

# I Ancient Civilization

## 1. The development of the world's first four civilizations

Let's check on the chronological table below:

World civilization events B.C.	China	Japan
Over 5 million years ago B.C.; the birth of the human race	The Yellow River Civilization (Chugoku- bunmei)	The Old Stone Age (Kyusekki)
Around 3500 B.C.; The Mesopotamian Civilization (Mesopotamia-bunmei)		The Jomon Period
Around 3000 B.C.; The Egyptian Civilization (Ejiputo-bunmei)		
Around 2500 B.C.; The Indus Valley Civilization (Indasu-bunmei)	The Yin (In)	
Around 1500 B.C.; The Yellow River Civilization (Chugoku-bunmei)		

### The Mesopotamian Civilization

Where: Near the Tigris River and the Euphrates River

Characters: Cuneiform characters (Kusabigata-moji)

Distinguishing Characteristics:

The lunar calendar (Taiinreki)···The lunar calendar is based on cycles of the lunar phases by waxing and waning of the moon.

The code of Hammurabi···Laws which King Hammurabi enacted.



Cuneiform characters  
(Kusabigata-moji)

### The Egyptian Civilization

Where: Near the Nile River

Characters : Hieroglyph (Shoukei-moji)

Distinguishing Characteristics:

The solar calendar (Taiyoureki)...The solar calendar is based on the movement of the stars.

Pyramids: Pyramids are said to be the graves of kings.



Hieroglyph  
(Shoukei-moji)

## The Indus Valley Civilization

Where: Near the Indus River

Characters: Indus Script (Koukotsu-moji)

☞It can't be deciphered.-

Distinguishing Characteristics:

Moenjodaro, Mohenjo-daro...the ruins of cities.

☞There were waterworks, a drainage system, and public lavatories.



Ancient Chinese hieroglyphic characters left on bones and tortoise carapaces (Koukotsu-moji)

## The Yellow River Civilization

Where: The Yellow River

Distinguishing Characteristics: A country called “Yin” was established.

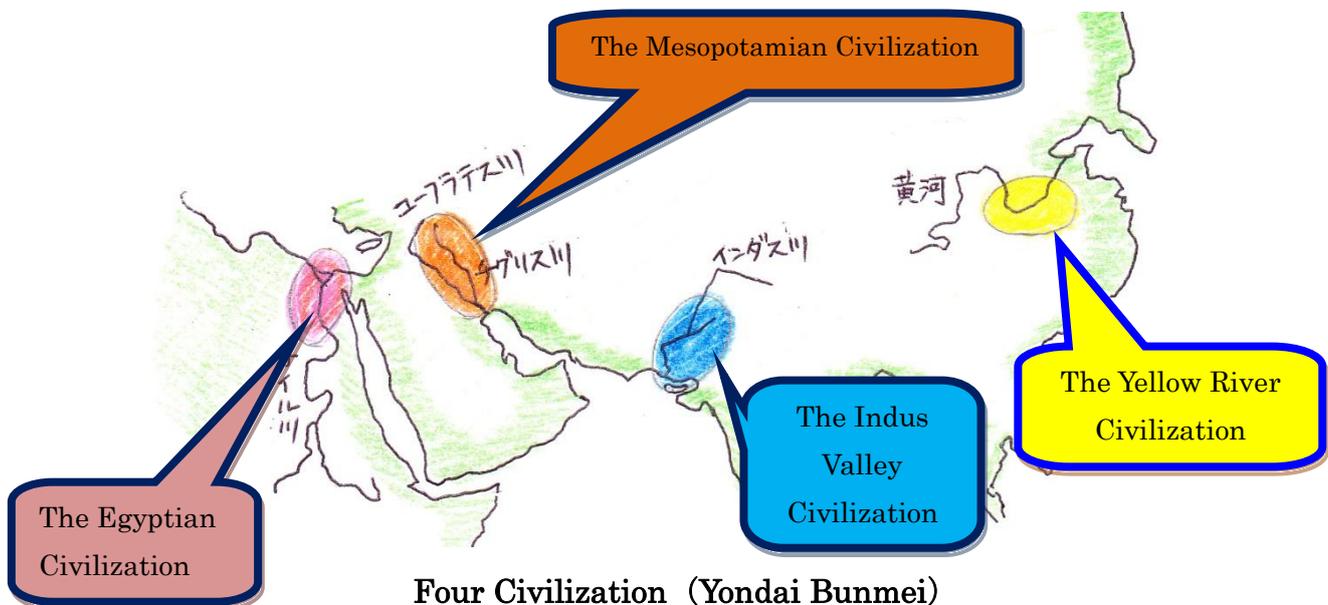
In Yin; bronze wares were used.

