MIDTERM: MONDAY January 26th multiple choice
WEDNESDAY January 28th essays

- The midterm will cover ALL of World History to this point and may include ANY and ALL of the following topics and terms.
- Main focus will be 600 CE to present
- The midterm will be in AP format - 2 ½ hours in duration

1. Analyze similarities and differences in how TWO of the following empires used religion to govern before 1450: Byzantine Empire, Islamic Caliphates, Mauryan/Gupta Empires

2. Analyze similarities and differences in methods of political control in TWO of the following empires in the Classical Period. Han China (206 BCE – 220 CE), Mauryan/Gupta India (320 BCE – 550 CE), Imperial Rome (31 BCE – 476 CE)

3. Compare demographic and environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange on the Americas with the Columbian Exchange’s demographic and environmental effects on ONE of the following regions between 1492 and 1750: Africa, Asia, Europe

4. Compare and Contrast the roles of women in TWO of the following regions from 1450-1850: East Asia, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and Western Europe.
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This guide is organized by the 6 time periods used in World History.
Each section includes:
  o big ideas and key concepts
  o hyperlinks to relevant textbook chapters – Traditions and Encounters, 5th ed
    http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/index.html
  o previous essay questions assigned by the College Board
  o basic outlines and key events for each unit or period.

Cut and paste, add to it, write on it, create flashcards . . .
Whatever works for you!

Good luck - !
**PERIOD 1 ➔ 8,000 BCE TO 600 BCE**

**FOUNDATIONS & EARLY GLOBAL INTERACTIONS**

Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

Key Concept 1.2 The Neolithic Revolution

Key Concept 1.3 Early Agricultural, Pastoral & Urban Societies

- What are the problems with using “civilization” to categorize?
- How does environment impact cultural development?
- What is the inherent conflict between sedentary and nomadic peoples?
- Why and how does religion develop?
- What strategies are used to UNIFY diverse people?

**On-line outlines from Bentley text Chpt 1-6**

http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/index.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Concept (topic) 1.1</th>
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<td>- Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia &amp; the Americas, adapting their technology &amp; cultures to new climate regions.</td>
<td>- Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems. - Agriculture and pastoralism transformed human societies</td>
<td>- Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished. - The first states emerged within core civilization. - Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, art...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PALEOLITHIC AND ICE AGE CULTURE C. 28,000**

How do humans use their environment?

Settlement patterns of early humans – where did they live and why?

- Paleolithic Age
- Early Man, Olduvai Gorge, “Lucy”
- Hunters-Gatherers
- Animism
- Cave Art
NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION C. 10,000 BP/8000 BCE
How did it occur? Why is it so revolutionary? Where and when did it happen?
How does this change the environment?
How does this impact society and culture? Women?
  o Causes of the Agricultural Revolution
  o -Early farming methods (slash-burn, new technology)
  o -Domestication of animals &pastoralism
  o -Case Study: CatalHuyuk

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS
INDUS, EGYPT, OLMEC, SHANG & MESOPOTAMIA
Characteristics and locations of the River Valley Civilizations
Geography, Major achievements and decline
What are major similarities and differences?
  o -5 Characteristics of Civilization: PERSIA
  o -Mesopotamia (Ur, Sumer, Babylon)
  o -Egypt (Nile River Valley)
  o -Indus: Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa
  o -Shang Dynasty (Huang He River)
  o -Chavin, Papua New Guinea, Olmec

On-line outlines from Bentley text Chpt 7-8 and 10
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter7/index.html

MIGRATIONS AND EARLY EMPIRES C. 1500 BCE
Hammurabi and the Babylonian Empire
Legacy of the Phoenicians, Hebrews, & Indo-Europeans
Invaders and Nomads (Aryans, Dorians, Latins& Celts)
  o Development of Hinduism
  o Relationship of the state and religion
PERIOD 2 \(\rightarrow\) 600 BCE TO 600 CE
ORGANIZATION & REORGANIZATION OF HUMAN SOCIETIES

Key Concept 2.1 Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions
Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empires
Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Trans-Regional Networks of Communication & Trade

- What are the problems with using “civilization” to categorize?
- How does environment impact cultural development?
- What is the inherent conflict between sedentary and nomadic peoples?
- Why and how does religion develop?
- What strategies are used to unify diverse people?

