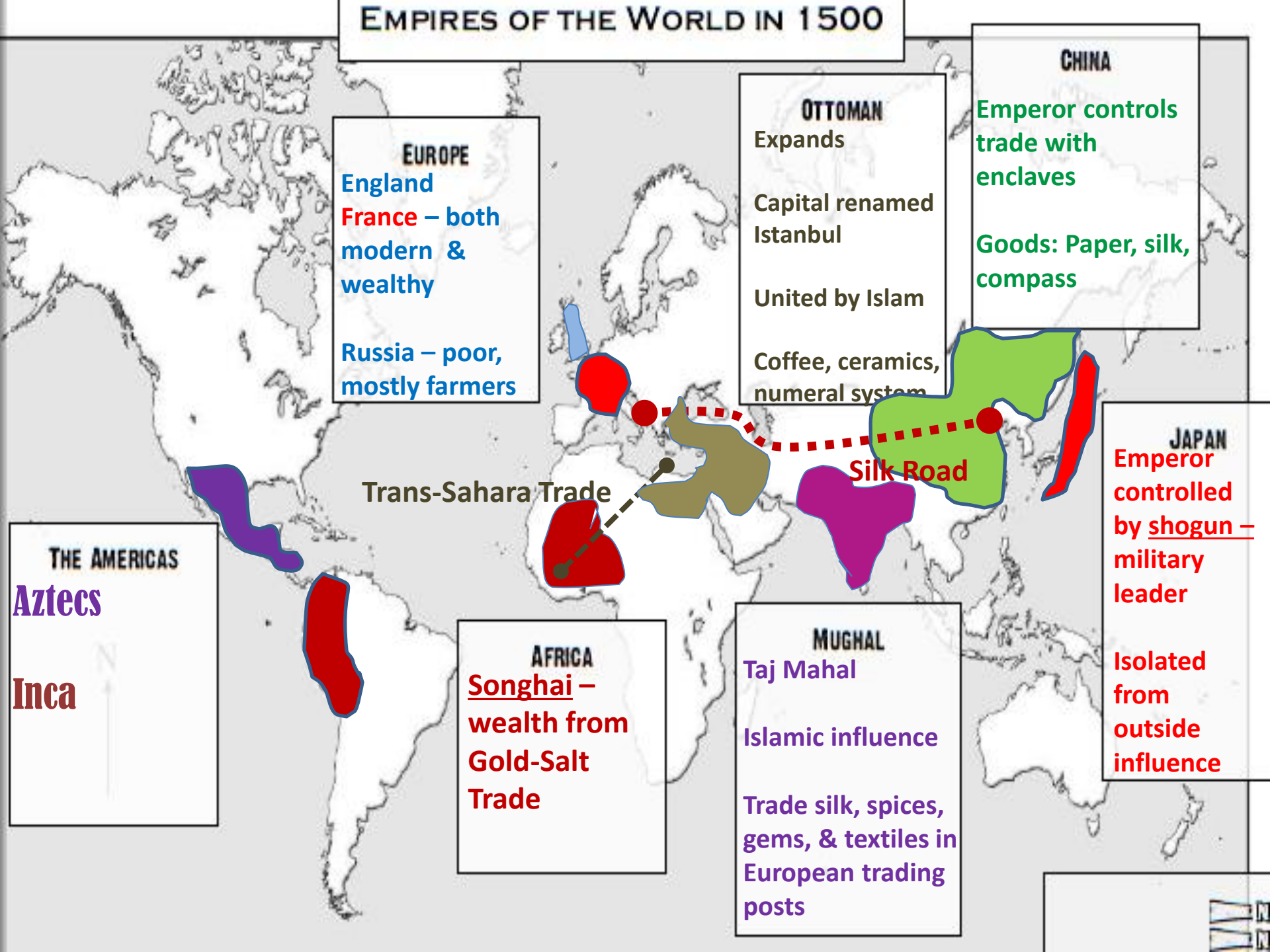


# EMPIRES OF THE WORLD IN 1500



## EUROPE

England

France – both  
modern &  
wealthy

Russia – poor,  
mostly farmers

## OTTOMAN

Expands

Capital renamed  
Istanbul

United by Islam

Coffee, ceramics,  
numeral system

## CHINA

Emperor controls  
trade with  
enclaves

Goods: Paper, silk,  
compass

## JAPAN

Emperor  
controlled  
by shogun –  
military  
leader

Isolated  
from  
outside  
influence

## THE AMERICAS

Aztecs

Inca

## AFRICA

Songhai –  
wealth from  
Gold-Salt  
Trade

## MUGHAL

Taj Mahal

Islamic influence

Trade silk, spices,  
gems, & textiles in  
European trading  
posts

Trans-Saharan Trade

Silk Road

# THE RENAISSANCE

## WHAT:

**Rebirth of classical knowledge**

## WHERE:

**Begins in Italian city-states**

**Spreads to Northern Europe**

## IDEAS:

**Humanism – focus on human values and accomplishments, learning**



**Mona Lisa**

**by Leonardo da Vinci**

**Renaissance man**



**Sistine Chapel**

**By Michelangelo – realist painter & sculptor**



**Shakespeare  
English playwright,  
poet of Northern  
Renaissance**

**Machiavelli – The Prince**

the reformation

# the reformation.



## Problems In the Church

1. **Italians dominate**
2. **Corruption and sale of indulgences**
3. **Huge wealth & influence of merchants**



Who:

**Martin Luther**

Views:

**Salvation by faith alone**

**All humans equal before God**

Actions

**Posts 95 Theses (problems) on church door**

**Begins Protestant movement**

# protestant reformers



## Henry VIII of England

- 🕒 Dismisses the authority of Pope in Rome
- 🕒 Nationalizes the English church
- 🕒 Takes Catholic Church's property as his



## Elizabeth I

- 🕒 Creates the Anglican Church
- 🕒 Tolerates Dissenters
- 🕒 Defeats the Spanish Armada
- 🕒 Expands England's Colonies

## John Calvin

- ✝ Preaches about Predestination
- ✝ God already knows What will happen to you
- ✝ Expands the Protestant movement



## THE REFORMATION IN :

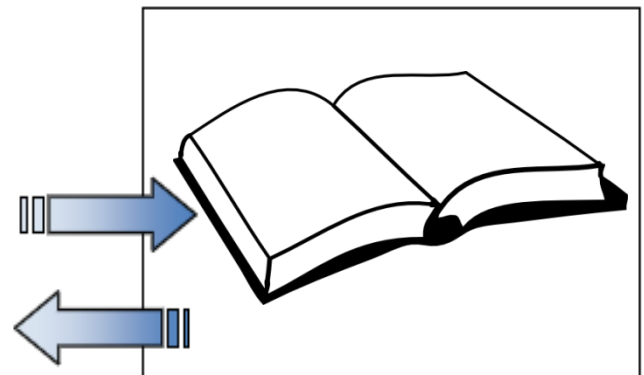
Germany	France
† <u>Princes</u> convert to Protestant faith	† <u>Edict of Nantes</u> grants religious freedom to <u>Huguenots</u>
