthy nobles granted land by the emperor and shoguns

in exchange for loyalty and military service.

3) Samurai- warriors who pledged loyalty to the Daimyo. They followed Bushido, a code of behavior that required loyalty and bravery

The Mongols (1100s-1400s)

A) Introduction

1) The Mongol people originated on the steppes of Central Asia.

2) The Mongols lived in harsh physical environments. They lived as nomadic pastoralists, raising animals and migrating frequently for new grazing lands

B) Empire

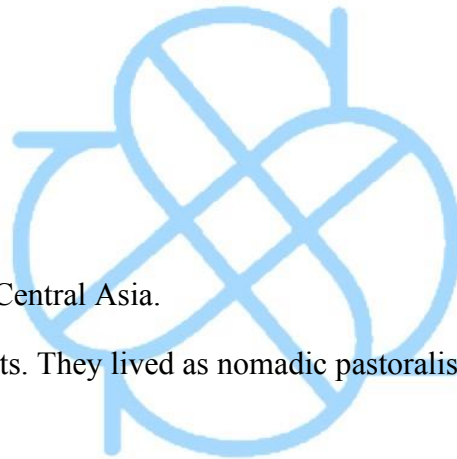
1) Under Genghis Khan, the Mongols conquered vast territory, creating the largest empire in history.

2) Mongol Empire included China, Central Asia, Russia, and parts of the Middle East

C) Marco Polo

1) Marco Polo, an Italian merchant, visited the Mongols frequently in China

2) Marco wrote about his experiences in China with the Mongols after he returned to Italy



- 3) His writings:
 - a) Are firsthand experience and descriptions of China during this time
 - b) Increased the urge of Europeans to trade with the Chinese goods.

The Mongols (1100s-1400s) (continued)

D) The Mongols were important because:

- 1) European and Asian trade and travel increased in this time due to the Mongols upholding peace and preventing violence along trade routes
- 2) Vast influence in Russia
 - a) After conquering Russia, the Mongols maintained Russia isolated and prevented developments
 - b) Due to the Mongols, Russia developed a centralized government
- 3) The Mongols' conquest of China made them the first foreign group to do so
- 4) The Mongols developed a tribute system, so people living in areas they conquered had to pay tribute

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

The Black Death (1347-1351)

A) The Black Death is the name given to the bubonic plague that killed 25 million people in Europe, almost 1/3 of the population, during the late Middle Ages.

C) The disease originated in East Asia and was spread to Europe across trade routes like the Silk Road. Interaction across trade routes is what facilitated the spread of disease.

C) Effects of the Black Death:

- 1) Depopulation - European population fell from 85 million to 60 million.
- 2) Feudalism declined further as serfs fled from manors searching for more opportunities.
- 3) Trade decreased, but only temporarily



The Renaissance (1400-1600)

A) The Renaissance was the Golden Age of Western Europe:

- 1) Achievements were made in the arts, literature, and science.
- 2) Ancient Greek and Roman were studied by scholars.

3) Humanism - Attention shifted to humans and life on earth over God and Heaven.

B) The Renaissance began in Italy because of several reasons:

1) Italian city-states, like Venice and Florence, had great economies. They controlled Mediterranean trade and grew wealth that was able to support its artists

C) Famous artists of the Renaissance include Donatello, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael

D) Niccolo Machiavelli - Renaissance author who wrote “The Prince,” a guide for government leaders. Key ideas include:

1) Absolute power and doing whatever is necessary to stay in power is required of leaders

2) “The end justifies the means,” meaning that leaders must do everything possible to aid their nation

The Protestant Reformation (1500s)

A) The Protestant Reformation was a religious revolution that challenged the Catholic Church, causing further division amongst Christianity

B) Causes:

1) Many were angered that the Catholic Church was too concerned with money and power

2) Many were also angered by reductions of punishment that were sold by the Church.

C) Key leaders:

1) Martin Luther - German monk; wrote the 95 Thesis, presenting 95 arguments against the sale of indulgences.

2) Henry VIII - King of England that separated from the Catholic Church due to his desire of a divorce from his wife (it was not allowed at the time)

3) John Calvin - Swiss reformer who believed in predestination, the idea that who will be saved and who will be punished is already known

D) Effects:

1) The Catholic Church’s power and influence decreased.

2) Monarchs became more powerful since the Church’s influence decreased

3) Religious unity ended. Initially Western Europe was mostly Catholic, but Protestants began to grow in size

The Printing Press

- A) Was invented by Johannes Gutenberg.
- B) Printing press was important because:
 - 1) It spread ideas quickly.
 - 2) It spread the Protestant Reformation
 - 3) Literacy increased since texts more available to everyone

TOPIC: PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAS

Pre-Columbian Civilizations (c. 300-1500s AD)

A) Introduction

- 1) Pre-Columbian civilizations refer to the societies in the Americas before Europeans arrived
- 2) Pre-Columbian societies are primarily known as the Maya, the Aztec, and the Inca. All three were developed civilizations.