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<tr>
<td>- Codification of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by</td>
<td>- The number and size of imperial societies grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states</td>
<td>- Land and water routes created transregional trade, communication and exchange networks in Eastern Hemisphere, while separate networks connected the peoples and societies of the Americas later.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.</td>
<td>- Empires and states develop new techniques of imperial administration based on the success of earlier political forms</td>
<td>- New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange</td>
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<td>- Belief systems affect gender roles (Buddhism, Confucianism, Islam..)</td>
<td>- Imperial societies displayed unique social and economic dimensions</td>
<td>- Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, animals, and diseases developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.</td>
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<td>- Artistic expressions (art, literature) show distinctive cultural developments</td>
<td>- The Roman, Han, Maurya, and Gupta empires created political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires or states</td>
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REVOLUTIONS IN FAITH AND IDEAS c. 500 BCE
Along with democracy and republican ideas of governing people

Hindu Caste Conflict → development of Buddhism

Warring States and the Chinese Philosophies
- Confucius
- Daoism
- Legalism

Classical Greece
- New ideas of government
- Civil War and the development of Greek Philosophies
  - Socrates – Plato – Aristotle
- Alexander’s Hellenistic Empire

Roman Republic
- Structure of the government (509-44 BCE)
- Importance of the Twelve Tables
- Punic Wars (264-146 BCE) & development of Roman identity

**CLASSICAL EMPIRES (200 BCE-200 CE)**

**Rome, Han China, and Mauryan/Gupta India, Mayan**

On-line outlines from Bentley text Chpt9 - India

On-line outlines from Bentley text Chpt 11 – Rome

Definition and Characteristics of EMPIRE

How did each RISE and each FALL?
- Rome Republic → Empire (27 BCE)
- Aryans → Asoka’s Maurayans (268 BCE)
  → Gupta (270 AD – 600 CE)
- Zhou → Ch’in Unification → Han (202 BCE)
- Maya (300 BCE-600 CE)

Map of each Empire at its greatest extent

How do the three major empires compare? Add in Maya and Gupta?
- What were strategies for governing?
- How do they differ? And what causes the differences?
- What were the “Golden Age” Achievements of each?
- Spread of Christianity (Rome) and Buddhism (Asoka and China)
- Ethnocentrism & Conflict bet. Nomadic and Sedentary peoples
- Role of Trade in Empire SILK ROADS and Cultural Diffusion
- Barbarian Invasions, Silk Road, Trans-Saharan Caravans, Mediterranean Trade, Indian Ocean Trade

Previous Period 2 AP Essay Questions: 600 BCE -600 CE
CCOT 2013  Analyze how political transformations contributed to continuities and changes in the cultures of the Mediterranean region during the period circa 200 C.E. to 1000 C.E.

CCOT 2012  Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.

Practice Exam (2013): Analyze continuities and changes in the ways rulers and religious authorities used art and architecture before 600 C.E.

CC 2010  Analyze similarities and differences in methods of political control in TWO of the following empires in the Classical period. Han China (206 B.C.E.–220 C.E.), Mauryan/Gupta India (320 B.C.E.–550 C.E.), Imperial Rome (31 B.C.E.–476 C.E.)

