**Synthesis Ideas Activity: Period 3**

**1. 1956 and 1989. Eastern Europe**

In 1946, Winston Churchill delivered his Iron Curtain speech, which described the split of Western and Eastern Europe. Stalin, leader of the Soviet communist party at that time, dominated Eastern Europe and desired to expand his Soviet regime to Western Europe. Tensions between Western Europe and Eastern Europe rose and the Cold War began. After Stalin's death in 1953, Eastern European states began to desire independence from the Soviet regime that dominated Eastern Europe. In 1956, the Hungarian Revolution arose as the country's communists sought reform and independence. Although the revolution was initially successful, Khrushchev, the successor to Stalin's position as leader of the Communist party, reestablished control in Hungary. This desire for independence from the Communist regime inspired many Eastern Europeans to flee to Western Europe. In 1989, Eastern Europeans visited the Berlin Wall, the barrier that divided West and East Germany, and tore it down. Soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Communist regime collapsed, tensions between Western and Eastern Europe eased and both sections began working towards a unified Europe, and the Cold War was coming to an end.

**2. 1st Industrial Revolution vs. 2nd Industrial Revolution**

The First Industrial Revolution versus the Second Industrial Revolution can be used as synthesis because they are both time periods of advancements in technology and manufacturing.  In both of them, there was an increasing use of machines for work, which outclassed manual labor by far.  Machines could make more products in a shorter amount of time with less effort required to do so.  In both of them, workers moved into large buildings for manufacturing called factories, which had poor conditions which were both dangerous and unpleasant for the people working in them.  Work hours were long, the pay was low, and machinery could be life threatening to operate.  This sparked methods to improve work conditions, either through trade unions or social and urban reform.  The 2nd Industrial Revolution spanned from the mid-eighteenth century till the mid-nineteenth century, while the Second Industrial Revolution spanned from the later portion of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century.  The First Industrial Revolution was primary fueled by steam power, while the Second was fueled by chemicals electricity.  The First Industrial Revolution was mainly based around textiles, while the Second Industrial Revolution saw developments in railroads and sewage systems, which paved the way for eventual globalization.

**3. Armenian Genocide-Balkan Genocide-Holocaust**

The Armenian Genocide, Bosnian genocide and the Holocaust can be used as synthesis ideas for one another because they were all massacres against another minority race. The Armenian Genocide took place during World War 1, where the Ottoman government issued the order to exterminate the Armenians. Being the minority, the Armenian race was seen as undesirables and wanted gone from the empire. The Bosnian genocide took place during the Bosnian war where “ethnic cleansing” took place by the Serbians. The Bosnians were the main victims of the ethnic cleansing campaign. The Holocaust occurred during World War 2 and is known for the genocide of Jews, homosexuals, Slavic people, mentally ill and handicapped. This was seen as a social evolution in removing the weak and the master race (Aryans) would take over. These three genocides can all be used as a synthesis for one another because their goals were ultimately to get rid of these so called “undesirables.”

**4. Colbert/Adam Smith/Karl Marx**

Jean Baptiste Colbert, Adam Smith, and Karl Marx can all be used in a synthesis because these three men all had influential ideas in regards to the economy. Jean Baptiste Colbert was responsible for saving France’s economy through mercantilist reforms such as implementing high tariffs and regulating manufacturing. Adam Smith is known as the “father of economics” and is credited for modern capitalism as he was against mercantilism, arguing for free trade. Many of today’s economic ideas are a refutation of Karl Marx’s ideas. Karl Marx foresaw the effects of competition, and was an advocate for a classless society, which never did become a reality. Jean Baptiste Colbert and Adam Smith’s ideas were more practical than Karl Marx’s as his ideal of the economy was more utopian. The effects of these three men’s ideals, in regards to economics, are still felt today as modern economics have evolved from their ideals.