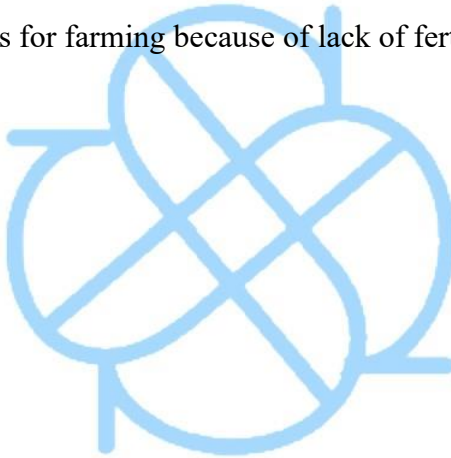
B) The Maya

- 1) Lived in Mesoamerica (Mexico and Central America)
- 2) Achievements:
 - a) Developed a calendar and a form of writing.
 - b) Math - The zero in math was invented, such as it was in the Gupta Dynasty of India

Pre-Columbian Civilizations (c. 300-1500s AD) (continued)

C) The Aztec

- 1) Lived in Mesoamerica, establishing a vast empire
- 2) Tenochtitlan - Capital city of the Aztec Empire.
- 3) Achievements:
 - a) Used a calendar and a form of writing.
 - b) Chinampas- “floating gardens” built by the Aztecs for farming because of lack of fertile land



The Inca

- 1) Lived in the Andes Mountains of Peru and established a large empire.
- 2) Machu Picchu - Famous site of the Inca.

The Age of Exploration and Discovery (1400s-1600s)

A) Causes of the Age of Exploration:

- 1) Europeans wanted more access to Asian products
- 2) Europeans wanted to discover more sea routes to Asia (most land routes were controlled by Muslims)

3) Navigation technology was improved, making sea voyages possible. Improvements include the compass, astrolabe, cartography, and lateen sails

B) Key Explorers:

1) Bartolomeu Dias - First to travel around the Cape of Good Hope.

2) Vasco da Gama- First to reach India by going around Cape of Good Hope.

3) Christopher Columbus - First to reach the Americas.

4) Ferdinand Magellan- First to circumnavigate the globe.

The Age of Exploration and Discovery (1400s-1600s) (continued)

C) Effects of the Age of Exploration:

1) The Americas

a) The Spanish and Portuguese colonized the land in the Americas. These lands were called colonies

b) Encomienda System - Labor system where Native Americans worked on farming plantations and in Spanish mines (by force)

c) Millions of Natives died because of the diseases brought by Europeans

2) Africa

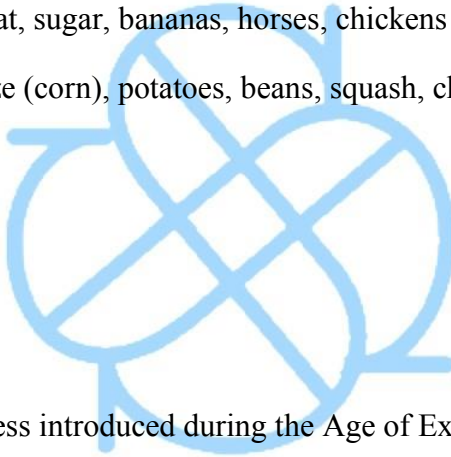
a) Slaves were taken from Africa to work on farming plantations in the Americas

b) The voyage from Africa to the Americas was referred to the Middle Ages

The Age of Exploration and Discovery (1400s-1600s) (continued)

3) Mercantilism

- a) Mercantilism is the idea that colonies exist to make the Mother Country wealthy.
- b) Spain and Portugal controlled colonial trade to make more money. Raw materials were taken from American colonies and sold as finished products to the colonies
- 4) Triangular Trade - Trade route taken in the Atlantic Ocean. Africa provided slaves, the slaves were brought to colonies in the Americas, and then goods from America were brought to Europe
- 5) Columbian Exchange - Refers to the exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas and technology between the “Old World” and the “New World”
 - a) Items from Europe to the Americas include: Wheat, sugar, bananas, horses, chickens and diseases (like smallpox and measles).
 - b) Items from the Americas to Europe include: Maize (corn), potatoes, beans, squash, chili peppers, cocoa, and tobacco.

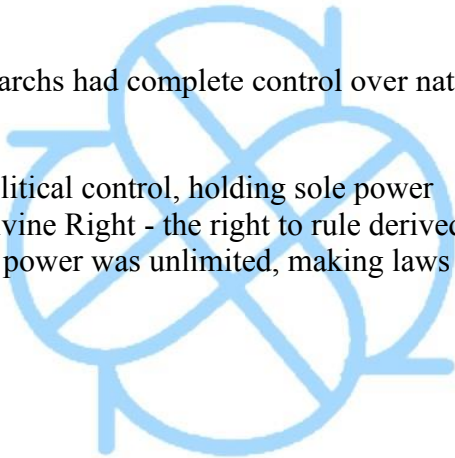


Commercial Revolution (1500s-1600s)

- A) Commercial Revolution were the forms of business introduced during the Age of Exploration. These new forms of business included:
- 1) Joint-stock companies - Investors combine money to pay for trading projects.
 - 2) The expansion of banking.
 - 3) Capitalism - Profits from one project are reinvested in other projects in order to increase profit.