DBQ 2007  Han and Roman attitudes toward technology

CCOT 2006  Cultural and Political changes and continuities in one of the following classical civilization: Rome Han Gupta Mauryan

DBQ 2004  Spread of Buddhism in China 200- 800 CE

DBQ 2002  Compare attitudes of Christianity and Islam toward merchants from founding of religion to 1500 CE

Practice Exam 2011: Analyze similarities and differences between the diffusion of Buddhism from its origins to 1450 and the diffusion of Christianity from its origins to 1450. Be sure to discuss how each religion gained followers as it diffused.
Period 3 → 600-1450 CE
DARK in EUROPE, GOLDEN EVERYWHERE ELSE
REGIONAL AND TRANSREGIONAL INTERACTIONS c. 600 -1450 CE

Key Concept 3.1. Expansion & Intensification of Communication & Exchange Networks
Key Concept 3.2. Continuity & Innovation of State Forms & their Interactions
Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity & Its Consequences

- Why are these dates chosen to mark this period?
- What will be the impact of large scale migration and trade?
- What is the impact of growing cities and commercial centers?
- How extensive is the world economic network during this period?
- What is the process of “Southernization” and its global impacts?
- How do Islam and Christianity compare? Politically? Socially?
- How are women treated in these societies?
- What is the impact of feudalism on Europe? Japan?

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**Enduring Ideas:**
- Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.
- The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.
- Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.
- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.

**Enduring Ideas:**
- Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.
- Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.

**Enduring Ideas:**
- Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.
- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.

On-line outlines from Bentley text Chpt 19
DARK AGES IN EUROPE

What are the impacts of the Fall of Rome to the Visigoths c. 476 CE?
- Development of the Byzantine Empire
- Spread of Christianity - Clovis King of Franks
- Charlemagne and the Holy Roman Empire
- Feudal Europe and Manorialism
- William the Conqueror & the Battle of Hastings 1066 CE
- Viking Raids and Migrations
- The Black Death /Bubonic Plague

BYZANTINE EMPIRE - Chpt 16

Geography and role of the Byzantine Empire in International Trade
Development of Eastern Orthodox Church
Justinian’s Codes
Golden Age of Constantinople
Great Schism of 1054
  - Causes
  - Effects
Fall of Constantinople to the Turks c. 1453

RISE OF ISLAM

What was the greatest extent of the Muslim empire? Why did it expand so rapidly?
Why are the Umayyad and Abbasids caliphates considered a golden age of Islam?
How was the lifestyle in Cordoba, Spain c. 850 CE different from the rest of Europe?
How was religion used by the various leaders/ how did the religion impact the gov’t?
How did the Crusades impact the Muslim empires?
  - 5 Pillars of Islam and importance in daily life
  - Dar-al-Islam
  - Abbasid (Baghdad) and Umayyad (Spain) caliphates
  - Battle of Talus c. 751 CE
  - Height of the SILK ROAD trade
    o Trans Sahara Trade & African Trading Kingdoms (Mali etc)
    o Indian Ocean Trade (Southernization)
  - Seljuk Turks & Ottoman Empire

CRUSADES (1096-1291 CE)

What are the causes of the Crusades (Social, Economic, Political)?
What are the global impacts of the Crusades?
  - Rise of European Kings & End of Feudalism
  - Sectarian tensions
  - Global Trade
TANG (C. 609-900 ce) & SONG DYNASTIES (960-1279)
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter14/index.html
What is the extent of China during these dynasties?
What does China do to reestablish power after fall of Han?
What is the relationship of China to the west?
How do the new Chinese dynasties impact the rest of Eastern Asia?
What is the role of women in China?
How do Confucianism and Buddhism fit into the state?
  - Tribute states of Vietnam, Korea and parts of Indonesia
  - Height of SILK Road wealth
  - Initially Buddhist – but turn against them
  - Urban cities – esp. Chang’an – on grid system
  - Culture incl. Buddhism and tea ceremony spread to Korea/Japan
  - Later Song dynasty – power is in the South
  - Expanded crops & wet rice agriculture
  - International trade – expansion of canal system
  - Porcelain trade develops

