



OFFICIAL STUDY GUIDE 2017-18



NATIONAL HISTORY BEE

PART 2 - World (PART 1 - U.S.)

CANADA & CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

Ancient immigrants crossed the Bering land bridge and populated what is now Canada and the United States, then trickled down through the North American continent and to Central and South America. These peoples flourished until the arrival of European settlers. Europeans brought guns, germs and steel, decimating these original settlers, and colonized the continents. European influence significantly impacted the continent, permanently altering its ethnic makeup, customs and language, and it would be centuries before these regions began to shake off the reins of colonialism.



CANADA

Norsemen under Leif Eriksson established the first European settlement on the North American continent, L'Anse aux Meadows. Quebec City, the first European settlement since Eriksson, was established by French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1608. The French were entrenched in fur trading across this region, and this caused a rivalry with the British. The British controlled the Maritime provinces, and the French colonists, known as Acadians, were expelled in the mid-18th

century. Many of these people migrated south to what is now Louisiana. Today, Canada remains a self-governed dominion of Britain, although the province of Quebec maintains much of its French character.

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.

Canada*

- Inuit
- Iroquois Confederacy
- War of Spanish Succession
- French & Indian War
- Pontiac's Rebellion
- War of 1812
- Dominion of Canada
- Royal Canadian Mounties
- Canadian Pacific Railway
- Klondike Gold Rush
- North Pole exploration
- Road Amundsen
- World War I
- Robert Service
- World War II



Above: The corner of Mayan temple, Chichen Itza; Below: Juan & Evita Perón

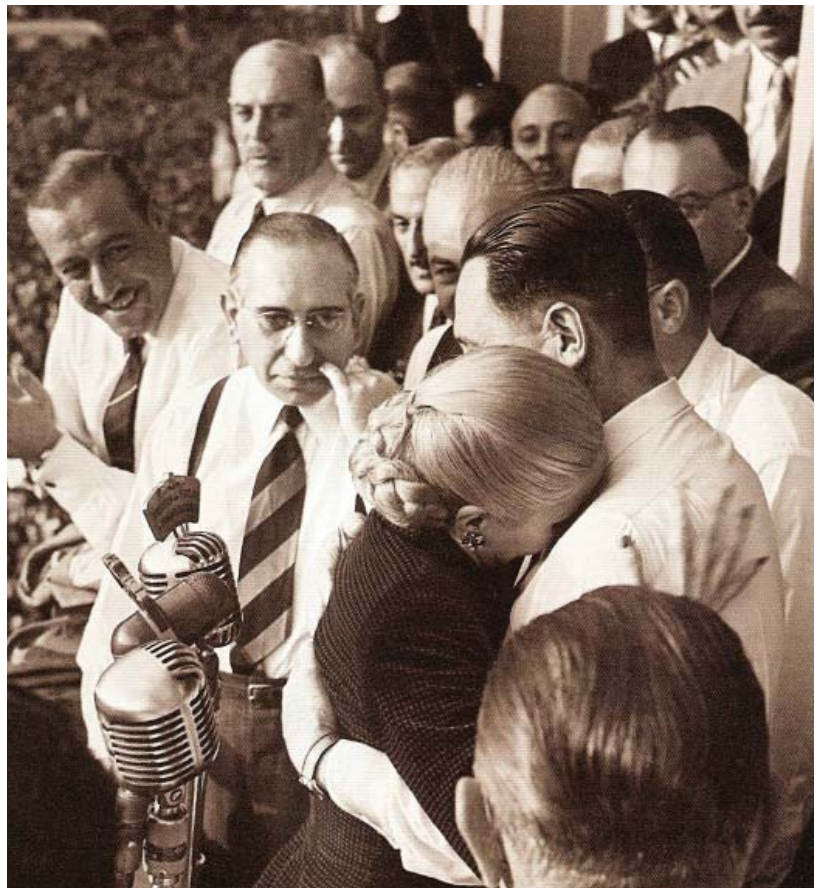
MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

Organized and advanced ancient civilizations populated Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica, including the Olmec, Zapotec, Maya, Inca and Aztec. The Aztec, Inca and other peoples were annihilated by the arrival of Spanish conquistadors. Over time, the Spanish and Portuguese intermixed with the natives, altering the region's language and culture. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Central and South America revolted against European rule, and each of these countries eventually gained independence. Many of the countries in these regions have been ruled by a succession of dictators, and difficult conditions are worsened by the burgeoning drug trade.

