

Global Studies 2014-2015

Course Pack

Ms. Skie



Name: _____

Table of Contents

1. Syllabus for the semester
2. Current Events Rubric
3. The World
 - a. "I Can" Statements
 - b. Labeled Map
 - c. Blank Map
 - d. Vocab List
 - e. Autobiography Rubric
 - f. Types of Government List and Definitions
 - g. Types of Climate List and Definitions
 - h. Emerson's Writing
 - i. Thoreau's Writing
 - j. Culture Project Rubric
4. North America
 - a. "I Can" Statements
 - b. Labeled Map
 - c. Blank Map
 - d. Vocab List
 - e. American Dream Project Rubric
 - f. Excerpt from *Common Sense*
 - g. Excerpt from *Annexation Manifesto of 1849*
5. Latin America
 - a. "I Can" Statements
 - b. Labeled Map
 - c. Blank Map
 - d. Vocab List
 - e. Travel Rubric
 - f. Letters from Columbus
 - g. Overview of Mexican Revolution
6. South America
 - a. "I Can" Statements
 - b. Labeled Map
 - c. Blank Map
 - d. Vocab List
 - e. Carnival Project Rubric

- f. Mystery of Olmecs
- 7. Europe
 - a. "I Can" Statements
 - b. Labeled Map
 - c. Blank Map
 - d. Vocab List
 - e. Wax Museum Rubric
 - f. Letters from Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn
 - g. Tennis Court Oath
 - h. Excerpts from *Mein Kampf*
 - i. Fall of the Berlin Wall
- 8. Russia
 - a. "To Do" List
 - b. "I Can" Statements
 - c. Labeled Map
 - d. Blank Map
 - e. Vocab List
 - f. Romanov Timeline
 - g. Who's Who: Romanovs
 - h. Russian Revolution Timeline
 - i. Who's Who: Revolution
 - j. Stalin's Speech to Rally the Troops (WWII) in Red Square
- 9. Semester Study Guide

FALL 2014 Global Studies: Geography Syllabus

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What is Global Studies?

Throughout your year in global studies we will focus on not only the physical geography of countries, but also the language, culture, cuisine, religion and literature. We will attempt to study all of the cultures as in-depth as possible. Geography is not only about knowing where places are in the world but also knowing what the people and government are like.

Dress Code

Naturally we will follow the same dress code as the district.

Food/Drink

Nothing but water is allowed in the classroom.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism will not be allowed in any way. I have a zero tolerance policy when it comes to plagiarism. Papers that are plagiarized will be given a zero with no chance to change the grade.

Homework

Homework will be worth 10% of your final grade. It is expected that homework will be turned in on time. 25% will be taken off for every day that the homework is considered late. Late homework will only be accepted two days after the due date.

Quizzes

All quizzes will be worth a total of 10% of your grade. Quizzes will be short, and only cover the content of one chapter. If you miss a quiz you will have the same number of days you were absent to come in and take a make-up quiz.

Tests

Tests will be worth 40% of your final grade. Tests will cover a full unit (several chapters at a time). Tests will be a combination of multiple choice, fill-in-the-blank, matching, definitions, and essay questions.

Projects and Essays

All projects will be worth 20% of your grade. There will be several projects and essays throughout each semester. They will vary in requirements and difficulty. The same late policy applies to projects and essays as it does to homework. 25% will be taken off for every day that the project or essay is deemed late.

Participation

5% of your grade will be based on your participation in class discussions and turning in your bell work

In-Class Work

15% of your grade will be based on work that you do in class. This includes worksheets, in-class projects, and group work.

Help!

If you ever find yourself struggling with a unit, project or anything do not hesitate to talk to me. I am always at school half hour to an hour early and usually stay after school for two hours. Feel free to stop by for assistance. After school hours email me with any questions.

Schedule

Date	Topic	Homework
8/6/2014	Introduction to Global Studies	Autobiography, Signed Syllabus
8/7/2014	Introduction to Global Studies	
8/8/2014	Types of Government	Propaganda
8/11/2014	Brief History of the World	
8/12/2014	Intro to Terms of Physical Geography	Key Terms Sheet
8/13/2014	Intro to Climate Types	Key Terms Sheet
8/14/2014	Intro to Culture	Culture Project
8/15/2014	Culture Project Work Day	Culture Project
8/18/2014	Review Intro	Culture Project
8/19/2014	Intro Quiz	
8/20/2014	Intro to North America	U.S. Map, Canada Map,

		American Dream Project
8/21/2014	Physical Geography and Climates of North America	American Dream Project
8/22/2014	Physical Geography and Climate Review, PG and C Quiz, Current Events Day	American Dream Project
8/25/2014	History of the United States	American Dream Project
8/26/2014	History of Canada	American Dream Project
8/27/2014	Primary Document Day	American Dream Project
8/28/2014	Culture of the United States	American Dream Project
8/29/2014	Culture of Canada, Current Events Day	American Dream Project
9/1/2014	NO SCHOOL	
9/2/2014	Environment, Economics, and Politics of North America Today	American Dream Project, Study Guide
9/3/2014	North America Review	American Dream Project, Study Guide
9/4/2014	North America Test	American Dream Project
9/5/2014	Current Events Day, Present American Dream Projects	
9/8/2014	Present American Dream Projects	
9/9/2014	Present American Dream Projects	
9/10/2014	Intro to Latin America	Latin America Map, Travel Project
9/11/2014	Physical Geography and Climates of Latin America	Travel Project
9/12/2014	Physical Geography and Climate Review, PG and C Quiz, Current Events Day	Travel Project
9/15/2014	History of Latin America	Travel Project
9/16/2014	History of Latin America	Travel Project
9/17/2014	Primary Document Day	Travel Project
9/18/2014	Culture of Latin America	Travel Project
9/19/2014	Culture of Latin America, Current Events Day	Travel Project
9/22/2014	DBQ Day	Travel Project
9/23/2014	Environment, Economics and Politics of Latin America Today	Travel Project, Study Guide
9/24/2014	Latin America Review	Study Guide

9/25/2014	Latin America Test	
9/26/2014	Current Events Day, Intro to South America	Carnival Project, South America Map
9/29/2014	Physical Geography and Climate of South America	Carnival Project
9/30/2014	Physical Geography and Climate Review, PG and C Quiz	Carnival Project, Purchase Fatelessness
10/1/2014	History of South America	Carnival Project
10/2/2014	History of South America	Carnival Project
10/3/2014	Primary Document Day, Current Events Day	Carnival Project
10/6/2014	Culture of South America	Carnival Project
10/7/2014	Culture of South America	Carnival Project
10/8/2014	DBQ Day	Carnival Project
10/9/2014	Environment, Economics, and Politics of South America Today	Carnival Project, Study Guide
10/10/2014	South America Review, Current Events Day	Study Guide
10/13/2014	South America Test	
10/14/2014	Intro Europe	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness, Europe Map
10/15/2014	Physical Geography and Climate of Europe	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/16/2014	Physical Geography and Climate Review, PG and C Quiz	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/17/2014	History of Europe, Current Events Day	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/20/2014	History of Europe	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/21/2014	Primary Document Day	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/22/2014	Culture of Europe	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/23/2014	Culture of Europe, Current Events Day	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/24/2014	NO SCHOOL	
10/27/2014	DBQ Day	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness
10/28/2014	Environment, Economics, and Politics of Europe	Wax Museum Project, Fatelessness, Study Guide

	Today	
10/29/2014	Europe Review	Wax Museum, Study Guide
10/30/2014	Europe Test	Wax Museum
10/31/2014	Current Events Day, Wax Museum	
11/3/2014	Wax Museum	
11/4/2014	Intro to Russia	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip, Russia Map
11/5/2014	Physical Geography and Climate of Russia	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/6/2014	Physical Geography and Climate Review, PG and C Quiz, Reading Day	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/7/2014	Current Events Day, The Romanovs	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/10/2014	Stalin and the Revolution	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/11/2014	NO SCHOOL	
11/12/2014	Gulags Day 1	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/13/2014	Gulags Day 2	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/14/2014	Gulags Day 3, Current Events Day	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/17/2014	Primary Document Day	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Permission Slip
11/18/2014	The Way Back	Between Shades of Gray
11/19/2014	The Way Back	Between Shades of Gray
11/20/2014	The Way Back	Between Shades of Gray, Movie Reflection
11/21/2014	Current Events Day, Culture of Russia	Between Shades of Gray
11/24/2014	Culture of Russia	Between Shades of Gray
11/25/2014	DBQ Day	Between Shades of Gray
11/26/2014	Environment, Economics and Politics of Russia Today	Between Shades of Gray, Study Guide
11/27/2014 – 11/28/2014	NO SCHOOL	
12/1/2014	Russia Review	Between Shades of Gray
12/2/2014	Russia Test	
12/3/2014	In Class Essay	
12/4/2014	Geography Board Game	
12/5/2014	Geography Board Game,	

	Current Events Day	
12/8/2014	Geography Board Game	
12/9/2014	Geography Board Game	
12/10/2014	Geography Board Game	
12/11/2014	Review for Finals	
12/12/2014	Review for Finals	Study Guide

****Schedule Subject to Change****

Fatelessness

By Imre Kertesz. This book was awarded the Nobel Prize, and focuses on a 14 year old boy name Georg Koves. Georg is taken from his home in Budapest and sent to Auschwitz during WWII. Georg is not closely tied to his Jewish faith and finds himself confused by the Yiddish he hears around him. This book walks through Georg's experience in Auschwitz as he tried to makes sense of what he sees.

We will use this book to supplement our discussions of history, culture and remembrance during our unit on Europe.

Between Shades of Gray

By Ruta Sepetys. *The Washington Post* describes Between Shades of Gray by saying "Few books are beautifully written, fewer still are important; this novel is both". Post WWII, in a Soviet occupied Lithuania, Lina and her family are taken to a Russian Gulag in Siberia. Lina uses art and poetry to pass secret messages to her father, whom is in a different Gulag.

We will use this book supplement our discussions on cults of personality, Russian history and art during our unit on Russia.

The Way Back

This film is inspired by a true story of seven prisoners who attempt to escape a Russian gulag in Siberia.

We will use this film to supplement Between Shades of Gray and to provide a visual to life in a Russian Gulag.

Current Event Article Summary Grading Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Introduction	The introduction has a strong hook or attention. This could be a strong concept sentence, a relevant quotation, statistic, or question addressed to the reader.	The introduction has a hook or attention grabber. Includes a good concept sentence and/or interesting quote.	The author has a weak introductory paragraph, the connection to the topic is not clear. Paragraph includes a weak concept sentence or quote.	The introductory paragraph is not interesting AND is not relevant to the topic. No concept sentence or quote.
Quotes and Concept Words	All of the examples are specific, relevant and full explanations are given.	Most of the evidence and examples are specific, relevant and explanations are given.	Some of the pieces of evidence and examples are relevant and include an explanation.	Evidence and examples are NOT relevant AND/OR most are not explained.
5 W's	All supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately. Article is fully explained and summarized in own words.	Almost all supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately. Article is mostly explained and summarized in own words.	Some supportive facts and statistics are reported accurately. Weak explanation and summary that is partially plagiarized.	Most supportive facts and statistics were inaccurately reported. Article is poorly explained and summary is mostly plagiarized.
Grammar & Spelling	Author makes no errors in grammar, sentence structure, or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Author makes 1-3 errors in grammar, sentence structure, or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Author makes 4-6 errors in grammar, sentence structure, or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Author makes more than 6 errors in grammar, sentence structure, or spelling that distract the reader from the content.
Conclusion	The conclusion is strong and leaves the reader solidly understanding the writer's response and personal reaction to the article.	The conclusion is good. Includes the author's response and personal reaction to the article.	Conclusion is weak or incomplete. Limited response and personal reaction to the article.	There is no conclusion - the paper just ends.
Proper Format and Organization	Article summary is typed, has a heading, title, and is submitted on time. Summary is organized into 4 or more paragraphs. A challenging newspaper article of sufficient length is attached.	Article summary is typed, has a heading, title, and is submitted on time. Summary is organized into 4 paragraphs. Acceptable newspaper article of sufficient length is attached.	Article summary is typed but submitted late. Incomplete heading and title. Summary has 3 or less paragraphs. Attached item is not a current event newspaper article and/or it is not a sufficient length.	Article summary is not typed. No heading. No article is attached. No title.

Basic Format of Current Events Summary

Paragraph 1:

Introduction – Tell me what this article’s topic is. Hook me into reading more about the article. At least three sentences (hook, topic sentence, transition). This paragraph can be combined with paragraph 2 if you would like.

Paragraph 2:

Summarize – Briefly explain the article. What was this article about? Add some quotes or paraphrases. What was the point of the article? What was the author trying to convey?

Paragraph 3:

Why – Explain why it is important that other people know this information. Why is it relevant to people’s lives? Will it impact other countries? Will it directly impact the United States?

Paragraph 4:

Opinion – This is ONLY paragraph you may use first person in. Tell me what your opinion on the article was. Why did you pick it? What drew you to write a summary on this article? What is your reaction?

Paragraph 5:

Conclusion – summarize what you just wrote. Restate the topic of the article. Give me a brief reminder of what the article was about. Show me in a sentence or two the most important “why”. Reiterate your opinion to me. Wrap up the summary. But leave me wanting to read the article.

Unit 1

The World



“To move, to breathe, to fly, to float; to gain all while you give;
to roam the roads of lands remote; to travel is to live.” — Hans
Christian Andersen

"I Can" Statements for Unit 1 (The World)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

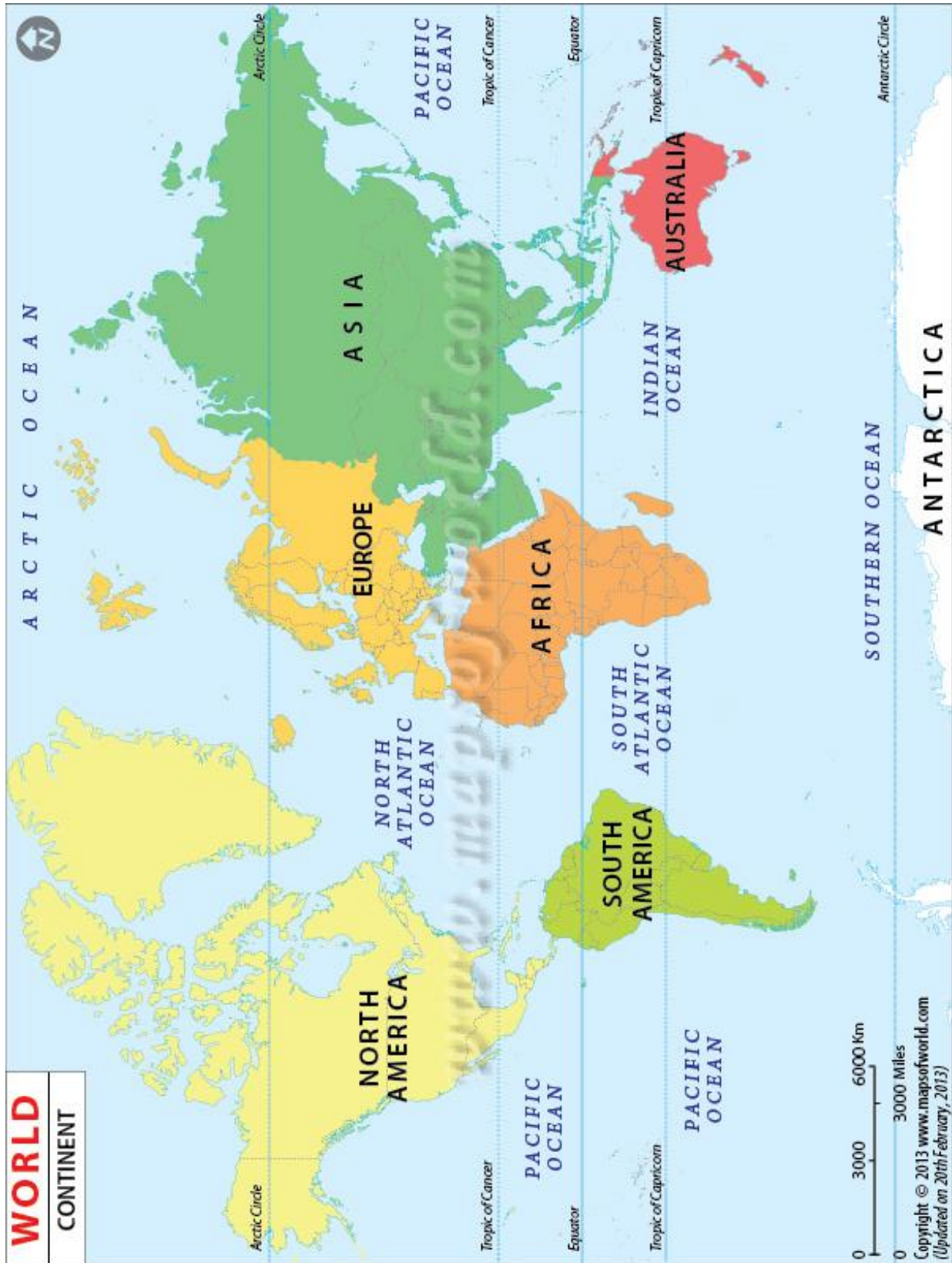
5. _____

6. _____

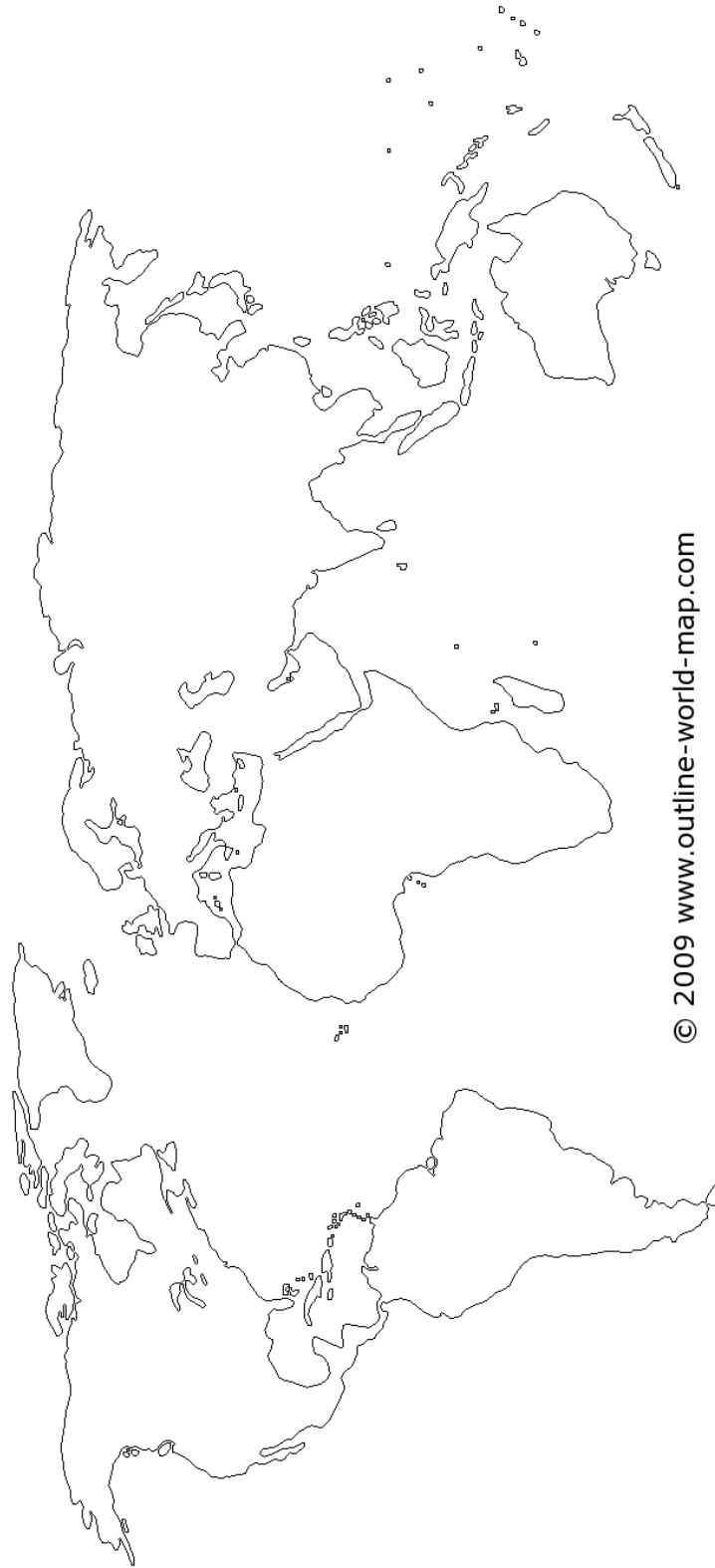
7. _____

8. _____

Labeled Map of the World



Blank Map of the World



© 2009 www.outline-world-map.com

The World Vocab

- Absolute Location
- Cartography
- Ecosystem
- Formal Region
- Functional Region
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Grid System
- Hemisphere
- Human-Environment Interaction
- Location
- Movement
- Perceptual Region
- Place
- Region
- Relative Location
- Site
- Traditional
- Situation
- Accretion
- Aquifer
- Atmosphere
- Biosphere
- Condensation
- Continental Drift
- Continental Shelf
- Desalination
- Erosion
- Evaporation

