

ANNUAL EDITIONS

World History

Volume 2—1500 to Present

Eighth
Edition



World History

Volume II 1500 to Present

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Credits

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The Industrial and Scientific Revolutions

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Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title: Annual Editions: World History, vol. II 1500 to the present. 8/e

1. World history—Periodicals. 2. Civilization, Modern—Periodicals, 3. Social Problems—Periodicals. I. Mitchell, Joseph R. and Helen Buss, *comp.* II. Title: World history, vol. II: 1500 to the present.

ISBN 0-07-305375-9 658'.05 ISSN 1092-4876

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Editors/Advisory Board

Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

History is a dialogue between the past and the present. As we respond to events in our own time and place, we bring the concerns of the present to our study of the past. It has been said that where you stand determines what you see. Those of us who stand within the Western world have sometimes been surprised to discover peoples and cultures long gone that seem quite “modern” and even a bit “Western.” Other peoples and cultures in the complex narrative of World History can seem utterly “foreign.”

At times, the West has felt that its power and dominance made only its own story worth telling. History, we are reminded, is written by the winners. For the Chinese, the Greeks, the Ottoman Turks, and many other victors from the past, the stories of other civilizations seemed irrelevant, and certainly less valuable than their own triumphal saga. From our perspective in the present, however, all these stories form a tapestry. No one thread or pattern tells the whole tale, and all seem to be equally necessary for assembling a complete picture of the past.

As we are linked by capital, communications, and conflict with cultures whose histories, value systems, and goals challenge our own, World History can offer keys to understanding. As businesspeople and diplomats have always known, negotiations require a deep knowledge of the other's worldview. In an increasingly interconnected world, we ignore the rest of the world at our own peril. As the dominant world power, we touch the lives of millions by decisions we make in the voting booth. Once powerful cultures that have fallen can offer cautionary advice. Those that survived longer than their neighbors offer hints.

When we read the newspaper or surf the internet, we find confusing political, economic, religious, and military clashes that make sense only within the context of lived history and historical memory. The role of the United States in Afghanistan and Iraq, the perennial conflicts in the Middle East, China's emerging role as an economic superpower, the threat posed by religious fundamentalism, Africa's political future, the possibility of viral pandemics—these concerns of the global village have roots in the past. Understanding the origins of conflicts offers us the possibility of envisioning their solutions.

Periodization, or the marking of turning points in history, cannot be done universally. Cultures mature on different timetables and rise and fall independently. We have

followed, in this volume, the periodization of the Western world, beginning with Exploration and Colonization, continuing through the Enlightenment and Industrial/Scientific Revolutions, examining the hot and cold wars of the Twentieth Century, and ending with Global Problems, Global Interdependence. Within this narrative of Western progress, one can find responses to imperialism, resistance to expansionism and the slave trade. Women emerge as citizens and even rulers. China's decision to abandon its exploration of the world as well as its competence in mechanization and mass production offers a parallel narrative to Europe's embracing of this path. And, we conclude with a survey of challenging new problems—atomic, nuclear, and chemical weapons; the so-called population “bomb”; religious zealotry and terrorism; and the largely unpredictable results of globalization.

The articles have been selected for balance, readability, and interest. They are offered to the instructor to broaden and deepen material in the assigned text as well as to provide a variety of focuses and writing styles. Our intention has been to offer the most current articles available. If you know of good articles that might be used in future editions, please use the prepaid *article rating form* at the back of this book to make your suggestions. The topic guide will help instructors navigate the volume and choose the readings that best complement a unit of study.

We would like to thank David McComb for providing a framework with so many fine readings in the previous edition of *Annual Editions: World History, Volume II*. And, Steven Varvis of the Editorial Board suggested and contributed a number of other very useful additions.

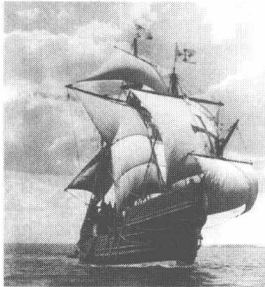
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Editor

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UNIT 1 The World and the West, 1500–1900

Nine articles show how the West extended and dominated much of the world. Topics include the age of discovery, the emergence of Western colonial powers, the European impact on the Far East, and the relationship between the British and the Zulus after the Boer War in Africa.

Unit Overview

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1. **Aztecs: A New Perspective**, John M.D. Pohl, *History Today*, December 2002

Who were the Aztecs? What were their accomplishments? What caused their downfall? For centuries, the answers to these questions were shrouded in mystery and misinterpretation. John M.D. Pohl offers a fresh *interpretation* of the Aztecs and their *civilization*, written from the *perspective* of our twenty-first century world.

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2. **The Peopling of Canada**, Phillip Buckner, *History Today*, November 1993

Canada was the creation of two *imperial powers*—France and England—during two distinct time periods. At first a French *colony* and later a British one, Canada experienced dramatically different *immigration* patterns. During the earlier French phase, *emigration* to Canada was painfully slow. However, during the later British phase, the emigration rate rose dramatically, creating a cultural dichotomy that still affects Canada today.

