AP WORLD HISTORY: SETTING THE STAGE
ALL OF AP WORLD HISTORY IS A STAGE... LET’s MEET THE PLAYERS

MIDDLE EAST
SUMERIAN EMPIRE (3000-1700 BCE)
BABYLON EMPIRE (1800-1500 BCE)
HITTITE EMPIRE (1600-1200 BCE)
EGYPTIAN EMPIRE (2500-30 BCE)
PHOENICIAN EMPIRE (1200-539 BCE)

EAST ASIA
YELLOW RIVER VALLEY (4000-2000 BCE)
Qin: 221 BCE-206 BCE
Han: 220 BCE-280 CE

EUROPE
Greeks: 600-146 BCE
Roman Republics: 509-27
Roman Empire: 27 CE-476

AFRICA
PHOENICIAN EMPIRE (1200-539 BCE)

SOUTH ASIA
INDUS RIVER VALLEY (3300-1800 BCE)
Mauryan: 322 BCE-185 BCE
Guptan: 400 CE-600 CE

LATIN AMER.
MAYANS: 2000 BCE-250 CE

NORTH AMER

OCEANIA
PAPA NEW GUINEA (7000 BCE-?)

S.E. ASIA
FREEMAN-PEDIA
KEY CONCEPT 1.1: BIG GEOGRAPHY & THE PEOPLING OF THE EARTH

**BIG GEOGRAPHY = GLOBAL SCALE OF WORLD HISTORY**
- By 10,000 BCE, everywhere humans are now; we were then.
- Homo Sapiens originated in **Africa** 200,000 years ago.
- Homo Sapiens left Africa about 60,000 years ago.
  - Known as the “**OUT-OF-AFRICA**” theory.
- Early humans **adapted** to their surroundings.
  - From desert to forest to tundra.
- Hunter/Forager societies were egalitarian.
  - Evident from the egalitarian nature of today’s H/F.
- Humans were “**behaviorally modern**” before migration.

**HUMAN USE OF FIRE**
- Humans used **fire** in new ways helped them survive.
  - Controlled human use of fire dates vary (from 500,000 years ago to 1.7 million years ago).
  - Widespread use of human control of fire is accepted to have occurred around 125,000 years ago.
  - Most accepted earliest site was nearly 800,000 years ago in Israel.
  - Firesites have evidence of different meats (from birds to rhinos) & plants (from oats to grapes).
  - Human use of fire allowed them to adapt to a wide range of climates/biomes/temperatures.

**HUMAN USE OF TOOLS**
- HOMO ERECTUS (& later SAPIEN) used tools to adapt.
  - The first tool using hominids were **Australopithecus afarensis** (aka Lucy’s people) in Ethiopia.
  - Hominids carved meat off of bones, extracted marrow, & general butchery.
    - Meat consumption drove early tool use.
  - Hunter/Foragers survived in small **kinship bands**.
  - Small bands were based on family/kinship ties.
  - Full time leaders, bureaucrats, artisans, etc. could not be supported.
  - Myth: Men Hunt/Women Forage.
    - Women & Men shared in both hunting/foraging.
  - “**Original affluent society**” theory states that H/G lived much easier lives than we do.
    - Hunter/Foragers worked much less & had more freetime than we do today.
**Key Concept 1.2: Neolithic Revolution & Early Agricultural Societies**

Neolithic Revolution = 10-12,000 years ago the advent of farming created new socio-economic systems worldwide.

**NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION DRASTICALLY CHANGED THE WORLD IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:**

**Pastoralism**
- Often overlooked in Hunter Forager dynamic
- People tend herd animals
  - Herbivores
- Follow their migratory animals

**Domestication**
- Both flora and fauna
  - SE Asia: Rice
  - Mexico: Maize
  - Andes: Potatoes
  - Fertile Crescent: Wheat, Goats
  - Africa: Yams, Cattle

**Irrigation**
- Man had to manipulate the environment to aid food production
  - Water wells, Qanats
  - Size of civilization depended on water supply

**Environmental Impact**
- Humans began to impact the environments around them
- Pastoralists overgrazing led to erosion

**Population Increase**
- Simple Math
  - Pastoralism + Agriculture = Population Increase
  - More food = More People

**Specialization**
- Surplus = more food than needed
  - People begin to work on other things
  - Artisans, Traders, Warriors
  - Society begins to stratify…

**Agriculture, Trade & Transportation Improvements**
- Pottery (storage)
- Plows (agriculture)
- Woven Textiles
- Metallurgy (metalworking)
- Wheeled Vehicles (transportation)

**Stratification**
- Egalitarian ways of the Hunter/Forager dissipated
- Wealthy elites emerged
- Classes/Castes formed
- Hierarchies formed
- Patriarchy dominated

**Historical Constant:** New technological innovations led to improvement

The first permanent agricultural villages emerged at different times in:

- MESOPOTAMIA
- NILE RIVER & SUB-SAHARAN
- INDUS RIVER
- YELLOW RIVER
- PAPA NEW GUINEA
- MESOAMERICA
- ANDE

**Freeman-Pedia**
KEY CONCEPT 1.3: THE DEVELOPMENT & INTERACTIONS OF EARLY AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL & URBAN SOCIETIES