Mexico, Central & South America*

Norte-Chico civilization	Monroe Doctrine
San Lorenzo & La Venta	caudillos
Nazca	Mexican-American War
El Niño	Santa Anna
Tikal & Chichen Itza	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Toltec	Dom Pedro II
Tenochtitlan	Spanish-American War
Nahuatl	Panama Canal
quipu	Guantanamo Bay
Machu Picchu	Mexican Revolution
Treaty of Tordesillas	Pancho Villa
Taíno	Hiram Bingham
Hispaniola	Christ the Redeemer statue
slave trade	Juan & Evita Perón
Bartolomé de las Casas	Cuban Revolution
mestizo	Fulgencio Batista
Moctezuma II	Fidel Castro
Hernán Cortés	Che Guevara
Francisco Pizarro	Falkland War
Atahualpa	Dirty War
Quechua	Augusto Pinochet
Túpac Amaru II	drug cartels
Haitian Revolution	
Simón Bolívar	
Mexican Independence War	

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.





Eastern Hemisphere

EUROPE



Above: Stonehenge

The following is an abbreviated chronology of the history of Europe. Each section is followed by a list of important people, places and events. These lists are to be used as guidelines, and, as the contest is not restricted to information found here, be sure to research important leaders and monarchies.

Research eras to discover other important people, including philosophers, artists, scientists

and more. The history of this area is complex and is best studied piecemeal by investigating topics, such as wars, art movements and religious evolution and expansion.

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

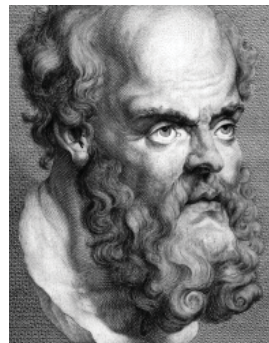
The original inhabitants of this region are believed to have migrated from Asia or Africa during ancient times. During the Bronze and Iron Ages, advances in tools and weaponry altered the way people lived. Agricultural communities developed. Great empires were begun, such as those of Greece and Rome in southern Europe. In northern Europe, the Germanic, Slavic, Gothic and Celtic peoples migrated south and west. These cultures clashed, then intermixed with the Romans. Christianity was born in the Middle East and spread through Europe by the Roman Empire. Early European civilizations are remembered for their academics, laws and arts, which served as the basis of Western civilization.

MIDDLE AGES

The Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476 CE and Europe fell into the Dark Ages, a period of intellectual and economic decline. Around 1000, Europe entered the Middle Ages. During this period, the feudalistic manor system emerged and the Catholic Church dominated European society, providing a small measure of stability. Agriculture became important, trade increased and the Crusades began. Medieval civilization apexed during the 13th century. Intellectual movements like Scholasticism and the breakup of feudal structures paved the way for an era of cultural rebirth, the Renaissance.

Early Civilizations*

Caves of Lascaux	Romulus & Remus
Aegean	Philip II of Macedonia
Minoan	Alexander the Great
Mycenaean	Ptolemaic dynasty
Stonehenge	Euclid
Athens	Archimedes
Trojan War	Gaius Julius Caesar
Phoenician alphabet	Julian calendar
Homer & <i>The Iliad</i>	Virgil & <i>The Aeneid</i>
Olympics	Roman Empire
Solon	Octavian
<i>Aesop's Fables</i>	Mark Antony & Cleopatra
Pythagoras	Pax Romana
Battle of Marathon	Caligula
Socrates	Nero
Hippocrates	Boudicca of Iceni
Plato & the Academy	Plutarch
Aristotle & the Lyceum	Pompeii & Herculaneum
	Hadrian
	Diocletian
	Edict of Milan
	Nicene Creed
	Huns
	Visigoths
	Constantine
	Herodotus
	Saint Patrick
	Byzantine Empire