**5. Congress of Vienna VS Treaty of Versailles**

The congress of Vienna and the treaty of Versailles were both peace settlements in Europe that were made in order to create peace. The congress of Vienna occurred almost a hundred years before the treaty of Versailles. Bothe of these settlements were made after major wars that were the Napoleon and World War I. However, the congress of Vienna was meant to create a balance of power while the treaty was meant to punish Germany with reparations and large amounts of debt. These treaties were made to benefit the nations after many consequences happened by major wars and these peace settlements were necessary in shaping modern Europe.

**6. Defenestration of Prague/Thirty Years War – Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand/WWI**

The Thirty Years War, also known as the “last of the religious wars,” conveyed major conflict between Protestants and Catholics amongst the Germanic lands of the Holy Roman Empire during the 17th century. During the Bohemian phase of the war, religious rivalry was evident between Catholic Habsburg Archduke Ferdinand and the Protestant nobles. Known as the Defenestration of Prague, in May 1618, the Protestants rebelled against Ferdinand and threw out two of the Habsburg governors and a secretary out the window of the royal castle in Prague. This suppression of the Catholics is similar to the dispute between the Austrians and Serbians, which triggered the First World War. Serbian nationalistic beliefs instigated the assassination of Austrian Archduke Ferdinand on June 28, 1914. This display of violence sparked a chain of actions as the Serbian government was blamed and Austria used this incident as a justification for war. Countries took sides as Austria attempted to suppress Serbia, prompting World War I. The containing of both the Catholics and Serbians, though in different time periods, had set countries on the path of War.

**7. Elizabeth I and Thatcher**

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, it was widely believed that she would restore the Protestant faith in England. When Elizabeth I succeeded to the throne in 1558, she restored a moderate Protestantism and systematized the faith in the Act of Supremacy (1534) and the Act of Uniformity (1559). The accomplishments and achievements of Elizabeth I have given her the reputation of the greatest monarch of England and created the Elizabethan era which is often referred to as the Golden Age. Queen Elizabeth I's rule and ideologies can be compared to the ones of Margaret Thatcher. Thatcher was the first female war leader with executive power in British history since Elizabeth I. Thatcher also believed in a Protestant work ethic. In 1974, Thatcher established a political arrangement between Catholics and Protestants in which the opposing groups all take part in the government together. Although Elizabeth I's ideology of Protestantism for England as the country's religion was a success, Thatcher's attempt to unite Catholics and Protestants caused a widespread of riots and arguments on the streets of Britain.

**8. Erasmus Paved the Way for Luther**

Before the Reformation, Erasmus applied the ideas of Christian Humanism to the Reform of the Catholic Church and popularized the call for Reform. Erasmus, protected by his patrons, denounced many forms of Church fanaticism. In contrast to the extremist views during the Reformation, Erasmus demanded that the Church be reformed from within, and in moderation, instead of the radical reforms espoused by Reformists such as Luther. In works such as his Handbook of the Christian Knight, Erasmus stated that Christianity should be the guiding foundation for daily life rather than the structure presented by the church, and denounced physical forms of worship in the name of Christianity. Erasmus expanded on this argument in On Civility in Children, where he emphasized education to promote belief in God and living out the will of Jesus. Also, in The Praise of the Folly, Erasmus criticized the rotten practices of the Church and the corruption it caused in his society. Although Erasmus failed to achieve the reform that he wanted, with these actions, Erasmus paved the way for Luther in the Reformation.

**9. Erasmus/Voltaire**

Erasmus and Voltaire could be used as a synthesis for one another due to their similar roles in the satirical mocking of controversial political powers. While Erasmus lived in the end of the fifteenth century and through the Reformation in Germany, Voltaire was in many ways one of the defining members of the Enlightenment and lived fittingly in France, which went through a number of political and economic turmoil in the nineteenth century.

With Erasmus, the Catholic Church’s rise in follies, such as in the selling of indulgences, the practice of pluralism and simony, and the general crimes of the Church seen in the acts of Leo X and Julius II (the “warrior pope”) were outside of the intended role of the Church. His famous Praise of Folly denounces the acts of the Church which were so designed to bring in more revenue for its leading members (the pope, the cardinals, and the bishops predominantly), using a sarcastic tone similar to Voltaire’s satires and contributing significantly to the Protestant Reformation and the rise of Lutheranism in the Germanic states.