About 5,000 years ago, “civilization” began in the following foundational areas:

Know these six geographic locations:

1. Don’t waste your life delving deep into these societies. Instead focus on the following similarities:
   - These were large, powerful states
   - Agricultural surpluses allowed specialization
   - Cities with complex bureaucracies, religion, armies, etc.
   - Long distance trading relationships
   - Growth had to be balanced against environmental constraints
   - War (and war technologies) coincided with the increase of wealth (both with other civilizations & nomads/pastoralists)

The CollegeBoard divides these foundational/core civilizations into two categories:

CULTURE

- Architecture
  - Monumental; Ziggurats, Walls, Roads, Sewers
- Elites & Art
  - Promoted the arts from sculpture to weaving
- Record Keeping
  - Cuneiform, Hieroglyphs, Alphabets, Quipu
- Legal Codes
  - Reflected the hierarchies (see Hammurabi)
- Religion
  - Developed here; huge impact later on
- Trade
  - Expanded to include ideas, technology, etc.
- Social/Gender Hierarchy
  - Growth coincided with Empire/state growth
- Literature
  - Reflected the culture of the authors

POLITICS

- Leaders
  - Mobilized surplus resources over large areas
  - Usually Divine with support from the army
- Competition for Resources
  - The better your location, the bigger your society (see Jared Diamond)
  - Ex. Hittites had a huge iron deposit
  - Easier for them to build empires
    - Ex. Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Nile
- Pastoral Innovation
  - Developed/disseminated new weapons and transportation methods to use against the more settled agrarian civilizations
**Key Concept 2.1: The Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions**

The most efficient topic for your study begins here: **Religion**

Religion provides both community bonds as well as a moral code. It influences & reinforces social stratification. It often merged with political rulers to justify their reign. Differences in religious beliefs could also lead to conflict.

**Two Religions from the Last Period Are Codified/Continue Developing in This Period:**

**Judaism**
- The first monotheistic religion
- Holy Book (TORAH) Codified around 500 BCE
- Hebrew communities conquered leading to the Diaspora

**Hinduism**
- Vedic Religion codified in Sanskrit by 500 BCE
- Basis for the caste system, reincarnation
- Not Polytheistic
  - Many manifestation of the one Brahma

**Four Religions/Belief Systems Are Codified/Founded in This Period:**

**Buddhism**
- Founded by Siddhartha Gautama around 500 BCE
- Taught that Desire led to Suffering
- End Suffering by ending desires
- Spread through the work of Mauryan Emperor Asoka

**Daoism**
- Founded by Lao Tzu (Laozi) around 500 BCE
- Taught people to live in harmony with the Tao (or the Way)
- Profound effect on Chinese culture
  - Medicine, Poetry, Metallurgy, Architecture

**Confucianism**
- Founded by Kong Qiu (Confucius)
- Spread by Key Disciples (ex. Mencius)
- Taught proper relationships from Emperor to local villages
- Stressed patriarchy and filial piety

**Christianity**
- Founded by Jesus of Nazareth around 30 CE
- Believe that Jesus was the Son of God
- Spread despite Roman persecution by Disciples
- Eventually gained Roman Imperial support via Constantine

Along with the belief systems above, Greco-Roman Philosophy & Science also took hold in this era:

**Gender Roles**

- From both Buddhism & Christianity
- Basis of Confucianism

**Ancestor Veneration**

- Worship of your Ancestors
  - Africa
  - E. Asia
  - Andean
  - Mediterr.

**Artistic Expression**

**Literature/Drama**

- Took on distinctive styles that had repercussions into later eras

**Distinct Architectural Styles**

- What you stereotypically think of buildings in different areas took root in this era
  - Indian Temples, American Pyramids, Greek Temples

**Greco-Buddhism**

- Blending of two cultures (Syncretism)
- Between Alexander & Islam

**In Review**

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### Key Concept 2.2: The Development of States & Empires

