

# Age of exploration

Silk Road Spain Ferdinand & Isabella England Wars of the

Roses

Henry VII Tudor Dynasty

Portugal de Breganza Monarchy

France Hundred Years War

Fall of Constantinople, 1453

Cartography Maps / Rutters / Portolanos

Amerigo Vespucci Pedro Cabral

Cogs & Caravels

Square / Lateen sails

“Roaring Forties” “Trade Winds”

Prince Henry the Navigator 1394 – 1460

Vasco de Gama Calicut, India May, 1498 Christobal Colon

Haiti & Cuba October, 1492

Ferdinand Magellan 1517 – 1519

East India Company 1600

Dutch East India Co. 1602

Slave trade Gold Coast

# Protestant Reformation

Martin Luther                      Renaissance

Sola Scriptura                      "Patristic Tradition"

Desiderius Erasmus, (1466 - 1536)                      Enchiridion Milites

Christianae 1503

The Praise of Folly 1511

Pluralism                      absenteeism

Brotherhood of the Common Life

Devotio Moderna.

Thomas Kemper (1380 - 1471)

The Imitation of Christ

Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)

Justification by Faith                      indulgences

Johannes Tetzel                      Treasury of Merit

95 Theses                      Leo X

Thomas DeVio,                      Cardinal Catejan

Johannes Gutenberg                      printing press

Frederick the Wise, the Prince-Elector of Saxony

Lorenzo Valla

Charles V                      Peace of Augsburg 1555                      Cuis regio eius

religio

Protestation of Speyer 1526                      “Protestant”

Ulrich Zwingli (1484 - 1531)                      Eucharist

Transubstantiation                      Consubstantiation

John Calvin, (1509 - 1564)

The Institutes of the Christian Religion 1536

Predestination                      The Elect                      The Reprobate

The Consistory

John Knox                      The Presbyterian Church

Conrad Grebel (1500 - 1526)                      Anabaptists

Henry VIII (1509 - 1547)                      Catherine of Aragon                      Charles V

Pope Clement VII                      Anne Boelyn

Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer

Act of Supremacy 1534

English Book of Common Prayer

## Catholic Reformation or Counter Reformation

- 1) The Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, founded by Ignatius Loyola (1491 - 1556) in 1540.
- 2) Pope Paul III (1534 - 1549) who initiated the Roman Inquisition.  
Paul IV (1555 - 1559) Index of Forbidden Books.
- 3) The Council of Trent, from 1545 to 1563

### “Wars of Religion”

	Bourbon Monarchy	Huegenots
Henry IV	Edict of Nantes 1598	Phillip II, (1556 - 1598)
	Elizabeth I, (1558 - 1603)	
	The Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648)	
Peace of Westphalia 1648	Hohenzollerns	Parliament

## THE MOSLEM EMPIRES

Ottomans	Safavids	Mughals
Tamerlane	Mehmet II (r.1451 – 1481)	
Constantinople 1453	Istanbul	
Selim I (r.1512 – 1520)	Pashas (Governors)	
Suleiman I (r.1520 – 1566)	Mohacs 1526	
Austrian Empire	Russian Empire	

Shah Ishmael (r.1487 – 1524)    Sheikh Safi-al-Din

Shah Hussein (r.1694 – 1723)

Mughal Empire    India    Babur (r.1483 – 1530)

Humayun    Akbar (r.1556 – 1605)

Battle of Plassey 1757    British East India Company

British Crown Colony 1858

## Scientific Revolution

Paradigm shift

Scholasticism

Galen

Hippocrates

Democritus

Eratosthenes

Hipparchus

Aristotle

Claudius Ptolemy

Pythagoras

Cosmos

Geocentric Theory

Retrograde Motion

Nicolaus Copernicus

De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium 1543

Heliocentric Theory

Johannes Kepler

Tycho Brahe

Elliptical orbits

Galileo Galilei

The Starry Messenger 1610

Isaac Newton

Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica 1686

Galen                    On Anatomical Procedures

Andreas Vesalius

On the Fabric of the Human Body      1543

William Harvey

On the Motion of the Heart and Blood 1628

Rene Descartes

Discourse de la Method      1637

“Cogito ergo sum”      I think, therefore I am.