8

3. **400 Years of the East India Company**, Huw V. Bowen, *History Today*, July 2000

Elizabeth I granted a charter to the *East India Company* in 1600, and in the two centuries to follow it became a powerful vehicle for economic and imperial expansion. It was important for extending *British influence* into *China* and *India*, and it even played a role in starting the American Revolution.

12

4. **The Ottomans in Europe**, Geoffrey Woodward, *History Today*, March 2001

In its contacts with the *non-Western world*, Europe usually gained the upper hand. However, one non-Western power was able to fight *Western Europe* to a standstill and sometimes threatened its very existence. For a few centuries, the *Ottoman Turks* were a problem that Europe couldn't ignore.

16

5. **The Potato Connection**, Alfred W. Crosby, *Civilization*, January/February 1995

Although the New World offered an opportunity for conquest and conversion to Christianity, the acquisition of *new food crops*, especially corn and white potatoes, had the greatest global impact. Foods from the Western Hemisphere spread worldwide and are a part of a "Columbian Exchange" that continues today.

20

6. **Coffee, Tea, or Opium?**, Samuel M. Wilson, *Natural History*, November 1993

The transport of *opium* to *China* gave the British merchants a favorable trade balance for the purchase of tea and other Chinese goods. Threatened with the moral destruction of their people, the Chinese government tried to stop the drug trade, but superior British warships enforced the trade and won five ports and Hong Kong for *British* control.

25

7. **After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West**, James Fallows, *Smithsonian*, July 1994

The arrival of Matthew Perry at the head of a **U.S. naval squadron** in 1853 forced Japan out of two centuries of isolation. Although the outside intrusion was unwelcome, the **Japanese** suffered no defeat and in the next half-century successfully melded their culture with Western technology to become the most powerful nation in the Far East.

28

8. **Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900**, Robert Bickers, *History Today*, August 2000

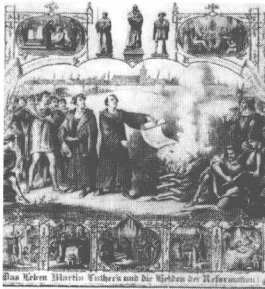
The **Boxer Rebellion** began in 1899 in northern **China** and was based upon Chinese resentment of foreign intrusion and domination. It attracted the support of the Qing government and resulted in the killing of hundreds of missionaries, Chinese Christians, and foreigners. Western retaliation was swift and effective, but when Hong Kong was returned to China in 1997, the Western emphasis was upon forgetting, the Chinese emphasis upon remembering.

34

9. **The Zulus and the Boer War**, Jabulani Maphalala, *History Today*, January 2000

In South Africa, the **Zulus** were defeated by both the **Boers** and the **British** as the Europeans pushed into Zulu territory. When the British fought against the Boers at the end of the nineteenth century, they recruited Zulus to fight for them. After the war, the British were more concerned with reconciliation with the Boers than with reward for the Zulus. Despite British promises, the natives were worse off after the conflict.

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UNIT 2

The Ferment of the West, 1500–1900

Seven articles examine the cultural and economic development of the West, including such topics as women in eighteenth-century society and the controversy between mercantilism and free trade.

Unit Overview

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10. **The First Feminist**, Shirley Tomkiewicz, *Horizon*, Spring 1972

She did not hate men, nor did she deny the traditional roles of **women** as wives and mothers. However, in the late eighteenth century, **Mary Wollstonecraft** pursued a successful writing career and argued that the female had as good a mind as the male.

44

11. **George Mason: Forgotten Founder, He Conceived the Bill of Rights**, Stephan A. Schwartz, *Smithsonian*, May 2000

He thought public service was a duty, supported the American Revolution, and believed in the natural rights of people. He participated in the writing of the **Federal Constitution**, yet refused to endorse it because there was no **Bill of Rights**. **George Mason** thus sacrificed his public reputation, and he remains a "forgotten founder."

49

12. **This is Not a Story and Other Stories**, Eugen Weber, *The New Republic*, February 1, 1993

Denis Diderot was an 18th century French thinker/writer/editor who was responsible for creating the **Encyclopedia**, the largest compendium of written knowledge in the western world to that date. The world he and his colleagues—Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu—described became a key text of the **Age of Enlightenment**, which paved the way for the creation of our modern world.

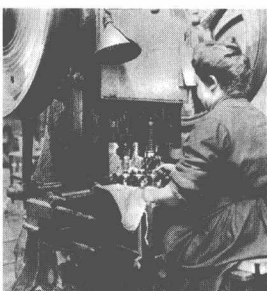
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13. **From Mercantilism to 'The Wealth of Nations,'** Michael Marshall, *The World & I*, May 1999

Jean-Baptiste Colbert developed **mercantilist economic ideas** under Louis XIV in an attempt to create a favorable **balance of trade** for France. His ideas clashed with the later **free trade** thoughts of Adam Smith of Scotland. The controversy continues today because nations still worry about unfavorable trade flows.

