



# WORLD HISTORY

THIRD EDITION

VOLUME II  
SINCE 1500:  
THE AGE OF  
GLOBAL  
INTEGRATION

Upshur • Terry Holoka Goff Cassar

T H I R D   E D I T I O N

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## VOLUME II

**Since 1500: The Age of Global Integration**

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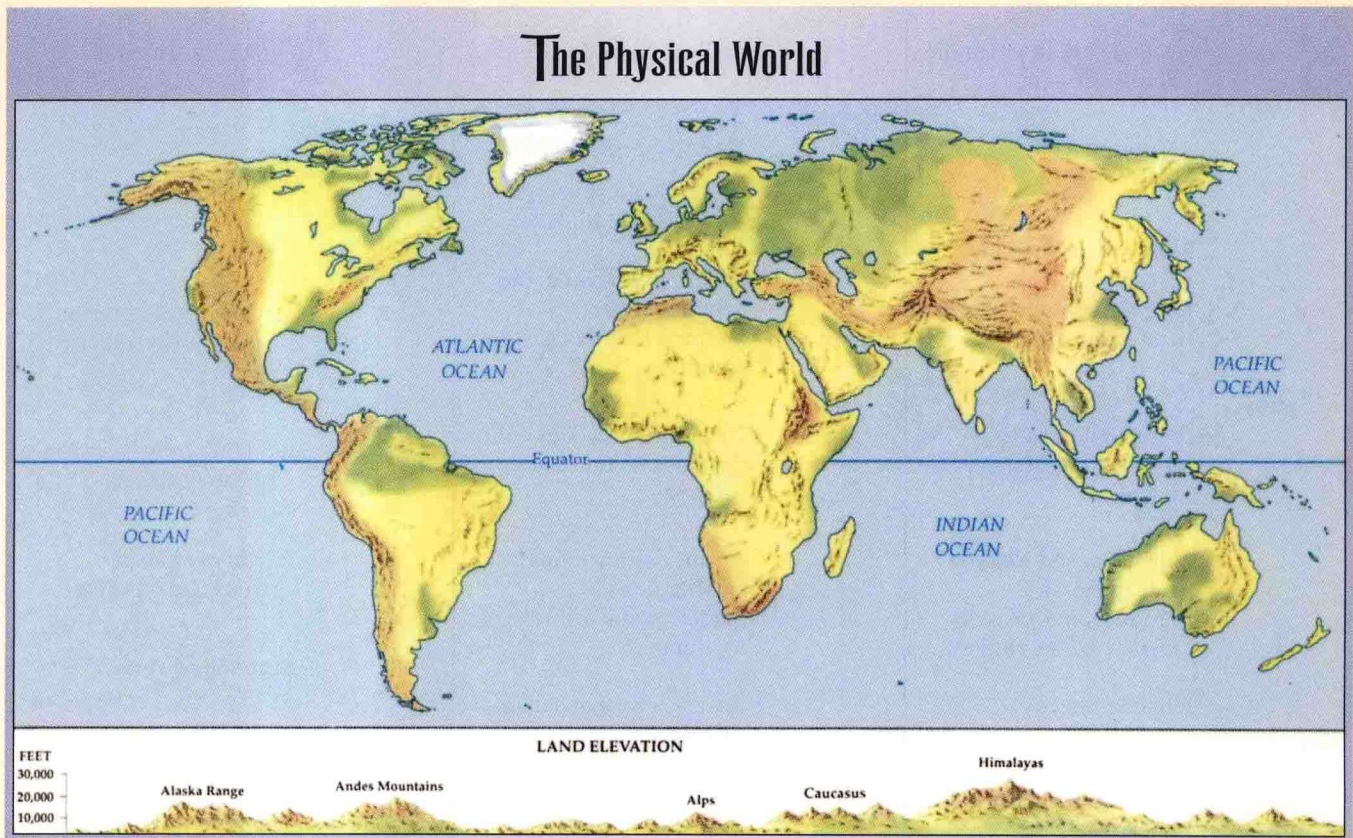
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# The March of World History