#### Now You Need to Focus on the Politics of These Civilizations:

There is way too much info to go over in review so, here is a basic guide to the politics of these places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persia</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Med.</th>
<th>Amer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Achaemenid** (550-330 BCE) | **Qin** (221-266 BCE) | **Mauryan** (322-185 BCE) | **Phoenician** | **Meso:**
| • Founded by Cyrus the Great | • Short Lived | • Founder: Chandragupta | • Maritime Trading Culture |
| • Largest Empire in the World | • 15 Years! | Maurya (not Chandragupta) | • Spread the Alphabet |
| • As % of Earth’s population, it was the largest ever (44%) | • Founder: Qin Shi Huangdi | • Took advantage of disarray of Alexander the Great’s retreat | • City States |
| • Zoroastrian religion | • Unified China | • Largest Empire at the Time | • Greek/ Hellenistic (740-146 BCE) |
| • Postal/Road System | • Legalist | • Grandson: Asoka Maurya | • Foundation of the West |
| • Conquered by Alexander | • Centralized Government | • United Indian Subcontinent | • Architecture, Politics, Democracy, Philosophy, Drama, Science, Math, etc. |
| **Parthian** (247 BCE - 224 CE) | **Han** (206 BCE - 220 CE) | **Guptan** (120-600 CE) | • Greco-Persian Wars | **Meso:**
| • Center of Trade | • Golden Age of China | • Golden Age of India | • Peloponnesian Wars | • Mayan (200-600 CE) |
| • Located on Silk Road | • China’s largest ethnic group today—Han | • Peaceful era | • Conquered by Alexander | • Only fully developed writing system in the New World |
| • Defeated Roman Crassus | • Emperor Wu | • Allowed for science & artistic endeavors | • Romulus & Remus... | • Known for their Calendar |
| • Often warred with Rome | • Defeated the Xiongnu | • Strong trade ties | • Conquered surrounding areas | • Influenced the entire region |
| **Sassanid** (224-651 CE) | • Silk Road | • Earliest Indian Epics written during this era | • Monarchy, Republic, Empire | • Pyramid Architecture |
| • Last Pre-Islamic Persian empire | • Started by Han | • Concept of Zero, Heliocentricity, Chess, base 10 numerals, round Earth | • Versus Carthage | **Ande:**
| • Considered a world power during this era along with Rome/Byzantine | • Linked to Europe | • Augustus/Constantine | **Moche** (100-700 CE) |
| • Peak of Pre-Islamic Persian culture | • Minted Coins, made paper, water clocks, seismograph | • Highpoint of Sanskrit Lit. | • Northern Peru |
| • “Persian Renaissance” | • Capital: Chang’an was the size of Rome | | • Known for Gold work, Architecture, and irrigation systems |
| • Heavily influenced Islam | • High educated Bureaucracy. | | |

### Common Attributes to These Classical Regimes:

#### Administration:

- Large Empires required advanced bureaucracies to administer them
- China
  - Early Civil Service system in both the Qin & Han
- Meritocracy
- Rome
  - 12 Tables/Code of Justinian
- Administering an Empire
  - Diplomacy, supply lines, fortifications, roads, military recruitment

#### Socio-Economic:

- First Major Trade centers developed:
  - Ex. Persepolis, Athens, Chang’an, Rome, Constantinople, Teotihuacan
- Social hierarchies often based on occupation
  - Caste Systems
- Food production was paramount
  - Slavery was widespread
- Patriarchy reigned
  - Worldwide; in all of the imperial societies

### Collapse

1. Environmental Damage
   - Excessive use of natural resources led to damage to the surrounding environment
     - Deforestation, Desertification, Erosion
2. External Problems
   - AKA Invaders; generally Nomadic
     - Han v. Xiongnu
     - Gupta v. White Huns
     - Romans v. Germans

There are many more reasons for this, but the AP only lists the above two.
**KEY CONCEPT 2.3: THE EMERGENCE OF TRANSREGIONAL NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE**

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES THAT FACILITATED LONG DISTANCE TRADE**

- **Yokes**
  Wooden beam that allows work animals to pull together.

- **Saddles**
  Supportive apparatus to support riders on horses, camels, etc.

- **Stirrups**
  After the Chariot & Saddle, it’s the most important advancement in warfare prior to gunpowder.

- **Lateen Sails**
  Triangular sail dating back to the Roman Mediterranean and used heavily in the Indian Ocean trade.

- **Dhow Ships**
  Ships with one or more Lateen sails primarily used in the Indian Ocean trade.

**THINGS TRADED ALONGSIDE GOODS:**

- **Rice**
  The most important crop for human consumption today.

- **Cotton**
  Accounts for 2.5% of earth’s arable land today.

- **Qanat System**
  Provides water in arid climates. Spread from Iran to North Africa and the rest of Asia where many people depend on the Qanat for water.

- **Plague of Galen**
  Smallpox killed 5 million people (1/3 of the population) in Rome in 165 CE.

- **Plague of Justinian**
  Bubonic Plague in 541 CE killed 40% of Constantinople & spread killing 25 million worldwide.

- **Plague of Cyprian**
  Smallpox outbreak in 250 CE that lasted 20 years, killed the Emperor, and was blamed on the Christians.

- **Christianity**
  Took on a structure like the Roman Empire and adding the “Trinity”

- **Buddhism**
  Buddhism took on different characteristics wherever it spread (China, SE Asia, Japan)

- **Hinduism**
  SE Asian societies made Hinduism fit their history/society.

**IN REVIEW**

**Eastern Hemisphere Trade Routes:**

- Eurasian
- Silk Road
- Trans Saharan
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean

ALL OF THESE NEW HUGE EMPIRES WERE INTERCONNECTED…
**Key Concept 3.1: Expansion & Intensification of Communication & Exchange Networks**

**Importance/Use of Trade Routes from 2.3 Grew Exponentially with Massive Effects on the Earth**

**Eastern Hemisphere Trade Routes:**
- Eurasian
- Silk Road
- Trans Saharan
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean

**Trade**

**Big Four Trade Routes…**
Silk Road-Trans Saharan-Mediterranean-Indian Ocean

…led to powerful new trading cities
Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili, Huangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, (Tenochtitlan, Cahokia)

(**Notice the location of these cities along the trade routes. **)

(*The two American Cities are built along new American routes. *)

**New Luxury Goods Spread Along These Routes**
- Silk
- Cotton
- Porcelain
- Spices

**New Commercial Tech. Aided This Spread:**
- Caravanserai (Roadside Inns)
- Camel Saddles (Saddles for Camels)

**New Navigation Tech. Aided This Spread:**
- Compass (from China)
- Astrolabe (from Hellenistic world)

**New Navigation Tech. Aided This Spread:**
- Compass (from China)
- Astrolabe (from Hellenistic world)
- Larger Ship Designs