Rationalism                    Enlightenment                    Philosophe

John Locke

Essay Concerning Human Understanding      1690

Baron de Montesquieu

The Spirit of the Laws      1748

Francois Marie Arouet      Voltaire

Treatise on Toleration 1763

Candide      1759

Deism                      Francois Quesnay                      Physiocrats

Adam Smith              The Wealth of Nations              1776

Cesare Beccaria

Essay on Crime & Punishment 1764

Jean Jacques Rousseau

The Social Contract 1762

## China & Japan

Ming Dynasty 1369 – 1644

Ch'ing Dynasty 1644 – 1911

Hong Kong 1514

Junks

Mongols

Vietnam

Jurchens

Manchus

Li Tzu Ch'eng 1604 – 1651

Ch'ing (Pure)

K'ang Hsi 1661 – 1722

Yung Chen 1722 - 1736

Ch'ien Lung 1736 – 1795

Treaties of Nerchinsk & Kiakhta 1689

# Japan

Ashikaga Shogunate 1467

Onin War

Daimyos

“When only muscle counts, the warrior doesn’t care if he’s a dog or a  
beast, the main thing is winning”

Oda Nobunaga 1568 – 1582

Toyotomi Hideyoshi 1582 – 1598

Osaka Castle

Tokugawa Ieyasu 1598 – 161

Shoen

“Sword hunts”

Tanegashima 1543

Edo

Osaka

Kyoto

Ronin “masterless samurai”

## French Revolution & Napoleon

Scientific Revolution

Philosophes

Ancien Regiem

“Modern History”

Agricultural Revolution

Cottage industry

James Hargreaves

Spinning Jenny 1765

Richard Arkwright

Water frame

Jacquard Loom 1780's                      coal

Thomas Savery                                      Henry Newcommen

   Steam Engine                                      James Watt

Global Economy                                      “Balance of Power”

   Raison d’ etat

   War of the Spanish Succession 1701 – 1713

Charles II r. 1665 – 1700    Peace of Utrecht

War of the Polish Succession 1733 – 1735

War of the Austrian Succession 1740 – 1748

Charles VI                                      Maria Teresa

   Frederick II

Great Britain &                      vs.                      France, Spain  
Austria                                      Prussia & Bavaria

   Seven Years War 1756 – 1763

French & Indian War                      William Pitt

George Washington                                      Fort Duquensne

James Wolfe                                      Battle of Quebec

Treaty of Paris 1763                                      “Wars of Empire”

Stamp Act 1765                      Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson	Benjamin Franklin
French Revolution	Napoleonic Era
Marie Antoinette	Louis XVI 1774 – 1793

Assembly of Notables 1787	Estates General
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Lomnie de Brienne	Bourgeoisie
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“Doubling the 3<sup>rd</sup>”

Vote by Order

Vote by Head

National Assembly 17 June 1789

Honore de Mirabeau	Immanueal Sieyes
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Tennis Court Oath

Bastille 14 July 1789	Commune
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National Guard	Marquis de Lafayette
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March of the Fishwives 05 October 1789

Declaration of the Rights of Man & Citizen

Assignats

Civil Constitution of the Clergy July 1790

Pius VI	Constitution of 1791
“active citizens”	“passive citizens”

Society of the Friends of the Constitution      Jacobins

Jean-Paul Marat      Georges Jacques Danton

Maximilian Robespierre

Committee of Public Safety

Reign of Terror

Napoleon Bonaparte 1769 – 1821

Treaty of Campoformio 1797

Constitution of the Year VIII      November 1799

Consulate

Emperor Napoleon I      02 December 1804

Banque de Francais      franc

Universite de Paris      Code Napoleon

Austerlitz 02 December 1805

Jena & Auerstadt October 1806

Friedland June 1807

Trafalgar 21 October 1805

Continental System      Czar Alexander I

Invasion of Russia 22 June 1812

Le Grande Armee 664,000 troops

Borodino 07 September 1812

Marshal Kutusov

General "Winter"

