

Alex Taylor

AP Exam Review.

This review, completed in full and by hand and turned in to Mr. Conrad the day following the AP Exam will count as an additional exam grade during the 6th 6 weeks.

Review Foundations Period c. 8000 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.

Locating world history in the environment and time

Describe how geography and climate interacted with the development of human society.

Humans were forced to migrate periodically because of the scarcity of resources until agriculture was discovered which allowed for larger permanent settlements

What marks the beginning of this time period and the end?

The beginning was the discovery of agriculture and the start of sedentary ~~the~~ society and the end was the advent of Islam and the beginning of larger world civilizations

Development of agriculture and technology

Basic economic units describe

agricultural

intentional planting of plants

pastoral

herding, nomadic societies

foraging society

scavenging societies, berries

demographic characteristics

things that define a large group of ppl.

nature of village settlements

who's your daddy, patriarchal system, eunuchs protecting women
sons helped fathers in the field

impact of agriculture on environment

deforestation, domestication of plants/animals

stages of metal use

Copper replaced stone, increased productivity

Civilizations

Define-characteristics

agriculture, permanent settlements, written history, social hierarchy

basic features: culture, state, and social structure

Mesopotamia

violent culture, Hammurabi's code, agriculture, astronomy, court system

Egypt influenced by Mesopotamia, Nile river flooding - revitalization, not destruction

Indus

Shang

human sacrifice

Mesoamerica and Andean South America

human sacrifice

What are the issues involved in using "civilization" as an organizing principle?

Highly civilized peoples lacked some things "required" for civilization
such as a written language

Classical civilizations

Major political, social, economic, cultural, arts, sciences, and technological developments

China

Zhou: one of the longest lasting dynasties

1029-258 BC

770-256 Spring & Autumn Period - Golden Age of Chinese Writing - Confucius

Era of Warring States 402-201 BC

Book of History - China/Mandate of Heaven

Book of Songs - earliest poetry

decentralization

Qin: Unified China ~~221~~

Qin Shih Huangdi - First Emperor

centralization & standardization - written language, currency, axle length

Legalistic/militarism - offensive

finalized GW of China

Emperor's massive tombs

iron & steel

traded w/ some

nationalized trade

Fell ~~220 CE~~ ~~207 BC~~

207 BC

Han: 206 BC - 220 AD

largest Classical Chinese

moved west for trade

Liu-Bang peasant leader installs Confucian system

▲ defensive militarism

▲ internal corruption

India

largely divided between ^{regional} ruling princes
Aryans invaded India, introduced agriculture, controlled indigenous ppl
rigid social system, caste system
warriors at top, switched to priests in time of peace
~~strong~~ ^{Wang} influence by foreign culture with merchants
322 BC - Chandragupta founds Mauryan dynasty

autocratic, centralized

Ashoka - spread Buddhism by warfare

^{expanded silk road} Arthashastra - guidebook for kings
Kushan dynasty - hurt influence of Buddhism
Kushan collapsed by 220 CE

Guptas - 320 CE

smaller than Mauryan but more stable
Gupta negotiated instead of force

(fell to Huns 535 CE)

arts, astronomy, science, medicine
large empires vs. small kingdoms

involved w/ international trade
Hinduism/Buddhism - lesser intent

Mediterranean

Greece

P autonomous city states, direct democracy in Athens, oligarchy in Sparta, Tyranny = bad, but was still used or arist. council, Sparta/Athens - main city states
Sparta - militaristic, Athens - intellectual/democratic.

E trade sponsored by government, mainly produced olives/grapes, farming was dominant, developed colonies for grain production, trade on Mediterranean was vital
slavery supported, not interested in innovation agricultural, many luxury goods imported
important advances in shipbuilding/navigation, women in business

R polytheistic, pantheon of gods, religion didn't provide an ethical code, so philosophers emerged, wasn't satisfying to the masses. divided upper/lower classes
interest in rationality/discovering things in nature, gods were an explanation of nature

S aristocracy divided from commoners, tensions between aristocrats & farmers, tight family structure, patriarchal, women had vital economic functions, & prominence in family

I speculation about nature's order, Pythagoras, many theories about nature, Galen - medical evidence/discourses, Euclid - mathematician, Ptolemy - astronomy - geocentrism