Part 2: Global History and Geography 2

The Age of Absolutism (1600s-1700s)

- A) The Age of Absolutism was the period when nations were ruled by monarchs
 - B) “Monarch” means “king.” Absolute monarchs had complete control over nations that they ruled.
 - C) Key characteristics:
 - 1) Absolute monarchs centralized political control, holding sole power
 - 2) Absolute monarchs believed in Divine Right - the right to rule derived from God
 - 3) Absolute monarchs believed their power was unlimited, making laws without the consent of the people
 - D) Important absolute monarchs include:
 - 1) Peter the Great - Russia
 - 2) Louis XIV - France.
 - 3) Philip II - Spain.
 - 4) Henry VIII - England.
 - 5) Suleiman the Magnificent - Ottoman Empire.
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TOPIC: THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTIONS OF EUROPE

Scientific Revolution (1500s-1600s)

- A) The Scientific Revolution was a dramatic shift in how the world was viewed
- B) Science and reason were explanations of the world. The Church and Bible were no longer solely relied on
- C) Key people of the Scientific Revolution:
 - 1) Copernicus - Developed the Heliocentric Theory, the idea that planets revolve around the sun.
 - 2) Galileo Galilei - Proved Copernicus was correct; was put on trial because he contradicted the Church
 - 3) Sir Isaac Newton- Mathematician, astronomer who developed calculus and the theory of gravity.
 - 4) Johannes Kepler - Astronomer who helped discover how planets move.
 - 5) Descartes - Mathematician, scientist, and philosopher.
- D) Key effects:
 - 1) Spread of new ideas throughout Europe.
 - 2) Challenged the traditional authority of the Catholic Church
 - 3) Ideas in this period led to the Enlightenment

The Enlightenment (1700s)

- A) The Enlightenment was the period where reason was used to understand and improve society. It is also referred to as “The Age of Reason.”

B) Key ideas:

- 1) Society can be improved by using reason and natural law
- 2) Governments received authority from the people
- 3) Democracy was encouraged by philosophers

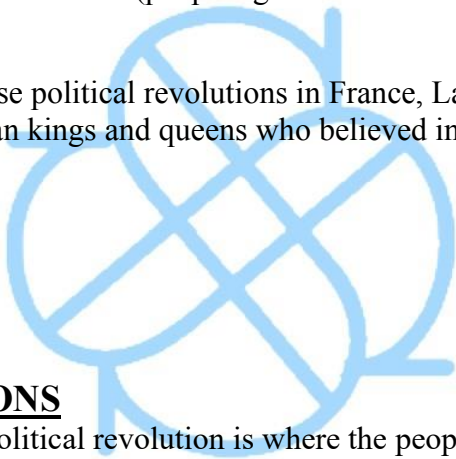
C) Key

people:

- 1) John Locke - People have natural rights, and it is their duty to protect those rights
- 2) Baron de Montesquieu - Governmental power should be divided into branches and checked by a system of checks and balances.
- 3) Voltaire - People are entitled to freedom of speech and religion.
- 4) Rousseau - Society is a social contract (people agree to work for the common good of society).

D) Key effects:

- 1) The Enlightenment helped cause political revolutions in France, Latin America, and the United State
- 2) Enlightened Despots - European kings and queens who believed in Enlightenment and used its ideas and principles



TOPIC: POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

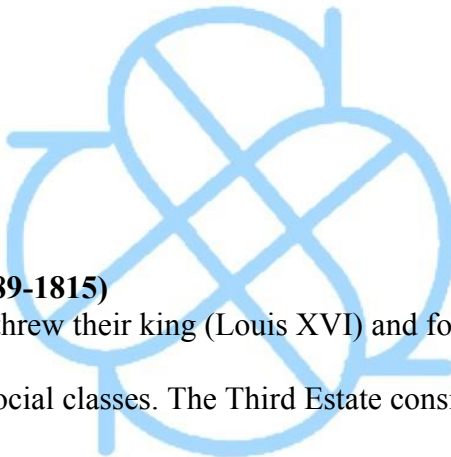
The term “political” means “government.” Political revolution is where the people of a country overthrow an existing government and replace it.

The English Revolution/Glorious Revolution (1689)

- A) The English Revolution refers to when the people of England limited the power of their monarchs
- B) The English Revolution occurred because of the monarch’s unfair and excessive power
- C) Key effects:
 - 1) England’s government became a limited monarchy

2) Laws that limited the power of the English king:

- a) The Magna Carta
- b) The Petition of Right
- c) The English Bill of Rights
- d) Habeas Corpus



The French Revolution and Napoleon (1789-1815)

A) The French Revolution - the French overthrew their king (Louis XVI) and fought for more rights.

Key causes:

- 1) French society was divided into social classes. The Third Estate consisted of mostly peasants. They were angered by the minimal rights and high taxes.
- 2) France was ruled by absolute monarchs. It was believed they abused their power.
- 3) Enlightenment ideas inspired the French people to overthrow the king and create a new government
- 4) France was in an economic crisis

B) Key events of the French Revolution:

- 1) Declaration of the Rights of Man - Gave equal rights to French men; created fair taxation system.
- 2) Reign of Terror - Leaders of the French Revolution executed thousands of people who were believed were loyal to the king.

