

Catholic Schoolhouse[®]

by Kathy Rabideau

**FREE
SAMPLE
Quarter 4**

HISTORY CARDS Tour III

1500 - Modern Times

Quarter 4

Dear Friend,

I hope you enjoy joining us with this free sample of Tour III Quarter 4 History Timeline Cards.

The Catholic Schoolhouse classical memory work program revolves around this timeline, creating a completely integrated program.

Children are visual learners and readily associate images with events, so begin by memorizing the images. Continue until the entire timeline is memorized, creating great pegs on which to hang future learning.

Dig deeper by learning about the event by further research or related read-a-louds. Information provided on the event cards will help you, the homeschool teacher, remember and shine when discussing with your students, without needing further research.

You may also enjoy the integrated Art free sample and Science free sample.

Visit catholicschoolhouse.com to learn about additional integrated products, including music to accompany all memory work.

May God richly bless your family.

Kathy Rabideau

Catholic Schoolhouse®



HISTORY CARDS TOUR III

1500 — Modern Times

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ABOUT CATHOLIC SCHOOLHOUSE

Catholic Schoolhouse was founded in 2007, to enhance education in the grammar stage by providing memory work for the Catholic homeschool. CSH goes beyond simple memory work! The developers enlisted experts in all areas of study and a wide variety of resources, Catholic and secular, homeschool and non-homeschool to create a spine on which to build your entire homeschool. This information was then organized into units over three years of study. A three-year rotation allows students to encounter all the information twice during the elementary years to cement learning and again during the intermediate years to go deeper. Other materials offered, like these History Cards, are all based on the Tour Guide—beautifully integrated for your homeschool.

ABOUT THIS FREE SAMPLE

Tour III History Cards focuses 1500 to Modern times. It is a well-rounded program emphasizing history and culture.

BENEFITS

- Children are visual learners and readily associate images with events.
- Memorizing history cards leads to engagement in world affairs.
- Create projects that build skill with a special focus on history in Tour III.
- One history class for your entire family!

GETTING STARTED

- Begin by memorizing the history card images. Continue until the entire timeline is memorized.
- Remember, older students will want more time to take the lessons to a higher level—encourage research!
- As your child grows, continue to add to this foundation.

ABOUT OUR CHAPTERS

Catholic Schoolhouse Chapters meet in cities throughout the US as our support and evangelizing outreach. Because Catholic Schoolhouse is based on memory work, families can come together in an academic setting while still being allowed the flexibility they want to develop their own program at home. The open format allows students enrolled in other programs to participate alongside those structuring their at-home school around Catholic Schoolhouse.

Catholic communities encourage one another and add a layer of motivation and accountability to students. Our Super Scholar award program rewards and motivates the students. Additionally, classical music, complete art program and hands-on science activities create a fun environment.

Presentations, fieldtrips, end of semester showcase performances and quarterly mom's and dad's nights round out our program.

If you would like more information about our other books or forming or joining a registered Catholic Schoolhouse chapter, please visit CatholicSchoolhouse.com.

History Cards Tour III Modern World History

by Kathy L. Rabideau

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www.catholicschoolhouse.com

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If you would like more information about forming or joining a registered Catholic Schoolhouse chapter, please visit CatholicSchoolhouse.com. We'd love to help you on your journey!

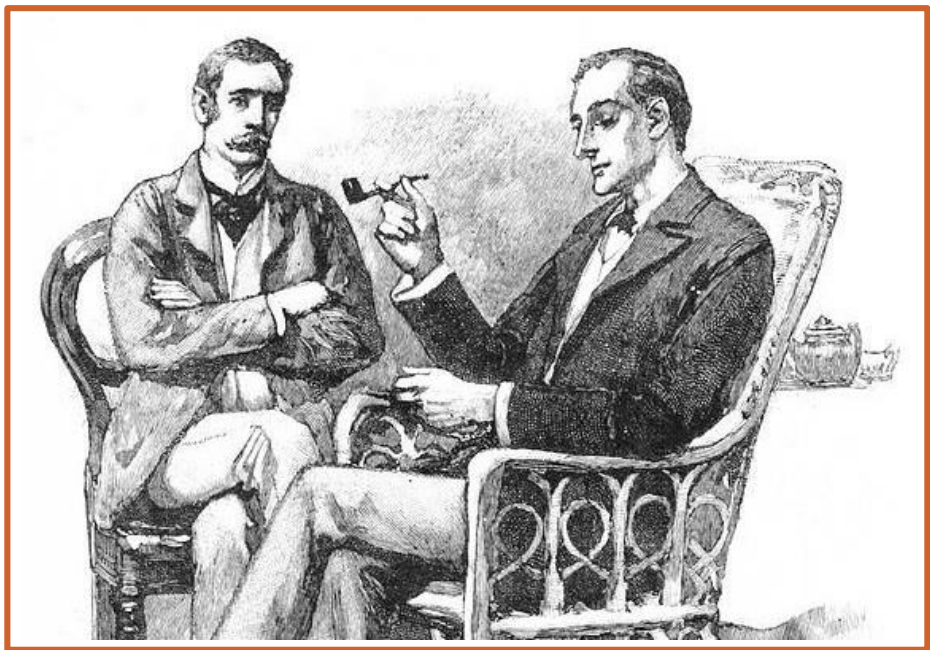


Illustration of the Sherlock Holmes adventure "The Greek Interpreter," which appeared in *The Strand Magazine* in September, 1893. Original caption was "HOLMES PULLED OUT HIS WATCH."