Similarly, Voltaire was an active philosophe and well-known for his philosophies on the role of the government and even just on how the government should be arranged; from his home on the border of Switzerland and France he wrote a number of satirical novels and pamphlets (some notable examples being Candide and On the Spirit of the Nations) and through the use of allegories for his own nation under the name of Persia or a fictional location stimulated revolutionary thought concerning the state of the nation.

In the way that Erasmus used sarcasm and satire to critique the Catholic Church from afar (being politically protected and geographically separated from the Church), Voltaire took advantage of commonalities of the time (using far-away or fictional states to represent a writer’s own nation) to agitate the waters of France. In addition, both gave way to some sort of “revolution”- Erasmus with the Protestant Reformation, and Voltaire with the French and American Revolutions (despite dying before either occurred).

**10. European Conflict Seventeenth Century and Eighteenth Century**

Both conflicts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries dealt with the balance of power in Europe, the belief that no single European power should be allowed to dominate over the continent. In the seventeenth century, English foreign policy strove to prevent a creation of a single universal monarchy in Europe, which many believed France or Spain might attempt to create. To maintain the balance of power, the English made alliances with other states, including Portugal, the Ottoman Empire, and the Netherlands, to counter the perceived threat. These Grand Alliances reached their height in the Wars of Louis XIV, whose main purpose was to make France the dominant power of Europe. In the second half of the century Spain was replaced by France as Europe's leading power. A number of European coalitions were formed against Spain and France, who in retaliation created the Bourbon Family Compact. This culminated in the War of the Spanish Succession during the eighteenth century which ultimately led to the decline of Spain as an overall great power. The eighteenth century also saw a major shift of alliances amongst the major European powers such as Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and France. A number of wars stemmed, at least in part, from the desire to maintain the balance of power, including War of the Austrian Succession, the War of the Bavarian Succession, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic Wars. Following Britain's success in the Seven Years' War, many of the other powers began to see Great Britain as a greater threat than France; the former having been the first to experience the fruitful Industrial Revolution and the latter having suffered destitution collected from war debts obtained from the Wars of Louis XIV and a nationwide famine. Several other states would later enter the American War of Independence in the hope of overturning Britain's growing strength by securing the independence of the thirteen colonies of British America.

**11. Exploration of New World 16th Century to Imperialism 19th century (Kentaro Hanson)**

The Age of Exploration in the sixteenth century can be connected to Imperialism in the nineteenth century. In both periods, European countries attempted to expand their colonial empires. During the sixteenth century, Europe looked to the Americas, Asia, and Africa’s west coast. With an increase in land area, nations could grow more crops, increasing their wealth. In the late nineteenth century, European nations superimposed Africa, known as the Scramble for Africa. As opposed to acquiring farmland or the labor to work it, Europe sought mineral resources for their industries.

**12. French Revolution and Bolshevik Revolution**

The French Revolution, lasting from 1789 to 1815 became the precursor to many European revolutions, including the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. The French Revolution left Europe with liberal and nationalistic ideals that started revolutions to better the other states politically and socially. Over a hundred years later, the Bolshevik Revolution featured the radical leaders, Leon Trotsky and Lenin with the Bolsheviks that took over Russia in 1917. The difference between these two revolutions however, is that the French Revolution produced a change in ruling methods that ended up benefiting France, whereas the Bolshevik Revolution produced a civil war in Russia.

**13. Freudian Psych, Darwinism, Quantum Physics All Deviate From the Rational and Predictable**

Freudian Psychology, social Darwinism, and Quantum physics deviated from the rational and the predictable in that they all provided new, radical outlooks on the world, society, and human nature.

Freudian psychology focused on the study of the unconscious, specifically through dreaming. Sigmund Freud, a large contributor to the advancement of psychoanalysis, believed that delving into the unconscious state would lead to the revelation of repressed wants and desires. Freud believed that the mind was a battleground between three components: the id (desires and pleasure), the ego (reason and rational), and the superego (the surrounding environment and mob mentality/conformity). In each human, there is a factor of unpredictability because each person has different repressed desires (one, for example, being the *Oedipus complex*). Human behavior was no longer dictated solely by reason and rational thinking; Freudian psychology explored the effect of hidden desires and emotions on behavior as well.

