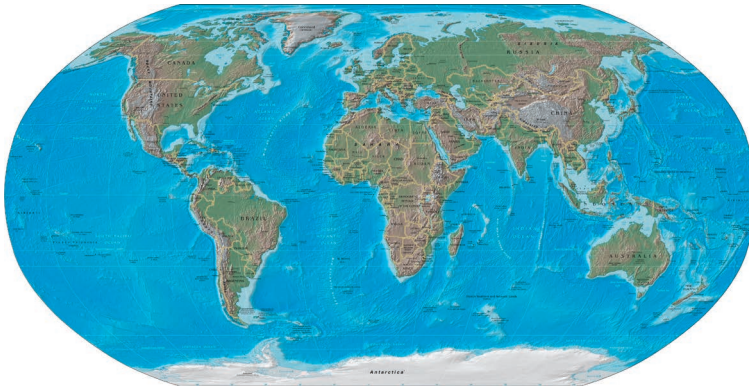




Hexco Academic's

HISTORY BEE & BOWL

STUDY GUIDE* | **U.S. Section** (Part 1 of 2)



Western Hemisphere

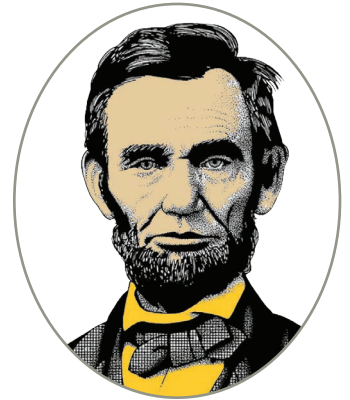
THE UNITED STATES

The following is an abbreviated chronology of the history of the United States (U.S.). Each section is followed by a list of significant people, places and events, but it is important to note that you cannot stop here. Study all presidents, presidential elections and critical politicians and Supreme Court justices. Research people by decade or era to unearth other important authors, philosophers, poets, artists, musicians, entertainers, athletes, scientists, criminals, state admissions, Constitutional Amendments and more that are not included specifically in these lists. History is a broad subject, and at the higher rungs of this contest, knowledge of trivia, pop culture and geography can enable contestants to answer questions at an early stage. Find your areas of interest and "rabbit" through the Internet and books, exploring what piques your interest. Please note that there will be questions on terms not included in this study guide and, conversely, some terms mentioned here may not be used at the bee. Use this list as a starting point, and work from there.

EARLY AMERICA

In prehistoric times, people from Asia migrated across a land bridge that crossed the Bering Strait to the northwest corner of North America to Asia. These original immigrants, now known as Native Americans, moved down through the North American continent to Mexico and South America. By the 11th century, Vikings had arrived in the Western Hemisphere, and in the late 15th century European explorers began trips to the New World. Slowly, Native American groups were decimated by disease and armed conflict or displaced. Many were pushed westward from their homelands.

*This guide was originally written for use by the National History Bee as a starting point or checklist for contestants. It is recommended for students participating in the National History Bee and Bowl but is not an official study guide. Terms included in this document are not guaranteed to be found on any official test.



"Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any one thing."

- Abraham Lincoln



Early America*

Anasazi & Pueblo
Leif Eriksson
Christopher Columbus
Columbian Exchange
John Cabot
Northwest Passage
Ponce de León
Fountain of Youth
St. Augustine
Jacques Cartier
Hernando de Soto
Seven Cities of Cibola
Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
Walter Raleigh
Juan de Oñate

* For research purposes. No terms in this study guide are guaranteed to be on any official test.



THE UNITED STATES

COLONIAL TIMES



The British began to explore and settle the New World. Roanoke, one of their first settlements, mysteriously vanished. Jamestown was the first successful British colony. As other European countries scrambled to gain a foothold in the New World, new colonies were begun. Many of these new settlers were fleeing religious persecution. Over time, relations between

colonies and their European "mother" countries were strained. This ultimately led to the French and Indian War and, later, to the Revolutionary War. At the onset of this conflict, the colonies banded together to form a Continental Congress and drafted a *Declaration of Independence* in 1776. They adopted the *Articles of Confederation* and later replaced these with the *U.S. Constitution*, combining the original 13 colonies into the United States.

