

- <http://hs.pleasantvilleschools.com/ourpages/auto/2014/8/19/35104289/Review%20Packet%201%20and%202%20Answer%20Key.pdf>

Fields of Study in Global History

Directions: Match the job description with the proper field of study.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>F</u> Archeologist | A study the Earth and its features |
| 2 <u>C</u> Anthropologist | B study history |
| 3 <u>E</u> Sociologist | C study the interaction of people |
| 4 <u>D</u> Economist | D study distribution of wealth |
| 5 <u>A</u> Geographer | E study social behaviors |
| 6 <u>B</u> Historians | F study past societies |
| 7 <u>G</u> Political Scientist | G study government |

Culture

Define the following terms:

Culture: *way of life*

Cultural diffusion: *transfer or exchange of goods/ideas from one culture to another*

Answer the following questions:

What are some characteristics of culture? *society, art, language, religion, economy, politics, customs, belief systems*

In what ways can cultural diffusion occur?

War, trade, etc.

First Civilizations

The Neolithic Revolution allows for civilizations to form as people stopped hunting and gathering and began growing their own food.

Early civilizations developed in river valleys.

- Because of rich soil
- Transportation
- Trade and communication

The main river valley civilizations are Egypt (Nile R.), Mesopotamia (Tigris/Euphrates R.), India (Indus R.), and China (Yellow R.).

Early Civilizations

<p>Egypt</p> <p>Nile River - regular flooding - calendar</p> <p>Pyramids</p> <p>Pharaoh (leader)</p> <p>Hieroglyphics</p> <p>Rosetta Stone</p>	<p>Mesopotamia</p> <p>Tigris/Euphrates Rivers (irregular flooding)</p> <p>"Fertile Crescent"</p> <p>Cuneiform</p> <p>Ziggurats</p> <p>Hammurabi's Code</p> <p>No Natural Barriers</p>
<p>India</p> <p>Indus River Valley</p> <p>Mohenjo Daro & Harappa</p> <p>Grid Pattern - Urban Planning</p> <p>Hindu Religion</p> <p>Hindu Kush Mountains - Aryans invade through passes</p> <p>Manspans</p> <p>Himalayas</p> <p>Caste System</p>	<p>China</p> <p>Yellow River (River of Sorrows)</p> <p>Mandate of Heaven</p> <p>Dynastic Cycle</p> <p>Oracle bones</p> <p>Built Great Wall</p> <p>Civil Service Exams - Meritocracy</p>

Define the following terms:

Pharaoh: Egyptian King/God

Ziggurat: religious temple in Mesopotamia

Hammurabi's Code: first written law code, "eye for an eye"

Mandate of Heaven: divine right to rule that comes from god

Civil Service Exam: test taken by a person in order to qualify for a government job

Ancient Greece

KEY INFORMATION

The Greeks developed many individual city-states because geography (mountains/waterways) isolated them from one another.

The two most important city-states were Athens (golden age) and Sparta (militaristic).

One of the most important achievements of the Greeks is in the area of government. They developed a form of democracy.

The Greeks made numerous contributions in the areas of math, science, art, architecture, and philosophy.

Alexander the Great spread a form of culture known as Hellenistic Culture.

Famous philosophers include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Golden Age: period of peace and prosperity

Polis: city-state

Socratic Method: asking questions to develop an answer

Hellenistic Culture: blending of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian culture

Direct Democracy: every citizen takes part in the day-to-day running of the government

Ancient Rome

KEY INFORMATION

Rome lasted from 509 B.C. until 476 A.D. and its history is divided into two periods, Roman republic and empire.

The Roman Republic was ruled by Consuls, patricians (senators), and plebeians.

The Roman Empire begins when Julius Caesar becomes dictator.

The Romans experienced a golden age during the Pax Romana in which they made many achievements. Their most important achievement was in the area of law. They developed the Twelve Tables of Roman Law.

During the Pax Romana the Romans made advancements in art, architecture, and engineering. They built roads, aqueducts, and the Coliseum.

