Getting Started

- Labeling:
 - o Calendars: Chinese, Muslim, Mayan, etc.
 - o 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
 - o 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 bureacrats and ran the government in the Americas

i. Nationalism has upper hand until 1920

LVIII. World War I

- a. The Coming of War
 - i. Kaiser Wilhelm II
 - 1. Encirclement (?)
 - a. Never fight a war on two fronts
 - b. Can't fight French and Russians at the same time
 - c. Wilhelm lets the treaties with France and Russia expire
 - d. 1904 CE The Schlieffen Plan
 - *i.* If we go to war on two fronts, defeat France first and then ship everything back and go defeat Russia
 - ii. France has to be defeated quickly though
 - ii. Russia v Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - 1. Eastern Orthodox v Roman Catholic
 - 2. Slavic vs. Germanic culture
 - iii. The "Ethnic Balkans"
 - 1. Serbian vs Bosnian vs Albanian
 - 2. The Bosnia Crisis 1908-1909 CE
 - 3. Balkan Wars 1912-1913 CE
 - iv. Austria-Hungary vs Russia
 - 1. Franz Joseph and Tsar Nicholas II
 - a. Do not get along or like each other
- b. Assassination leads to War
 - *i.* Franz Joseph chooses Franz Ferdinand as his successor, Franz Ferdinand has to go on a well wishing tour through Serbia
 - ii. Black Hand member Gavrilo Principe assassinates Franz Ferdinand
- c. The European Theater
 - *i.* Germany takes the initiative, invades France and then declares war on Russia, Russia declares war on Germany
- LIX. The Armenian Genocide
 - a. State policy, state recognized
 - b. Takes place between the Armenians and the Turks
 - c. Turks say isn't a genocide, but is internationally recognized
 - d. Turks worried Armenians would allow Russians a back door into Turkey to take over
 - e. Executed or marched them into the desert without food or water
- LX. War Mobilization
 - a. Total War
 - i. War effort infiltrates every aspect of daily life
 - ii. Rations
 - b. Need to Mobilize people
 - i. The draft
 - 1. All able-bodied men and boys at a certain age are to join
 - c. Censorship
 - d. Women come out of homes to help war production

- 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 2nd 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