ZIONISM BY ISABELLA FONTANEAZ

In Europe, in the late 19th century, under the rule of Theodor Herzl, Zionism began. He believed if a specific land was occupied purely by Jews it would guarantee the Jews security. He then chose Palestine, and encouraged the world’s population of Jews to move there.

 The Jews population grew in Palestine because of Zionism, and because the United States limited the immigration to the U.S because they did not want anti-Semitism coming in from Europe. Then in the 1930’s German and Polish persecution increased migration into Palestine, by this point the Jews accounted for a third of the country’s population.

 Not everyone agreed with the growing population of Jews such as: the Arabs. When Jewish people began buying land from wealthy Arab sellers and replacing the Arab tenants with Jewish ones, the Arabs felt injustice. The land issue combined with economic and cultural friction made Arabs extremely angry. They resorted to anti-Jewish riots and even massacres.

 In response, the British tried to slow immigration; but this did not satisfy either Jews or Arabs. However, a more variety of Jews from different countries came in, this forged a cohesive community. They adopted Hebrew to draw the Jews together. This achieved remarkable results as a collective community

Morgauna Castaneda

Canada: From French Colony to Nation Abridged

In 1608 the French explorer Samuel de Chaplain sailed down the St. Lawrence River and established a trading post on the site of present day Quebec. Thus began the permanent colony of New France. Fur trading monopolies sub sequentially granted to Chaplain by the French crown attracted settlers. The British challenged French control of the fur trade.

In 1759 the English defeated the French and ended the French empire in North America. For the French Canadians the British conquest was a tragedy and the central event in their history. In 1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act. During the American Revolution, about 40,000 Americans moved to Canada.

During the American Civil War, English-American relations were severely strained, and the fear of American aggression led to confederation. Believing that the American constitution left the states too strong and helped to bring on the Civil War, the farmers of Canadian construction created a powerful central government. The first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald, pushed Canada to absorb all the northern part of the continent.

Immigration picked up in the 1890’s. Some immigrants went to work in the urban factories of Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal. Between 1891 and 1914, wheat production rocketed from 2 million bushels per year to 150 million bushels. In 1914 the British government still controlled the foreign policy of all parts of the empire. When Britain declared war on Germany, Canada followed without hesitation. Canadian grain supplied much of the food for the troops, and their metals were in demand for the production of guns and shells. Since 1939 Canada has been a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Stormy Rhodes

Creoles and Simon Bolivar

 Around 1808 Napoleon, deposed of Spanish king Ferdinand the seventh, and replaced him with his own brother. During this time period everything was done for the king. There was a group in Latin America called the Creoles, they did not believe that the removal of the legitimate king was right, this shifted sovereignty to the people. There were various movements for independence led by the Creoles; they did not intend radical redistribution. All the Creoles did was rejecting the authority of the Spanish crown.

One great hero during the independence was Simon Bolivar. He was from Venezuela, and was born into a wealthy family. He was known as the Latin America George Washington. Through the victories over the royal armies, he became the president for Gran Colombia. Sadly, later on he went into exile saying “America is ungovernable” this was after Gran Colombia split up.

After a few battles Brazil took at different route to gain their independence, after Napoleon came into Portugal, and the royal family fled the Rio de Janiero. When they moved they opened up the gate for friendly nations. In 1821 the king returned to Portugal and left his son in charge. His son Pedro proclaimed Brazil’s independence in 1822; this led to the resistance against the Portuguese troops. During this time while Brazil was a monarchy the Creoles controlled the rest of Latin America.

Nationalism: German Empire

King William I called on Count Otto Von Bismarck to head new ministry and defy parliament. Bismarck ended wars against Prussia and founded new German Empire where the king and his ministers had all power. German Empire was a federal union of Prussia and 24 smaller states. Semi authoritarian nationalism and a “new conservation” based on alliance of propertied classes and sough active support of working class triumphed in Germany. Until 1890 Bismarck refused to be bound by parliament. He relied on National Liberals who rallied to him after 1866 and represented the solid middle class. Bismarck had multiple attacks on Catholic Church however people backed the Church so he came to an alliance in 1878 (mainly for economic reasons from both sides). In 1890 William II became the new emperor and like Bismarck he attempted to get workers to renounce socialism but failed.

Christian Hall

Ivy Cowles

6th period

04/15/14

Australia: From a Penal Colony to a Nation

In 1770 Australia was claimed for the British by James Cook. Before settlers arrived there were about three hundred thousand aborigines living in the area. These settlers brought multiple diseases with them that killed off thousands of these people.