The collapse of the Roman Empire was not caused by a single event but rather a series of gradual events that took place over an extended period of time. (social, economic, political, and invasions)

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Pax Romana: 200 years of Roman peace and prosperity

Republic: political system in which officials are chosen by the people

Senate: an elected body

Patricians: upper class citizens; land owners

Plebeians: lower class citizens; farmers, merchants, artisans and traders

Laws of Twelve Tables: legal code written down for all to follow

Byzantine Empire

KEY INFORMATION

The Byzantine Empire preserved the contributions of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome for Western civilization. (architecture, art, law)

The Byzantine Empire was originally the eastern portion of the Roman Empire. Constantinople became its capital and it thrived because of its location on major trade routes between Europe and Asia.

Emperor Justinian developed a set laws that became known as Justinian's Code. It was a revision of the old Roman law system.

The Hagia Sofia was a Christian church built in Constantinople by Justinian. It is still standing today but it is a Muslim mosque.

The Byzantine Empire influenced Russia through cultural diffusion. This included the Eastern Orthodox Church, Cyrillic Alphabet autocratic ruler, and art and architecture.

The empire lasted until 1453 when they were conquered by the Ottoman Turks (Muslims)

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

- Justinian's Code: laws developed by Emperor Justinian based on previous Roman law codes
- Autocratic Ruler: single ruler with complete authority
- Cyrillic Alphabet: alphabet developed by Eastern Orthodox monks, later used by Russia

Religion

Religions are characterized as monotheistic and polytheistic.

- monotheistic: belief in only one God
- polytheistic: belief in many gods

Monotheistic religions include: Judaism, Christianity, Islam

Polytheistic religions include: Animism, Hinduism, Shintoism

Philosophies sometimes considered belief systems: Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism/Taoism

All religions have beliefs, customs, and practices. They believe in a moral way to live.

Religion	Book	Location	Basic Beliefs
Animism	None	Africa	All things in nature have a spirit
Buddhism	Tripitaka	India	Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, Nirvana, Reincarnation, Caste
Confucianism	Analects	China	Five Relationships, Filial Piety
Daoism/Taoism	The Way of Virtue	China	Harmony with nature Yin/Yang Balance
Hinduism	Upanishads Vedas	India	Karma, Dharma, Caste System, Reincarnation, Moksha
Shintoism	None/Kojiki	Japan	All things in nature have a spirit + (Kami)
Monotheistic Religions			
Judaism	Torah	Middle East	Ten Commandments
Christianity	Bible	Europe	Ten Commandments Jesus is Messiah (savior)
Islam	Qur'an Koran	Middle East	Five Pillars of Faith Prophet = Muhammad

Islamic Empire, African Trading Kingdoms

KEY INFORMATION

The Islamic/Arab Empire spread from India to Spain and reached its peak during the 800's.

The Islamic Empire preserved Greco-Roman culture, made many achievements in the areas of math, science, medicine, architecture, literature, art, and they developed a prosperous economy.

Some achievements of the Islamic Empire were calligraphy, study of algebra, astronomy, and medicine. These achievements eventually spread to Europe.

African Trading Kingdoms developed in East and West Africa. They developed along trade routes. They made their money from the gold-salt trade.

The main trading kingdoms in Africa were Mali, Ghana, and Songhai on the west coast while Nubia, Axum, and Kush were located on the east coast.

Mansa Musa was a famous ruler of the Kingdom of Mali. His greatest contribution is that he took a pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca showing the importance of Islam while spreading culture.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Hajj: religious trip to Mecca (a pillar of faith for Muslims)

Calligraphy: artistic writing

Gold-salt trade: important trade in N. Africa

Bantu Migration: Migration of people south and east in Africa; one of the largest migrations in human history; resulted from desertification

Middle Ages

KEY INFORMATION

After the fall of the Roman Empire, Europe was chaotic and lacked a central government. As a result, feudalism developed because people needed protection.

Society was organized into a social hierarchy. In this system lords gave lands to vassals/knights who in turn offered their service as soldiers in the lord's military (land is exchanged for food and protection). Peasants and serfs were on the bottom of the social structure and worked the land.