† The Holy Roman Empire <u>remains Catholic</u>	† Huguenots = <u>Calvinists in France</u>
† <u>30 Years War</u> fought between Protestants & Catholics	† Cardinal Richelieu <u>Makes 30 Years War political</u>

## THE CATHOLIC COUNTER REFORMATION

† <u>John Wycliffe</u> and <u>Jan Huss</u> inspire reformers	† The <u>Society of Jesus (Jesuits)</u> spread Church
† Church Doctrine is reaffirmed by the <u>Council of Trent</u>	† The Spanish <u>Inquisition</u> enforces law

## EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION

1. The growth of individualism and secularism
2. Eventual Religious toleration
3. Printing press invented by Gutenberg in 1440
4. Leads to Higher literacy, spreads new ideas



# The Age of Exploration



Explorer	Country	Accomplishments
Vasco da Gama	Portugal	Sails around Africa to create trade route to India
Columbus	Spain	Reaches the New World, decimates indigenous Americans
Magellan	Spain	His crew 1 <sup>st</sup> to sail around the world, he dies in Philippines
Hernan Cortes	Spain	Conquistador, conquered the Aztecs in Central Mexico
Francisco Pizarro	Spain	Conquistador, conquered the Inca in Peru
Francis Drake	England	Privateer, sailed around the world, defeated Spanish Armada
Jacques Cartier	France	Reached Canada and claimed it for France

# Columbian Exchange

*Old World*

**Europeans**

Horses, cattle, diseases that kill many Indians

**America**

Rigid class system

Colonies imitate mother country

Christianity

*Impact*

1. Changes lifestyles completely
2. Labor Shortage - leads to slavery
3. **Plantation** System brought to New World
4. Destroys Native economy and environment

*New World*

**Western Hemisphere – Native Americans**

**Corn, potatoes, tobacco**

# Triangle of Trade

**Europe**

Prince Henry of Portugal pioneers exploration

Demand for gold

Competition for colonies

Sugar & rum

Manufactured goods

Slaves

**Africa**

European trading ports

Slaves & gold exported

Christianity spreads

Mercantilism- Economic practice, colonies benefit mother country

Commercial Revolution- banking system & money for markets

# Absolute Monarchs



## CHARACTERISTICS

1. **Centralize Power – take all of it for themselves**
2. **Rule by Divine Right – God's will**