☞Bronze wares were used to pour Sake and to hold farm products in festivals.

Ancient Chinese hieroglyphic characters left on bones and tortoise carapaces ...Kanji characters evolved from these hieroglyphics.

○These four civilizations are called “Yondai Bunmei”. (The world’s first four civilizations)

Let's check it on the map.



## Let's think

### ① How are civilizations started?

Farming and cattle breeding were developed, making it easier for people to harvest and store food longer, and the population increased. As wars began, leaders became rulers (or kings) and a countries came into existence, then civilizations were created.

### ② Why did civilizations start earlier in these areas?

These civilizations were near the basins of big rivers; therefore, it was easy for agriculture and cattle breeding to develop.



## 2. Ancient countries in China to remember.

### Let's check on the chronological table

Age	Name of country	Distinguishing Characteristics	Age Division of Japan
16-15 B.C.	The Yin	The oldest unified nation in China.	The Jomon period
3 B.C.	The Qin	The First Emperor of the Qin ( <b>Shikoutei</b> ) settled the country. The Great Wall ( <b>Banri no Choujyou</b> ) of China was built. It fell because of the revolt of farmers who complained about the strict politics.	The Yayoi period
3 B.C.~ 3 <sup>th</sup> century	The Han	Politics based on Confucianism ( <b>Jyukyou</b> ) proceeded. The Han attacked surrounding countries and the Silk Road ( <b>Shiruku Roudo</b> ), which connected to the west, was built. In the end, the north and the south were divided.	The Yayoi period
6 <sup>th</sup> century	The Sui	The once divided north and south were unified again. Japanese missions to Sui China ( <b>Kenzuishi</b> ) came to Japan.	The Asuka period
7 <sup>th</sup> century	The Tang	A law called <b>Ritsuryou</b> was established. Buddhism prospered. While cooperating with Silla ( <b>Shiragi</b> ) in Korea, the Tang destroyed Goguryeo ( <b>Koguryō</b> ) and Baekje ( <b>Paekche</b> ). Japan went to help Goguryeo ( <b>Koguryō</b> ), but lost in the battle of Baekgang. Also known as the Battle of Baekgang-gu or Battle of Hakusukinoe ( <b>Hakusuki-no-e no Tatakai</b> or <b>Hakusonkō no Tatakai</b> ). Japanese missions ( <b>Kentoushi</b> ) to Tang China arrived.	The Asuka period The Nara period The Heian Period

Let's check the Korean peninsula on the map.

### The Great Wall of China (Banri no Choujyou)

The Great Wall of China was built to keep out the nomadic people from the north.

### Confucianism (Jyukyou)

Confucianism is the teachings of Kung-Tzu (**Confucius**). He taught that a country will become good if people behave well and to keep a balance of opposites during the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period. “The Analects of Confucius” (“Rongo”) is a famous book.

### The Silk Road (Shirukuroudo)

The Silk Road was used to connect China and Europe during the Han period. Silk from China was carried to **the Imperium Romanum**, giving this road its name. From the West, horses and grapes were carried. Buddhism was also conveyed.

### The Imperium Romanum (Romateikoku)

The Imperium Romanum was a big imperial country unified around the Mediterranean Sea in 1 BC. They were the creators of laws, public works skills, and construction.