EXPANSION WESTWARD

Settlers moved westward and, through the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. acquired a huge amount of territory from France in 1803. The British opposed American expansion in the Northwest and Florida, culminating in the War of 1812. After this conflict, Florida was purchased from Spain. Slavery, a part of life in the New World almost from the beginning, became an issue that divided the agricultural Southerners and the increasingly industry oriented Northerners. This continued to be problematic as the country expanded and added new territories. Westward migration populated territories all the way to the Pacific Coast, and railroads were constructed. Contention with Native American tribes continued as they were pushed from their homelands and, ultimately, forcibly moved to reservations.

Colonial Times*

Virginia Dare	Jonathan Edwards
Iroquois Confederacy	Vitus Bering
Samuel Champlain	Pontiac's Rebellion
Algonquin	<i>Proclamation of 1763</i>
Henry Hudson	Townshend Acts
John Smith	Daniel Boone
Powhatan	Liberty Bell
Pocahontas	Boston Massacre
Pilgrims & Puritans	Boston Tea Party
<i>Mayflower Compact</i>	George Washington
Plymouth	George III
Samoset	Thomas Jefferson
Squanto	Alexander Hamilton
Peter Minuit	Patrick Henry
Anne Hutchinson	Continental Army
Roger Williams	Redcoats & Tories
Pequot War	Paul Revere
William Penn & Quakers	Lexington & Concord
New England Confederation	<i>Common Sense</i>
Metacombet	Battle of Trenton
Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion	Battle of Saratoga
Great Pueblo Revolt	Benedict Arnold
Salem Witch Trials	<i>Federalist Papers</i>
Benjamin Franklin	Battle of Yorktown
Great Awakening	Bill of Rights

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



Manifest Destiny	Lewis & Clark	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	Samuel Morse	<i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i>
Northwest Territory	Sacajawea	Missouri Compromise	Mexican-American War	Harper's Ferry
Tecumseh	Robert Fulton	Monroe Doctrine	California Gold Rush	Pony Express
Northwest Ordinance	War Hawks	Indian Removal Act	Forty-niners	Homestead Act
XYZ Affair	Creek War	Nat Turner's Rebellion	Henry David Thoreau	
John Marshall	Francis Scott Key	John Deere	Kansas-Nebraska Act	
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Andrew Jackson	Oregon Trail	Bleeding Kansas	



THE UNITED STATES, continued

U.S. CIVIL WAR & RECONSTRUCTION



Conflict between the industrialized North and agricultural South led to the Civil War. Slavery was a critical issue during the election of 1860. Abraham Lincoln was elected, giving control of the government to Republicans of the North. Many Southern states chose to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America. This conflict between the Union forces of the North and the Confederate forces of the South resulted in a Civil

War that lasted from 1861 to 1865. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by Lincoln in 1863, and the 13th Amendment later officially abolished slavery in the U.S. Slaves, now freedmen, became tenant farmers or relocated, struggling to find their position in the political climate. The Confederacy surrendered and the Reconstruction period followed. During this time, the North dictated how the South could operate. Much of the South was left impoverished, and Carpetbaggers and Scalawags preyed on Southerners. The 14th Amendment extended equal protection to all people born or naturalized in the U.S., and the 15th Amendment enfranchised all male citizens, but not women. Enforcement of these amendments was gradual. Native American men who had not yet been given citizenship continued to be excluded from voting.



U.S. Civil War & Reconstruction*

Fort Sumter
Lincoln-Douglas debates
Robert E. Lee
"Stonewall" Jackson
Ulysses S. Grant
Battle of Antietam
Battle of Gettysburg
Sherman's March to the Sea
Freedman's Bureau
Appomattox Courthouse
Lincoln's assassination
Ku Klux Klan
Civil Rights Bill of 1866
National Labor Union
Jim Crow law
Goodnight-Loving Trail
Bozeman Trail
Seward's Folly
Transcontinental Railroad
Mark Twain
Gilded Age
Yellowstone National Park
Alexander Graham Bell
George Armstrong Custer
Chief Joseph
Free Silver Movement
Booker T. Washington
Clara Barton
Geronimo
Oklahoma Land Rush
Wounded Knee Massacre