## England's Monarchy

### I

Charles I - Ignores Parliament, raises taxes

Arrested and executed by

Oliver Cromwell - Puritan military leader

Ruler	Country	Info
<b>Louis XIV</b>	<b>France</b> 	<b>Builds palace of Versailles</b>  <b>Spends to expand royal power</b>
<b>Peter the Great</b>	<b>Russia</b> 	<b>Westernizes Russia</b>  <b>Builds St. Petersburg</b>  <b>Takes nobles power</b>



Charles I -  Ignores Parliament, raises taxes

Arrested and executed by

Oliver Cromwell -  Puritan military leader

**2**

The Restoration -  Cromwell dies and Charles II restores the monarchy to England

**3**

Charles II  Fights with Parliament

Factions develop, leading to  modern political parties

**5**

The English Bill of Rights (1689) -  Grants rights and freedoms to Englishmen

Limits  Royal power

Leads to  Eventual democracy & America's gov

**4**

The Glorious Revolution

Peaceful, bloodless revolution

William and  Mary take the throne

Monarchs must now  share power equally with Parliament





# *The Enlightenment*



**Applies reason to human & natural world,  
stimulates religious tolerance and new government**

<i>Who</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Ideas</i>
Thomas Hobbes		<b>Leviathan</b>	<b>Humans exist in nature Government protects us</b>
<b>John Locke</b>		Two Treatises on Government	<b>Government must protect our life, liberty, &amp; property</b>
<b>Montesquieu</b>		<b>The Spirit of Laws</b>	The Separation of Powers
Rousseau		<b>Social Contract</b>	<b>Government is a contract between people and ruler</b>
		Letters & Essays	

Rousseau			
Voltaire			
Thomas Jefferson			
JS Bach			
Mozart		Symphonies, operas	Classical Composer
Eugene Delacroix		Liberty Leading the People; Orphan Girl	<u>Romantic</u> painter
Miguel Cervantes		<u>Don Quixote</u>	1 <sup>st</sup> Novelist

# Revolutions

## The Scientific Revolution



**Isaac Newton**

**Discovered  
laws of gravity**

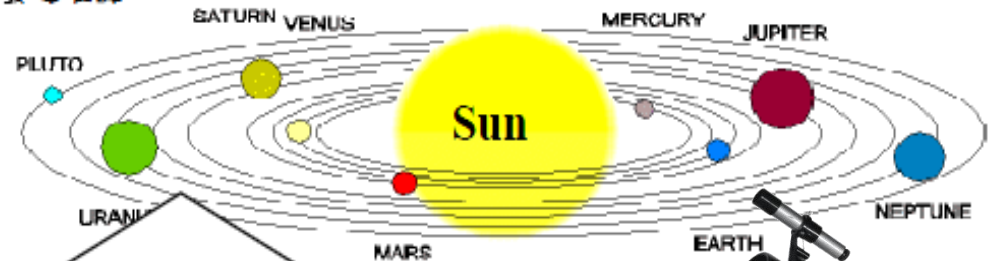


**William Harvey**

**Discovered  
blood  
circulation**

**Copernicus – developed heliocentric theory**

**Kepler – Discovered planetary motion**



**Galileo**

**Used telescope to support  
heliocentric theory**

Significance: **Reason and observation lead to scientific method**

*To F. S. P. S. S.*





# The French Revolution



Napoleon

## Causes

1.

**Enlightenment  
Ideas on  
government**

2.

**The success of  
the American  
Revolution**

## Events

1. Storming of the Bastille  
starts the Revolution

2. The Reign of Terror

Robespierre - takes power, uses  
guillotine to  
execute



## Outcomes

1. End of **Absolute monarchy**

2. **Napoleon** takes power

3. Attempts to **Conquer Europe**

4. **Napoleonic Code**  
- uniform laws

5. **Congress of Vienna**

-- Balance of **Power**

-- New **Map of Europe**

-- **Political philosophies**

**(Liberal/Conservative)**



# Latin American Revolutions

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- ✧ Issued in **1823** by **President Monroe**
- ✧ Says **Latin America is independent**
- ✧ Europeans interfering in Latin America is a:  
**Threat to America's peace & safety**

## THE COLONIAL SYSTEM

- ✧ Cities are **outposts of control for Europe**
- ✧ **Catholicism** is major religion
- ✧ Colonies mirror their **mother countries**
- ✧ Wealth gained through **Mining**
- ✧ **Viceroy**s - royal official who rules

