

World Interactions

- I. Simple Migrations -- no war or conquest
 - a. Nomads in Neolithic Revolution
 - b. Polynesians throughout Pacific
 - c. Celts from Central Europe to British Isles = Druid Religion
 - d. Bantus in Africa - travel throughout and spread their language (Swahili = Bantu + Arabic)

- II. Migration Leads to War or Conquest
 - a. Aryans from Central Asia to India - leads to Hinduism and Caste System based upon skin color
 - b. Huns move from Central Asia because of environmental conditions - displace Germanic peoples during wars
 - c. Germanic tribes move west into Roman Empire - causes instability in empire

- III. Intentional Conquests and Wars
 - a. Persian Empire conquered Mesopotamia and Mediterranean areas; tries to conquer Greece - leads to Persian Wars (Greece Wins)
 - b. Alexander the Great conquered Mediterranean and Middle Eastern World; spread Greek culture
 - c. Roman Empire conquers most of Mediterranean World and Western Europe; spread of Latin; spread of Roman legal system; spread of Christianity
 - d. Han Empire expands in China
 - e. Mongols invade China; first Great Wall; then conquest of China and then the largest land empire in the world; Russia - Golden Horde; India - Delhi and Mughal Sultanate
 - f. Islamic Conquest of Middle East and parts of Europe; conquest of Spain - kept out of Europe by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours in 752; unified Islamic religion and culture; Arabic widely spoken for religious reasons.
 - g. Hundred Years War - French and English
 - h. Vikings conquer along water ways leading Europe to find a system of self-defense

- i. Crusades - European Christians and Muslims over Holy Land; primarily Islamic victory; leads to an exchange of goods and ideas of exploration
- j. Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East; unites Turks; controls trade routes; efforts to take Eastern Europe stopped by Charles V during the Siege of Vienna - end of Islamic hopes of conquering Europe
- k. French and Indian War (Seven Years War) - war between England and France on three continents; leads to French giving up many claims in North America and Great Britain gaining India
- l. Napoleonic contacts and wars; spread to radical ideas throughout Europe
- m. China and Great Britain - Opium Wars - could Great Britain sell opium in China; leads to increased control of China by Great Britain
- n. Revolutions in United States, France, Haiti; spread of liberal ideas
- o. World War I - included Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa; led to fall of the Ottoman Empire and Austrian Empire; increased power for the United States; Middle East placed under Mandate System and "controlled" after war
- p. World War II - Europe, Asia, and Africa
- q. Cold War - conflicts of Korea, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and El Salvador were just some wars that were supported by the United States and the Soviet Union
- r. Israel and wars with Arabs
- s. Iran-Iraq War

IV. Trade Routes

- a. Silk Roads connected China with Central Asia and into Middle East and Mediterranean World; spread of religions and technology
- b. Indian Ocean Trade connected the same areas in addition to Africa along water routes
- c. Saharan Trade - camels from Arab world allowed for trade across desert conditions

- d. Mediterranean Sea Trade created a very distinct Mediterranean World with a common language/alphabet - Phoenicians; included Africa with the European and Asian parts
- e. Eastern Europe creates trade routes along rivers; Russia develops from traders from Scandinavia moving along water routes
- f. Sub-Saharan African Trade - across Africa to Eastern ports and on to Indian Ocean trade; slaves were often included in "cargo"
- g. Chinese ships allow for trade throughout the Pacific world; spread of Chinese culture
- h. Mesoamerican Trade existed along roads
- i. Europeans in Asia - trade established in China and Japan; Leads to English control of India
- j. Open Door Policy allows China to participate in trade with all European countries
- k. NAFTA allows for increased trade in Americas
- l. European Union is a free trade zone
- m. Other trading organizations in Asia and Pacific areas

V. Imperialism

- a. Greece set up colonies to deal with population growth and sets up the early spread of Greek culture
- b. China takes control of most of Asia at one time or another
- c. Exploration and Colonization led to control of Latin America by Spanish and Portuguese; North America by Spanish, French, and British
- d. Dutch set up colonies in Southeast Asia and South Africa
- e. African countries "divided" up between European countries