- Hydrosphere
- Fault
- Fold
- Glacier
- Groundwater
- Lithosphere
- Magma
- Mantle
- Moraine
- Plate Tectonics
- Precipitation
- Spreading
- Subduction
- Terrestrial
- Water Cycle
- Weathering
- Climate
- Axis
- Degree
- Revolution
- Solstice
- Equinox
- Global Warming
- Greenhouse Effect
- Prevailing Winds
- Doldrums
- Smog
- El Nino
- Prairie

- Natural Vegetation
- Oasis
- Steppe
- Coniferous
- Deciduous
- Evergreen
- Command Economy
- Culture Hearth
- Culture Region
- Death Rate
- Ethnic Group
- Federal System
- Free Trade
- Industrialization
- Language Family
- Market Economy
- Migration
- Mixed Economy
- Unitary System
- Pollution
- Autocracy
- Birthrate
- Cultural Diffusion
- Culture
- Democracy
- Developed Country
- Developing Country
- Doubling Time
- Natural Increase

- Natural Resource
- Oligarchy
- Population Density
- Population Distribution

Autobiographical Narrative RUBRIC

Category	5	4	3	2	1
a life changing event	Student has carefully chosen an impactful life event	Student has chosen an impactful life event	Student has chosen a meaningful event	Student has chosen an unimportant event	Student has carelessly chosen any event
significance of the life changing event is explained	The reader has a clear, meaningful understanding of the impact this event had on the student's life.	The reader has a clear understanding of the impact this event had on the student's life	The reader has a basic understanding of the impact this event had on the student's life.	The reader may be able to guess, but has no real understanding of the impact this event had.	The reader has no idea why this event might be important to the student.
the first few lines of the passage grab the reader's attention	The narrative's opening lines have been carefully selected and crafted to easily hook the reader's interest	The narrative's opening lines have been selected and crafted to hook the reader's interest	The narrative's opening lines interest the reader.	The most interesting option for an opening has been neglected, and the narrative begins blandly.	The narrative's opening lines are no more interesting than an out-dated history textbook
meaningful conversations (dialogue)	The narrative includes dialogue that involves the reader and reveals key character traits	The narrative includes dialogue that involves the reader and/or reveals key character traits	The narrative includes important dialogue.	The student attempts to include dialogue, but only "tells" us about the conversation, doesn't "show" us.	The narrative does not include dialogue.
vivid descriptions that appeal to your five senses	The narrative comes to life for the reader through use of imagery appealing to all five senses.	The narrative comes to life for the reader through use of imagery appealing to several senses.	The narrative includes several vivid descriptions.	The student attempts to include imagery, but does not include enough details to "paint a picture."	The narrative does not include imagery
grammar & sentence variety	The student has carefully proof-read the narrative and has made improvements to grammar and sentence variety. There are nearly no grammatical	The student has clearly proof-read the narrative and has made improvements to grammar or sentence variety. There are few grammatical	The student has clearly proof-read the narrative and has made improvements to grammar or sentence variety. However, some grammatical	The student has only carelessly skimmed over the narrative as he/she types it up. There are many grammatical errors.	The student has not proof-read the narrative and / or the grammatical errors severely impede reader understanding.

	errors.	errors.	errors remain.		
follows assignment guidelines	The student has followed all assignment guidelines	The student is missing one of the assignment guidelines	The student is missing two of the assignment guidelines	The student is missing three of the assignment guidelines	The student is missing more than three of the assignment guidelines.

Types of Government

- Dictatorship
- Constitutional Monarchy
- Republic
- Feudalism
- Fascism
- Communism
- Socialism
- Theocracy
- Democracy
- Oligarchy

Types of Climate

- Tropical Wet
- Tropical Dry
- Arid
- Steppe
- Mediterranean
- Humid Subtropical
- Marine West Coast
- Humid Continental
- Subarctic
- Tundra
- Highland

Ralph Waldo Emerson's *Nature* (1849)

(<http://www.emersoncentral.com/natureand.html>)

Our age is retrospective. It builds the sepulchres of the fathers. It writes biographies, histories, and criticism. The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not the history of theirs? Embosomed for a season in nature, whose floods of life stream around and through us, and invite us by the powers they supply, to action proportioned to nature, why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into masquerade out of its faded wardrobe? The sun shines to-day also. There is more wool and flax in the fields. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts. Let us demand our own works and laws and worship.

Undoubtedly we have no questions to ask which are unanswerable. We must trust the perfection of the creation so far, as to believe that whatever curiosity the order of things has awakened in our minds, the order of things can satisfy. Every man's condition is a solution in hieroglyphic to those inquiries he would put. He acts it as life, before he apprehends it as truth. In like manner, nature is already, in its forms and tendencies, describing its own design. Let us interrogate the great apparition, that shines so peacefully around us. Let us inquire, to what end is nature?

All science has one aim, namely, to find a theory of nature. We have theories of races and of functions, but scarcely yet a remote approach to an idea of creation. We are now so far from the road to truth, that religious teachers dispute and hate each other, and speculative men are esteemed unsound and frivolous. But to a sound judgment, the most abstract truth is the most practical. Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own evidence. Its test is, that it will explain all phenomena. Now many are thought not only unexplained but inexplicable; as language, sleep, madness, dreams, beasts, sex.

Philosophically considered, the universe is composed of Nature and the Soul. Strictly speaking, therefore, all that is separate from us, all which Philosophy distinguishes as the NOT ME, that is, both nature and art, all other men and my own body, must be ranked under this name, NATURE. In enumerating the values of nature and casting up their sum, I shall use the word in both senses; — in its common and in its philosophical import. In inquiries so general as our present one, the inaccuracy is not material; no confusion of thought will occur. *Nature*, in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man; space, the air, the river, the leaf. *Art* is applied to the mixture of his will with the same things, as in a house, a canal, a statue, a picture. But his operations taken together are so insignificant, a little chipping, baking, patching, and washing, that in an impression so grand as that of the world on the human mind, they do not vary the result.

To go into solitude, a man needs to retire as much from his chamber as from society. I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. But if a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds, will separate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret, and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood. When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind. We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects. It is this which distinguishes the stick of timber of the wood-cutter, from the tree of the poet. The charming landscape which I saw this morning, is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farms. Miller owns this field, Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. But none of them owns the landscape. There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can integrate all the parts, that is, the poet. This is the best part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty-deeds give no title. To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other; who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says, — he is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. I am glad to the brink of fear. In the woods too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period soever of life, is always a child. In the woods, is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life, — no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground, — my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space, — all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God. The name of the nearest

friend sounds then foreign and accidental: to be brothers, to be acquaintances, — master or servant, is then a trifle and a disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets or villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature.

The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister, is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. I am not alone and unacknowledged. They nod to me, and I to them. The waving of the boughs in the storm, is new to me and old. It takes me by surprise, and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher thought or a better emotion coming over me, when I deemed I was thinking justly or doing right.

Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight, does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For, nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs, is overspread with melancholy today. Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity, the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then, there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.

Henry David Thoreau's *Walking* (1862)

(<http://thoreau.eserver.org/walking.html>)

I WISH TO SPEAK a word for nature, for absolute Freedom and Wildness, as contrasted with a freedom and Culture merely civil, — to regard man as an inhabitant, or a part and parcel of Nature, rather than a member of society. I wish to make an extreme statement, if so I may make a emphatic one, for there are enough champions of civilization; the minister, and the school-committee, and every one of you will take care of that.

[2] I have met with but one or two persons in the course of my life who understood the art of Walking, that is, of taking walks, who had a genius, so to speak, *forsauntering*; which word is beautifully derived "from idle people who roved about the country, in the middle ages, and asked charity, under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*" — to the holy land, till the children exclaimed, "There goes a *sainte-terror*", a saunterer — a holy-lander. They who never go to the holy land in their walks, as they pretend, are indeed mere idlers and vagabonds, but they who do go there are saunterers in the good sense, such as I mean. Some, however, would derive the word from *sans terre*, without land or a home, which, therefore, in the good sense, will mean, having no particular home, but equally at home everywhere. For this is the secret of successful sauntering. He who sits still in a house all the time may be the greatest vagrant of all, but the Saunterer, in the good sense, is no more vagrant than the meandering river, which is all the while sedulously seeking the shortest course to the sea. But I prefer the first, which indeed is the most probable derivation. For every walk is a sort of crusade, preached by some Peter the Hermit [\(1\)](#) in us, to go forth and reconquer this holy land from the hands of the Infidels.

[3] It is true, we are but faint hearted crusaders, even the walkers, now-a-days, who undertake no persevering never ending enterprises. Our expeditions are but tours and come round again at evening to the old hearth side from which we set out. Half the walk is but retracing our steps. We should go forth on the shortest walk, perchance, in the spirit of undying adventure, never to return; prepared to send back our embalmed hearts [\(2\)](#) only, as relics to our desolate kingdoms. If you are ready to leave father and mother, and brother and sister, and wife and child and friends, [\(3\)](#) and never see them again; if you have paid your debts, and made your will, and settled all your affairs, and are a free man; then you are ready for a walk.

[4] To come down to my own experience, my companion and I, for I sometimes have a companion, take pleasure in fancying ourselves knights of a new, or rather an old, order — not Equestrians or Chevaliers, not Ritters or Riders, [\(4\)](#) but Walkers, a still more ancient and honorable class, I trust. The chivalric and heroic spirit which once belonged to the rider seems now to reside in — or perchance to have subsided into the Walker — not the Knight but Walker Errant. He is a sort of fourth estate — outside to Church and State and People.

[5] We have felt that we almost alone hereabouts practised this noble art; though, to tell the truth, at least, if their own assertions are to be received, most of my townsmen would fain walk sometimes, as I do, but they cannot. No wealth can buy the requisite leisure, freedom, and independence, which are the capital in this profession. It comes only by the grace of God. It requires a direct dispensation from heaven to become a walker. You must be born into the family of the Walkers. *Ambulator nascitur, non fit*. Some of my townsmen, it is true, can remember, and have described to me some walks which they took ten years ago, in which they were so blessed as to lose themselves for half an hour in the woods, but I know very well that they have confined themselves to the highway ever since, whatever pretensions they may make to belong to this select class. No doubt, they were elevated for a moment as by the reminiscence of a previous state of existence, when even they were foresters and outlaws.

"When he came to grene wode,
In a mery mornynge,
There he herde the notes small,
Of byrdes mery syngynge.

"It is ferre gone, sayd Robyn,
That I was last here,
Me lyste a lytell for to shote,
At the donne dere." [\(5\)](#)

[6] I think that I cannot preserve my health and spirits unless I spend four hours a day at least — and it is commonly more than that — sauntering through the woods and over the hills and fields absolutely free from all wordly engagements. You may safely say a penny for your thoughts, or a thousand pounds. When sometimes I am reminded that the mechanics and shop-keepers stay in their shops not only all the forenoon, but all the afternoon too, sitting with crossed legs, so many of them — as if the legs were made to sit upon, and not to stand or walk upon — I think that they deserve some credit for not having all committed suicide long ago.

[7] I who cannot stay in my chamber for a single day without acquiring some rust, and when sometimes I have stolen forth for a walk at the eleventh hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, too late to redeem the day, when the shades of night were already beginning to be mingled with the day-light — have felt as if I had committed some sin to be atoned for, I confess that I am astonished at the power of endurance — to say nothing of the moral insensibility of my neighbors who confine themselves to shops and offices the whole day for weeks and months, aye and years almost together. I know not what manner of stuff they are of — sitting there now at three o'clock in the afternoon, as if it were three o'clock in the morning. Buonaparte [\(6\)](#) may talk of the three o'clock in the morning courage, but it is nothing to the courage which can sit down cheerfully at this hour in the afternoon over against one's self whom you have known all the morning, to starve out a garrison to whom you are bound by such strong ties of sympathy. I wonder that about these times, or say between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, too late for the morning papers and too early for the evening ones, there is not a general explosion

heard up and down the street, scattering a legion of antiquated and house-bred notions and whims to the four winds for an airing — and so the evil cure itself.

[8] How womankind, who are confined to the house still more than men, stand it I do not know; but I have ground to suspect that most of them do not *stand* it at all. When, early in a summer afternoon, we have been shaking the dust of the village from the skirts of our garments — making haste past those houses with purely Doric (7) or Gothic (8) fronts, which have such an air of repose about them, my companion whispers that probably about these times their occupants are all gone to bed! Then it is that I appreciate the beauty and the glory of architecture, which itself never turns in, but forever stands out and erect, keeping watch over the slumberers.

[9] No doubt temperament, and above all age, have a good deal to do with it. As a man grows older his ability to sit still and follow in-door occupations increases. He grows vespertinal (9) in his habits, as the evening of life approaches, till at last he comes forth only just before sundown, and gets all the walk that he requires in half an hour.

[10] But the walking of which I speak has nothing in it akin to taking exercise, as it is called, as the sick take medicine at stated hours — as the swinging of dumb-bells or chairs; but is itself the enterprise and adventure of the day. If you would get exercise go in search of the springs of life. Think of a man's swinging dumb-bells for his health, when those springs are bubbling up in far off pastures unsought by him.

[11] Moreover, you must walk like a camel which is said to be the only beast which ruminates when walking. When a traveller asked Wordsworth's (10) servant to show him her master's study, she answered "Here is his library, but his study is out of doors."

[12] Living much out of doors, in the sun and wind, will no doubt produce a certain roughness of character — will cause a thicker cuticle to grow over some of the finer qualities of our nature, as on the face and hands, or as severe manual labor robs the hands of some of their delicacy of touch. So staying in the house on the other hand may produce a softness and smoothness, not to say thinness of skin, accompanied by an increased sensibility to certain impressions. Perhaps we should be more susceptible to some influences important to our intellectual and moral growth, if the sun had shone and the wind blown on us a little less; and no doubt it is a nice matter to proportion rightly the thick and thin skin. But methinks that is a scurf that will fall off fast enough — that the natural remedy is to be found in the proportion which the night bears to the day, the winter to the summer, thought to experience. There will be so much the more air and sunshine in our thoughts. The callous palms of the laborer are conversant with finer tissues of self-respect and heroism whose touch thrills the heart, than the languid fingers of idleness. That is mere sentimentality that lies abed by day and thinks itself white, far from the tan and callus of experience.

[13] When we walk we naturally go to the fields and woods; what would become of us if we walked only in a garden or a mall? Even some sects of philosophers have felt the necessity of

importing the woods to themselves since they did not go to the woods, "They planted groves and walks of Platans" where they took *subdiales ambulationes* in porticoes open to the air. Of course, it is of no use to direct our steps to the woods, if they do not carry us thither. I am alarmed when it happens that I have walked a mile into the woods bodily, without getting there in spirit. In my afternoon walk I would fain forget all my morning occupations, and my obligations to society. But it sometimes happens that I cannot easily shake off the village. The thought of some work will run in my head, and I am not where my body is; I am out of my senses. In my walks I would fain return to my senses. What business have I in the woods, if I am thinking of something out of the woods? I suspect myself, and cannot help a shudder, when I find myself so implicated even in what are called good works — for this may sometimes happen.

[14] My vicinity affords many good walks, and though I have walked almost every day for so many years, and sometimes for several days together, I have not yet exhausted them. An absolutely new prospect is a great happiness, and I can still get this any afternoon. Two or three hours' walking will carry me to as strange a country as I expect ever to see. A single farm-house which I had not seen before is sometimes as good as the dominions of the king of Dahomey. [\(11\)](#) There is in fact a sort of harmony discoverable between the capabilities of the landscape within a circle of ten miles' radius, or the limits of an afternoon walk, and the three-score-years and ten of human life. It will never become quite familiar to you.

[15] Now a days, almost all man's improvements, so called, as the building of houses, and the cutting down of the forest, and of all large trees, simply deform the landscape, and make it more and more tame and cheap.

[16] A people who would begin by burning the fences and let the forest stand! I saw the fences half consumed, their ends lost in the middle of the prairie, and and some worldly miser with a surveyor looking after his bounds, while heaven had taken place around him, and he did not see the angels going to and fro, but was looking for an old post-hole in the midst of paradise. I looked again and saw him standing in the middle of a boggy Stygian [\(12\)](#) fen surrounded by devils, and he had found his bounds without a doubt, three little stones where a stake had been driven, and looking nearer I saw that the Prince of Darkness was his surveyor.