C) Key effects:

King Louis XVI of France was executed

- 2) The middle class gained more power and rights.

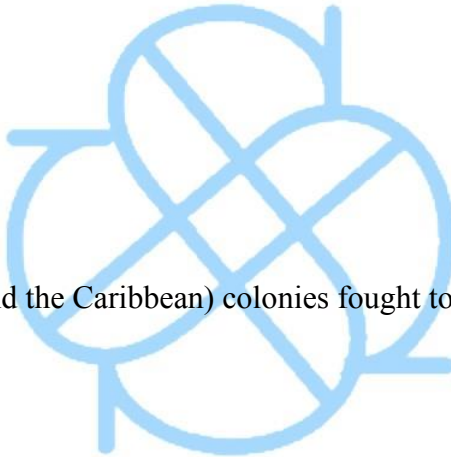
1)

D) Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte came into power at the end of the French Revolution.

Bonaparte expanded French territory by conquering territory in Europe. This led to increased French nationalism

1)
2)



The Latin American Revolutions (1800-1830)

Latin America (Central America, South America, and the Caribbean) colonies fought to gain independence from Spain, Portugal, and France.

Key causes:

- 1) Latin American governments were controlled by Peninsulares (people born in Spain and Portugal). Creoles (Europeans born in Latin America), Mestizos (mixed Europeans/Native Americans), Native Americans, and African slaves demanded more rights.
- 2) Enlightenment ideals inspired Latin Americans to fight for independence and overthrow their governments.
- 3) The American Revolution and the French Revolution inspired Latin Americans to fight for independence and overthrow their governments.

Leaders that helped gain independence in Latin America:

- 1) Simon Bolivar
- 2) Jose de San Martin

3) Miguel Hidalgo

4) Toussaint L'Ouverture

The Industrial Revolution (1700s-1800s)

A) The Industrial Revolution shifted the production of goods from hand production to the usage of machinery and factories

B) It began in Great Britain because of the abundance of natural resources needed for production and transportation

C) Key effects:

1) Industrialization- Machines were heavily used in factories

2) Urbanization - Cities grew as people flocked there to get jobs

3) Bad working conditions- Dangerous conditions, long hours, low wages, and exploitation of children

4) Formation of Labor Unions - Workers formed labor unions to fight for their rights

5) Legislation- Laws were passed to establish a minimum wage and end child labor.

D) Laissez Faire Capitalism (Market Economy) - Economic system that was used during, based on the ideas that:

1) Businesses and factories should be owned by individuals

2) Business decisions should be made by individuals and not interfered by the government.

3) Prices should be set by individuals to meet supply and demand

TOPIC: NATIONALISM

A) Nationalism is love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country.

B) Usually develops where people share a common language, culture, and history.

Unification of Italy and Germany (1870-1871)

A) Italy and Germany were not countries up until 1870. They were each divided into different states and had individual governments.

B) Nationalism led Italian-speaking people of Italy and German-speaking people of Germany to want to combine their states to form a unified nation.

C) Unification of Italy- Italy became a united nation in 1870, due to the work of nationalists:

1) Giuseppe Garibaldi

2) Giuseppe Mazzini

3) Count Camillo di Cavour

D) Unification of Germany - Germany became a united nation in 1871 due to the efforts of:

1) Otto von Bismarck - used a "blood and iron" policy, which refers to three wars, as a means of unification

Nationalism in Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire

A) Both ruled over various diverse ethnic groups.

B) Nationalist feelings led to ethnic minorities wanting to gain independence and form their own nations.

C) Both eventually broke up to nationalist movements

Nationalism in Ireland

A) Great Britain took over Ireland In 1801

B) Potato Famine

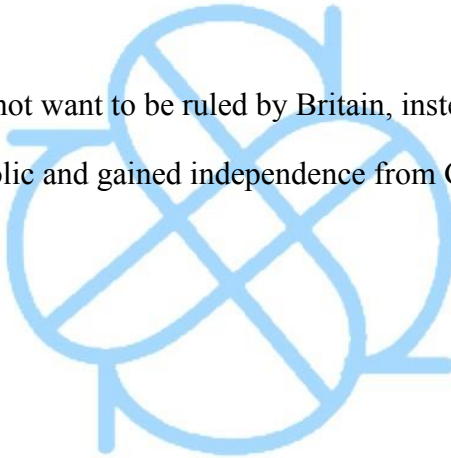
1) 1845-1850- About 1 million Irish people died of famine

2) Over 1 million Irish people migrated to the United States to escape the famine and find more opportunities.

C) Nationalism

1) Nationalist feelings caused many Irish to not want to be ruled by Britain, instead desiring independence

2) 1921- Southern Ireland was mostly Catholic and gained independence from Great Britain while Northern Ireland, which was mostly Protestant, remained apart of Britain



TOPIC: IMPERIALISM

Introduction to Imperialism

A) Imperialism refers to a more powerful country conquering a weaker one

B) During the 19th century European nations such as Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy conquered lands in Africa and Asia.