Above: Socrates

Middle Ages*

Reconquista	William the Conqueror
Moors	Knights Templar
El Cid	Teutonic Knights
Charlemagne	Eleanor of Aquitaine
Holy Roman Empire	House of Plantagenet
Alfred the Great	Oxford University
Vikings	<i>Magna Carta</i>
Erik the Red	Alhambra
Leif Eriksson	Marco Polo
Beowulf	Thomas Aquinas
Edward the Confessor	Feudalism
Battle of Hastings	

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test. Illustration left: Stonehenge; right: Socrates



RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION

The Renaissance marked the emergence of Europe from the Middle Ages and its deteriorated culture and economy. Italian trade developed and people acquired the wealth and time to pursue and sponsor interests outside of subsistence, such as the arts and philosophy. Classical antiquity experienced a revival that was accentuated by Constantinople's fall in 1453. Numerous scholars fled to Italy, bringing books, manuscripts and traditional Greek scholarship. The Renaissance spread from its Italian epicenter to the rest of Europe, initiating the Northern and English Renaissances. This period paved the way for the Reformation, a reaction against Catholicism and shift to Protestantism which, in turn, prompted the Catholic Counter-Reformation.



Above: St. Peter's Cathedral

AGE OF DISCOVERY

This era overlapped the Renaissance and was characterized by change. Countries with fixed borders emerged and vied for power. Navigation techniques improved, and global exploration began in earnest. Explorers were funded by monarchs and governments that sought foreign riches and new territory. Colonies were established, many of which were populated by Europeans facing religious persecution or hard times at home. Monarchs ruled absolutely, and discontent with the ruling class manifested. During the Baroque period, drama, architecture, art and music flourished. Philosophy and science entered a new age.



Henry the Navigator	Mary I	Dutch East India Company	War of Spanish Succession
Ferdinand & Isabella	Elizabeth I	Gunpowder Plot	House of Hanover
Spanish Inquisition	Spanish Armada	Oliver Cromwell	War of Austrian Succession
Tomás de Torquemada	William Shakespeare	Galileo Galilei	G. F. Handel
Treaty of Tordesillas	Gregorian calendar	Johannes Kepler	Johann Sebastian Bach
Bartolomeu Dias	Huguenots	Rembrandt	Montesquieu
Cape of Good Hope	Thirty Years' War	Isaac Newton	Voltaire
Vasco da Gama	Cardinal Richelieu	Thomas Hobbes	Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Pedro Álvares Cabral	English Civil Wars	Glorious Revolution	Maria Theresa
Christopher Columbus	House of Stuart	John Locke	
Amerigo Vespucci	British East India Company	Louis XIV	

RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION*

Renaissance man
Dante Alighieri
Black Death
Decameron
Hundred Years' War
Battle of Agincourt
Joan of Arc
Great Schism
Geoffrey Chaucer
Donatello
Medici family
Borgia family
War of the Roses
House of Lancaster
House of York
House of Tudor
Johannes Gutenberg
Richard III
Sandro Botticelli
Leonardo da Vinci
Albrecht Dürer
Michelangelo
Sistine Chapel
New St. Peter's Basilica
Raphael
Titian
House of Habsburg
Niccolò Machiavelli
Martin Luther
John Calvin
John Knox
Henry VIII
Act of Supremacy
Church of England
Catherine of Aragon
Nicolaus Copernicus



Above: (section of) Michaelangelo's Sistine Chapel



EASTERN HEMISPHERE / Europe, continued

REVOLUTIONS: SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND CIVIL*



This was an era of scientific and industrial innovation. New inventions and systems enabled factories to hasten production. New technology and improved tools revolutionized agriculture. Civil discontent and other factors toppled and weakened some European monarchies. Contemporary philosophers and scientists revolutionized thought, and numerous art and music movements began.