[17] I can easily walk ten, fifteen, twenty, any number of miles, commencing at my own door, without going by any house, without crossing a road except where the fox and the mink do. First along by the river, and then the brook, and then the meadow and the wood-side. There are square miles in my vicinity which have no inhabitant. From many a hill I can see civilization and the abodes of man afar. The farmers and their works are scarcely more obvious than woodchucks and their burrows. Man and his affairs, church and state — and school, trade and commerce, and manufactures and agriculture, — even politics, the most alarming of them all — I am pleased to see how little space they occupy in the landscape. Politics is but a narrow field, and that still narrower highway yonder leads to it. I sometimes direct the traveller thither. If you would go to the political world, follow the great road, — follow that market man, keep his dust in your eyes, and it will lead you straight to it — for it too has its place merely, and does

not occupy all space. I pass from it as from a bean field into the forest, and it is forgotten. In one half hour I can walk off to some portion of the earth's surface where a man does not stand from one year's end to another and there consequently politics are not, for they are but as the cigar smoke of a man.

[18] The village is the place to which the roads tend, a sort of expansion of the highway as a lake of a river. It is the body of which roads are the arms and legs; a trivial or quadrivial place, the thoroughfare and ordinary of travellers. The word is from the Latin *villa*, which together with *via*, a way, or more anciently *ved* and *vella*, Varro (13) derives from *veho* to carry, because the villa is the place to and from which things are carried. They who got their living by teaming were said *vellaturam facere*. Hence too apparently the Latin word *vilis* and our vile; also *villain*. This suggests what kind of degeneracy villagers are liable to. They are way-worn by the travel that goes by and over them, without travelling themselves.

[19] Some do not walk at all, others walk in the high-ways; a few walk across lots. Roads are made for horses and men of business. I do not travel in them much comparatively, because I am not in a hurry to get to any tavern, or grocery, or livery stable, or depot to which they lead. I am a good horse to travel but not from choice a roadster. The landscape painter uses the figures of men to mark a road. He would not make that use of my figure. I walk out into a nature such as the old prophets and poets Menu, (14) Moses, Homer, (15) Chaucer, walked in. You may name it America, but it is not America. Neither Americus Vespucius, (16) nor Columbus, nor the rest were the discoverers of it. There is a truer account of it in Mythology than in any history of America so called that I have seen.

[20] However, there are a few old roads that may be trodden with profit, as if they led somewhere now that they are nearly discontinued. There is the Old Marlboro Road, which does not go to Marlboro now methinks, unless that is Marlboro where it carries me. I am the bolder to speak of it here, because I presume that there are one or two such roads in every town.

Culture Project Rubric

Evaluation Rubric for Multi-Cultural Mask Project Levels of Performance

Dimensions of Performance	Below Standard Score: 1-2	Accomplished Score: 3-4	Excellent Score: 5
Content concepts to learn	Cannot identify shape, color, symmetry, balance, unity	Identifies some elements and principles of art that apply to project	Easily identifies elements and principles of art that apply to project
Craftsmanship skillful use of materials	Sloppy, no detail in paint or marker application	Good form that is smooth. Paint or marker application has detail	Crisp form. Paint or marker is applied in detail
Connections historical or cultural awareness	Little or no cultural connection in final product	Independently decides on cultural connection, copies a mask.	Independently decides on cultural connection, researches information, copies a mask
Critical Thinking ability to evaluate and critique artwork	Unable to explain purpose of mask	Can evaluate	Can evaluate with great detail
Creativity inventive new ideas personal expression	Same ideas as others, uses commercial ideas, copies existing mask on handout	Creates an original mask, uses new knowledge and skills with links to a cultural heritage	Independently creates an original mask, uses new knowledge and skills with sophistication and cultural significance
Commitment performing to best of ability, shows progress	Needs help from teacher consistently. Does not take risks, does not make good use of class time	Easily understands directions and key concepts, usually works independently.	Easily understands directions and key concepts. Helps others, works independently
Completion finished in a timely way makes good use of time	No purpose for mask, not finished on time	Completes project on time	Independently completes project on time

- A = 32 - 35
- B = 27 - 31
- C = 25 - 26
- D = 21 - 24
- E = 0 - 20

Unit 2

North America



“For my part, I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel’s sake. The great affair is to move.” –
Robert Louis Stevenson

"I Can" Statements for Unit 2 (North America)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

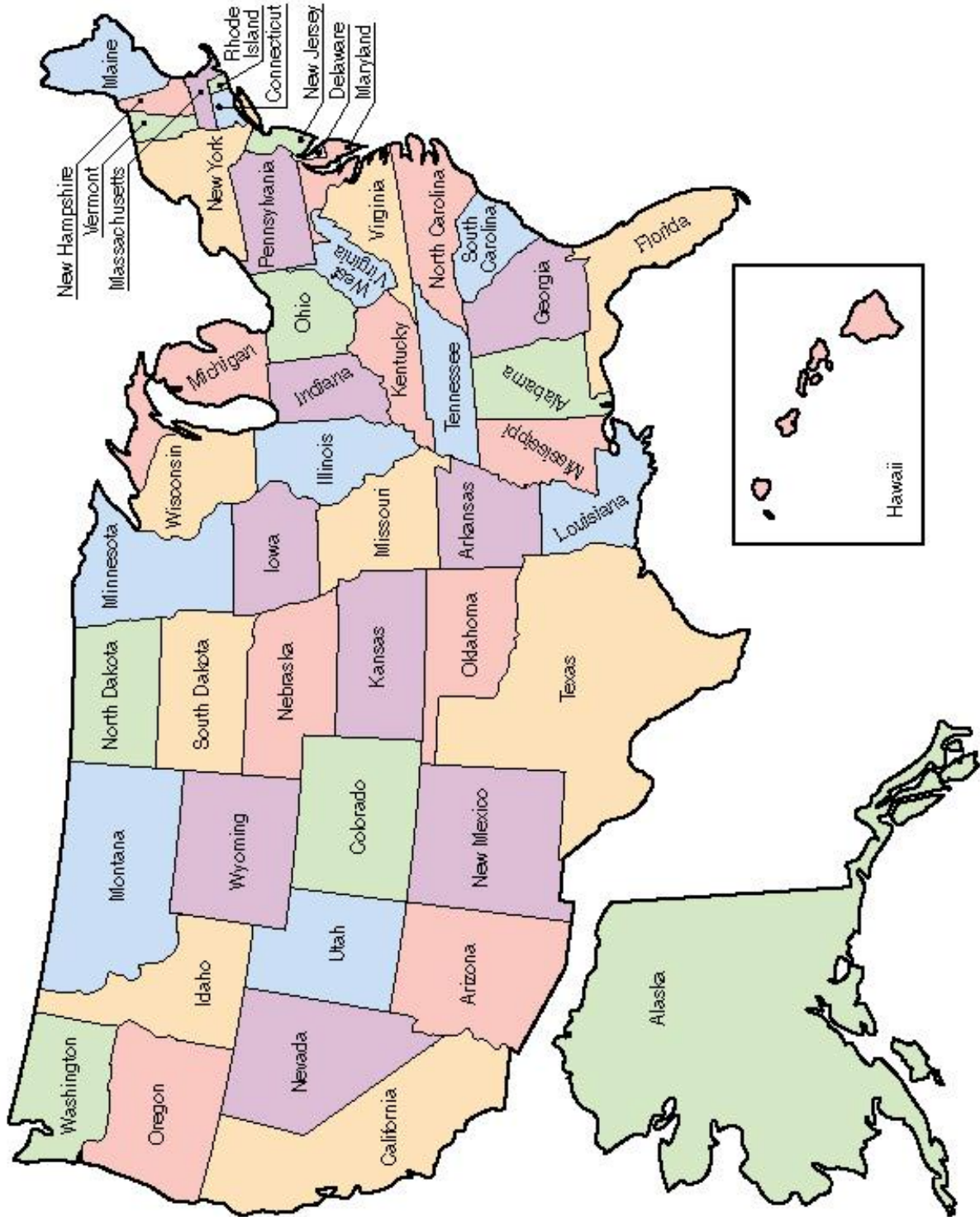
5. _____

6. _____

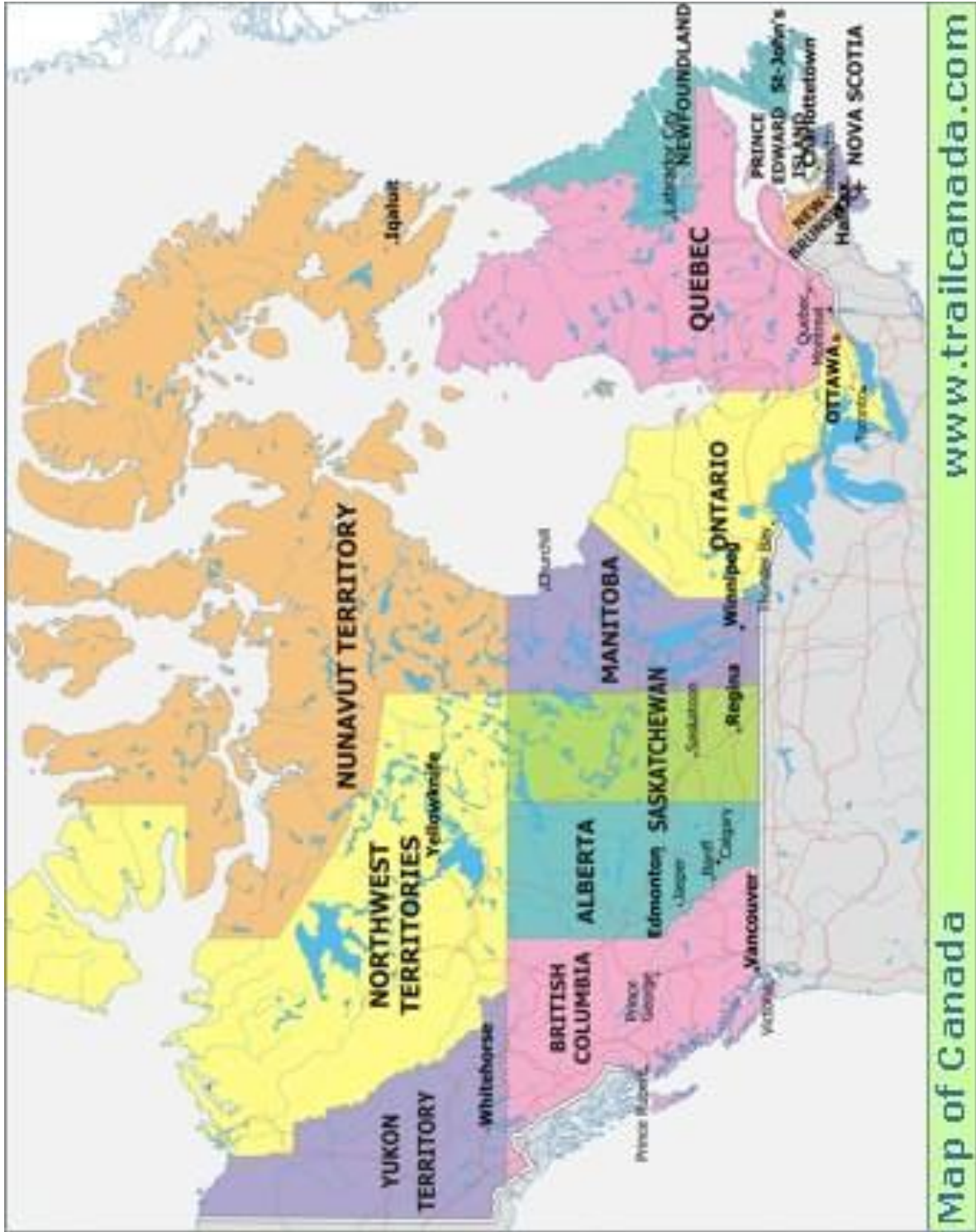
7. _____

8. _____

Labeled Map of the United States



Labeled Map of Canada



Blank Map of the United States

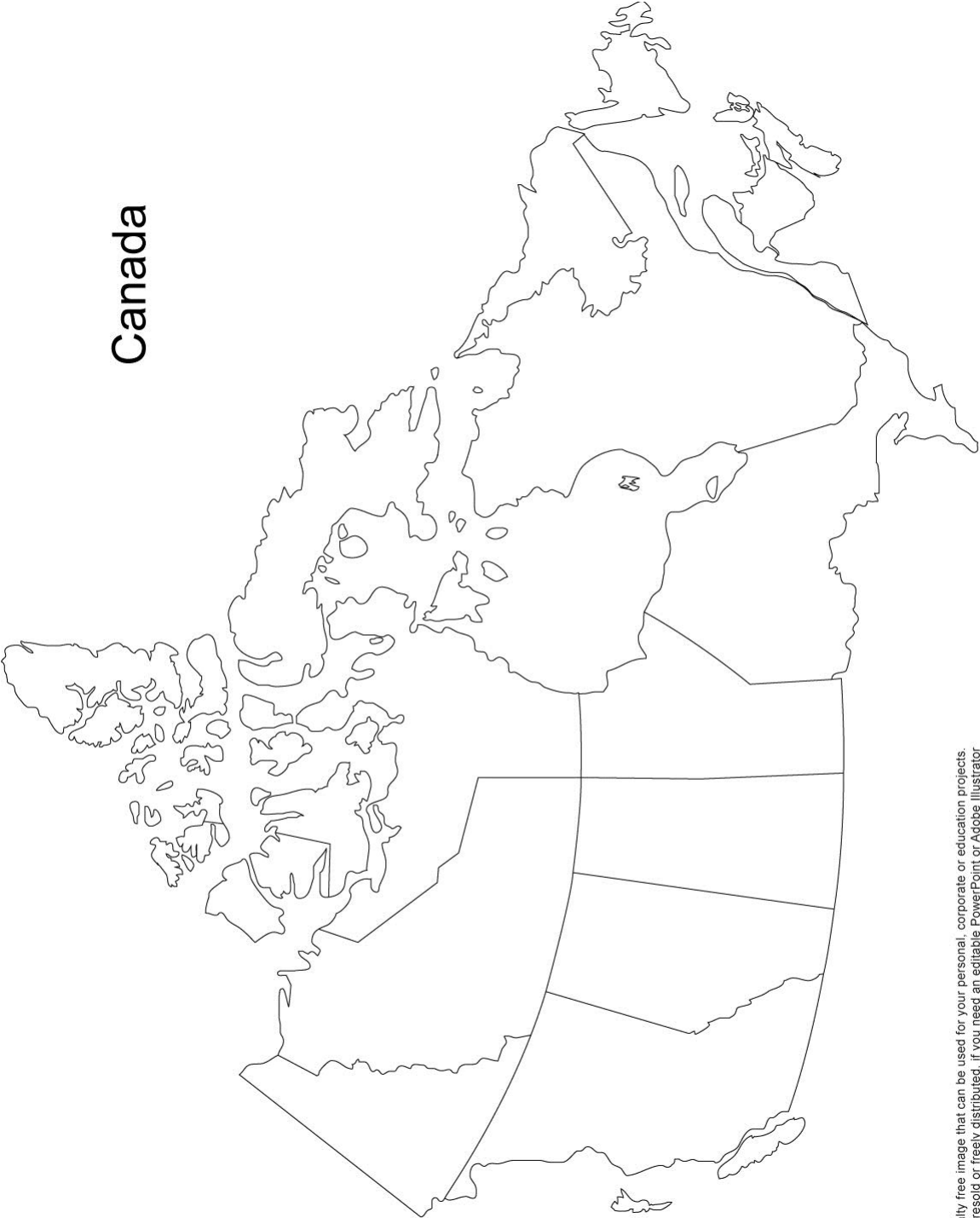
United States of America



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Blank Map of Canada

Canada



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North America Vocab

- Aquaculture
- Blizzards
- Chaparral
- Chinook
- Divide
- Fall Line
- Fishery
- Fossil Fuel
- Headwaters
- Hurricane
- Prairie
- Supercells
- Timberline
- Tributary
- Appalachians
- Death Valley
- Great Plains
- Bilingual
- Dominion
- Dry Farming
- Immigration
- Inuit
- Jazz
- Literacy Rate
- Loyalist
- Megalopolis
- Metropolitan Area
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Parliament
- Province
- Quebecois
- Separatism
- Suburb
- Sunbelt

- Underground Railroad
- Urbanization
- Urban Sprawl
- Nunavut
- Trade Surplus
- Tariff
- Acid Rain
- Eutrophication
- Clear-cutting
- Trade Deficit
- Arable
- Post-industrial
- Monopoly
- Commodities

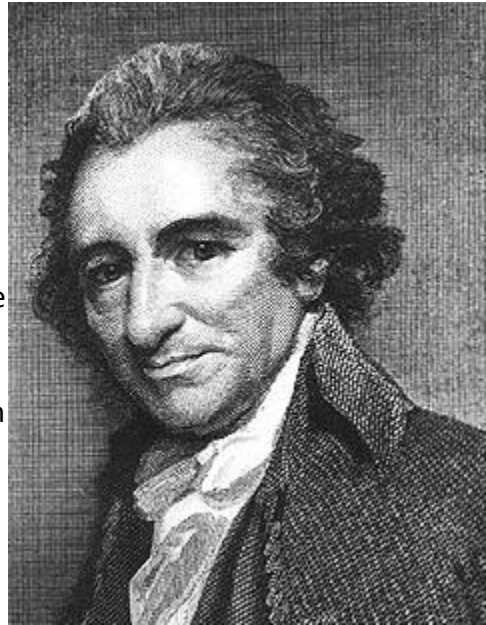
American Dream Project Rubric

Score	Music	Visuals	Quotes	Content	Presentation	Clarity
4	Songs were appropriately chosen, portray the context, aid the presentation	Appropriate visuals are chosen, thematically appropriate, follow the time period, assist the presentation	Supportive and appropriate quotes from songs, movies, plays, newspapers, etc	Well-researched, accurate history facts that pertain to that time period	Does not read off screen, eye contact with crowd, well-spoken, loud enough, confident	Concept is clear, well-presented, well put together, adequately answers questions
3	Songs were appropriately chosen, portray the context, hinder the presentation	Appropriate visuals are chosen, mostly thematically appropriate, generally follow the time period, assist the presentation	Mostly supportive quotes from songs, movies, plays, newspapers, etc.	Accurate historical facts that are mostly related to the project	Rarely reads off screen, mostly has eye contact with crowd, well-spoken, mostly loud enough, generally confident	Concept is mostly clear, somewhat organized, generally answers questions
2	Songs were appropriately chosen, but do not portray context, hinder the presentation	Somewhat appropriate visuals are chosen, mostly thematically appropriate, hinder the presentation	Poorly chosen quotes from songs, movies, plays, newspapers, etc.	Accurate historical facts that are somewhat related to the project	Mostly reads off screen, little eye contact with crowd, some mumbling, soft-spoken, nervous	Concept is slightly vague, poorly organized, struggles to answer questions
1	Songs are inappropriate, do not fit the context, hinder the presentation	Poorly chosen visuals, do not thematically support the content, hinder presentation	Completely inappropriate quotes from songs, movies, plays, newspapers, etc	Inaccurate historical facts that are unrelated to the project	Reads off screen, no eye contact with crowd, mumbles, too quiet, no confidence	Concept is vague, sloppy, not organized, cannot answer questions

Excerpt from *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine (1776)
(<http://praxeology.net/PaineCR-RM.htm>)

Excerpts from *Common Sense* (1776)

Some writers have so confounded society with government, as to leave little or no distinction between them; whereas they are not only different, but have different origins. Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness *positively* by uniting our affections, the latter *negatively* by restraining our vices. The one encourages intercourse, the other creates distinctions. The first is a patron, the last a punisher.