**Mexico City** ★

**Havana** ★

## MEXICO

- ✧ Independence movement led by \_\_\_\_\_

## HAITI

- ✧ Slave rebellion led by **Toussaint L'Ouverture**
- ✧ Defeats **France in war**
- ✧ Abolishes **slavery in Haiti (1<sup>st</sup> one)**

## MEXICO

☼ Independence movement  
led by **Miguel Hidalgo**

☼ Lasted **1810-1821**

## SIMON BOLIVAR

☼ Inspired by **Enlightenment**  
**liberated northern** Latin America  
from Spanish rule

☼ Native-born **Creole from Venezuela**

☼ Overturns rigid **Class system (Creoles,  
Mestizos, Natives)**



**Lima**

**Buenos  
Aires**

**Sao Paulo**

### MAP KEY

-  Spanish colony
-  Portuguese colony
-  French colony
-  British colony
- ☼ Colonial city

# NATIONALISM

*Definition:*

**National pride in your country's interests**

*Why*

1. **Germans & Italy unhappy with result Congress of Vienna**
2. **Unsuccessful revolutions in 1848**
3. **Great Britain expands political rights**

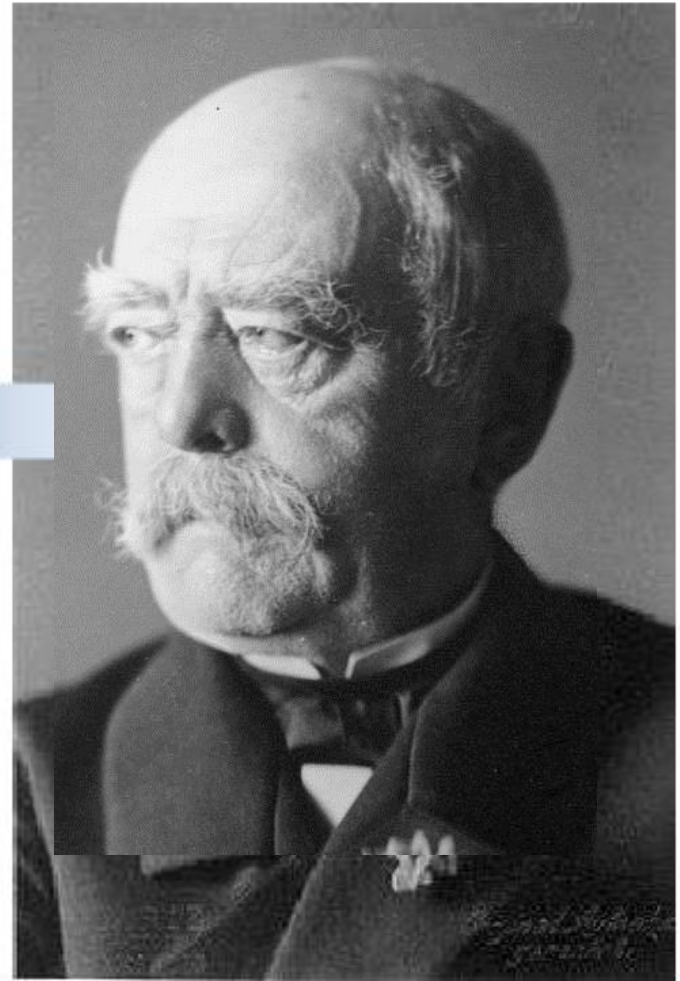
## The Unification of Italy

1. Giuseppe Garibaldi - **Leads the Red Shirts in joining Northern & Southern Italy**
2. Camillo Cavour - **Uses nationalism to unify Northern Italy**
3. The Papal States - **In Rome are the last to join and unify the country of Italy**

## The Unification of Germany

# The Unification of Germany

- ✧ Uses **Nationalism** to unify Germans
- ✧ **Realpolitik** the ends justify the means to hold onto power
- ✧ The **Franco-Prussian War** leads to creation of the German state