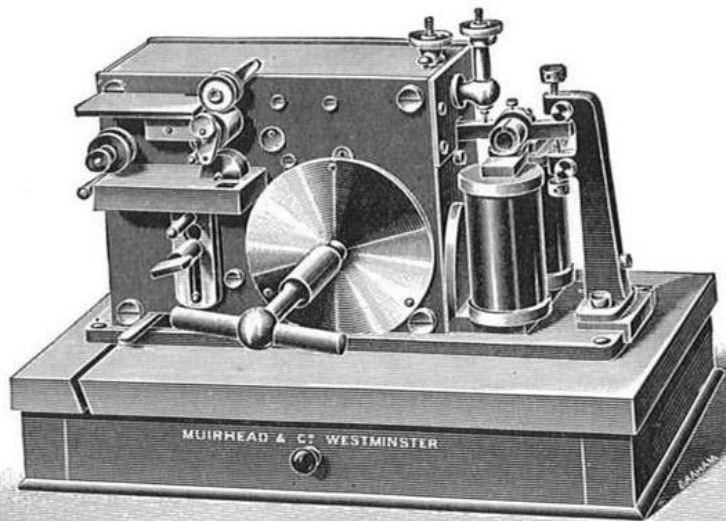
Sherlock Holmes

“A Scandal in Bohemia,” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle - 1891

When Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) created the fictional character Sherlock Holmes, he didn't know Holmes would become one of the most famous detectives of all time.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle brought the idea of printing a story in installments to *The Strand Magazine* of London, meaning readers waited for the next issue to read the next piece of the story. They said yes, and “A Scandal in Bohemia” was printed in 1891; Sherlock Holmes became a household name and an instant success.

The character Sherlock Holmes lived in London, and was generally accompanied by his assistant, Dr. James Watson. Holmes' use of forensic science and logical reasoning allowed him to solve even the most difficult cases. Most of his stories were told from Watson's point of view. They were later printed in a collection titled *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.



Muirhead Morse inker ,*Electrical Installations*, by Rankin Kennedy. Volume V, 1903.

Invention of the Radio

Radio Invented by Marconi and Others - 1895

The radio began as a wireless telegraph that sent pulses through the air without wires. Although many contributed to the development of the radio, an Italian inventor, Guglielmo Marconi, was the first to make a commercially successful radio. The work of James Maxwell, David Hughes, Heinrich Hertz, and others helped make it possible .

The first signal, the Morse code letter “s” was sent in 1895. Then, later that year Marconi sent the first message from Wales, over the English Channel. It said simply, “Are you ready?”

In the fall of 1899, the first radio demonstration in the US was the reporting of the America’s Cup Yacht Races. The first public broadcast, in 1910, was a live performance from the Metropolitan Opera House.

By the 1900s families gathered around the radio to listen to audio shows, and the radio was part of everyday life.



Boxers, by Johannes Hermanus Barend Koekoek , circa 1900.

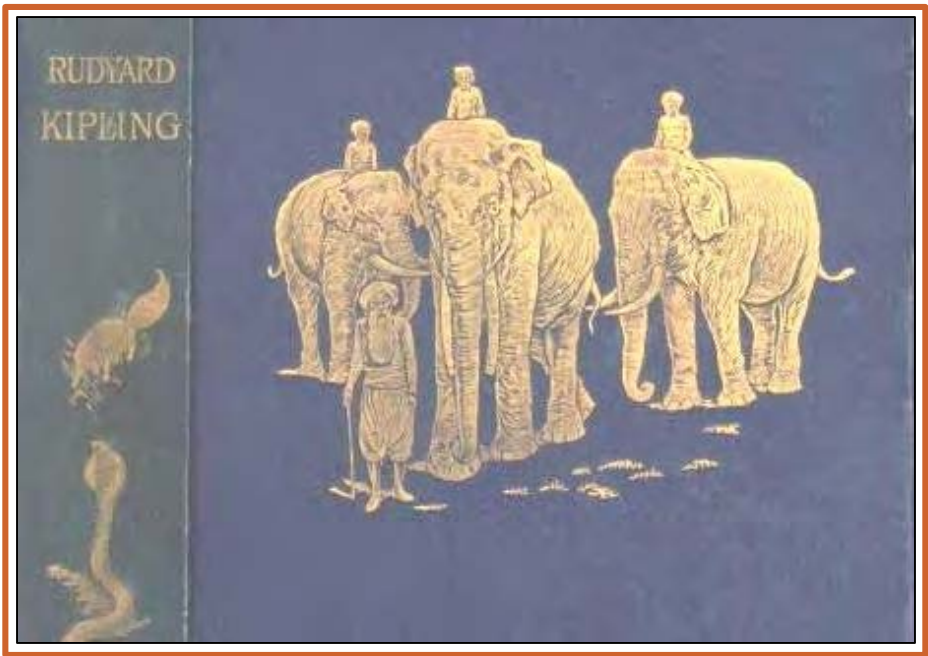
Boxer Rebellion

Uprising against Foreigners in Northern China - 1900

Now that China had been opened up to trade by the many explorers coming from the West, groups of French, English, Russians, Italians, and Germans were all living in China. They set up their local governments, ignoring the Chinese authorities.

Many Chinese were tired of these people with different beliefs and ideas. One group, the “Fists of Righteous Harmony,” was prepared to fight. They became known as the *Boxers* because of their skill in hand-to-hand combat. They believed they could even dodge a moving bullet.

Their government did not protect them from the outsiders, so they began by killing missionaries and Chinese Christians, then attacked merchants and their families. They wanted all foreigners out of China so that they could keep their traditional ways. Because of its failure, the government was overthrown in 1911, forming a republic.