**New Economic Tools Facilitated This Spread:**
- Bills of Exchange
- Credit/Checks/Banks
- Government Coins/Paper Money
- Trading Organizations (Hanseatic League)
- Government Commercial Infrastructure
  - Grand Canal (see Map in China)

All of this is expedited by the spread of large empires

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**Trade**

**Cross-Cultural Exchanges**

**Environmental Knowledge & Technological Adaptation**
- Viking
- Arab/Deser
- Central Asian Horses

**Migrations**
- Bantu
- Turkic
- Arabic

**Languages**
- **Islam**
  - Based on revelations to Muhammad
    - Think of it as Judaism 3.0
    - Mix of Judaism, Christianity, & Zoroastrianism with the Arab people of Arabian Peninsula
    - Spread: Militarily & via Trade

**Diaspora**

- People living away from their homelands
- Muslims in the Indian Ocean
- Chinese in Southeast Asia
- Jews in the Mediterranean

**Inter-Regional Travellers**
- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Xuanzang

**Cross-Cultural Diffusion**

**Southeast Asia**
- Islam
- Southeast Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa
- Printing & Gunpowder From East Asia

**Islamic Empires & Western Europe**
- Greek & Indian Math
- Islamic Empires

**New Crops in New Areas**
- Bananas
- New Rice
  - To Africa
  - To East Asia

**Disease**

- Along with goods, increased trade brings disease. Ex: The Black Death
Islamic expansion introduced a new concept: the Caliphate.

- **Caliphate** (‘Dominion of the Caliph/Successor’)
  - New form of government that took hold across North Africa, and West Asia.
  - Led by a succession of Caliphs until 1258
  - Islamic groups that you NEED TO KNOW:
    - Abbasids, Delhi Sultanate, Muslim Iberia (Al-Andalus)
  - As the Islamic Arabs spread their dominance, they took on a great many Persian influences

  "The Persians ruled for a thousand years and did not need us Arabs even for a day. We have been ruling them for one or two centuries and cannot do without them for an hour."

  - Ultimately, it was Islamic growth that led to the European Crusades
  - Key cultural transfer: Abbasids with Tang China
  - **There is much more to know here, but the above are listed in the Curricula**

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**Two Groups Dominate the Politics of This Era**

**Islamic Empires** (661-1258 CE)

- **Caliphate**
  - New form of government that took hold across North Africa, and West Asia.
- **Khanates**
  - Four Khanates
    - Golden Horde (Russia/Eastern Europe)
    - Khanate of the Great Khan (China/East Asia)
    - Chagatai (Central Asia)
    - Ilkhanate (Middle East/Persia/The Illest Khanate of them all)
  - Each began as an administrative unit ruled by a descendant of Genghis Khan (usually children/grandchildren)
  - "Pax Mongolica"
    - Era of peace controlled by the Mongol Empire
    - Transcontinental trade that reconstituted the old Silk Road
    - Disease/Goods/Animals/Spices/Paper/Gunpowder/Banking/Printing

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**Eastern Europe**

- **Byzantine Empire**
  - 330-1450 CE
  - Eastern Rome
  - Byzantine people refer to it as the Roman Empire
  - Person to Know:
    - Justinian
      - Briefly rebuilt the Roman Empire to old borders
      - Justinian Code
        - Administrative System
          - Divine, Absolute Emperor
          - Elaborate Bureaucracy
          - Christian Empire

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**Chinese Empires**

- **Tang Dynasty**
  - High Point of Chinese Civilizations
  - Silk Road
  - Buddha/Confucius
  - Cultural Influence over Japan, Korea
  - Printing
- **Song Dynasty**
  - Paper Money
  - Gunpowder
  - Conquered by the Mongols

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**Other Major States “Demonstrate Remarkable Continuity, Innovation & Diversity”**

**Italy & City States**

- **Italian City-States**
  - New gov’t that replaced the Old Roman Empire
  - Venice, Milan, Genoa, Verona, etc.
  - Dominated Mediterranean trade
  - Key trade between Europe and Asia
  - Later traded with Ottoman Empire

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**American Civilizations**

- **MAYA**
  - City States
  - Aztec
  - Empire based in Central Mexico
  - “Mexica”
- **INCA**
  - Andes Mountains around Peru
  - Road System
  - Inheritance System
  - Quipu
Key Concept 3.3: Increased Economic Productive Capacity & Its Consequences

Production
- Crop yields increase due to new technology
  - Chinampas
  - Champa Rice (Drought-resistant quick growing rice)
  - Fertile soil
  - Water
  - Waru-Waru
  - Terracing
  - Horse-collars
  - Crops transported to similar climates
  - Artisans & merchants increased exports
  - India, China, Persia

Urbanization
- Increase in economic productive capacity & its consequences
  - Increase in agric.
  - More people/labor
  - Invasions cease
  - Safe trade/travel
  - Rise in commerce
  - Rise in temp.
  - Increase in agric.
  - Little Ice Age

Social
- Labor management changes
- Free Peasants
- Nomadic Pastoralist
- Guilds
- Coerced
- Gov’t labor taxes
- Military obligations

Post-Classical Interactions have major economic consequences

Growth
- Increase in agric.
- More people/labor
- Invasions cease
- Safe trade/travel
- Rise in commerce
- Rise in temp.
- Increase in agric.

