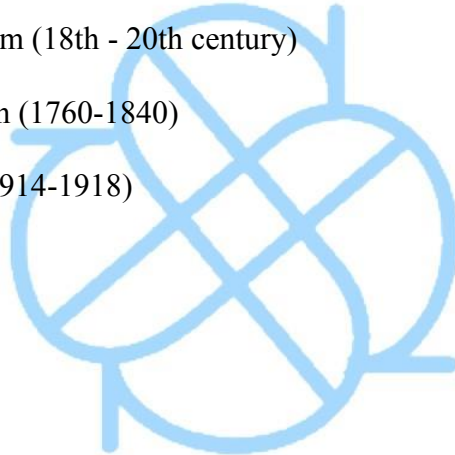


# **World History**

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## **SECTIONS**

1. Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th century)
2. Scientific Revolution (16th century)
3. Age of Enlightenment (1715-1789)
4. Age of Absolutism (1550-1800)
5. Old Imperialism (16th-18th century)
6. New Imperialism (18th - 20th century)
7. Industrialization (1760-1840)
8. World War I (1914-1918)



## **Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th century)**

- The fifteenth century to the eighteenth century was deemed the age of exploration.
- Countries wished to have a more abundant source of resources
  - This includes crops, gold, and spices
    - Also wanted to find new trading routes so that ships wouldn't take so long to get there and back
- Most explorers were European
- The explorers wanted three things (THE THREE G's)
  - **God**
    - Wanted to spread their religion
    - Spreading religion is seen as a positive thing.
    - Wanted to convert as many people possible into their religion
    - Catholics were of the most active spreaders
  - **Glory**
    - Wanted to be remembered as great explorers
    - Relatively new idea in Europe
    - With the invention of the printing press, people's achievements could be remembered in writing
    - Kings wanted glory for their kingdom (gained a sense of NATIONALISM)
      - Nationalism - pride in one's country/nation
  - **Gold**
    - Wanted to be rich
    - Also boosted the nation's economy
  - Also desired Spices, which can also be turned into gold

# **Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th century)**

## **(continued)**

### **MERCANTILISM**

- Mercantilism: economic theory that aims to maximise exports and imports for economic gain
- Other natural resources could also be treated the same way
  - This includes items not naturally found in European countries or used up resources (timber, tobacco, sugar, ivory)
- New Technologies of the period
  - Caravel
    - Faster, more efficient, and moveable ship
    - Older ships had square sails, which meant they had to go wherever the wind took them
  - Bilge pump system
    - Allowed the ship to float higher, be more efficient, and aerodynamic
    - Also made it easier to explore coasts, due to it being less likely to touch the ground
- Technologies from the Islamic culture
  - Compass, Astrolabe, maps, sextant
    - Made exploration easier

### **How the Explorations Began**

- The first main sailor was Prince Henry the Navigator (encouraged the rest)
  - Started a school for sailing
  - Combined inventions from around the world to make sailing easier
  - By his death, sailing had progressed a lot

# **Age of Exploration and Colonization (15th century)**

## **(continued)**

### **MAJOR SAILERS**

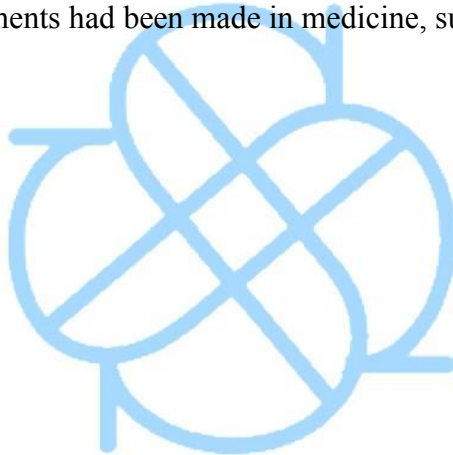
- Portugal
  - Bartolomeu Diaz (1487)
    - The first person to sail around the cape of good hope (South Africa)
    - Found a route to India for trade
    - Found that trade doesn't need to go by land
  - Vasco da Gama (1498)
    - First landed in India in 1498.
    - Found trade route to West Indies
  - Ferdinand Magellan
    - First voyage around the world
    - Found that the world was round
    - Killed in the Philippines, didn't make it home
- Spain
  - Christopher Columbus
    - Thought that he could find a shorter route to Asia for trade
      - Sail west instead of around Africa
    - Found Americas and landed somewhere in the Caribbean
- Italy
  - Amerigo Vespucci
    - Says Columbus discovered a new world. German Map Makers name the continents after him
- Other Sailors sailed for fame, or to find new routes for spice trade and other material goods