**T**he 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.

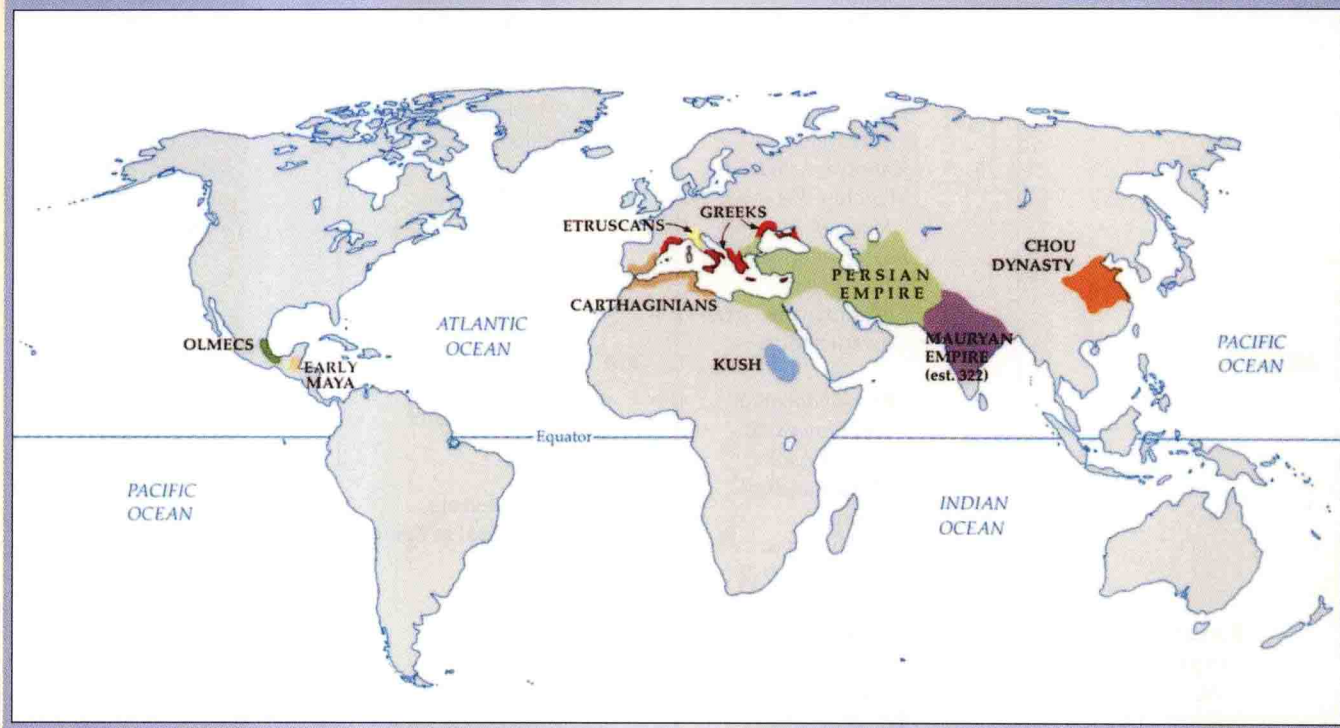
The history of Europe also provides examples of the effects of topography. In Greece, for instance, the combination of mountainous terrain and a long, jagged coastline divided the inhabitants into little isolated pockets. This made political unity difficult—there were hundreds of city-states in an area smaller than the U.S. state of 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 Africa	South and East Asia	Europe
<p>7000 B.C.E.</p> <p>Neolithic revolution in the Fertile Crescent</p> <p>Agriculture in the Nile Valley</p> <p>Bronze metallurgy in West Asia</p> <p>King Menes unifies Egypt</p> <p>Great pyramids at Giza</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Hammurabi's code</p> <p>Hyksos domination in Egypt</p> <p>Akhenaton and Nefertiti rule in Egypt</p> <p>Introduction of chariot warfare by the Hittites</p> <p>Judaism: Moses</p> <p>1000</p> <p>King David</p> <p>First Temple at Jerusalem</p> <p>Kushite kingdom in Nile Valley</p> <p>750</p> <p>Zoroaster in Persia</p> <p>Nebuchadnezzar builds the Hanging Gardens in Babylon</p> <p>Solon's reforms at Athens</p> <p>Persian royal road network</p> <p>The Babylonian captivity</p> <p>Conquests of King Cyrus</p> <p>500</p>	<p>7000 B.C.E.</p> <p>Neolithic period in China</p> <p>Neolithic period in India</p> <p>Chinese culture heroes</p> <p>Cultivation of silkworms in China</p> <p>Urban civilization in the Indus Valley</p> <p>Mythical Hsia dynasty in China</p> <p>2000</p> <p>T'ang the Successful establishes the Shang dynasty</p> <p>Aryans destroy Indus civilization</p> <p>Earliest extant Chinese writing</p> <p>Anyang, capital of Shang China</p> <p>Kings Wen and Wu</p> <p>Duke of Chou</p> <p>1000</p> <p><i>Books of Poetry, History, Rites, Change, Rig-Veda</i></p> <p>Eastern Chou</p> <p>750</p> <p>Spring and Autumn era</p> <p>Early <i>Upanishads</i></p> <p>Buddha</p> <p>Mahavira</p> <p>Confucius</p> <p>The <i>Lao Tzu</i></p> <p>Iron weapons, crossbow, metal tools, and coins</p> <p>500</p>	<p>7000 B.C.E.</p> <p>Earliest agricultural villages (in Greece)</p> <p>Megalithic construction begins at Stonehenge</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Indo-Europeans arrive in Balkan Peninsula</p> <p>Height of Minoan civilization on Crete</p> <p>Eruption of Thera</p> <p>Trojan War</p> <p>Collapse of Mycenaean civilization</p> <p>1000</p> <p>Spread of iron metallurgy</p> <p>Greeks adopt Phoenician alphabet</p> <p>Homer, <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i></p> <p>Beginning of the Roman Republic</p> <p>500</p>