Social Darwinism strayed from the rational and predictable in that it gave an entirely new perspective on society, giving way to radical movements of racism and nationalism. Social Darwinism, stemming from Charles Darwin’s “survival of the fittest” theory, portrayed societies as organisms that change over time due to a struggle with its environment and that only the societies that progressed over time would continue to survive. This lead to a reinforcement of nationalistic ideas, which manifested into nationalistic organization like the Nationalist Association of Italy, where people applied “struggling to exist” to their own nationality and tried to survive to be the fittest. Racism was also promoted using the idea of the strongest race (who many believed were the Aryans) triumphing and dominating the other races.

When the idea of quantum physics emerged, it showed that previous outlooks of the physical world would not hold. Proposed by Max Planck, the quanta theory stated that a heated body radiates energy in a sporadic fashion which lead to serious scrutiny of the subatomic realm of the atom. The idea of a possible more complex systems within an atom shattered previous belief that the atom was the most basic building of the material universe. The Newtonian view of physics that had been greatly accepted for a long time was starting to be questioned as new discoveries and theories were proposed.

**14. Hitler and Everything**

Hitler’s use of anti-Semitic propaganda is similar to the use of propaganda in Great Britain against communism. During mass rallies, Hitler would bring together Germany as a nation and give speeches demonizing the Jewish peoples. This relates to the red scare in Great Britain because of its use of propaganda to gain support from its nation. Posters depicting acts of communism often evoked fear in Great Britain, bringing them together as a nation to fight against the red scare.

**15. Industrial Revolution vs. Computer Revolution**

The industrial revolution and the computer revolution were instigated by a discovery of new materials, steel and the computer chip, respectively. Similar to the first industrial revolution with a geographical center of Great Britain in the 1780's, the computer revolution’s hearth is in California’s Silicon Valley in the 1970's. Another similarity was skilled labor, since the industrial revolution required people to know how to operate and monitor machinery, while the computer revolution required scientists and engineers. Although both had a central point, they had different characteristics on how they started. Unlike the computer revolution, the first industrial revolution began due to the vast amount of raw materials, such as coal and metals, located in Great Britain. The Silicon Valley, however, sparked because the engineering companies developed a new way for scientific progress by funding scientists using capital.

**16. Italian Renaissance vs. Northern Renaissance**

The Renaissance began in Italy, where it took its strongest hold and influenced the rest of Europe. The rebirth in Italy was known as the Italian Renaissance, while the rest of Europe that was being influenced was called the Northern Renaissance. To extend the discussion when talking about the Italian Renaissance, one can say that the phenomenon influenced the rest of Italy in a movement called the Northern Renaissance. Aside from the difference in geographical area, the Northern Renaissance was without a direct link to Rome and Greece, and more religious. There was oil painting on wood with some focus on the sciences and mathematics. There was a gradual change from the Medieval Era into the Renaissance, and there was more focus on color and detail rather than focusing on human anatomy when painting. On the other hand, it is also possible to extend the discussion for the Northern Renaissance with the Italian Renaissance. The Italian Renaissance, in contrast to the Northern, was in Italy, more secular, more attention to anatomy and human detail in painting (humanism), fresco paintings instead of wood, focus on the ancients of Greek and Romans, and enjoying life through higher-class luxuries like paintings and grand architecture. However, the main similarity still stands that both areas underwent heavy rethinking in ideologies and thought, moving away from the previous era of the Medieval Times.