Cover of the first edition of *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by his father John Lockwood Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling

Writes *Just so Stories* - 1902

Rudyard Kipling was born in India when it was an English colony. He spent his childhood exploring and becoming familiar with the land. Later, his English parents sent him back to England to get an education. He returned to live in India and South Africa.

Kipling wrote many stories and poems and quickly became famous. *Captains Courageous* and his poem “If—” discuss the importance of manhood. *The Jungle Book*, with Mowgli, Kaa, and Nag, is loved by children. Kipling’s poem, “The Absent-Minded Beggar,” raised a large amount of money for the soldiers fighting the Boer Wars.

*I Keep six honest serving-men:
(They taught me all I knew)
Their names are What and Where and When
And How and Why and Who.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;*

*But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.
I let them rest from nine till five.
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea,
For they are hungry men...*

--from “The Elephants Child,” *Just So Stories*, Rudyard Kipling



Gosho Aoyama's Mystery Library, volume 13 of Case Closed, featuring Father Brown, by G. K. Chesterton.

G. K. Chesterton

Begins writing for *The Illustrated London News* - 1905

G. K. Chesterton (1874-1936) was a philosopher and writer who viewed himself as a Christian conservative. Chesterton was an interesting man with strong opinions, often publicly opposing Oscar Wilde and his friend George Bernard Shaw, both writers of the time. He was often seen wearing a cape with a sword in hand. Seeking a true conservative church, he converted from Anglican to Roman Catholic.

Chesterton began his writing career with the London Nes in 1905. It is said that a Chesterton essay in the *Illustrated London News* inspired Mohandas Gandhi to lead a movement to end British colonial rule in India. He was the author of *The Father Brown Mysteries* and many works of Christian Apologetics, most famously, *Orthodoxy* and *The Everlasting Man*.

“The Christian ideal has not been tried and found wanting. It has been found difficult, and left untried.” —G. K. Chesterton



TAKING AN OBSERVATION AT THE POLE.

Taking an observation at the Pole, *The South Pole* by Roald Amundsen, p. 112, Volume II; 1912.

Amundsen Reaches South Pole

Roald Amundsen Reaches the South Pole – 1911

Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, wanted to be the first to discover the North Pole. He was about to leave on his expedition when he learned that American Commander Robert Peary had just reached the North Pole. Amundsen then set his sights on the South Pole. He and his four companions reached the pole on December 14, 1911, beating a British expedition led by Robert Scott by just five weeks. Amundsen wrote a book about his experiences.

“I may say that this is the greatest factor—the way in which the expedition is equipped—the way in which every difficulty is foreseen, and precautions taken for meeting or avoiding it. Victory awaits him who has everything in order—luck, people call it. Defeat is certain for him who has neglected to take the necessary precautions in time; this is called bad luck.”

—from *The South Pole*, by Roald Amundsen



Titanic Sinking by Willy Stöwer; *Die Gartenlaube* magazine. Engraving, 1912.

Titanic

Sets sail from Southampton, England - 1912

Titanic and her identical sister ships, *Olympic* and *Britannic*, were three of the largest passenger ships ever built. When *Titanic* set sail, she was thought to be unsinkable with her double hull and separate sealed compartments. The ship was magnificent, using only the finest materials, built for the utmost luxury. The passengers were among the wealthiest people in the world as well as emigrants heading for a new life in America.

After hitting an iceberg, a Morse code distress signal was sent using the new technology of the time—the radio. The radio in the nearest ship, *The Californian*, was turned off. Farther away, *The Carpathian*, responded as quickly as possible. Many bravely gave their lives, as “women and children first” was followed. 1,502 people died, the most ever in a peacetime accident up until that time. This led to new rules about lifeboats and that ships must keep their radios on.



Map of Panama from CIA World Factbook.

Panama Canal

1904-1914

Now that countries throughout the world were trading goods with one another, it became desirable to find a shorter way to get from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. A canal through the Isthmus of Panama could allow the journey in half the time.

The French first tried to build a canal, hiring the engineer who had built the Suez Canal. The harsh conditions of Panama proved too much, and work stopped by 1890.

After Panama gained independence in 1903, the US was allowed to take over the project. Many hardworking men and women labored to complete this engineering feat by 1913. The spread of malaria and yellow fever were slowed by using mosquito control for the first saving many lives. The canal contains *locks*, a series of chambers that raise the ships from the lower Atlantic to the higher level of the Pacific. The first ship passed through the locks in 1914.



Portrait of Pope Saint Pius X by Giuseppe Felici, papal photographer, (1839-1923. Color enhanced by J-Ronn. Creative Commons license.

Pope Saint Pius X

Pope Saint Pius X - 1903

Pope Saint Pius X (1835-1914) is known for lowering the age of First Communion to the age of reason and for encouraging the teaching of doctrine. Well-regarded during his life, he became pope in 1903.

Pope Pius X believed that devotion meant little if its meaning wasn't understood. He taught that the evils of the world were traceable to ignorance of God. Therefore, priests needed to make the eternal truths available to all and in a language that all could understand.

Pope Pius X saw the many heresies that claimed to “modernize” the church to keep up with changing times as poison, knowing that their result would be to undermine the Faith's foundations.

“We ought, therefore, to do all that lies in our power to maintain the teaching of Christian doctrine with full vigor, and where such is neglected, to restore it.” –On Teaching of Christian doctrine, Pope Pius X



Russian troops awaiting an attack in the trenches, photo by George H. Mewes; *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. 31, 1917.

World War I

1914-1918

In 1914, because of tension among countries and royal families, Europe was ripe for conflict. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was the spark that started it all. Threats and hostilities grew and spread until World War I, “The Great War,” or “War to End all Wars” had begun. Soon, all the major powers were involved, including their colonies in the Pacific and Africa.

