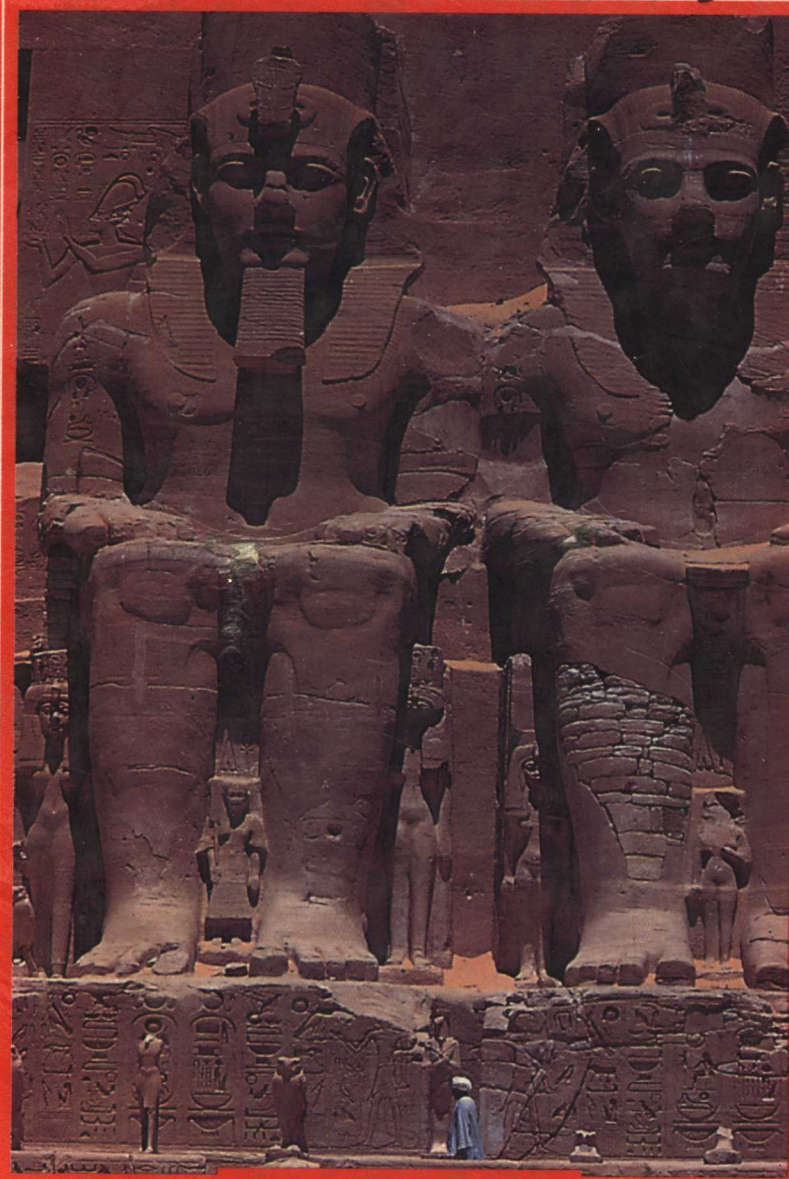


World History



COMBINED EDITION

UPSHUR ▼ TERRY ▼ HOLOKA ▼ GOFF ▼ LOWRY

WORLD HISTORY

COMBINED EDITION



JIU-HWA L. UPSHUR
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

JANICE J. TERRY
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

JAMES P. HOLOKA
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

RICHARD D. GOFF
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

BULLITT LOWRY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS

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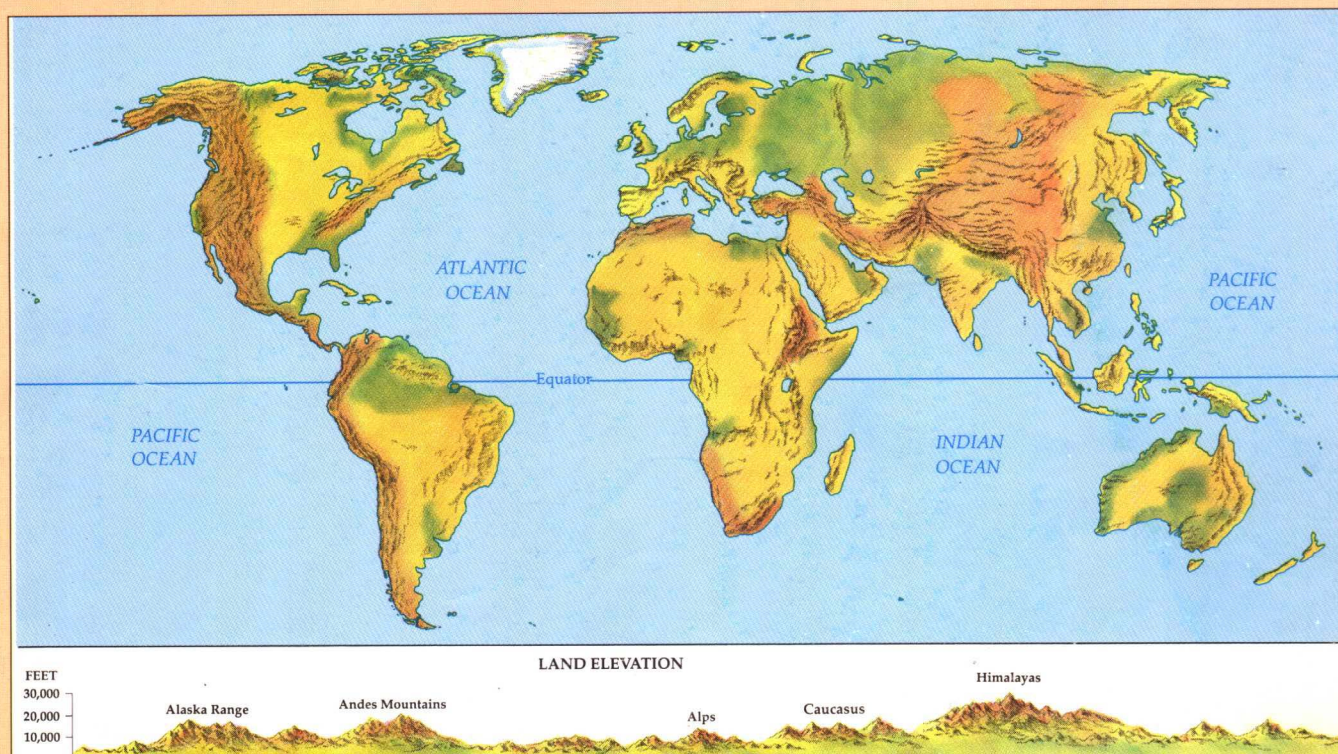
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(continued following appendix)

The March of World History

THE PHYSICAL WORLD



The topographical features of the world, its mountains, plains, deserts, rivers, and the seas, have profoundly affected history. The Himalayas cut China off from India, preventing potential conquest but also eliminating lucrative trade prospects. The terrain to the north and west is more open; this invited commercial connections with the civilizations far to the west, but made China vulnerable to invasion by the nearby steppe nomads; hence the need for the Great Wall.