## **Scientific Revolution (16th Century)**

- Created a new way of viewing the world around them.
- Needed new technology and math for modern problems
- Church had a huge influence on science and technology because people listened to whatever the bible told them what is right and wrong
- Everyone had a fixed mindset, not thinking alone.
- Key Contributors in the Scientific world
  - Nicolaus Copernicus
    - Went against the modern way of thinking about the earth and the sun
    - Said that the sun was the center of the universe instead of the Earth
    - Called Heliocentric (sun-centered) instead of Geocentric (Earth- centered) (thought of by Aristotle(4th century))
    - Feared that he would be put in jail for thinking differently, so he decided to publish a book, while on his deathbed, to escape from the hardships in prison
  - Johannes Kepler
    - Thought of planetary motion (planets orbit instead of staying in one place)
    - Instead of a perfect circle, he says that it was an ellipse
  - Galileo Galilei
    - Wrote a book called “The Starry Messenger”
    - Also known as the father of astronomy
    - His discoveries:
      - Jupiter has 4 moons
      - The sun has dark spots
      - The moon has a rough, uneven surface
    - The church declared that Galileo should abandon his ideas because they were contradictory to the church
    - Galileo suggested that the church reinterpret their text and prove him wrong

## **Scientific Revolution (16th Century) (continued)**

- Isaac Newton
  - Built on the work of the three astronomers(above)
  - Came up with the Universal law of gravitation
    - Every object attracts another object through attraction (gravity)
  - Described how the universe functions
  - Had three main laws
- Francis Bacon
  - Inventor of the scientific method
    - The scientific method is the reason and source of all ideas
  - Start with a free slate, and follow a step by step process to find the answer.
- Other advancements had been made in medicine, such as sterilization, surgery, and survival.



## **Age of Enlightenment (1715-1789)**

- Also known as the age of reason.
- The Age of Enlightenment ties into the scientific revolution, because people think for themselves and don't listen to everything they are told.
- Believed in natural laws
  - Natural laws: unchanged principles that were discovered through reason, that govern human conduct.
- Use methods of modern science to explain the reasoning of hypotheses.
- The enlightenment thinkers were called philosophes
- Move away from absolutism and divine rule (rule by God, and only have to answer to God)
- Enlightenment thinkers (philosophes) and their beliefs/what they contributed to modern-day society
  - Thomas Hobbes
    - Said that people are born evil, and have the traits selfish, greedy, and cruel.
    - Government protects people from other people
    - Without government, people would fight, kill, rob, and oppress one another
    - Thought of the Social Contract
      - People give up their rights to the government to be protected from one another
    - Wanted absolute monarchs - no power to the people
    - Wrote about his ideas in a book called the Leviathan

## **Age of Enlightenment (1715-1789) (continued)**

- John Locke
  - The absolute opposite of Thomas Hobbes
  - Believed that people are moral and reasonable and that they want to do the right thing
  - Believes that people are born free and equal with three natural rights
    - The natural rights - life, liberty, and property (LLL)
  - Wrote the *Two Treatises of Government* - government has limited power - no absolute monarchy and no divine rule
- Baron de Montesquieu
  - Criticized absolute monarchs - liked Britain's limited monarchy
  - Believed having 3 branches of government would prevent tyranny
    - Created the checks and balances
      - No one branch could become more powerful than the other two
    - Executive branch
      - Enforces Laws (president)
    - Legislative branch
      - Creates laws (the house of representatives)
    - Judicial branch
      - Applies laws (Supreme court)