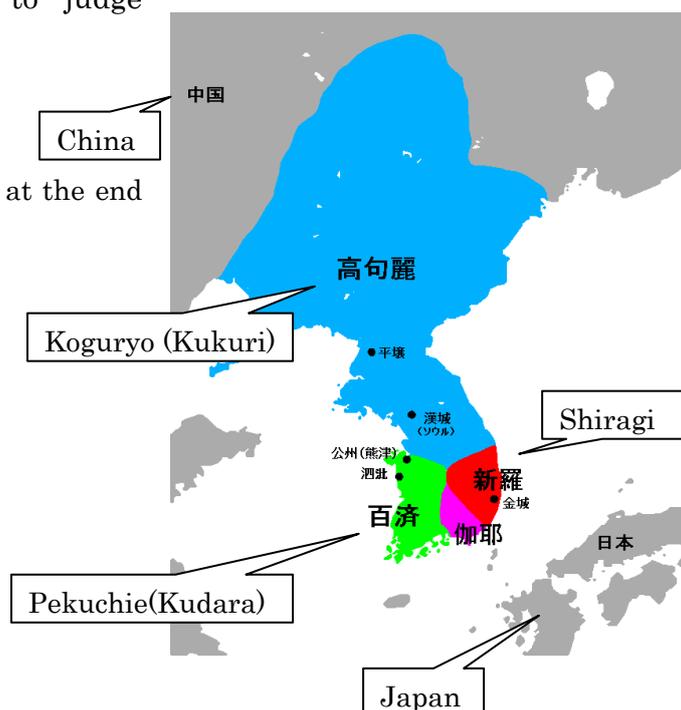
☞ **Christianity** was the accepted religion of the empire in the 4th century.

### Ritsuryou (Ritsuryou)

Ritsuryou was the law used to unify China by the Tang. Ritsu is to judge punishments and Ryou is to judge systems of life and politics.

### **Let's check on the map**

This is the Korean peninsula at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.



## II Europe and Islam

### 1. Europe advances into the world

Renaissance

Let's read the chronological table

World History	Japan	Japan History
1453; the Eastern Roman Empire ends	Kamakura Period	
1492; Columbus arrives at the West Indies	Muro machi Period	1467 Onin Civil War
1498; Vasco da Gama arrives in India		Period of the Warring States
1517; the Reformation led by Martin Luther		1543 Portuguese ships drift ashore on Tanegashima island
1522; Magellan's circumnavigation of the earth		1573 Muromachi shogunate falls
1534; the Society of Jesus forms	Azuchi-Momoyama Period	1600 the Sekigahara battle occurs

#### The Eastern Roman/Byzantine Empire

The Roman Empire was divided into two in 395. One half became the Eastern Roman Empire. It was taken over the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

#### Renaissance

The period in Europe during the 14th, and 15th centuries, when people became interested in the ideas and culture of ancient Greece and Rome and used these influences in their own art, literature, etc. \*Renaissance means "the revival of learning"

### Christopher Columbus

Winning the support of Spain, he sought to reach Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic and reached the islands near America.\*He conquered the native Americans and established a colony.

### Colony

A country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful country

### Vasco da Gama

A Portuguese explorer. Winning the support of Portuguese, he sailed from Lisbon round the Cape of Good Hope, Africa and arrived in India.

### Ferdinand Magellan

A Portuguese explorer. Winning the support of Spain, he completed the first circumnavigation of the earth.