The two sides became the *Central Powers* (led by Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire) and the *Allies* (led by England, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, and the US).

The Treaty of Versailles ended the war and drew new boundaries in Europe. The German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman Empires ceased to exist, and Germany had to pay crippling *reparations* (fines). Trench warfare, airplanes, and machine guns made World War I different and more deadly than previous wars.



The three children of Fatima, Lucia, Francisco and Jacinta, 1917.

Miracle at Fatima

Miracle of the Sun – 1917

Three shepherd children—Lucia, Francisco, and Jacinta—lived in Fatima, Portugal. One day, they saw a vision in the sky. A Lady told them she would come back on the 13th of every month. On October 13, 1917, tens of thousands of people gathered to see what would happen. The event called the *Miracle of the Sun* lasted for about ten minutes and was seen by all—believers and non-believers alike. Newspapers reported that the sun “danced and twirled” in the sky. In addition to visions of Mary, the children saw visions of Jesus, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, and Saint Joseph blessing the people

These visions inspired the children to lead more holy lives by making little sacrifices, cleaning their plates and obeying their parents always. Lucia became a nun and lived until 2005.

Our Lady of Fatima gave the children a “Peace Plan from Heaven.” She warned men to amend their lives and pray the Rosary every day.



Russian War Poster by Ivan Vasilyevich Simakov, 1922.

Bolshevik Revolution

Uprising of the Working Class - 1917

The Bolsheviks were a Russian political union based on *Marxism* (socialist ideas) that organized to overthrow the Tsar and end the *dictatorship* (one person rule) in Russia.

When Tsar Nicholas II led 11 million peasants into World War I, the Russian people became discouraged. Soldiers deserted the front lines and began to use their weapons to seize property from the nobility. The country of Russia was in ruins, Bolshevik followers assassinated the Tsar and his family.

In October of 1917, the Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin gained power. An elected council passed the *Decree of Land*, which seized private land and redistributed it among the peasants. Soon they began to arrest leaders of the other parties. The revolution ended with the forming of the Soviet Union (USSR) in 1922. The familiar hammer (for the workers) and sickle (for the peasants) became their flag.



1918 Spanish influenza ward at Camp Funston, Kansas. US Army photo.

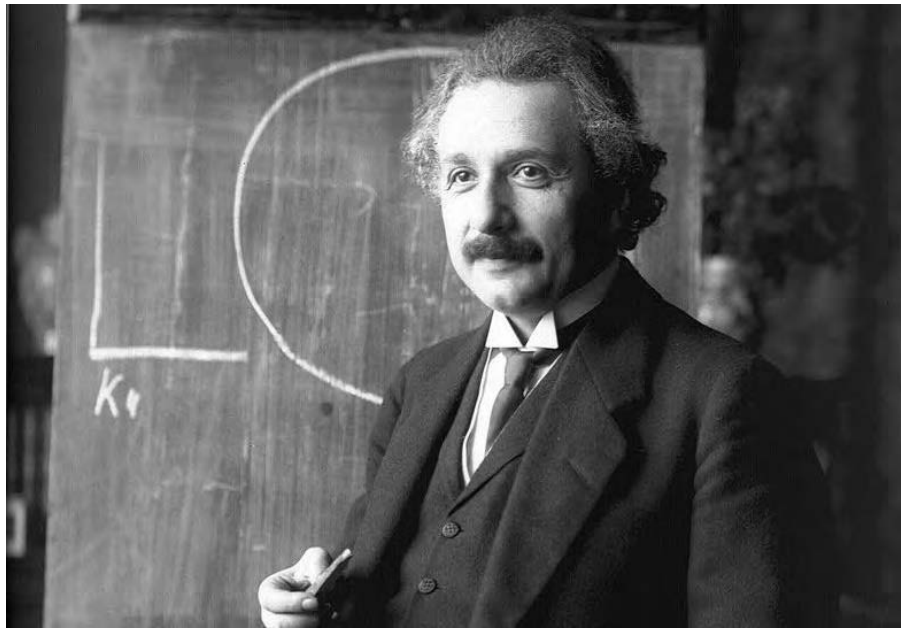
Flu Epidemic

Spanish Flu Epidemic of 1918

The Flu Epidemic of 1918 killed more people than World War I, making it the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history. More people died of influenza in a single year than in four years of the Black Death Bubonic Plague in Europe (1347-1351). The influenza of 1918-1919, also known as *Spanish Flu* or *La Grippe*, was a global disaster killing about 4 out of every 100 people in the world.

Most influenza is dangerous only to the elderly and infants. The 1918 flu was different; it was most deadly for people ages 20 to 40. It also was extremely contagious. Increased movement because of the war brought the flu to all parts of the globe, quickly infecting one fifth of the world's population.

In the US, public health rules, which attempted to slow the spread of the flu disrupted life. Stores closed, and hospitals struggled for lack of workers.



Albert Einstein during lecture in Vienna, photo by Ferdinand Schmutzer, 1921.

Albert Einstein

Publishes the *General Theory of Relativity* - 1916

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) was born in Germany. He published a paper explaining the *General Theory of Relativity*, or the relation of mass to energy in 1916. Einstein first proposed the famous formula, $E=mc^2$ in which E=energy, m=mass, and c=the speed of light. This formula is fundamental in converting mass into energy for atomic power. The Nobel Prize for physics was awarded to Einstein in 1921.

As a scientist, Einstein approached his work with determination. He viewed his major achievements as mere stepping-stones for the next advance. Then the world changed because of World War II.