## **Age of Enlightenment (1715-1789) (continued)**

- Voltaire
  - Believe in freedom of the press - expose corrupt political and church leaders
  - Fought for civil liberties - rights of citizens
    - Includes:
      - Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and separation of church and state
  - Believe that human's worst enemy is intolerance, prejudice, and superstition
  - Writing anger at gov and church officials. Imprisoned and exiled. His books were burned and outlawed
- Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - Believed that people were naturally good, but corrupted by society
  - Everyone should have the same amount of property
  - General will - will of the people as a whole
  - Good of the community should be placed above individual interests - common good
  - Despised all oppression
  - Wrote the social contract
- Adam Smith
  - Scottish economist that admired enlightened thinkers that were about money (physiocrats)
  - Wrote *The Wealth of Nations* which depicts a free market without govt interference
  - Supply and demand should run the market
  - Government's duty to protect society, justice, and provide public works

## **Age of Enlightenment (1715-1789) (continued)**

- Women in the Enlightenment
  - Natural rights were for men, although people said women had natural rights
  - Salons:
    - Places where enlightenment thinkers gathered to speak about their thoughts
    - Allowed thinkers to spread ideas - hosted by women - guests forced to speak in common language
  - Famous women in Enlightenment
    - Mary Astell
      - Questioned the lack of education for women
      - Criticized the unequal relationship between men and women in marriage
    - Mary Wollstonecraft
      - Wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*
      - Also worried about the education of women, and need to participate in public life
- The Spread of the Enlightenment
  - Books and pamphlets carried ideas of enlightened thinkers
- The aftermath of the age of enlightenment
  - Absolute monarchs turned into governments working to protect the people
  - Church being in authority turned into the separation of the church and power
  - Separation between rich and poor turned into all people having rights
  - Rewarded in the afterlife turned into happiness on earth

## **Age of Absolutism (1550-1800)**

- The thirty years war
  - Fought between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire
- Louis XIV
  - Known as The Sun King
  - Ruled for 72 years
  - Ignored the French Parliament
  - Built the strongest military in Europe
  - Spent Lavishly, in arts and architecture
  - France became a hub for culture
  - Neglected the lower class
  - Revoked the Edict of Nantes
  - Wars made the country broke
  - Married Maria Theresa of Austria
- Absolutism in France
  - Louis XIV said that monarchy personified the state
  - Absolutism was created under Cardinal Richelieu who secularized France and was loyal to the French state
  - Richelieu gained power by alienating the nobles
  - The threat to the monarchy was nobles
  - Kept armies for the first time
  - Louis XIV built the Palace of Versailles as a testament to his power and used it to gain control of the nobility
- Palace of Versailles
  - Built by Louis XIV - visited daily
  - Nobility competed to perform tasks for the king to be under his belt and have a good reputation with him.

## **Age of Absolutism (1550-1800) (continued)**

- Absolutism in Eastern Europe
  - Peter I (Peter the Great) Russia
    - Modernized Russia through westernization
    - Taxed subjects heavily to pay for projects
    - Killed 1000 members of the Streltsy when they tried to depose him
- England in the 17th century
  - Constitutionalism ruled - no absolutism
  - England's monarchs were held accountable to Parliament
  - Monarchs (England):
    - James I support absolute rule
    - Charles I fought with Parliament over money for his wars with Spain
    - Charles II learned a lesson from his ancestors - don't mess with Parliament
    - James II unpopular because open Catholicism turned into absolute rule
  - Monarchs (Spain):
    - Phillip II - ruled over the Netherlands (protestant) sent an armada to attack England but storm destroys ships - defeated
- Glorious Revolution
  - William of Orange, Dutch monarch, asked by the English to depose King James II
  - Bloodless coup ensued as James II fled England
  - Parliament now in charge
  - Bill of rights outline powers of Parliament
- Bill of Rights 1689
  - Ruler can't
    - Suspend Parliament law
    - Raise taxes w/o perm
    - Interfere with freedom of speech
    - Penalize a citizen who criticizes the king