MONGOL CONQUEST AND PAX MONGOLICA C. 1250S-1400
Silk Road Interactions – Chpt 12
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter12/index.html
Who were the Mongols and how did they conquer?
How did they establish their governing strategies?
  - Do these strategies differ geographically?
How did Mongol rule change the places they conquered?
What happened with the decline of their rule?
  o Russia, China and the Middle East
  o Silk Road Trade
  o Spread of Islam

THE NEW WORLD
Chpt 20 – American (Pre Columbus) and Oceania
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter20/chapter_outline.html
Who were the Mayan, Aztec and Incan Empires?
How did all three manipulate their environment to be successful?
What characteristics/structures of Empire do they have in common with others?
  - Consider trade, bureaucracy, military expansion, migrations
  - Major accomplishments/achievements
Who and what causes their decline?

Previous Period 3 AP Essay Questions: 600 to 1450 CE
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<td>Analyze how political transformations contributed to continuities and changes in the cultures of the Mediterranean region during the period circa 200 C.E. to 1000 C.E.</td>
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<td>Compare demographic and environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange on the Americas with the Columbian Exchange’s demographic and environmental effects on ONE of the following regions between 1492 and 1750: Africa, Asia, Europe</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>Analyze continuities and changes in patterns of interactions along the Silk Roads from 200 B.C.E. to 1450 C.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Analyze Changes and Continuities in Indian Ocean Commerce 650-1750 CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Compare and contrast the impacts of Mongol rule on TWO of the following regions: China, Middle East and Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Describe the cultural, economic and political impact of Islam on ONE of the following regions between 1000 CE – 1750 : West Africa, South Asia, and Europe</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Compare attitudes of Christianity and Islam toward merchants from founding of religion to 1500 CE</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>Analyze similarities and differences in the rise of TWO of the following empires: A West African Sudanic Empire (Mali OR Ghana OR Songhay), The Aztec Empire, The Mongol Empire</td>
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Practice Exam 2011: Analyze similarities and differences between the diffusion of Buddhism from its origins to 1450 and the diffusion of Christianity from its origins to 1450. Be sure to discuss how each religion gained followers as it diffused.
**PERIOD 4 → 1450 -1750 CE**  
**EARLY MODERN PERIOD & GLOBAL INTERACTIONS**

**Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange**  
**Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production**  
**Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion**

- Why are these dates chosen to mark the “Early Modern Period?”
- How will Global contact change the world?
- Consider the impacts of Columbus and the fall of the Mongols.
- How is this different from the Global trade of the previous period?
- How are the new Empires organized and run? Strategies for governing?
- What is the relationship of the land-based Asian Empires and new maritime ones in Europe?
- How do the “eastern” empires differ in their interaction with the west?
- What are the major changes from the previous period? Continuities?

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| Enduring Ideas:  
- In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade routes that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Med Sea, Sahara and overland Eurasia.  
- European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds  
- Transoceanic maritime reconnaissance  
- New global trade was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies and the silver trade  
- Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia using new transoceanic shipping services  
- New connections resulted in the Columbian Exchange & spread of belief systems | Enduring Ideas:  
- Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased; Forced labor systems developed included Dutch Indonesian plantations, African slave trade, *encomienda* and Russian serfdom. New ideas of ethnic, gender and social hierarchies developed as social and political power shifted such as Manchu/Qing takeover of China or the development of Creole elite in Latin America. | Enduring Ideas:  
- Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.  
- Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres  
- Competition over trade routes; New technologies (e.g., gunpowder, sailing) changed the balance of power in both hemispheres |
Chtp 27 Outlines The Islamic Empires

**GUNPOWDER EMPIRES**

How do they establish and maintain their power (military differences/sims)?
How do they unify and what form does their bureaucracy take?
How do the three Muslim empires relate to one-another?
How are they related to the Mongols or the Muslims that came before?
What does the geography of each of these empires look like?
What is the role of Islam in each of the empires?
How does each of these empires manage their religious or ethnic minorities?
How does each of these empires manage their borders?
Do these empires have trade strategies or trade resources?
What is the impact of the “Golden Age” achievements?
What is their contact/relationship with the rising European powers?
What is the role of the harem/women in the empire?
- Is this similar or different from what the status of Chinese women?