## Imperialism & Colonialism

Daniel Headrick

The Tools of Empire

John Hobson

Imperialism: A Study 1902

Vietnam

French Indochina

Great Britain

Burma

Siam

Thailand

Cote d'Oro

Sierra Leone

Cape Verde

Liberia

James Monroe

Ashanti 1820's

Malaria

Yellow Fever

Sleeping Sickness

Pelletier & Caventou 1829

Cinchona tree

Alkaloid of Quinine

Java

Ferdinand de Lesseps

Suez Canal 1854

Mahdi 1881

Charles "Chinese" Gordon

Khartoum

Voortrek 1835 – 1840                      Orange & Vaal Rivers  
 Mfecane “Time of Troubles”                      Zulus  
 Shaka                      Assegai                      Impis  
 Mozambique                      Zambia                      Zimbabwe  
    Piet Retief                      Natal  
 A.H Potgieter                      Transvaal                      Matabeles  
    Dingane                      Zulu Wars  
    Blood River                      December 1838  
    Andreas Pretorius                      Mpande  
    Cetewayo 1872                      F.A. Thesiger  
 Isanhlwana “Little Sphinx” 22 January 1879  
    India                      Indian National Congress 1885  
    Mohandas K. Gandhi 1913                      Mahatma  
    Jawaharlal Nehru 1930’s                      Pakistan

# NATIONALISM

Congress of Vienna 1814 – 1815

Klemens von Metternich  
Austria

Czar Alexander I  
Russia

Robert Stewart (Viscount Castlereagh)  
Great Britain

Prince Talleyrand  
France

The “Concert of Europe”

Balance of Power

Legitimacy

Compensation

Dr. Henry Kissinger      A World Restored

Ultramontaignes      Charles X 1824 – 1830

July Monarchy      Louis Phillipe

Belgium      Flemings & Walloons

William I

Belgian National Congress 1825

Leopold of Saxe-Coburg



Chancellor

Spain

Isabella II

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern

Franco-Prussian War

Battles of Metz & Sedan    September 1870

Alsace & Lorraine

Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany

## **World War One**

**"The War to end all Wars"**

**The Great War**

**The War in Flanders**

Why is there a war in 1914?

Who stands to gain from conflict?

Russia

Serbia

France

Great Britain

Austria-Hungary

Germany

Turkey

Italy

United States?

This war is fought by schedule - very time-critical

28 June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Assassinated in Sarajevo.

The "July Crisis"

The "Blank Cheque"

25 July: Serbia Mobilizes

28 July: Austria declares War on Serbia

29 July: Russia mobilizes against Austria

30 July: France mobilizes against Germany before Germany can mobilize in support of Austria

01 August: Germany declares war against Russia

### WAR PLANS:

The Schlieffen Plan

Plan XVII

Blockade: economic warfare.

Germans use submarines  
British mine the North Sea

07 May 1915: Lusitania sunk with loss of 128 Americans. A legitimate target attacked by illegal means - technology outruns maritime law.  
Germany apologizes again.

German High Command: War is War and we have a weapon tailor-made to defeat the enemy.

"What can she do? She cannot come over here!  
... I do not give a damn about America."

Gen. Erich von Ludendorff  
German Chief of Staff

31 January 1917: Germany announces resumption of unrestricted Sub warfare.

03 February 1917: Wilson breaks diplomatic ties with Germany. British Secret Service releases the "Zimmerman Telegram" to the United States.

24 Feb.:

*Most Secret*

*For Your Excellency's personal information and to be handed on to the Imperial Minister in Mexico*

*We intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on the first of February. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of an alliance on the following basis: Make war together, make peace together, generous financial support, and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement detail is left to you.*

*You will inform the President [of Mexico] of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves.*

*Please call the President's attention to the fact that the unrestricted employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England to make peace within a few months. Acknowledge receipt.*

*Zimmerman*

March 1917: Germans sink Algonquin, Nicosia & Cypress.

02 April 1917: Wilson asks for declaration of war.

"...We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts - for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

President Woodrow Wilson,  
Address to Joint session of Congress, 02  
April 1917

## Legacies & Lessons Learned

Russia:	1,700,000 dead
France:	1,357,000 dead
Britain:	908,000 dead
Germany:	1,800,000 dead
Austria-Hungary:	1,200,000 dead
Turkey:	325,000 dead
America:	130,174 dead, 200,000 wounded

Total non-combatant war-related deaths: 20,000,000  
 American expenses in the war: \$32,000,000,000.

## Legacies & Lessons Learned

### Political:

-Total Home Front mobilizations -  
 Industry, Finance and propaganda  
 (manipulation of the corporate mindset)

1914: Everyone (except maybe Belgium) believed everyone would still be there at the end.

1918: Four Empires are gone -  
 Germany, Russia Turkey and Austria-Hungary

Without U.S. involvement, it is not certain that Germany would win, but it is certain that Germany wouldn't lose, and Versailles will be sufficiently harsh to make the losers seek revenge, and sufficiently weak to allow it.