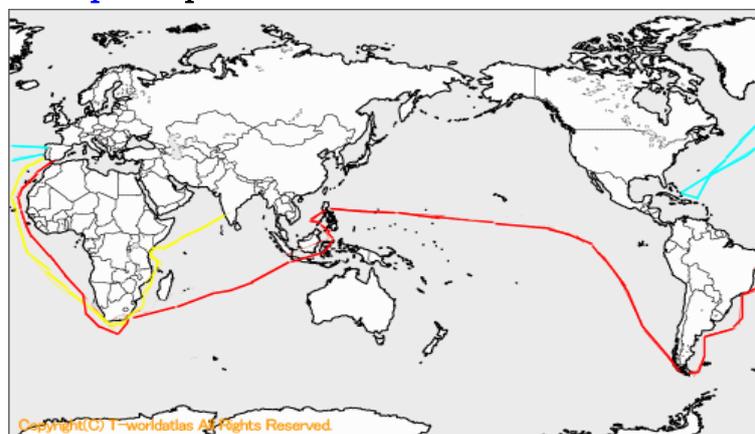
### The Reformation

New ideas about religion in 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe that led to attempts to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in formation of Protestant churches. **Luther** from Germany, and **Calvin** from Switzerland advocated the reform. \* the believers were called “the Protestants”.

### The Society of Jesus

A Roman Catholic order founded in 1534 to defend Catholicism against the Reformation and to do missionary work in Asia and America. \***Francisco de Xavier**, also from the Society of Jesus, came to western part of Japan to spread the Catholicism.

### **Let's read the map** exploration of new courses



— Columbus — Vasco da Gama — Magellan

## Let's discuss.

Why did Europeans need to go to Asia?

Christianity had spread in Europe, and was being protected by the kings of Europe. Some missionaries went to Asia to spread Christianity. Some businessmen also went to Asia to buy peppers, spices and silk fabrics which were expensive in Europe.

## 2. the Growth of Islam

### Let's read the map. The growth of Islamic Empires



### Islam

the Muslim religion, based on belief in one God, was revealed through **Muhammad** as the Prophet of Allah, who preached that people are created equal at the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century in Arabia

☞ Buddhism, Christianity and Islam are called "the three biggest religions" because they have the most believers.

### Islamic Empire/Caliphate

**Muhammad's** disciples made this empire in the 8<sup>th</sup> century and in the 9<sup>th</sup> century it became the biggest in the world, with about 150,000,000 people

### III Modernization in Europe

#### 1. Civil Rights Movement and Industrial Renovation

Let's read the chronological table

World History	Japan	Japan History
1688 the Glorious Revolution in Great Britain	Edo Period	1716 Kyoho Reform
Industrial Revolution in Great Britain		
1775 the War of Independence in America		
1789 the French Revolution		1787 Kansei Reform

#### Great Britain

##### The Glorious Revolution/the Revolution of 1688

It broke out to fight against **Absolutism**. The Parliament deposed the King and gave the crown to the Dutch King. It was also called "the Bloodless Revolution".  
☞ the Puritan Revolution also broke out against Absolutism.

##### Absolutism

The King's power was almost unlimited and he did anything as he liked.

##### Bill of Rights

The English constitutional settlement of 1689, guaranteeing the rights and freedom of the citizens and laying down the principles of parliamentary supremacy.

##### The Industrial Revolution

The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, brought about by the introduction of machinery. It was characterized by the growth of factories, and mass production of manufactured goods. It promoted the development of the **capitalism**. \* In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it spread to France, America and Germany.

##### Capitalism

An economic and political system in which a country's business and industry are controlled and run for profit by private owners rather than by the government.

## America

### American Revolutionary War/ American War of Independence

The war of 1775-83 ,in which American colonies won independence from British rule.

### The Declaration of Independence

The document which was signed in 1776, saying that people are equal and people have sovereign power.

### Constitution of the United States

Winning the victory in the War of Independence, the US divided its powers in the Constitution.

## France

### The French Revolution

The French people were against the politics dominated by the king and nobles. The Revolution began in 1789. The French king and queen and many other people of high rank were killed and France became a **republic**.

### Republic

A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives.

### The Declaration of the Rights of Man

It was declared during the French Revolution, claiming that men are born and remain free and equal in rights.

### Napoleon Bonaparte

After the Revolution, the people elected him as the emperor. He spread the philosophy of the Revolution.