**OTTOMAN** c. 1400-1914 - Sunni
Millets, Devshirme, Janissaries
Harem - powerful or powerless
Suleiman the Magnificent & Roxelana

**SAFAVID** c. 1500-1722
Sh’ia / Sufi Militants
Alliances with Europe military and commercial
Problems with Portuguese
Geography: Ishafan, Hormuz, Karbala/Najaf
Geographic disadvantages (landlocked - no navy)
Shah Abbas (moustache)

**MUGHAL** c. 1526-1707
Tied to Mongol greats
Advanced Hindus in gov’t
Tribute Administration w/ Graduated taxes & varied languages
KNOW: Akbar, Shah Jahan, NurJahan & Taj Mahal
Relationship with the Portuguese and European powers
  → Favors English & Spain over Portugal
Chpt 26 Outline Tradition and Change in East Asia
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter26/index.html

JAPANESE FEUDALISM & CHINESE DYNASTIES
How did each group come to power and what did they do to establish control?
What is the extent of their rule of east Asia compared with original Ch’in and Han?
Compare with Europe and Muslims -- what similarities in governing? Differences?
What is their relationship with the Europeans (trade maps!!) esp. Spain & Portugal?

TOKOGAWA SHOGUNATE c. 1600-1867
- Power and structure of the centralized feudalism of the bakufu
- PaxTokogawa- Is it a Golden Age?
- Reasons why the Japanese isolate

MING c. 1368-1644
- Last ethnically Han dynasty - lead peasant revolt against Yuan
- Big trade & tribute expansion and fleet of Zheng He
- Silver trade c. 1571 into China
- Reasons behind the deliberate isolation of China

MANCHU or QING c. 1644-1911 ** These are the last powerful nomads **
- Nomadic Invaders from Manchuria
- Vassal states and extent of empire
  - Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Burma&Thailand
  - Tibet*
- Restoration of NEO-Confucian systems
- Christian Missionaries
- Dutch / Portuguese Traders

Chpt 21 – Expanding Horizons (Ming Recovery & European Exploration)
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter21/chapter_outline.html
Chpt 22 – TransOceanic Encounters & Global Connections  
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter22/chapter_outline.html

RISE OF EUROPE

What are the factors that lead to the dominance of Europe?
Who colonized which part of the globe and what drove the effort?
Explain the theory behind mercantilism
Which European powers dominant during this period?
How did the absolute monarchs come to power and what were their goals?
Compare reigns of the Absolute Monarchs of W. Europe, India, and Russia

Louis XIV, Akbar, Peter, Suleyman

What social and economic reforms were tried by Peter the Great (Russia)
How did the Spanish Monarchs assert their power? Reconquista? Inquisition?
How did the Protestant Reformation change the European monarchy?
Where did it have its greatest effects? Least effects?
How about the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment?

Know the following:
Dutch & British East India Companies
Caravels and other shipping technology
Geography of colonial possessions and trade routes
- Americas, India, Africa and East Asia
General role of sugar, salt, cassava, tobacco, silver, coffee etc

Characteristics of Absolute Monarchs
Governing strategies of the Absolute Monarchs?
Class hierarchy and inequality in the Monarchies
Religious conflict in Europe –
  Spain: Reconquista and Inquisition
  France: Huguenots, Jews, Edict of Nantes, Edict of Fountainbleu
  England: Anglican Church / Puritan persecutions
Glorious Revolution – Magna Carta (1215) & English Bill of Rights (1688)