Manorialism is the economic system present during the Middle Ages. It was a self-sufficient community.

The only stabilizing force during the Middle Ages was the Catholic Church.

The Crusades were an attempt by the European Christians to re-conquer the Holy Land from Jews and Muslims. The impact of the Crusades was that it increased trade with the Middle East, cities and towns grew, cultural diffusion, kings become more powerful and the church loses power.

The Black Death killed millions of people throughout Europe and Asia. As a result the value of the individual increased and the Catholic Church lost even more power.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

- Feudalism: land is exchanged for military service, peasants exchange work for protection
- Manorialism: economic system of the Middle Ages
- Chivalry: code of conduct for knights to live by
- Holy Land: land considered religiously significant to Jews, Christians, and Muslims

Early China, Japan, Mongols, and Russia

KEY INFORMATION

Like Europe in the Middle Ages, Japan was organized into a feudal society based on land holding. Samurai (like knights) were the warrior class and they followed the bushido code which is similar to chivalry.

Japanese society was led by an emperor (figurehead). The real power was in the hands of the shogun who controlled his Daimyo (lords). The Samurai were the warrior class with peasants, merchants, and artisans near the bottom.

The Mongols, led by Ghenghis Khan and Kublai Khan controlled a large empire in the Eurasian Steppe. Their strict rule allowed for cultural diffusion and safe trade along the Silk Road. They also influenced early Russia by demonstrating absolute government.

Marco Polo is known for his travels throughout Mongol lands. His journals are primary sources still used today for information pertaining to the Mongols. Ibn Battuta is also known for his travels throughout Asia.

The Tang and Song Dynasties were Golden Ages in China.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Pax Mongolia: period of peace and prosperity for the Mongols

Primary Source: first-hand account of an event (journal)

Steppe: grasslands with rolling hills

Bushido Code: code of conduct that Samurai follow

Golden Age: period of peace and prosperity

Czar/Tsar: Russian absolute ruler

Renaissance

KEY INFORMATION

The Renaissance was a rebirth of classical Greek and Roman culture. It started in Italy during the 1300's. The cities of Italy had great wealth from trade and manufacturing. As a result they spent their wealth on the arts and education.

Humanism is the emphasis on the achievement of the individual instead of religious issues.

During this period a questioning spirit emerged where people began to test traditional beliefs, mainly the Catholic Church.

Famous Renaissance painters include Leonardo Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.

Literary achievements include the works of Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare, and Machiavelli.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Golden Age: period of peace and prosperity

Patron: person that supports the arts

Perspective: painting that suggests depth or distance

Reformation

KEY INFORMATION

The Protestant Reformation was a major turning point in history. It was a call by Martin Luther to reform to the practices of the Catholic Church.

Martin Luther was upset with church corruption, including the practice of selling indulgences, and he nailed the 95 Theses to a church in Wittenberg, Germany. The Church wanted him to recant his ideas and he refused. He was excommunicated.

Luther's ideas spread rapidly by the invention of the printing press. Johann Gutenberg is credited with developing moveable-type.

As a result of the Protestant Reformation, there was no longer religious unity in Europe. The Catholic Church lost some of its power giving more power to monarchs.

John Calvin was another reformation leader. He believed in predestination.

The Counter or Catholic Reformation was the Church response to Luther. During this period they ended corruption and returned to traditional teachings. These reforms were made at the Council of Trent in 1545.

Ignatius of Loyola started the Jesuits who emphasized spiritual and moral discipline and strict loyalty to the Catholic Church.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Indulgences: letters that could be purchased to have sins forgiven

95 Theses: Martin Luther's complaints about the Catholic Church's practices and corruption

Excommunicate: to be banned from the Catholic Church and unable to receive sacraments

Predestination: belief that certain people were chosen by God to go to heaven.

Mesoamerican Civilizations

KEY INFORMATION

The Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations were located in Central and South America. They are considered to be pre-columbian civilizations.

