

Ib Geography Revision Notes Topic 1 Populations In Transition

The Ajuran were among the great centres of commerce in the contemporary African and Islamic world. Trading routes dating from ancient and early medieval periods of Somali maritime... 9630dea54e The empire emerged from a beylik, or principality, founded in northwestern Anatolia in c. 1299 by the Turkoman tribal leader Osman I. His successors conquered much of Anatolia and expanded into the Balkans by the mid-14th century, transforming their petty kingdom into a transcontinental empire. The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by Mehmed II. With its capital at Constantinople and control over a significant portion of the Mediterranean Basin, the Ottoman Empire... 9630dea54e

Ajuran Sultanate d. IV. Translated, with revisions and notes, from the Arabic The Ajuran Sultanate (Somali: Saldanadda Ajuuraan, Arabic: سلطنة الأجورانية), natively referred to as Ajuuraan, and often simply Ajuran/Ajur, was a Muslim empire in the Horn of Africa that thrived from the late medieval and early modern period. 1325–1354. Founded by Somali Sultans its rise to prominence began during the 13th and 14th centuries and by the 15th century, it was Africa's only 'hydraulic empire'. "The Travels of Ibn Baṭṭūṭa, a. Jackson, Peter (1996). Through a strong centralized administration and an aggressive military stance towards invaders, the Ajuran Empire successfully resisted Oromo invasions from the west and fought against Portuguese incursions from the east. Vol. ISBN 978-1-63388-771-8 9630dea54e

Turkey 134 Geographically, the accounts cover the regions of Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Xinjiang Turkey, officially the Republic of Türkiye, is a country mainly located in Anatolia in West Asia, with a relatively small part called East Thrace in Southeast Europe. It borders the Black Sea to the north; Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran to the east; Iraq, Syria, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south; and the Aegean Sea, Greece, and Bulgaria to the west. Ankara is Turkey's capital and second-largest city. Other major cities include İzmir, Bursa, and Antalya. 'were made up of heterogeneous and somatically dissimilar populations'. Turkey is home to over 85 million people; most are ethnic Turks, while ethnic Kurds are the largest ethnic minority. Istanbul is its largest city and economic center. Officially a secular state, Turkey has a Muslim-majority population 9630dea54e

Historical negationism Some countries, such as Germany, have criminalized the negationist revision of certain historical events, while others take a more cautious position Historical negationism, also called historical denialism, is the falsification, trivialization, or distortion of the historical record. texts. This is distinct from historical revisionism, a broader term encompassing academic reinterpretations of history driven by new evidence or reasoning. In attempting to revise and influence the past, historical negationism acts as illegitimate historical revisionism by using techniques inadmissible in proper historical discourse, such as presenting known forged documents as genuine, inventing ingenious but implausible reasons for distrusting genuine documents, attributing conclusions to books and sources that report the opposite, manipulating statistical series to support the given point of view, and deliberately mistranslating traditional or modern texts 9630dea54e

In Western Europe, the... 9630dea54e

Partition of India ISBN 978-1-86064-448-1. It also involved the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil Service, the railways, and the central treasury, between the two new dominions. pp. The partition involved the division of two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, based on district-wise non-Muslim (mostly Hindu and Sikh) or Muslim majorities. B. Viceroy Linlithgow's August Offer, made in 1940, proposed Dominion The partition of India in 1947 was the division of British India into two independent dominion states, the Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan. Tauris. The two self-governing. I. The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj, or Crown rule in India. Retrieved 27 April 2018. Post-Imperial World. The Union of India is today the Republic of India, and the Dominion of Pakistan is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. 41- 9630dea54e

Eastern Bloc The Eastern Bloc was often called the "Second World", whereas the term "First World" referred to the Western Bloc and "Third World" referred to the non-aligned countries that were mainly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America but notably also included former pre-1948 Soviet ally Yugoslavia, which was located in Europe. Political Power in the U. ISBN 978-1-84511-302-5. , 1917-1947: The Eastern Bloc, also known as the Communist Bloc (Combloc), the Socialist Bloc, the Workers Bloc, and the Soviet Bloc, was an unofficial coalition of Communist and Socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America that were aligned with the Soviet Union and existed during the Cold War (1947-1991). Julian Towster. S. p. Collaboration and Conflicts in the Oil Era. B. New York: I. These states followed the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and various types of socialism, in opposition to the capitalist Western Bloc. S. 31. R. Tauris 9630dea54e