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14. **The Return of Catherine the Great**, Tony Lentin, *History Today*, December 1996
Catherine the Great of Russia (1762–1796) was one of a group of national leaders known as **enlightened despots**, rulers who governed with an iron fist, but tried in varying degrees to initiate reforms to help their people. A fascinating character, she ultimately failed to bring **Enlightenment** values to Russia. 63
15. **As Good as Gold?**, T. J. Stiles, *Smithsonian*, September 2000
Wampum, bales of tobacco, coins, paper, and gold have all been used as **money**—a “medium of exchange” as the economists call it—in the **United States**. Now, paychecks are issued electronically and money is an electric current. 66
16. **A Woman Writ Large in Our History and Hearts**, Robert Wernick, *Smithsonian*, December 1996
She wrote novels, smoked cigars, wore men’s clothing, had a string of love affairs, and adopted a man’s name. Living in France, **George Sand** set an example of freedom for **women** to pursue a profession as well as to care for a household. 71



UNIT 3

The Industrial and Scientific Revolutions

Eight selections discuss the revolution in the industrial and scientific world. Topics include the scientific method, the industrial revolution in Great Britain, the development of the computer, and the development of space exploration.

- Unit Overview** 76
17. **Eyes Wide Open**, Richard Powers, *New York Times Magazine*, April 18, 1999
An obscure **Arab** in the tenth century resolved a question that had bothered thinkers for 800 years—did light travel from the eye to an object or was it the reverse? **Ibn al-Haytham** invited people to observe the sun, and realized from the results that light traveled to the eye. His emphasis upon direct observation later became a foundation stone for the development of the **scientific method** in Europe. 78
 18. **In God’s Place**, Alan Lightman, *New York Times Magazine*, September 19, 1999
With his great book *Principia*, **Isaac Newton** not only explained fundamental **scientific ideas** about force, inertia, and gravity, but he also destroyed Aristotle’s division between earthly and heavenly knowledge. There was in Newton’s thought the implicit assumption that the physical universe could be known. This idea was an advance in the development of human self-awareness. 82
 19. **The Workshop of a New Society**, *The Economist*, December 31, 1999
The **industrial revolution** began in **Great Britain**. There were various contributing factors such as iron technology, availability of coal, rural industries, growing demand, political stability, and geographic isolation. At first there were problems and concerns regarding urbanization and worker safety, but by 1900 the British citizen was better fed, housed, clothed, politically represented, and entertained than ever before in history. 85
 20. **The X Factor**, Mark Elvin, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, June 10, 1999
In the eleventh century, the **Chinese** utilized principles of mass production and mechanization, but did not experience an **industrial revolution**. Disruption by warfare, lack of innovation, environmental destruction, and faults in the organization of production are the common reasons given for the failure, but it is still a historical mystery. 87

21. **Samurai, Shoguns & The Age of Steam**, Ron Clough, *History Today*, November 1999
The **Industrial Revolution** made its way to 19th century Japan where the new **Meiji** government was in the process of making Japan a world power. To build their rail system, they imported help from England, completing this prodigious task which revolutionized and modernized the country. 89
22. **The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable**, Gillian Cookson, *History Today*, March 2000
The completion of a lasting transatlantic telegraph cable in 1866 provided **instant communication** between the two hemispheres. The task was not easy to complete, but it strengthened the financial and commercial markets and whetted the appetite for fresh news. 93
23. **A Tale of Two Reputations**, Jared Diamond, *Natural History*, February 2001
Jared Diamond examines the life and work of two of the 19th/20th centuries most influential thinkers—**Charles Darwin** and **Sigmund Freud**—and assesses their impact on the **modern world**. Although Diamond calls both “irreplaceable,” we are more critical of Freud’s errors than we are of Darwin’s because they have had a more direct impact on our lives. 97
24. **The 20th-Century Scientific-Technical Revolution**, Mikulas Teich, *History Today*, November 11, 1996
Near the end of the 20th century, Mikulas Teich looks at the **scientific** and **technical** changes that have occurred since 1900. He sees them as responsible for creating a new **world culture** and **global organization**, but concludes that the century’s emphasis on money over philosophy and aesthetics threatens to dampen the progress already attained. 100



UNIT 4

The Twentieth Century to 1950

Nine articles examine the effect of war and economic depression on modern world history. Topics include the dynamics of Japan, World War II, and the war crimes trial at Nuremberg.