A woman poet, Sappho, drama - started as worship of Dionysus, music & dance - largely religious, drama included mostly tragedy, Iliad & Odyssey, ceramics
sculptors emphasized idealistic man, classical architecture

N Greece mainly hilly, helped divisions among city states, Aegean Sea

Rome

P citizenship important, assemblies, Roman Senate, consuls, Diocletian split empire
Byzantium turned into Constantinople by Constantine. aristocracy represented

E grain from North Africa

R Christianity / Greco-Roman - very popular

S slavery, tight family structure, aristocratic tyrants

I engineering, architecture, textbooks, drama

A realistic art
politically unified

N network of roads
geographic advantage

Major Belief Systems prior to 600 C.E.

Note basic features, where applied, similarities, effects on social hierarchy, differences, role of women

Polytheism
many Gods, ^{before} mostly neolithic revolution, most don't have strict ethical code

Judaism
one of the first monotheistic religions, Torah, influenced history of ME.

India - Hinduism
polytheistic/monotheistic/whatever, caste system, reincarnation, women below men, sati.
ritual burning of wife on husband's funeral pyre, meditation

Confucianism ^{strict}
social religion, hierarchy, women below men, man head of household, personal virtue
moderation
China
Daoism
Dao - the way, ^{of nature} emphasized nature, mystical, harmony with nature, balance

India, but influenced
mostly SE Asia

Buddhism

- India, schisming
- Union with divine being
nirvana, reincarnation, meditation, no caste system

Christianity

monotheistic - trinity, spread by Roman Empire, equality

Collapse of Empires

Why and how?

Han China

220 AD political corruption, diseases, nomadic invasions, no unity, no religion, less creative intellectualism
Higher taxes & social unrest, regional fragmentation, generals took control, imperial control lessens

476 AD western portion of the Roman Empire
political corruption, diseases, nomadic invasion, population decrease, decrease in intellectualism, textbooks written, moral decay, indulgence, despair of lower classes, land contaminated, reproductions
Christianity preserves Eastern Empire

Gupta

Hun invasion, small states ruled by Rajput, Hinduism in Huns, prosperity continues

Movements of Peoples/ Migrations

Huns

invaded India, assimilated with ruling class, adopted Hinduism

Germanic tribes

invade Rome, Visigoths sacked Rome, Germanic states in Roman empire by 425 AD

Locate interregional trade and religious networks

Trade
The Silk Road

Religion
dispersal of religions
from their sources

Major Comparisons

- Compare major religions and philosophical systems including similarities in affects on social hierarchy
- Compare the role of women in different belief systems- Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism
- Understand why and how the collapse of empire was more severe in the Mediterranean than in China
- Compare the caste system with other systems of social inequality
- Compare society and culture of civilizations with pastoral and nomadic societies
- Compare the development of traditions and institutions in major civilizations- India, China, Rome, Greece
- Describe the interregional trading systems
- Compare the political and social structures of two early civilizations: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, Shang, Mesoamerica and Andean South America

600 C.E. -1450 Post Classical Period

Periodization

Why 600?

beginning of Islamic period

Why 1450?

1453- fall of Constantinople

Continuities & breaks with the period

Cont. nomadic invasions
China & Europe had power
decline & rise of civilizations

Breaks: expansion of Islamic influence
spread of civilization
shift to great world ~~the~~ religions
international trade networks

Islamic World

Geography and stages of expansion

majorly expanded after Muhammad's death, to North Africa - Spain battle of Tours 732,
Muslims banded off from Spain

impact on the Sudanic kingdoms

Patriarchal aspect of society, ~~strengthened~~ strengthened led by council of elders, very family based & oriented. Based on ethnic core, reinforced ruling power even though most didn't convert

impact on East Africa

Converted leaders, reinforced social hierarchy
flaws pattern to govern as religion
introduced Arabic

impact in India/ SE Asia

minority trading presence
major minority in India
internal strife

Islamic political structures (caliphate)

