

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Important Groups of the Ancient World

Mesopotamian Societies (3500 B.C.E. – 450 B.C.E.):

1. Sumerians (First known group of people to develop a civilization in the region of Mesopotamia)
2. Akkadians (Conquered the Sumerians in 2350 B.C.E. and developed first known Empire in the region of Mesopotamia)
3. Babylonians (Conquered the Sumerians in 2000 B.C.E. and created the famed city of Babylon)
4. Hebrews (Nomadic Herders who were forced out of Ur in Mesopotamia and wandered to Canaan and Egypt where they were eventually made slaves by the Egyptians)

Indo-European Invaders (2000 B.C.E. – 250 B.C.E.)

1. Hittites (Nomadic group that occupied the Anatolian region of modern Turkey by 2000 B.C.E, introducing the Chariot and Iron Technology to Mesopotamia and Egypt)
2. Aryans (Nomadic group that settled the Indus Valley and Central Plateau of South Asia by 2000 B.C.E., introducing the Vedas and developing the Caste system of Social Classes)
3. Assyrians (Warrior class society that conquered Mesopotamia and seized control of Egypt between 850 – 612 B.C.E.)

Seafaring Traders (2000 B.C.E. – 850 B.C.E.):

1. Minoans (Seafaring traders who lived on Crete and dominated trade on the Mediterranean and spread their culture of Art, Sports, and Linear Writing from 2000 – 1400 B.C.E.)
2. Phoenicians (Seafaring traders who settled in the area of modern day Lebanon and dominated trade the Mediterranean from 1100 – 842 B.C.E. Greatest Legacy: Phoenician Alphabet)

Ancient Kingdoms & Empires (1570 B.C.E. – 200 B.C.E.):

1. Egyptians (A mixed group of people living along the Nile River in modern Egypt and Sudan who were unified into a great Empire by Narmer around 3000 B.C.E.)
2. Persians (A mixed group of people living in the region of modern Iraq and Afghanistan who were unified into a great Empire by Cyrus the Great around 550 B.C.E.)
3. Chinese (A mixed group of East Asians that were unified into an Empire by Emperor Shi Huangdi around 221 B.C.E.)

Ancient America (1200 B.C.E. to 200 B.C.E.):

1. Olmec (First known civilized group of Mesoamerica of Southern Mexico around 1200 B.C.E.)
2. Chavin (First influential civilization along the base of the Andes Mountains around 900 B.C.E.)

Important Groups of the Classical World

Classical Greeks (2000 B.C.E. – 300 B.C.E.):

1. Mycenaeans (A mixed group of Indo-Europeans who settled on the Aegean Peninsula around 2000 B.C.E., adopted Seafaring trade and culture from the Minoans, and fought the Trojan War against the people of Troy in the 1200's B.C.E.)
2. Dorians (A Warrior class of Indo-Europeans who invaded the Minoans and thrust the Aegean Peninsula into the Dark Ages)
3. Athenians (People of the Greek City-State of Athens that developed the first known form of Direct Democracy and developed early formal academies of higher learning)
4. Spartans (People from the area around the city-state of Sparta who founded a strong Warrior Class Society famous for opposing the Persians at the Battles of Marathon & Thermopylae)
5. Macedonians (People from the northern mountains bordering the Aegean Peninsula who conquered the Greek mainland after the Peloponnesian War under their strong ruler, King Philip II)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Important Groups of the Classical World - Continued

Classical Romans (2000 B.C.E. – 300 B.C.E.):

1. Latins (The First group of people to begin Rome's agrarian society by settling the Palatine Hills)
2. Greeks (Groups who fled the Aegean Peninsula during the Dorian invasions established colonies along the southern coast of Italy and the Island of Sicily)
3. Etruscans (Natives of the northern part of Italy who were skilled engineers and metalworkers and influenced the development of early Roman architecture)

Classical China (2000 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.):