The history of Europe also provides examples of the effects of topography. In Greece, for instance, the combination of mountainous terrain and a long, jagged coastline divided the inhabitants into little isolated pockets. This made political unity difficult—there were hundreds of city-states in an area smaller than Michigan—and stimulated Greeks to turn to the sea for trade and communication.

Modern technology, however, has diminished or even eliminated the importance of topographic features. Currently, ballistic missiles have made mountains and seas largely irrelevant as protective barriers.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

7000 B.C.E.

Neolithic Revolution in the Fertile Crescent

Agriculture in the Nile Valley

Bronze metallurgy in the Near East
King Menes unifies Egypt
Great Pyramids at Giza

2000

Hammurabi's Code
Hyksos domination in Egypt
Akhenaton and Nefertiti rule in Egypt
Introduction of chariot warfare by the Hittites

Judaism: Moses

1000

King David

First Temple at Jerusalem

Kushitic kingdom in North Africa

750

Zoroaster in Persia

Nebuchadnezzar builds the Hanging Gardens in Babylon
Solon's reforms at Athens
Persian royal road network
The Babylonian Captivity
Conquests of King Cyrus

500

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

7000 B.C.E.

Neolithic period in China

Neolithic period in India
Chinese culture heroes
Cultivation of silkworms in China
Urban civilization in the Indus Valley
Mythical Hsia dynasty in China

2000

T'ang the Successful establishes the Shang dynasty

Aryans destroy Indus civilization
Earliest extant Chinese writing

Anyang, capital of Shang China
Kings Wen and Wu
Duke of Chou

1000

Books of Poetry, History, Rites, Change

Rig Veda

Eastern Chou

750

Spring and Autumn era
Early *Upanishads*

500

Buddha
Mahavira
Confucius
The Lao Tzu
Iron weapons, crossbow, metal tools, and coins

EUROPE

7000 B.C.E.

Earliest agricultural villages (in Greece)

Megalithic construction begins at Stonehenge

2000

Indo-Europeans arrive in Balkan Peninsula

Height of Minoan civilization on Crete

Eruption of Thera
Trojan War

Collapse of Mycenaean civilization

1000

Spread of iron metallurgy

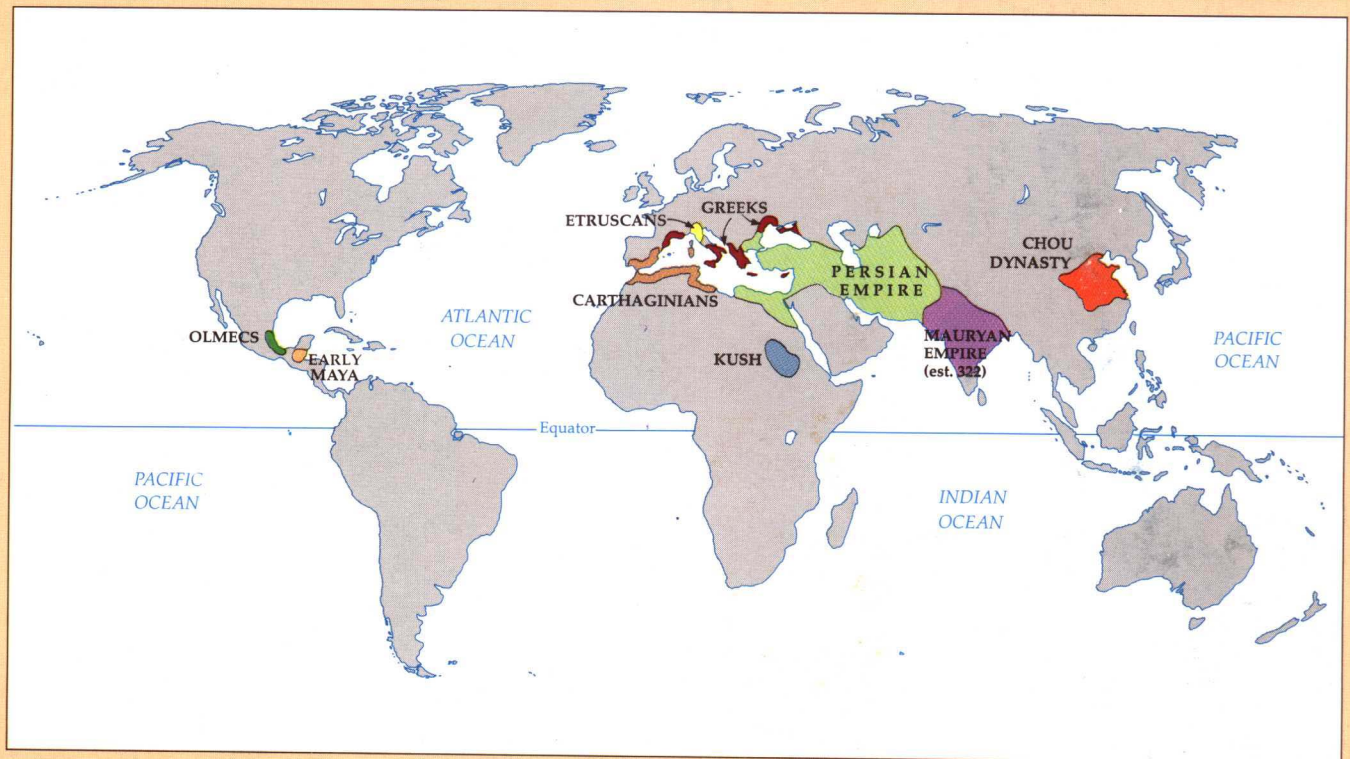
750

Greeks adopt Phoenician alphabet
Homer: *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

500

Beginning of the Roman Republic

MAJOR STATES AND CULTURES, c. 500 B.C.E.



About 500 B.C.E. civilizations were scattered across a narrow temperate band of the Northern Hemisphere. The rest of the world was either uninhabited or occupied by various Paleolithic or Neolithic peoples.