Society in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil in its worst state an intolerable one; for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same miseries *by a government*, which we might expect in a country *without government*, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer! Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise. For were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform, and irresistibly obeyed, man would need no other lawgiver; but that not being the case, he finds it necessary to surrender up a part of his property to furnish means for the protection of the rest; and this he is induced to do by the same prudence which in every other case advises him out of two evils to choose the least. Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unanswerably follows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to ensure it to us, with the least expense and greatest benefit, is preferable to all others.

In order to gain a clear and just idea of the design and end of government, let us suppose a small number of persons settled in some sequestered part of the earth, unconnected with the rest, they will then represent the first peopling of any country, or of the world. In this state of natural liberty, society will be their first thought. A thousand motives will excite them thereto, the strength of one man is so unequal to his wants, and his mind so unfitted for perpetual solitude, that he is soon obliged to seek assistance and relief of another, who in his turn requires the same. Four or five united would be able to raise a tolerable dwelling in the midst of a wilderness, but one man might labor out the common period of life without accomplishing any thing; when he had felled his timber he could not remove it, nor erect it after it was removed; hunger in the mean time would urge him from his work, and every different want call him a different way. Disease, nay even misfortune would be death, for though neither might be

mortal, yet either would disable him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die.

Thus necessity, like a gravitating power, would soon form our newly arrived emigrants into society, the reciprocal blessings of which, would supersede, and render the obligations of law and government unnecessary while they remained perfectly just to each other; but as nothing but heaven is impregnable to vice, it will unavoidably happen, that in proportion as they surmount the first difficulties of emigration, which bound them together in a common cause, they will begin to relax in their duty and attachment to each other; and this remissness, will point out the necessity, of establishing some form of government to supply the defect of moral virtue.

Some convenient tree will afford them a State-House, under the branches of which, the whole colony may assemble to deliberate on public matters. It is more than probable that their first laws will have the title only of Regulations, and be enforced by no other penalty than public disesteem. In this first parliament every man, by natural right will have a seat.

But as the colony increases, the public concerns will increase likewise, and the distance at which the members may be separated, will render it too inconvenient for all of them to meet on every occasion as at first, when their number was small, their habitations near, and the public concerns few and trifling. This will point out the convenience of their consenting to leave the legislative part to be managed by a select number chosen from the whole body, who are supposed to have the same concerns at stake which those have who appointed them, and who will act in the same manner as the whole body would act were they present. If the colony continue increasing, it will become necessary to augment the number of the representatives, and that the interest of every part of the colony may be attended to, it will be found best to divide the whole into convenient parts, each part sending its proper number; and that the elected might never form to themselves an interest separate from the electors, prudence will point out the propriety of having elections often; because as the elected might by that means return and mix again with the general body of the electors in a few months, their fidelity to the public will be secured by the prudent reflection of not making a rod for themselves. And as this frequent interchange will establish a common interest with every part of the community, they will mutually and naturally support each other, and on this (not on the unmeaning name of king) depends the strength of government, and the happiness of the governed.

Here then is the origin and rise of government; namely, a mode rendered necessary by the inability of moral virtue to govern the world; here too is the design and end of government, viz., freedom and security. And however our eyes may be dazzled with snow, or our ears deceived by sound; however prejudice may warp our wills, or interest darken our understanding, the simple voice of nature and of reason will say, it is right. ...

Mankind being originally equals in the order of creation, the equality could only be destroyed by some subsequent circumstance; the distinctions of rich, and poor, may in a great measure be accounted for, and that without having recourse to the harsh, ill-sounding names of oppression

and avarice. Oppression is often the consequence, but seldom or never the means of riches; and though avarice will preserve a man from being necessitously poor, it generally makes him too timorous to be wealthy.

But there is another and greater distinction for which no truly natural or religious reason can be assigned, and that is, the distinction of men into *kings* and *subjects*. Male and female are the distinctions of nature, good and bad the distinctions of heaven; but how a race of men came into the world so exalted above the rest, and distinguished like some new species, is worth enquiring into, and whether they are the means of happiness or of misery to mankind. ...

England, since the conquest, hath known some few good monarchs, but groaned beneath a much larger number of bad ones, yet no man in his senses can say that their claim under William the Conqueror is a very honorable one. A French bastard landing with an armed banditti, and establishing himself king of England against the consent of the natives, is in plain terms a very paltry rascally original. It certainly hath no divinity in it.

Excerpts from *Annexation Manifesto of 1849* (canadahistory.com)

Montreal Annexation Manifesto

To the People of Canada.

The number and magnitude of the evils that afflict our country, and the universal and increasing depression of its material interests, call upon all persons animated by a sincere desire for its welfare to combine for the purposes of inquiry and preparation with a view to the adoption of such remedies as a mature and dispassionate investigation may suggest.

Belonging to all parties, origins and creeds, but yet agreed upon the advantage of co-operation for the performance of a common duty to ourselves and our country, growing out of a common necessity, we have consented, in view of a brighter and happier future, to merge in oblivion all past differences of whatever character, or attributable to whatever source. In appealing to our fellow-colonists to unite with us in this our most needful duty, we solemnly conjure them, as they desire a successful issue and the welfare of their country, to enter upon the task at this momentous crisis in the same fraternal spirit.

The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from the colonies their wonted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye! Our provincial government and civic corporations, embarrassed; our banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our mercantile and agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivalled rivers, lakes and canals almost unused; whilst commerce abandons our shores; the circulating capital amassed under a more favourable system is dissipated with none from any quarter to replace it. Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with foreign states, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain, when other colonists are the applicants; - crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown - our country - stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbours, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

With superabundant water power and cheap labour, especially in Lower Canada, we have yet no domestic manufactures; nor can the most sanguine, unless under altered circumstances, anticipate the home growth, or advent from foreign parts, of either capital or enterprise to embark in this great source of national wealth. Our institutions, unhappily, have not that impress of permanence which can alone impart security and inspire confidence, and the Canadian market is too limited to tempt the foreign capitalist.

Whilst the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines, which, together, scarcely exceed 50 miles in length, and the stock in two of which is held at a depreciation of from 50 to 80 per cent—a fatal symptom of the torpor overspreading the land.

Our present form of provincial government is cumbrous and so expensive as to be ill suited to the circumstances of the country; and the necessary reference it demands to a distant government, imperfectly acquainted with Canadian affairs, and somewhat indifferent to our interests, is anomalous and irksome. Yet, in the event of a rupture between two of the most powerful nations of the world, Canada would become the battlefield and the sufferer, however little her interests might be involved in the cause of quarrel or the issue of the contest.

The bitter animosities of political parties and factions in Canada, often leading to violence, and, upon one occasion, to civil war, seem not to have abated with time; nor is there, at the present moment, any prospect of diminution or accommodation. The aspect of parties becomes daily more threatening towards each other, and under our existing institutions and relations, little hope is discernible of a peaceful and prosperous administration of our affairs, but difficulties will, to all appearance, accumulate until government becomes impracticable. In this view of our position, any course that may promise to efface existing party distinctions and place entirely new issues before the people, must be fraught with undeniable advantages.

Among the statesmen of the Mother Country - among the sagacious observers of the neighbouring Republic - in Canada - and in all British North America - amongst all classes there is a strong pervading conviction that a political revolution in this country is at hand. Such forebodings cannot readily be dispelled, and they have, moreover, a tendency to realise the events to which they point. In the meanwhile, serious injury results to Canada from the effect of this anticipation upon the more desirable class of settlers, who naturally prefer a country under fixed and permanent forms of government to one in a state of transition.

Having thus adverted to some of the causes of our present evils, we would consider how far the remedies ordinarily proposed possess sound and rational inducement to justify their adoption:

1. "The revival of protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."

This, if attainable in a sufficient degree, and guaranteed for a long period of years, would ameliorate the condition of many of our chief interests, but the policy of the empire forbids the anticipation. Besides, it would be but a partial remedy. The millions of the Mother Country demand cheap food; and a second change from protection to free trade would complete that ruin which the first has done much to achieve.

2. "The protection of home manufactures."

Although this might encourage the growth of a manufacturing interest in Canada, yet, without access to the United States market, there would not be a sufficient expansion of that interest,

from the want of customers, to work any result that could be admitted as a "remedy" for the numerous evils of which we complain.

3. "A federal union of the British American provinces."

The advantages claimed for that arrangement are free trade between the different provinces, and a diminished governmental expenditure. The attainment of the latter object would be problematical, and the benefits anticipated from the former might be secured by legislation under our existing system. The markets of the sister provinces would not benefit our trade in timber, for they have a surplus of that article in their own forests; and their demand for agricultural products would be too limited to absorb our means of supply. Nor could Canada expect any encouragement to her manufacturing industry from those quarters. A federal union, therefore, would be no remedy.

4. "The independence of the British North American colonies as a federal republic."

The consolidation of its new institutions from elements hitherto so discordant—the formation of treaties with foreign powers — the acquirement of a name and character among the nations — would, we fear, prove an over-match for the strength of the new republic. And, having regard to the powerful confederacy of states conterminous with itself, the needful military defences would be too costly to render independence a boon, whilst it would not, any more than a federal union, remove those obstacles which retard our material prosperity.

5. "Reciprocal free trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine."

If obtained, this would yield but an installment of the many advantages which might be otherwise secured. The free interchange of such products would not introduce manufactures to our country. It would not give us the North American continent for our market. It would neither so amend our institutions as to confer stability nor ensure confidence in their permanence nor would it allay the violence of parties, or, in the slightest degree, remedy many of our prominent evils.

6. Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. THIS REMEDY CONSISTS IN A FRIENDLY AND PEACEFUL SEPARATION FROM BRITISH CONNECTION AND A UNION UPON EQUITABLE TERMS WITH THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERACY OF SOVEREIGN STATES.

We would premise that towards Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the colonial policy of the parent state, the avowals of her leading statesmen, and public sentiments of the Empire, present unmistakable and significant indications of the

appreciation of colonial connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other colonies - the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on the condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken intentions towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide. An overruling conviction, then, of its necessity, and a high sense of the duty we owe to our country, a duty we can neither disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of separation; and whatever negotiations may eventuate with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterprise as into any of the present states. It would equalize the value of real estate upon both sides of the boundary, thereby probably doubling at once the entire present value of property in Canada, whilst, by giving stability to our institutions, and introducing prosperity, it would raise our public corporate and private credit. It would increase our commerce, both with the United States and foreign countries, and would not necessarily diminish to any great extent our intercourse with Great Britain, into which our products would for the most part enter on the same terms as at present. It would render our rivers and canals the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West, to the incalculable benefit of our country. It would also introduce manufactures into Canada as rapidly as they have been introduced into the northern states; and to Lower Canada, especially, where water privileges and labour are abundant and cheap, it would attract manufacturing capital, enhancing the value of property and agricultural produce, and giving remunerative employment to what is at present a comparatively non-producing population. Nor would the United States merely furnish the capital for our manufactures. They would also supply for them the most extensive market in the world, without the intervention of a custom house officer. Railways would forthwith be constricted by American capital as feeders for all the great lines now approaching our frontiers; and railway enterprise in general would doubtless be as active and prosperous among us as among our neighbours. The value of our agricultural produce would be raised at once to a par with that of the United States, whilst agricultural implements and many of the necessities of life, such as tea, coffee and sugar, would be greatly reduced in price.

The value of our timber would also be greatly enhanced by free access to the American market, where it bears a high price, but is subject to an onerous duty. At the same time, there is every season to believe that our shipbuilders, as well at Quebec as on the Great Lakes, would find an unlimited market in all the ports of the American continent. It cannot be doubted that the shipping trade of the United States must greatly increase. It is equally manifest that, with them, the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing, while we possess vast territories, covered with timber of excellent quality, which would be equally available as it is now, since under the free trade system our vessels would sell as well in England after annexation as before.

The simple and economical state government, in which direct responsibility to the people is a distinguishing feature, would be substituted for a system, at once cumbrous and expensive.

In place of war and alarms of war with a neighbour, there would be peace and amity between this country and the United States. Disagreements between the United States and her chief if not only rival among nations would not make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes, as under our existing relations must necessarily be the case. That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world, and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a fore-doomed battle-field for the home of themselves and their children, it needs no reasoning on our part to elucidate.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, allay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancour and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation has its harmonious influence been felt - the harbinger may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion of dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth. We have now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honours or emoluments. England is our parent state, with whom we have no equality, but towards whom we stand in the simple relation of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public services of the nation would be open to us, - a field for high and honourable distinction on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of perfect equality.

Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the parent state from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country, - the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive, - the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

To the United States also the annexation of Canada presents many important inducements. The withdrawal from their borders, of so powerful a nation, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized - the ability to dispense with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles - the large accession to their income from our customs - the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the western states to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

Fellow-Colonists, We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question-involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable; one of which it is our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality,- in the spirit of sincerity and truth-in the interest solely of our common country,-and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party, or creed, that earnest and cordial cooperation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

John Torrance Jacob De Witt, M.P.P. J. Redpath John Molson David Torrance William Workman D. L. Macpherson L.H.Holton Benj. Holmes John Rose, Q.C. Edward Goff Penny William Molson D.Lorn Macdougall Benj. Workrnan J.W.Torrance Peter Redpath James Torrance (and 308 other signatories)

Unit 3

Latin America (Central America)



“Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn’t do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover.” – Mark Twain

"I Can" Statements for Unit 3 (Central America)

1. _____

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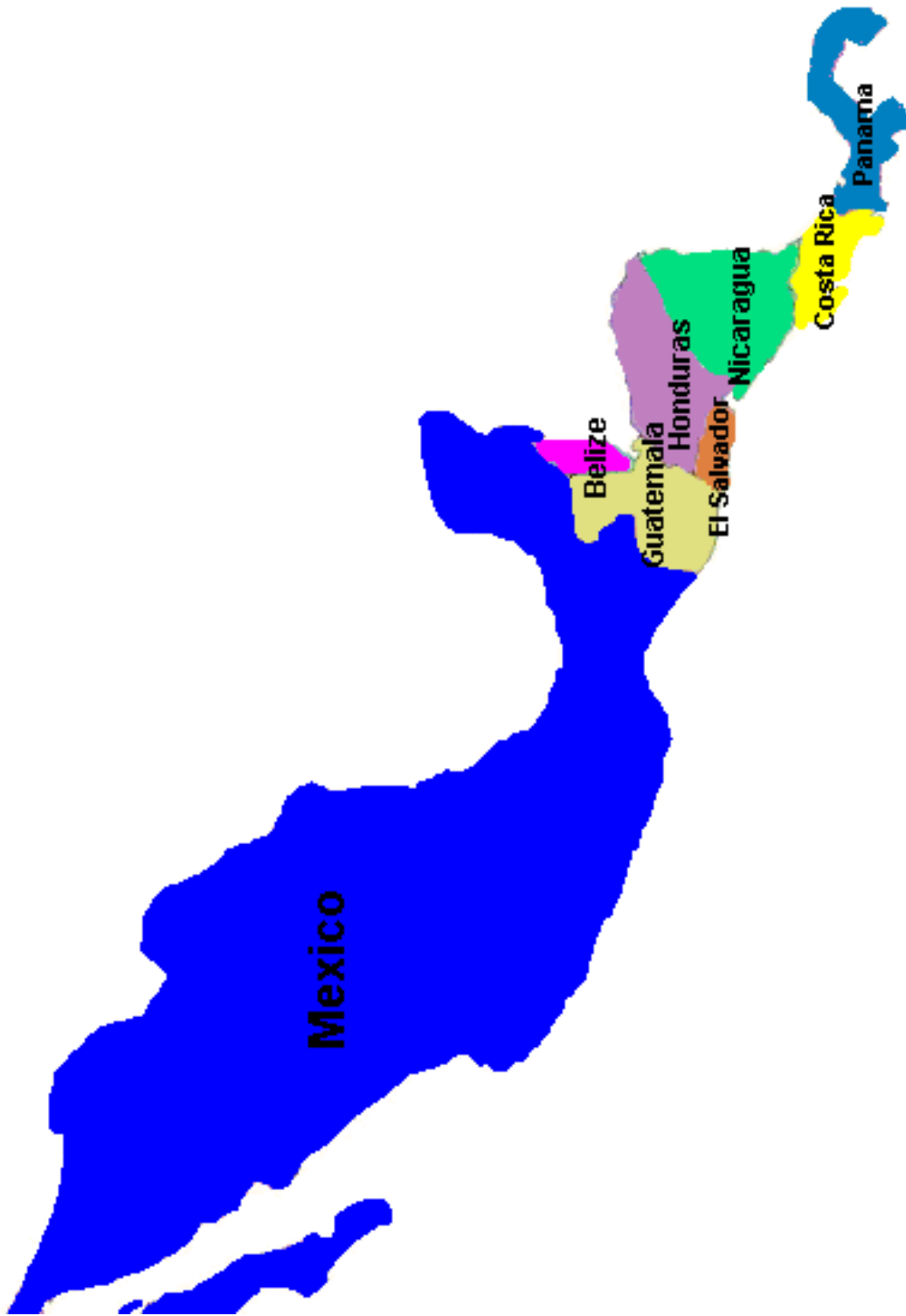
5. _____