## **Age of Absolutism (1550-1800) (continued)**

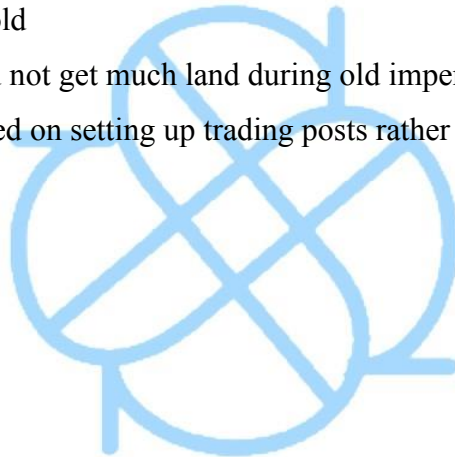
- **Revolutions**
  - The gap between church and science widened in the 1600s
  - 1633 - Galileo was tried before the church
- **English Civil War**
  - Queen Elizabeth had no children, so when she died the crown went to James I, a Stuart (Scottish)
  - Parliament was fighting with James so he would not gain more power
  - James asserted his authority over the gov - conflict with Parliament
  - Spent lavishly
  - Ended a war with Spain - England forced to pay reparations to Spain
  - Oliver Cromwell - led the Roundheads to victory, when the Royalists surrendered
  - Charles I is put on trial, and executed - shocked the country
- **New Government (Aftermath of the war)**
  - The commonwealth
    - Crushed opposition from Loyalists in Ireland and Scotland
    - Cromwell got rid of Parliament, placed England under a Puritan, military rule
    - When Cromwell died, the son took over, but couldn't keep power, and England turns into a monarchy

## **Age of Absolutism (1550-1800) (continued)**

- Treaties and Religions
  - There were three major religions
    - Protestants - England and Prussia
    - Catholics - France and Austria
    - Eastern Orthodox Christianity - Russia
  - Alliances that were formed were to balance power in Europe, and no one country could surpass another, and conquer them
  - Alliances shifted depending on the goals of the leaders that were involved
  - People from different countries married each other (such as in the royal family) so that they would make a peace treaty, and not attack each other. This is what Prussia and France did. The two married at 14 and were used as a symbol of a peace treaty. Maria Theresa Married King Louis XIV to end the 30-year war.

## **Old Imperialism (16th-18th century)**

- Started in the 1500s and went to the 1700s
- It was between England, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain
- All countries want colonies and will fight wars to get them
  - Want colonies for the Spice trade, and to boost the economy in their country
- Imperialism: when one country controls the political, economic, or cultural life of another country
- Sphere of influence - area in which an outside power claimed exclusive trade privileges
- Spain and Portugal led old imperialism. Imperialized territory was the new world - Americas
- Motivated by the 3 Gs
  - God, Glory, Gold
- European countries did not get much land during old imperialism
- They were more focused on setting up trading posts rather than getting land.



## **New Imperialism (18-20th century)**

- Another race for colonies
- Spurred by needs created by the industrial revolution.
- Everyone needs more resources to get more advancements in technology.
- Two other motives
  - Revolution:
    - New markets for finished goods
    - New sources of raw materials
  - Nationalism:
    - Colonies - more political power
    - Social Darwinism - racist justification
    - Had pride in one's country
- Imperialism became largely economic
  - Possession or control of an area for economic gain
  - Spheres of influence and extraterritoriality rather than colonial settlement
  - Markets for finished goods
    - Products of British industrialization sold in China and India
  - Sources of raw materials
    - Egypt - cotton
    - Malaya - rubber and tin
    - Middle East - oil
  - Investments
    - Profits from industrialization investing in mines and railroads in undeveloped countries
  - All the political motives
    - National pride
    - Large empires made people more proud to be in the country, because they have more land than anyone else, making them think they are better than other nations and countries
    - When countries get a new colony, other countries want to follow their lead, so that they may gain more power than them.



## **New Imperialism (18-20th century) (continued)**

- Military Motives
  - Gain more bases
    - Big with the British
  - Manpower - they get more people in the military from the countries that they have circles of influence in. Want to have a bigger military so that they can 1. Stay in control of the country and 2. Gain more countries and boost their economy
- Social Motives
  - Had excess of population - cant take care of everyone
    - Can move people to different places so that they have housing and enough food to survive
  - “White man’s burden.”
    - Form of Social Darwinism - where white people have a sense of superiority over everyone, so they must take care of everyone, and if they don't, they will cease to exist
    - Whites acted like they were of a higher species
- Religious Motives
  - Spread Christianity
  - Had a crusading spirit
  - Missionaries in colonies
- Africa had become a major hotspot for European countries, with everyone trying to get a piece of land
- The Slave trade became a huge success, with people trading natural resources for free labor.
- Demand for slaves continued, and places like Zanzibar were selling people for gold
- Many African countries are taken through imperialism