Downfall
- Invasions
- Diseases
- Agricultural decline
- Little Ice Age

Spread of religion led to major changes

Gender relations • Family structure

Buddhism
- Christianity
- Islam

Not everyone was happy with these new obligations (specifically the increase in dues/taxes... Special Note: THESE REVOLTS HAVE LITTLE HISTORICAL CONSEQUENCE. The successful rebellions are a few eras away...)

- Free peasant revolts
- Religious revolts (White Lotus)
KEY CONCEPT 4.1: GLOBALIZING NETWORKS OF COMMUNICATION & EXCHANGE

SAY WHAT YOU WILL ABOUT COLUMBUS, 1492 CHANGED THE GAME. EVERYTHING FROM TRADE, EMPIRE, MIGRATION, DIETS, DISEASE… THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE DEALT WITH A CONNECTED PLANET.

MEET THE MARINERS

COLUMBUS ➔ AMERICAS

ZHENGHE ➔ INDIAN OCEAN

PRINCE HENRY ➔ NAVIG. SCHOOL

DA GAMA ➔ INDIA

TECHNOLOGY THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE

ASTROLABE

MAPS

WIND PATTERNS

CARAVELS

GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF GOODS

SPANISH SILVER ➔ ASIAN MARKETS & EUROPEANS ENTER GLOBAL TRADE MARKET

GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF GOODS

ATLANTIC SYSTEM

MIDDLE PASSAGE

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES COMPETED AGAINST EACH OTHER FOR GLOBAL TRADE (BRITISH & DUTCH SHOWN HERE)

IMPACT OF: INTERACTION

REALLY, IT’S JUST THE IMPACT IT HAD ON RELIGION

ISLAM SPREAD TO AFRO-EURASIA

CHRISTIANITY SPREAD AROUND THE WORLD

CHRISTIANITY WENT GLOBAL. 40% OF CATHOLICS TODAY LIVE IN LATIN AMERICA! AS IT SPREAD, IT DIVERSIFIED. ALONG WITH THE SPREAD, THE RELIGIONS SPLIT INTO TWO CAMPS: PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC (See the REFORMATION).

BUDDHISM CONTINUED TO SPREAD TO SOUTHEAST & EAST ASIA

SYNCRETIC & NEW FORMS OF RELIGION

VODUN (CARIBBEAN)

CULT of SAINTS (SOUTH AMERICA)

SIKHISM (SOUTH ASIA)

IMPACT OF: PROFITS

AND HOW THIS PROFIT WAS SPENT ON THE VISUAL ARTS

INNOVATIONS IN THE VISUAL & PERFORMING ARTS

RENAISSANCE (EUROPE)

MINIATURES (PERSIA)

WOODBLOCK PRINTING (JAPAN)

CODICES (LATIN AMERICA)

LITERACY EXPANDED PROLIFERATED BY POPULAR AUTHORS

SHAKESPEARE (EUROPE)

CERVANTES (EUROPE)

SUNDIALS (CHINA)

JOURNEY to the WEST (JAPAN)
Key Concept 4.2: New Forms of Social Organization & Modes of Production

The global demand for raw materials and finished goods expanded requiring corresponding increases in peasant labor & production.

Peasant Labor Increased

Frontiermen (fur traders) set out to settle Siberia, Russia.

British exports of cotton textiles to Europe increased.

Chinese silk production increased.

New Coerced Labor

The biggest change in labor history (to this point) is the Transatlantic slave trade.

Cash crops grown on plantations led to huge increase in slavery & production of raw materials.

Range of Coerced Labor Used in the European Colonies

Spanish use of Incan Mita
Spanish subjugation of Incan system of labor for the greater good. In reality, the crown used labor to mine silver.

Encomienda/Hacienda System
In theory, Spanish colonial system where the Spaniard would receive labor from locals in return for teaching them Spanish & Catholicism.

Spanish use of Incan Mit'a
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Indentured Servitude
Temporary labor that is used to pay off a debt incurred by the servant until the debt is paid.

Chattel Slavery
People are personal property to be bought and sold. This is the original form of slavery.

New Ethnic, Racial, Gender Hierarchies

In Review

New Ethnic, Racial, Gender Hierarchies

Freeman-Pedia

New elites grew from widening global economic opportunities and imperial conquests.

Existing elites had to deal with growing power of absolute monarchs.

Social Elites

European men depended on Southeast Asian women (the traditional merchants of the region).

Spanish Creoles grew from widening global economic opportunities and imperial conquests.

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People are personal property to be bought and sold. This is the original form of slavery.

Gender

European men depended on Southeast Asian women (the traditional merchants of the region).

Family

Smaller family size in Europe.