Between the 1770 and 1780, the crime rate in England was increasing and the transportation of felons "Beyond the seas" seemed to be the answer to overcrowded prisons. The British government had shipped over one thousand convicts to Georgia annually before the year 1775. Once the prisons in Georgia also became over crowded, they had no choice but to create a penal colony in Australia to put all of these convicts. This penal colony was established in Bontany Bay Australia, which was later moved to Port Jackson (Sydney).

The outcome of this idea wasn't all what they had planned. Since the convicts knew almost nothing about the agriculture the colony nearly failed. And there were a larger number of men then there were of women.

Lena Lopez

Turkish Revolution

The Turkish revolution all started when allied forces entered Constantinople, the Ottoman capital. A treaty between these allied forces and Turkey dismembered Turkey. Turkey was split between Great Britain, France, Italy, and Greece. Greece had an idea about having this great empire so they landed on the coast of Smyrna carried by British ships and when they meet the Turkish troops, the troops did little to stop them. Turkey seemed finished.

The Turkish then found a new leader named Mustafa Kemal, he became an inspiration to the entire middle east. Kemal was working on putting together a Turkish resistance as the sultan bowed to the allied forces and denounced Kemal but the cause of national liberation proved more powerful. When a Greek invasion attempted annexation on Western Turkey and, despite the dismemberment of Turkey, Turks fought and sustained many staggering defeats in 1920. In 1921 Greece advanced almost to Ankara, the nationalist stronghold in central Turkey, but this time Mustafa Kemal’s forces won the battle and a treaty was put into action. This treaty was name “the Treaty of Lausanne” and it ended the Turkish war along with recognizing that the territorial integrity of a truly independent Turkey.

After the treaty was put into play many other changes took place in Turkey. Kemal established a republic and was elected president. The capital was moved from Cosmopolitan Constantinople to Ankara and demands for independence of ethnic minority were savagely crushed. The most radical changes pertained to religion and culture. Kemal decreed a revolutionary separation between church and state. Secular law codes replaced religious courts, state schools replaced religious schools and taught secular subjects such as science, mathematics, and social sciences. Women were also given more rights such as being able to vote and seeking divorce. Government employees were given a dress code of suits and felt hats, this way visible differences between Muslims and Europeans were vanquished. Arabic script was replaced with a new Turkish alphabet based on roman letters.

Finally, in 1935 family names on the European model were introduced and Mustafa Kermal was given the surname Ataturk meaning ‘Father of the Turks”. By his death in 1938 Kermal and his followers had consolidated their revolution. The government encouraged industrialization, fostering urban growth, and encouraging Turks to embrace business and science. In the end European imperialism was repulsed and a modern secular nation-state was being built.

Eddie Sierra

4-15-14

6th Period

Jewish Emancipation & Modern Anti- Semitism

 In this essay I shall be discussing how the Jewish population had, and in some places have, been separated and sometimes considered less than equal to the rest of the human population.

 Back in the late 18th Century, things began all normal and everything was fine, but then something occurred. In France of 1791, the Jewish population were gaining civil rights, then in the mid-19th Century, the populous pressed successfully for legal equality. Even the German Empire consolidated the Jewish Emancipation process, choice of occupation, place of residence, and property ownership. K the end they knew that the gradual disappearance of anti-Jewish prejudice was inevitable. By the late 19th Century, most if not all of the populous had improved their economic status with all of the new doors opened.

 In the end, it all went down the toilet. The stock market had just crashed in 1873, and the rest of the people were trying to find out why. And who do you think they blames? That’s right the Jewish Population. They felt this way because they had drawn this ideal from long traditions of religious intolerance, ghetto exclusion, and periodic ant-Jewish riots & expulsions. Modern to that time, anti-Semitism began resenting the Jews and their new “financial control.” Some even said they posed a biological threat to the German Population. The anti-Semites even came up with a political party just to degrade the Jews. Theodore Herzl came up with Zionism that would have created Jewish state. Then Karl Lueger came into play with his anti-Semitic ideals that inspired a young Adolf Hitler.

 Officials just used anti-Semitism to draw discontent away from the government and onto the Jewish Population. In the 1st 2 years of the 1880s, in Russia, just stood by while looters stole, and sometimes killed the Jews. The Jews didn’t like it, so they self-emancipated and immigrated to Central Europe. And the most famous example being Adolf Hitler. Interestingly enough he was inspired a few decades before by one of the leaders in anti-Semitism. He sent millions of Jews do die in Concentration Camps. And not to mention the millions he killed on the battlefield. It all came from Karl Leuger. He inspired Hitler, one of the most well-known , but hated, man in history.