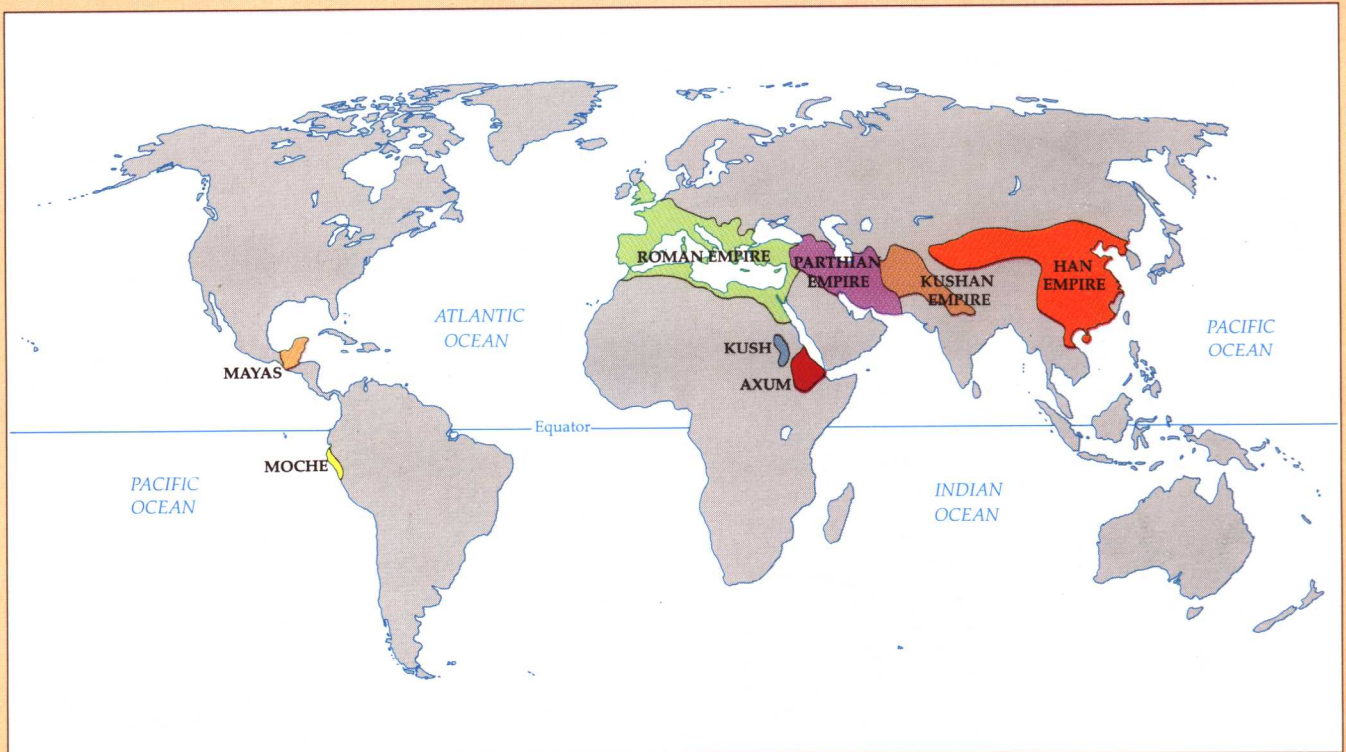
The early civilizations in the Fertile Crescent and Egypt had now been absorbed by the expanding Persian Empire, which controlled its many subject peoples through a centralized bureaucracy and an extensive road network. The Greeks and Carthaginians were trading throughout the Mediterranean Sea and colonizing its shores.

China's first era, that of the Bronze Age Shang and feudal Chou dynasties, was now in decline; the following period of disorder would bring forth Confucianism. In India, the Indus Valley culture had long disappeared; Hinduism was well developed. Buddhism and the first extensive Indian state, the Mauryan Empire, were on the horizon.

Up the Nile, the African state of Kush, strongly influenced by Egyptian culture, held sway. In the Western Hemisphere, the Olmec culture was producing the Mesoamerican calendar, based on sophisticated astronomical and mathematical knowledge.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>500 B.C.E.</p> <p>First five books of <i>Tanakh</i> codified</p> <p>300</p> <p>Roman Empire expands into West Asia and North Africa</p> <p>100</p> <p>Kushan Empire Extensive trade along the Silk Road Cleopatra</p> <p>Christianity; Crucifixion of Jesus</p> <p>The Gospels</p> <p>100 C.E.</p> <p>Bantu migrations in Africa</p> <p>Kingdom of Axum begins</p> <p>300</p> <p>Christianity in Ethiopia</p> <p>Compilation of the <i>Talmud</i></p> <p>500</p>	<p>500 B.C.E.</p> <p>Gautama Buddha: <i>Tripitaka</i> Confucius's <i>Spring and Autumn</i> and <i>Analects</i></p> <p>Chandragupta Maurya Kautilya: <i>Arthashastra</i> Mencius: <i>The Mencius</i></p> <p>Shang Yang: <i>Book of the Lord Shang</i> Alexander the Great invades India</p> <p>300</p> <p>The <i>Mahabharata</i> and the <i>Ramayana</i> Emperor Asoka: Third Buddhist Council Shih Huang-ti: The Great Wall</p> <p>Indians sail to S.E. Asia Han Kao-tzu founds the Han dynasty</p> <p>Emperor Wu: Confucianism becomes the state ideology in China</p> <p>100</p> <p>Trade along the Silk Road; Buddhism spreads to China</p> <p>Ajanta and other cave excavations begin</p> <p>Ssu-ma Ch'ien: <i>Records of the Historian</i></p> <p>100 C.E.</p> <p>Gandharan and Mathuran art styles Paper invented</p> <p>300</p> <p>Gupta dynasty</p> <p>Cave temples in China</p> <p>500</p>	<p>500 B.C.E.</p> <p>Greek-Persian Wars The Parthenon Sophocles: <i>Oedipus the King</i> Pericles The Peloponnesian War Trial and death of Socrates Plato: <i>Republic</i> Aristotle Demosthenes Alexander the Great</p> <p>300</p> <p>Euclid: <i>Elements</i> Stoicism and Epicureanism</p> <p>Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama</p> <p>100</p> <p>Cicero Assassination of Julius Caesar Emperor Augustus</p> <p>100 C.E.</p> <p>Plotinus and Neoplatonism</p> <p>300</p> <p>Emperor Constantine Augustine: <i>City of God</i> Attila the Hun Last emperor of Rome</p> <p>500</p>	<p>500 B.C.E.</p> <p>Calendar, writing, and numerical system in Mesoamerica</p> <p>Olmec civilization flourishes at La Venta</p> <p>Later era of Chavin cult civilization in Peru</p> <p>300</p> <p>Formative period of Maya civilization</p> <p>100</p> <p>Obsidian trade in Mesoamerica</p> <p>Olmec center at Tres Zapotes</p> <p>100 C.E.</p> <p>Moche succeeds Chavin civilization in Peru</p> <p>Rise of Classic Maya civilization at Tikal</p> <p>300</p> <p>Teotihuacán begins era of full flowering in Mesoamerica</p> <p>Maya calendar fully formulated</p> <p>500</p>

MAJOR STATES AND CULTURES, c. 200 C.E.