Sunni-Shi'a divide

impact on arts, sciences, technologies

preserved Greek/Roman influence

Geometric art

Interregional networks and contacts

Development, shift, technology and cultural exchange

Trans-sahara trade

gold, salt traded

Indian Ocean trade

Silk routes

Missionary outreach

Contacts between major religions

Crusades - 1099
↳ called for by Pope Urban 1095

Spread of Christianity

spread to Russia/East Europe - Cyril & Methodius
by Roman Empire
China - Jesuits

Spread of Islam

spread to SE Asia, minority
northern Africa - Spain

Impact of the Mongol empires

Stabilized trade networks
Sponsored tolerance for
the furtherance of trade

China's internal and external expansion
Tang and Song economic revolution
Zheng He - commercial explorer

early Ming initiatives

Chinese influence Korea, Japan, Vietnam

Japan
Buddhism, major
force
painting imitated
Song China
Scroll painting
& architecture
independent
manners important
poetry
rise of
warrior class

Korea
political system
modeled off of
Tang dynasty
Confucian Exam
system improved.
Tribute to
Chinese
Korean intellectuals
travelled
Chinese writing
system spread
Buddhism affected
the arts
porcelain manufacturing
Buddhism
aristocrats

Vietnam
patriotism
Civil service exam
Chinese education
system
Confucianism
intellectually elite
gov.
bureaucratic/military
organization from
China
minimized cultural
exchange

Developments in Europe

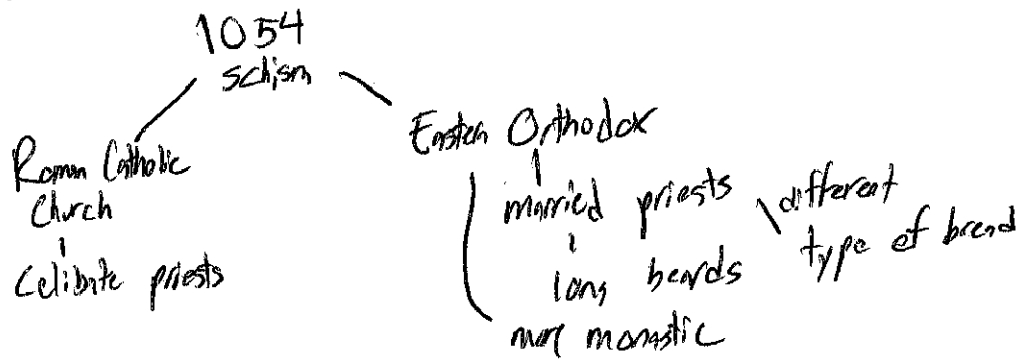
Restructuring economic, political, and social institutions

Reformation - opened way for questioning of the Church's authority which led to the king's authority

Scientific Revolution - rationality trumps all

Enlightenment - the position of kings is questioned
the overall role of government begins to be questioned which leads to rising revolutions in France, and the Americas

Division of Christianity into eastern and western



The Americas

social, political, economic, cultural patterns

Maya

precursors to the Toltecs
collection of city-states

500-850 CE

War was religious
maize - primary crop
slaves important
accurate calendar

Inca

Inca was the term of the leader

Aztec

Demographic and environmental changes
Migrations and impact
Aztecs

Mongols

Turks

Vikings

Arabs
spread Islam

*Change environment of Bantu
language, spread to a different part of Africa*

Europeans to east/central Europe

Consequences of plagues in 14th century
dead people

Growth and role of cities

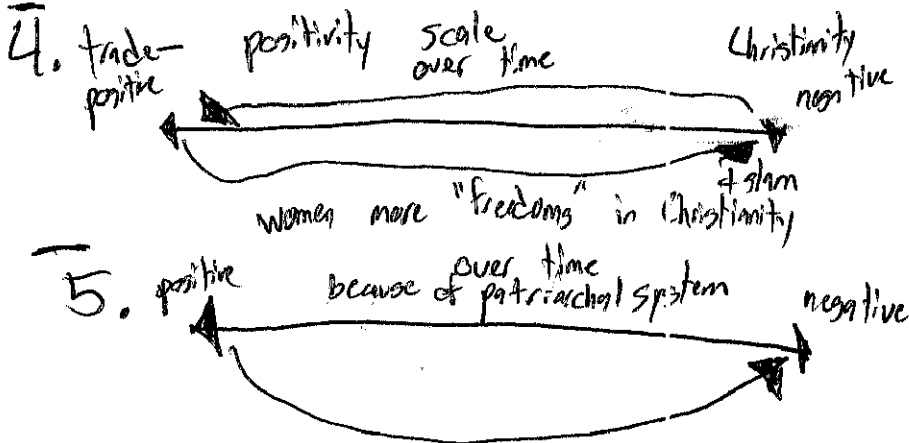
MAJOR COMPARISONS 600CE-1450CE

- European and Japanese Feudalism
- political/social institutions in Eastern and Western Europe
- Analyze role and function of cities
- Islam and Christianity
- Analyze gender systems and changes (impact of Islam)
- Aztec and Incan empires
- European contacts and sub-Saharan contacts with Islamic world
- nomadic invasion and effects