## Major States and Cultures, c. 500 B.C.E.



**A**bout 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.

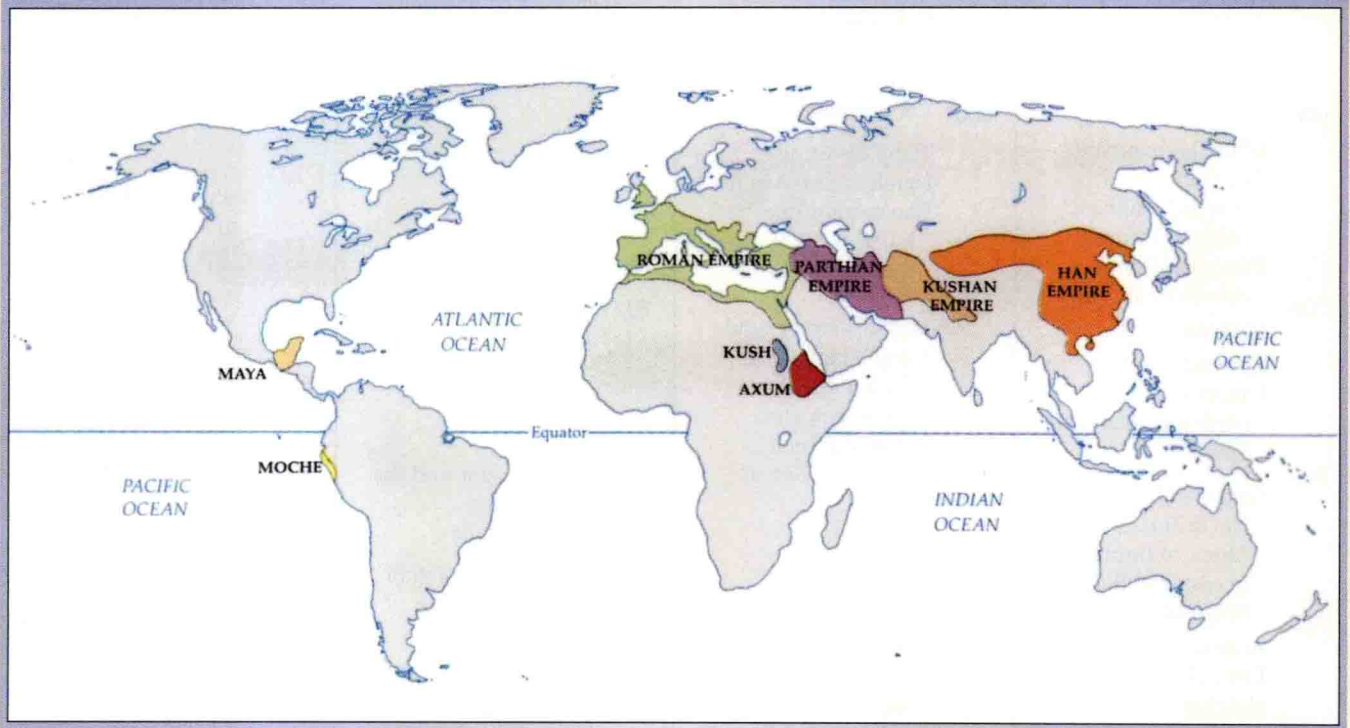
China's first era, that of the Bronze Age Shang and feudal Chou dynasties, was now in decline; the following period of disorder would bring forth Confucianism. In India, the Indus Valley culture had long disappeared; Hinduism was well developed. Buddhism and the first extensive Indian state, the Mauryan 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 Africa	South and East Asia	Europe	Western Hemisphere
500 B.C.E.	500 B.C.E.	500 B.C.E.	500 B.C.E.
First five books of Tanakh codified	Gautama Buddha, Tripitaka Confucius's <i>Spring and Autumn</i> and <i>Analects</i> Chandragupta Maurya Kautilya, <i>Arthashastra</i> Mencius, <i>The Mencius</i> Shang Yang, <i>Book of Lord Shang</i> Alexander the Great invades India	Greek-Persian Wars The Parthenon Sophocles, <i>Oedipus the King</i> Pericles Peloponnesian War Trial and death of Socrates Plato, <i>Republic</i> Aristotle Demosthenes Alexander the Great	Calendar, writing, and numerical system in Mesoamerica Olmec civilization flourishes at La Venta Later era of Chavin cult civilization in Peru
300	300	300	300
Roman Empire expands into West Asia and North Africa	The <i>Mahabharata</i> and <i>Ramayana</i> Emperor Asoka: Third Buddhist Council Shih Huang-ti: The Great Wall Indians sail to Southeast Asia Han Kao-tsu founds the Han dynasty Emperor Wu: Confucianism the state ideology in China	Euclid's <i>Elements</i> Stoicism and Epicureanism  Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama	Preclassic Maya civilization
100	100	100	100
Extensive trade along the Silk Road linking western and eastern Asia Cleopatra Kingdom of Axum Christianity: Crucifixion of Jesus Nok in western Africa; iron tools and weapons The Gospels	Buddhism spreads to China Ajanta and other cave excavations begun Ssu-ma Ch'ien, <i>Records of the Historian</i>	Cicero Assassination of Julius Caesar Emperor Augustus	Obsidian trade in Mesoamerica  Maya center at Tres Zapotes
100 C.E.	100 C.E.	100 C.E.	100 C.E.
Bantu migrations in Africa	Gandharan and Mathuran art styles Paper invented	Plotinus and Neoplatonism	Moche succeeds Chavin civilization in Peru Rise of classic Maya civilization at Tikal
300	300	300	300
Christianity in Ethiopia Compilation of the Talmud	Gupta dynasty Cave temples in China	Emperor Constantine Augustine, <i>City of God</i> Last emperor of Rome	Teotihuacán begins era of full flowering in Mesoamerica Maya calendar fully formulated
500	500	500	500