Characteristics of the Mesoamerican Civilizations

Maya	Aztec	Inca
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - built <u>irrigation systems</u> - <u>city-states</u> - Pyramid shaped temples - writing system (hieroglyphics) - <u>Calendar</u> - number system with the use of zero 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Chinampas</u> - strong central government - <u>warrior society</u> - practiced <u>human sacrifice</u> - built Tenochtitlan - <u>aqueducts</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>quipus</u> - terrace <u>farming</u> - road system

The Aztec and the Inca civilizations were defeated by the conquistadors. Although these civilizations were advanced, their lack of military technology led to their defeat by the Europeans.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Conquistadors: Spanish conquerors (ex. Cortes)

Chinampas: floating gardens

Quipas: Knotted strings used for record keeping

Terrace Farming: building earthen steps into the side of a mountain or hill for farming.

Age of Exploration

KEY INFORMATION

In the 1400's Europeans began exploring the world as a result of the invention of the astrolabe and the caravel as well as improved mapmaking skills by Cartographers

Europeans began dominating the peoples of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. This is known as imperialism. The reason they dominated these countries was for God, gold, and glory.

Some key explorers include: Prince Henry the Navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, Vasco da Gama, and Christopher Columbus.

Mercantilism is the policy of a country to export (sell) more than they import (buy) to build wealth.

The social structure of the Spanish controlled regions of Latin America included Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattoes, and Native Americas/slaves.

A slave trade developed that included finished goods from Europe going to Africa. Slaves were traded from Africa to the Americas and raw materials being traded from the new world to Europe. This was known as triangular trade

As a result of the Age of Exploration, goods, ideas, customs, and technologies were exchanged between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres for the first time. This is known as the Columbian Exchange

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Astrolabe: magnetic compass used to determine direction

Caravel: small, highly maneuverable sailing ship with triangular sails

Cartographers: mapmakers

Imperialism: the domination by one country of the political, economic, and social life of another country.

Middle Passage: the voyage from Africa to the Americas on a slave ship

Encomienda System: wealthy Spanish were given land in the Americas where they forced Native Americans and African slaves to work on their plantations.

Age of Absolutism

KEY INFORMATION

After the Renaissance, monarchs began to increase their power as the Roman Catholic Church lost some of its power. These monarchs became known as absolute monarchs.

These monarchs believed their right to rule came from God. This is known as divine right.

Absolutism in Russia saw Peter the Great bring westernization and Catherine the Great met their need for a warm-water port.

Absolutism in France saw Louis XIV (the sun-king) spend France into bankruptcy eventually leading to the French Revolution.

In England, the Puritan Revolution/English Civil-War led to Oliver Cromwell and parliament taking control. This was a step in English democracy which began with the Magna Carta in 1215.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

- Absolutism: autocratic ruler who has complete authority over the government and the lives of the people
- Magna Carta: a document granting rights to the Nobility signed by King John in 1215. Limits power of the King; considered the beginning of British democracy
- Limited Monarchy: government in which a legislative body limits the power of the monarch
- English Bill of Rights: set of laws passed by parliament to ensure its superiority over the monarchy
- Glorious Revolution: a bloodless overthrow of the monarch in 1688 that limited the power of future monarchs
- Westernization: to become more like Western civilizations (ex. cutting beards of nobles in Russia, western style education, etc.)

Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

KEY INFORMATION

The same spirit of inquiry that was present during the Renaissance was also present during the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment.

The scientists of the Scientific Revolution relied on experimentation and observation rather than past beliefs.

Examples of scientist from the Scientific Revolution include Copernicus (heliocentric theory), Galileo (improved telescope), and Isaac Newton (law of gravity, motion).

The writers and philosophers of the Enlightenment believed that government should improve the lives of its citizens.

Enlightened despots are monarchs that incorporated the ideas of the Enlightenment in their rule to make the lives of their citizens better.

Examples of Enlightened philosophers include John Locke (life, liberty, property), René Descartes (power of human reason), Baron de Montesquieu (separation of powers, three branches gov't, checks and balances), Voltaire (freedom speech), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (people give up own interest for common good).