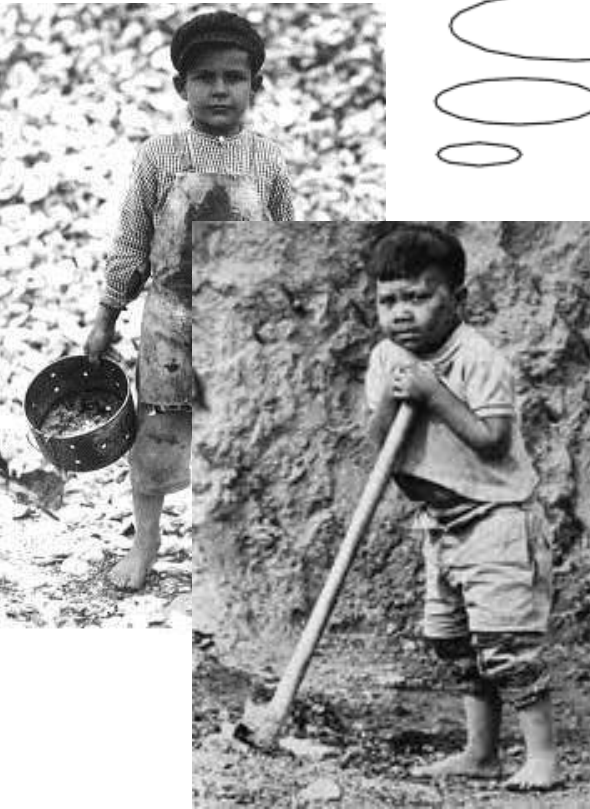
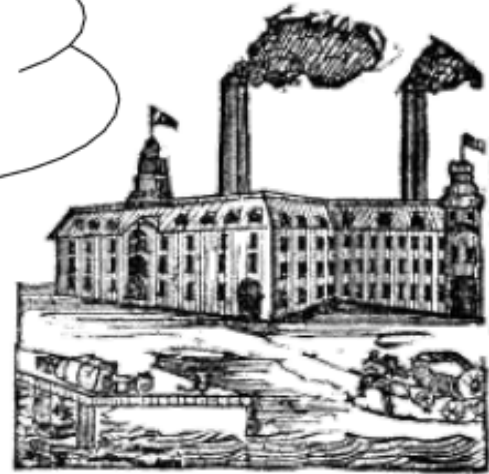
**Otto Von Bismarck**



# THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Began in **England**

Because: Natural resources (coal, iron), stable government, steam engine



**Child Labor**

## EFFECTS

### Positive

1. **Increased education**
2. **Better standard of living**
3. **Better transportation**
4. **Urbanization - more cities**

### Negative

1. **Harsh working conditions**
2. **Factory system ends cottage industries**
3. **Pollution & poor housing**
4. **Enclosure movement**



## Child Labor

3.

3.

4.

4.


INVENTOR	INVENTION/INNOVATION
<b>James Watt</b>	<b>Steam Engine</b>
<b>James Hargreaves</b>	<b>Spinning jenny – used in England’s textile factories</b>
<b>Eli Whitney</b>	<b>Cotton Gin –demand for labor leads to slavery</b>
<b>Henry Bessemer</b>	<b>Process for making strong, cheap steel</b>
<b>Edward Jenner</b>	<b>Smallpox vaccine</b>
<b>Louis Pasteur</b>	<b>Discovers bacteria &amp; cause of sickness</b>

# Imperialism

What?	Why?	How?
<p>Colonies – <b>Directly ruled by foreign power</b>  <b>(America – 13 colonies)</b></p> <p>Protectorates –  <b>Country protected by another 1 (Vietnam)</b></p> <p>Spheres of Influence –  <b>Region where 1 country gets trading rights (China)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nationalism – competition for power &amp; wealth</b></li> <li><b>Industrial Revolution – demand for natural resources and markets</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>European conflicts brought to colonies</b></li> <li><b>Dutch &amp; British set up trading ports in India</b></li> <li><b>Christian missionaries convert natives to Christianity</b></li> </ol>

## In Africa...

 Suez Canal – **Built in Egypt to cut travel time to India, England controls it**

 Berlin Conference – **Held in 1884, European Powers divide up Africa for themselves**

## In Asia...

 **Matthew Perry** opens Japan to trade in **1854** for **America**

 **East India Company** dominated India

In Africa...

☪ Suez Canal – **Built in Egypt to cut travel time to India, England controls it**

☪ Berlin Conference – **Held in 1884, European Powers divide up Africa for themselves**

In Asia...