## Major States and Cultures, c. 200 C.E.



**T**he 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.

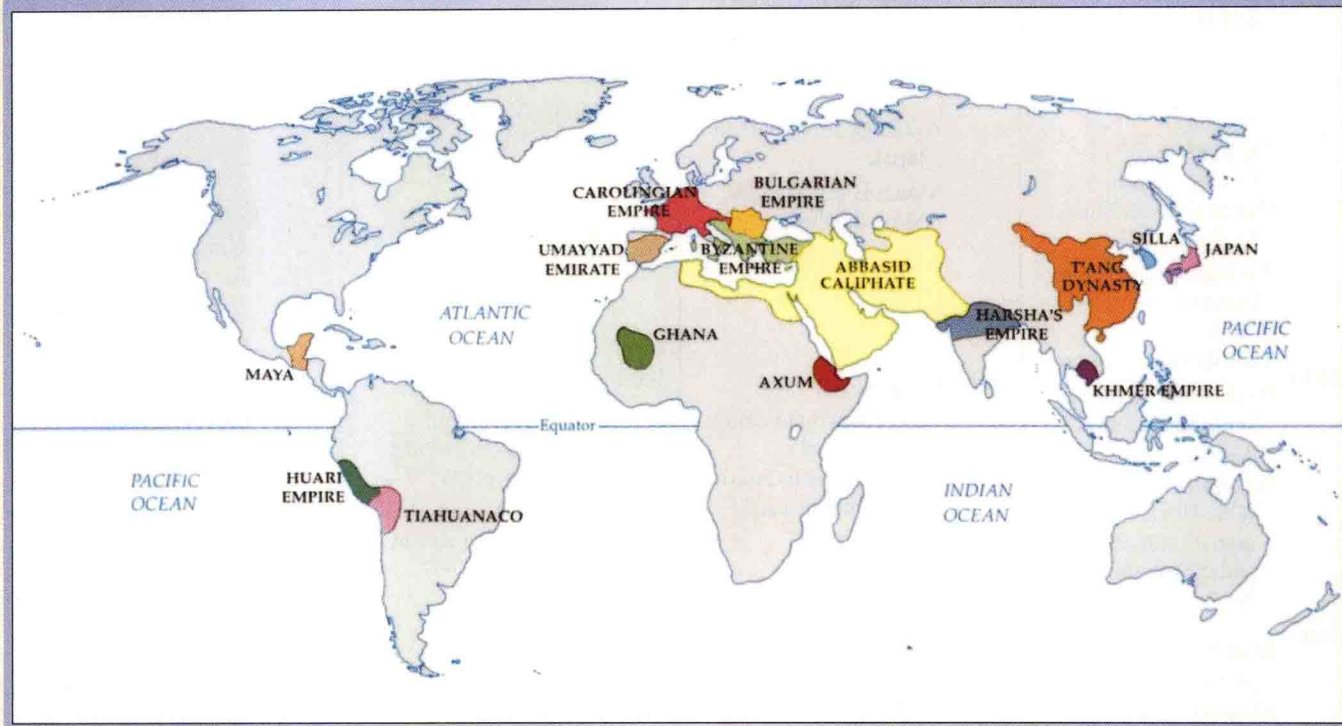
The Han Empire matched Rome in technological innovation, military strength, and bureaucratic efficiency. Although in decline by 200 C.E., the Han era had witnessed great economic prosperity and cultural splendor. The Parthians, successors to the Persian Empire, halted Rome's eastward expansion.

In Africa the state of Kush was now rivaled 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 in ancient Peru.