Enlightened despots include Maria Theresa (Austria), Catherine the Great (Russia), and Joseph II (Austria).

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Natural Rights: privileges or rights that a person should always have (according to Locke: life, liberty, and property)

Natural Laws: laws that govern human behavior

Scientific Method: using experimentation and observation to find a solution

Heliocentric Theory: the belief that the sun is the center of the universe

French Revolution

KEY INFORMATION

In 1789 the people of France became upset with many events. These events included absolute power of the king (King Louis XVI), social inequality (Estates System), and poor harvest. They also felt the influence of other revolutions (American).

French society was broken into The Estates General. The First Estate included members of the clergy, the Second Estate included the nobles, and the Third Estate (bourgeoisie) included everyone else in French society. The First and Second Estates controlled the majority of the land and held the most political power while paying few to no taxes.

The National Assembly was made up of members of the Third Estate. They broke away from the other Estates and wrote a new constitution. This constitution included the Declaration of the Rights of Man which was similar to the American Bill of Rights.

The revolution went through many stages. These stages included the National Assembly, Reign of Terror/Robespierre, the Directory, and dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte.

During Napoleon's control of France, he expanded French territory while making changes to society. He instituted the Napoleonic Code that included ideas from the Enlightenment. Napoleon attempted to take over all Europe but failed after Russia's climate helped defeat his army.

The effects of the French Revolution include the spreading of democracy in Europe and nationalist ideas taking root in many nations.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Storming the Bastille: an event that is considered the beginning of the French Revolution

Bourgeoisie: middle class

Reign of Terror: period of time when radicals controlled France and numerous people were executed via the guillotine for treason

Coup d'etat: military overthrow of the government

Continental System: a system in which Napoleon attempted to cut off Britain from trade with the European continent

Napoleonic Code: a law code instituted by Napoleon that included many ideas of the Enlightenment

Age of Revolutions

KEY INFORMATION

In the late 1700's the ideas of the Enlightenment and revolutionary ideas spread from the United States and Europe to Latin America. This led to many nations pushing for independence from colonial powers including Haiti, Mexico, Bolivia, and Columbia.

The Congress of Vienna worked to restore Europe to the way it was before Napoleon. They wanted to restore old monarchies keep a balance of power between nations.

In Europe during the Age of Revolutions there were disagreements between conservatives and liberals. Conservatives wanted Europe to remain the same while Liberals wanted it to accept enlightened ideas.

Independence leaders include Toussaint L'Ouverture (Haiti), Simon Bolivar (Bolivia, Columbia), Father Miguel Hidalgo (Mexico) and Jose de San Martin (Argentina, Chile, Peru).

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Balance of Power: making sure no single power could dominate the others in Europe

Caudillos: powerful military leader in Latin America

Nationalism: pride in one's country

Industrial Revolution

KEY INFORMATION

The Agricultural (Agrarian) Revolution took place during the late 1700's. During this time period there were advances made in technology which allowed for greater food production. This led to an increase in population. The Agricultural Revolution led to the Industrial Revolution. People began moving to cities because they no longer needed to produce their own goods/food (domestic system).

The Industrial Revolution began in England because of geography (waterways/natural resources), population growth, money (capital) for investment, and advanced technology. As a result factories (factory system) were built and people moved to the cities looking for jobs.

During the Industrial period two new economic theories developed. These theories were Capitalism and Socialism (communism).

ADDITIONAL FACTS

The effects of the Industrial Revolution on society were both positive and negative. Some positive effects include improved transportation, cheaper goods, and an overall rise in the standard of living. Negative effects include poor working and living conditions. The negative effects led to the creation of labor unions and child labor laws.