### Technological:

Mechanization & Mobilization-IC engines & steel, poison gas, subs, tanks, aviation, machine guns. Telegraph's limitations leads to improved radios used mainly by the Navy, still too heavy for individual ground forces.

## Military Organization:

Contingency Plans - poor or non-existent.

When the plan stalled, the war stalled.

## The Peace

1918 - 1919: Versailles. Wilson attends with his "Fourteen Points" calling for an intl. Governing Body to prevent future wars and a variety of measures aimed at natl. self-determination for subject minorities. In order to get the League of Nations Wilson has to concede on colonial possessions. In any event it was a moot point - The new Republican Senate led by Henry Cabot Lodge refused to ratify the treaty.

## Wilson's Fourteen Points:

- 1) Open covenants, openly arrived at.
- 2) Freedom of the Seas in peace and war.
- 3) Open International trade.
- 4) Reduction of military stockpiles.
- 5) Adjust of colonial claims for national self-determination.
- 6) Evacuation of occupied Russian territory.
- 7) Evacuation & restoration of Belgium.
- 8) Return Alsace & Lorraine to France.
- 9) Adjustment of Italian borders.
- 10) Independence of Austro-Hungarian ethnic & national minorities.
- 11) Romanian, Serbian and Montenegrin independence.
- 12) Independence of the Ottoman national & ethnic minorities.
- 13) Recreation of Poland with access to the sea.
- 14) Creation of a League of Nations.

## ARTICLE 231:

The Allied and Associate Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

## ARTICLE 232:

The Allied and Associated Governments realize that the resources of Germany are not adequate...to make complete reparation for all the loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property...

## ARTICLE 233:

The amount of the above damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany shall be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission.... The findings of the Commission as to the amount of damage defined as above shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921.

This is the justification for a \$200 Billion reparations bill against Germany, a nation that laid down its arms based on the promise of Wilson's Fourteen Points. Do the Germans have a grievance?

Is there a balance of power in the world in 1919?

# Soviet Union

Alexander II 1855 – 1881

Alexander III 1881 – 1894      Nicolas II 1894 – 1917

Social Democratic Party 1898

Vladimir Ill'yich Ulyanov      Lenin

Bolshevik      Russo-Japanese War

October Manifesto      Duma

Czarina Alexandra      Gregori Rasputin

15 March 1917: Nicolas II abdicates

General Alexander Kerensky

07 November 1917: *October* Revolution?

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics USSR

Russian Civil War 1918 – 1922

Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak

“White Russians”      “Red Russians”

V. I. Lenin      Iosef Dugashvili (Stalin)

War Communism

New Economic Policy 1922 - 1927

Krupskaya Lenin      Lev Bronstein (Trotsky)

Lev Kamenev      Grigori Zinoviev

OGPU

Collectivization

Five Year Plans

Party purges

Gulags

## World War II

Is this a result of WW I?

Is this a continuation of WW I?

Are the combatants the same?

What has changed? What has stayed the same?

1931: Japan invades Manchuria, inaugurating the **Japanese East-Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere** the LON condemns Japan's actions, Japan withdraws from the LON in March 1933.

October 1933: German Chancellor Adolph Hitler withdraws from the LON in violation of Versailles Treaty.

March 1935: Hitler repudiates Versailles and begins to openly rearm Germany, violating every interwar arms treaty signed by the Weimar Govt.

April 1935: LON condemns Hitler's actions, and the French govt. signs a mutual defense agreement with the Soviet Union.

March 1936: Germans reoccupy the Rhineland DMZ

Benito Mussolini, *Il Duce* of Fascist Italy, invades Ethiopia. Both are LON members, but France & Great Britain hope to recruit Mussolini into a pact against Germany, and remain silent. Italian troops use aircraft, MGs and mustard gas against the Ethiopian cavalry.

July 1936: The Spanish Civil War erupts between Monarchists/political conservatives led by Gen. Francisco Franco and the socialist/left coalition that won the 1936 national elections.

September 1936: France & GB initiate mild sanctions against Italy under article XVI of the LON charter.

October 1936: Mussolini signs an alliance with Hitler, and withdraws from the LON in December 1937.

07 July 1937: Japanese & Chinese troops skirmish on the Marco Polo bridge near Peking. Japan responds by invading southern China, quickly seizing Peking and Shanghai (Who owns Hong Kong?)