West Asia and Africa	South and East Asia	Europe	Western Hemisphere
500	500 China reunified; Grand Canal built Prince Shotoku's regency in Japan Chinese trade in Southeast Asia	500 Justinian I Hagia Sophia	500
600 Islam: Muhammad The Qur'an Umayyad caliphate: battle of Yarmuk Ethiopian Coptic church established	600 T'ang Tai-tsung Harsha rules in India Hsuan-tsang goes to India	600 Byzantines use "Greek fire"	600 Tiahuanaco-Huari era in Peru
700 Shi'i-Sunni split Abbasid caliphate Umayyad predominance in Spain	700 Muslims invade Sind T'ang Ming-huang: golden age of Chinese poetry Borobodur built	700	700 Maya civilization at its height: Copán
800 Spread of Islam in North and East Africa, to Indus River in east, and Iberian Peninsula in west	800 Silla unifies Korea	800 Charlemagne and the Carolingian Renaissance Photios, patriarch of Constantinople	800
900 Arab scientists flourish Fatimids in Cairo al-Azhar University	900 Printing becomes widespread Angkor Wat built Northern Sung dynasty Feudal Japan; code of bushido Neo-Confucianism in China Chinese examination system developed	900 Olga, princess of Kiev <i>Epic of Digenes Akritas</i>	900 Toltec Empire centered at Tula
1000 Ibn Sina (Avicenna) Rabbi Musa bin Maymun Ibn Rushd (Averroës) Rise of the Seljuk Turks Byzantine Empire declines	1000 Turkish Muslims conquer North India; Rajput resistance Lady Murasaki, <i>The Tale of Genji</i>	1000 Vernacular literatures begin in Europe Romanesque architecture	1000
1100 Crusader conquest European-Asian trade increases	1100 Shogunate in Japan Southern Sung dynasty	1100 al-Cid Gothic architectural style begins	1100 Postclassic Maya civilization: Chichén Itzá Appearance of the Inka in the Peruvian highlands
1200 Salah ed-Din Kingdoms of salt and gold in West Africa East African city-states Stone complexes in Zimbabwe	1200 Rise of Genghis Khan	1200	

## Major States and Cultures, c. 800



**B**y 800 the T'ang era in China witnessed the economic and military expansion of a cosmopolitan, religiously pluralistic society. In India, Hindu and Buddhist cultures 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.

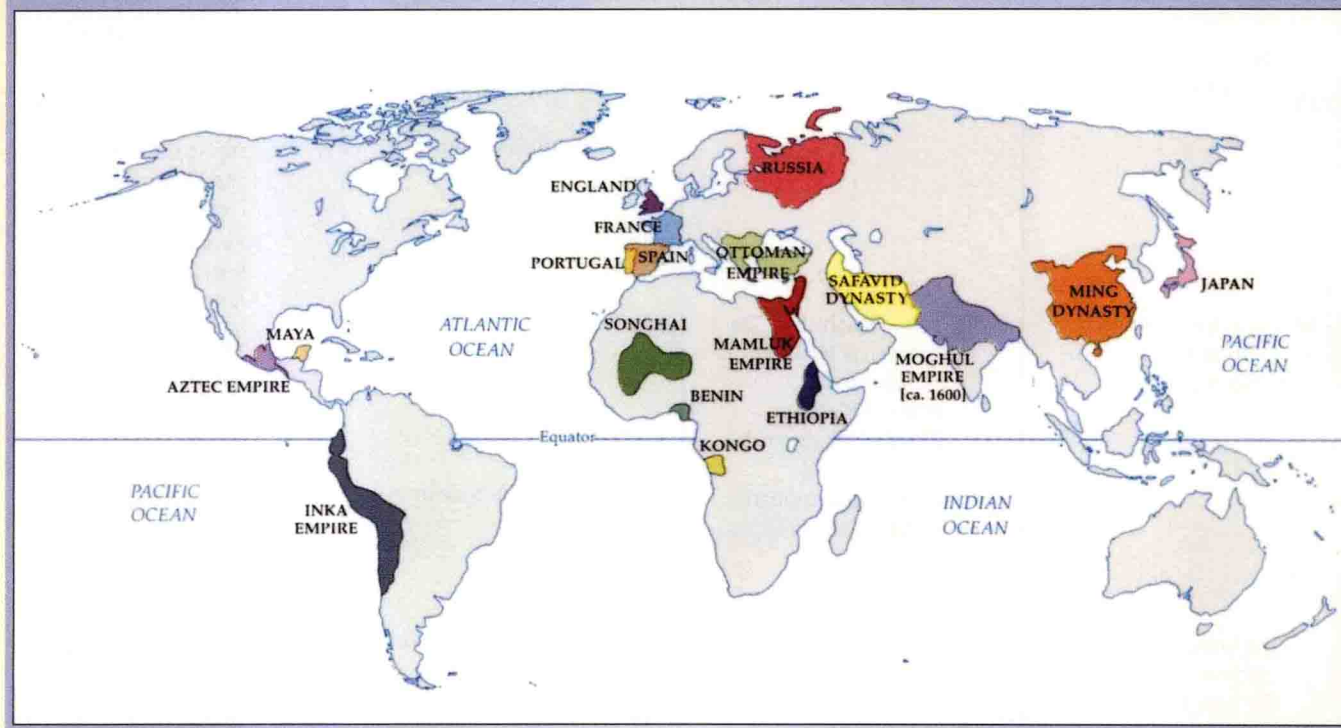
In northeastern Africa, the beleaguered Coptic Christian state of Axum continued to hold on. In West Africa, Ghana was the first of the "kingdoms of gold and salt" that controlled a prosperous trade network across the Sahara to the Mediterranean.