C) Causes:

1) Raw materials/natural resources for factory usage

2) “White Man’s Burden”- encouraged Europeans to conquer others to “help” them; justified imperialism

3) Social Darwinism- It’s natural for powerful countries to conquer weaker ones

Imperialism in India, China, and Africa (1800s-1914)

A) Effects:

- 1) “Scramble for Africa”- Over 90% of Africa was conquered by European nations
- 2) China- The British smuggling of opium into China led to the Opium Wars, in turn China was defeated causing them to give up areas of trade
- 3) India- India was conquered by Great Britain and ruled for almost 200 years

B) Asian and African peoples fought for independence

- 1) Sepoy Mutiny - Indian rebellion that failed
- 2) Boxer Rebellion- Chinese rebellion that failed

Imperialism in Japan

- A) Japan was largely isolated and wanted little contact with the rest of the world from 1600-1854
- B) In 1854, Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States sailed into Japan with the desire to trade.
- C) Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)
 - 1) Japan began a rapid program of modernization and westernization.
 - 2) Modernization- Japan industrialized (built factories, machines, roads, communications).
 - 3) Westernization- Japan adopted the customs and techniques of Western countries, changing its government, military, education, and technology
- D) Japan became a powerful and modern industrial country due to its changes. Japan began to imperialize other nations
- E) Japanese Imperialism
 - 1) Caused by need for natural resources/raw materials
 - 2) Japan took over Korea and parts of China to gain access to resources.

TOPIC: WORLD WAR I

World War I (1914-1918)

A) World War I was a global military conflict fought mostly in Europe

B) Causes:

(M.A.I.N.):

- 1) Militarism- Countries in Europe (especially Germany and Britain) built up their armies and their supply of weapons in the late 1800s.
- 2) Alliances- Countries in Europe divided themselves into two military alliances (the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente) in order to prepare for war. This alliance system increased tension in Europe.
- 3) Imperialism- Countries in Europe competed with each other to take over lands in Africa, Asia, and the Balkans (Southeastern Europe). This competition increased tension.
- 4) Nationalism- Ethnic groups in the Balkans (Southeastern Europe) wanted to gain independence (self-government) from Austria-Hungary and they were willing to fight for it.

5) NOTE: World War I started when Archduke Ferdinand (the heir to the throne of Austria- Hungary) was assassinated by Slavic nationalists in the Balkans.

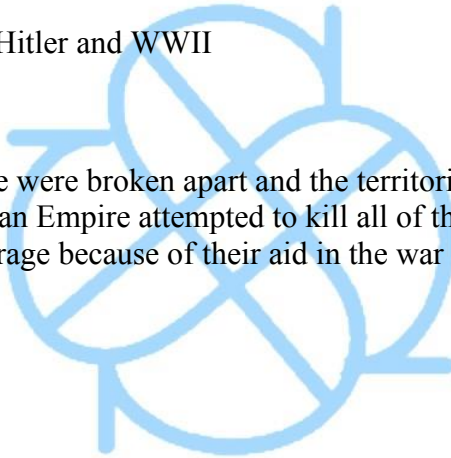
World War I (1914-1918) (continued)

C) Treaty of Versailles - ended WWI and punished Germany

- 1) Accept blame for causing World War I.
- 2) Pay 30 billion dollars in war reparations
- 3) Cut down the size of its military.
- 4) Give up some of its lands.
- 5) The treaty eventually allowed the rise of Hitler and WWII

D) Key effects:

- 1) Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were broken apart and the territories became other nations
- 2) Armenian Massacre - Turks of the Ottoman Empire attempted to kill all of the Armenians that lived in their territory
- 3) Women in Europe eventually gained suffrage because of their aid in the war



TOPIC: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION)

The Russian Revolution (also called the Bolshevik Revolution) of 1917

- A) Russia overthrew their Czar (king) and created a new government.
- B) Causes:

- 1) World War I- Russia suffered many casualties and created food shortages at home
- 2) Czar Nicholas II- Ruler of Russia at the time, was thought to abuse his power.

C) Bolsheviks

- 1) Group that led the Russian Revolution.
- 2) Led by Vladimir Lenin.
- 3) Lenin and the Bolsheviks gained Russian support by promising “Peace, Land, and Bread.”

D) Effects:

- 1) Czar Nicholas II was executed.
- 2) Lenin and the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia.
- 3) Russia became a Communist nation.

TOPIC: NATIONALISM BETWEEN WORLD WARS

Nationalism Between World Wars (1919-1939)

A) Turkey

- 1) All that remained of Ottoman lands was the country of Turkey.
- 2) Kemal Ataturk- First president of Turkey, thought to be a nationalist
 - a) Westernization- pushed for adoption of European customs and traditions
 - b) Democracy- established democracy in Turkey by giving people a voice in government (even women)

B) Zionism

- 1) Jewish nationalist movement
- 2) Goal was to create a nation for Jews in the Holy Land

3) Jews and Palestinians fought for the same territory.