Top left: guillotine; right: Winston Churchill; below: (close-up section) Van Gogh's *Starry Night*

Scientific Revolution
Seven Years' War
Treaty of Paris (1763)
George III
American Revolution
Frederick the Great
Catherine the Great
steam engine
factory system
spinning jenny
Joseph Haydn

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
French Revolution
Bastille
Louis XVI
Marie Antoinette
guillotine
Robespierre
Jacobins
Directory
Napoleon Bonaparte
Battle of Trafalgar

Horatio Nelson
Bourbon Restoration
Hundred Days
Battle of Waterloo
Treaty of Fontainebleau
Karl Marx
Communist Manifesto
Austro-Hungarian Empire
Victoria
Charles Dickens
Irish Potato Famine

Napoleon III
Franco-Prussian War
Otto von Bismarck
Sigmund Freud
Charles Darwin
Leo Tolstoy
Kulturkampf
Neoclassicism
Impressionism



WORLD WAR I*

HMS *Dreadnought*
Wilhelm II
Nicholas II
Albert I
Winston Churchill
David Lloyd George
Easter Rebellion
Grigory Rasputin
Alexander Kerensky
Russian Revolution (1917)
October Revolution
Vladimir Lenin
Leon Trotsky
T. E. Lawrence
Rudyard Kipling
Spanish flu
Weimar Republic
Heinrich Himmler
Schutzstaffel (SS)
Luftwaffe
Lebensraum
Panzer
Erwin Rommel

WORLD WAR I (WWI)*

Tension in Europe was high and the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, proved to be the catalyst that spun the globe into war. All of the world's great powers were drawn into the conflict. The Allied Powers, including Britain, France, Russia, the United States and many more, opposed the Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. New technology made this one of the deadliest conflicts in history; this increased capacity for destruction was compounded by trench warfare, which created a stalemate and extended the war. At the war's end, the Treaty of Versailles redrew the borders of many European countries and established the League of Nations. The punishment dealt to the belligerent nations who had "lost" fostered a sense of futility and discontent that set the stage for World War II.

*Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.





EASTERN HEMISPHERE / Europe, continued

WORLD WAR II*

This war followed on the heels of WWI, coming only 20 years later. War was initiated in 1939, when Adolf Hitler, führer of Germany, made the decision to invade Poland. Hitler planned to advance through Europe, taking territory for Germany and creating an Aryan race. The primary Allies in this conflict were Britain, France, Russia and, later, the U.S. The Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and



Above: Pearl Harbor

Japan. The Allies were victorious, and belligerent nations were divided and occupied. The League of Nations had proven powerless to prevent or mediate global conflict and was replaced by the United Nations after this war.

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.

Irish Free State
IRA
USSR
Joseph Stalin
Benito Mussolini
Adolf Hitler
Nazi party
Third Reich
Night of the Long Knives
Kristallnacht
Holocaust
Auschwitz
Dachau
Anne Frank
Elie Wiesel
Spanish Civil War
Francisco Franco
Pearl Harbor
Battle of Stalingrad
D-Day
Battle of the Bulge
Yalta Conference
Potsdam Conference
East & West Germany

Nikita Khrushchev
Warsaw Pact
Sputnik
Berlin Wall
British Invasion
Prague Spring
Margaret Thatcher
Lech Walesa
Solidarity
Mikhail Gorbachev
Perestroika
Glasnost
Chernobyl
Lockerbie bombing
Velvet Revolution
USSR (dissolution)
Commonwealth of Independent States
Persian Gulf War
Yugoslavia divided

MODERN PERIOD*

Following WWII, communism flourished in the USSR and satellite nations under its influence, while democracy thrived in Western Europe and the U.S. This led to the Cold War. Conflicts that stemmed from the Cold War included the Korean War, Vietnam War and Cuban Missile Crisis. This tension was also evident in the Space Race, as the U.S. and USSR contended in an attempt to dominate the cosmos. After WWII, European nations struggled to rebuild and lost economic dominance. The European Union (EU) was established to challenge the United States' economic dominance.