Amerindian cultures continued to evolve. The Maya focused on an elaborate system of religious ceremonies and sacrifices based on their astronomical calendar. The Peruvian cultural matrix expanded away from the coast and south into the highlands of the Andes.



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

## Major States and Cultures, c. 1500



**I**n 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 the 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.

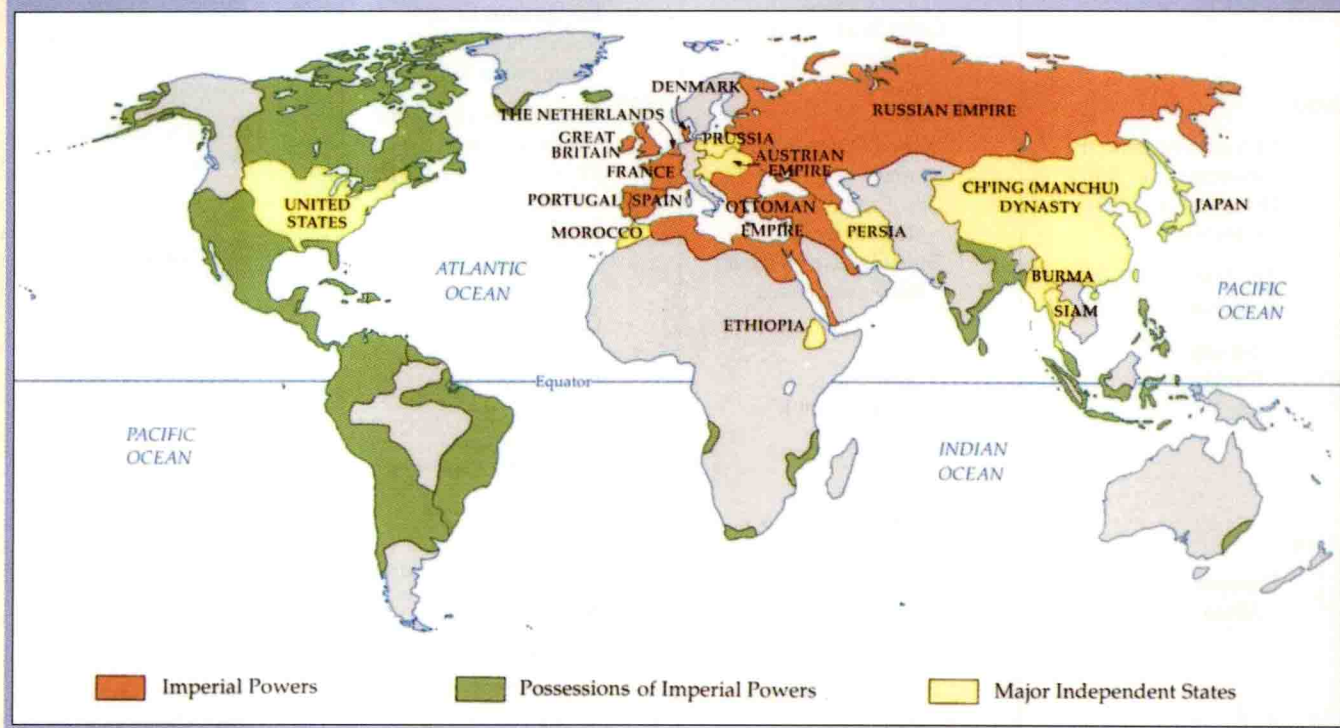
In Africa, Christian Ethiopia resisted Muslim pressure. Songhai exploited the lucrative trade of West Africa. Meanwhile, Benin, Kongo, and Lunda emerged on or near the Atlantic coast.

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



West Asia and Africa	South and East Asia	Europe	Western Hemisphere
<p>1700</p> <p>West African kingdoms East African city-states Dutch settlements in South Africa</p> <p>1725</p> <p>1750 Slave trade between Africa and Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Declining Ottoman power Russian advances around the Black Sea</p> <p>1775</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Muhammad Ali in Egypt</p> <p>King Shaka's Zulu kingdom in South Africa</p> <p>1825</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>1725</p> <p>1750 Ts'ao Hsueh-chin, <i>The Dream of the Red Chamber</i> Battle of Plassey Effective Moghul rule ends in India Christian missionaries end activity in China</p> <p>Captain James Cook</p> <p>1775</p> <p>The British colonize Australia British embassy to China Great Britain conquers Ceylon and East Indies 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 Daniel Defoe, <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> Johann Sebastian Bach</p> <p>1725</p> <p>The philosophes</p> <p>Frederick the Great</p> <p>1750</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> Destruction of Poland Joseph II of Austria Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</p> <p>The French Revolution: Maximilien Robespierre</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte Ludwig van Beethoven Battle of Waterloo Congress of Vienna Greek War of Independence Romantic poetry: William Wordsworth</p> <p>1825</p>	<p>1700</p> <p>European nations compete for colonies Western Hemisphere linked with global economy</p> <p>1725</p> <p>Vitus Bering finds straits between Asia and Western Hemisphere 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 control on North American colonies Bourbon reforms in Spanish colonies</p> <p>1775</p> <p>Rebellion in British North America Declaration of Independence Amerindian revolt in the Andes: Túpac Amaru U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights Black slave revolt frees Haiti</p> <p>The cotton gin</p> <p>1800</p> <p>Robert Fulton's <i>Clermont</i>, first steamboat Thomas Jefferson Latin American independence movements: Bolívar and San Martín</p> <p>Brazil gains independence</p> <p>1825</p>