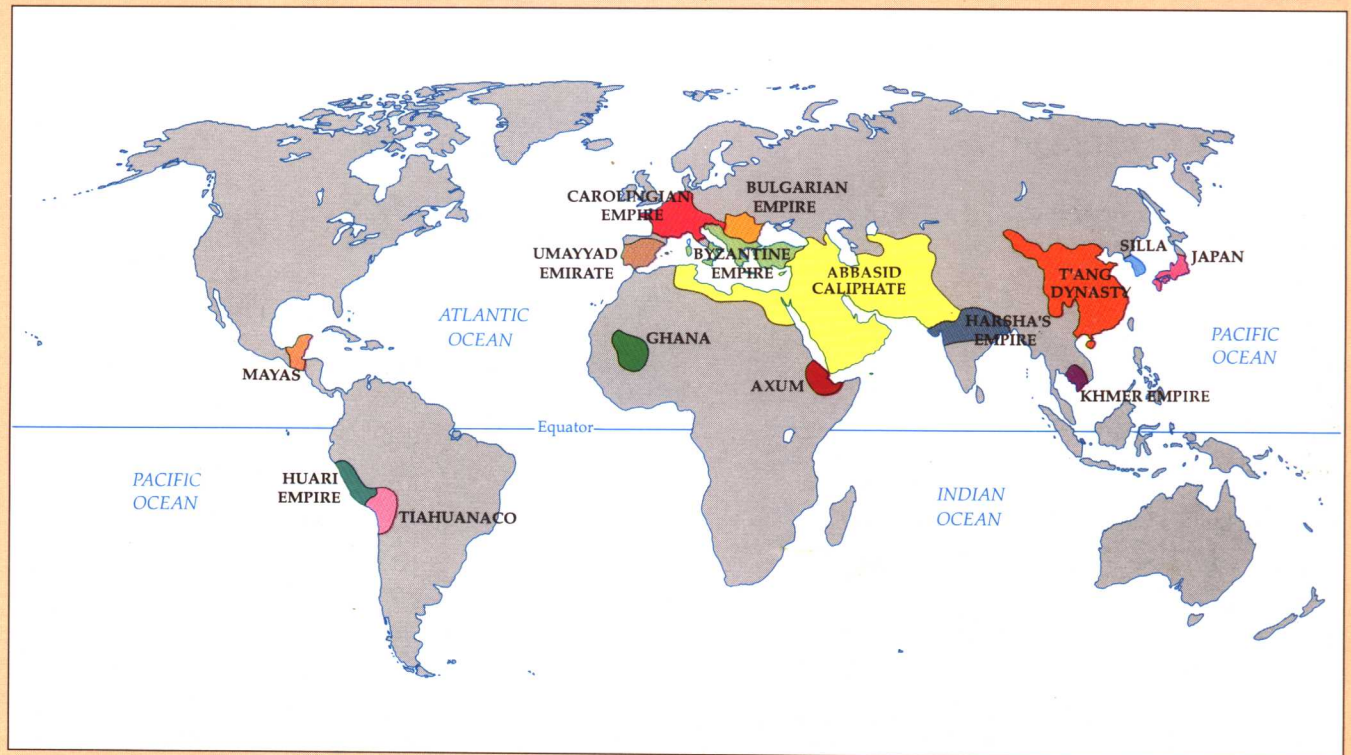
The Roman Empire and China under Han rule constituted the most powerful civilizations in 200 C.E.. Rome, now at its height, had carried civilization into western Europe and, in the eastern Mediterranean region, had superseded the Hellenistic kingdoms spawned by the conquests of Alexander the Great. Rome, which possessed its own gift for technological innovation and efficient administration, had inherited the rich cultural legacy of Greece.

The Han Empire matched Rome in technological innovation, military strength, and bureaucratic efficiency. Although in decline by 200 C.E., the Han era had witnessed great economic prosperity and cultural splendor. The Parthians, successors to the Persian Empire, halted Rome's eastward expansion.

In Africa the Kushitic state was now rivalled by Axum, which was well protected in the Ethiopian highlands. In the Western Hemisphere, Mesoamerican civilization centered in the Maya city states. The Moche culture was one of a series of advanced civilizations centered in ancient Peru.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>500</p> <p>600</p> <p>700</p> <p>800</p> <p>900</p> <p>1000</p> <p>1100</p> <p>1200</p>	<p>500</p> <p>600</p> <p>700</p> <p>800</p> <p>900</p> <p>1000</p> <p>1100</p> <p>1200</p>	<p>500</p> <p>600</p> <p>700</p> <p>800</p> <p>900</p> <p>1000</p> <p>1100</p> <p>1200</p>	<p>500</p> <p>600</p> <p>700</p> <p>800</p> <p>900</p> <p>1000</p> <p>1100</p> <p>1200</p>
<p>Islam: Muhammad The <i>Qur'an</i> Umayyad Caliphate; Battle of Yarmuk Formation of the Ethiopian Coptic Church</p> <p>Split between Shi'ites and Sunnis</p> <p>Abbasid Caliphate Umayyad predom- inance in Spain</p> <p>Spread of Islam in North and East Africa</p> <p>Fatimid Caliphate in Cairo</p> <p>al-Azhar University established</p> <p>Ibn Sina (Avicenna) Rabbi Musa bin Maymun Ibn Rushd (Averroës) Rise of the Seljuk Turks</p> <p>Crusaders conquer Jerusalem Trade between Europe and Asia increases Salah ed-Din recon- quers the Holy Land Kingdoms of Salt and Gold predominant in West Africa East African city-states Stone complexes in Zimbabwe</p>	<p>China reunified; Grand Canal built</p> <p>Prince Shotoku's regency</p> <p>Chinese trade in S.E. Asia</p> <p>T'ang Tai-tsung Harsha rules in India Hsuan-tsang goes to India</p> <p>Muslims invade Sind T'ang Ming-huang; golden age of Chinese poetry Borobodur built Silla unifies Korea</p> <p>Printing widespread Angkor Wat built Northern Sung dynasty Feudal Japan; code of Bushido Neo-Confucianism in China Chinese examination system fully developed</p> <p>Turkish Muslims conquer North India; Rajput resistance</p> <p>Lady Murasaki: <i>Tale of Genji</i></p> <p>Shogunate in Japan Southern Sung dynasty</p> <p>The rise of Genghis Khan</p>	<p>Justinian I Hagia Sophia</p> <p>Byzantines use "Greek Fire"</p> <p>Charlemagne and the Carolingian renaissance Photios, patriarch of Constantinople</p> <p>Olga, princess of Kiev <i>Epic of Digenis Akritas</i></p> <p>Vernacular literatures begin in Europe Romanesque architecture al-Cid Gothic architectural style begins</p>	<p>Tiahuanaco-Huari era in Peru</p> <p>Maya civilization at its height</p> <p>Toltec Empire centered at Tula</p> <p>Post-Classic Maya civilization; Chichén Itzá</p> <p>Appearance of the Incas in the Peruvian highlands</p>