☪ **Matthew Perry** opens Japan to trade in **1854** for **America**

☪ **East India Company** dominated India

☪ China divided into **Spheres of Influence**

## RESPONSES OF COLONIZED PEOPLE

### INDIA

☪ Indians want independence from **Great Britain**

☪ The **Indian National Congress** forms in the 1800's & pushes for independence

### CHINA

☪ **Foreigners** dominate China

☪ The **Boxer** Rebellion in against foreign imperialism

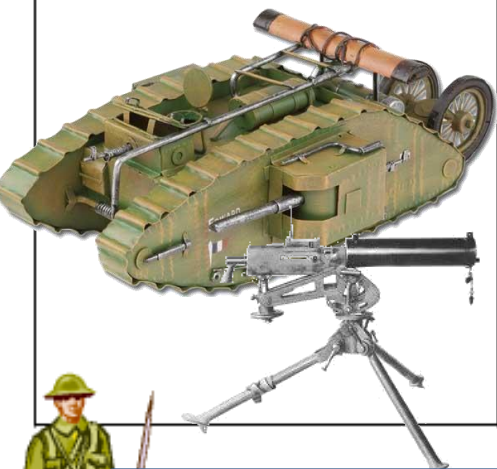


**Boxers – attack US merchants**

# WORLD WAR I

## Causes

### **M**ilitarism



### **A**lliances

Europe divided into competing groups

Central – Germany

Allies – England, France, Russia

### **I**mperialism

Competition for colonies, resources, and markets

### **N**ationalism

Balkan Peninsula – powder keg of ethnic tension

Many diplomatic failures

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria starts the war

## Timeline of Major Events

Zimmerman Note makes America join on Allied side

Armistice signed & Treaty of Versailles ends the war

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

Russian Revolution forces Russia to leave the war & sign treaty

# MAJOR LEADERS

## Woodrow Wilson

**America's president**

**Wanted to stay out of WWI**

**Created 14 Points plan for peace**



## Kaiser Wilhelm II

**Germany's leader**

**Loses empire after the war to the Allies**



## Outcome/Effects

Treaty of Versailles	Colonies	League of Nations	Mandate System
1. <b>Forces Germany to accept guilt for war</b> 2. <b>Puts limit on Germany's military</b>	Demand ... <b>Independence for helping Europeans fight in WWI</b>	<u>Alliance</u> of world nations To prevent <u>future wars</u> <u>America</u> doesn't join Fails due to <u>weakness</u>	Created by the <u>League of Nations</u> England & France divide up the <b>Ottoman Empire &amp; Middle east</b> Iraq, Jordan, Palestine go to <u>England</u> Syria & Lebanon to <u>France</u>



# THE INTER-WAR PERIOD

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

### CAUSES

Defeat in war with Japan  
Millions of Landless peasants  
Tsar Nicholas poor leadership  
Massive casualties in WWI

### THE 1917 REVOLUTION

Bolsheviks take power led by  
Vladimir Lenin  
Government becomes Communist

### EFFECTS

Lenin's New Economic Policy allows  
some private business  
Stalin takes power after Lenin  
Begins 5 Year Plans to  
improve the economy  
Secret police arrest anyone  
farms are "collectivized" into  
massive ones worked by peasants  
Leads genocide called Great Purge

Renamed the Soviet  
Union



# ← THE GREAT DEPRESSION



1. **German reparations**
2. **High protective tariffs**
3. **Americans using credit**
4. **1929 Stock Market Crash**

## IMPACT OF THE DEPRESSION

High **unemployment** = no jobs

People lose money in failing **banks**

**prices** collapse

Massive **inflation** in Germany

**political** unrest and rise of dictators



# WORLD WAR II



## Adolf Hitler

**Anti-semitism**  
**National Socialism**  
**– Nazi Party**  
**Invades & Occupies**  
**neighboring**  
**countries**

## Joseph Stalin

**Leads Soviet Union**  
**Communist**  
**Signs non-**  
**aggression**  
**pact with**  
**Hitler**  
**not to**  
**fight**



## Benito Mussolini

**Leads**  
**Fascist Party**  
**Wants to return Italy**  
**to glory of Rome**  
**Invades Ethiopia in**  
**show of force**

## MAJOR EVENTS

### BEFORE THE WAR

Appeasement -

### DURING THE WAR

1. Germany invades \_\_\_\_\_ - starts the war



## Hideki Tojo & Hirohito

- Militarism**
- > **Industrializes Japan**
- > **Invade Korea, Manchuria,**
- > **China for raw materials**



## MAJOR EVENTS

### BEFORE THE WAR

Appeasement - **Giving in to avoid war at the Munich Conference**

### DURING THE WAR

1. Germany invades **Poland** - starts the war
2. The Fall of **France** to the **Nazis**
3. The Battle of **Britain** - fought all in the **air**. Won by **England over Nazis**
4. **Germany** invades the **Soviet Union**  
goes against the signed **non-aggression pact**
5. **Japan** attacks **America**  
which brings America into the war
6. **D-Day** is the code name for the Allied invasion of Nazi-controlled Europe
7. US drops a-bombs on **Hiroshima & Nagasaki**