FORCED LABOR

Which labor systems were used?
Why did these systems develop and how were they managed?
What were the long term impacts of these systems of the monarchies and the enslaved?
- Encomienda in Latin America
- Serfdom in Russia
- African enslaved in the Caribbean and No. America

Chpt 20 – American (Pre Columbus) and Oceania
http://glencoe.mheducation.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter20/chapter_outline.html

Chpt 25 Africa and the Atlantic World
ENLIGHTENMENT
What events in Europe led to the development of enlightened philosophies?
What were the philosophies and where did they develop?
How did the European monarchs respond to the new “thoughts?”
What were the consequences of the enlightenment?
- Renaissance, cultural contact, Scientific Revolution, Protestant reformation, social conflict & the monarchs themselves
- England, Russia, France, Spain etc
- Enlightenment philosophers
  o Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Montesquieu
  o Machiavelli, Voltaire, Diderot
- Different impacts of the enlightenment
  o Monarchs
  o Common people
  o Bourgeoisie
  o Women

Previous Period 4AP Essay Questions: 1450 to 1750 CE

CC 2012  Compare demographic and environmental effects of the Columbian Exchange on the Americas with the Columbian Exchange’s demographic and environmental effects on ONE of the following regions between 1492 and 1750: Africa, Asia, Europe

CC 2011  Analyze similarities and differences in the rise of TWO of the following empires: A West African Sudanic Empire (Mali OR Ghana OR Songhay), The Aztec Empire, The Mongol Empire

CCOT 2010  Analyze continuities and changes in cultural beliefs and practices in ONE of the following regions from 1450 to the present: Sub-Saharan Africa OR Latin America/Caribbean

CC 2009  For the period from 1500 to 1830, compare North American racial ideologies and their effects on society with Latin American/Caribbean racial ideologies and their effects on society.

CCOT 2008  Analyze Changes and Continuities in Indian Ocean Commerce 650-1750 CE

CC 2007  Compare the historical processes of empire building in the Spanish maritime empire during the period from 1450 through 1800 with the historical processes of empire building in ONE of the following land-based empires: The Ottoman Empire OR The Russian Empire

DBQ 2006  Silver Trade→ Effects of Global Flow

CCOT 2005  Analyze the social and economic transformations that occurred in the Atlantic world as a result of new contacts among Western Europe, Africa, and the Americas from1492 to 1750.

CCOT 2003  Describe the cultural, economic and political impact of Islam on ONE of the following regions between 1000 CE - 1750: West Africa, South Asia, and Europe
Previous Period 4AP Essay Questions: 1450 to 1750 CE (continued)

DBQ 2002 Compare attitudes of Christianity and Islam toward merchants from founding of religion to 1500 CE

Practice Exam (2011): Analyze continuities and changes in labor systems between 1450 and 1900 in ONE of the following regions. Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, OR Sub-Saharan Africa

Period 5 – 1750 to 1900
Revolutions . . .

French, American, Haitian and Industrial included in separate document

Religions on Next Page . . .
All Chinese dynasties on last page . . . learn the song . . .
OTHER: Belief Systems: Religions and Philosophies

Some of this repeats from previous units, but this is all religions together . . .

- Know/understand WHY all major religions EXCEPT Islam developed before 600 CE
- Know/Understand the role of religion played in development of states (government)
  - How is religion used by government/leaders?
  - What is the purpose of religion to believers?

POLYTHEISM

Greek and Roman gods and myths
Paganism, sacrifices, oracles and divination
Animism
Hinduism?

HINDUISM

Main beliefs / Major works of Hindu literature
Vedas (4) – origin story
Upanishads 1200 to 500 BCE
Bhagavad Gita 500 -200 BCE
Ramayana 400 BCE to 400 CE

What is the purpose and how was it used?
Who believed?
Which classes?
- moksha, samsara, karma, dharma, Brahman, atman

BUDDHISM

Siddharta Gautama (Buddha) Narrative
What were the major teachings of Buddhism?
- Buddhist Sutras
- 4 Noble Truths
- 8-Fold Path
- Middle Way
- Mahayana and Theravada sects
  - What regions of the world do they spread to?
  - How and when do they spread?
  - Where is it most popular and why?