In 1939, Einstein sent a letter to Franklin Roosevelt, warning that Germany was developing an atomic bomb and urging the Allies to begin the same research. Einstein left Germany and became a United States citizen in 1940. The *Manhattan Project*, whose goal was to design a nuclear weapon before Germany, began in 1942.



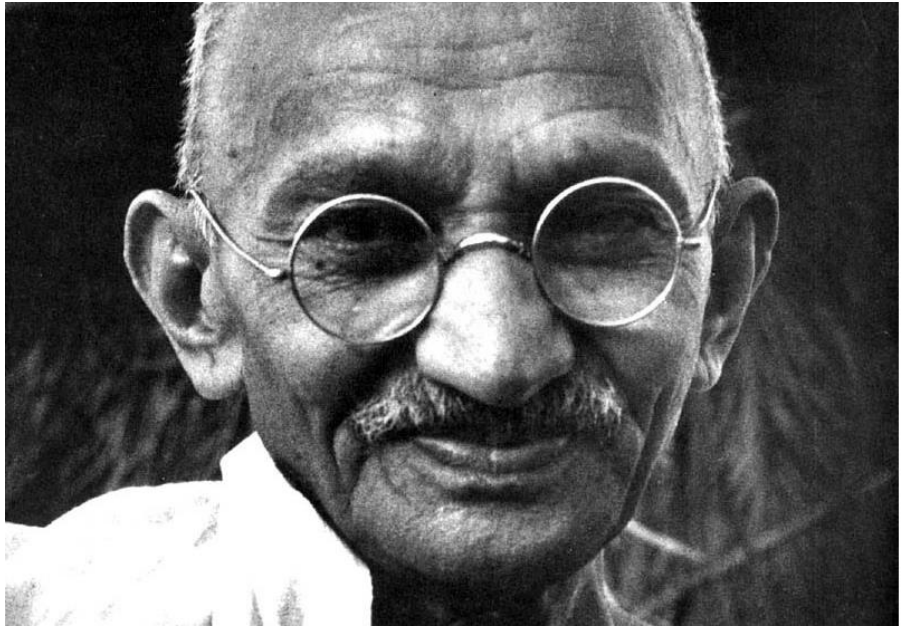
Departure of Mehmed VI, the last sultan of the Ottoman Empire, 1923.

Fall of the Ottoman Empire

Fall of the Ottoman Empire - 1923

The Ottoman Empire was created by Turkish tribes in the 13th century and was ruled by the descendants of Osman I, sometimes written as Ottoman. Ottoman expansion during this time threatened Christianity in Europe and became one of the reasons for the Crusades, growing to become a world power during the 15th and 16th centuries. The Ottomans tried to add as much territory as possible to be the most powerful *Islamic* (Muslim) empire in history.

When World War I broke out, the empire was already in decline, and they intended to stay neutral. However, they formed an allegiance with Germany and entered the war in 1914, on the side of the Central Powers. Combined with an Arab revolt, they were defeated in 1918 by the British and Russian Armies, reducing the empire to Turkey only. In 1923, The Ottoman Empire came to an end after more than 600 years when it was replaced by the Turkish Republic.



Mohandas K. Gandhi in Sevagram.

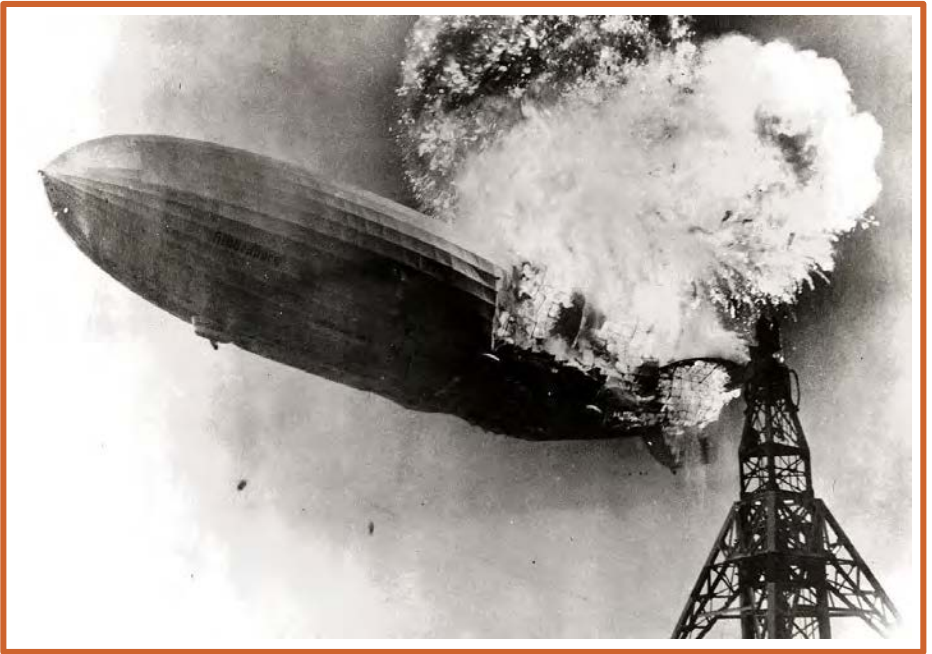
Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) was born in India. He was a devoted Hindu with a strong sense of justice.

After studying law in London, Gandhi moved to South Africa when he was 24 years old to work as a legal assistant. Many Indians lived in South Africa. Some were wealthy Muslims; others were poor Hindu laborers. Gandhi considered them all to be Indians, and he did not believe they should be treated differently because they were from different *castes*, or social levels.