Unit Overview 104

25. **On the Turn—Japan, 1900**, Richard Perren, *History Today*, June 1992
Following the visit by Commodore Matthew Perry’s flotilla in 1853 and the Meiji Restoration in 1868, **Japan** rapidly westernized. By 1900 the transformation was so great that there was no turning back time. The Japanese victory in 1904–1905 over Russia demonstrated Japan’s success in becoming a **great power** of the world. 107
26. **Home at Last**, Bill Powell and Owen Matthews, *Newsweek*, July 20, 1998
Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, as the new leader of the Soviet Union, ordered the murder of **Nicholas II** and his family in 1918. In 1991 the skeletons were exhumed and subjected to DNA testing for identification. The whole family, including **Anastasia**, along with various servants, had been killed. The remains were reburied at the Peter and Paul Cathedral in St. Petersburg as a gesture of national healing. 111
27. **Gandhi and Nehru: Frustrated Visionaries?**, Judith Brown, *History Today*, September 1997
Gandhi and Nehru, India’s most important 20th century figures, played pivotal roles in their nation’s push toward **home rule**. The former, a moral leader, the latter a political one, had differing visions of how to achieve the same goal, a strong, unified India. Today, the visions of these two giants have been lost in a maze of **provincialism** and **religious strife**. It behooves India’s modern leaders to return to the path set by Gandhi and Nehru. 115

28. **Mao Zedong: Liberator or Oppressor of China?**, Michael Lynch, *History Review*, September 2002
In many ways, Mao Zedong can be considered one of the twentieth century's greatest leaders. He created a **communist-inspired** movement which he used to take control of China, and turn it into a bona fide **world power**. But what price have the Chinese people paid for this? And what about his debauched personal life? Like most historical figures, Mao is viewed by some as an **innovator** and by others as a **traditionalist**. History will ultimately determine how enduring his legacy will be. 119
29. **The Maginot Line**, Rudolph Chelminski, *Smithsonian*, June 1997
Having been invaded by **Germany** twice in 50 years, the **French** built a series of defensive bunkers called the Maginot Line. It was just being completed when war broke out once more in 1939. The line held admirably, but German flanking movements forced the French government to surrender in 6 weeks. The **Maginot Line** was turned over to the Germans. 123
30. **Women in the Third Reich**, Renate Wiggershaus, *Connexions*, Volume 36, 1991
Nazi ideology showed contempt for **women** and assigned to them the role of procreation of Aryan children. Why was National Socialism not widely rejected by women? 129
31. **Exposing the Rape of Nanking**, Iris Chang, *Newsweek*, December 1, 1997
After taking Shanghai in 1937, **Japanese forces** moved against **Nanking** where widespread **atrocities** occurred—260,000 to 350,000 Chinese murdered, 20,000 to 80,000 Chinese women raped and tortured. The death toll was greater than that of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but it has remained an obscure event because of cultural and political reasons. 132
32. **His Finest Hour**, John Keegan, *U.S. News & World Report*, May 29, 2000
Although Hitler thought that Great Britain would surrender, **Winston Churchill** rallied his country to fight to the death. He was an orator, book writer, soldier, journalist, and politician. He oratorical skills inspired the **British people** to gain ultimate victory. 135
33. **Judgment at Nuremberg**, Robert Shnayerson, *Smithsonian*, October 1996
Following the end of World War II, **German leaders** were brought to **trial** at Nuremberg to answer to "crimes against peace." Ten were hanged and one committed suicide. The trial upheld the **rule of law** and resisted the temptation to force mass guilt and executions on the German people. 140



UNIT 5

The Era of the Cold War, 1950-1990

Six articles discuss the evolution of a new world order. Topics include the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the nuclear accident at Chernobyl, and the end of the cold war.

Unit Overview 146

34. **The Plan and the Man**, Evan Thomas, *Newsweek*, June 2, 1997
In 1947, George C. Marshall, the American secretary of state, announced the "**Marshall Plan**" in a speech at Harvard. The plan provided \$13.3 billion in **aid** to the ravaged countries of **Europe** to help them recover from World War II and to hold off the spread of communism. The British foreign minister called it a "lifeline to a sinking man." 149
35. **Korea: Echoes of a War**, Steven Butler, *U.S. News and World Report*, June 19, 2000
The **Korean War** was an intervention under the United Nation's flag, but was also the first taste of defeat and limited war for the **United States**. After millions of people were killed, including 36,500 Americans, the war settled nothing, and Korea remained divided along the same line established at the end of World War II. 151

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

36. **Tibet Through Chinese Eyes**, Peter Hessler, *The Atlantic Monthly*, February 1999

To Westerners **Tibet** should be independent, as it was before it was forcibly annexed by China in 1951. Tibetans see their culture being destroyed by the Han Chinese migrants who have been sent by the Chinese government. The migrants see themselves as servants with a duty to help Tibet to modernize and return as a part of a **unified China**.

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37. **Iraq's Unruly Century**, Jonathan Kandell, *Smithsonian*, May 2003

From British **protectorate** to Saddam Hussein's **dictatorship**, Iraq, the land that was once an ancient **cradle of civilization**, has had few bright moments. Dominated by Britain for more than fifty years, it was governed by a **constitutional monarchy** that was eventually overthrown by a military **coup d'état**. This brought about a diabolical one-man rule, which ended with the recent United States-sponsored war. What will the future bring to Iraq's second century?