Adam Smith discussed the idea of Capitalism in his book *The Wealth of Nations*. The main point of his book was laissez-faire economics. Karl Marx/Frederich Engels discussed the idea of socialism/communism in their book *The Communist Manifesto*. Their book emphasized that history was a class struggle between bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

- Enclosure Movement: the consolidation of land from small farmers to wealthy land owners
- Urbanization: the process by which large numbers of people become permanently concentrated in relatively small areas, forming cities.
- Domestic System: making goods at home (also called the cottage system and putting-out system)
- Factory System: making goods in a factory
- Laissez-Faire: government does not interfere with business
- Social Darwinism: life of humans in society is a struggle for existence and is ruled by "survival of the fittest"
- Standard of Living: measure of the general well-being of members of society
- Bourgeoisie: factory owners (middle/upper class)
- Proletariat: working class (poor)

Global Nationalism

KEY INFORMATION

Nationalism has the ability to unite people in a region or tear that region apart. During the 1800's numerous places experienced nationalist movements.

Italy and Germany (Prussia) unified as nations because of nationalist movements while the Ottoman Empire was close to falling apart as a result of nationalism.

Otto von Bismarck (Prussia) used the policy of "Blood and Iron" to unite the German peoples of Europe.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

As a result of Bismarck's "Blood and Iron" policy, Prussia fought wars with Denmark, Austria, and France during their path to unification.

Nationalist leaders of Italy included Giuseppe Mazzini who formed Young Italy, Count Camillo Cavour of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and Giuseppe Garibaldi who formed the Red Shirts. Victor Emmanuel became the first King of a united Italy.

At the beginning of the 1900's the Ottoman Empire had difficulty ruling their lands. They began losing parts of their empire as a result of nationalist groups gaining independence. The Ottomans no longer could control the Balkans because of the ethnic diversity leading to unrest and this region earning the nickname the "powder keg of Europe" (Balkans).

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Nationalism: pride and devotion to one's country

Zollverein: Prussian trade union that ended barriers between German States

"Blood and Iron": Bismarck's policy of using militarism and industrialization

"Sick Man of Europe": nickname for Ottoman Empire leading to the 1900's

"Powder Keg of Europe": nickname for the Balkan region in Europe because of instability

Zionism: a movement for the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine

Global Imperialism

KEY INFORMATION

As result of the Industrial Revolution, European powers need raw materials for their factories and markets for their factory produced goods. Because of this, they began expanding their land holdings (colonies) overseas in the areas of Africa and Asia. The reasons for imperialism were nationalism, Social Darwinism, need for military bases, need for raw materials and markets, and the belief in the "White Man's Burden."

Rudyard Kipling's poem, "White Man's Burden," offers justification for imperialism. He states that it is a moral obligation of advanced nations to educate and "civilize" non-western peoples ("savages").

At the Berlin Conference, European powers created rules for colonizing Africa. Colonies were established with no input from the peoples of Africa.

While most regions in Africa and Asia were easily dominated by Europeans, the Japanese took a different approach. Instead of being dominated, the Japanese adopted western ways during a period known as the Meiji Restoration. As result they quickly became an industrialized nation and an imperial power themselves.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

The Chinese resisted domination by European powers but they were easily defeated by the British during the Opium Wars because for years they remained isolated as a result of their ethnocentric beliefs. As a result spheres of influence were established in China. In the early 1900's the Chinese made another attempt to resist foreigner domination during the Boxer Rebellion.

Conflicts involved in imperialism included the Boer War (Southern Africa), Taiiping Rebellion (China), Sino-Japanese War (China vs Japan), and the Russo-Japanese War (Russia vs Japan).

After colonizing India, the British government was forced to take control of the country from the British East India Company as a result of the Sepoy Mutiny (rebellion). Indian troops were upset about being forced go against religious/cultural beliefs and as a result they revolted. The revolt was quickly suppressed by the British.

VOCAB PRACTICE (define these terms)

Old Imperialism: colonization at the beginning of the 1500s (Americas)
motives: Gold, Glory & God

New Imperialism: colonization that resulted from the Industrial Revolution

Ethnocentrism: belief that your culture is superior to other cultures

Spheres of Influence: areas of China where specific trading privileges were given to each imperialist nation within its respective sphere.

Boxer Rebellion: revolt by people of China to end foreign domination sphere.

Irish Potato Famine: failure of the potato crop in Ireland from 1845-1849. Many Irish die. Some emigrate.