World Interactions

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

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

III. Intentional Conquests and Wars
   a. Persian Empire conquered Mesopotamia and Mediterranean
      areas; tries to conquer Greece - leads to Persian Wars (Greece
      Wins)
   b. Alexander the Great conquered Mediterranean and Middle
      Eastern World; spread Greek culture
   c. Roman Empire conquers most of Mediterranean World and
      Western Europe; spread of Latin; spread of Roman legal
      system; spread of Christianity
   d. Han Empire expands in China
   e. Mongols invade China; first Great Wall; then conquest of China
      and then the largest land empire in the world; Russia - Golden
      Horde; India - Delhi and Mughal Sultanate
   f. Islamic Conquest of Middle East and parts of Europe; conquest
      of Spain - kept out of Europe by Charles Martel at the Battle
      of Tours in 752; unified Islamic religion and culture; Arabic
      widely spoken for religious reasons.
   g. Hundred Years War - French and English
   h. Vikings conquer along water ways leading Europe to find a
      system of self-defense
i. Crusades - European Christians and Muslims over Holy Land; primarily Islamic victory; leads to an exchange of goods and ideas of exploration
j. Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East; unites Turks; controls trade routes; efforts to take Eastern Europe stopped by Charles V during the Siege of Vienna - end of Islamic hopes of conquering Europe
k. French and Indian War (Seven Years War) - war between England and France on three continents; leads to French giving up many claims in North America and Great Britain gaining India
l. Napoleonic contacts and wars; spread to radical ideas throughout Europe
m. China and Great Britain - Opium Wars - could Great Britain sell opium in China; leads to increased control of China by Great Britain
n. Revolutions in United States, France, Haiti; spread of liberal ideas
o. World War I - included Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa; led to fall of the Ottoman Empire and Austrian Empire; increased power for the United States; Middle East placed under Mandate System and “controlled” after war
p. World War II - Europe, Asia, and Africa
q. Cold War - conflicts of Korea, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and El Salvador were just some wars that were supported by the United States and the Soviet Union
r. Israel and wars with Arabs
s. Iran-Iraq War

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

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