Miguel Rodriguez

Period 6

**The Socialist Movement**

The socialist movement was a revolt to try and obtain equality for every person in the certain nation. It began with Marxism a theory developed by Karl Marx in which was a theory that proposed that equality should be for all people and that they should establish a more efficient government. Therefore, with the Marxist Theory as an influence the Socialist Movement began with the failure of the government’s attempt to gain the support of their workers. Due to the fact that they lived in a capitalist nation in which most jobs would offer employees little pay or no pay at all.

The movement began to try and find equality in the work place by attempting to change the workplace environment, salary, and the working schedule. The revolt began socialist and Marxist to start an international organization known as The First International of socialists. The organization would organize annual meetings in which they would plan ways to obtain their socialists movement goal against capitalism. The First International then collapsed, but in 1889 the Second International was established with meetings every three years to interpret Marxian doctrines to plan action by a permanent executive. Although the socialist movement had a large number of people it wasn’t quite revolutionary at the time. It was set with gradual improvement and steady change for the working class and less and less revolutionary. After a certain period of time workers stopped following radical programs due to them obtaining the right to vote and after winning true benefits. Their standard living was later made sustainable in the 1850s.

The Socialist Movement later influenced revisionism. Revisionism was the update of Marxian’s doctrines by socialists to help reflect the doctrines on the realities of the time. The socialists Edward Bernstein was a mayor influence to revisionism due to the fact that he able to prove wrong Marx’s prediction on poverty. Although his theory was declined by the Second International, he was still able influence the uprising of socialists in Germany, France, and Russia.

April McDonald

The United States and Manifest Destiny

 The Manifest Destiny occurred in the United States. It was the Catchword for the belief that God had foreordained Americans to cover the entire continent. In other words Americans believe the land was something God wanted them to have, therefore they would do anything to get that land. In 1794 the thirteen states had already been inhabited by four million people. Many of the four million people were immigrants.

When the colonial period was going on pioneers were moved westward to the Appalachian Mountains. The Indians were trying to defend their land. The Indians allied with the British who were at Canada during this time. They also decided to take Texas, New Mexico, and California from Mexico. oa roun who suffered the most were the Indians were giving cheap whiskey and would get their haunting grounds taking away by the officers.

Many conflicts approached. There were many conflicts between Native Americans and oa r people. Indians didn’t believe Manifest destiny .The Indians believe that land was everybody’s as well as air, and oa r and that oa r people didn’t have the right to oa round and take land from them. White people had more power over Natives because of their chief who commanded it all.

Sarai Ibarra

National building in Italy, Germany, and Russia (Cavour, Garibaldi, and the

unification of Italy)

Italy was never really a united nation before 1860. The Italian peninsula was divided in

the Middle Ages and it became a battleground for foreign powers after 1494. Italy was

reorganized in 1815. Lombardy and Venetia were taken by Metternich’s Austria. Sardinia and

Piedmont were under the rule of an Italian monarch, and Tuscany shared north-central Italy with

several smaller states. Central Italy and Rome were ruled by the papacy. Naples and Sicily were

ruled by a branch of the Bourbons.

After 1815 the idea of reuniting the Italian nation caught many Italians but there was

never an agreement on how it would be turned possible. In Sardinia there was a brilliant

statesman named Count Camillo Benso di Cavour who sought unity only for the states of

northern and perhaps central Italy. He saw Sardinia as capable of taking over Italy. In 1858 he

worked a secret alliance with napoleon III and he goaded Austria into attacking Sardinia.

Sardinia would receive only Lombardy the area around Milan. Cavour resigned in a rage.

Popular revolts and Italian nationalism salvaged Cavour’s plans. Cavour returned to

power in early 1860. Cavour had achieved his original goal of a north Italian state. Yet for

superpatriots such as Giuseppe garibaldi, the job was only half done. Garibaldi emerged in 1860

as a powerful independent force in Italian politics.

Secretly supported by Cavour, Garibaldi was able to take a guerrilla to the shores

of Sicily and ready to attack Rome and the pope. But Cavour sent his people to intercept

Garibaldi. Cavour had succeeded; he had controlled Garibaldi and turned popular nationalism

in conservative direction. The new kingdom of Italy was a parliamentary monarch under Victor

Emmanuel and only a small minority of Italian males had the right to vote.

Miguel Ortiz

Sophia Bond

Maria Romero