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38. **The USA in Vietnam**, Kevin Ruane, *Modern History Review*, April 2003

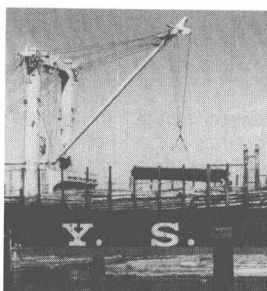
"Why did the United States become involved in the **Vietnam War**?" is a question still being asked today. Kevin Ruane presents an answer with a survey of American foreign policy during the first two decades of the **Cold War** (1945–1965). He traces growing American commitments to **contain communism** in four consecutive presidential administrations. Gradually the commitments grew larger, ultimately leading to one-half million troops being sent to Vietnam during the Lyndon Johnson presidency.

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39. **The End of the Cold War: A Russian View**, Vladimir Batyuk, *History Today*, April 1999

The arms reduction treaties of the 1980s paved the way for Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of **perestroika** and **glasnost**. The new policies marked a **change of attitude** from looking upon the West as an enemy to one of seeing the West as a potential partner in solving international problems. Moscow did not intervene in the "velvet revolutions" in Eastern and Central Europe. The Berlin Wall came down, Gorbachev acceded to German unification, and the cold war came to an end.

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UNIT 6

Global Problems, Global Interdependence

Seven selections examine the effects of interdependence on some world problems, including overpopulation, the spread of nuclear technology, the AIDS crisis, and the conflict between Uganda and Rwanda.

Unit Overview

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40. **Like Herrings in a Barrel**, *The Economist*, December 31, 1999

In 1798 Thomas Malthus, at a time when the world's population was close to one billion, predicted famine and pestilence as a result of future overpopulation. In 2006 the **population** will reach 6.5 billion. Fertility is slowing, however, and Earth's population may stabilize in 2050.

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41. **The Weather Turns Wild**, Nancy Shute, *U.S. News & World Report*, February 5, 2001

There is a growing scientific consensus about the **warming of global climate**. Although there is debate about its effects, it will likely result in a rise in sea levels, hotter cities, drought, flooding, and the dislocation of millions of people.

179

42. **Bombs, Gas and Microbes: The Desperate Efforts to Block the Road to Doomsday**, *The Economist*, June 6, 1998

It has become increasingly easy to assemble **atomic bombs, poison gases, and deadly germs** that might be used in **warfare**. The spread of these technologies seems impossible to stop, and the best protection for the world is to persuade countries to give up the quest for mass destruction for their own benefit.

185

The concepts in bold italics are developed in the article. For further expansion, please refer to the Topic Guide and the Index.

43. 10 Million Orphans , Tom Masland and Rod Nordland, <i>Newsweek</i> , January 17, 2000 In sub-Saharan Africa about 6,000 people die every day from AIDS . This has resulted in an orphan crisis unmatched in size and scope in all the history of the world. Orphan children with AIDS are often abandoned and others are subject to malnutrition and exploitation.	189
44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century , Stephen R. Haynes, <i>Christian Century</i> , February 27, 2002 Read a comparative analysis of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 and the Jewish Holocaust perpetrated by the Nazis during World War II. Striking similarities appear, including the complicity of large numbers of Christians in each genocide. There is also a chilling conclusion: Rwanda proves that world leaders learned nothing from the Jewish Holocaust. Will future historians speak about the Rwandan genocide in the same way that contemporary historians speak about the Holocaust?	191
45. Terror in the Name of God , Mark Juergensmeyer, <i>Current History</i> , vol. 100, no. 649 (November 2001) Terrorism today has a new face—not political but religious . Its tactics are also different—not assassinations but random acts of violence designed to strike fear into its enemies. And the presumption of being on the right side in a cosmic good v. evil battle provides justification for these actions.	194
46. Coping with Globalisation , Sharif M. Shuja, <i>Contemporary Review</i> , November 2001 Globalisation offers enhanced opportunities for the world's nations. Free markets bring increased wealth and promote the rise of democracy . The new informational technology makes it all possible. But there is also a downside to globalisation. It has a tendency to help the have rather than the have not nations. Local considerations are given less weight than international ones . And sometimes ethical factors are overlooked. If globalisation is to be the panacea that it is claimed to be, it will have to address these problems and many others it has created.	198
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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in this book relate to the subjects covered in your course. You may want to use the topics listed on these pages to search the Web more easily.

On the following pages a number of Web sites have been gathered specifically for this book. They are arranged to reflect the units of this *Annual Edition*. You can link to these sites by going to the DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

ALL THE ARTICLES THAT RELATE TO EACH TOPIC ARE LISTED BELOW THE BOLD-FACED TERM.