Belgium). Ib. The capital and largest metropolitan region is Brussels; other major cities are Antwerp, Ghent, Charleroi, Liège, Bruges, Namur, and Leuven. Facsimile Belgium, officially the Kingdom of Belgium, is a country in Northwestern Europe. (June 2001) [1909]. 8 million; its population density of 383/km² (990/sq mi) ranks 22nd in the world and sixth in Europe. Part 2. Belgium covers an area of 30,689 km² (11,849 sq mi) and has a population of more than 11. 1815-1865. author, London Ib. Situated in a coastal lowland region known as the Low Countries, it is bordered by the Netherlands to the north, Germany to the east, Luxembourg to the southeast, France to the south, and the North Sea to the west. ISBN 978-1-4021-6713-3. Ib. Waterloo to the Death of Leopold I (Paperback 462pp ed 9630dea54e

First inhabited by modern humans during the Late Paleolithic, present-day Turkey was home to various... 9630dea54e

Cyprus Community and Conflict. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Cyprus is the third largest and third most populous island in the Mediterranean, after Sicily and Sardinia. Tauris. Its capital and largest city is Nicosia. I. B. Cyprus hosts the British military bases Akrotiri and Dhekelia, whilst the northeast portion of the island is de facto governed by the self-declared Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is separated from the Republic of Cyprus by the United Nations Buffer Zone. Situated in West Asia, its cultural identity and geopolitical orientation are overwhelmingly Southeast European. It is located southeast of Greece, south of Turkey, west of Syria and Lebanon, northwest of Palestine and Israel, and north of Egypt. ISBN 978-1-78076-107-7. p. 5. Archived from the original on 17 May 2024. In response to the coup Cyprus (), officially the Republic of Cyprus, is an island country in the eastern Mediterranean Sea 9630dea54e

Bleiburg repatriations During World War II, Yugoslav territory was either annexed or occupied by Axis forces, and as the war came to end, thousands of Axis soldiers and civilian collaborators fled Yugoslavia for Austria as the Yugoslav Army (JA) gradually retook control. puppet state established in German-occupied Yugoslavia which had undertaken genocidal campaigns against its minority populations, reducing their numbers The Bleiburg repatriations (see terminology) were a series of forced repatriations from Allied-occupied Austria of Axis-affiliated individuals to Yugoslavia in May 1945 after the end of World War II in Europe. The JA subsequently subjected them to death marches back to Yugoslavia, where those who survived were either subject to summary executions or interned in labor camps, where many died. When they reached Austria, in accordance with Allied policy, British forces refused to take them into custody and directed them to surrender to the JA instead

Ottoman Empire "HISTORIOGRAPHY The Ottoman Empire (), also called the Turkish Empire, was an empire that controlled much of Southeast Europe, West Asia, and North Africa from the 14th to early 20th centuries; it also controlled parts of southeastern Central Europe, between the early 16th and early 18th centuries. Trade and Personal Diplomacy in the Ottoman Empire Before World War I Archived 1 November 2022 at the Wayback Machine (IB Tauris, 2014)

Belgium is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy with a complex federal system structured on regional and linguistic grounds. The country is divided into three highly autonomous... Cyprus was first settled by hunter-gatherers...

Hungary ISBN 978-1-85043-977-6. I. Hungary lies within the drainage basin of the Danube River and is dominated by great lowland plains. 6 million, consisting mostly of ethnic Hungarians (Magyars) and a significant Romani minority. Hungarian is the official language, and among the few in Europe outside the Indo-European family. Budapest is the country's capital and largest city, and the dominant cultural and economic centre. p. Stephen: A History of Medieval Hungary. Spanning much of the Carpathian Basin, it is bordered by Slovakia to the north, Ukraine to the northeast, Romania to the east and southeast, Serbia to the south, Croatia and Slovenia to the southwest, and Austria to the west. Britannica Hungary is a landlocked country in Central Europe. "Hungary – Britannica Online Encyclopedia". It has a population of 9. Tauris. B. 109. (2005). Realm of St

Some... Prior to the foundation of the Hungarian state, various peoples settled in the territory of present-day Hungary...

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