Racial

European + Native American = Mestizo

European + African American = Creole

Spanish + AMERICAS = Spaniard
KEY CONCEPT 4.3: STATE CONSOLIDATION & IMPERIAL EXPANSION

THIS SECTION Focuses ON ONE THING:

MAINTAINING
POWER

THE PEOPLE IN CHARGE USED MANY DIFFERENT WAYS TO MAINTAIN THAT POWER:

ARTs
ARCHITECTURE
COURT LITERAT.
RELIGION
DIVINE RIGHT (EUR)
HUMAN SACRIFICE
TREATMENT of SUBJECTS
OTTOMAN DHIMMI
MANCHUS in CHINA
BUREAUCRACY
OTTOM. DEVSHIRME
CHI. CIV. SER. EXAM

WHO HAS THE
POWER

COMPETING FOR
POWER

FOR TRADE ROUTES

OTTOMAN v. EURO
PIRACY (Carib)

STATE-RIVALRIES

30 YEARS WAR
(EUROPE)
OTTOM vs. SAFAV. 
(MIDDLE EAST)

LOCAL RESISTANCE

PEASANT UPRISINGS
(EUROPE)
SAMURAI REVOLTS 
(JAPAN)
Key Concept 5.1: Industrialization & Global Capitalism

The Industrial Revolution is* the most important thing that ever happened ever... pretty much anything after this point can be directly tied back to it. The breaks it down into six categories.

**Production**
- **Why the Industrial Revolution began in Europe:**
  1. Europe’s location
  2. Availability of raw materials
  3. European population growth
  4. Urbanization
  5. Agricultural growth
  6. Private property rights
  7. Plenty of rivers/canals
  8. Access to foreign resources
  9. Capital

**Global Trade**
- By 1900, Europe controlled 80% of Earth’s surface.
  - Q: Why???????

**Econ**
- Industrialization is **not** free. Financiers developed new ways to facilitate the Industrial Revolution.

**Transportation**
- Key Philosophers
  - Smith → Capitalism
  - Mill → Liberalism

**Response to the Spread**
- Workers organized into unions. They demanded better:
  - Wages
  - Hours
  - Conditions

**Social Organization**
- The Industrial Revolution was such a huge shift that it even created entirely new social classes:
  - Middle Class
  - Industrial Working Class

**Urbanization**
- Led to poor living conditions.

---

*Technological Advances*
- Steam engines brought new forms of energy from fossil fuels.
- Factory system led to specialization of labor.
- Eventually spread to Europe, US, Russia, Japan.
- 2nd Industrial Revolution led to steel production in the later 19th century.

---

**Economic Changes**
- By 1900, Europe controlled 80% of Earth’s surface.
  - Why????????

**Technological Revolution**
- The factory system required raw materials. Europe went around the world to acquire them.

**Response to Spread**
- Export economies emerged in Africa, Asia that focused on producing one single crop for export to Europe.

**Global Organization**
- Agricultural economies around the world declined.
  - Latin America was used as a mining center.
  - Europe was not content with raw materials. They acquired territory to use as markets for finished goods.

**International Trade**
- Transnational corporations.
  - Today these are transnational corporations.

**Innovations**
- Key tools:
  - Steam engines
  - Factories
  - Railroads
  - Steamships
  - Telegraph
  - Canals
  - Insurance companies
  - Stocks

**Political Changes**
- Alternative visions of the future emerge:
  - Marxism (1848)
  - Anarchism (1800s)

**Social Changes**
- Some states resisted change:
  - Qing
  - Ottoman

**Economic Changes**
- Some states tried industrialization:
  - Meiji Japan
  - Tsarist Russia

**Political Changes**
- Government reforms led to public education.
Imperialism took place during the Golden Age of Political Cartoons. Here are two demonstrating the Europeans' land grabs in China & Africa.

Term to know: settler colony

Examples: Transvaal, South Africa, Mozambique, Algeria, Australian frontier.

Monroe Doctrine

Western arrival influenced both formation & contraction of states around the world: the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the formation of new states, the rise of nationalism. Developments in Europe (18th century - 1st world war) led to the end of the Ottoman Empire and the formation of new nation-states (Germany, Liberia, Cherokee, Siam, Zulu, Hawaii, Russian, Mexican, Spanish American war). Economic imperialism: not all acts of imperialism required a total takeover of pre-existing political structures; often it was more lucrative to dominate them economically. Examples: Opium War.

Key concept 5.2: Imperialism & Nation-State Formation

The Industrial Revolution was a domestic phenomenon that had international consequences. The most visible of these is the growth of European empires in the search for markets & materials.

Methods used by the West:

1. Imperialism & Nation-State Formation

Many states from the previous era doubled down on existing colonies:

British India, Dutch Indonesia

Europe (later USA, Japan) used their industrial advantage to build empire throughout Asia, Pacific, and Africa.

France

Russia

Germany

Russia

Japan

United States

The most visible of the consequences is the growth of European empires in the search for markets & materials.