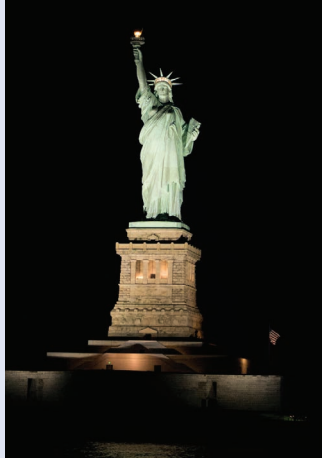


Above: East and West shaking hands at the laying of the last rail of Union Pacific Railroad, May 10, 1869. Source: Yale University Libraries (public domain)



THE UNITED STATES, continued

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION & PROGRESSIVE ERA*



More European immigrants flooded into the new country due to their depressed economy. The U.S. entered a prosperous period around 1900, and movement from an agricultural to an industrial and service oriented nation continued. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain and later spilled into the U.S. American Industry expanded rapidly due to advances in technology, such as production lines, cotton gins, automobiles, airplanes and other innovations. Expansion continued in the West, and Native American uprisings were forcibly put down. Due to the growth of railroads and automobiles, people were no longer restricted to living near their work place.

This brought increased mobility and the growth of

suburban communities. Government continued growing during the Progressive Era, and the government and big businesses clashed. The Sherman Antitrust Act gave the government power to regulate big business in order to prevent large monopolies. Both Prohibition and the Women's Suffrage Movement began during this era. Segregation was approved by *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a Supreme Court case. The Monroe Doctrine had protected the continent from European expansion, and in the early 1900s, Theodore Roosevelt expanded this protection to the entire Western Hemisphere with the Roosevelt Corollary. This led to the U.S. support of Panamanian independence from Colombia and enabled the construction of the Panama Canal.

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

"Whether you think you can or you think you can't -- you're right." Henry Ford

Haymarket Affair
Thomas Edison
Eli Whitney
Andrew Carnegie
Sherman Antitrust Act
Jacob August Riis
Chicago World Fair
Liliuokalani
Plessy v. Ferguson
Spanish-American War
Theodore Roosevelt
McKinley's assassination
Square Deal
Henry Ford
Wright brothers
Panama Canal
Pure Food Act
Upton Sinclair
muckraking
NAACP
W. E. B. DuBois
Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
RMS *Titanic*
16th Amendment
Federal Reserve Act
Clayton Antitrust Act
Jack London
Helen Keller

WORLD WAR I (WWI)*

This war began in Europe and pitted the Allies, which included Britain, France and Russia, against the Central Powers, or Austria-Hungary, Germany and the Ottoman Empire. The sinking of the RMS *Lusitania* infuriated U.S. citizens and the government, and the U.S. was finally drawn into the conflict by the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram. At the conclusion of the war, the Spanish flu was spread by movement of troops, and the pandemic infected 20% of the global population. The Treaty of Versailles set the terms for the end of the war and established the League of Nations, which the U.S. failed to join in spite of President Woodrow Wilson and his Fourteen Point Plan. The terms of this treaty were contentious and left the world open to enter a second war two decades later.

Birth of a Nation
Franz Ferdinand
Kaiser Wilhelm II
Albert I
Tsar Nicholas II
David Lloyd George
Winston Churchill
Battle of Gallipoli
Battles of Ypres
Battle of Verdun
Red Baron
chemical warfare
U-boats & unrestricted submarine warfare
John J. Pershing
Vladimir Lenin

Leon Trotsky
Selective Service Act
Battle of the Somme
tanks
Paris Peace Conference
Big Four
Weimar Republic





THE UNITED STATES, continued

THE ROARING TWENTIES*

Just before 1920, the 18th Amendment was passed and Prohibition began. Bootlegging and secret, illegal alcohol stills flourished, and private clubs, or speakeasies, sold alcohol, which was against the law. Prohibition was unsuccessful and repealed by the 21st Amendment. In 1920, the women's suffrage movement culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote. Economic prosperity enabled the growth of leisure activities, including sporting events and innovation in literature and music in the form of jazz and blues. The period's booming economic growth proved unsustainable, and the decade ended on the eve of the Great Depression.