## The World, c. 1800



**B**efore 1500 the states and cultures of the world were separate entities scattered across the globe; by 1800 Europeans had overrun 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.

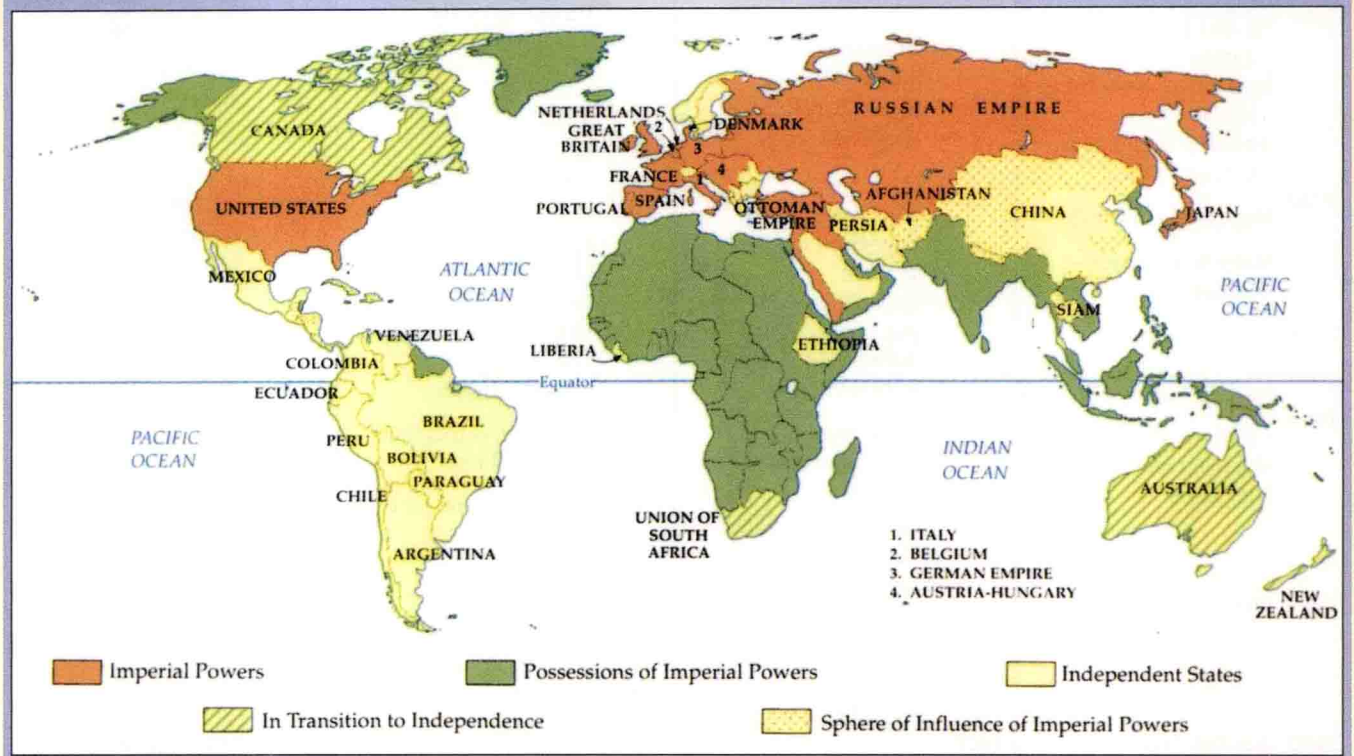
The British were conquering India and had a foothold in Australia, while the Dutch were expanding in Indonesia. The traditional powers of Asia were less formidable. The Ottoman Empire was now in decline. The Moghul Empire was disintegrating, and Persia and Japan were relatively feeble. Only the Manchu 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 Africa	South and East Asia	Europe	Western Hemisphere
<p>1825</p> <p>Abd al-Kadir in Algeria</p> <p>1850</p> <p>Christian missionary movement in Africa</p> <p>Ottoman Tanzimat reforms</p> <p>The Mahdi in Sudan</p> <p>al-Afghani: Pan-Islam</p> <p>Opening of the Suez Canal</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Europeans partition Africa</p> <p>Boer War</p> <p>1900</p> <p>African resistance movements: Herero revolts</p> <p>Rise of Turkish and Arab nationalism</p> <p>South African Native National Congress</p> <p>1915</p>	<p>1825</p> <p>Decline of Ch'ing dynasty</p> <p>Great Britain defeats China; unequal treaties</p> <p>1850</p> <p>United States opens Japan</p> <p>Gret Britain ends Moghul dynasty</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 Britain</p> <p>Revolutions of 1848</p> <p>Marx and Engels, <i>The Communist Manifesto</i></p> <p>1850</p> <p>Second French Empire: Napoleon III</p> <p>Charles Darwin, <i>On the Origin of Species</i></p> <p>Italian nationalism: Camilio di Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi</p> <p>Charles Dickens</p> <p>Eugène Delacroix</p> <p>Leo Tolstoy, <i>War and Peace</i></p> <p>Unification of Germany: Otto von Bismarck</p> <p>Paris Commune</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Impressionist painting: Monet</p> <p>Gladstone/Disraeli era</p> <p>Louis Pasteur and germ theory</p> <p>Tsar Alexander III</p> <p>1900</p> <p>Freud, <i>The Interpretation of Dreams</i></p> <p>Curie receives Nobel Prize in Physics</p> <p>Einstein's theory of relativity</p> <p>V. I. Lenin and Bolshevism</p> <p>Arms stockpiling and war plans</p> <p>Internal combustion engine</p> <p>1915</p> <p>Women's suffrage movement</p>	<p>1825</p> <p>McCormick reaper</p> <p>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 the United States</p> <p>1875</p> <p>Alexander Graham Bell and the telephone</p> <p>Thomas Edison and electric light</p> <p>Latin American revolutionary poetry: José Martí</p> <p>Rise of industrial monopolies: John D. Rockefeller</p> <p>Internal combustion engine</p> <p>U. S. domination in the Caribbean begins: Spanish-American War</p> <p>1900</p> <p>Wright brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk</p> <p>Euclides da Cunha, <i>Rebellion in the Backlands</i></p> <p>Ford Model T introduced; assembly-line production</p> <p>Women's suffrage movement</p> <p>Mexican Revolution begins</p> <p>1915</p> <p>Panama Canal</p>