1. European - military elites linked to landlords who can afford their services, vassals and military service, reduced local warfare, kings gained power from feudalism
 Japanese - local war continued, elite were military leaders, samurai loyal to loyal lords

2. western - religion & state divided, feudalism, Greek & Roman culture preserved
 eastern - state was religion, emperor ruled over orthodoxy, iconoclasm limited
 sculptural pursuits, longed for "Roman status"

3. artistic/intellectual cities, to manage human resources, govern the people, manage society



6. Aztec Mexico human sacrifice tributary system barter Triple Alliance	Inca South Am. diff. geo/climate origins unknown Cuzco Cotacalli-clan Inca socialism
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Review 1450-1750

PERIODIZATION

Significance of 1450: 1453 - collapse of Byzantine Empire

Prince Henry ^{the} Navigator - sent around
Christopher Columbus - colonized Americas
Vasco da Gama Spain - India
Ferdinand Magellan - Across Pacific from Spain
James Cook - 1st European contact to Australia & Hawaii

1453 - Collapse of Byzantine Empire

Significance of 1750: Beginning of Industrial Revolution

Continuities and Breaks: Slavery still central to econ., Gutenberg printing

Ex. Reformation
power away from Rome, Christianity divided
Ex. Neoconfucianism
revival of Confucianism - Tang Dynasty

Causes of Changes from the Previous Period:

Development of world religions

Causes of Changes within this period

Climate change of natural environment, more technology, agriculture
shifting power from east to west

CHANGE

Global interactions: faster spread of disease, isolation less common, slave trade
discovery of land / importation of goods

Trade (Triangular Trade, the Middle Passage, Indian ocean trade network)

Technology

**KNOWLEDGE OF MAJOR EMPIRES AND OTHER POLITICAL UNITS
AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS (include gender roles)**

Europe (include absolutism)

Portugal

Spain

Russia

France

England

Middle East

Ottoman

India

Mughal

East Asia

Tokugawa Japan

Feudalistic hierarchy

Emperor - shogun - daimyo - samurai - 1867
power based on military

Ban of Western culture

Ming China

founded 1368 ~~over~~ Overthrew Mongol/Yuan dynasty. Exam system
revived bureaucracy. Continued trade from mongols, Chinese
commercial grow, crystallized in science/tech by west

urbanization grew Ban of Christianity, new Ming emperor bans trade
except for the Dutch

New World

Aztec

Inca

Africa (know one of the following)

Kongo, Benin, Oyo, Songhay

Review 1750-1914

PERIODIZATION

Why 1750?

invention of
steam engine/
beginning of industrial
revolution

Why 1914?

imperialist period/
1914-WWI

Causes of change from the previous period:

growing european imperialism caused by increased global economy, trade, exploration. dominance of west, progressive democratic governments overpowered traditional eastern empires, economic imperial dominance

Causes of change within the period:

Industrial revolution transformed bases of production. other empires imitate west, resulting in rampant imperialism

CHANGES IN PATTERNS OF WORLD TRADE, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Industrial revolution
- exploitation of former colonial areas
- East began to westernize
- Nationalism spread
- LA - econ/social reform
- Demographic transition to low birth rate

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: 1750

Causes in Great Britain

Steam Engine - 1780 James Watt

Compare causes and early phases of the industrial revolution in western Europe & Japan:

SIMILARITIES:

Railroads & reform

DIFFERENCES:

Catch up to the west because of isolationism
autonomy
size of the land

Meiji Restoration, 1868

Revitalized Japan, "The Enlightened One"
accelerated industrialization
restored imperial power
abolished feudalism

Industrial Revolution: Differential timing in different societies:

Isolationism in Japan^{isolation} caused industrialization to occur later,
and feudal society had already been done away with
long ago in Europe, so Japan's social structure was back
- in the past