## **New Imperialism (18-20th century) (continued)**

### **THE BERLIN CONFERENCE**

- The Berlin Conference was set in place to set rules for conquest in Africa, which the Africans were not invited to.
- They sought to take over Africa, and not allow the African leaders to have any say in what happens to their countries
- The actual main goal was to stop the conflict in Europe
- Some of the Principles set in place are:
  - Stop Slave trade in Africa
  - No imperial power could claim territory in Africa unless it effectively controlled the territory with a government that has been established in the specified country

What every country did in Africa

- Belgium
  - Exploit the territory for its resources - rubber, copper, ivory
  - Forced slave labor
- France
  - Conquered Algeria - cost them tens of thousands of French lives, but more Algerian lives

## **New Imperialism (18-20th century) (continued)**

- Britain
  - Egypt
    - Model for new imperialism
    - Protectorate was supposed to be temporary - lasted until 1956
  - Sudan
    - Battle of Omdurman (1898)
      - Brits defeat Sudanese tribe and kill 11000 - only 28 brits die
      - Fashoda Incident - (1898) France and Brit almost went to war over Sudan. France Backs Down
      - Boer war - South Africa - Cecil Rhodes becomes prime minister of the Cape Colony (South Africa)
      - British defeat the Boers - form the union of South Africa
      - Racial segregation exists heavily - called APARTHEID

## **New Imperialism (18-20th century) (continued)**

- British in India
  - East India company
    - Trade company for Europe and Britain with India - Lots of Spices - very good for Britain because they can sell them and get lots of gold
    - What the brits did in India
      - Outlaw slavery
      - Outlaw the caste system
      - Outlaw Sati
    - The Sepoy Rebellion
      - The troops from India that were on the British rule (Sepoys) turned on the British for making them not be able to worship their religion
      - Brutally massacre British men, women, and children
        - Brits retaliate by burning down villages and slaughtering Indians
        - Parliament eventually ended the British rule in India in 1858
    - Benefits of Brit rule
      - Boost economy
      - Brought peace to the countryside
      - Create a better justice system
      - Improve railroad
      - Bring new technology

## **Industrialization**

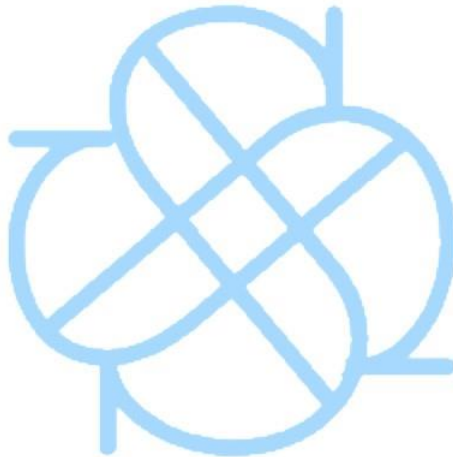
- The Industrial Revolution changed human life drastically
- More was invented in 1750 - present than in the other known years of human history
- The industrial revolution was the increased output of machine-made goods - began in England
- Human labor was replaced by machines
- New energy sources were developed to power the new machinery - water, steam, oil
- There was an increase in the use of metals and minerals
  - Aluminum, coal, copper, iron, etc.
- New Transportation
  - Ships
    - Ships went from being made out of wood, to iron, to steel
    - The mode of transportation was from wind-powered sails to Steam-powered boilers
  - Trains and Automobiles were also invented, making long-distance travel much quicker
  - New inventions of communication
    - Telegraph and Telephone
      - Send messages over a long distance
    - Radio
      - The first radio waves were sent by Alexander Graham Bell over the Atlantic Ocean