India

- 1) At the end of WWI, India increased its demand for independence
- 2) Mohandas Gandhi
 - a) Nationalist leader who fought for independence through non-violent methods
 - b) Salt March- Gandhi protested British taxes on salt by leading a peaceful march to the sea to make his own salt.
 - c) Boycott- Gandhi encouraged the people of India to boycott British products sold in India

TOPIC: TOTALITARIANISM BETWEEN WORLD WARS

Introduction to Totalitarian Dictatorships

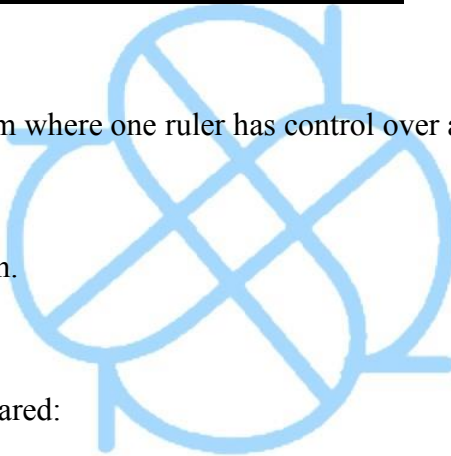
A) Totalitarian dictatorships refer to a system where one ruler has control over an entire nation, politically, socially, and economically

B) Three dictatorships existed after WWI:

- 1) The Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.
- 2) Italy under Benito Mussolini.
- 3) Germany under Adolf Hitler.

C) All had a number of characteristics they shared:

- 1) Censorship
- 2) One political party
- 3) People were expected to put the needs of their country before their own needs.
- 4) Elimination of opposition parties
- 5) Usage of propaganda



TOPIC: WORLD WAR II

Events Leading up to World War II

A) Japanese Aggression

- 1) Japan took over Korea, Manchuria (northeastern China), and much of Southeast Asia to gain access to natural resources
- 2) Rape of Nanking- Japanese soldiers raped and killed Chinese civilians

B) Italian Aggression- Benito Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.

C) German Aggression- Adolf Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles:

- 1) Hitler built up the German military and drafted soldiers into the army.
- 2) Hitler placed soldiers in the Rhineland (an area between Germany and France).
- 3) Hitler took over the neighboring country of Austria.
- 4) Hitler took over the neighboring country of Czechoslovakia.

D) The lack of action to stop these aggressions early on allowed WWII:

- 1) The League of Nations was an international organization created after World War I in order to prevent war, but didn't stop Hitler or Mussolini
- 2) Appeasement- Great Britain appeased Hitler by giving him control over Czechoslovakia, only leading to more German control of land

E) World War II started when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. Three days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Key Events of World War II

A) Invasion of Poland - Initiated WWII; Poland was quickly defeated by Germany

B) Pearl Harbor- Japan launched a surprise attack against the United States. This event brought us into World War II.

C) D-Day Invasion- Beginning of the last Allied push against Germany; resulted in German defeat

D) Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki- Final event of World War II; caused Japan to surrender

E) The Holocaust:

1) Hitler and the Nazis attempted to kill all Jews in Europe. 6 million Jews and 6 million non-Jews were killed during this event.

Effects:

A) Formation of the United Nations

- 1) Created to solve international problems and prevent future wars.
- 2) 193 sovereign states are currently members of the United Nations.

B) Nuremberg Trials

- 1) Surviving Nazis were put on trial
- 2) 19 Nazi leaders were executed or sentenced to imprisonment as a result of “crimes against humanity”
- 3) Important because they demonstrated that governmental individuals could be held accountable

TOPIC: THE COLD WAR

The Cold War (1945-1991)

A) 50 year struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union

B) Key events and characteristics/features of the Cold War:

- 1) Following World War II, the Soviet Union took over small nations of Eastern Europe and turned them into communist satellites
- 2) “Iron Curtain”- Described the line dividing Western and Eastern Europe
- 3) Containment- Policy where the United States attempted to stop the spread of communism. Examples:
 - a) Truman Doctrine- The United States gave \$400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey to help them defeat communist groups within their borders
 - b) Marshall Plan- The United States gave \$13 billion to Western European countries to help them rebuild after the war
- 4) Crisis in Germany

- a) Following World War II, Germany was divided into two nations. West Germany being a democratic nation and East Germany a communist one
- b) Berlin Wall- Wall built by the Communists around the city of West Berlin to prevent people from fleeing to West Germany.
- c) Berlin Airlift- The United States, Britain, and France flew in supplies to the people of West Berlin after Stalin set up a blockade.

5) Military alliances- Both the United States and Soviet Union formed military alliances in preparation for war:

a) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)- Alliance between the United States, Canada, and the democratic nations of Western Europe.

b) Warsaw Pact- Alliance between the Soviet Union and other Communist nations in Eastern Europe.

6) Hungarian Revolution of 1956- When Hungary attempted to break away, the Soviet Union sent in military and crushed the rebellion

7) Arms Race- The United States and Soviet Union competed to build nuclear weapon supplies

8) Cuban Missile Crisis

a) Began when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was building missile bases in Cuba and pointing nuclear missiles at the United States.

b) Ended when the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missiles.