## The World in 1914



**B**y 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, Australia, and New Zealand had attained 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 Africa	South and East Asia	Europe	Western Hemisphere
<p>1914</p> <p>Conflicting interests of Arabs and Zionists Pan-Africanism Atatürk modernizes Turkey Reza Khan Westernizes Iran Afrikaner domination in South Africa</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Négritude movement Mussolini invades Ethiopia</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Creation of Israel Algerian revolution Suez crisis</p> <p>African independence</p> <p>1960</p> <p>"Six-Day War" OPEC becomes global force</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Independence struggles in South and East Africa Iranian Revolution Continuing struggle against apartheid in South Africa Iran-Iraq War Persian Gulf crises Intifada</p> <p>1980</p> <p>Mandela released Israeli-Palestinian agreements</p> <p>1990</p> <p>Universal suffrage in South Africa</p> <p>1995</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>Indian nationalism: Gandhi, Mohammed Ali Jinnah Vietnamese and Indonesian nationalism: Ho Chi Minh, Sukarno</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Japanese militarism: "Manchurian incident" Sino-Japanese War Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and Western colonies in Asia</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Independence in India: Nehru Chinese Communist victory: Mao Zedong Korean War Bandung Conference: neutralist movement</p> <p>1960</p> <p>U.S. in Vietnam</p> <p>1975</p> <p>"Pacific Rim" economic boom Bhutto in Pakistan Revolution in the Philippines</p> <p>1990</p> <p>Chinese Communists retain power</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>World War I Russian Revolution Versailles Treaty, League of Nations Mussolini Stalin: 5-Year Plan Modernism in art: Picasso, Moore</p> <p>1930</p> <p>Hitler Spanish Civil War Munich Agreement World War II Existentialism: Sartre The Holocaust United Nations</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan NATO/Warsaw Pact COMECON/EEC USSR launches Sputnik</p> <p>1960</p> <p>Berlin Wall</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Gorbachev promotes <i>glasnost</i> and <i>perestroika</i> Green movement Collapse of Communism in eastern Europe Dismantling of the Berlin Wall</p> <p>1990</p> <p>Reunification of Germany Collapse of USSR Boris Yeltsin Ethnic disputes in Bosnia</p>	<p>1914</p> <p>U. S. in World War I Motion pictures "Roaring Twenties" Great Depression</p> <p>1930</p> <p>The New Deal Cárdenas in Mexico</p> <p>A-bomb developed</p> <p>1945</p> <p>Juan and Evita Perón Television age begins Rock and roll music Cuban revolution: Fidel Castro</p> <p>1960</p> <p>Cuban missile crisis King: U.S. civil rights crusade Man on the moon Women's liberation movement, United States</p> <p>1975</p> <p>Allende government overthrown in Chile Marxist insurgencies in Central America The computer age Movement toward democracies in South America</p> <p>1990</p>