Above: Biohazard sign at Chernobyl; right: Popular British group, The Beatles



ASIA & OCEANIA



This continent is believed to have broken away from Africa during ancient tectonic plate shifts. Much later, people migrated from Africa to Asia and from Asia to Australia and other areas of the South Pacific. Many communities developed simultaneously throughout this area, and its two primary regions are the Middle East and the Orient.

ANCIENT MIDDLE EAST

The settlement of Jericho on the West Bank of the Jordan River has been dated to around 9,000 BCE, making it one of the first cities established on Earth. The land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers is called the Cradle of Civilization, because it was home to some of the first large civilizations, including Sumer and Babylon. Sumerian stands as the world's oldest written language, and the *Epic of Gilgamesh* was originally written in this language. The three Abrahamic religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, began in this area. The first coded laws were ascribed to Hammurabi of Babylon, and algebra and astronomy also originated in the Middle East. Great empires grew in this area, including the Assyrian, Persian, Byzantine and Ottoman Empires. The Ottomans rose to power when the Byzantine Empire declined, and were only broken up at the end of WWI.

MIDDLE EAST COLONIZATION & MODERN ERA

Colonialism changed the complexion of this region. The British and Portuguese established outposts and marked territories with no regard for traditional, nomadic migrations or economic and political climates. The development of the oil industry initiated conflict in this area. Tribal tensions and religious differences have inflamed these conflicts. World powers have attempted to contain the infighting to guarantee that trade for oil with these countries can be continued, resulting in the Iraq-Iran War and Gulf Wars.

Ancient Middle East*

Mesopotamia	Hagia Sophia
Domestication of horses	Jesus of Nazareth
Indus civilization	Pontius Pilate
Harappa	Bible
Sargon	Constantine
Minoan	Code of Justinian
Abraham of Ur	Rubaiyat
Solomon	Islam
Kingdom of Israel and Judah	Muhammad
Torah	Sharia laws
Medes	Hajj
Nebuchadnezzar II	Mecca
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	Quran
mosaic art	Umayyad Caliphate
Cyrus the Great	Sunni & Shi'ite
Achaemenid dynasty	Abbasid dynasty
Darius I	Tamerlane
Zoroastrianism	Seleucid dynasty

Middle East Colonization & Modern Era*

Dome of the Rock	Palestinian Liberation Organization
Byzantine Empire decline	Islamic Revolution
Suleiman I	Iran-Iraq War
Istanbul	Saddam Hussein
Suez Canal	Taliban
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk	Al-Qaeda
T. E. Lawrence	Osama bin Laden
OPEC	

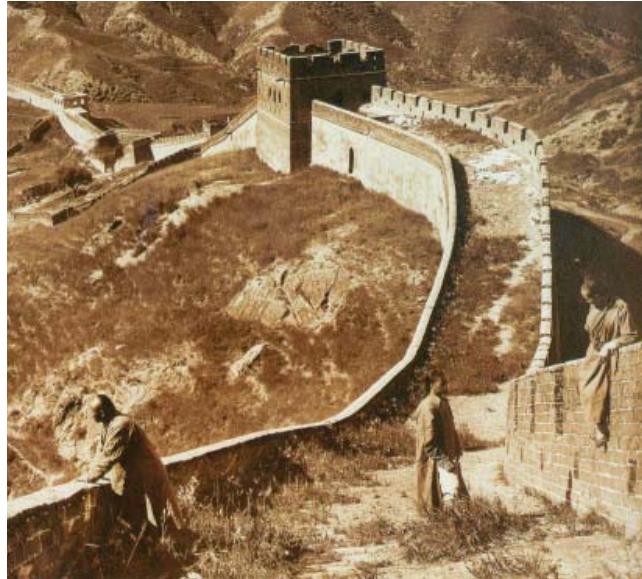
* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.