March 1938: Hitler annexes Austria w/o firing a shot

29 September 1938: The Munich Conference - Hitler demands the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, home to 3.25 million ethnic Germans, (and the Brno, Skoda and Czeka Zubrojevka arms factories). British PM Neville Chamberlain returns to London with a signed agreement by Hitler to take no further territories.

March 1939: Hitler annexes the rest of

April 1939: German Foreign Minister  
Joachim von Ribbentrop demands Poland surrender the Danzig  
Corridor. France & GB  
guarantee Polish territorial integrity on threat of  
war. Russia is the remaining wild card.

23 August 1939: Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact -  
a mutual non-aggression treaty between the  
Soviet Union and Germany.

01 September 1939: Germany invades Poland.

03 September 1939: Great Britain declares war.

In 1914, all the major powers expected all the major  
powers to still be there when the war ended.  
In 1939 you have a conflict of societies with  
political practices that are mutually exclusive -

Fascism vs. communism vs. capitalism

Authoritarianism/totalitarianism vs.  
liberal democracy

World war II will be a conflict between societies -  
A fight to the death.

## **World War II: the last "Great War"?**

Four wars in one:

- 1) The 2<sup>nd</sup> German War**
- 2) The "Great Patriotic War"**
- 3) The War for East Asia**
- 4) The Great Pacific War**

Each starts at different times with different players-

- 1) U.S. & British Empire, France & Poland  
vs. Germany Italy Romania & Hungary
- 2) Soviet Union Vs. Germany
- 3) Japan vs. China, Brit. Empire, Dutch & U.S.
- 4) Japan vs. U.S., Australia & New Zealand

### **Objectives:**

Britain - survive and preserve the Empire

Germany / Italy - expand territorially

USSR - survive, the expand & create buffer states

Japan - Japanese East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere

Neutrality Acts                      British & Dutch East Indies

U.S. Pacific Fleet                      Pearl Harbor                      Philippines

Lend-Lease Act March 1941

Casablanca Conference January 1943

North Africa                      Italian Campaign

D-Day 06 June 1944

Operation OVERLORD

Gen. Bernard Montgomery                      Gen. George S. Patton

Battle of the Bulge December 1944

V-E Day 08 May 1945

Pearl Harbor 07 December 1941

Burma                      Aleutians                      Solomons

Battles of Coral Sea & Midway                      Summer 1942

Admiral Chester Nimitz                      General Douglas MacArthur

“Island Hopping”                      B-29 Superfortress

“Strategic” Bombing

Tarawa                      November 1943

Kwajelain & Eniwetok February 1944

Marianas Islands June 1944                      General Curtis LeMay

The “LeMay Soutlion”                      XX & XXI Bomber Commands

Firebomb Raids Operation OLYMPIC September 1945

Manhattan Project

Atomic Bombs

Hiroshima 06 August 1945

Nagasaki 09 August 1945

V-J Day 02 September 1945

## **THE COLD WAR**

August 1941: Atlantic Charter

17 July – 17 August 1945: Potsdam Conference

Stalin

Harry S. Truman

Clement Atlee

“Cold War” c. 1947 – 1989

September 1949: Federal Republic of Germany

October 1949: German Democratic Republic

Kuomintang

Chiang Kai-Shek

Chinese Communist Party

Mao Tse Tung

1949: People’s Republic of China

“Iron Curtain”

Marshall Plan

1948 – 1949: Berlin Airlift

1949: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

1955: Warsaw Pact

1945: United Nations

Security Council

Korea August 1945: 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel

25 June 1950: North Korea invades South Korea

November 1950: Chinese intervention

U.N. “Police Action”

1952: Eisenhower – “Deterrence & Containment”

July 1953: Korean cease-fire

1954: John Foster Dulles – “Massive Retaliation”

December 1946: Indochinese war – France vs. Viet Minh

1954: Geneva Peace Conference:

North Vietnam (Communist)

South Vietnam (Democratic)

Lyndon B. Johnson – Escalation

January 1968: Tet Offensive

November 1968: Richard M. Nixon

“Vietnamization”

1953: Stalin dies – Nikita Krushchev becomes Premier

Destalinization

The “Cult of Personality”

“Peaceful Coexistence”

“We Will Bury You!”

MAD

“Mutual Assured Destruction”