Africa

- 5. The Potato Connection
- 9. The Zulus and the Boer War
- 43. 10 Million Orphans
- 44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century

Americas

- 1. Aztecs: A New Perspective
- 22. The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable
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Asia

- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
- 7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
- 8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
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- 31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
- 36. Tibet Through Chinese Eyes
- 38. The USA in Vietnam

Business

- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
- 7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
- 15. As Good as Gold?
- 19. The Workshop of a New Society
- 46. Coping with Globalisation

China

- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
- 8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
- 20. The X Factor
- 31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
- 36. Tibet Through Chinese Eyes

Cold war

- 34. The Plan and the Man
- 37. Iraq's Unruly Century
- 39. The End of the Cold War: A Russian View

Culture

- 1. Aztecs: A New Perspective
- 2. The Peopling of Canada
- 7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
- 8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
- 10. The First Feminist
- 12. This is Not a Story and Other Stories
- 14. The Return of Catherine the Great
- 16. A Woman Writ Large in Our History and Hearts
- 23. A Tale of Two Reputations
- 35. Korea: Echoes of a War

- 36. Tibet Through Chinese Eyes
- 46. Coping with Globalisation

Economics

- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
- 7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
- 13. From Mercantilism to 'The Wealth of Nations,'
- 15. As Good as Gold?
- 19. The Workshop of a New Society
- 20. The X Factor
- 34. The Plan and the Man
- 46. Coping with Globalisation

Environment

- 40. Like Herrings in a Barrel
- 42. Bombs, Gas and Microbes: The Desperate Efforts to Block the Road to Doomsday

Europe

- 2. The Peopling of Canada
- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 4. The Ottomans in Europe
- 8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
- 9. The Zulus and the Boer War
- 10. The First Feminist
- 13. From Mercantilism to 'The Wealth of Nations,'
- 19. The Workshop of a New Society
- 26. Home at Last
- 27. Gandhi and Nehru: Frustrated Visionaries?
- 30. Women in the Third Reich
- 33. Judgment at Nuremberg
- 34. The Plan and the Man
- 35. Korea: Echoes of a War
- 44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century

France

- 2. The Peopling of Canada
- 12. This is Not a Story and Other Stories
- 13. From Mercantilism to 'The Wealth of Nations,'

Geography

- 1. Aztecs: A New Perspective

Germany

- 30. Women in the Third Reich
- 33. Judgment at Nuremberg
- 44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century

Great Britain

- 2. The Peopling of Canada
- 3. 400 Years of the East India Company
- 6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
- 8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
- 9. The Zulus and the Boer War
- 10. The First Feminist
- 13. From Mercantilism to 'The Wealth of Nations,'
- 16. A Woman Writ Large in Our History and Hearts

18. In God's Place
19. The Workshop of a New Society
21. Samurai, Shoguns & The Age of Steam
22. The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable
35. Korea: Echoes of a War
37. Iraq's Unruly Century

Human rights

5. The Potato Connection
9. The Zulus and the Boer War
10. The First Feminist
30. Women in the Third Reich
31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
33. Judgment at Nuremberg
35. Korea: Echoes of a War
43. 10 Million Orphans
44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century
46. Coping with Globalisation

India

3. 400 Years of the East India Company
27. Gandhi and Nehru: Frustrated Visionaries?

Industrial Revolution

19. The Workshop of a New Society
20. The X Factor
21. Samurai, Shoguns & The Age of Steam
25. On the Turn—Japan, 1900

Japan

7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
20. The X Factor
21. Samurai, Shoguns & The Age of Steam

Middle East

4. The Ottomans in Europe
37. Iraq's Unruly Century
45. Terror in the Name of God

Politics

3. 400 Years of the East India Company
8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
14. The Return of Catherine the Great
15. As Good as Gold?
25. On the Turn—Japan, 1900
30. Women in the Third Reich
37. Iraq's Unruly Century
39. The End of the Cold War: A Russian View

Population

1. Aztecs: A New Perspective
2. The Peopling of Canada
5. The Potato Connection
30. Women in the Third Reich
40. Like Herrings in a Barrel
43. 10 Million Orphans

Religion

18. In God's Place
44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century
45. Terror in the Name of God

Science

18. In God's Place
23. A Tale of Two Reputations
24. The 20th-Century Scientific-Technical Revolution

Technology

19. The Workshop of a New Society

20. The X Factor
21. Samurai, Shoguns & The Age of Steam
22. The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable
24. The 20th-Century Scientific-Technical Revolution
46. Coping with Globalisation

U.S.S.R.