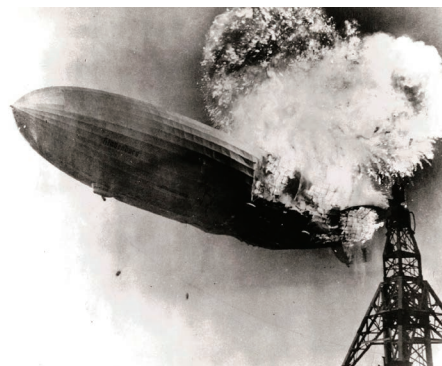
Above: Louis Armstrong, 1953. Source: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Hollywood
flappers
George Washington Carver
Black Sox Scandal
Teapot Dome Scandal
Lost Generation
Scopes Trial
F. Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway
Louis Armstrong
Duke Ellington
Irving Berlin
Charlie Chaplin
Albert Einstein
George & Ira Gershwin
Harry Houdini
Harlem Renaissance
Charles Lindbergh
Will Rogers
Babe Ruth
The Jazz Singer
Walt Disney

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

THE GREAT DEPRESSION*

The Stock Market Crash of 1929, or Black Tuesday, marked the beginning of the Great Depression. When fear hit the populace, people began pulling their assets from banks, which in turn caused bank failures. This period saw massive unemployment in cities and was compounded by the Dust Bowl in the Midwest and Southwest that crippled agriculture. Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) was elected president in 1932 and worked to pull the country from the Depression. He combatted economic instability by enacting the New Deal and creating jobs that improved public works, like the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Hoover Dam. Many federal acts were instituted that aided farmers and paid subsidies to protect farmers in bad times.



Left: Amelia Earhart;
Second from left: *Hindenburg* disaster



Hoovervilles
John Wayne
Glen Miller
Sacco-Vanzetti case
Three Stooges
Amelia Earhart
Shirley Temple
Benny Goodman
Billie Holiday
Frank Sinatra
John Steinbeck
Grant Wood
Berlin Olympics
Jesse Owens
Joe DiMaggio
Hindenburg disaster
Ella Fitzgerald
Orson Welles
William Faulkner
Gone with the Wind
Wizard of Oz
Rodgers & Hammerstein
Casablanca
Humphrey Bogart



THE UNITED STATES, continued

WORLD WAR II (WWII)*

This war originated in Europe and pitted the Axis against the Allies. The Axis was centered in Germany and led by the Nazis and their führer, Adolf Hitler. It also included Japan under Emperor Shōwa, or Hirohito, and Italy under Benito Mussolini. The Allies included the British Commonwealth, France, Poland and later the U.S. German blitzkrieg warfare was initially successful. Germany perpetrated a large-scale genocide of Jews and minorities called the Holocaust. The Japanese bombed the U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. As a result, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan in a speech proclaiming December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy." Unlike the previous world war, much of the fighting was between airplanes with ace pilots. The beginning of the end of the war in Europe was a massive amphibious invasion on the beaches of Normandy in France called Operation Overlord and referred to as D-Day. Shortly after, Italy surrendered. The Germans surrendered in 1945. Later in the year, the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, and this ended the war in the Pacific.

POST-WORLD WAR II*

Negotiations at the end of the war redrew many European borders and broke Germany into two parts. Berlin was split into East Berlin, controlled by the Soviet Union (USSR), and West Berlin, controlled by Britain and the U.S. These two were split by the Berlin Wall until 1990. After WWII, the Cold War, a period of tension between communist and democratic governments, ensued. Wartime industrialization had helped pull the U.S. from the Depression. Women had taken on jobs originally held by men and were displaced as men returned from the war. This displacement would prove to be a factor contributing to the ignition of the Women's Rights Movement. African American rights also came to the forefront of political issues, and *Plessy v. Ferguson* was overturned by the decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education*, which declared segregation illegal. Civil unrest followed as the government began to enforce the integration of public schools and buildings. The USSR put missiles in Cuba aimed at the U.S. in 1962. Under President John F. Kennedy (JFK), the U.S. blockaded Cuba and threatened invasion. This Cuban Missile Crisis was finally defused when the U.S. agreed to remove missiles from Turkey and the Soviets agreed to remove their Cuban missiles. The Vietnam War lingered from 1965 to 1973 in Southeast Asia between the communists in North Vietnam and the democratic government of South Vietnam. The Soviets backed the North and the U.S. fought for the South in what was to become a very unpopular war. The U.S. eventually withdrew, and the North Vietnamese overtook the peninsula. The Space Race began during this period, and the *Apollo 11* mission put the first men on the moon.