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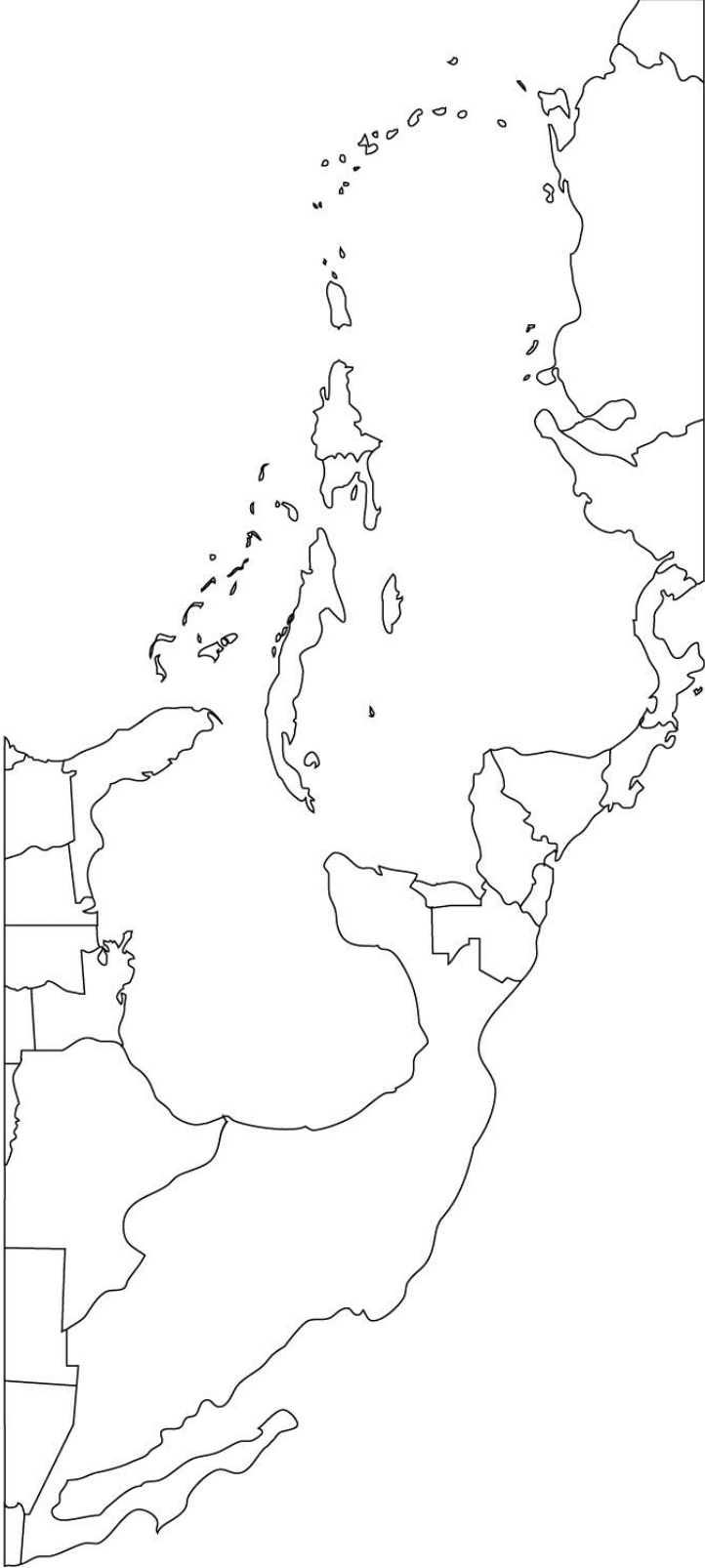
8. _____

Labeled Map of Latin America



Blank Map of Latin America

Central America



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Vocab List for Latin America

- Altiplano
- Canopy
- Cordilleras
- Escarpment
- Hydroelectric Power
- Llanos
- Pampas
- Puna
- Tierra Caliente
- Tierra Fria
- Tierra Helada
- Tierra Templada
- Indigenous
- Mestizo
- Viceroys
- Dialect
- Conquistadors
- Patois
- Brain Drain
- Primate City
- Glyphs
- Syncretism
- Inca
- Aztec
- Mayan

Travel Agency Rubric



Evaluation Rubric

Name: _____

	Excellent	Acceptable	Needs Work
Deadlines	All deadlines met (Information, poster/brochure, itinerary, final project) 5	Most deadlines met 4 3	Most deadlines not met. Project turned in late. 2 1 0
Class Time Management	Student is always on task when given time to work. 5	Student is mostly on task when given time to work. 4 3	Student often wastes time when given class time to work 2 1 0
Brochure/Poster	Brochure/Poster does an excellent job of conveying information on location, climate, sites of interest; creative design and layout 10 9 8	Brochure/Poster does an average job of conveying information on location, climate, sites of interest; somewhat creative design and layout. 7 6 5 4	Brochure does a poor job of conveying information on location, climate, sites of interest; design and layout are sloppy and lack creativity 3 2 1 0
Itinerary	Itinerary is very detailed with information about each place that is going to be seen. Flight and hotel information is detailed including flight number, times, etc. A person using this itinerary would really feel like this were a professional trip. 10 9 8	Itinerary is good and lists the places that are going to be seen. Flight and hotel information is included, but not real detailed. A person using this itinerary would be up to their own devices to really get around and know what they were doing. 7 6 5 4	Itinerary is poor and does only the minimum required. There is some question exactly how to get places and where guests are staying. A person using this really would not feel good about the service they received. 3 2 1 0
Price List	Prices are very clearly spelled out and it's easy to tell what the money is going towards. 5 4	Prices are included, but there is some grey area. Maybe the travel agency is skimming a little off the top. 3 2	Prices are not included; instead just one general price is given. It's hard to say what the money is going for. 1 0
Sources	Sources are clearly given and they are legitimate sources. This list is more than simply a list of search engines used. 5 4	Sources are given, but many are simply search engines. There definitely are not enough sources for the work put in. 3 2	Few sources are given. What sources are given are highly suspect and not reliable. This project could be considered to be plagiarized. 1 0
Overall Presentation	This project was done excellently. Most people would be happy to work with this travel company in real life. 10 9	This project was well done, however shows that it was done as a class project and by a high schooler. 8 7 6	This project was hastily thrown together at the last minute and really is not well done. You should be ashamed to hand in work like this. 5 4 3 2 1 0

Grade Calculation

_____ Total score from above

_____ Grade factor based on number of Locations (6 = A – 100%; 4 = B – 80%; 2 = C – 70%; 1 = D – 60%)

_____ Extra Credit – 10% (Turning in early, extra locations, etc.)

_____ Final Score and Letter Grade _____

Letter from Columbus (<http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/exploration/resources/columbus-reports-his-first-voyage-1493>)

On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail from Spain to find an all-water route to Asia. On October 12, more than two months later, Columbus landed on an island in the Bahamas that he called San Salvador; the natives called it Guanahani.

For nearly five months, Columbus explored the Caribbean, particularly the islands of Juana (Cuba) and Hispaniola (Santo Domingo), before returning to Spain. He left thirty-nine men to build a settlement called La Navidad in present-day Haiti. He also kidnapped several Native Americans (between ten and twenty-five) to take back to Spain—only eight survived. Columbus brought back small amounts of gold as well as native birds and plants to show the richness of the continent he believed to be India.

When Columbus arrived back in Spain on March 15, 1493, he immediately wrote a letter announcing his discoveries to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, who had helped finance his trip. The letter was written in Spanish and sent to Rome, where it was printed in Latin by Stephan Planck. Planck mistakenly left Queen Isabella's name out of the pamphlet's introduction but quickly realized his error and reprinted the pamphlet a few days later. The copy shown here is the second, corrected edition of the pamphlet.

The Latin printing of this letter announced the existence of the American continent throughout Europe. "I discovered many islands inhabited by numerous people. I took possession of all of them for our most fortunate King by making public proclamation and unfurling his standard, no one making any resistance," Columbus wrote.

In addition to announcing his momentous discovery, Columbus's letter also provides observations of the native people's culture and lack of weapons, noting that "they are destitute of arms, which are entirely unknown to them, and for which they are not adapted; not on account of any bodily deformity, for they are well made, but because they are timid and full of terror." Writing that the natives are "fearful and timid . . . guileless and honest," Columbus declares that the land could easily be conquered by Spain, and the natives "might become Christians and inclined to love our King and Queen and Princes and all the people of Spain."

An English [translation](#) of this document is available.

EXCERPT

I have determined to write you this letter to inform you of everything that has been done and discovered in this voyage of mine.

On the thirty-third day after leaving Cadiz I came into the Indian Sea, where I discovered many islands inhabited by numerous people. I took possession of all of them for our most fortunate King by making public proclamation and unfurling his standard, no one making any resistance. The island called Juana, as well as the others in its neighborhood, is exceedingly fertile. It has numerous harbors on all sides, very safe and wide, above comparison with any I have ever seen. Through it flow many very broad and health-giving rivers; and there are in it numerous very lofty mountains. All these island are very beautiful, and of quite different shapes; easy to be traversed, and full of the greatest variety of trees reaching to the stars. . . .

In the island, which I have said before was called *Hispana*, there are very lofty and beautiful mountains, great farms, groves and fields, most fertile both for cultivation and for pasturage, and well adapted for constructing buildings. The convenience of the harbors in this island, and the excellence of the rivers, in volume and salubrity, surpass human belief, unless one should see them. In it the trees, pasture-lands and fruits differ much from those of Juana. Besides, this *Hispana* abounds in various kinds of species, gold and metals. The inhabitants . . . are all, as I said before, unprovided with any sort of iron, and they are destitute of arms, which are entirely unknown to them, and for which they are not adapted; not on account of any bodily deformity, for they are well made, but because they are timid and full of terror. . . . But when they see that they are safe, and all fear is banished, they are very guileless and honest, and very liberal of all they have. No one refuses the asker anything that he possesses; on the contrary they themselves invite us to ask for it. They manifest the greatest affection towards all of us, exchanging valuable things for trifles, content with the very least thing or nothing at all. . . . I gave them many beautiful and pleasing things, which I had brought with me, for no return whatever, in order to win their affection, and that they might become Christians and inclined to love our King and Queen and Princes and all the people of Spain; and that they might be eager to search for and gather and give to us what they abound in and we greatly need.

Overview of Mexican Revolution

(<http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/feature/mexican-revolution/>)

Mexican Revolution

The Mexican Revolution was a complex and bloody conflict which arguably spanned two decades, and in which 900,000 people lost their lives. What was the cause of such a persistent uprising and ultimately did the end justify the means?

The Revolution began with a call to arms on 20th November 1910 to overthrow the current ruler and dictator Porfirio Díaz Mori.

Díaz was an ambitious president, keen to develop Mexico into an industrial and modernised country. While he worked on implementing a capitalist society building factories, dams, and roads the rural workers and peasants suffered greatly.

Díaz reigned using a campaign of bullying, intimidating citizens into supporting him. While civil liberties such as the freedom of press suffered under his rule, the greatest injustice came in the form of new land laws.

In an attempt to strengthen ties with the United States and other influential foreign interests, Díaz allocated land, once belonging to the people of Mexico, to wealthy non-nationals. In addition to this, no Mexican was able to own land unless they had a formal legal title. Small farmers were rendered utterly helpless, there was no other option but an uprising.

The path of the Revolution certainly didn't run smoothly and the country saw a string of unreliable presidents.

Francisco Madero, who was responsible for removing Díaz from power, was a weak leader and failed to implement the land reforms he had promised.

He was quickly replaced by General Victoriano Huerta who had him executed within a week of coming to power. Huerta himself was a dictator and was overthrown by Venustiano Carranza in 1914.

While many accused Carranza of being power hungry he also lusted after peace. In the pursuit of civil rest he formed the Constitutional Army and a new constitution into which he accepted many of the rebel demands.

The official end of the Mexican Revolution is often taken to be the creation of the Constitution of Mexico in 1917, however the fighting continued long into the following decade.

Ultimately while the Mexican Revolution was aimed at ensuring a fairer way of life for the farming classes, many argue it achieved little more than the frequent change of leadership in the country.

It was only in 1942 when the Mexican ex-presidents stood on the stage of the Mexico City Zocalo to show their support to Britain and America in the Second World War, that the citizens of Mexico saw their first glimmer of political solidarity and a country finally united.

Image Source: Carranzista rebels near Chihuahua, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Unit 3

Latin America (South America)



“Perhaps travel cannot prevent bigotry, but by demonstrating that all peoples cry, laugh, eat, worry, and die, it can introduce the idea that if we try and understand each other, we may even become friends.” – Maya Angelou

"I Can" Statements for Unit 3 (South America)

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Labeled Map of South America



Blank Map of South America Latin America



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Vocab List for South America

- Enslaved
- Ethnically
- Unstable
- Favelas
- Dictatorships
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Pablo Neruda
- Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- Migration
- Rural
- Interior
- Olmecs
- Inca

Carnival Project Rubric

Title of Essay reflects content: Yes No

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Introduction	Introductory paragraph clearly states subject of essay and captures reader's attention.	Introductory paragraph states subject of essay but is not particularly inviting to the reader.	Introductory paragraph attempts to state subject of essay but does not capture reader's attention.	No attempt is made to state the subject of the essay in an introductory paragraph.
Sensory Details	Essay includes details that appeal to at least three of the five senses (taste, touch, sound, sight, smell).	Includes details that appeal to fewer than three of the five senses.	Includes details that appeal to only one of the five senses.	Includes no details that appeal to one of the five senses.
Word Choice	Writer uses vivid words and phrases that linger or draw pictures in the reader's mind, and the choice and placement of the words seems accurate, natural and not forced.	Writer uses vivid words and phrases that linger or draw pictures in the reader's mind, but occasionally the words are used inaccurately or seem overdone.	Writer uses words that communicate clearly, but the writing lacks variety, punch or flair.	Writer uses a limited vocabulary that does not communicate strongly or capture the reader's interest. Jargon or cliches may be present and detract from the meaning.

Simile/Metaphor/Personification	Writer effectively uses simile, metaphor, and personification to describe the subject.	Writer uses one example of simile, metaphor, or personification to describe the subject.	Writer may try to use simile, metaphor, and personification but does so incorrectly.	Writer does not include simile, metaphor, or personification in essay.
Sentence Structure (Sentence Fluency)	All sentences are well-constructed with varied structure.	Most sentences are well-constructed with varied structure.	Most sentences are well-constructed but have a similar structure.	Sentences lack structure and appear incomplete or rambling.
Grammar, Spelling, Capitalization, & Punctuation	There are no errors in grammar, spelling, capitalization, or punctuation. Rubric is attached to essay. Essay is completed on time.	There are some errors; however, these errors do not distract the reader. Rubric is attached to essay. Essay is completed on time.	There are errors that distract the reader. Rubric is attached to essay. Essay is completed on time.	There are serious errors that interfere with the reader's understanding of the essay. Rubric is not attached to essay. Essay is completed on time.

Mystery of the Olmecs

(http://www.ancient.eu.com/Olmec_Civilization/)

Olmec Civilization

Definition



by **Mark Cartwright**

published on 30 August 2013



The mysterious **Olmec civilization** prospered in Pre-Classical (Formative) Mesoamerica from c. 1200 BCE to c. 400 BCE and is generally considered the forerunner of all subsequent Mesoamerican cultures such as the Maya and Aztecs. Centred in the Gulf of Mexico (now the states of Veracruz and Tabasco) their influence and **trade** activity spread from 1200 BCE, even reaching as far south as present-day Nicaragua. Monumental sacred complexes, massive stone sculpture, ball games, chocolate drinking and animal gods were features of **Olmec** culture which would be passed on to all those who followed this first great Mesoamerican **civilization**.

An Enigma

The Olmec civilization presents something of a mystery, indeed, we do not even know what they called themselves, as 'Olmec' was their **Aztec** name and meant 'rubber people'. Due to a lack of archaeological evidence their ethnic origins and the location and extent of many of their settlements are not known. The Olmecs did, however, codify and record their gods and religious practices using symbols. The precise significance of this record is much debated but, at the very least, its complexity does suggest some sort of organised **religion** involving a priesthood. The Olmec religious practices of sacrifice, cave rituals, pilgrimages, offerings, ball-courts, **pyramids** and a seeming awe of mirrors, was also passed on to all subsequent civilizations in Mesoamerica until the Spanish **Conquest** in the 16th century CE.

Major Centres

Olmec prosperity was initially based on exploiting the fertile and well-watered coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico to grow such crops as corn and beans (often twice-yearly) which allowed for an agricultural surplus. They also, no doubt, gathered the plentiful local supply of plant food, palm nuts and sea-life, including turtles and clams. By c. 1200 BCE significant urban centres developed at San Lorenzo (the earliest), La Venta, Laguna de los Cerros, Tres Zapotes and Las Limas. San Lorenzo reached its peak of prosperity and influence between 1200 and 900 BCE when its strategic position safe from flooding allowed it to control local trade. Typical Olmec trade goods included obsidian, jade, serpentine, mica, rubber, **pottery**, feathers and polished mirrors of ilmenite and magnetite.

The most striking legacy of the Olmecs must be their colossal and enigmatic stone heads.

Evidence of San Lorenzo's high culture includes the presence of mound structures, possibly an early ball court, carved basalt drains through one of the man-made mounds and the Red Palace structure with painted red floors and workshops. Around 900 BCE the site of San Lorenzo displays evidence of systematic destruction whilst La Venta, conversely, began to flourish, and becoming the new capital, it eventually supported a population of some 18,000.

The three sites of San Lorenzo, La Venta and Laguna de los Cerros all had a bilateral symmetry in their planning and at La Venta the first **pyramid** in Mesoamerica was constructed. It is the pre-meditated architectural layout of the religious centres of these settlements that is most striking, for example, at La Venta the buildings are placed symmetrically along a north-south axis with four colossal heads facing outwards at key points, seemingly acting as guardians to the complex. A huge ceremonial step pyramid (now a shapeless mound), sunken plaza once lined with 2 metre high basalt columns, and two smaller pyramids/mounds provide features that would be copied time and again at the major sites of later Mesoamerican cultures with whom equal attention was paid to the precise alignment of buildings. La Venta, as with San Lorenzo, suffered systematic and deliberate destruction of its monuments sometime between 400 and 300 BCE.

Beliefs

As with other areas of Olmec culture, details of their religion are sketchy. Nevertheless, with an ever-increasing archaeological record it is possible to piece together some of the most important features of Olmec religion. The Olmecs seem to have had a particular reverence for natural places which connected with the important junctions of sky, earth and the underworld. For example, caves could lead to the underworld and mountains which had both springs and caves could offer access to all three planes. Important Olmec mountain sites were El Manatí, Chalcatzingo and Oxtotitlan.

The names of the gods of the Olmec are not known other than that they often represented phenomena such as rain, the earth and especially maize. For this reason, identifiable gods from

Olmec art have been given numbers instead of names (e.g. God VI). The Olmecs gave special significance to the animals present in their environment, especially those at the top of the food chain such as jaguars, eagles, caimans, snakes and even sharks, identifying them with divine beings and perhaps also believing that powerful rulers could transform themselves at will into such fearsome creatures. The Olmecs also liked to mix animals to create weird and wonderful creatures such as the were-jaguar, a cross between a human and a jaguar, which may have been their supreme deity. We also know that they worshipped a sky-dragon and that they believed four dwarves held up the sky, possibly representing the four cardinal directions which, along with other Olmec gods, became so important in later Mesoamerican religions.

Art

The most striking legacy of the Olmec civilization must be the colossal stone heads they produced. These were carved in basalt and all display unique facial features so that they may be considered portraits of actual rulers. The heads can be nearly 3 m high and 8 tons in weight and the stone from which they were worked was, in some cases, transported 80 km or more, presumably using huge balsa river rafts. 17 have been discovered, 10 of which are from San Lorenzo. The ruler often wears a protective helmet (from war or the ballgame) and sometimes show the subject with jaguar paws hanging over the forehead, perhaps representing a jaguar pelt worn as a symbol of political and religious power. The fact that these giant sculptures depict only the head may be explained by the belief in Mesoamerican culture that it was the head alone which bore the soul.