Economic Cooperation

A) After World War II, many nations in the world created organizations designed to increase trade and promote economic prosperity. These include:

1) European Union (E.U.) - Includes European nations

2) North American Free Trade Agreement (N.A.F.T.A.)- Includes the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Oil Politics

A) Oil (petroleum) is one of the world's most important natural resources.

B) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.)

1) Organization created by main oil-producing countries of the world; they determine oil prices and levels of production

TOPIC: COMMUNISM IN CHINA

Communism in China (1949-Present)

- A) In 1949, China became the second country in the world to adopt communism.
- B) Mao Zedong
 - 1) First Communist dictator of China.
 - 2) Great Leap Forward
 - a) Mao's attempt to modernize industrial and agricultural productions
 - b) Peasants in China were forced to move onto large government farms.
 - 3) Cultural Revolution- Period where young Communist soldiers eliminate all opposition members

C) Deng Xiaoping

- 1) Chinese ruler after Mao Zedong.
- 2) Deng changed the economy of China from communist to a market/capitalist.
- 3) Tiananmen Square Protests/Massacre (1989)
 - a) Series of protests demanding democratic reform
 - b) Deng Xiaoping called in the army to end the protests, leading protestors to be killed or arrested and proved China's unwillingness to change

TOPIC: DECOLONIZATION

Decolonization in India (1948)

- A) After World War II, India gained independence
- B) In order to prevent conflict between Hindus and Muslims, the region that was controlled by Great Britain was divided into two separate countries:
 - 1) India- Hindus
 - 2) Pakistan- Muslims
- C) India after independence:
 - 1) Established a democratic government.
 - 2) India was neutral during the Cold War

Decolonization in Africa (1945-1980)

- A) Between 1945 and 1980, African nations gained independence
- B) Independence was achieved largely because of the efforts of nationalist leaders, including:
 - 1) Jomo Kenyatta- Gained independence for Kenya.
 - 2) Kwame Nkrumah- Gained independence for Ghana.
- C) South Africa after independence:
 - 1) After independence, white Europeans still controlled the government of South Africa, establishing apartheid
 - 2) Apartheid was a system of racial segregation used from 1948 until 1990. Black South Africans were required to use separate bathrooms, attend separate schools, carry identification passbooks, and go to separate beaches.
 - 3) Nelson Mandela
 - a) Black South African nationalist leader who fought against Apartheid.
 - b) Imprisoned for 27 years by the white South African government.
 - c) Became the first black president of South Africa after apartheid ended in 1990

Decolonization in Southeast Asia (Cambodia and Vietnam)

- A) Cambodia and Vietnam both gained independence from France in 1953-1954
- B) Ho Chi Minh- Nationalist leader who fought for Vietnamese independence

- C) Vietnam after independence:
 - 1) Divided into 2 countries: communist North Vietnam and democratic South Vietnam
 - 2) After the Vietnam War, all of Vietnam was reunited to form one communist nation
- D) Cambodia after independence
 - 1) Ruled by a Communist group called the Khmer Rouge.
 - 2) Pol Pot
 - a) Leader of the Khmer Rouge and ruler of Cambodia from 1976-1979.
 - b) Pol Pot executed 2 million Cambodians



TOPIC: THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER WORLD WAR II

Creation of Israel

- A) After World War II, part of the Holy Land was used to create the Jewish nation of Israel.
- B) Palestinians claim they should have control over the region because they have lived there for hundreds of years.
- C) Between 1948 and 1973, major wars erupted between Israel and the Arab nations of the Middle East. Israel won each war.
- D) Palestinians are still fighting to gain control

Islamic Fundamentalism

- A) Islamic Fundamentalism - belief that governments should create societies based firmly on the rules of Islam. Examples include Iran and Afghanistan.
- B) Iranian Revolution (1979)

- 1) Brought Ayatollah Khomeini (an Islamic religious leader) to power.
 - 2) Iran is still a theocracy - ruled by religious leaders.
- C) Taliban
- 1) Radical Islamic group that ruled Afghanistan from 1996-2001.
 - 2) Created laws that were strictly based on Sharia (Islamic law).

TOPIC: THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM

The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union (1991)

A) Between 1989 and 1991, the Cold War ended, as well as communism

B) Mikhail Gorbachev

- 1) Soviet leader who helped end the communist Soviet Union
- 2) Perestroika

a) Program in which Gorbachev changed the economy from a communist one to a market/capitalist one

3) Glasnost

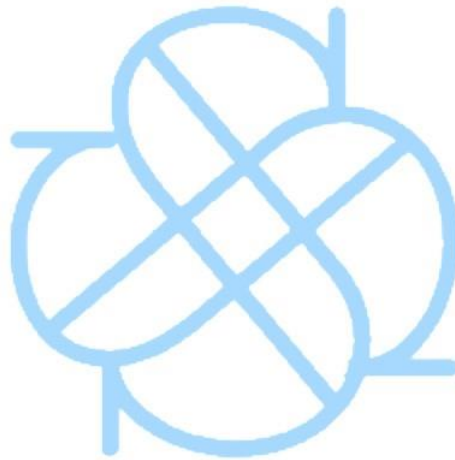
- a) Program that allowed freedom of speech
- b) Marked a major step towards democracy