MAJOR STATES AND CULTURES, c. 800



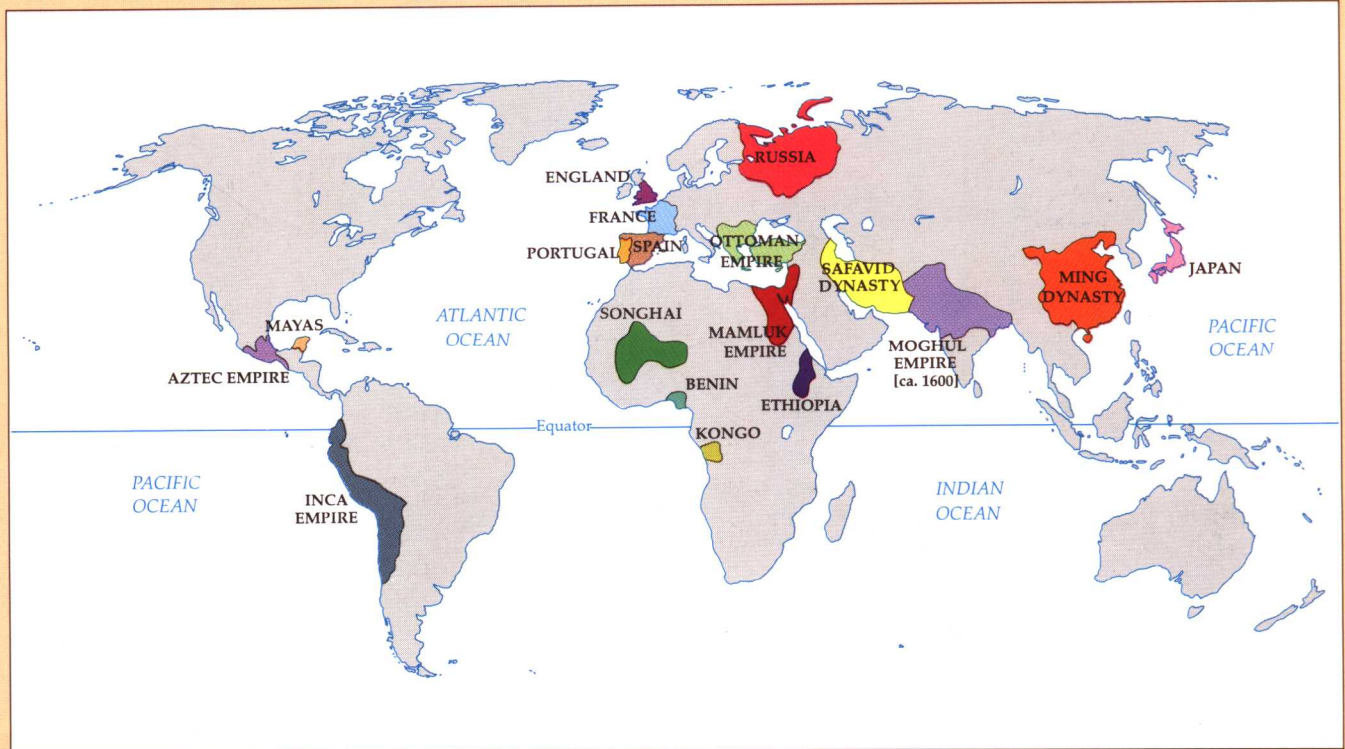
By 800 the T'ang era in China witnessed the economic and military expansion of a cosmopolitan, religiously pluralistic society. In India, Hindu and Buddhist culture had thrived under the Guptas and Harsha. The Khmer civilization was flourishing and the Japanese culture, heavily derivative of China, had made its appearance. The Roman Empire had been succeeded by the rival Christian Carolingian and Byzantine Empires. One of Byzantium's rivals was the Bulgarian Empire, but its main enemies were the Muslims, who had swept out of the Arabian Peninsula in the seventh century. The Islamic world of the rival Abbasid and Umayyad caliphates marked a great age of literature and science.

In northeastern Africa, the beleaguered Coptic Christian state of Axum continued to hold on. In west Africa, Ghana was the first of the "kingdoms of gold and salt" that controlled a prosperous trade network across the Sahara to the Mediterranean.

Amerindian cultures continued to evolve. The Mayans focused on an elaborate system of astronomically appropriate religious sacrifices. The Peruvian cultural matrix expanded away from the coast and south into the highlands of the Andes.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>1200</p> <p>Mamluks rule in Egypt and Syria</p> <p>1300</p> <p>Ottomans conquer Anatolia <i>The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam</i> Mansa Kankan Musa, leader of Mali Tamerlane's conquests</p> <p>1400</p> <p>Predominance of the Benin kingdom in West Africa Songhai Empire peaks under Muhammad the Great</p> <p>1500</p> <p>Beginnings of the Safavid Empire</p> <p>Afonso I, king of the Kongo Ottoman Turks conquer Arab territories Slave trade in Africa Suleiman the Magnificent Suleimaniye complex by Sinan in Istanbul Shah Abbas the Great</p> <p>1600</p> <p>"King" Nzinga in Angola</p> <p>Dutch settlement in South Africa</p> <p>1700</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Mongols conquer Russia, East Europe Kublai Khan conquers the Southern Sung</p> <p>Marco Polo in China</p> <p>1300</p> <p>Ashikaga Shogunate in Japan Mongols replaced by Ming in China</p> <p>1400</p> <p>Ming capital established at Peking Chinese naval expeditions to South and Southeast Asia</p> <p>1500</p> <p>Portuguese trade empire in Southeast Asia Guru Nanak founds Sikhism</p> <p>Moghul conquest of India Portuguese introduce Christianity and firearms to Japan</p> <p>Spanish rule in the Philippines English East India Company formed</p> <p>1600</p> <p>Dutch trade empire in the East Indies Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan Jesuit missionaries in China</p> <p>Japan expels foreigners Neo-Confucianism in Japan Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasty in China Taj Mahal built in India</p> <p>1700</p>	<p>1200</p> <p><i>Magna Carta</i></p> <p>Thomas Aquinas: <i>Summa Theologica</i></p> <p>1300</p> <p>Philip IV, "the Fair" Dante Alighieri: <i>Divine Comedy</i></p> <p>Francesco Petrarca The Black Death</p> <p>1400</p> <p>Ottomans capture Constantinople Johannes Gutenberg's printing press</p> <p>Ferdinand and Isabella end Muslim rule in Spain</p> <p>1500</p> <p>Leonardo da Vinci Desiderius Erasmus Martin Luther's ninety-five theses Copernicus: <i>On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres</i></p> <p>Roman Catholic Reformation Queen Elizabeth I</p> <p>1600</p> <p>William Shakespeare Miguel de Cervantes: <i>Don Quixote</i></p> <p>Romanov dynasty in Russia René Descartes Louis XIV, the "Sun King"</p> <p>Newton: <i>Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy</i> The "Glorious Revolution" in England</p> <p>1700</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Aztecs enter the basin of Mexico</p> <p>1300</p> <p>Beginning of Inca conquests</p> <p>1400</p> <p>Expansion of Aztec rule; Tenochtitlán Inca conquests throughout the Andes; Pachacuti Columbus arrives in the Caribbean</p> <p>1500</p> <p>Moctezuma II becomes Aztec ruler Voyages of Magellan Spanish conquests of Aztecs and Incas</p> <p>Spanish conquest of the Mayas begins</p> <p>Centralized Spanish administration of South American colonies</p> <p>1600</p> <p>British and French begin to colonize North America de la Vega: <i>Royal Commentaries of the Incas</i> Harvard University founded</p> <p>The poetry of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz</p> <p>1700</p>