Another permanent record of the Olmecs is found in rock carvings and paintings. Often made around cave entrances they most typically depict seated rulers, as for example at Oxtotitlan, where a figure wears a green bird suit and at Chalcatzingo where another ruler sits on her throne surrounded by a maize landscape. At other sites there are also paintings of cave rituals, for example, at Cacahuazqui, Juxtlahuaca and Oxtotlan.

Jade and ceramic were other popular materials for sculpture and also wood, some examples of which were remarkably well preserved in the bogs of El Manati. One of the gods most commonly rendered in small sculpture was God IV, sometimes called the Rain Baby, who is a toothless human baby with an open-mouth, cleft head and headband, sometimes with the addition of strips of crinkled paper hanging at the side of his face (another feature seen in the gods of later cultures and representing the paper and rubber sap strips which were burnt during rites as the smoke was thought to propitiate rain).

Perhaps the most significant jade carving is the Kunz Axe, a ceremonial axe-head now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The jade has been worked to represent a were-jaguar creature using only jade tools and then polished, perhaps using a jade abrasive. Animals were a popular subject, especially those most powerful ones such as jaguars and eagles. Intriguingly, the Olmecs often buried their sculptures, even larger pieces, perhaps in a ritual act of memory.

Legacy

The Olmecs influenced the civilizations they came into contact with across Mesoamerica, particularly in sculpture in ceramic and jade and objects featuring Olmec imagery have been found at Teopantecuanitlan, 650 km distant from the Olmec heartland. In addition, many deities featured in Olmec art and religion such as the sky-dragon (a sort of caiman creature with flaming eyebrows) and the feathered-snake god, would reappear in similar form in later religions. The snake-god especially, would be transformed into the major gods Kukulcan for the Maya and **Quetzalcoatl** for the Aztecs. This artistic and religious influence, along with the features of precisely aligned ceremonial precincts, monumental pyramids, sacrificial rituals and ball-courts, meant that all subsequent Mesoamerican cultures would owe a great deal to their mysterious forerunners, the Olmecs.

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Mystery of the Incas


(<http://www.livescience.com/41346-the-incas-history-of-andean-empire.html>)

Reference:

The Incas: History of Andean Empire

By Owen Jarus, LiveScience Contributor | November 19, 2013 05:47pm ET



 Villagers in Cuzco, Peru, dressed in colorful shawls, or chompas, mingle with city-folk and tourists during a festival..

Credit: Jesse Lewis

[View full size image](#)

The Inca Empire was a vast empire that flourished in the Andean region of South America from the early 15th century A.D. up until its conquest by the Spanish in the 1530s. Even after the conquest, Inca leaders continued to resist the Spaniards up until 1572 when its last city, Vilcabamba, was captured.

The Incas built their empire without the wheel, powerful draft animals, iron working, currency or even what we would consider to be a writing system. One of the Inca civilization's most famous surviving archaeological sites is [Machu Picchu](#), which was built as a retreat for an Incan emperor.

The Incas called their empire Tawantinsuyu, the “Land of the Four Corners,” and its official language was Quechua. The empire was divided up into four “suyu,” which intersected at the capital, Cuzco. These suyu in turn were divided into provinces. By the time of the Spanish conquest, much of the Inca Empire was made up of numerous non-Inca groups.

The empire reached its peak after the conquests of Emperor Huayna Capac, who reigned from 1493 until around 1527, when he apparently died of smallpox. At its peak, the empire extended from “the border of [Ecuador](#) and Colombia down to about 50 miles [80 kilometers] south of modern Santiago, Chile,” said Terence D'Altroy of Columbia University, in a 2007 PBS Nova [interview](#). “In terms of square miles, we're probably talking something like 300,000 square miles [more than 775,000 square km],” he said, adding that its population was as high as 12 million people.

To support this empire, a system of roads stretched for almost 25,000 miles (roughly 40,000 km), about three times the diameter of the Earth.

As the Spanish conquered the Inca Empire, they were impressed by what they saw. “Inca cities were as large as those of Europe, but more orderly and by all accounts much cleaner and more pleasant places in which to live,” writes Gordon McEwan of Wagner College, in his book “The Incas: New Perspectives” (ABC-CLIO, 2006), also noting that the road and aqueduct systems the Spanish encountered in the Andes were superior to those in Europe.

Inca origins

The Inca Empire originated at the city of Cuzco in what is today southern Peru. It appears to have started out as a small local state until it rapidly expanded into a vast empire during the 15th century A.D.

The origins of the Inca are murky, but McEwan points that, in pre-Inca times, Cuzco was located at a nexus point between two earlier empires, one called the Wari and another based at the city of [Tiwanaku](#). This central location gave the Inca a number of advantages when they were able to expand, one of the most important being the availability of infrastructure, which these earlier empires had already created. “The hydraulic and highway systems of the earlier empires would have provided the basis for rapid expansion of the early Inca state,” McEwan writes.

Inca oral history, recorded by the Spanish, suggests that the expansion of the Inca began in earnest during the reign of the emperor Pachacuti, who reigned 1438-1471. Oral traditions say that he became emperor after he halted an invasion of Cuzco that was being carried out by a

rival group called the Chancas. Subsequently, he worked to expand the territory the Inca controlled, extending their influence beyond the Cuzco region.

D'Altroy notes that the Inca tried to get their rivals to surrender peacefully and only used military conquest as a last resort. They “worked very hard in diplomacy, negotiating relationships with neighbors or with people who were targets for incorporation into their expanding territory, and they tried to work out amicable relationships through gift exchanges, marital exchanges, or political alliances. Failing that, they would threaten those people with military conquest, and that having failed, they would actually undertake military conquest,” he said in the PBS interview.

While the Inca did not develop what we would consider a formal system of writing, they did use recording devices, the best known being quipu, a cord with strings suspended from it. While modern-day scholars are unable to read them, it is known that they would have been used for creating records such as a census.

Cuzco

The Inca capital, Cuzco, was ordered rebuilt by Pachacuti, who allegedly had the city completely razed so that it could be rebuilt in the shape of a puma.

“The animal was represented in profile, with the residential blocks of the city forming its body ... the great fortress or temple complex on the hill above Cuzco representing its head, and the confluence of the Tullu and Saphi rivers representing its tail,” McEwan writes, paraphrasing the account recorded by the Spanish chronicler Juan de Betanzos. “Between the fore and hind legs of the puma were located the two great plazas of Cuzco, where the highways to the four imperial quarters of the empire, called suyus, converged.”

McEwan adds that commoners were not allowed to live in the city and had to reside in the outlying settlements.


Perhaps the greatest religious sanctuary in Cuzco was a sun temple called “Coricancha.” The Spanish chronicler Bernabé Cobo wrote (in translation), “This temple was called Coricancha, which means ‘house of gold,’ because of the incomparable wealth of this metal which was embedded in the temple’s chapels and wall, its ceilings and altars.” (From “Ancient Cuzco” by Brian Bauer, University of Texas Press, 2004)

The presence of gold led the Spanish to plunder it thoroughly, but Cobo did record that it was dedicated to the Sun god Inti with other Inca deities also being honored in the temple.

After the Spanish conquered Cuzco, they built a new city in its place, one that survives to present day.

[\[Gallery: Tracing the Ancient Incan Empire\]](#)



 The ancient Incan city of Machu Picchu.

Credit: dreamstime

[View full size image](#)

Inca religion & sacrifice

The Inca pantheon had an array of gods that, McEwan notes, included the creator god Viracocha, sun god Inti, thunder god Illapa and earth-mother goddess Pachamama, among others. There were also regional deities worshipped by people whom the Inca conquered.

He notes that the Inca gods could be honored in many ways, including prayers, fasting and animal sacrifice, but the most powerful form was that of human sacrifice, typically those of children and teenagers.

In 1999, archaeologists discovered the mummies of three children who had been left as sacrifices at a shrine near the summit of a volcano in Argentina. A teenage girl whom we call “the maiden” appears to have been the main sacrifice with the other two, a boy and girl, being her attendants. [Recent research](#) has revealed that, in the year before their sacrifice, the three

consumed a special diet rich in maize and dried llama meat and were drugged with coca leaves and alcohol.

Mummy feeding

The mummification of individuals was an important part of Inca funerary rites, even for those who were commoners.

After the Spanish conquest, a man named Guaman Poma, who spoke Quechua and was native to the Andes, published a chronicle that described November as being the “month of carrying the dead,” a time when people would try to feed the mummies of their ancestors.

“In this month they take their dead out of their storehouses which are called pucullo and they give them food and drink and they dress them in their richest apparel ... and they sing and dance with them ... and they walk with them from house to house and through the streets and the plaza,” (In translation, from the book “Food, Power and Resistance in the Andes” by Alison Krögel, Lexington Books, 2011).

Krögel notes that while the mummies of commoners were only fed on special occasions those of royalty “received their own specially prepared meals [including corn beer] on a daily basis.”

Food and feasting

Maize and meat were generally considered the elite food of the Incas and were consumed by the “maiden” and her attendants in the year before they were sacrificed. In addition to these elite food products, other goods consumed in the Inca diet include sweet potatoes, [quinoa](#), beans and chili peppers.

In exchange for labor, the Inca government was expected to provide feasts to the people at certain times of the year, acting as a form of payment in a society that lacked currency.

“The requirements of reciprocity dictated that large feasts be held at different times of the year in various parts of the empire to ensure cooperation and goodwill at all levels,” writes Tamara Bray in her book “The Archaeology and Politics of Food and Feasting in Early States and Empires” (Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2003). “Inca state-sponsored feasts were held in open plazas, while food preparation was carried out in narrow chambers that flanked them.”

A centralized economy

The “most unusual aspect of the Inca economy was the lack of a market system and money,” writes McEwan, with only a few exceptions there were no traders in the Inca Empire. “Each citizen of the empire was issued the necessities of life out of the state storehouses, including food, tools, raw materials, and clothing, and needed to purchase nothing.”

There were no shops or markets, McEwan notes and, as such, “there was no need for a standard currency or money, and there was nowhere to spend money or purchase or trade for necessities.”

Art and architecture

Objects made out of gold and silver survive from the Inca Empire but the most striking examples of Inca art were its textiles. “Cloth, above all else, was especially prized by the Incas and represents their greatest artistic achievement,” writes McEwan. Textile making is popular among Andean cultures, and the Inca were no exception.

McEwan notes that the Inca grew cotton, sheared wool and used looms to create elaborate textiles. The finest grade of cloth was called *cumpi*, being reserved for the emperor and nobility. “Made of alpaca or [vicuna](#) wool and cotton, or sometimes more exotic materials such as bat hair or hummingbird down, it was a tapestry weave decorated with complex multicolored designs,” he writes.

Inca stone-working is also considered to be very fine. Their “craftsmen fitted building stone together perfectly without using any mortar, such that an object as thin as a razor blade could not be inserted between the stones,” writes Peter V. N. Henderson in his book “The Course of Andean History” (University of New Mexico Press, 2013).

An enduring legacy

Today, many of the traditions the Inca carried out live on in the Andes. Textile making is still popular, the foods they ate are consumed around the world, archaeological sites like Machu Picchu are popular tourist attractions and even their official language, Quechua, is still widely spoken.

“Today, Quechua, or *runa simi* (‘people’s speech’), is the most widely spoken of the indigenous tongues surviving in the Americas,” writes Judith Noble and Jaime Lacasa in their book “Introduction to Quechua: Language of the Andes” (Dog Ear Publishing, 2007).

“Six to ten million people in the Andean area from southern Columbia through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, to northwestern Argentina and northern Chile use Quechua as their everyday tongue.”

— [Owen Jarus](#)

Unit 4

Europe



“Once the travel bug bites there is no known antidote, and I know that I shall be happily infected until the end of my life.” – Michael Palin

"I Can" Statements for Unit 4 (Europe)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Labeled Map of Europe



Blank Map of Europe



Vocab List for Europe

- Timberline
- Permafrost
- Siroccos
- Foehns
- Dikes
- Polder
- Fjords
- Loess
- Avalanche
- Mistral
- Glaciation
- Danube
- North European Plain
- Communism
- Cold War
- Crusades
- Enlightenment
- Ethnic Cleansing
- European Union
- Feudalism
- Holocaust
- Impressionists
- Industrial Capitalism
- Middle Ages
- Realism
- Renaissance
- Reparations
- Welfare State
- Acid Deposition
- Acid Rain
- Dry Farming

- Environmentalists
- Farm Cooperatives
- Global Warming
- Heavy Industry
- Light Industry
- Meltwater
- Mixed Farming
- Organic Farming

Wax Museum Rubric

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Props	Student uses several props (includes costume) that show considerable work/creativity and which make the presentation better.	Student uses 1 prop that shows considerable work/creativity and which make the presentation better.	Student uses 1 prop which makes the presentation better.	The student uses no props OR the props chosen detract from the presentation.
Preparedness	Student is completely prepared and has obviously rehearsed.	Student seems pretty prepared but might have needed a couple more rehearsals.	The student is somewhat prepared, but it is clear that rehearsal was lacking.	Student does not seem at all prepared to present.
Enthusiasm	Facial expressions and body language generate a strong understanding of persons actual characteristics.	Facial expressions and body language sometimes generate a strong understanding of persons actual characteristics.	Facial expressions and body language are used to try to generate some understanding of persons actual characteristics, but seem somewhat fake.	Very little use of facial expressions or body language. Did not generate much understanding of persons actual characteristics.
Content	Shows a full understanding of the topic.	Shows a good understanding of the topic.	Shows a good understanding of parts of the topic.	Does not seem to understand the topic very well.
Time-Limit	Presentation is 4-5 minutes long.	Presentation is 3 minutes long.	Presentation is 2 minutes long.	Presentation is less than 1 minutes OR more than 5 minutes.

Love Letter from King Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn

Love Letter 4



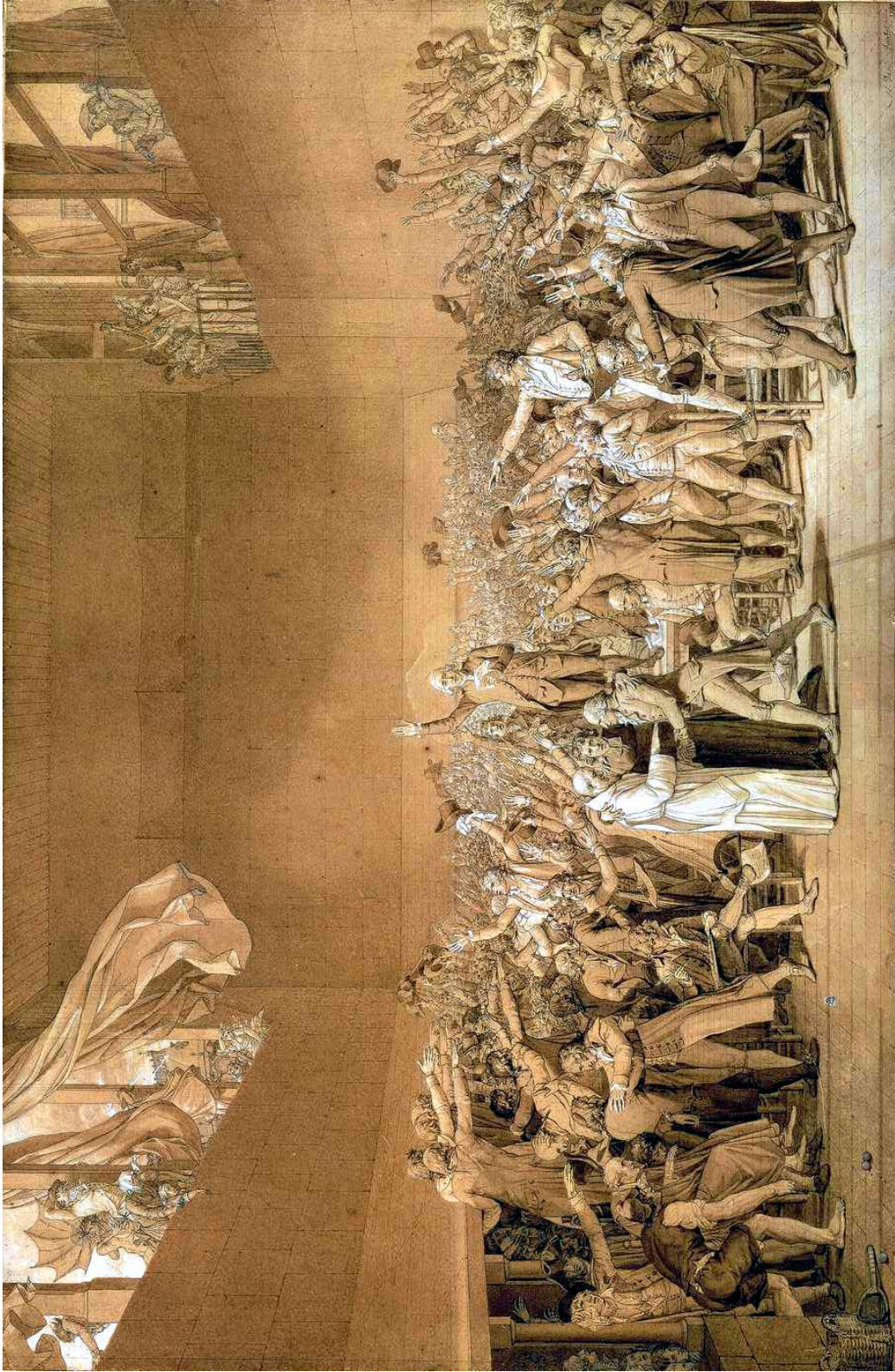
MY MISTRESS & FRIEND,

my heart and I surrender ourselves into your hands, beseeching you to hold us commended to your favour, and that by absence your affection to us may not be lessened: for it were a great pity to increase our pain, of which absence produces enough and more than I could ever have thought could be felt, reminding us of a point in astronomy which is this: the longer the days are, the more distant is the sun, and nevertheless the hotter; so is it with our love, for by absence we are kept a distance from one another, and yet it retains its fervour, at least on my side; I hope the like on yours, assuring you that on my part the pain of absence is already too great for me; and when I think of the increase of that which I am forced to suffer, it would be almost intolerable, but for the firm hope I have of your unchangeable affection for me: and to remind you of this sometimes, and seeing that I cannot be personally present with you, I now send you the

nearest thing I can to that, namely,
my picture set in a bracelet, with the
whole of the device, which you al-
ready know, wishing myself in their
place, if it should please you. This is
from the hand of your loyal servant
and friend,
H.R.

Read more: <http://www.theanneboleynfiles.com/resources/anne-boleyn-words/henry-viiiis-love-letters-to-anne-boleyn/love-letter-4/#ixzz38nPICOSP>

Tennis Court Oath



Excerpts from *Mein Kampf*

The following are excerpts taken from the chapter in *Mein Kampf* entitled, Weltanschauung [worldview] and Organization.