WWII

Fascism
Third Reich
Adolf Hitler
Mein Kampf
Joseph Stalin
Black shirts
Dwight D. Eisenhower
George Patton
Charles de Gaulle
European Theatre
Maginot Line
concentration camps
Battle of Dunkirk
Operation Barbarossa
Battle of Stalingrad
Battle of the Bulge
Mediterranean Theatre
Omar Bradley
Pacific Theatre
Douglas MacArthur
Chester W. Nimitz
Manhattan Project
Executive Order 9066
Korematsu v. U.S.
Battle of Guadalcanal
Battle of Midway
Battle of Iwo Jima
United Nations
Dr. Seuss
George Orwell
baby boomers

POST WWII

Lost Generation
ENIAC
Jackie Robinson
Jackson Pollock
McCarthyism
Peanuts
Korean War
Rosenbergs
22nd Amendment
The Catcher in the Rye
Lucille Ball
Brown v. Board of Education
Geneva Conference
Montgomery Bus Boycott
Warsaw Pact
Jonas Salk
rock & roll
Elvis Presley
Marilyn Monroe
Sputnik
Little Rock Nine
NASA
Cuban Revolution
Civil Rights Acts
Bay of Pigs Invasion
OPEC
Conservative Movement
British Invasion
To Kill a Mockingbird
Andy Warhol
pop art

Martin Luther King, Jr.
March on Washington
Betty Friedan
Kennedy assassination
Great Society
Muhammad Ali
Malcolm X
Miranda v. Arizona
Neil Armstrong
Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin
Woodstock Festival
disco music
Kent State massacre
Roe v. Wade
Richard Nixon
Watergate scandal



Above: JFK proposes "landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth"



THE UNITED STATES, continued

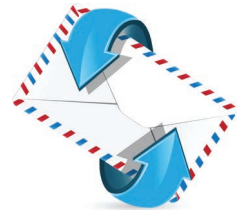
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CURRENT PERIOD*

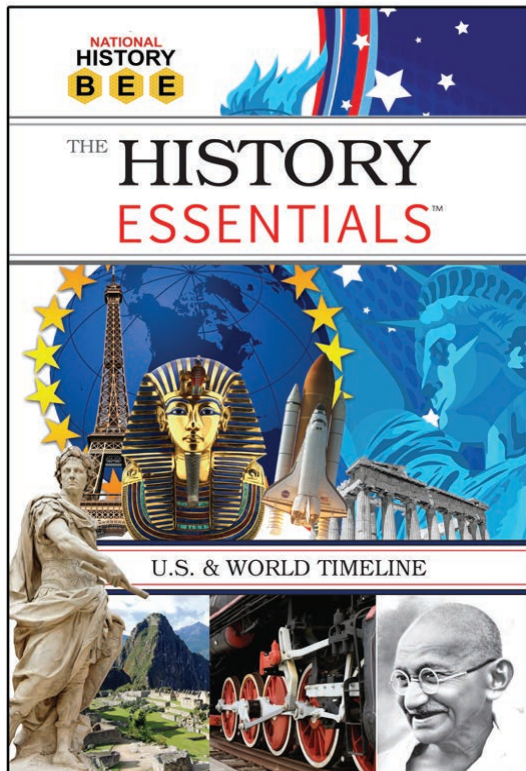
The computer industry advanced rapidly during this period, aptly dubbed the 'Computer Age.' Before this time, computers were primarily used only by large corporations and the military. The addition of user-friendly features caused the demand for computers to rise until computers finally became common household items. The IBM Corporation grew enormously in large business installations and later entered the personal laptop area. In 1976, Apple Inc. began developing small computers for individuals, growing to a range of products based on computer technology that now includes phones, watches, tablets and more. This technology has pushed society to become increasingly global and enabled the U.S. to take on the role of an international mediator. During this era, the U.S. has been very involved in Middle Eastern affairs. This includes Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and the Persian Gulf War. Later, a terrorist group called Al-Qaeda hijacked and crashed planes into both World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. As a result of this, President George W. Bush declared a War on Terror. A part of this movement was the Iraq War of 2003 in which the U.S. invaded Iraq and deposed Hussein. This current period is less "history" and more "current events" for today's students. The timbre of the times primarily addresses social issues, relations with other countries, environmental issues, technology and other large areas.