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Russia

Germany

Russia

Japan

United States

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KEY CONCEPT 5.3: NATIONALISM, REVOLUTION, & REFORM

This era is dedicated to change. The first two sections looked at the effects of the Industrial Revolution (5.1, 5.2). This concept also has a catalyst: The Enlightenment. Below, is the summary of the 18th-19th century reform movements that reshaped the Earth’s status quo. It can be divided into 4 key areas of focus:

THE CATALYST:

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

An intellectual movement beginning in Europe that attempted to reform society using reason, logic, & science

Thinkers listed by name:

- Voltaire
- Rousseau
- Locke
- Montesquieu

Document to know:

US Declaration of Independence (Jefferson, 1776)

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal;"

Declaration of the Rights of Man (National Assembly, 1789)

“Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres”

The “Jamaica” Letter (Simon Bolivar, 1815)

Not only did the Enlightenment lead to political change, it also sparked drastic social changes:

Women’s Suffrage & Serfdom

Feminism

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

- Liberalism
- Socialism
- Communism

People began to see beyond their village, to see commonalities between themselves and those around them. This new ‘national’ identity was linked to the national borders of the nation. Leaders used this to unite the people.

Language-Religion-Customs-Location

Revolution wasn’t the only cause for change in this era. Below are other movements against authority:

- Slave Rebellion
- Anti-imperialism
- Religion

These revolts led to some

1. Tanzimat Reform (Ottoman Empire)
2. Self-Strengthening (Qing Empire)

Some movements transcended national borders

Revolution called to action by the Enlightenment thinkers, many groups pushed for reforms, rights, or all-out revolution below are examples of:

- American Revolution (U.S.A. vs. Britain)
- French Revolution (1789)
- Haitian Revolution (1791)
- Latin American Revolutions (1800s)

Some movements against authority:

- Maroon Societies (Spanish for “fugitive/runaway”)
- 1857 Sepoy Rebellion
- Boxer Rebellion
- Taiping
- Ghost Dance
- Xhosa
- Cattle

Not only did the Enlightenment lead to political change, it also sparked drastic social changes:

Women’s Suffrage & Serfdom
KEY CONCEPT 5.4: GLOBAL MIGRATIONS

INDUSTRIALIZATION, IMPERIALISM, & THE RISE OF THE GLOBAL CAPITALIST ECONOMY INCREASED THE AMOUNT OF MIGRATION IN THIS ERA.

CAUSES
- POPULATION GROWTH
  - Improved Food Production
  - Improved Medicine

- IMPROVED TRANSPORT
  - Trains, Autos, Steamboat

MIGRANTS
- MANUAL LABORERS & SKILLED PROFESSIONALS WHO MIGRATE IN SEARCH OF WORK

- WHY RELOCATE?
  - Free will (Choice)
  - COERCED LABOR
    - Slavery
    - Indentured Servitude
      - Especially Indian & Chinese
    - Convict Labor
  - TEMPORARY
    - Seasonal (Crops)
    - Return Home after
    - Examples:
      - Japan, Lebanon, Italy

OUTCOMES
- GENDER
  - Migrants tended to be male
  - Women remained home filling in for the absent males

- ETHNIC ENCLAVES
  - Areas where migrants grouped in new areas
  - Transplant their culture to the enclave
  - Ex. “Little Italy”; “Chinatown”, “Germantown”

- ANTI-IMMIGRANT POLICIES
  - Governmental prejudice against the migrants
  - Tried to regulate the #s of immigrants
  - Ex. Chinese Exclusion, White Australia

JAPANESE
RUSSIANS
ITALIANS
CHINESE
INDIANS
EUROPEANS
IRISH
LEBANESE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE LAST ERA COVERS THE LAST CENTURY... USING (SINCE TEXTBOOKS ARE LAME). RESEARCH YOUR CENTURY OF BIRTH:

CARTOGRAPHICAL CONTINUITY AND CHANGE BETWEEN ERAS:

CONTINUITY #1:

CONTINUITY #2:

CHANGE #1: [CAUSE]  CHANGE #1: [CAUSE]

CHANGE #2:  CHANGE #2:

BELOW IS THE YEARBOOK OF THE CONTEMPORARY ERA (CLASS of 1900-PRESENT). WRITE A 3-WORD SUMMARY OF EACH:

SIGMUND FREUD  1  2  3  
MAX PLANCK  1  2  3  
MAHATMA GANDHI  1  2  3  
ZINNIAH  1  2  3  
JOSEPH STALIN  1  2  3  
ALBERT EINSTEIN  1  2  3  
PABLO PICASSO  1  2  3  
ROOSEVELT  1  2  3  
HO CHI MINH  1  2  3  
FRANCISCO FRANCO  1  2  3  
MAO ZEDONG  1  2  3  
THICH QUANG DUC  1  2  3  
DENG XIU Peng  1  2  3  
KWAME TUREMAI  1  2  3  
RONALD REAGAN  1  2  3  
ANNIE SAHA  1  2  3  
PINOCCHIO  1  2  3  
GAMAL NASSER  1  2  3  
NELSON MANDELA  1  2  3  
DR AMIN  1  2  3  
THATCHER  1  2  3  
DR. KING JR  1  2  3  
6.1: SCIENCE & THE ENVIRONMENT

**SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS**

Scientific advancement in this era makes the previous ones seem like cavemen discovering fire. The AP only needs you to know a few:

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTANCE = NOT-A-PROBLEM AFTER THESE INNOVATIONS**

TRANSPORTATION:

**LIST THREE NEW MODES OF TRANSPORTATION**

1. ___________________________ 2. ___________________________ 3. ___________________________

COMMUNICATION:

**LIST THREE NEW MODES OF COMMUNICATION**

1. ___________________________ 2. ___________________________ 3. ___________________________