Mutual relationship of industrialization and scientific developments:

James Watt - Steam Engine 1780 - increased trade speed
Eli Whitney Cotton Gin
~~the~~ Factories

Commonalities

decrease in living conditions
urbanization
women in the workplace
emerging working class

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Migrations:

end of the Atlantic slave trade:

new birthrate patterns:

Changes in food supply:

CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND GENDER STRUCTURE

Industrial Revolution:

women & children began to work
beginning of rights for women

commercial and demographic development:

emancipation of serfs/slaves:

1861 - serfs emancipated Russia

Tension between work patterns and ideas about gender:

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

United States: 1776 - Declaration of Independence
middle class minority against a foreign overseas power
war for independence
"taxation w/o representation"

France: 1789/ know Jacobins extremely violent
King lived in Versailles, Paris - capital
Louis XVI - incompetent, called parliament, which demanded more power
Estates General, mass of ppl 1/3 of vote
Bastille taken - July 14/1789 Committee for Public Safety
taxation for luxury

Haiti:
slave rebellion
Toussaint L'Ouverture
1804 - independence
symbol of freedom and hope
Former colony French

Mexico 1911
corrupt political middle class revolution limited goals - general uprising
civil war - 10 years ended 1920, industries destroyed, 1.5 million de
Díaz - dictator
Obregón took power 1915
Mexican Constitution of 1917

China 1911 - toppled Qing dynasty, because of support of Western governments
Confucian system lost relevance
boy emperor resigns in 1912
Secret societies important

Latin America: Similarities and differences

sought for econ. growth, social justice, political stability
no true revolution possible, because of things deep in culture
Mexico & Cuba were the examples of things to follow or resist
new pol./soc. ideas emerged.

Rise of nationalism, nation-states, and movements of political reform

Rise of democracy and its limitations: reform, women, racism

Western imperialism lead to increasing nationalism in colonies
& colonizers, leading to revolutions

Enlightenment ideas and increasing nationalism led to the
rise of democracy

women gain power when industrialization increases
racism against minorities possible/probable

Overlaps between nations and empires

RISE OF WESTERN DOMINANCE

Economic:

Opium wars - China's balance of trade reversed
neocolonialism, balance of trade remains in favor of west

Social:

COMPARISONS

Causes and early phases of the industrial revolution in western Europe and Japan

Japan: reassertion of Imperial power, industrialization occurs rapidly
Europe: population increase leads to urbanization
Factory system & trade leads to new profits
emergence of a middle class
mass leisure

Compare two of the following Haitian, American, French, Mexican, or Chinese Revolution

American	Chinese
war for independence used foreign troops were colonized	cultural revolution influenced by foreign invention invasion two different competing rev. parties led by intellectuals

Compare reaction to foreign domination in : the Ottoman Empire, China, India, and Japan

Describe Marxism and the regional interpretations of Marxism.

Capitalism = bad

Working class is being exploited

Class struggle is inevitable
- shapes history

Russia - international capitalism was developing a worldwide proletarian
So Russia could have a proletarian revolution without a middle class

Phase - Bolshevik Party

China - agriculture peasants were the agent of change

the power of the youth must be harnessed

Describe causes, immediate, and long-term effects of World War I

Causes - increasing nationalism, industrialism, and a complex allied system
assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Austrian archduke

Immediate effects - massive loss of men, women increased in workplaces, German econ.
ruined.

Long term effects - WW II, US → powerhouse, rise of Nazi party in Germany, introduction
of "total war"; government expands, Japan more powerful, industry grows, the Great
Depression, worldwide depression → USSR, China lost Asian superiority

Discuss the rise of socialist economies in the West following WW2

A global welfare state began to develop, planning continued to ~~promote~~ ^{combat} economic inequality. It ~~was~~ eventually became a compromise: large private sector that tried to limit individual initiative, providing aid for people at all income levels. Middle class benefited disproportionately from state healthcare. Focused on workers & poor and won support from special needs groups. increased contacts between govt. & citizens and produced regulations that defined European life.

Explain the "Conservative Revolution" of the West in the late 20th century

German national conservative movement, after WWI wanted to "new" conservatism & specific German nationalism to stop communism and advocate a brand of "conservative socialism".

Describe the emergence of managed capitalism in China.