1. Xia (The First Dynasty of China who used early technology to control flooding and irrigation along the Huang He)
2. Shang (The First Dynasty of China to leave behind written records on oracle bones and build elaborate palaces and tombs)
3. Zhou (Dynasty that overthrew the Shang and developed the idea of the "Mandate of Heaven" to justify their rule over China until their decline during the "Period of Warring States")
4. Qin (Dynasty responsible for the unification of China after the "Period of Warring States" by using the ideas of Confucius to create a "Bureaucracy" and a program of "Centralization" to strengthen the government. Also responsible for the first building the first sections of the Great Wall)
5. Han (This Dynasty continued using the "Centralized" form of government, instituting a "Civil Service" exam system for public officials and a "Feudal" Social Class structure. Helped to reunify China through a policy of Assimilating the various cultures within its borders)

Important Groups during the Age of Expansion

African Civilizations (300 C.E. – 1500 C.E.):

1. Nok (West Africa's earliest known cultural group located in the area of modern Nigeria)
2. Bantu (A term meaning "The People" used to describe the various tribal groups who had a common language and migrated from the Sub-Saharan region around Nigeria to other parts of Africa)
3. Griot (West African storytellers who were responsible for maintaining the "Oral History" of their tribe and passing it on from generation to generation)
4. Swahili (Eastern African language group created by the mixing of "Bantu" and "Arabic" dialects to promote trade between East Africa and the Arabian Peninsula)

Civilizations of the Americas (300 C.E. – 1500 C.E.):

1. Anasazi (A Native tribal group who lived in Pueblos and Cliff Dwellings in the area of modern Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado around 900 – 1500 C.E.)
2. Mississippian (A Native tribal group who were Mound Builders along the Mississippi River Valley around 800 – 1500 C.E.)
3. Iroquois (A Native tribal group who lived in the Northeastern woodlands of the modern New England States in North America around 900 – 1500 C.E.)
4. Mayans (A Native tribal group who lived in Southern Mexico and Northern Central-America from 200 B.C.E. to 900 C.E.)
5. Aztecs (A Native tribal group who lived along the Southern Valley of Mexico from 1200 – 1500 C.E. and were conquered by Conquistadores under Hernando Cortez)
6. Incas (A Native tribal group who lived in the Andes Mountains and the Valley of Cuzco in South America from 1200 – 1500 C.E. and were conquered by Conquistadores under Francisco Pizarro)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

The Muslim World (600 C.E. – 1250 C.E.):

1. Muslims (An Arabic Term meaning “One who submits to the will of Allah” or God, used commonly to describe people who believe in Allah and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad.)
2. Fatimid (A group of Shi’a Muslims who claimed descent from Muhammad’s daughter Fatima)
3. Seljuk (A nomadic group from the Indo-European who settled in the region of Anatolia and established an Islamic based society in the area of modern Turkey)

Early Eastern Europe (500 C.E. – 1300 C.E.):

1. Byzantines (People of the Eastern Roman Empire who settled around the ancient Greek city of Byzantium and preserved the cultural traditions of Classical Rome by mixing them with Classical Greek and Hellenistic culture)
2. Slavs (People from the Scandinavian Regions of Northern Europe: Modern Norway & Sweden)
3. Rus (People who settled the regions of Eastern Europe along the Danube and Dnieper Rivers and developed a culture through the mixing of Slavic and Greek Traditions)

Early Western Europe (300 C.E. – 500 C.E.)

1. Christians (Religious followers of Jesus’ Disciples who established a new monotheistic religion in Rome during the 300 years following Christ’s Crucifixion)
2. Visigoths (Germanic tribe from the Balkan region along the Danube River who invaded Greece, The Italian Peninsula, parts of Gaul and eventually settled on the northern Iberian Peninsula between 339 – 415 C.E.)
3. Ostrogoths (The First Germanic tribe from the Balkan Region near the Black Sea who Invaded the Collapsing Roman Empire between 380 – 454 C.E.)
4. Vandals (Germanic tribe from the region of modern central Germany who invaded Gaul, the Iberian Peninsula, and eventually settled in North Africa from 400 – 435 C.E.)
5. Franks (Germanic tribe from the region around Saxony in modern Germany who invaded and settled the area of Gaul in modern France around 428 C.E.)
6. Saxons & Angles (Germanic tribes from the northern European coast along the North Sea who invaded and settled the British Isles around 450 C.E.)
7. Burgundians (Germanic tribe from the area along the Rhine River who invaded and settled the areas of Southeastern Gaul in what is now France)
8. Huns (Nomadic Tribal Warriors from the Asian Steppe region who invaded the Germanic Territories in the early 400’s C.E. and entered Rome in 452 C.E. under their great leader Attila the Hun)

East Asia (600 C.E. – 1400 C.E.)