In 1914, at age 45, Gandhi returned to India to become a leader in India's movement for independence from Britain. His methods of nonviolent, passive resistance became an example for the entire world. Gandhi's name was changed from Mohandas to Mahatma, from the Hindu words *maha* meaning "great" and *Atma* meaning "self" or "soul."

"Be the change you want to see." —Mahatma Gandhi



The zeppelin Hindenburg catching fire May 6, 1937, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, New Jersey. US Navy image.

Hindenburg Disaster

Hindenburg Explodes - 1937

The Golden Age of Airships began in 1900 with the development of the most successful airships, the *Zeppelins*. They were named after Count von Zeppelin of Germany, who began funding development as early as 1890. Airships were used in World War I for communication, scouting, and bombing. German commercial airships successfully carried passengers for 30 years.

While helium or hydrogen can give an airship lift, helium is rare, expensive, and heavier than hydrogen. Hydrogen is cheap to manufacture, easily available, and the lightest element, allowing an airship to carry twice as much cargo. The only problem is that hydrogen is extremely *flammable* (catches fire easily).

In 1937, the hydrogen filled Hindenburg exploded. People were horrified as they watched films of the explosion. Distrust grew, and the airship era ended, soon replaced by passenger planes.



U.S. Navy *Dauntless* from the carrier *USS Lexington* (in background) flies an antisubmarine patrol low over the battleship *USS Washington* en route to the invasion of the Gilbert Islands, 12 November 1943. US Navy photo.

World War II

World War II 1939-1945

World War I left Germany unstable because of excessive *reparations* (payments) expected by the Treaty of Versailles. Combined with the desire of Japan and Italy to expand, this set the stage for the next world war.

The *Axis* (Germany, Japan, Italy) fought the *Allies* (England, France, Russia, US). The war expanding to include more than 100 million soldiers from more than 30 countries, making it the largest war in history. Adolf Hitler's Nazis committed many atrocities against Jews, Catholics, and others. The Allied invasion on the beach of Normandy, France, on D-day marked a turning point of the war.

In all, it was by far the deadliest war with more than 70 million deaths (soldier and civilian). At the end of the war, the US had the largest economy in the world. The power in the world had shifted, with the Soviet Union and the US emerging as the world's superpowers.



Flag of Israel by Zachi Evenor; Creative Commons license.

Israel Created

Formation of Israel – 1948

Located on the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea, Israel was known as Canaan to the ancient Hebrews. The area is also called Palestine, named after the Philistines who lived there in 1200 BC. This region has a history of conflict and contains Jerusalem, which is holy to the Jews, Christians, and Muslims.

The Jews first left this land they call Zion during the *Diaspora* (scattering) of the Old Testament.

During the Nazi persecution of World War II, Jews were displaced. At the end of the war, talk of a Jewish homeland increased. In 1947, after much debate, the UN decided Israel would be created as a free and independent state. In 1948, Polish born David Ben-Gurion became Israel's first prime minister, as he announced the establishment of Israel. This angered the Arabs and the Arab-Israeli War began the next day. Ben-Gurion is called the "Father of Israel".



Flag of the People's Republic of China.

People's Republic of China

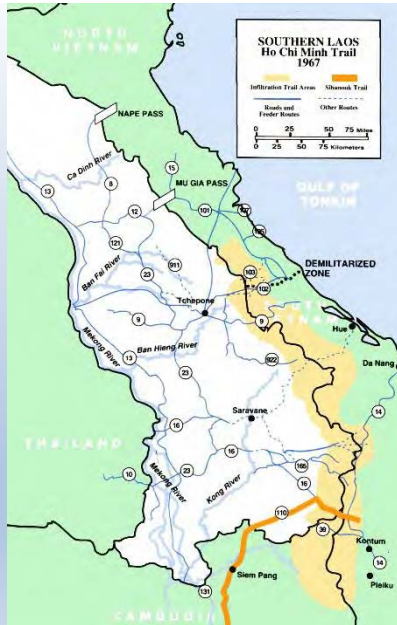
People's Republic of China Founded - 1949

After years of bloody rebellions and wars, China was in chaos in 1913, when the Empress was forced to give up her throne ending Chinese *imperialism* (rule by kings or emperors).

The Republic of China (ROC) was formed, but tensions between the founders of the ROC and the Communist Party resulted in civil war. When World War II began, they set aside their differences to fight the Japanese. After WWII, they returned to fighting each other.

This Chinese civil war ended in 1949 with the Communists in control of the mainland; the ROC was now only on the island of Taiwan. Mao Zedong proclaimed the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, which the West commonly called Communist China.

Disagreement continues, with the PRC claiming mainland China *and* Taiwan, while the ROC on Taiwan claims it is an independent state.



Ho Chi Minh Trail, from Jacob Van Staaveren, *Interdiction in Southern Laos, 1960-1968*, Washington DC: Center for Military History, 1993.