MAJOR STATES AND CULTURES, c. 1500



In Europe about 1500, power was shifting to the technologically advanced national states of the western part of the continent. To the northeast, the Slavic state of Russia was taking shape.

In the Muslim world, the Mamluks in Egypt and Safavids in Persia revitalized Arabic and Persian culture. The dynamic Ottoman Empire conquered the remnants of the Byzantine Empire, and spread into the Balkans. The Ottomans would soon conquer the Mamluks, most of North Africa, the Fertile Crescent, and part of Arabia.

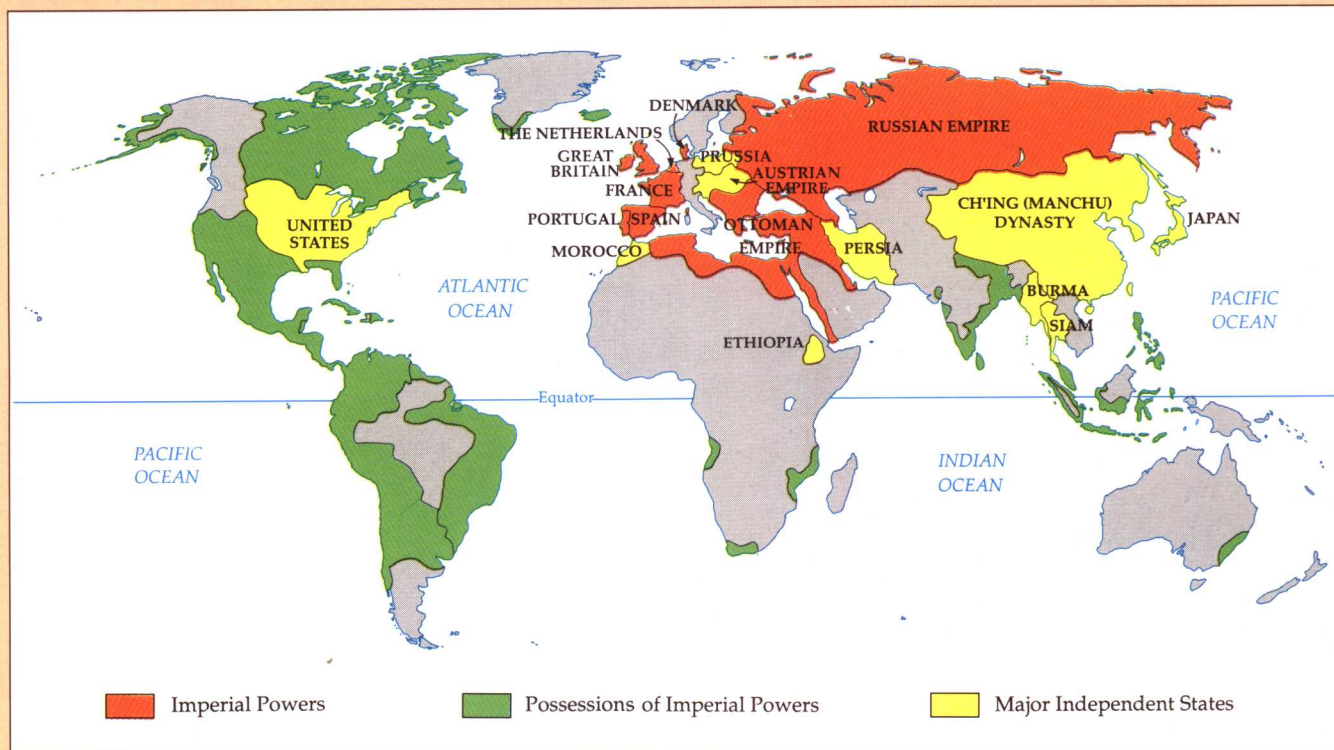
Shortly after 1500, the Muslim Moghul dynasty would arise in northern India, bringing about a cultural renaissance. In China, the Ming dynasty brought economic prosperity and cultural innovation.

In Africa, Christian Ethiopia resisted Muslim pressure. Songhai exploited the lucrative trade of west Africa. Meanwhile, Benin, Kongo, and Lunda emerged on or near the Atlantic coast.