1. Tang (Chinese Dynasty that ruled over 300 years and expanded the empire and had the first Female ruler: Empress Wu Zhao)
2. Song (Chinese Dynasty that ruled about 300 years through the use of a strong military and established a grand capital at Hangzhou and port city at Chang Jiang)
3. Mongols (Nomadic Warrior tribe from the Mongolian Steppe region who were unified under Genghis Khan and developed the world’s largest empire up to this time in history)
4. Yamato (Japanese Clan who established themselves as the first Emperors of Japan)
5. Khmer (Native society of Cambodia who established the regions first Empire by 1200 C.E.)
6. Koryu (Ruling Dynasty of the Korean Peninsula for 450 years between 935 – 1392 C.E.)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Groups of the Middle Ages

Middle Age Europe (700 C.E. – 1500 C.E.)

1. Carolingians (Frankish Dynasty created by King “Pepin the Short” and expanded under the rule of King Charles the Great known as “Charlemagne” between 750-800 C.E.)
2. Vikings or Norsemen (Nomadic seafaring invaders from Scandinavia who raided Europe, the British Isles, and the Mediterranean between 700 – 1000 C.E, and settling the regions of the Rus In modern Russia and Normandy in Modern France)
3. Moors (Mixed African and Arab tribes of the Islamic faith who invaded and settled the Iberian Peninsula of modern Spain between 700 – 1000 C.E.)
4. Crusaders (An title given by European historians to describe Christians Warriors and Pilgrims who “Took up the Cross” and waged war against the Muslims and Jews to “Reclaim the Holy Lands” around Jerusalem and Palestine)
5. Saracens (Muslim Warriors who fought to defend the “Holy Lands” from invading Crusaders)
6. Normans (Descendents of the Frankish and Viking settlers from Normandy who invaded and conquered the British Isles in 1066 under the leadership of William the Conqueror)
7. Saxons (Descendents of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes who settled the British Isles and defended against the Norman Invasion of 1066)

Groups During the Golden Age of Change

Groups of the Muslim World (800 C.E. – 1500 C.E.)

1. Berbers (Indigenous People of the Trans-Saharan Region who adopted the Islamic faith)
2. Tuareg (Pastoral Berber tribal group that dominate trade along the Trans-Sahara Trade Routes)
3. Almoravid (Berber group of Muslim reformers in the region of Mauritania who established an empire around 1100 C.E.)
4. Almohads (Berber group of Muslim reformers in the region of Morocco who seized power from the Almoravids in the mid-1100’s)
5. Hausa (Bantu speaking tribe united by their common dialect who established powerful city-states in the region of Nigeria)
6. Yoruba (Bantu speaking tribe united by their common dialect who established small city-states in the forests of the modern countries of Benin and Nigeria)
7. Ottomans (Descendents of the Seljuk Turks who established a Muslim Empire in Anatolia around 1300 C.E. under the leadership of Osman or Othman)
8. Samarkand (Nomadic Warrior tribe from the Asia Steppe regions around the Caspian Sea who invaded Persia, India, and Anatolia under the leadership of Timur the Lame)
9. Janissaries (Elite force of Muslim Warriors within the Ottoman Empire)
10. Ghazis (Term used to describe “Warriors for Islam” within the Ottoman Empire)

Groups in Asia (1000 C.E. – 1600 C.E.)