**17. Khrushchev and Brezhnev with Peter the Great or Catherine the Great**

Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's reforms and compromise with the West can be related to the reforms and Westernization of Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. All these leader's reforms led to the loosening of rule. Westernization, and the strengthening of Western ties. Although these reforms achieved the same goals, Peter's and Catherine the Great's led to Russia becoming great powers, while Khrushchev's and Brezhnev's reforms eventually led to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

**18.** **Louis XIV and Putin**

Louis XIV was an absolutist monarch who ruled France during the 17th century. During his reign, he used his Palace of Versailles to keep the nobility under his watch so they would not cause internal dissension and go against his absolutist rule. For the nobility to ask a favor, they had to partake in a daily ritual that involved helping the king with his daily preparations, including his waking (lever), dining (diner), and going to bed (coucher). With this system of favors, Louis XIV was able to keep opposition to the monarchy at an all-time low. In the late 20th century, Vladimir Putin became the president of Russia, after the resignation of Boris Yeltsin. Putin rules Russia with the same kind of absolutist rule that Louis XIV utilized. While Louis had the Palace of Versailles to keep the nobility grounded, Putin used his prior knowledge from being in the KGB to hold power over his officials. He had dirt on everyone and could blackmail anyone into staying within the confines of his government. In this way, Putin was able to suppress the power of his peers and virtually rule without opposition, similar to that Louis XIV's absolutist rule. However, a major difference was that Putin had a more political absolutist or authoritarian rule while Louis XIV displayed a more social absolutist rule. This shows how the "absolute power" method of governing has transcended centuries and even geographies in the governments of Europe.

**19. Machiavelli/ Any Political Thinker**

During the 16th century, Machiavelli stated it was better for a leader to be feared than loved in his work, The Prince. He emphasized the need for brute force or deceit in order for one to effectively rule and remain in power. In the 20th century, Adolf Hitler used the same ideologies in his reign during World War II. Using the Gestapo, Hitler was able to instill fear within Germany and rule with little opposition as the secret police had the authority to spy on people, report traitors, and use force to silence them. Although Machiavelli and Hitler were from different time frames and countries, they both believed in the use of force to cause fear, which would result in loyalty rather than promoting love for their citizens. Both thought the most effective way to protect ones' power and rule with no opponents was with an iron fist, and depend on the subjects' fear instead of love since people fear consequences more than they love a ruler. To them, fear ismore reliable.

**20. Marx paved The Way for Lenin**

In the early 1900's during the Russian revolution, V.I. Lenin sought a revolutionary action of the destruction of the capitalist system, and used Marxism as his base.  Marxism is the belief that the proletariat will overthrow the bourgeois and create a dictatorial classless society.  Lenin created his own version of Marxism that would use the Bolsheviks to end the war and redistribute land to peasants, and government power from the provisional government to the soviets.  Therefore, Lenin continued to seek power to the soviets, which is in Russia, rather than fighting for a united Western Europe.

**21. Marx vs. Lenin vs. Stalin**

Karl Marx was a German economist whose culminating ideal of Marxism was outlined in his 1848 Communist Manifesto. His ideal was that the proletariat should revolutionize against the bourgeoisie to create a classless society wherein the proletariat seize the means of production, resulting in a socialist state. Marx's revolutionary ideas influenced the Russian Revolutionary V.I. Lenin. Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution and was the autocrat of Russia after the Russian Revolution. Lenin displayed Marxist idealism in the way that he believed that Russia should be a socialist country but he did not adhere to the path that Marx outlined. Instead, Lenin believed that the socialist state could be achieved without the proletariat revolution. However, Lenin played more to this classless ideal in his New Deal when he allowed the peasants to sell their produce openly, exhibiting a small capitalist structure for the lower class. However, he still placed the industries under state control. After Lenin's death, Stalin scrapped the systems of Lenin and renationalized the state's industries. Adhering more to the outlined Marxist path than Lenin, Stalin cut out the capitalist agricultural cohort (the kulaks), and nationalized all industries under the state. Stalin also instituted his harsh five-year plans to help create the new socialist state. During Stalin's reign however, he transformed Marxism into Communism when he stated how each individual would obtain resources based off their needs and their ability to help the state. The interpretations by these leaders shows the progression of Marxist ideologies from 1850-1950.