*Terms shown are for research purposes and not guaranteed to be on any official test. Note: We will not ask about anything that happened after the September 11th attacks; that is our cut-off between "current events" and "recent history."

Iran Hostage Crisis
Sally Ride
Challenger space shuttle
Christa McAuliffe
Exxon Valdez
NAFTA
Waco Siege
Oklahoma City bombing
Internet
World Wide Web
Columbine High School massacre
Y2K
Taliban
Osama bin Laden



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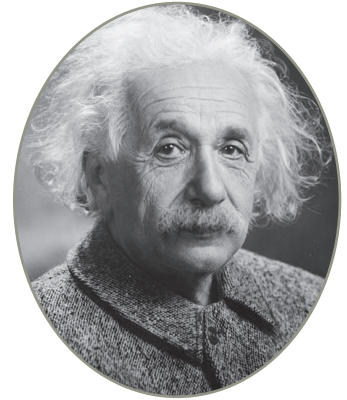
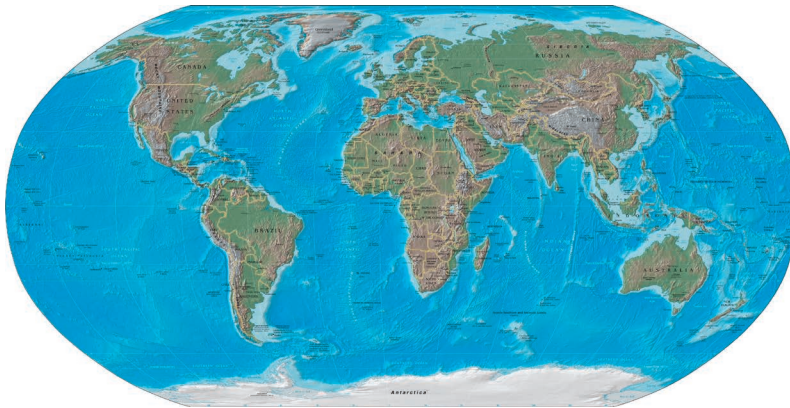
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Hexco Academic's

HISTORY BEE & BOWL

STUDY GUIDE* | World Section (Part 2 of 2)



"Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding."

- Albert Einstein

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.

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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

10

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

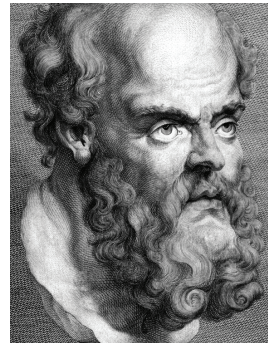
The original inhabitants of this region are believed to have migrated from Asia or Africa during ancient times. During the Bronze and Iron Ages, advances in tools and weaponry altered the way people lived. Agricultural communities developed. Great empires were begun, such as those of Greece and Rome 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