## **Let's discuss.**

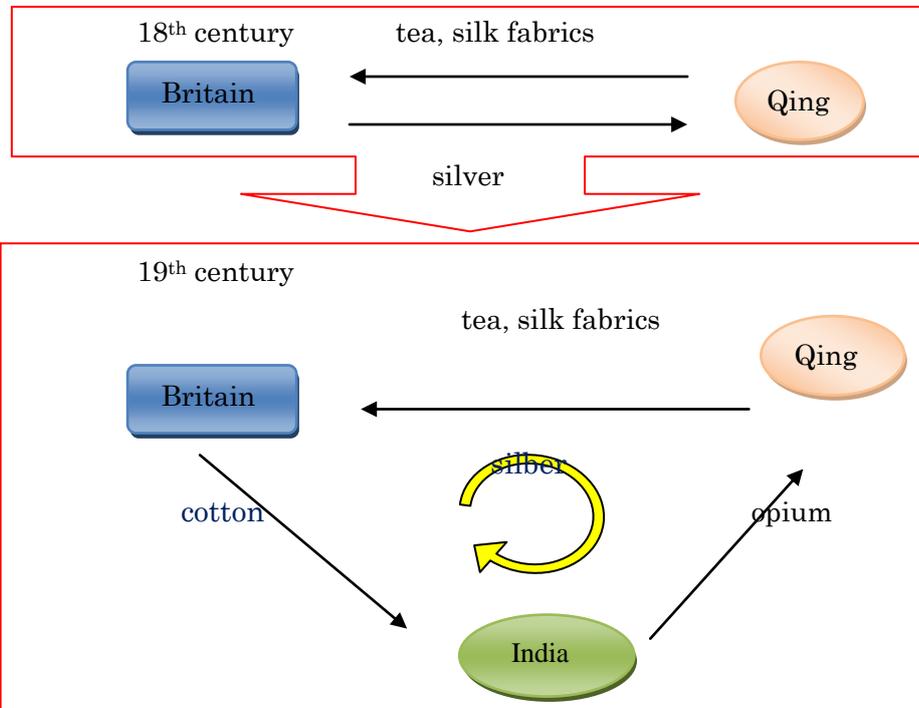
How did the society change after the Industrial Revolution?

The society after the Revolution became one in which people wanted to make a profit. The owners of the factories wanted more profit. The workers had a hard time and they made unions, claiming that they wanted to be treated better. They also criticized capitalism. Some supported an idea of socialism, which is an economic and political philosophy that supports social equality.

## 2. Europe advances to Asia

### Britain and China( Qing)

#### Trading relations before the Opium War



#### The Opium War

The disputes over trade and diplomatic relations between China (under the Qing Dynasty) and the British Empire. British merchants brought opium from the British East Indian Company's factories and sold it to Chinese smugglers who distributed the drug in defiance of Chinese laws and received tea and silk fabrics in return. China was defeated in the war and signed the **Treaty of Nanking**.

#### The Treaty of Nanking

It was signed in 1842 to mark the end of the war between Great Britain and the Qing Dynasty. It is called an unequal treaty. The Qing Dynasty agreed to open five coastal ports, including Shanghai, to British trade and ceded Hong Kong.

#### Taiping Rebellion

The Qing Dynasty made the tax heavier, because they needed money for the war expenditure and compensation. In 1851, a rebellion broke out against the Qing Dynasty, attempting social reforms and believing in shared "property in common". The Qing Dynasty crushed the rebellion with the aid of French and British forces. France and Britain occupied Beijing.

## **Britain and India**

### Indian Rebellion of 1857

It began as a mutiny of **sepoys** of the British East India

Company's army in 1857 and soon escalated into other mutinies because they were dissatisfied the British rule. They were repressed and became a colony completely.

### **Let's discuss.**

How did the Edo Shogunate correspond to the Qing Dynasty after the Opium War?

The Shogunate looked the decree for expelling foreign vessels over again and forced them to leave after giving them food and fuel oil. They also tried to learn the technology and learning from Western countries, preparing for the invasion of foreign countries.