**22. Old Imperialism vs. New Imperialism**

Imperialism and its revival illustrate how Europeans continually had a superiority complex and had a desire to boost their economy. Imperialism is the belief to take over and exploit foreign lands. Imperialism began in the 1400s during the European exploration era, and countries like Spain and Portugal already began to exercise power over foreign countries like Japan. In Japan, the Spanish and Portuguese were trading to get their spices, a highly sought product of Asia. Like one of the motives in the phrase “God, Glory, and Gold”, Europeans were converting the Japanese natives to Christianity and began to implement European views and interfere with the government. This caused the Japanese to kick out the Portuguese and the Spanish and stop further trading. The Europeans implementing their political views, illustrates their perception that their ways were superior and only the right way to do things. Although imperialism ultimately stopped because of no further discovery of new lands, it was revived in the late 1800s and before 1914. Because of industrialization, raw materials were in demand causing an imperialistic revival. European countries like Germany and Great Britain were using imperialistic practices over Asia and Africa, however this time Japan became an imperial power too. Japan during the Meiji restoration, Japan adopted Western ideologies and practices to save the nation from being under European control. The Japanese, like the Europeans participated in imperialism in China, and further introduced European perspectives and beliefs. These actions illustrates how even other countries began to believe in European superiority and mirrored the early European imperialism. This continued to the time period of 1946 to 1989, during Western unification. Europe divided into two because of differing ideologies over Eastern Europe and how each half believed their way was better, and Western unification occurred because of the European countries’ desire to boost their economy. Thus in 1946 to 1989 Western Europe Unification illustrates the same superiority perspective and economic desire as in Old imperialism and new imperialism.

**23. Pope Pius III vs. Francis**

Pope Paul III (1468-1549) and Francis (b 1936) lived over 4 centuries apart from each other, yet are tasked with the same types of problems faced as a pope. Both remained loyal to the Jesuits created by Ignatius of Loyola. Pope Paul III on December 1538 excommunicated Henry VIII from the Catholic Church because of his divergence from the church's teachings, declaring himself the "Supreme Head of the Church of England" after annulling his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and marrying Anne Boleyn. Pope Paul III dealt with Catholic reform with the council of Trent (1501) which sought to condemn and refute beliefs of Protestants like John Calvin (Calvinism) or Martin Luther (Lutheranism). This made Catholicism clear and true; separated from other beliefs and set a strong foundation of Catholicism. Pope Francis living 4 centuries later no longer faced big problems as Pope Paul III once had too, but still face smaller problems that still oppose and question the church. Pope Francis also strongly disagreed with many topics in his time, talking about homosexuality abortion and gay marriage. Pope Francis differed from the majority of popes, where he lives a very simple life and often reaches out to the poor and people in jail humbling himself as just another link in the long chain of humanity.

**24. Rise of Nazi Part and Bystander Syndrome**

The rise of the Nazi Party and the Bystander Syndrome can be used as a synthesis because both are similar where the individual does not offer any help or support to the victim. For instance, Hitler began to annex territories that was a part of Germany before World War 1, like the Sudetenland (which the Allied powers ceded to Czechoslovakia after World War 1) as well as the persecution of the Jews. Despite Hitler’s action of annexing territories being against The Versailles Treaty, the British and the French appeased Hitler’s action due to the fear of starting a war against Germany. In addition, most nations in Europe and the Germans were - to some extent - were aware of how the Jews were being treated, however the nations in Europe and the Germans were not actively helping the Jews. Due to the aggressiveness and the Nazi policy of terror, which instituted the social ostracism, arrest and - in the final stages - execution of anyone who helped the Jews, was another reason for the bystander effect.

**25. Sartre Existentialism and Hobbes Tabula Rasa**

Sartre Existentialism is the belief of the absence of God in the universe. Humans were not born with a destiny with no hope of being free. Individuals refuse to be depersonalized by their fate. Similarly, Hobbes’s Tabula Rasa refers to the same idea but with a blank mind. Tabula Rasa, developed by John Locke, was the idea that humans were born in a clean state, having no unlearned ideas. The ideas they develop are solely based on their experiences. Existentialism is the belief of no inborn destiny whereas the Tabula Rasa was the idea of no inborn knowledge. Existentialism was more towards religion where God was no longer present. Tabula Rasa was less religious and more secular where the mind is yet developed at birth.