14. The Return of Catherine the Great
26. Home at Last
39. The End of the Cold War: A Russian View

United States

7. After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West
15. As Good as Gold?
22. The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable
34. The Plan and the Man
38. The USA in Vietnam

Warfare

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4. The Ottomans in Europe
6. Coffee, Tea, or Opium?
8. Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900
9. The Zulus and the Boer War
31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
33. Judgment at Nuremberg
38. The USA in Vietnam
42. Bombs, Gas and Microbes: The Desperate Efforts to Block the Road to Doomsday
44. In God's Name: Genocide and Religion in the Twentieth Century
45. Terror in the Name of God

Women

10. The First Feminist
14. The Return of Catherine the Great
30. Women in the Third Reich
31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
35. Korea: Echoes of a War

World War I

37. Iraq's Unruly Century

World War II

31. Exposing the Rape of Nanking
33. Judgment at Nuremberg
34. The Plan and the Man

World Wide Web Sites

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. The easiest way to access these selected sites is to go to our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

AE: World History, Volume II

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

CNN On Line Page

<http://www.cnn.com>

This is a U.S. 24-hour video news channel. News, updated every few hours, includes text, pictures, and film. It has good external links.

C-SPAN Online

<http://www.c-span.org/>

See especially C-SPAN International on the Web for International Programming Highlights and archived C-SPAN programs.

Historical Text Archive

<http://historicaltextarchive.com/>

This award-winning site contains links to world history, regional or national, and topical history and resources. For speed, use the text version.

History Index

<http://www.ukans.edu/history/VL/>

Here you will find an immense collection of links to sites devoted to different aspects and periods of history, some with graphics and sound.

echo Virtual Center

<http://echo.gmu.edu/center/>

This database of information is for cataloguing, annotating, and reviewing sites on the History of Science, Technology and Medicine site.

HyperHistory Online

<http://www.hyperhistory.com/>

At this Web site, click on "hyperhistory" and navigate through 3,000 years of world history. There are links to important historical persons, events, and maps.

International Network Information Systems at University of Texas

<http://inic.utexas.edu/>

This gateway has pointers to international study sites for Africa, India, China, Japan, and many other countries.

Military History

<http://militaryhistory.about.com/>

Here is a good place to start exploring military history. The site includes a timeline of major wars and links to military history by period.

Humanities Links

<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/>

Philosophical, cultural, and historical worldwide links, including archives, history sites, and an electronic library of full texts and documents are included on this Web site. The resources are useful for research in history and the humanities.

United Nations System

<http://www.unsystem.org/>

Everything is listed alphabetically at this official Web site for the United Nations system of organizations. Examples: UNICC; Food and Agriculture Organization.

U.S. Department of State Home Page

<http://www.state.gov/index.html>

Organized by categories: Hot Topics (i.e. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices), International Policy, Business Services, and more.

World Lecture Hall/History

<http://www.utexas.edu/lecture/his/>

At this Web site you can locate professors' lectures on many history topics by clicking on subjects, such as Europe in the Twentieth Century, History of Western Civilization, and Renaissance Creativity, among many others.

WWW Virtual Library—Humanities

<http://www.hum.gu.se/w3vl/VL.html>

This main subject index leads to many humanities-related research subjects, many of which relate to historical studies.

UNIT 1: The World and the West, 1500-1900

The Boxer Rebellion of 1900

<http://www.unc.edu/courses/2001spring/hnrs/006j/001/marlandpg.html>

Visit this site to explore details and quotations concerning the Boxer Rebellion.

Commodore Matthew Perry

<http://members.tripod.com/MickMc/perry.html>

Here you will find information about Matthew Perry and his expedition to Japan. There is also a brief history of Japan and its isolation from trading and the West before Perry arrived.

The East India Company

<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/History/British/EAc.html>

The East India Company has had a long history. Explore its history and products on its official Web site.

UNIT 2: The Ferment of the West, 1500–1900

The Adam Smith Institute

<http://www.adamsmith.org.uk/>

This company and its Web site are dedicated to the economic principles and theories of Adam Smith. Visit here to explore those theories and Smith's original texts.

Britannica.com: Mercantilism

<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article?eu=53378>

This entry from the online Encyclopedia Britannica explains the economic theory and practice of mercantilism. It also provides links to information and popular sites on mercantilism.

Victorian Web

<http://www.victorianweb.org/>

At this Web site, open up links to Victorian Times, which includes social context, visual arts, politics, and Victorianism. This is an expansive collection of links.

UNIT 3: The Industrial and Scientific Revolutions

A Trip to the Past

<http://members.aol.com/mhirotu/kevin/trip2.html>

This site contains art, pictures, and text concerning the Industrial Revolution. Follow the links to an essay, innovative inventions, advances in art, and modifications in medicine.

Center for Mars Exploration

<http://cmex-www.arc.nasa.gov/>

A starting place for an exploration of the history of Mars, with links to the Whole Mars Catalog and Live from Mars information about Pathfinder and Global Surveyor.

Sir Isaac Newton

<http://www-gap.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Newton.html>

Newton.org is a virtual museum about Isaac Newton and the history of science.

UNIT 4: The Twentieth Century to 1950

The Nanking Atrocity

<http://journalism.missouri.edu/~jschool/nanking/>

This is a Master's Project created by Masato Kajimoto for the University of Missouri-Columbia. It contains information and links to information about the atrocities at Nanking.