1. Mughals (Descendents of the nomadic Mongols & Samarkand who established an Empire in India)
2. Sikhs (Non-violent religious group in India who practiced elements of Hinduism and Sufism)
3. Ming (Powerful Chinese Dynasty that established vassal states in Korea and Southeast Asia between 1368 – 1644 C.E., whose Emperor’s became known as Empire Builders)
4. Manchus (People from the Northern region of China known as Manchuria who invaded the Ming In 1644 C.E.)
5. Qing (Chinese name adopted by the Manchu when they established their own Dynasty)
6. Tokugawa (Dominant Japanese family of Samurai Warriors who gained control of Japan as Shogun in 1600 C.E.)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Groups During the Age of Exploration and Expansion

Groups of the New World (1400 C.E. – 1800 C.E.)

1. Aztec (Native tribal group who established an early Empire located in the Valley of Southern Mexico near modern Mexico City and were conquered by Hernando Cortez in 1521 C.E.)
2. Inca (Native tribal group who established an early Empire located in the Andes Mountains of South America and were conquered by Francisco Pizarro by 1533 C.E.)
3. Conquistadores (Spanish Explorers who conquered & claim most of Central & South America for Spain)
4. Pilgrims (Colonists who established a colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts in order to Escape Religious Persecution in England)
5. Puritans (Colonists who established a colony near Massachusetts Bay in order to Escape Religious Persecutions from the Anglican Church)

Groups During the Age of Revolutions

The Western World (1500 C.E. – 1815 C.E.)

1. Philosophes (Social Critics in Europe who promoted the new ideas of the Enlightenment)
2. Tories or Loyalists (Colonial Americans who remained loyal to the British Monarch and Parliament and fought against America's struggle for Independence)
3. Emigres (Nobles and other politically minded members of France's population who Fled the Country with hopes of Restoring the "Old Regime" and undoing the Revolution)
4. Jacobins (Members of a Radical Political Organization in France who promoted the removal of France's Monarchy)
5. Guerillas (Bands of fighters in both Spain and the Americas who used raids, ambushes, and hit-and-run tactics to attack Napoleon's Troops or the British Redcoats)

The Western World (1700 C.E. – 1914 C.E.)

1. Prussians (People who lived in the region of today's modern country of Germany who developed a strong sense of German Nationality and led the Unification of the German States against their Austrian Rulers between 1848 – 1871)
2. Italians (People from the various city-states on the Italian Peninsula who developed a strong sense of Italian Nationality and led the Unification of the Italian City-States against their Austria Rulers between 1848 – 1871)
3. Industrialists (Leaders from England and the United States who promoted the change from Hand-made to Machine-made production that spread throughout Europe and North America between 1733 – 1914 C.E.)
4. Imperialists (Leaders from Europe and the United States who promoted the ideas of increased Colonial control over the new world regions that were considered inferior socially, economically, and religiously to the western world)

Central and South America (1780 C.E. – 1914 C.E.)

1. Mestizo (People of the Spanish Colonies who were of mixed Spanish and Indian Descent)
2. Peninsulares (People of the Spanish Colonies who were born in Spain but settled in America)
3. Creoles (People Born in the Spanish Colonies who's parents were both born in Spain)
4. Caudillos (Military Dictators who maintained political control of most Latin American countries)

Asia (1800 C.E. – 1914 C.E.)

1. Sepoys (Indian Soldiers who were under control of the British East India Company)
2. Boxers (Members of the Chinese Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists who opposed the Western influences on their country, especially in Shanghai during the Boxer Rebellion)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Groups During the Period of World Wars

Groups of World War One (1914 – 1918)

1. Militarists (Leaders who used the military power of their army and navy to increase the size of their country or empire and maintain control over their people)
2. Allied Powers (Member countries of the former Triple-Entente – including Great Britain, France, Russia, and later Japan and the United States - who opposed the Central Powers)
3. Central Powers (Member countries of the former Triple-Alliance – including Germany, Austri-Hungary, Italy, and later Bulgaria and the Ottomans - who opposed the Allied Powers)

Groups of World War Two (1931 – 1945)