**26. Spanish Civil War- Cold War Proxy Wars**

The Spanish Civil War and Cold War Proxy Wars can be used as a synthesis due to the similarity that both were caused by differing viewpoints on how to control the country. The Spanish Civil War was a military revolt against the Republican government by the Nationalists who were conservatives, due to polarization of Spanish life and politics that had developed over previous decades. The Nationalist has received aid from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany while the Republicans was helped by the Soviet Union and International Brigades, which composed of volunteers from Europe and the United States. The Cold War on the other hand, was caused by the two superpowers, the Unites States and the Soviet Union, as they both held different opinions on the spread of communism. Despite initially being allies in the Spanish Civil War, the United States and Soviet Union were against each other in the Cold Wars.

**27. Spanish in the Americas; British in Asia**

The colonization of the Spanish in America and the British in Asia may be used as synthesis for each other because they are similar in some ways yet also different. Spain and Britain had the common goal of extracting resources and wealth from the foreign nations in the form of silver, gold, and trade; Christopher Columbus for Spain and the British East India Company for Britain. For religion, the Spanish wanted to convert Native Americans like the Aztecs to Catholicism and the Brits wanted their Christian missionaries to promote their religion in Asia. A difference would be the effect that the two colonizers had on the nations. Spanish explorers like Hernan Cortes and his fleet introduced deadly diseases like smallpox that killed off hundreds of thousands of Native Americans who were not immune. This was not a problem when the Brits came to Asia because most were already immune to the same diseases with as the Europeans.

**28. The Relationship between the Mountain Jacobins and the Girondins Vs the Nazis and the Weimar Republic**

Western Europe faced major events in France and Germany that had an effect in the political system. The mountain Jacobins and the Girondins were the two most important groups during the French Revolution. The Girondins were a political group who were active within the legislative Assembly and the National Convention. They wanted to change France from a monarchy to a democratic republic. The Jacobins had a great influence in the form of the revolution. This also ties to Germany in a different era, 1930's when the Nazis took power to establish a dictatorship. Which the Weimar Republic, a political system in Germany that wanted to create a democratic Republic, however this ended when Hitler seized for dictatorial power. These controls caused citizens their lives and change for European countries to have a better government.

**29. Women in One Time Period/Women in another Time Period**

The medieval times saw few women in roles of power until the late middle ages, where Isabella I of Castile ruled Spain alongside her husband Ferdinand II of Aragon. With few exceptions, like Joan of Arc, a women’s fate was a path of marriage and child rearing. Though the establishment of Christian monasticism offered women an active religious role, life was controlled by any male. Until the medieval era came to a close, high death rates during childbirth, on top of malnutrition, did not improve for multiple centuries. The egalitarian ideals set forth by those such as Christine de Pizan, a French feminist writer in the 1300s, were not fully recognized until the Renaissance. Unlike the Dark Age before, the age of rebirth saw powerful women regularly in political and economic positions, as well as being advantageous thinkers in the sciences. Characterized as being intelligent and independent, Elizabeth I of England was one of the most successful monarchs as she reestablished the Church of England and rejected papal authority. Through new humanist ideals, the church’s influence faded in the back while advances in education, for both women and children became relevant. As rationalism emerged, innovations like the printing press spread information to everyone to create a more whole and functioning society.

**30. Revolutions of 1848 and the Scramble for Africa**

The Revolutions of 1848 and the Scramble for Africa were linked through the peoples' belief in nationalism. Smaller European and African nations were being governed by foreign rule leading to discontent from the citizens. The partition of Africa was caused by a sense of keeping national pride for European powers as they believed taking control of African nations would increase their power and access to new economic opportunities. There were revolts across the two continents, like in France, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Italy, the Austrian Empire, and there was the Maji Maji Rebellion in German East Africa. The revolutions in Europe were based more on conflicting ideologies like conservatism desired by the upper class and republicanism desired by the middle and lower classes. Rebellions from African nations stemmed from their own sense of national pride as they wished to govern themselves.