C) Boris Yeltsin

- 1) First democratically elected president in the history of Russia

II. The Collapse of Communism in Germany (1989)

- B) 1989- The Berlin Wall was torn down, marking the end of the Cold War and Communism.
- C) 1990- West Germany and East Germany were reunited



TOPIC: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

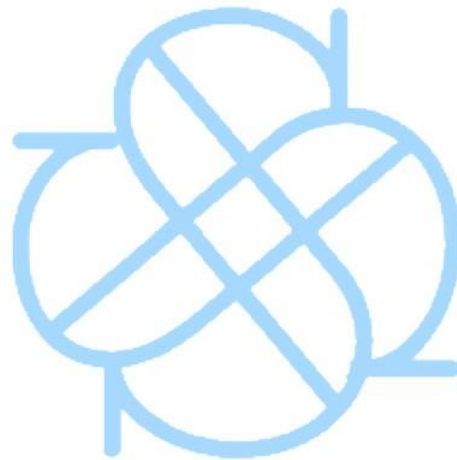
Human rights are the basic rights that all human beings are entitled to, such as the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to vote, and the right to live.

A) Genocide- Genocide is an attempt to exterminate a group of people.

Examples include:

- 1) Armenian Massacre- The Turks of the Ottoman Empire murdered about one million Armenians during World War I.

- 2) Ukrainian Famine- Joseph Stalin took away food from the people of the Ukraine, which resulted in the death of millions of people.
- 3) Holocaust- Hitler and the Nazis murdered 6 million Jews during World War II.
- 4) Rwanda- The Hutus killed almost one million Tutsis in 1994.
- 5) Cambodia- Pol Pot was the ruler of Cambodia who killed 2 million people within his nation.
- 6) Yugoslavia- Slobodan Milosevic was the Serbian ruler of Yugoslavia who violently attacked non-Serbs (especially Albanians) living in his lands.



TOPIC: RECENT ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Ethnic Conflicts

A) Tensions between ethnic groups continue to exist, including:

- 1) Palestinians fighting Jews for more control over the Holy Land in the Middle East.
- 2) Tibet is a Buddhist region that wants independence from China.
- 3) Catholics and Protestants have fought for control of Northern Ireland.

- 4) Muslims in Pakistan and Hindus in India both claim control over Kashmir.
- 5) Serbs, Croats, and Muslims have battled for control over the Balkans
- 6) The Kurds are a group of people who are scattered throughout areas of Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. They want to create their own nation called Kurdistan.
- 7) Chechnya is a Muslim region that has used terrorism to gain independence from Russia.

Environmental Problems

A) Ozone Layer

- 1) Layer of gases in the atmosphere that absorbs the sun's ultraviolet rays
- 2) Currently being destroyed by pollution
- 3) Demonstrate the need for stricter pollution laws

B) Acid Rain

- 1) Rain that contains chemicals.
- 2) Demonstrate the need for stricter pollution laws throughout the world.

C) Deforestation

- 1) Elimination of rainforests in Brazil (Amazon Basin), Costa Rica, and the Congo (in Central Africa).

D) Desertification

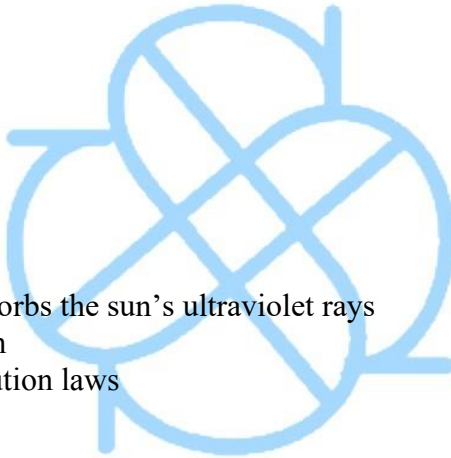
- 1) Changing fertile land to desert, caused by deforestation and overgrazing.
- 2) Especially a concern in the Sahel (region south of the Sahara Desert in Africa).

E) Chernobyl

- 1) Nuclear disaster in Ukraine that exposed thousands to radiation, causing cancer

F) Greenhouse Effect

- 1) Trapping of warm air in the atmosphere that is caused by chemicals



2) May lead to flooding of coastal areas.

G) Solutions

1) Kyoto Protocol (1997)- International agreement calling for a decrease in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses

Science and Technology

A) Green Revolution

- 1) The term refers to the use of technology to increase food supply in the 1990s
- 2) Used irrigation, machinery, fertilizer, pesticides, better seeds, and livestock.
- 3) Caused the increase of food production and decreased hunger in some areas in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

B) Nuclear Proliferation

- 1) Refers to the spread of nuclear technology to countries that do not possess them.
- 2) Nuclear technology can be used to develop energy, but also nuclear weapons.
- 3) Many countries are in possession of nuclear weapons

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