1. Fascists (Members of militant political movements in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Argentina that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader)
2. Nazis (Members of the National Socialist German Worker's Party who made up the foundation of Germany's "Third Reich" government under Adolf Hitler)
3. Axis (Member countries belonging to the Alliance between Germany, Japan, and Italy)
4. Allies (Member countries belonging to the Alliance between Great Britain, France and the U.S.)
5. Isolationists (People who promoted the belief that political ties to other countries should be avoided)
6. Kamikazes (Japanese suicide pilots who attempted to destroy U.S. Naval capabilities late in the war)

Groups of Both World Wars (1914 – 1945)

1. P.O.W.'s (Prisoners of War – Any Military Combatant captured by the enemy)
2. M.I.A.'s (Missing in Action – Any Military Combatant that was missing due to combat actions and their remains have never been found)
3. W.I. A.'s (Wounded in Action – Any Military Combatant wounded as a result of combat actions)
4. K.I.A.'s (Killed in Action – Any Military Combatant that was killed as a result of combat actions)
5. Casualties (Any Military or Civilian personnel who were Killed, Captured, or Wounded due to combat military actions)
6. Refugees (Any Civilian personnel who were displaced and/or fled their homes due to the results of military combat actions)

Groups of the 20th Century Nationalist Movements (1900 – 1945)

1. Bolsheviks (Radical group of revolutionaries during the Russian Revolution motivated to overthrow the Tsarist Government based on radical Marxist Ideas known as Communism)
2. Mensheviks (Semi-Conservative group of revolutionaries during the Russia Revolution who desired key reforms of the Tsarist Government and led a civil war against the Bolsheviks)
3. Communists (Name adopted by the Bolsheviks in Russia and the revolutionary party opposing the Nationalists in China, referring to the successful completion of radical Marxism)
4. Kuomintang (The Chinese Nationalist Party that pushed for Chinese Nationalism and Modernization)
5. Turks (The remnants of the former Ottoman Empire who established the Republic of Turkey in the area of Anatolia after World War One)
6. Zionists (Members of an organization trying to establish a Homeland for the Jews in Palestine)

Groups of the Modern World

Groups of the Cold War (1945 – Present)

1. Red Guards (Chinese High School and College students who formed Militia Unit during the Cultural Revolution in China)
2. Viet-Minh (Members of the Vietnamese Nationalist movement of the 1950's under Ho Chi Minh)
3. Viet-Cong (Members of the Communist North Vietnamese Guerilla forces who fought the U.S.)
4. Contras (Nicaraguan anti-Communist Guerilla forces during the Civil War in Nicaragua)
5. Sandinistas (Communist rebel forces who overthrew the Nicaraguan dictatorship of Somoza)

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Groups of the Modern World - Continued

Groups for Independence in Africa (1945 – Present)

1. Mau Mau (Secret Society of Kenyan Farmers who led the Nationalist Movement against the British in Kenya)
2. FLN (Algerian National Liberation Front who led Algeria's violent struggle for Independence from France)
3. MPLA (Communist leaning Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola)
4. UNITA (Democratic backed National Union of the Total Independence of Angola)
5. Afrikaners (Dutch South African Nationalist Party that promoted "White's Only" policies in South Africa)
6. ANC (The African National Congress who promoted equality and the end of "Apartheid" in South Africa)

Groups of the Middle East (1945 – Present)

1. PLO (The Palestine Liberation Organization was formed by Arabs living within Israeli controlled Palestine in an effort to establish a free Palestine State)
2. Mossad (The Israeli Intelligence Agency and Secret Police)
3. Mujahideen (A Group in Afghanistan in the 1970's known as the "Holy Warriors" for Islam)
4. Taliban (A Conservative Political Group in Afghanistan dedicated to eliminating Western Influences and re-establishing a strong Conservative Muslim State)
5. Al Qaeda (Radical Terrorist Organization who promotes Extreme Fundamentalist ideals of Islam under their leader Osama-bin-Laden)
6. Fundamentalists (Groups who promote the strict adherence to the basic set of principles or doctrine within a religious, political, or cultural tradition)

Groups for Global Change (1960's – Present)

1. Terrorists (Groups, usually made up of small cells of radical activists, who promote social, political, or religious change through the use of violence)