

- **Getting Started**

- Labeling:
  - Calendars: Chinese, Muslim, Mayan, etc.
  - European calendar
    - Gregorian Calendar
      - Before Christ / Anno Domini (BC/AD)
      - Set up by Pope Gregory – wanted to keep track of feast days
    - Western International Calendar
      - Before Common Era / Common Era (BCE/CE)
      - Gregorian Calendar assumes everybody is Christian and labels insinuate all history before birth of Christ was irrelevant
- Ethno-centrism
  - Belief that one culture is superior to another
- Presentism
  - Practice of judging other people's actions or motives by contemporary standards

- **Historical Supplements**

- a. Anthropology
  - i. The study of humanity. A broad ranging social science with varied emphasis on human biological and cultural adaptations, human origins and biological and cultural evolution.
  - ii. Historians study the family through anthropology to understand gender and dynamics
- b. Paleo-anthropology
  - i. Anthropological study of evolution of humanity, from ancient hominids to modern homo sapiens. Emphasis on physical adaptation and evolution.
- c. Archeology
  - i. The study of humanity through any analysis of the material remains of behavior: the things that people made and used which have survived
- d. Ethnology
  - i. The comparative study of cultures, their material produce and their ideologies
- Race
  - a. A socially constructed category of identification based on physical characteristics, ancestry, historical affiliation or shared culture.
  - b. "The Human Race"

- I. **The World in 1300 CE**

- a. Monarchies with bureaucracy's rule – Dynastic rule (mostly sons)
- b. Religious identity paramount
- c. Peasant societies dominate
  - i. Poor farmers are majority
- d. Nomadic tribes still important
  - i. Central Asia and Americas
  - ii. Pastoralism – tending and herding of livestock

- iii. Created the equation of blackness with less than worthy of respect and rights
- b. The Slave Trade
  - i. Ancient Slavery:
    - 1. Emerges with agriculture
  - ii. 1760 BCE – Code of Hammurabi
    - 1. Set of laws set down by king of Babylon
    - 2. Said humans can be property as slaves – chattel slaves (owned until death).
      - a. China and India (?) slavery is less prevalent. Had large populations which created a small need for excess help
  - iii. Justifications:
    - 1. Labor shortage
    - 2. Prisoners of War
    - 3. Debt bondage
    - 4. Apprenticeships
- c. Africa in 1500 CE
  - i. Centralize States:
    - 1. 1230 CE – Mali
      - a. Timbuktu
    - 2. 1464 CE – Songhai
      - a. Gao
  - ii. Religion
    - 1. Elites
      - a. Abrahamic Religions
      - b. Elites are primarily Islamic because it is good for trade. Most traders they interact with were Muslim
    - 2. Masses
      - a. Animism
    - 3. Mining
      - a. Europeans realize how much wealth Africans are sitting on, slave trade comes out of it
    - 4. Agriculture
      - a. Most slaves brought over were chronically malnourished. Foods from new world will help Africans
      - b. New foods brought to Africa also increase population and life expectancy
- d. The Slave Trade
  - i. Trans-Saharan Slave Trade
    - 1. Facilitated by Islamic merchants, bring slaves to North Africa and Arabian Peninsula
    - 2. Very small
    - 3. Diaspora
      - a. Slave trade causes the African Diaspora, the largest diaspora in the world
  - ii. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- ii. The Civil Code
    - 1. Reforms laws
- c. Counter-Revolution
  - i. Napoleon gets more dictatorial as he rules
    - 1. The Censor
      - a. Political opponents silenced in the press
    - 2. Joseph Fouché
      - a. Leads the secret police, no real trial, etc.
    - 3. Le' Emperor
      - a. Napoleon declares himself Emperor, ends the democracy he pledged to defend
- d. The Napoleonic Wars
  - i. Battle of Austerlitz (1805)
    - 1. Outnumbered 3 to 1 by combined Austrian and Russian armies on poor position, but wins
  - ii. Russian Invasion (1812)
    - 1. Bad weather, no food, difficult times
    - 2. Russians burned Moscow and they find it abandoned with the Czar gone
    - 3. Marches army back in the middle of winter, Russians attack them on the retreat
    - 4. Never recovers from campaign
  - iii. Battle of Waterloo (1815)
    - 1. Coalition army of British, Russian, German defeat and kick out Napoleon

#### XXXIV. Latin American "Revolutions"

- a. Haitian Revolution:
  - i. "The Colonial Crown Jewel"
    - 1. Most profitable colony in the entire French empire
  - ii. 1789 CE – Aimis de Noirs
    - 1. "Friends of the Colors"
    - 2. Says slavery is incompatible with the Rights of Man and new republican government of France
    - 3. Toussaint Louverture
      - a. Free black man, leader of slave revolution
      - b. Napoleon sends army to Haiti to end revolution, captures Toussaint to bring him back to France where he dies in a prison
      - c. Army cannot recapture island and is decimated. Other nations try, but fail.
    - 4. Independence (1804)
- b. Mexican Revolution:
  - i. Peninsulares v Creolios
    - 1. Rivalry between the two most privileged groups in the country
    - 2. Peninsulares are European men who were bureaucrats and ran the government in the Americas



- a. Plus for US, Saddam Hussein is strongly anti-communist, stable leader so US supports him. Also willing to go to war against Iran which we liked
- 6. 1990 CE – First Persian Gulf War
  - a. Involves Kuwait so he can use it against Iran in the future
  - b. US doesn't let him do that this time
  - c. US coalition crushes Hussein's army in 2 weeks
- 7. 2003 CE – 2<sup>nd</sup> Persian Gulf War
  - a. US takes out Hussein in aftermath of 9/11

### iii. Iran

- 1. Anglo-Persian Oil Co.
- 2. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi
  - a. Very close with United States and Great Britain
  - b. Anti-communist
- 3. 1952 – Mohammad Mosaddegh
  - a. New prime minister who wants to end Iranian ties with Western countries
  - b. Willing to ally with Soviet Union
  - c. Also wants to get rid of the shah
- 4. Operation Ajax
  - a. Overthrow Mosaddegh and reinstate Shah
  - b. Create strong police apparatus to keep Shah in power
  - c. When Shah comes back, no checks on his power
- 5. 1979 – Iranian Revolution
  - a. Police state collapses
  - b. Shah was old and sickly, Islamic clerics voice their views that he is no longer right to be Shah – bad Muslim and he ties us to US and West
  - c. College students are the majority of the revolution
  - d. US withdraws formal diplomatic relations, place economic sanctions and give Iraq money and supplies to wage war

### iv. The Soviet Union

- 1. 1953 – Stalin Dies
  - a. Nikita Khrushchev
    - i. “De-Stalinification”
    - ii. Sputnik
    - iii. 1962 – Cuban Missile Crisis
- 2. Leonid Brezhnev, 1964-1982
  - a. The Great Stagnation
    - i. Economy isn't growing and can't match US
    - ii. 1966 – Sino-Soviet Split
- 3. 1979 – 1991 Soviet-Afghan War
  - a. Mujahedeen
    - i. Afghani warriors inspired by Islam to fight the Soviet Union