WONDERFUL WORLD OF MAPS

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Period I & II Maps: 8000 BCE-600 CE

Period III Maps: 600-1450 CE

Period IV Maps: 1450-1750 CE

Period V Maps: 1750-1900 CE

Period VI Maps: 1900- Present
The first Mesoamerican civilization. Between ca. 1200 and 400 B.C.E., the Olmec people of central Mexico created a vibrant civilization that included intensive agriculture, wide-ranging trade, ceremonial centers, and monumental construction. The Olmec had great cultural influence on later Mesoamerican societies, passing on artistic styles, religious imagery, sophisticated astronomical observation for the construction of calendars, and a ritual ball game.

The first major urban civilization in South America (900–250 B.C.E.). Its capital, Chavín de Huántar, was located high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Chavín became politically and economically dominant in a densely populated region that included two distinct ecological zones, the Peruvian coastal plain and the Andean foothills.
Romans built an elaborate system of roads and aqueducts
Spread of Islam and Buddhism, 200 B.C. — A.D. 1450

Spread of Islam in North Africa and Middle East
PERIOD III (600-1450 CE)

Islam in African Interior

“Swahili Coast” - Relationship between trade, religion, culture.

What is Swahili? A Bantu language that is about 35% Arabic resulting from centuries of trade contact with Arabs. It is now the lingua franca of much of eastern Africa (see map). Part of eastern Africa is also Muslims. Dar es Salaam (House of Peace) is the capital of Tanzania.
Mongol Empire (13th-14th c.)

The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

Viking Invasions of Europe
Crusades c.1095-1300 CE

Marco Polo’s Travels 1200s

Ibn Battuta’s Travels 1300s

Voyages of Zheng He

Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, World History, Connections to Today, Prentice Hall (adapted)
Silk Road

Note these cities: Dunhuang, Kashgar, Samarkand, Bukhara
Late Middle Ages - Important Places to Know

Name this trade system:

What religion is spread here?

Name this trade system:

What religion is spreading here?
Name this trade system (note all the regions involved): What disease is spreading here?

What is the relationship between trade and religion, politics, social change, etc? What happens when people come in contact with each other? Examine the maps and come to at least 2 conclusions with examples:

PERIOD IV (1450-1750 CE)

Voyages of Early European Explorers (1492–1522)
The Columbian Exchange refers to the widespread exchange of plants, animals, culture, human populations, and ideas between the Americas, the Old World (Europe, Africa, and Asia), and Oceania (Australia and Polynesia) following the voyages of Christopher Columbus and others. This exchange had significant impacts on the world's ecosystems and human societies.

**New World**
- Foodstuffs: corn, potatoes, beans, coca beans
- Precious metals: gold, silver
- Tobacco

**Old World**
- Foodstuffs: wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans
- Livestock: horses, oxen, pigs
- Diseases: smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus

This diagram represents the movement of people and goods between Europe, the Americas, and Africa following Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the New World.
West Africa
Note the specific tribes and kingdoms that served as sources for the slave trade: Oyo, Dahomey, Ashanti, Benin, Kongo, Yoruba

Below: Note the main importers of African slaves: Brazil and Caribbean

Africans Enslaved in the Americas, 1551—1870

Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)
Songhai Empire, Islamic successor to Muslim Mali Empire of the 14th century, was located in a strategic location: a major terminus of trans and sub-Saharan trade routes. Timbuktu and Gao (not to be confused with Goa, in India) were main centers of gold, ivory, salt, and copper.

(Below) Gunpowder empires: Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal rise in the 15-16th centuries.
Rise of European nation-states.
France, England, Spain, Portugal.
PERIOD V (1750-1900 CE)

**The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain About 1830**

- Cities of 100,000 to 300,000 people
- Cities of over 300,000 people
- Iron ore deposits
- Coal fields


**TIMELINE:** Rise and fall of the British Empire. It peaked around WWI, then began a steady decline.

**British Empire**
- Boer War
- Africa Seized
- Crimean War
- India Conquered
- Opium Wars
- Depression 1848
- Napoleonic Wars
- Australia Annexed
- USA Revolt
- Canada Annexed
- Caribbean Conquests
- Falklands War
- Depression 1930
- World War II
- China Revolution
- India Independence
- African Revolts
- Suez Canal War
- USA Dominance 2000