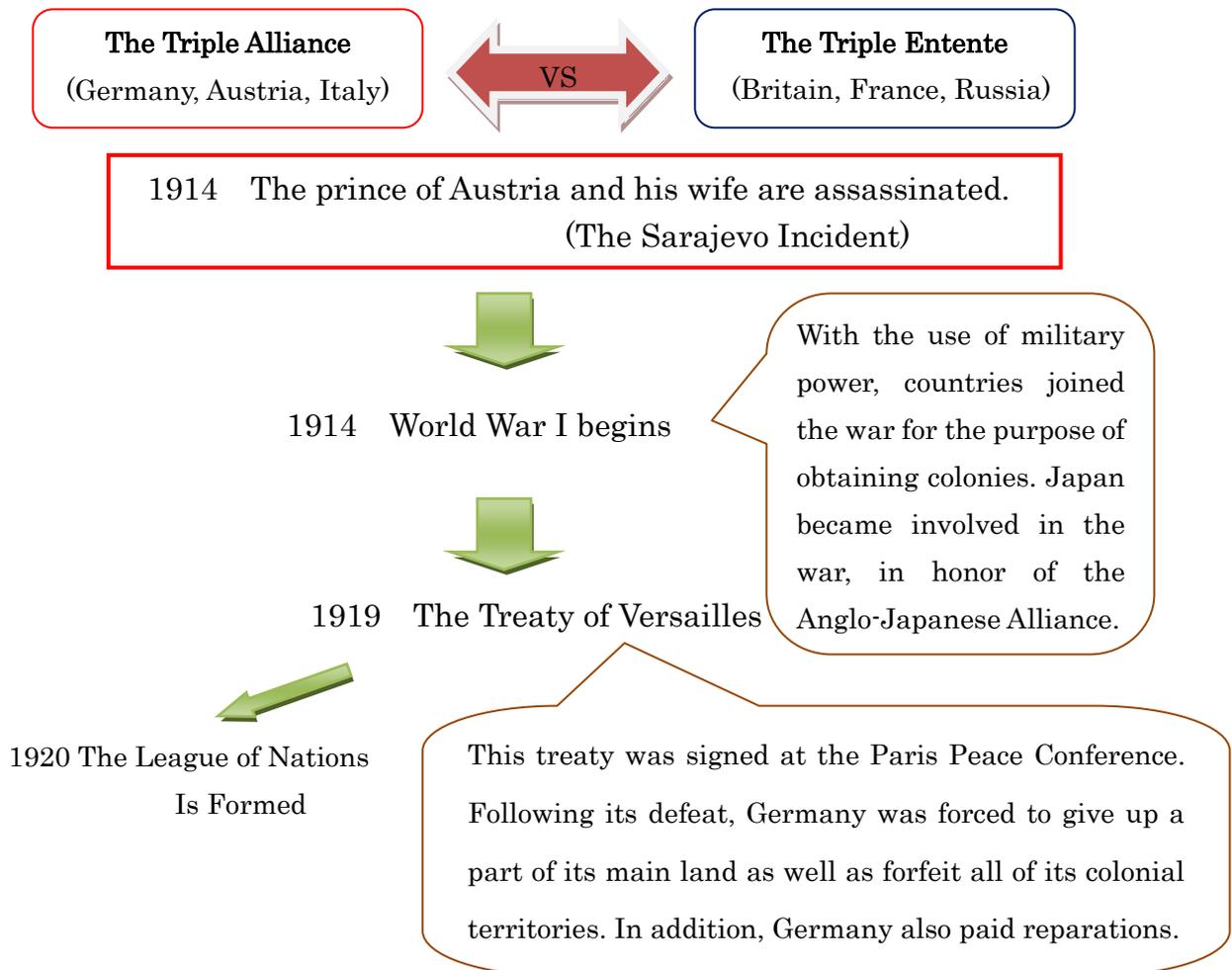
## IV The Two World Wars

### 1. The state of the world during World War I

Let's check the events in the timeline.