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

<http://www.ushmm.org/>

From this site you can access the official trial records, with photographs, of the Nuremberg trials, along with complete information about the Holocaust.

World War (1914-1918)

<http://www.pitt.edu/~pugachev/greatwar/ww1.html>

This page is dedicated to World War I and features links to many subjects, including trench warfare, the Versailles Treaty, individual countries' participation, and lost poets of the war.

World War II on the Web

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Oracle/2691/welcome.htm>

From this page you can explore 445 links to World War II material, including Pacific War Chronology, Women at War, Rescuers During the Holocaust, and the Rise of Adolf Hitler.

UNIT 5: The Era of the Cold War, 1950-1990

The Chernobyl Nuclear Accident

<http://www.infoukes.com/history/chernobyl>

This site contains Dr. Zuzak's Chernobyl Files, Chernobyl maps and photo gallery, and a Chernobyl bibliography. There are also essays and projects about the disaster and its ramifications.

David Price's Homepage to Cold War Hot Links

<http://www.stmartin.edu/~dprice/cold.war.htm>

Here you will find material about the cold war, used by an anthropologist, which will also be of interest to a historian. There are many images and formerly classified documents, information on Joseph McCarthy, and period speeches, as well as clips from Soviet archives.

The Marshall Plan

<http://www.marshallfoundation.org/>

Here is a brief overview concerning the Marshall Plan.

Russia on the Web

<http://www.valley.net/~transnat/>

Among other links at this very complete site, click on History for a virtual tour of the palace where Nicholas II and Alexandra lived,

Mikhail Gorbachev's home page, or Russian Studies on the Internet, a listing of sites related to Russian history and culture.

Tibetan Government in Exile

<http://tibetnews.com/>

This is the official Web site of the Exiled Tibetan Government. Visit here to gather information about the history, exile, and status of Tibet.

WWW Virtual Library: Russian and East European Studies

<http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/>

Through the NewsWeb at the University of Pittsburgh, there is a massive collection of links to both historic and contemporary information about Russia and Eastern Europe. At this Web site, there is everything from maps of the former Soviet Union to Bucharest's home page.

UNIT 6: Global Problems, Global Interdependence

Africa News Web Site: Crisis in the Great Lakes Region

<http://www.africanews.org/greatlakes.html>

The African News Web Site on the Great Lakes (i.e., Rwanda, Burundi), Zaire (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda is found here, with frequent updates plus good links to other sites.

Africa Notes

<http://www.csis.org/html/2africa.html>

CSIS Africa Notes is published monthly. Check into this Web site for what's new in efforts to help sub-Saharan countries.

Amnesty International

<http://www.amnesty.org/>

Information about the current state of human rights throughout the world is available at this Web site.

Population Awareness

<http://www.overpopulation.org/nav.html>

This page contains fact sheets and statistics about population as well as answers to the questions: Why does population matter? and What are the impacts of overpopulation?

Reliefweb

<http://www.reliefweb.int/>

This is the UN's Department of Humanitarian Affairs clearinghouse for international humanitarian emergencies. It has daily updates, including Reuters, VOA, and PANA.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.

UNIT 1

The World and the West, 1500–1900

Unit Selections

1. **Aztecs: A New Perspective**, John M.D. Pohl
2. **The Peopling of Canada**, Phillip Buckner
3. **400 Years of the East India Company**, Huw V. Bowen
4. **The Ottomans in Europe**, Geoffrey Woodward
5. **The Potato Connection**, Alfred W. Crosby
6. **Coffee, Tea, or Opium?**, Samuel M. Wilson
7. **After Centuries of Japanese Isolation, a Fateful Meeting of East and West**, James Fallows
8. **Chinese Burns: Britain in China, 1842–1900**, Robert Bickers
9. **The Zulus and the Boer War**, Jabulani Maphalala

Key Points to Consider

- How has Aztec civilization been clouded in mystery and misunderstanding? What does Pohl do to provide clarity?
- How did Canada's two colonial experiences influence their "peopling"? What effect does this have on Canada today?
- What impact, positively and negatively, did the British East India Company have during the 400 years of its existence? Who benefited most from their actions, and who was hurt most by them?
- What was the extent of Ottoman westward expansion in the 16th century? How did the Western European nations respond to this expansion?
- Why were British merchants allowed to transport opium to China? How were British interests affected by this? Chinese interests?
- Why was Matthew Perry's mission to Japan a turning point in Japanese history? What specifics happened as a result of it?
- What were the causes of the Boxer Rebellion? What were its short-term and long-term effects on China?
- What role did the Zulus play in the Boer war? How were they affected by its outcome?



Links: www.dushkin.com/online/

These sites are annotated in the World Wide Web pages.

The Boxer Rebellion of 1900

<http://www.unc.edu/courses/2001spring/hnrs/006j/001/marlandpg.html>

Commodore Matthew Perry

<http://members.tripod.com/MickMc/perry.html>

The East India Company

<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/History/British/EAc.html>