FAR EAST IN ANCIENT TIMES*

One of the earliest examples of *Homo erectus* was the Chinese fossil known as Peking Man. It dates to around 750,000 years ago. Through the ages, Chinese communities based on agriculture were built along coastal areas and the Yangtze and Yellow River Valleys. Other communities spread along the Malay Peninsula. Eastern Asia is home to some of the oldest civilizations in the world, including the Indus Valley and ancient China. The Indus Valley civilization was followed by the Vedic period, during which Hinduism was established along with its tenets of religion and caste system. The philosophical teachings of Gautama Buddha, a wise man of northern India, paved the way for Buddhism. Various parts of the country were ruled by empires, such as the Gupta and Mughal Empires. Other religions developed in Eastern Asia. Ancient philosophers of this era, such as Confucius and Laozi, had a profound and long lasting influence on Asian society. Rulers of Eastern Asian countries were dynastic. The Silk Road, a trade route between the Far East and Europe, officially opened in 130 BCE and spread goods alongside religion and bubonic plague.



Above: Great Wall of China; below: Easter Island moai

Far East in Ancient Times*

Pacific islands
Sanskrit
Zhou Dynasty
Mandate of Heaven
Easter Island moai
Taoism
Shinto
Jainism
Great Wall of China
Dharmaśāstra
Chandragupta Maurya
Ashoka the Great
Qin dynasty
Terracotta Army
Han dynasty
Attila the Hun
Sikhism
Khmer Empire
Angkor Wat
shogunate
samurai
Bushido
Golden Horde
Mongols
Genghis Khan
Kublai Khan
Yuan dynasty
Zheng He
Forbidden City
Babur
Qing dynasty
Manchu
Akbar the Great
Shah Jahān
Edo period
Taj Mahal
Chrysanthemum Throne

*Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.

FAR EAST COLONIZATION & MODERN ERA*

When Europeans developed sea routes to the Far East, they began to trade, explore and colonize. Western influence was not welcomed throughout the Far East, and conflicts arose. In recent years, China and India have become industrial powerhouses and world superpowers. Colonization did not have the same negative impact on the economy of Asia as it did in South and Central America and Africa.

Battle of Plassey	Russo-Japanese War	Hiroshima & Nagasaki bombing	Deng Xiaoping
First Fleet	Chinese Revolution (1911)	Mao Zedong	One-child policy
Opium Wars	Sun Yat-sen	Mohandas Gandhi	Khmer Rouge
Treaty of Nanjing	Open-door policy	Ho Chi Minh	Pol Pot
Taiping Rebellion	Chiang Kai-shek	Geneva Accords	Tamil Tigers
Matthew Perry	Hirohito	Vietnam War	Akihito
Meiji Restoration	kamikaze	Great Leap Forward	Tiananmen Square massacre
Philippine Revolution	Yamamoto Isoroku	Cultural Revolution	
Boxer Rebellion			





AFRICA



Fossils and other archaeological finds indicate that Africa is the origin of the first humans. The northern half of this continent was comprised partly of agricultural peoples and partly of coastal peoples who traded with Europe and the Middle East. The southern half remained a tribal society based on hunting and gathering. Africa became the subject of rampant European imperialism during the 19th and 20th centuries. After WWII, Europe was weakened and began to lose its hold on colonies in Africa.

ANCIENT AFRICA*

Early civilizations encircled the Sahara Desert. The strongest of these were the Carthaginian Empire, the Egyptian Kingdom, the Mali Empire and the Ashanti Empire. Peoples of the northern part of Africa produced histories recorded in hieroglyphics and the first verified alphabet, the Phoenician alphabet, which was derived from hieroglyphics. The remainder of Africa has little written history. The Nile River was critical to the development of early civilizations. Conflicts with the Romans ultimately brought on the fall of Carthage and Egypt. In the 7th century, Islam spread over much of Northern Africa.