The Western Hemisphere was dominated by two rapidly emerging empires. The Aztecs continued the tradition of Mesoamerican culture, while the Incas in the Andean highlands created a unique culture that fused centralized authority with an elaborate state socialism.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>1700</p> <p>West African kingdoms: Oyo, Benin</p> <p>East African city-states</p> <p>Dutch settlements in South Africa</p> <p>1725</p> <p>1750</p> <p>Slave trade between Africa and Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Declining Ottoman power</p> <p>Russian advances around the Black Sea</p> <p>1775</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Fulani revolt across central and western Sudan</p> <p>Muhammad Ali in Egypt</p> <p>King Shaka rules the Zulu kingdom in Africa</p> <p>1825</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>1725</p> <p>1750</p> <p>Ts'ao Hsueh-chin: <i>Dream of the Red Chamber</i></p> <p>Battle of Plassey</p> <p>Effective Moghul rule ends in India</p> <p>Christian missionaries end activity in China</p> <p>Captain James Cook</p> <p>1775</p> <p>The British colonize Australia</p> <p>British embassy to China</p> <p>Great Britain conquers Ceylon from Netherlands</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Great Britain returns East Indies to Netherlands</p> <p>Great Britain obtains Singapore</p> <p>1825</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>Peter the Great begins westernization of Russia</p> <p>Daniel Defoe: <i>Robinson Crusoe</i></p> <p>Johann Sebastian Bach</p> <p>1725</p> <p>The philosophes</p> <p>Frederick the Great</p> <p>Voltaire: <i>Candide</i></p> <p>James Watt's steam engine</p> <p>Catherine the Great of Russia</p> <p>1775</p> <p>Adam Smith: <i>The Wealth of Nations</i></p> <p>Destruction of Poland</p> <p>Joseph II of Austria</p> <p>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</p> <p>The French Revolution; Maximilien Robespierre</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>Ludwig van Beethoven</p> <p>Battle of Waterloo</p> <p>Congress of Vienna</p> <p>Greek war of independence</p> <p>Romantic poetry: William Wordsworth</p> <p>1825</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>European nations compete for colonies</p> <p>Western Hemisphere linked with global economy</p> <p>1725</p> <p>Vitus Bering finds straits between Asia and Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Heavy migration into British North American colonies</p> <p>1750</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin's scientific investigations</p> <p>Great Britain destroys French empire in North America; Battle of Quebec</p> <p>Great Britain tightens controls on North American colonies</p> <p>Bourbon reforms in Spanish colonies</p> <p>1775</p> <p>Rebellion in British North America</p> <p>Declaration of Independence</p> <p>Amerindian revolt in the Andes; Túpac Amaru</p> <p>U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights</p> <p>Black slave revolt frees Haiti</p> <p>The cotton gin</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Robert Fulton's: <i>Clermont</i>; first steamboat</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Latin American independence movements; Bolívar and San Martín</p> <p>1825</p> <p>Brazil gains independence</p>

THE WORLD C. 1800



Before 1500 the states and cultures of the world were separate entities scattered across the globe; by 1800 Europeans had overrun much of the world and had confronted indigenous people on five continents.

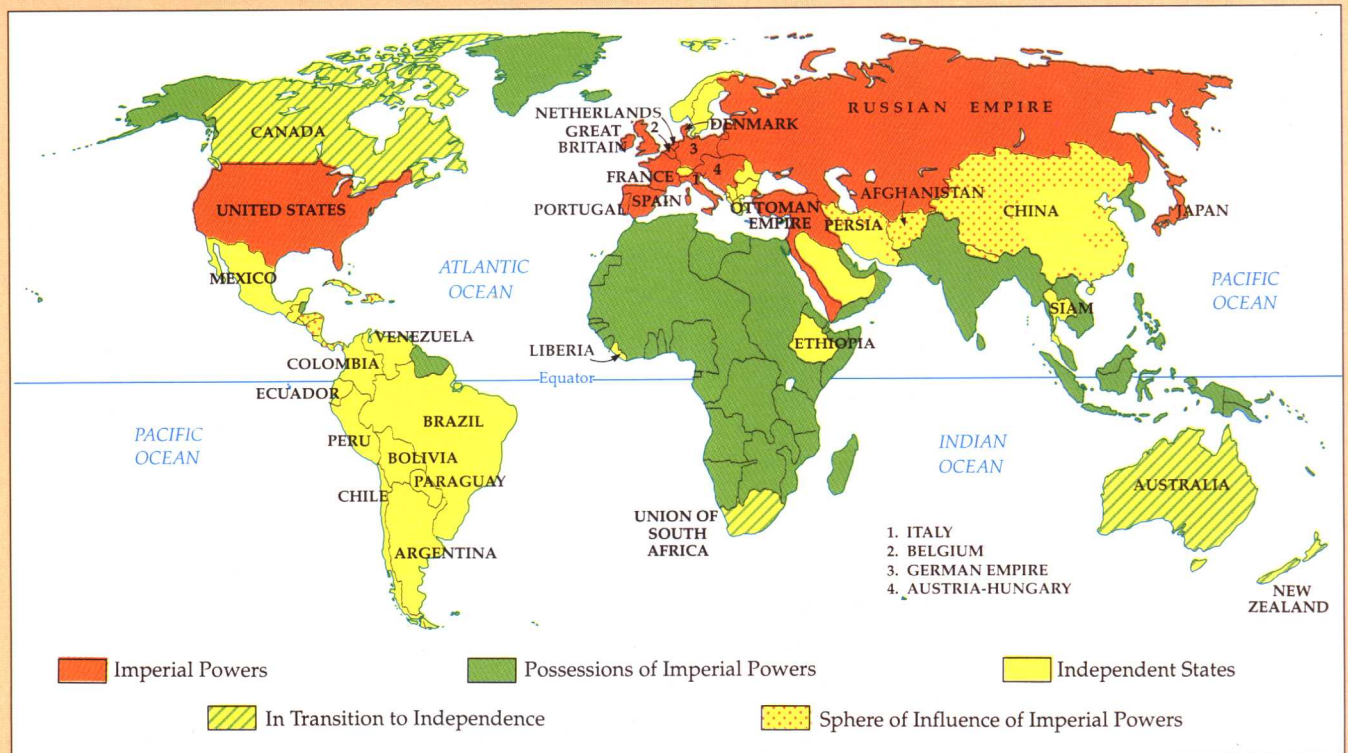
By 1800 Russia had expanded east across Siberia into Alaska and west into central Europe. The nations of western Europe had turned the Western Hemisphere into a vast European colonial holding. The United States and Haiti, however, had become independent and most of the mainland would soon follow suit.

The British were conquering India and had a foothold in Australia, while the Dutch were expanding in Indonesia. The traditional powers of Asia were less formidable. The Ottoman Empire was now in decline. The Moghul Empire was disintegrating, and Persia and Japan were relatively feeble. Only the Manchu dynasty in China seemed strong enough to fend off the Europeans.