World Events	Japan	Events in Japan
1882 The Triple Alliance is formed	Meiji	1889 The Constitution of the Empire of Japan is proclaimed
		1904 The Russo-Japanese War
1907 The Triple Entente is formed	Taisho	1910 The Annexation of Korea
		1911 The Xinhai Revolution occurs
1914 World War I begins		
1917 The Russian Revolution		1918 The Rice Riots
1919 The Treaty of Versailles		1919 The March First Movement
		1919 The May Fourth Movement
		1923 The Great Kanto Earthquake

## -The Course of World War I-



### The League of Nations

The League of Nations was established with the aim of spreading world peace. Its headquarters were in Geneva, Switzerland. The United States, Germany and Russia were not members of the league.

### The Annexation of Korea by Japan

Japan colonized Korea, opening the Office of the Governor-General of Korea.

### The Xinhai Revolution

Sun Yat-sen and other leaders led this revolution resulting in the end of the Qing dynasty. Consequently, the Republic of China was established with Nanjing (Nankin) as its capital.

### Sun Yat-sen

Commonly known as the Father of the Chinese Revolution, he developed the Three Principles of the People: nationalism, democracy, the people's livelihood.

### The Russian Revolution

The March Revolution (The February Revolution in English) and the November Revolution (The October Revolution in English) occurred in Russia in 1917.

As the war dragged on in Russia, its people suffered. The revolution was caused by their dissatisfaction with the emperor and government.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was established in 1922.

### The March Revolution

In March of 1917, the emperor was deposed and the parliament established a transitional government.

### The November Revolution

In November of 1917, **Lenin** led the workers, peasants and soldiers in a movement to overthrow the government. The result was the establishment of the Soviet Union.

### The March First Movement

This movement occurred in Korea on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1919, and led to the independence of Korea from Japan.

### The Twenty-One Demands

In 1915, Japan demanded China hand over Shandong (Santo) Province, South Manchuria (Manshu) and Inner Mongolia (Mongoru) to Japan. It also demanded that China extend the lease period of Lushun (Ryojun) and Dalian (Dairen). It additionally ordered a continuation of Japan's rights over the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

### The May Fourth Movement

The anti-Japan and anti-government movement spread across China. It began with the protest of students, who opposed **the Twenty-One Demands** declared by Japan.



purchasing power.

### Fascism

The dictatorship exercised in countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan. They invaded other countries for their countries' interests and oppressed the liberty and human rights of civilians (i.e. Germany- **Hitler**, Italy- **Mussolini**).

### The Second Sino-Japanese War

The war between Japan and China. The Japanese army invaded the capital, Nanjing, and murdered thousands of Chinese civilians. Two Chinese parties, the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party led by **Mao Zedong**, fought against Japan.

### Mao Zedong

A leader of the Chinese Revolution, he established the People's Republic of China in 1949.

### The Tripartite Pact

A military pact signed by Japan, Germany, and Italy, all countries which had withdrawn from the League of Nations.

### World War II

A worldwide war sparked by the invasion of Poland by Germany in 1939. The Allies, including countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and France fought against the Fascist countries such as Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allies gained the cooperation of countries, such as the Soviet Union and China.