**Napoleon’s Empire, 1812**

Source: Peiser and Serber, *Our World*, AMSCO (adapted)
Forces of nationalism, a comparison. It had negative effects in Austria-Hungary, Russian Empire, and Ottoman Empire in the latter part of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century because of a multitude of ethnic groups within their domains. Germany and Italy, in contrast, achieved unification in 1871 as a result of nationalist forces. Also, nationalism began to spur independence movements in colonies (INC created in 1885).
Scramble for Africa
Note which European powers had territory and where: French north and west Africa, British East (Kenya, Tanzania), North (Egypt, Sudan) and Southern (South Af, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)) Africa mainly, Belgian Congo, Portuguese in Angola.

The Demise of the Ottoman Empire, beginning with nationalist movements in Balkans and Egypt. IN the “big picture” of things, the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire can be visualized in this way: Rising in the 15th-16th c. (reaching its peak when Mehmet sacked Constantinople in 1453 and Suleiman laid siege to Vienna in 1529), stagnating in 17-18th c., and finally declining in the early-late 19th c.
Ottoman losses in the Balkans leading up to WWI and the final dissolution of the empire. The Ottomans lost Greece, Bulgaria and Serbian in the latter part of the 19th century.

Decline of Qing Empire
19th century
PERIOD VI (1900-Present)

Causes of WWI:
1. Militarism
2. Alliances
3. Imperialism
4. Nationalism
5. The “spark”
   (assassination)

Japanese expansion continued after 1934. During the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945), Japan occupied most of China, then took SE Asia (Indochina), the Philippines, Guam, Dutch East Indies, and most Pacific Islands.

Reasons for the expansion: Remember the “3 doors”? Door #1= immigration. Closed by anti-Japanese immigration policies of the West. Door #2= economic development. Closed by western tariffs. Door #3= expansion.
Buildup to WW2

1931 Japan invades Manchuria.
1935 Italy invades Ethiopia.
1936 Germany sends troops into Rhineland just outside French border.
1937 Japan takes over much of eastern China.
1938 Germany makes Austria part of its empire.
1938 Germany takes Sudetenland (a border region of Czechoslovakia).
1939 Italy takes over Albania.
1939 Germany invades Poland; Britain and France declare war.

Source: Guide to Essentials, Prentice Hall

Cold War Europe
Notice the 2 major military alliances. Also, most E. European countries were NOT part of the USSR; they were “satellites” laying within the “sphere of influence of Moscow” (Churchill). Warsaw Pact was not merely a military alliance against foreign aggression. Warsaw Pact nations (except Romania) intervened in Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring 1968 to restore hardline communist rule.

Source: Ellis and Esler, World History: Connections to Today, Prentice Hall, 2005 (adapted)
African independence movements

After WWI, the former Ottoman Empire was divided among European powers as Mandates. Mandates were put in 3 classes: A, B, C. All former Ottoman regions were Class A mandates (“mandates which are deemed to reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone”). Mid. East nations believed it would be temporary, but they lasted until after WWII.
End of colonialism in Asia. Year of independence in parenthesis.
1989

Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. Began with the Fall of Berlin Wall (symbolic of communist bloc).

The fall of the USSR would follow in 1991, primarily due to economic problems. The Soviet economy had failed to modernize and keep up with the fast growing, technologically driven economy of the U.S. and some Asian nations. Gorbachev’s *perestroika* and *glasnost* were attempted reforms but they had the opposite effect. The real eventual effect of *perestroika* was the dismantling of the Soviet command economy replaced by a gradual market economy. While *glasnost* (openness) led to the government losing control of the media and Soviet people demand major changes.
Major world oil production
1 out of every 5 people on planet earth is Chinese or India (if you combine Pakistan and Bangladesh). According to the pie chart, what region is expected to grow the fastest in the next 15 years? Which region will lose the greatest population. What do you notice about those regions? Hypothesize as to why they will lose/gain population.

Functions and organization of UN.