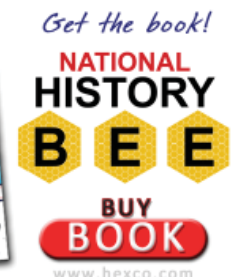
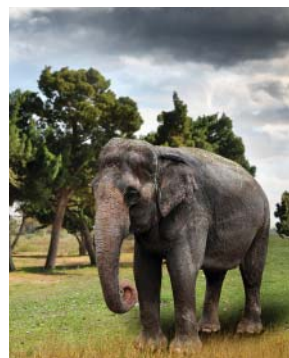


Ancient Africa*

papyrus
Menes
Three Kingdoms of Egypt
Great Pyramid of Giza
Great Sphinx
Amenhotep
Nefertiti
Tutankhamun
Ramses II
Kingdom of Kush
Black Pharaohs
Bantu
Zulu
Ptolemaic dynasty
Library of Alexandria
Punic Wars & Hannibal
Cleopatra
Battle of Actium
Menelik I
Diocletian Persecution
Byzantium Empire decline
Rosetta Stone

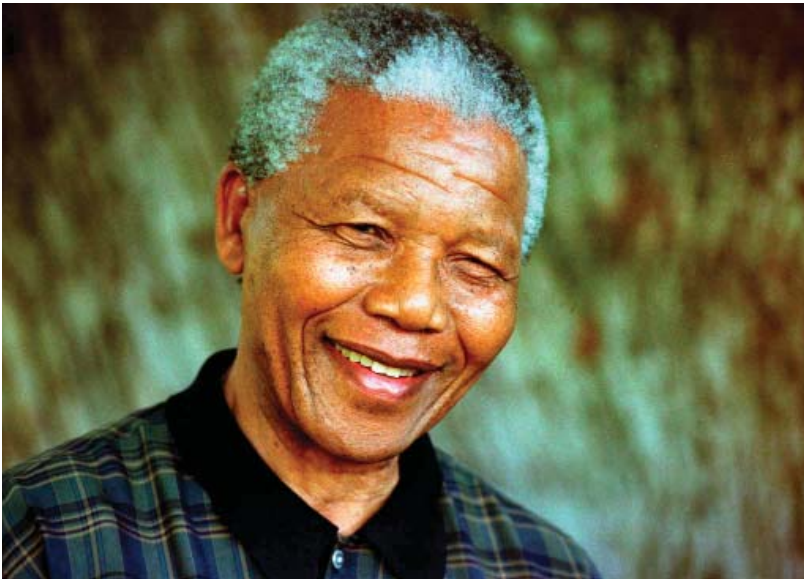
Ghana Kingdom
Great Zimbabwe
Timbuktu
Morocco
Mansa Musa
Ibn Battuta & Rihla
Songhai Empire

* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.



Shop: www.hexco.com

Top right: Great Sphinx and pyramid; Bottom: hieroglyphics, African elephant



IMPERIALISM & MODERN AFRICA*

Europeans began exploring and encroaching on Africa in the 15th century. Though slavery had been a longstanding tenet of African culture, the Europeans initiated a massive trade of captured Africans. The transatlantic slave trade boomed until importation of slaves was outlawed. Africa became the subject of rampant European imperialism with the Scramble for Africa during the 19th and 20th centuries. Europeans had a longstanding impact on the political structure. Though countries later gained independence, much of the continent had been stripped of its bountiful natural resources and was set on the path to remaining part of the Third World.

Cape of Good Hope	Dian Fossey
Anglo-Zulu War	Rivonia Trial
Shaka Zulu	Soweto Uprising
Sierra Leone & Liberia	F.W. de Klerk
Voortrekker & Boers	Muammar Gaddafi
Boer Wars	Mau Mau Uprising
Victoria Falls	ivory & bushmeat
Henry Morgan Stanley	blood diamonds
Suez Canal	Kimberley Process
Rudyard Kipling	Haile Selassie
White Man's Burden	Rwandan massacre
Leopold II & the Congo	Hutu & Tutsi
South African War	African Union
Afrikaans	
Louis Leakey	* Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test.
apartheid	
Nelson Mandela	
Olduvai Gorge	
Jane Goodall	

Top left to bottom: Victoria Falls, Nelson Mandela, Suez Canal