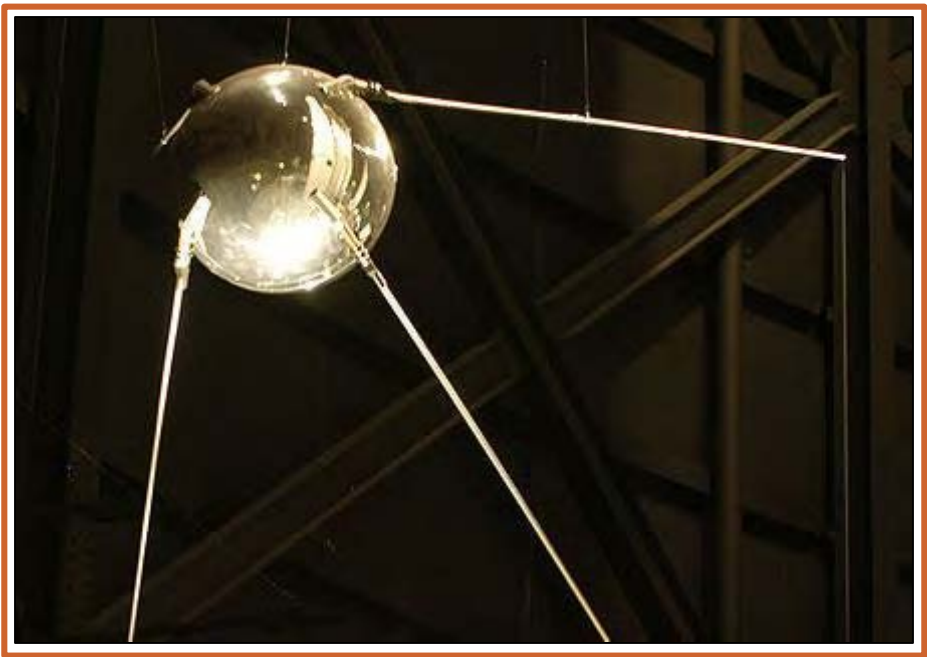
Second Indochina War

Known as the Vietnam War in the US - 1950-1975

Vietnam was a French colony called *Indochina*. In 1950, Communists in northern Vietnam attacked the south, defended by the French as their former colony. This began the Second Indochina War. The Communists defeated the French in 1954 and North and South Vietnam were created, but the war continued.

As *guerilla* (surprise) attacks from North Vietnam become more frequent, those living in South Vietnam asked the United Nations for help. The United States sent military advisors and aid first. American ground troops entered the war in 1965.

Then, in 1973, the United States signed an agreement with North Vietnam and evacuated American troops. By 1975 North Vietnam had overrun South Vietnam, and Vietnam became one Communist country. Under threat of death for helping the US, many South Vietnamese citizens, including the *Hmong*, sought refuge in the US.



Sputnik, which means "satellite" in Russian, US Air Force photo.

Sputnik I

Launched by USSR - 1957

Sputnik I was the first artificial satellite to be launched into space. Its launch by Russia on October 4, 1957, is often considered the beginning of the Space Age. Sputnik I circled the earth once every 95 minutes. It stayed in orbit until January 4, 1958. Sputnik II carried the dog Laika (Russian for “Barker”) into space.

Sputnik’s launch helped trigger the *Space Race* between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR) and added fuel to the Cold War. The famous rocket scientist, Wernher von Braun observed, “The Soviet’s progress in space is frightening.” The United States urged its schools to increase education in science and math. President Kennedy challenged the United States to put a man on the moon by 1970.

The Space Race, begun by the launch of Sputnik I, helped fuel advances in technology, defense, communications, and medicine.



Grand Procession of the Council Fathers at St. Peter's Basilica by Peter Geymayer; 1962.

Second Vatican Council

1962-1965

An ecumenical council is a meeting of cardinals from all regions of the world. Vatican Council II, the 21st ecumenical council of the Catholic Church, was called by Pope John XXIII and finished by his successor, Pope Paul VI. It was the second council to be held at St. Peter's Church in Vatican City. It met in four sessions from 1962 until 1965 and was the first council since Vatican I met in 1870. It was also the largest council ever, with about 2,500 participants.

One of the changes after Vatican II was the permission to celebrate Mass in the *vernacular*, or local language. Vatican II issued 16 documents, the most important being the constitutions: *The Constitution on the Liturgy (Sacrosanctum Concilium)*, *The Constitution of Divine Revelation (Dei Verbum)*, *The Dogmatic Constitution of the Church (Lumen Gentium)*, and *The Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World (Gaudium et spes)*



Photograph of The Beatles as they arrive in New York City, 1964. Library of Congress.

The Beatles

Top UK Charts with “Love Me Do” - 1962

The Beatles became the most popular rock band in history. The band included four musicians—John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr, and George Harrison—all from Liverpool, England.

Their music style was first influenced by American rock artists such as Buddy Holly and Chuck Berry. They became famous when their simple love song, “Love Me Do” topped the charts in the United Kingdom (England) in 1962. In 1964, they made a United States tour and gained worldwide fame with songs such as “Hey Jude”, “Let it Be”, “Yesterday,” “Eleanor Rigby,” and “Yellow Submarine.”

As they grew in popularity, their style changed as well. In addition to the strong beat that early rock music had, the Beatles’ music contained a new sense of melody. Their more interesting *chords* (groups of notes) and imaginative *lyrics* (words) greatly influenced the development of rock music.



First Man on the Moon, US Postage Stamp.

First Man on the Moon

Neil Armstrong, First Man to Walk on the Moon - 1969

The Space Age began with the launching of the satellite Sputnik 1 by the USSR in 1957. The Soviets soon launched the first human into space. Success in space came to represent a country's greatness in science and national defense. Because of this, a great space race began between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR).

Apollo 11 was the name of the United States mission that would take on the ambitious goal of landing a man on the moon by 1970. In 1969, Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, and Michael Collins left for the moon. When they landed, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon

Neil Armstrong's famous words, *"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind,"* were broadcast over the radio for the entire nation to hear. The US considered itself the winner of the space race.



Location of Pakistan. Areas controlled by the government of Pakistan are shown in dark green; the areas claimed by Pakistan are shown in light green. Art attributed to Turkish Flame on *Wikipedia*.