Compare Buddhism and Hinduism
- What is Buddhist dharma?
- How is it different from Hindu dharma?

Compare Buddhism and Christianity – the story and the spread
Monastic Traditions (monks / nuns)
Missionary Imperatives

MONOTHEISM
- History of JUDAISM
  - Abraham, Moses, David (migration and persecution)
  - Destruction of the Temple— Diaspora
  - Impact of Crusades on Jews in Europe
  - Nationalism & Pogroms in Europe
  - Zionism and T. Herzel
- History of CHRISTIANITY
  - Narrative of Jesus Christ
  - Persecutions in Roman Empire - Why do they happen?
  - Establishment and Rise of the Christian Church
  - Role of Church in Byzantine Empire
  - Spread of Orthodox Christianity – Russia
  - Great Schism of 1054 CE
  - Political Role of the Church in Europe (Crusades)
  - Protestant Reformation
  - 30 Years War & Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
  - Nationalism and the Papacy
- History of ISLAM
  - Narrative of Mohammed incl. Heijra and Hajj
  - Sunni v Shi’a Schism
  - Umayyad (Cordoba, Spain) Caliphate
  - Dar al Islam
  - Abbasid Caliphate (Syria and Iraq)
  - Turks and Sal-al-din and Unification of the Muslims (Crusades)
  - Ottoman Turks – Fall of Constantinople 1453
  - Gunpowder Empires c. 1450-1750
OTHER: Chinese Dynasties

*May be useful to have these all in one place.*

**Xia**
Chinese prehistory

**Shang (c. 2000-1027 BCE)**
- River valley civilization
- Bronze work
- Oracle bones and early writing

**Zhou (c. 1027-800 BCE)**
- Military takeover; Mandate of Heaven/Son of Heaven
- Feudalist division of land
- Iron technology = agriculture productivity

**Warring States (c. 800-221 BCE)**
- Development of Chinese philosophies
- Contemporary with Buddha in India, Democracy in Greece & Republic in Rome

**Ch’in (Qin) c. 221-206 BCE**
- Unify all of China in military takeover
- Build GREAT WALL (1st one)
- Harsh legalist rule – burn all books but most necessary
- Murder 460 Confucians
- Embarrassment to Chinese historians

**Han c. 206 BCE-200 CE**
- Peasant revolt (key to Chinese identity)
- Confucian civil service exams
- Golden Age including Silk Road trade
- Relationship with barbarians

**Sui (Sway)**
- Reunifies China
- Building of Grand Canal

**T’ang c. 609-900 CE**
- Tribute states of Vietnam, Korea and parts of Indonesia
- Height of SILK Road wealth
- Initially Buddhist – but turn against them
- Urban cities – esp. Chang’an – on grid system
- Culture incl. Buddhism and tea ceremony spread to Korea/Japan

**Song 960-1279CE**
- Later Song dynasty – power is in the South
- Expanded crops & wet rice agriculture
- International trade – expansion of canal system
- Porcelain trade develops
Yuan (Mongol) c. 1279-1368
Foreign rule of China – humiliating for Chinese
Kublai Khan & Marco Polo

Ming Dynasty c. 1368-1644
Last ethnically Han dynasty – lead peasant revolt against Yuan
Big trade & tribute expansion and fleet of Zheng He
Silver trade c. 1571 into China
Deliberately isolate China

Manchu or Qing Dynasty c. 1644-1911
Nomadic Invaders from Manchuria
Vassal states and extent of empire
- Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Burma&Thailand
- Tibet*
Restoration of NEO-Confucian systems
Christian Missionaries
Dutch / Portuguese Traders
** These are the last powerful nomads **