**NEW SCIENTIFIC PARADIGMS**

(n)- Universally recognized scientific achievements that, for a time, provide model problems and solutions for a community of researchers

1. ___________________________

BRIEF SYNOPSIS: ___________________________

2. ___________________________

BRIEF SYNOPSIS: ___________________________

3. ___________________________

BRIEF SYNOPSIS: ___________________________

**ENVIRONMENT**

Human expansion led to exploitation of resources:

**THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________

**FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING, LABEL WHETHER THESE: INCREASE or DECREASE**

**FORESTS**

INCREASE or DECREASE

1. ___________________________

**DESERTS**

INCREASE or DECREASE

1. ___________________________

**Q: WHAT DO THESE HAVE IN COMMON?**

A: ___________________________

**IBEX**

**JAVAN TIGER**

**RIVER DOLPHIN**

**BLACK RHINO**

**DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH POVERTY:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**DISEASE EMERGING AS EPIDEMICS:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**DISEASE DUE TO LIFESTYLE CHANGE:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**MEDICAL INNOVATIONS**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**ENERGY INNOVATIONS**

1. ___________________________

2. ___________________________

3. ___________________________

**MILITARY TECHNOLOGY:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**MILITARY TACTICS:**

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

**LED TO INCREASED CASUALTIES**

**DESCRIBE THE GREEN REVOLUTION**
6.2: GLOBAL CONFLICTS/CONSEQUENCES
1900 = EARTH DOMINATED BY ___________ BUT ALSO _______ & _______ & _______

Match the following Old-World empires to the reason for their downfall:

- OTTOMAN POL/SOC UNREST
- RUSSIAN TECH. STAGNATION
- MINING MILITARY DEFEAT

HOW DID INDIA & GHANA GAIN INDEPENDENCE?

HOW DID ALGERIA, VIETNAM, & ANGOLA GAIN INDEPENDENCE?

LEADERS
WHAT ARE/WERE THE REGIONAL, ETHNIC, MOVEMENT

JINNAH:
BIAFRA:
QUEBECOIS:

MOVEMENTS
BORDERS:
1. ___________  3. ___________

CONFLICT DOMINATED MUCH OF THE 20th CENTURY; SOME OPPOSED IT, OTHERS INTENSIFIED IT

OPPOSITION TO CONFLICT
LABEL THE METHOD:
GANDHI: __________________
MLK: ____________________
THICH: ___________________
PICASSO: __________________
NON-ALIGN MOVEMENT:
ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT:
TIANANMEN SQ. PROTESTS:

INTENSIFICATION OF CONFLICT
LABEL THE METHOD:
FRANCO: __________________
IDI AMIN: __________________
MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX:
IRA: _______________________
ETA: _______________________
AL QAEDA: __________________

Both of these led to DRAW THE NEW BOUNDARIES

1. _______ went to _________
2. _______ went to _________
3. _______ went to _________

GLOBAL CONFLICTS
TOTAL WAR (n) -

EXAMPLES OF STATE MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES:

METHODS OF INCREASING NATIONALISM TO MOBILIZE THE POPULATION:
1. ___________
2. ___________
3. ___________

SOURCES OF GLOBAL CONFLICT
IMPERIAL EXPANSION BY EUROPEAN POWERS (& JAPAN)
EXAMPLE: _______________________________________________
COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES
EXAMPLE: _______________________________________________
ETHNIC CONFLICT
EXAMPLE: _______________________________________________
NATIONALIST IDEOLOGIES
EXAMPLE: _______________________________________________
CRISIS FROM THE GREAT DEPRESSION
EXAMPLE: _______________________________________________

COLD WAR SUPERPOWERS = ________ vs. _______

COLD WAR ALLIANCES = ________ vs. _______

COLD WAR ENDING = ________
### 6.3: Global Economy/Society/Culture

**Impact of Global Conflicts on Popular Culture (Pop Culture)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.3: Global Economy/Society/Culture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Government Responses to Economic Crises:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gov’t Economic Development</strong></td>
<td><strong>Free-Market Policies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communism:</strong></td>
<td>5 Year Plan:</td>
<td>Nasser in Egypt</td>
<td>Reagan (USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star</td>
<td>Great Leap Forward</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capitalism:</strong></td>
<td>New Deal:</td>
<td>Export Oriented Economies in SE Asia</td>
<td>Deng (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Fascist Corporate Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pinochet (Chile)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Human Rights**

List two rights declared in the following:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Women’s Rights

**Cultural Identity**

- **What is Negritude?**
- **Exclusionary Reactions**
  - Xenophobia
  - __________________________
  - __________________________
- **New Spirituality:**
  - What does Hare Krishna preach?
  - What does Falun Gong preach?

**Interdependency**

- Name the mission of the following 20th century organizations:
  - United Nations
  - Amnesty International
  - American Red Cross
  - World Trade Organization
  - World Bank
  - International Monetary Fund
  - Greenpeace
  - the green belt movement
  - International Criminal Court
  - European Union
  - Amnesty International
  - American Red Cross

**End of White Australia**

- 1. ___________________
- 2. ___________________

**Global Sports**

Give examples of:

- 1. ___________________
- 2. ___________________

**Music/Film Diffusion**

Give examples of:

- 1. ___________________
- 2. ___________________