Pakistan

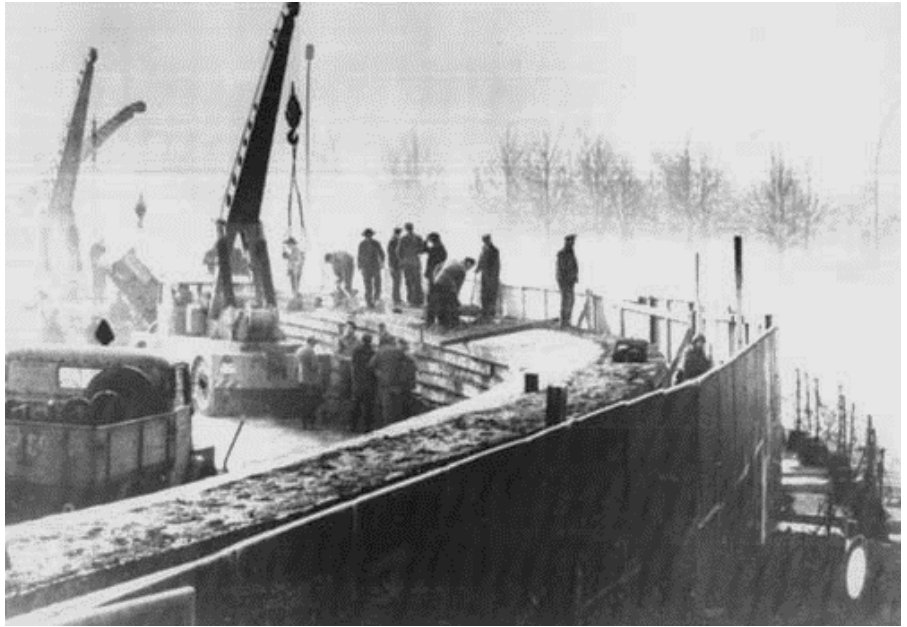
Modern Pakistan Boundaries Established - 1971

Pakistan initially separated from British India in 1947, when the Muslim population revolted and asked for India to be split into separate lands for Hindus and Muslims. Pakistan at this time had two geographical regions: a western region and an eastern region.

The eastern region felt the central government did not treat them fairly, so they declared their independence in 1971, forming the new country of Bangladesh.

After the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, which lasted just 13 days, Pakistan surrendered, and the modern boundaries were established. With a new constitution, the Republic of Pakistan continues as an Islamic Republic. It is the only Islamic state to possess nuclear weapons.

Pakistan's location makes it a central and important figure in the politics of the Middle East.



East German construction workers building the Berlin Wall, 1961, National Archives.

Berlin Wall comes Down

Berlin Wall comes Down – 1989

Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring) began the end of the Cold War. The Cold War was not an actual war, but a period of tension and fear between Communist Soviet Union (USSR) and the free West, mainly the United States.

The Berlin Wall had divided Communist East Berlin from free West Berlin for many years. When the German government announced free travel between East and West, the Berlin Wall soon fell as citizens from both sides chipped away at it.

The collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, was a powerful symbol of the end of the Cold War. When Gorbachev refused to use military power to back Communist dictators, other countries behind the *Iron Curtain* (boundary between Communism and the West) elected free governments, leading to the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1992.



Nelson Mandela with President Bill Clinton, 1993, Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States.

End of Apartheid

South Africa Adopts a New Constitution - 1993

Apartheid (a type of segregation by race) existed in South Africa from 1948 until the early 1990s. The Boers (Dutch), who had been living in Africa for hundreds of years, were now known as *Afrikaners*. Their political agendas led to the official system of apartheid in 1948.

Nelson Mandela fought for the end of apartheid and the equality of all races. The son of a tribal chief, Mandela studied law and joined the African National Congress in 1944 to fight for equality for blacks in South Africa. He continued his work until he was imprisoned in 1963. He continued his mission from prison until 1990 when he was released by the newly elected South African President F. W. de Klerk.

Slowly, apartheid ended. In 1992, a whites-only vote approved reforms. A new constitution was signed in 1993; then in 1994, people of all races were allowed to vote. Mandela and de Klerk were awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1993 for ending apartheid.



European Union Flag.

European Union

Formed in 1993

The Maastricht Treaty formally established the European Union (EU) in 1993 as a political and economic union that, as of 2016, includes 28 member states. Free travel exists between the countries.

The EU in many ways functions as a regular country. It has its own flag and lawmaking abilities. Member states have a common foreign policy for dealing with international security concerns. In 1999, a common currency, the euro was introduced which further united the economies of the countries involved.

Each member state retains its own *sovereignty* (individuality). This makes the EU different from countries such as the United States, which is a federation.

The EU is seen as a deterrent for the wars that have been so much a part of Europe's history. It also makes Europe an economic superpower, beyond what any individual country could be alone.



Pope John Paul II in Krakow, Poland.

St. Pope John Paul II

“Be Not Afraid” (1920-2005)

St. Pope John Paul II was born Karol Wojtyla in Krakow, Poland, in 1920. In 1942, during the German occupation of Poland, Karol made the dangerous decision to become a priest. To avoid the Nazis, he studied in an *underground* (secret) seminary.

After surviving the war, he became a priest in 1949, meeting with groups of students and young families for philosophical discussion and prayer while on skiing and kayaking trips.

In 1978, he became the first non-Italian pope since 1523. St. John Paul II was one of the most influential people the world has ever seen. He was a vocal critic of apartheid in South Africa. When he traveled to Warsaw in 1979, he brought the encouragement necessary for the Solidarity Movement fighting Poland’s freedom. Additionally, Soviet President Gorbachev said, “*The collapse of the Iron Curtain would have been impossible without John Paul II.*”