The parties which exist at present and which draw their profits from the State as it now is cannot be expected to bring about a radical change in the regime or to change their attitude on their own initiative. This is rendered all the more impossible because the forces which now have the direction of affairs in their hands are Jews here and Jews there and Jews everywhere. The trend of development which we are now experiencing would, if allowed to go on unhampered, lead to the realization of the Pan-Jewish prophecy that the Jews will one day devour the other nations and become lords of the earth.

In contrast to the millions of 'bourgeois' and 'proletarian' Germans, who are stumbling to their ruin, mostly through timidity, indolence and stupidity, the Jew pursues his way persistently and keeps his eye always fixed on his future goal.

Any party that is led by him can fight for no other interests than his, and his interests certainly have nothing in common with those of the Aryan nations...

If we would transform our ideal picture of the People's State into a reality we shall have to keep independent of the forces that now control public life and seek for new forces that will be ready and capable of taking up the fight for such an ideal.

For a fight it will have to be, since the first objective will not be to build up the idea of the People's State but rather to wipe out the Jewish State which is now in existence. As so often happens in the course of history, the main difficulty is not to establish a new order of things but to clear the ground for its establishment...

That is why the protagonist of the new idea is unfortunately, in spite of his desire for constructive work, compelled to wage a destructive battle first, in order to abolish the existing state of affairs.

.... For a Weltanschauung is intolerant and cannot permit another to exist side by side with it. It imperiously demands its own recognition as unique and exclusive and a complete transformation in accordance with its views throughout all the branches of public life. It can never allow the previous state of affairs to continue in existence by its side.

And the same holds true of religions. Christianity was not content with erecting an altar of its own. It had first to destroy the pagan altars. It was only in virtue of this passionate intolerance that an apodictic faith could grow up. And intolerance is an indispensable condition for the growth of such a faith.

It may be objected here that in these phenomena which we find throughout the history of the world we have to recognize mostly a specifically Jewish mode of thought and that such fanaticism and intolerance are typical symptoms of Jewish mentality. That may be a thousand fold true; and it is a fact deeply to be regretted. The appearance of intolerance and fanaticism in the history of mankind may be deeply regrettable, and it may be looked upon as foreign to human nature, but the fact does not change conditions as they exist today. The men who wish to liberate our German nation from the conditions in which it now exists cannot cudgel their brains with thinking how excellent it would be if this or that had never arisen. They must strive to find ways and means of abolishing what actually exists. A philosophy of life which is inspired by an infernal spirit of intolerance can only be set aside by a doctrine that is advanced in an equally ardent spirit and fought for with as determined a will and which is itself a new idea, pure and absolutely true.

Each one of us to-day may regret the fact that the advent of Christianity was the first occasion on which spiritual terror was introduced into the much freer ancient world, but the fact cannot be denied that ever since then the world is pervaded and dominated by this kind of coercion and that violence is broken only by violence and terror by terror. Only then can a new regime be created by means of constructive work. Political parties are prone to enter compromises; but a Weltanschauung never does this. A political party is inclined to adjust its teachings with a view to meeting those of its opponents, but a Weltanschauung proclaims its own infallibility.

...But a general Weltanschauung will never share its place with something else. Therefore it can never agree to collaborate in any order of things that it condemns. On the contrary it feels obliged to employ every means in fighting against the old order and the whole world of ideas belonging to that order and prepare the way for its destruction.

... Any new philosophy of life will bring its ideas to victory only if the most courageous and active elements of its epoch and its people are enrolled under its standards and grouped firmly together in a powerful fighting organization. To achieve this purpose it is absolutely necessary to select from the general system of doctrine a certain number of ideas which will appeal to such individuals and which, once they are expressed in a precise and clear-cut form, will serve as articles of faith for a new association of men. While the programme of the

ordinary political party is nothing but the recipe for cooking up favourable results out of the next general elections, the programme of a Weltanschauung represents a declaration of war against an existing order of things, against present conditions, in short, against the established Weltanschauung. It is not necessary, however, that every individual fighter for such a new doctrine need have a full grasp of the ultimate ideas and plans of those who are the leaders of the movement. It is only necessary that each should have a clear notion of the fundamental ideas and that he should thoroughly assimilate a few of the most fundamental principles, so that he will be convinced of the necessity of carrying the movement and its doctrines to success. The individual soldier is not initiated in the knowledge of high strategical plans. But he is trained to submit to a rigid discipline, to be passionately convinced of the justice and inner worth of his cause and that he must devote himself to it without reserve. So, too, the individual follower of a movement must be made acquainted with its far-reaching purpose, how it is inspired by a powerful will and has a great future before it.

Supposing that each soldier in an army were a general, and had the training and capacity for generalship, that army would not be an efficient fighting instrument. Similarly a political movement would not be very efficient in fighting for a Weltanschauung if it were made up exclusively of intellectuals. No, we need the simple soldier also. Without him no discipline can be established. By its very nature, an organization can exist only if leaders of high intellectual ability are served by a large mass of men who are emotionally devoted to the cause. To maintain discipline in a company of two hundred men who are equally intelligent and capable would turn out more difficult in the long run than in a company of one hundred and ninety less gifted men and ten who have had a higher education.

.... They {other political parties} completely failed to realize the fact that the strength of a political party never consists in the intelligence and independent spirit of the rank-and-file of its members but rather in the spirit of willing obedience with which they follow their intellectual leaders. What is of decisive importance is the leadership itself. When two bodies of troops are arrayed in mutual combat victory will not fall to that side in which every soldier has an expert knowledge of the rules of strategy, but rather to that side which has the best leaders and at the same time the best disciplined, most blindly obedient and best-drilled troops.

That is a fundamental piece of knowledge which we must always bear in mind

when we examine the possibility of transforming a Weltanschauung into a practical reality.

... the programme of the new movement was condensed into a few fundamental postulates, twenty-five in all. (NOTE: this is a reference to the Nazi Party Platform of 1920) They are meant first of all to give the ordinary man a rough sketch of what the movement is aiming at. They are, so to say, a profession of faith which on the one hand is meant to win adherents to the movement and, on the other, they are meant to unite such adherents together in a covenant to which all have subscribed.

In these matters we must never lose sight of the following: What we call the programme of the movement is absolutely right as far as its ultimate aims are concerned, but as regards the manner in which that programme is formulated certain psychological considerations had to be taken into account. Hence, in the course of time, the opinion may well arise that certain principles should be expressed differently and might be better formulated. But any attempt at a different formulation has a fatal effect in most cases. For something that ought to be fixed and unshakable thereby becomes the subject of discussion. As soon as one point alone is removed from the sphere of dogmatic certainty, the discussion will not simply result in a new and better formulation which will have greater consistency but may easily lead to endless debates and general confusion...

... For would it be possible to inspire people with blind faith in the truth of a doctrine if doubt and uncertainty are encouraged by continual alterations in its external formulation?

The essentials of a teaching must never be looked for in its external formulas, but always in its inner meaning. And this meaning is unchangeable. And in its interest one can only wish that a movement should exclude everything that tends towards disintegration and uncertainty in order to preserve the unified force that is necessary for its triumph.

... Therefore whoever really and seriously desires that the idea of the People's State should triumph must realize that this triumph can be assured only through a militant movement and that this movement must ground its strength only on the granite firmness of an impregnable and firmly coherent programme... This important principle had to be acknowledged in practice by the members of

the National Socialist Movement at its very beginning. In its programme of twenty-five points the National Socialist German Labour Party has been furnished with a basis that must remain unshakable. The members of the movement, both present and future, must never feel themselves called upon to undertake a critical revision of these leading postulates, but rather feel themselves obliged to put them into practice as they stand. Otherwise the next generation would, in its turn and with equal right, expend its energy in such purely formal work within the party, instead of winning new adherents to the movement and thus adding to its power. For the majority of our followers the essence of the movement will consist not so much in the letter of our theses but in the meaning that we attribute to them.

The new movement owes its name to these considerations, and later on its programme was drawn up in conformity with them. They are the basis of our propaganda. In order to carry the idea of the People's State to victory, a popular party had to be founded, a party that did not consist of intellectual leaders only but also of manual labourers. Any attempt to carry these theories into effect without the aid of a militant organization would be doomed to failure to-day, as it has failed in the past and must fail in the future. ...

<https://users.stlcc.edu/rkalfus/PDFs/031.pdf>

Fall of the Berlin Wall

(<http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-wall>)

On August 13, 1961, the Communist government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR, or East Germany) began to build a barbed wire and concrete “Antifascistischer Schutzwall,” or “antifascist bulwark,” between East and West Berlin. The official purpose of this Berlin Wall was to keep Western “fascists” from entering East Germany and undermining the socialist state, but it primarily served the objective of stemming mass defections from East to West. The Berlin Wall stood until November 9, 1989, when the head of the East German Communist Party announced that citizens of the GDR could cross the border whenever they pleased. That night, ecstatic crowds swarmed the wall. Some crossed freely into West Berlin, while others brought hammers and picks and began to chip away at the wall itself. To this day, the Berlin Wall remains one of the most powerful and enduring symbols of the Cold War.

THE BERLIN WALL: THE PARTITIONING OF BERLIN

As [World War II](#) came to an end in 1945, a pair of Allied peace conferences at Yalta and Potsdam determined the fate of Germany’s territories. They split the defeated nation into four “allied occupation zones”: The eastern part of the country went to the Soviet Union, while the western part went to the United States, Great Britain and (eventually) France.

Did You Know?

On October 22, 1961, a quarrel between an East German border guard and an American official on his way to the opera in East Berlin very nearly led to what one observer called "a nuclear-age equivalent of the Wild West Showdown at the O.K. Corral." That day, American and Soviet tanks faced off at Checkpoint Charlie for 16 hours. Photographs of the confrontation are some of the most familiar and memorable images of the Cold War.

Even though Berlin was located entirely within the Soviet part of the country (it sat about 100 miles from the border between the eastern and western occupation zones), the Yalta and Potsdam agreements split the city into similar sectors. The Soviets took the eastern half, while the other Allies took the western. This four-way occupation of Berlin began in June 1945.

THE BERLIN WALL: BLOCKADE AND CRISIS

The existence of West Berlin, a conspicuously capitalist city deep within communist East Germany, “stuck like a bone in the Soviet throat,” as Soviet leader [Nikita Khrushchev](#) put it. The Russians began maneuvering to drive the United States, Britain and France out of the city for good. In 1948, a Soviet blockade of West Berlin aimed to starve the western Allies out of the city. Instead of retreating, however, the United States and its allies supplied their sectors of the city from the air. This effort, known as the [Berlin Airlift](#), lasted for more than a year and delivered more than 2.3 million tons of food, fuel and other goods to West Berlin. The Soviets called off the blockade in 1949.

After a decade of relative calm, tensions flared again in 1958. For the next three years, the Soviets—emboldened by the successful launch of the Sputnik satellite the year before and embarrassed by the seemingly endless flow of refugees from east to west (nearly 3 million since the end of the blockade, many of them young skilled workers such as doctors, teachers and engineers)—blustered and made threats, while the Allies resisted. Summits, conferences and other negotiations came and went without resolution. Meanwhile, the flood of refugees continued. In June 1961, some 19,000 people left the GDR through Berlin. The following month, 30,000 fled. In the first 11 days of August, 16,000 East Germans crossed the border into West Berlin, and on August 12 some 2,400 followed—the largest number of defectors ever to leave East Germany in a single day.

THE BERLIN WALL: BUILDING THE WALL

That night, Premier Khrushchev gave the East German government permission to stop the flow of emigrants by closing its border for good. In just two weeks, the East German army, police force and volunteer construction workers had completed a makeshift barbed wire and concrete block wall—the Berlin Wall—that divided one side of the city from the other.

Before the wall was built, Berliners on both sides of the city could move around fairly freely: They crossed the East-West border to work, to shop, to go to the theater and the movies. Trains and subway lines carried passengers back and forth. After the wall was built, it became

impossible to get from East to West Berlin except through one of three checkpoints: at Helmstedt (“Checkpoint Alpha” in American military parlance), at Dreilinden (“Checkpoint Bravo”) and in the center of Berlin at Friedrichstrasse (“Checkpoint Charlie”). (Eventually, the GDR built 12 checkpoints along the wall.) At each of the checkpoints, East German soldiers screened diplomats and other officials before they were allowed to enter or leave. Except under special circumstances, travelers from East and West Berlin were rarely allowed across the border.

THE BERLIN WALL: 1961-1989

The construction of the Berlin Wall did stop the flood of refugees from East to West, and it did defuse the crisis over Berlin. (Though he was not happy about it, President Kennedy conceded that “a wall is a hell of a lot better than a war.”) Over time, East German officials replaced the makeshift wall with one that was sturdier and more difficult to scale. A 12-foot-tall, 4-foot-wide mass of reinforced concrete was topped with an enormous pipe that made climbing over nearly impossible. Behind the wall on the East German side was a so-called “Death Strip”: a gauntlet of soft sand (to show footprints), floodlights, vicious dogs, trip-wire machine guns and patrolling soldiers with orders to shoot escapees on sight.

In all, at least 171 people were killed trying to get over, under or around the Berlin Wall. Escape from East Germany was not impossible, however: From 1961 until the wall came down in 1989, more than 5,000 East Germans (including some 600 border guards) managed to cross the border by jumping out of windows adjacent to the wall, climbing over the barbed wire, flying in hot air balloons, crawling through the sewers and driving through unfortified parts of the wall at high speeds.

THE BERLIN WALL: THE FALL OF THE WALL

On November 9, 1989, as the [Cold War](#) began to thaw across Eastern Europe, the spokesman for East Berlin’s Communist Party announced a change in his city’s relations with the West. Starting at midnight that day, he said, citizens of the GDR were free to cross the country’s

borders. East and West Berliners flocked to the wall, drinking beer and champagne and chanting “Tor auf!” (“Open the gate!”). At midnight, they flooded through the checkpoints.

More than 2 million people from East Berlin visited West Berlin that weekend to participate in a celebration that was, one journalist wrote, “the greatest street party in the history of the world.” People used hammers and picks to knock away chunks of the wall—they became known as “mauerspechte,” or “wall woodpeckers”—while cranes and bulldozers pulled down section after section. Soon the wall was gone and Berlin was united for the first time since 1945. “Only today,” one Berliner spray-painted on a piece of the wall, “is the war really over.”

The reunification of East and West Germany was made official on October 3, 1990, almost one year after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Unit 5

Russia



“Not all those who wander are lost.” – J.R.R. Tolkien

"I Can" Statements for Unit 5 (Russia)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Blank Map of Russia



Vocab List for Russia

- Chernozem
- Taiga
- Hydroelectric Power
- Permafrost
- Tundra
- Steppa
- Atheism
- Bolshevik
- Cold War
- Communism
- Czar/Tsar
- Ethnic Group
- Glasnost
- Buddhism
- Intelligentsia
- Nationality
- Islam
- Perestroika
- Pogrom
- Russification
- Satellite
- Serf
- Socialism
- Socialist Realism
- Sovereignty
- Nuclear Waste
- Black Market
- Sovkhoz
- Radioactive Material
- Consumer Goods
- Privatization

- Gorbachev
- Stalin
- Lenin
- Trotsky
- Gulag
- October Revolution
- Romanovs

Romanov Timeline

Reign Name of the Monarch (Czar)

1613-1645 Czar Mikhail Feodorovich, founder of the Romanov dynasty

1645-1676 Czar Alexei Mikhailovich

1676-1682 Czar Feodor Alexeevich

1682-1696 Czar Ivan V (joint ruler with Peter I, the Great)

1696-1725 Czar Peter I, the Great, Emperor of All Russia

(From 1721 onwards, the Russian Czar was proclaimed Emperor of All Russia. Czar Peter I became the first Emperor of All Russia)

1725-1727 Catherine I, Empress of All Russia

1727-1730 Peter II, Emperor of All Russia

1730-1740 Anna Ivanovna, Empress of All Russia

1740-1741 Ivan VI, Emperor of All Russia

1741-1761 Elizabeth, Empress of All Russia

1761-1762 Peter III, Emperor of All Russia

1762-1796 Catherine II, the Great, Empress of All Russia

1796-1801 Paul I, Emperor of All Russia

1801-1825 Alexander I, Emperor of All Russia

1825-1855 Nicholas I, Emperor of All Russia

1855-1881 Alexander II, Emperor of All Russia

1881-1894 Alexander III, Emperor of All Russia

1894-1917 Nicholas II, Emperor of All Russia

Read more at Buzzle: <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/history-and-timeline-of-russian-czars.html>

Who's Who in the Romanov Family (http://www.pravmir.com/article_101.html)

In 1917 Metropolitan Macarius of Moscow saw in a vision the Saviour speaking to Tsar Nicholas: "You see," said the Lord, "two cups in my hands: one is bitter for your people, and the other is sweet for you." In the vision the Tsar begged for the bitter cup. The Saviour then took a large glowing coal from the cup and put it in the Tsar's hands. The Tsar's whole body then began to grow light, until he was shining like a radiant spirit. Then the vision changed to a field of flowers, in the middle of which Nicholas was distributing manna to a multitude of people. A voice spoke: "The Tsar has taken the guilt of the Russian people upon himself and the Russian people are forgiven." Nicholas himself once said: "Perhaps an expiatory sacrifice is needed for Russia's salvation. I will be that sacrifice. May God's will be done!"

He had a very strong sense of his destiny as an Orthodox ruler. Although he had an opportunity to flee the country with his family and seek refuge outside Russia, he and his Empress deliberately chose to stay and accept whatever awaited them. He had been born on the feast of the Prophet Job and because of this he often remarked to his advisors: "I have a secret conviction that I am destined for a terrible trial, that I shall not receive my reward on this earth."

Terrible was the night of the murder of the Tsar"! On that unspeakable night, the prisoners were all in a deep sleep when they were awakened and ordered to dress in order to leave the city.... The Imperial Family descended to the basement where the Sovereign sat down, with his ill son, on a chair in the middle of the room. The Duchesses, the doctor, and three dedicated servants were seated around him. Every one was waiting for the signal to depart. At the executioner's announcement (which stunned all the prisoners) of the impending execution, the Empress succeeded in crossing herself. She was killed instantly, together with the Sovereign. God spared them from hearing the groans of the Tsarevitch and the cries of the wounded Grand Duchess Anastasia. The first bullets did not bring death to the youngest ones and they were savagely killed with blows of bayonets and gun-butts and with shots at point-blank range.



Olga, the oldest daughter, born in 1895, was fair, with golden-brown hair (the lightest in the family) and beautiful blue eyes. She was innocent, modest, sincere and kind. She liked simplicity and paid little attention to dress. She was most similar to her father, whom she loved better than anyone else. She had a quick mind and possessed the virtue of reasoning. According to her tutors, she had a "crystal" soul and a bright smile; inner joy radiated from her and had an uplifting effect on those around her. Like her father, Olga deeply loved Russia and the Russian people. When faced with the possibility of marriage to a foreign prince, she flatly refused, saying, "I do not want to ever leave Russia. I am Russian and wish to remain so." Thus she stayed on in her homeland to receive the crown of martyrdom.