Africa had largely escaped European takeover, although the Dutch and the Portuguese had major holdings on the coast. Nonetheless, Africa had suffered enormously. Millions of black Africans had been shipped to the Western Hemisphere as slaves.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>1825 Qajar dynasty</p> <p>Ottoman Empire declining Abd al-Kadir in Algeria</p> <p>1850</p> <p>Christian missionary movement in Africa Ottoman Tanzimat reforms</p> <p>al-Afghani: Pan-Islam</p> <p>Opening of the Suez Canal</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Europeans partition Africa</p> <p>African resistance to imperialism: the Mahdi in Sudan</p> <p>Boer War</p> <p>1900</p> <p>African resistance movements: Herero Revolts</p> <p>Turkish nationalism</p> <p>South African Native National Congress</p> <p>John Chilembwe leads revolt against British in Nyasaland</p> <p>1915</p>	<p>1825 Decline of Ch'ing dynasty</p> <p>Great Britain defeats China; unequal treaties</p> <p>1850</p> <p>United States opens Japan Great Britain ends Moghul dynasty Direct British rule over India established</p> <p>Meiji restoration</p> <p>Japanese begin industrialization</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Stories and poems of Rudyard Kipling</p> <p>Boxer Rebellion</p> <p>1900</p> <p>United States proposes "Open Door" policy in China Russo-Japanese War</p> <p>Japan annexes Korea</p> <p>Chinese republic; Sun Yat-sen</p> <p>1915</p>	<p>1825</p> <p>The Great Reform Act in Great Britain Revolutions of 1848 Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels: <i>The Communist Manifesto</i></p> <p>1850</p> <p>Second French Empire: Napoleon III Charles Darwin: <i>On the Origin of the Species</i></p> <p>Italian nationalism; Camilio di Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi Charles Dickens Eugène Delacroix Leo Tolstoy: <i>War and Peace</i> The Unification of Germany; Otto von Bismarck Paris Commune</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Impressionist painting: Claude Monet Gladstone and Disraeli dominate British politics Louis Pasteur and germ theory</p> <p>Tsar Alexander III</p> <p>1900</p> <p>Sigmund Freud: <i>The Interpretation of Dreams</i> Marie Curie receives Nobel Prize in physics Einstein's Theory of Relativity V.I. Lenin and Bolshevism Arms stockpiling and war plans</p> <p>Women's suffrage movement</p> <p>1915</p>	<p>1825</p> <p>McCormick reaper Tales and poems of Edgar Allan Poe</p> <p>Samuel Morse and the telegraph</p> <p>1850</p> <p>Henry David Thoreau: <i>Walden</i></p> <p>Undersea telegraph cable link to Europe</p> <p>Transcontinental railroad completed across United States</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Alexander Graham Bell and the telephone Thomas Edison and electric light Latin American revolutionary poetry; José Martí</p> <p>Rise of industrial monopolies; John D. Rockefeller Internal combustion engine U.S. domination in the Caribbean begins; Spanish-American War</p> <p>1900</p> <p>Wright Brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk Euclides da Cunha: <i>Rebellion in the Backlands</i></p> <p>Ford Model T introduced; assembly-line production Women's suffrage movement</p> <p>Mexican revolution begins Panama Canal</p> <p>1915</p>

THE WORLD IN 1914



By 1914 the world showed the effects of the outburst of imperialism that began in the 1870s. Europeans had divided up Africa, leaving only Liberia and Ethiopia independent. Their power continued to grow in Asia, joined—and challenged—by the United States and Japan. India and Indonesia had been completely conquered, and imperial powers took over Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Korea, Taiwan, and part of the Arabian Peninsula. Much of what remained in Asia, including most of China, had fallen under the indirect control of the imperial powers. Meanwhile, Russia expanded into central Asia, and Austria-Hungary moved further into the Balkans.

Most of the former colonies of Europe in the Western Hemisphere had become independent. Canada was on the road to autonomy, and European holdings were now reduced to Caribbean islands and a few mainland enclaves. Imperialism was not dead, however; many of the new Latin American nations around the Caribbean had fallen under the economic, military, and political control of the United States, which regarded the area as its sphere of influence.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AND EAST ASIA	EUROPE	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
<p>1914</p> <p>Conflicting interests of Arabs and Zionists in Middle East W. E. B. DuBois and Pan-Africanism Kemal Mustafa Atatürk modernizes Turkey Reza Khan westernizes Persia (Iran) as first Shah Abd al-Aziz creates modern Islamic state in Saudi Arabia Afrikaner domination in South Africa</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Négritude literary movement; Leopold Senghor</p> <p>Mussolini invades Ethiopia</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Creation of Israel; beginning of Arab-Israeli conflict</p> <p>Algerian revolution Suez crisis</p> <p>African independence; Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah</p> <p>1960</p> <p>Novels and stories of Naguib Mahfouz</p> <p>Arab-Israeli "Six-Day War"</p> <p>OPEC becomes a force in global economics and politics</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Continuing struggle against apartheid in South Africa</p> <p>1990</p> <p>Release of Nelson Mandela</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>Indian nationalism; Mohandas Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah</p> <p>Indonesian and Vietnamese nationalism; Sukarno and Ho Chi Minh</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Japanese militarism and expansionism; "Manchurian Incident"</p> <p>Sino-Japanese War; Chiang kai-Shek</p> <p>Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; western colonies in Asia</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki</p> <p>Indian independence; Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>Chinese Communist victory; Mao Zedong</p> <p>Korean War Japanese sovereignty restored Bandung Conference; neutralist movement</p> <p>1960</p> <p>U.S. involvement in Vietnam</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Iranian revolution: Ayatollah Khomeini</p> <p>"Pacific Rim" economic boom</p> <p>1990</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>World War I; trench warfare, air force, and poison gas</p> <p>Russian Revolution Paris Peace Conference; Versailles Treaty; League of Nations</p> <p>Rise of fascism and nazism; Mussolini and Hitler Stalin's first Five-Year Plan</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Modernism in art; Pablo Picasso, Henry Moore Spanish Civil War; Francisco Franco Munich Agreement World War II; Poland invaded Existentialist philosophy; Jean-Paul Sartre The "Holocaust" (Nazi genocide of Jews) United Nations charter adopted</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan</p> <p>Cold War military alliances: NATO; Warsaw Pact</p> <p>COMECON formed in East Europe European Economic Community (EEC) formed in West Europe U.S.S.R. begins Space Age; Sputnik DNA research</p> <p>1960</p> <p>Berlin Wall</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev promotes <i>Glasnost</i> and <i>Perestroika</i></p> <p>Collapse of communism in East Europe</p> <p>1990</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>Devolution: Canada moves toward independence U.S. entry into World War I Motion pictures Mary Cassatt, American impressionist painter "Roaring Twenties"</p> <p>Great Depression begins</p> <p>1930</p> <p>New Deal in the United States; Cárdenas in Mexico</p> <p>Atomic bomb developed in United States</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Personalist dictators in Latin America; Juan and Evita Perón Television age begins</p> <p>Rock & roll: Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley</p> <p>Cuban revolution; Fidel Castro</p> <p>1960</p> <p>Cuban missile crisis U.S. civil rights movement; Martin Luther King, Jr. Man on the Moon Women's Liberation Movement in the United States Allende government overthrown in Chile</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Marxist insurgencies in Central America Computer Age</p> <p>Movement toward democracies in South America</p> <p>1990</p>