## **Industrialization (continued)**

- New inventions of farming
  - Seed drill
    - Jethro Tull invented the seed drill so that uniform seeding may exist. Straight lines were used for seeding and made seeding more efficient
  - The Threshing machine
    - Invented by Andrew Meikle. Used to separate the grain from stalks and husks quicker than by hand
  - The Four Field System
    - Crop rotation became a big part of farmer's production. Instead of doing a huge field all at once and not having much food, they planted in a single location and rotated around with seasons, so that soil could regain nutrients that it needed to be able to grow plentiful crops.
- The factory system
  - Instead of using the domestic system, where everything is homemade and by hand, things in the factory system were made by machines, and in much higher levels of production.
  - Production speed increased a ton, and the economy was boosted incredibly.
- Textile Industry
  - Textiles were produced more often and more efficiently.
  - Inventions such as the cotton gin made it easier to extract seeds from cotton, and things like the flying shuttle made it easier to sow the cotton into textiles

## **Industrialization (continued)**

- Steam engine
  - The Steam engine made almost everything possible for the factory workers in the industrial revolution.
  - Paved the way for new technologies, and energy. It was used from energy to steamboats carrying huge amounts of cargo
  - Almost all forms of transportation used the steam engine
  - Replaced many jobs and many people were hungry, not being able to pay for food



# **World War I (The Great War)**

- World War I (The Great War) was started because of the assassination of one person:  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand - killed in Bosnia
  - Germany thought that they should go to war with Serbia (the country of the people that killed him) for it
  - Ferdinand was from Austria and was shot and killed by a Serban.
- The four MAIN causes of WWI
  - M: militarism : Everyone's military wants to be better than the others
  - A: Alliance Systems: the alliances created put tension on the other alliances because they were not together
  - I: Imperialism: People wanted more land for their country and more resources
  - N: Nationalism: People think their country is better than everyone else's, causing fights between the countries
- The Alliances were:
  - Triple Alliance:
    - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy
  - Triple Entente
    - France, Russia, Great Britain
- Some countries in both alliances wanted to annex Bosnia, which caused even more tensions when it exploded, and war broke out when Ferdinand was killed
- Austria Hungary declared war on Serbia, which Russia declared war on A-H, and eventually, every country in both alliances had declared war on each other, for the death of one person
- The two sides eventually emerged:
  - The Allies:
    - Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Japan, Italy
  - The Central powers
    - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire (modern-day Turkey)



## **World War I (The Great War) (continued)**

- Total costs of the war
  - 8.5 million dead - 21 million wounded
  - 338 billion in reparations
  - Countries in ruins
  - Generations were wiped out
- Germany's plan
  - Schlieffen plan.
    - Germany was fighting a two-front war, which meant that they were fighting on two sides of their own country. On the west, they fought Britain and France, and on the East, Russia
    - The plan called for flanking France, and defeating them within 6 weeks, and rushing to the east to fight the Russians
    - They fought France first because Russia was less industrialized than France
    - The plan called for speed
  - The plan ultimately failed because the Germans underestimated the forces of Britain and France
- The war was a Stalemate, where no side could do anything
  - Trench warfare helped both sides form oncoming fire.
    - Trenches were 500 mile long holes
    - The soldiers were with rats, which ate their food
    - Sleep was impossible, and food was scarce
    - No Man's Land: territory between the trenches, where soldiers were not sheltered from enemy fire

## **World War I (The Great War) (continued)**

- New weapons in the war
  - Machine gun:
    - Automatic guns that increased the firepower of both sides
  - Poison gas
    - Caused blindness, and choked and burned a person until death
  - Tank:
    - Large machinery used as a cover for incoming soldiers
  - Planes:
    - First time used in combat: fighting from the skies
  - Zeppelins:
    - Gas-filled balloon: German-made
  - Submarines
    - Used to take down boats carrying resources for enemy lines
- The U.S joins the war
  - U.S joins the war because of the unrestricted use of submarines by the Germans, shooting down almost any boat they see
  - Shot down Lusitania: killed 128 Americans
    - Sussex Pledge: treaty to stop
  - Resumed, and sunk 4 ships
  - US joined with the Allies - common language and democratic
  - Zimmerman telegram: intercepted and given to the Americans.
    - Message from Germans to Mexico to join the war and attack the Americans from under them, to reclaim the land they once lost. Mexico would enter the war if they had received the telegram
  - Allies win after about a year of fighting with the US
    - Kaiser Wilhelm II steps down, the German surrender
    - Armistice with the Allies
    - WWI came to an end on Nov 11th, 1918
    - Treaty of Versailles - end of the war
- Propaganda - used to persuade people to think or act a certain way