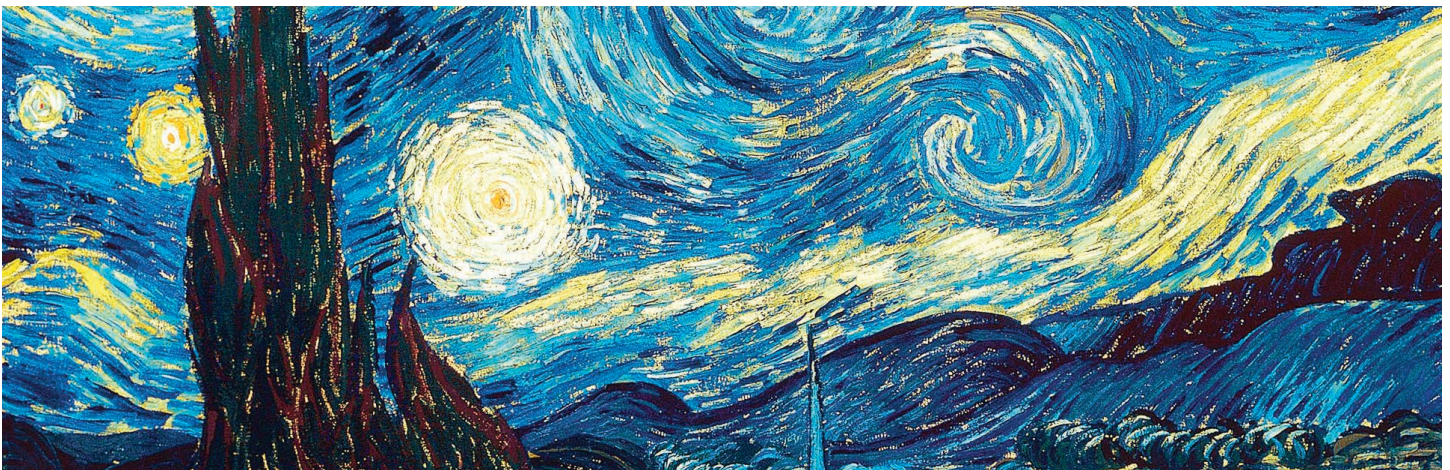
WORLD WAR I*

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	

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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



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

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.

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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



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.

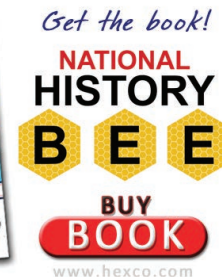
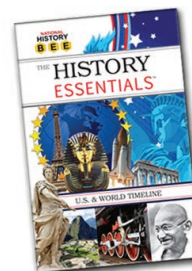


Ancient Africa*

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

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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



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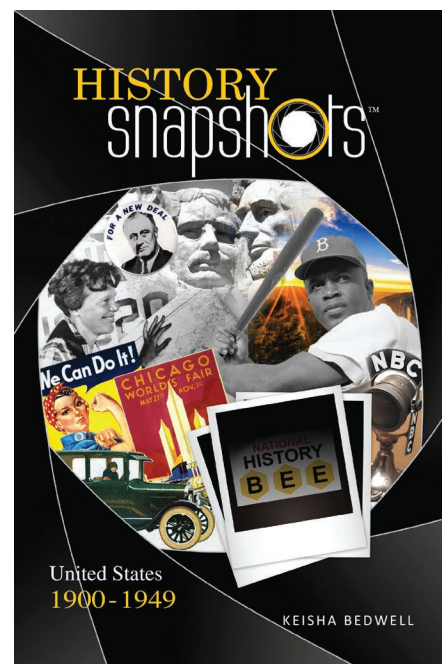
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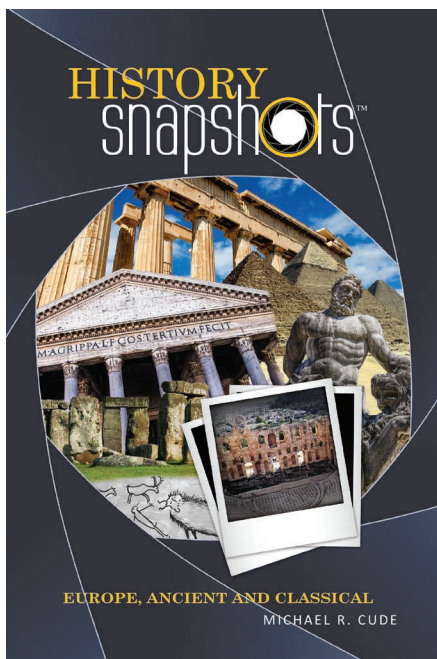
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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Keisha Bedwell is the director of Hexco's National History Bee and Bowl personal coaching program and serves as an in-house researcher, writer, and editor specializing in social studies and writing-related contests. She holds a B.A. in both Psychology and History from Schreiner University and is a veteran tutor and writing coach.



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Michael Cude is a professor of history at Schreiner University in Kerrville, Texas, where he is also program coordinator for European Studies. He completed his doctorate in history at the University of Colorado-Boulder.

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