Tatiana, the second daughter, born in 1897, was a tall, thin and elegant girl. She had a darker complexion than the others. She was somewhat reserved, dutiful and pensive; she was often more decided in her opinions than her sisters. She was a talented pianist and also painted and embroidered well. Tatiana was her mother's favorite, having inherited the Empress' nobleness and sense of discipline. The younger children nicknamed Tatiana "the Governess."



Maria, the third daughter, born in 1899, was strong, broadly-built and good looking, with light gray eyes. She could paint and draw, and played the piano competently. She was very fond of children and inclined to domesticity, and would have made an excellent wife and mother. Maria had the rare quality of being perfectly happy in ally surroundings, even when the family was imprisoned in Tobolsk. For this reason she was chosen by her parents to accompany them when they were forced to separate from the family and embark upon their last fateful journey to Ekaterinburg.



Anastasia, the youngest daughter, born in 1901, was initially a tomboy and the family clown.

She was shorter than the others, had a straight nose and beautiful gray eyes. Refined and witty, she had the talent of a comedienne and made everyone laugh. She had a small dog of Japanese breed, which the whole family loved. Anastasia carried this dog in her arms when she went down into the cellar at Ekaterinburg on the fateful night of July 4th, and the little dog was murdered together with her.



Alexis, the heir apparent, was a very special child. He was born in 1904, in response to prayers offered by the Imperial family and the entire faithful populace during the days of glorification of Saint Seraphim of Sarov, asking God to grant Russia an heir. However, though born the heir to the Russian Empire, Alexis could not inherit it, since Russia was already set on its apocalyptic course; instead, he inherited an incomparably higher kingdom - the Kingdom of Heaven. Alexis was destined for martyrdom from the moment of his birth: the only and beloved son, he was the young Isaac who was actually sacrificed, the innocent sacrificial lamb who was worthy to atone for the sins of his people. He was born with the dreaded illness of hemophilia, which showed up when he was only six weeks old, and which caused him great pain and suffering for the entire 14 years of his brief life. It was also the cause of the greatest anguish for his family, especially his parents, and was a contributing factor to the fall of the Empire. And yet this young boy bore his terrible burden with great fortitude, silently and without grumbling, in a true Christian manner. At the same time he was like any other boy: he enjoyed games and horseplay, engaged in outdoor activities with other boys whenever possible, loved to go sailing with his father, teased his sisters, liked to watch movies, make boats and other paper models, and, though a very clever boy, was not fond of books. He had a kind heart, liked to give presents everyone, and he loved animals. He was a lively and cheerful child, a universal favorite, beloved by all with whom he came into contact. His

mother loved him passionately, suffering a mother's indescribable anguish over his pains and his illness, which he had inherited from her side of the family.

Timeline of Russian Revolution

(<http://www.u.arizona.edu/~davido/russianrevolutiondates.htm>)

Chronology of Russian Revolution

Sources: Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution 1917-1932*; Hill, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution*; Mason, *Revolutionary Europe 1789-1989*; Goldstone, *Revolutions*, Wilde, *The Russian Revolutions – a timeline*

1825 3000 Russian soldiers led by army officers revolt against Imperial Russia, known as the Decembrist Revolt

1848-1870 Herzen's ideas blend Western Socialism with traditional peasant communes of Russia

1861-1864 Peasant emancipation, Disappointment with emancipation leads to peasant violence and unrest

1866-1870 White terror after attempt on Tsar

1868 Tsar Nicholas II born

1870 Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is born

1879 Leon Davidovich Trotsky is born

1881 Tsar Alexander II is assassinated

1894 Tsar Alexander III dies, Nicholas II assumes the throne

1895 Lenin is arrested and held for a year, then exiled to Siberia

1897 Lenin is given three-year exile

1898 Russian Social Democratic Labor Party is founded in Minsk

1901-1905 Economic downturn creates discontent

1902-1907 Peasant unrest as continuing response to injustices of emancipation

1904 Russo-Japanese war begins

1905 January Bloody Sunday - Tsarist troops open fire on a peaceful demonstration of workers in St Petersburg.

1905 October General Strike sweeps Russia which ends when the Tsar promises a constitution.

1905 December In response to the suppression of the St Petersburg Soviet the Moscow Soviet organises a disastrous insurrection that the government suppresses after five days

1906 The promised parliament, the Duma, is dissolved when it produces an anti government majority even though elected on a narrow franchise.

1911-1914 A new wave of workers unrest ends with the outbreak of the First World War

1917 Feb After several days of demonstrations in Petrograd (formally St Petersburg) the government orders troops to open fire. The next day these troops mutiny. The Tsar abdicates when he hears that Moscow too has joined the Revolution. An agreement is reached between the Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government headed by Lvov.

1917 March 12th Abolition of the death Penalty

1917 April 18th Milyukov note. Milyukov tells allies that war aims unchanged.

1917 April 20 - 21 The April Days. Opposition to the Foreign Minister Milyukov boils over due to his refusal to renounce annexations.

1917 May Milyukov resigns. Members of the Mensheviks and the Socialist Revolutionaries join the government.

1917 June 3 First All-Russia Congress of Workers and Soldiers Soviets opens.

1917 June 18 Offensive launched by Russia against Austria Hungary.

1917 July The July Days. (3rd and 4th) Workers and soldiers in Petrograd demand the Soviet takes power. Sporadic fighting results and the Soviet restores order with troops brought back from the front. Trotsky arrested. Lenin goes into hiding. A new provisional government is set up with Kerensky at it's head (8th).

1917 July 12th Death Penalty reintroduced for the front.

1917 Aug The Kornilov putsch. An attempt by General Kornilov to establish a right wing dictatorship is a disastrous flop. Chernov the leader of the Socialist Revolutionaries resigns from the government denouncing Kerensky for complicity in the plot.

1917 Sept The Bolsheviks win control of the Petrograd Soviet.
In the countryside peasant seizure of land from the gentry continues and reaches the level of near insurrection in Tambov.

1917 Oct The Bolsheviks overthrow the Provisional government on the eve of the meeting of 2nd All-Russia Congress of Soviets.

1917 26/27 Oct Soviet proclamations on land and peace. Death Penalty abolished.

1917 30 Oct Kerensky repulsed outside Petrograd

1917 2 Nov Bolsheviks gain Moscow

1917 7th Nov Ukraine proclaimed independent by the Central Rada.

1917 Nov 12-14 Elections to the Constituent Assembly. Socialist Revolutionaries the largest party.

1917 12 Dec Left-SRs join Sovnarkom

1917 Dec (early) Congress of Socialist Revolutionaries results in victory for the left under Chernov. Likewise Menshevik Congress gives victory to Martov's Menshevik internationalists.

1918 Jan 5th The Constituent Assembly in which the Bolsheviks are a minority meets for one day before being suppressed. Earlier that day a demonstration is fired on by Bolshevik units and several demonstrators are killed

1918 10-18 Jan 3rd Soviet Congress

1918 Jan 28th Trotsky denounces the German Peace Terms as unacceptable and walks out of the peace negotiations at Brest- Litovsk.

1918 Feb 1/14 Russia adopts Western (Gregorian) calendar.

1918 Feb 18th The Germans invade Russia which is all but defenceless as virtually the entire army has deserted.

1918 March The Bolsheviks accept the dictated peace of Brest-Litovsk. The Left SRs denounce the peace and leave the government.

1918 April 12th Moscow headquarters of the anarchists surrounded and attacked by Bolshevik troops

1918 May 9th Bolshevik troops open fire on workers protesting at food shortages in the town of Kolpino

1918 May (late) The Czechoslovak legion mutinies against the Bolshevik government. Using the railways they are able to sweep away Bolshevik control from vast areas of Russia. The Socialist Revolutionaries support the rising.

1918 July Fifth Soviet Congress. The left SRs assassinate the German ambassador and are in turn crushed by the Bolsheviks.

1918 16 July Gorky's *Novaia Zhizn*, the last opposition paper, banned.

1918 23rd Aug 3 ministers of the Siberian Government are arrested by supporter of Mikhailov, the finance Minister, when they arrive in Omsk. They are told to resign their posts. Two agree. The third, Novoselov, refuses and is hacked to death.

1918 22nd Sept Siberian Oblast Duma dismisses Mikhailov and is itself dispersed by Mikhailov

1918 18th November Kolchak, stages a coup against the Directory, the multi party government in Siberia, and establishes a counterrevolutionary despotism.

1918 Dec Perm falls to Kolchak's Whites

1919 Jan Mensheviks legalised and allowed to publish *Vsegda Vpered* in Moscow. Era of relative freedom begins in Bolshevik controlled Russia

1919 25 Feb The Cheka closes down *Vsegda Vpered*. This marks a return to despotic rule by Bolsheviks.

1919 White Armies attack the Bolsheviks from all directions but the Red Army is finally victorious.

1920 25 Apr Poland invades Russia.

1920 19th Aug Start of peasant insurrection in Tambov

1920 14 Nov. Last White army under Wrangel evacuates the Crimea

1921 Peasant unrest sweeps Russia. These risings are suppressed but the New Economic Policy is proclaimed that gives the peasants the right to sell their grain surpluses

1921 1-17 Mar The old Bolshevik stronghold of Kronstadt rises demanding free election to the Soviets but is suppressed.

1921 May Tambov insurrection suppressed

1924 Lenin dies. Trotsky is defeated by a triumvirate of Stalin, Kamenev and Zinoviev. Though Stalin stays in the background it is he who is the real power as the other two will shortly discover.

Who's Who in the Russian Revolution

Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was the Bolshevik leader, the instigator of the October Revolution and, until his death, the dominant figure in the new society. He was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov ('Lenin' was a revolutionary codename adopted later) in Simbirsk, his father a former peasant who had become a successful teacher. The Ulyanovs were politically aware and liberal minded, regularly discussing – and criticising – Russian government and society. In 1887 Lenin's older brother, Aleksandr, was arrested and executed for involvement in an assassination plot against Tsar Alexander III. This had a profound effect on the young Lenin, who began studies in law while mixing with radical student political groups. By the mid-1890s Lenin had met his future wife, Krupskaya, and was involved in Marxist groups in St Petersburg. In 1895 Lenin was forced out of western Russia and into exile, where he would spend 18 of the next 22 years. He lived as a European nomad, spending time in London, Paris, Munich and Geneva and writing extensively about Marxism and contemporary political and economic systems. In 1902 Lenin published *What is to Be Done?*, a cry for better organisation and discipline in Marxist revolutionary groups. The following year he put these ideas into practice by forcing a split in the Social Democrats, Russia's largest Marxist party. Lenin's faction, dubbed the Bolsheviks ('majority'). Lenin was soon forced back into foreign exile but the abdication of the tsar in 1917 allowed him to return to Russia. Arriving in April, he took command of the situation by issuing his April Theses, which demanded "Peace, Bread and Land" for the people, a boycott of the Provisional Government and socialist revolution at the earliest opportunity. From that point forward, the fate of the Russian Revolution – and indeed Russia – was shaped if not written by Lenin's impatient and obsessive determination to craft a socialist state.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German political philosopher whose writings provided the ideological impetus for a revolution in Russia. Born in Prussia to a middle-class Jewish family, Marx was trained and worked briefly as a lawyer – but his true interest was in political and economic theory, particularly the works of Georg Hegel. In 1844 Marx began a collaboration with Friedrich Engels that saw them undertake critiques of capitalist economies and societies in Europe. Their first major text was *The Communist Manifesto*, published in 1848, in which Marx and Engels argued that mankind was moving through a series of socio-economic phases, defined by ownership of capital and 'class struggle'. Marx's condemnation of capitalism and his theory of revolution became a guiding light for left-wing political movements across Europe – including the Russian Social Democrats and their factional offspring, the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. Marx himself died in exile and in comparative poverty and was buried in London.

Grigori Rasputin (1869-1916) was a Siberian-born faith healer and starets ('spiritual teacher') who ingratiated himself with the royal family in the years prior to revolution. Rasputin journeyed to St Petersburg in 1905, probably to join the throng of occultists and spiritualists who ministered to the city's aristocracy. Learning that the infant tsarevich Alexei was chronically ill, Rasputin arranged an appointment with his mother. Whether by persuasion, hypnotism or some other force, Rasputin managed to convince the tsarina of his ability to ease the boy's suffering. The Romanovs supplied him with an apartment in the capital and he

became a regular visitor to the Winter Palace. When not with the royals, Rasputin was usually engaged in drunken parties or carousing with low-rent prostitutes. He also began to exert considerable political influence over Alexandra, particularly after the tsar had left for war in 1915. This interference discredited the tsarina and the monarchy, and led to the conspiracy that took Rasputin's life in 1916.

Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) would become known as the ruthless dictator who dominated Russia from the late 1920s to his death in 1953 – but Stalin's role in the Russian Revolution was comparatively minor. Born Ioseb Dzhugashvili to a poor family in Georgia, Stalin began training for the priesthood but was expelled from the seminary before graduating. He became a Marxist and joined Lenin's Bolshevik faction in 1903. Stalin's early contribution to Bolshevism was largely practical: he raised funds for the movement by extortion or robbing banks; at other times he was involved in the production and dissemination of propaganda. This naturally made him a wanted man: Stalin spent much of the decade before 1917 either in prison or in exile. After the abdication of the tsar, Stalin returned to Petrograd and muscled his way into the editorship of Pravda; in his first editorials he pledged to support the Provisional Government. After April, Stalin fell in behind Lenin, supporting the overthrow of the government. Through 1917 he continued in charge of Pravda, while managing Lenin's personal security. During the Civil War Stalin served in the Politburo, Sovnarkom and as Commissar for Nationalities, a portfolio that gave him responsibility for non-Russians in the old empire. In 1922 he was appointed general secretary of the Communist Party, a position he used to expand his support in the party hierarchy, allowing him to seize power after the death of Lenin.

Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) was a leading socialist writer, thinker and organiser, the second-most influential revolutionary after Lenin. Born Lev Bronstein to a Jewish-Ukrainian family, Trotsky became involved in Marxist groups while a student. He attended the 1903 Social Democratic party congress, where he sided with Julius Martov and the Mensheviks – however he later attempted to reconcile and reunite the party's divided factions. Trotsky made important contributions to the 1905 Revolution, particularly in the formation and organisation of the St Petersburg Soviet. He was later arrested and forced into exile, before escaping abroad. Trotsky returned to Russia in 1917 and over the course of the year began to align with Lenin and the Bolsheviks. In October he oversaw the operations of the Military Revolutionary Committee and the Red Guards; the Bolshevik revolution later that month succeeded largely because of Trotsky's planning. In the new society he served as Commissar for War, playing critical roles in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the emergent Red Army and the Civil War. Trotsky was viewed as the natural successor to Lenin – but he also alienated several individuals in the Bolshevik party, which allowed Stalin to undermine and replace him after Lenin's death. Trotsky went into exile and wrote extensively about the revolution and left-wing politics in general, before he was murdered by a Stalinist agent in Mexico.

<http://alphahistory.com/russianrevolution/russian-revolution-whos-who-l-z/>

Stalin's Speech to Rally Troops During WWII

JOSEPH STALIN'S SPEECH ON RED SQUARE ON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

November 7, 1941

[*Soviet Russia Today*, December, 1941.]

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political instructors, men and women workers, men and women collective farmers, intellectuals, brothers and sisters in the enemy rear who have temporarily fallen under the yoke of the German brigands, our glorious men and women guerrillas who are disrupting the rear of the German invaders!

On behalf of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik Party I greet you and congratulate you on the 24th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrades, today we must celebrate the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution in difficult conditions. The German brigands' treacherous attack and the war that they forced upon us have created a threat to our country. We have temporarily lost a number of regions, and the enemy is before the gates of Leningrad and Moscow.

The enemy calculated that our army would be dispersed at the very first blow and our country forced to its knees. But the enemy wholly miscalculated. Despite temporary reverses, our army and our navy are bravely beating off enemy attacks along the whole front, inflicting heavy losses, while our country-our whole country-has organized itself into a single fighting camp in order, jointly with our army and navy, to rout the German invaders.

There was a time when our country was in a still more difficult position. Recall the year 1918, when we celebrated the first anniversary of the October Revolution. At that time three-quarters of our country was in the hands of foreign interventionists. We had temporarily lost the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. We had no allies, we had no Red Army-we had only just begun to create it-and we experienced a shortage of bread, a shortage of arms, a shortage of equipment.

At that time 14 states were arrayed against our country, but we did not become despondent or downhearted. In the midst of the conflagration of war we organized the Red Army and converted our country into a military camp. The spirit of the great Lenin inspired us at that time for the war against the interventionists.

And what happened? We defeated the interventionists, regained all our lost territories and achieved victory.

Today our country is in a far better position than it was 23 years ago. Today it is many times richer in industry, food and raw materials. Today we have allies who jointly with us form a

united front against the German invaders. Today we enjoy the sympathy and support of all the peoples of Europe fallen under the yoke of Fascist tyranny. Today we have a splendid army and a splendid navy, defending the freedom and independence of our country with their lives. We experience no serious shortage either of food or of arms or equipment.

Our whole country, all the peoples of our country, are backing our army and our navy, helping them smash the Nazi hordes. Our reserves in manpower are inexhaustible. The spirit of the great Lenin inspires us for our patriotic war today as it did 23 years ago.

Is it possible, then, to doubt that we can and must gain victory over the German invaders? The enemy is not as strong as some terror-stricken pseudo-intellectuals picture him. The devil is not as terrible as he is painted. Who can deny that our Red Army has more than once put the much-vaunted German troops to panicky flight?

If one judges by Germany's real position and not by the boastful assertions of German propagandists, it will not be difficult to see that the Nazi German invaders are facing disaster.

Hunger and poverty reign in Germany. In four and a half months of war Germany has lost four and a half million soldiers. Germany is bleeding white; her manpower is giving out. A spirit of revolt is gaining possession not only of the nations of Europe under the German invaders' yoke, but of the Germans themselves, who see no end to the war.

The German invaders are straining their last forces. There is no doubt that Germany cannot keep up such an effort for any long time. Another few months, another half year, one year perhaps-and Hitlerite Germany must collapse under the weight of its own crimes.

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political instructors, men and women guerrillas!

The whole world is looking to you as a force capable of destroying the brigand hordes of German invaders. The enslaved peoples of Europe under the yoke of the German invaders are looking to you as their liberators. A great mission of liberation has fallen to your lot.

Be worthy of this mission! The war you are waging is a war of liberation, a just war. Let the heroic images of our great ancestors-Alexander Nevsky, Dmitri Donskoi, Kusma Minin, Dmitri Pozharsky, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov-inspire you in this war!

Let the victorious banner of the great Lenin fly over your heads!

Utter destruction to the German invaders!

Death to the German armies of occupation!

Long live our glorious motherland, her freedom and her independence!

Under the banner of Lenin-onward to victory!

<http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1941/411107a.html>