**Hideki Tojo & Hirohito**

**Militarism**

**Industrializes Japan**

**Invade Korea, Manchuria, China for raw materials**

## ALLIED LEADERS

Franklin D. Roosevelt - **America's president at the start of WWII**



Harry Truman - **President when FDR dies, orders a-bomb dropped**

Winston Churchill - **England's prime minister who stands up to Nazis**

Dwight Eisenhower - **Supreme Allied commander of all allied forces**

Douglas MacArthur - **US general in charge of the battle in Asia/Pacific**



# Genocides

Where	When	Who	By Whom
GERMANY	<b>1930s-1940s</b>	<b>Jews, non-Aryans, disabled</b>	<b>Adolf Hitler's Final Solution</b>
<b>Soviet Union</b>	1930's	<b>Political enemies, intellectuals</b>	<b>Joseph Stalin &amp; secret police</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>1994</b>	TUTSI	<b>Hutu militia</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>1970's</b>	<b>Artists, enemies, intellectuals</b>	POL POT



# RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II AND GENOCIDES

## WAR CRIMES TRIALS

	Germany	Japan
Where	<b>Nuremburg</b>	<b>Tokyo</b>
Who	<b>Nazis</b>	<b>Japanese war criminals (Tojo)</b>
Result	<u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</u> – UN statement of basic rights all humans deserve	

## REBUILDING AFTER THE WAR

	Europe	Japan
How	<b>Marshall Plan</b>	<b>US occupies under Gen. MacArthur</b>
Result	<b>US gives \$\$ to democracies to prevent communism</b>	<b>Japan now a powerful, wealthy ally</b>



## The Division of the World

☉ Only 2 **Superpowers** left after WWII – America and **the Soviet Union**

### America

**Democracy & free market capitalism**  
**NATO – military alliance of democracies**  
**Support West Germany & Berlin**

**VS**

### Soviet Union

**Communism & state control**  
**Warsaw Pact – military alliance**  
**Take over East Germany, wall off Berlin**

# THE COLD WAR



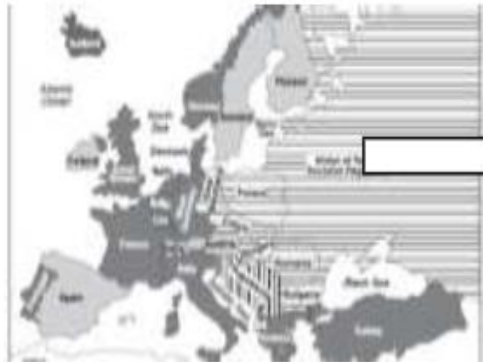
## The Yalta Conference

③ England, Soviet Union, America meet toward end of WWII

③ Soviets plan to control Eastern Europe as satellite nations

③ The Iron Curtain divides East &

Western Europe



## CONTAINMENT

③ President Truman's Doctrine to stop spread of communism

③ Nuclear weapons used as a Deterrent to war

## COMMUNISM IN CHINA



福 Mao Zedong takes power in mainland China and makes it communist

福 Chiang Kai Shek flees with nationalists to island of Taiwan



## KOREAN WAR

- ☪ Divided into **Communist** North and **democratic** South
- ☪ **China** helps the north, **USA & NATO** fights for the South
- ☪ Remains **Divided in 2 today**

## VIETNAM WAR

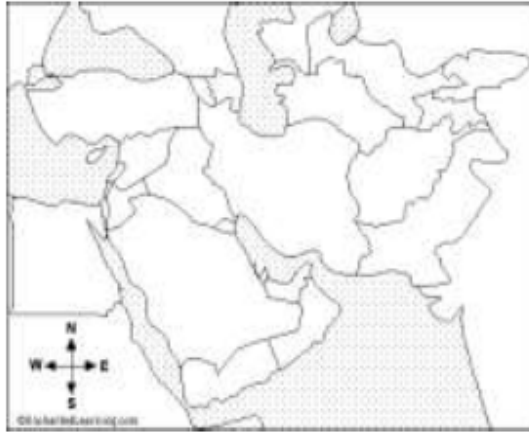
- ☪ Vietnam was ruled by **France** before WWII
- ☪ Communist leader **Ho Chi Minh** fought against imperial rule
- ☪ US fights to **Contain** communism in the north, but today **Vietnam is all communist**



## Collapse of the Soviet Union

- ☪ Soviet **Economic** collapse from **military** spending
- ☪ **Nationalism** in Warsaw Pact countries
- ☪ Expansion of **NATO** - Democratic **military alliance**
- ☪ Tearing down of **Berlin Wall** - symbolic division of East & West
- ☪ Breakup of the Soviet **Union** - Kazakhstan, **Estonia**, **Latvia**, etc,

# INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS



Where	Indian Subcontinent	Middle East	Africa
Who	<p>Gandhi – <b>Led non-violent protest against British rule</b></p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru – <b>became 1<sup>st</sup> prime minister after Gandhi's assassination</b></p> <p>Indira Gandhi – <b>Developed nuclear program and allied with Soviets</b></p>	<p>Golda Meir – <b>Israeli Prime Minister led Israel in Yom Kippur War</b></p> <p>Gamel Abdel Nasser - <b>Egypt's president, nationalized Suez Canal, built Aswan Dam &amp; allied with Soviets</b></p>	<p>Jomo Kenyatta – <b>led violent struggle against English rule in Kenya</b></p> <p>Nelson Mandela - <b>First black president of South Africa, fought against apartheid</b></p>



How	<p>Indian National Congress – <b>Group led by Gandhi that fought for independence</b></p> <p>1950 Constitution - <b>prohibited discrimination (<u>caste system</u>)</b></p>	<p>League of Nations Mandates – <b>After WWI used to control territories in Mideast</b></p> <p>France – <b>Mandate power in Syria &amp; Lebanon</b></p> <p>England -- <b>Mandate power in Jordan &amp; Palestine</b></p>	<p>UN Charter <b>Gives power of self-determination to African colonies</b></p> <p>Resentment of... <b>imperial rule by Europeans &amp; economic exploitation</b></p> <p>.</p>
Results	<p>Partition – <b>England divided India by religion with Muslims in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Republic of India – <b>today the world's largest democracy</b></p> <p>Development of <u><b>federal system</b></u> <b>gives most power to states in India</b></p> <p>Economic Development - <b>has eased financial problems</b></p>	<p>Israel – <b>Created after WWII out of Palestine</b></p> <p>Religious <u><b>Differences</b></u> <b>create conflicts in Palestine, Israel, etc</b></p>	<p>Algeria – <b>Fights for independence from France</b></p> <p>West Africa – <b>peaceful transitions to independence</b></p> <p>Kenya – <b>violent fight for independence</b></p> <p>South Africa -- <b>long struggle against apartheid (Segregation)</b></p>

# The Modern World



## Developed Nations

1. High Literacy rate
2. Low fertility rate (babies per mother)
3. Slow or no population growth
4. Freemarket economies
5. Large middle class
6. Political freedom

## Developing Nations

1. High Birth rates = rapid growth
2. Low literacy rates
3. Little access to health care
4. Poverty
5. Poor health

## CHALLENGES

Ethnic & religious conflict

Climate change

illiteracy

Pollution

rapid growth

Terrorism

Migrations



# Migrations

1. Conflicts cause **Refugees** fleeing to other **countries**
2. **Guest workers** are allowed in many European cities on a **temporary** basis

## International Organizations & Trade Agreements

1. United Nations – **Global peace keeping organization**
2. International Monetary Fund – **lends money to developing nations at a cost**
3. NAFTA – **free trade agreement between US, Canada, & Mexico**
4. World Trade Organization – **Global organization promoting free trade**
5. European Union – **common currency and easier borders in Europe**

## TERRORISM

- **Munich Olympics**
- **9/11 attacks**
- **Car bombings**
- **Suicide bombers**
- **Airline hijackers**

### Government Responses

1. **Surveillance**
2. **Review of privacy rights**
3. **Security at ports and airports**
4. **Identification badges and photos**



# WORLD RELIGIONS

	HINDUISM	BUDDHISM	JUDAISM	ISLAM	CHRISTIANITY
WHERE	India & South Asia	China, India, Asia	Israel, America	Middle East & Africa	North & South America, Europe
NUMBER	Billion	Millions	Millions <u>Torah</u> – written record of Hebrew beliefs	Billions	Billions
BOOK	Vedas	4 Noble Truths		Koran (Qur'an)	New Testament



BO					
CONFLICTS	<p><b>India &amp; Pakistan</b></p>	<p><b>China &amp; freedom of religion</b></p>	<p><b>Arab – Israeli conflict – Yom Kippur War over Israel</b></p>	<p><b>Arab-Israeli conflict – Middle East</b></p>	<p><b>Catholics &amp; Protestants in N. Ireland</b></p>
KEY IDEAS	<p><u><b>Karma</b></u> – knowledge that all thoughts &amp; actions have consequences</p> <p><u><b>Reincarnation</b></u> – rebirth based on karma</p>	<p><u><b>Enlightenment</b></u> – spiritual happiness</p> <p><u><b>8 Fold Path</b></u> – steps you take to reach Enlightenment</p>	<p><u><b>10 Commandments</b></u> Guide moral &amp; religious conduct</p>	<p><u><b>5 Pillars</b></u> – basic acts of faith for all Muslims</p> <p><u><b>Mecca &amp; Medina</b></u> – holy sites Muslims should pilgrimage to</p>	<p><b>Jesus as son of God</b></p> <p><b>Councils agree on Church doctrine</b></p>