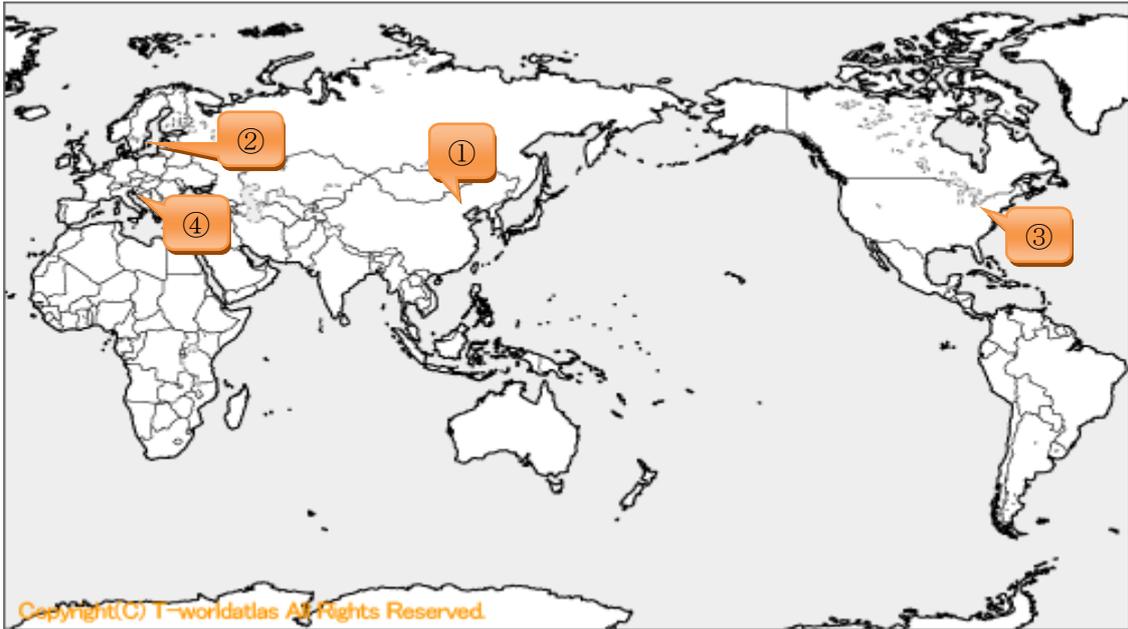
### The Allies

The anti-Fascist coalition of countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

## Let's check the map

Find the places that are related to the following events.

- ①The May Fourth Movement
- ②World War II
- ③The Great Depression
- ④World War I



## V. The world during the Cold War

Let's check the events in the timeline.

World Events	Japan	Events in Japan	
1946 The Declaration of the Constitution of Japan	Showa	1946 The Declaration of the Constitution of Japan	
1949 The People's Republic of China is established		C O L D  W A R	
1950 Korean War			
1951 The San Francisco Peace Treaty			
1955 The Asian-African Conference			
1965 The Vietnam War	Heisei	1972 Okinawa returns to Japan	
1990 The Unification of East and West Germany		1978 The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China	
1991 The Dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			

### The People's Republic of China

This socialist country was established under the leadership of President Mao Zedong of the Communist Party. The opposing Nationalist Party fled to Taiwan.

### The Korean War

This war occurred between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, more commonly known as South and North Korea. After World War II, Korea was divided into North (the Democratic People's Republic) and South (the Republic of Korea) due to the influence of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1950, the United States and the Soviet Union supported each side of Korea, which also fueled the war. In 1953, the two countries agreed upon a ceasefire.

### The San Francisco Peace Conference

A conference held in San Francisco, U.S.A. in 1951. Japan signed a peace treaty with 48 other countries.

### The Asian-African Conference

A total of 29 countries such as India, China, Egypt, and Indonesia represented once colonized countries in a discussion over colonialism and its relation to peace and future co-existence.

### The Vietnam War

A civil war that occurred between the North and South regions of Vietnam. The Soviet Union rallied to the aid of the North, whereas the South region was supported by the U.S.A. Such involvement also fueled the war. In 1976, Vietnam unified as one state.

## **Let's Discuss**

- What was the Cold War? (Why is it referred to as “cold”?)
- The conflict following the end of World War II between the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union was based upon the disagreement on the subject of the management and plans for restoration of the occupied regions in Europe and Asia. The capitalist countries such as the U.S.A. (the West) and the socialist countries (the East) disagreed with each other, leading to the break out of civil wars in the world.
- Several events such as the unification of West-East Germany and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, all of which occurred between 1985 and 1989, weakened the power of the East side and consequently ended the Cold War.