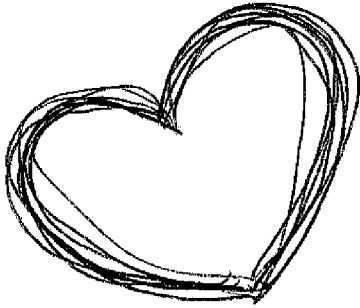
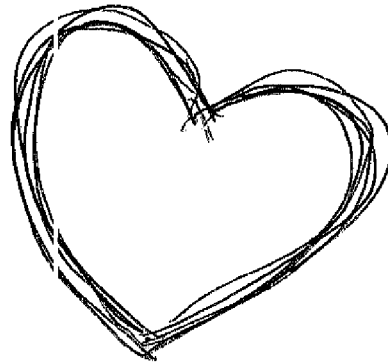


CLARISA ALCANTAR
8th PERIOD - WHAP



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.

People will live where there is access to water, a moderate climate. But humans can live in most environments. Best if... climate isn't super hot or cold, dry or wet. Arable, fertile, flat, land. Topography permits reasonable movement. Access to large body of water for trade and travel. Natural resources. People must adapt to environment which shapes societies.

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

8000 B.C.E. marks "new stone age" (wheat + barley)

600 C.E. civilizations began to interact

Development of agriculture and technology

Basic economic units describe

agricultural
cultivation of plants. Began 10,000 years ago. Migrating farming, slash-and-burn farming, fertilizing, irrigation, mixing crop types

pastoral
domestication of animals. First tamed dog and goat in stone age. In neolithic horses, water buffalo, oxen, llamas. Animal droppings => fertilizer, sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, herding societies - nomadic foraging society
hunting and gathering...

demographic characteristics
more civilized = more people, less gender inequality (once civilized though), more pollution
greater trade

nature of village settlements
Houses of mud bricks + timber frameworks. Much time on roofs. Religious. Gods helped with crops
produced almost all it consumed. Some trade. Houses close together.

impact of agriculture on environment
cleared forests, depletes soil, desertification, droughts

stages of metal use

Copper at first, Bronze => Bronze age 3000 B.C.E. no more stone tools, metal tools helped agricultural or herding societies. Metal weapons, specialization 1500 B.C.E. Iron came by herders who invaded middle east. Still used today. Large scale metallurgy began in middle east and china (4000 B.C.E - 3000)

Civilizations

Define-characteristics

things that define a civilization and make it [~]different from other civilizations.
Practice of agriculture, permanent settlements, social hierarchy

basic features: culture, state, and social structure

Mesopotamia

closely related to Egyptian civilization, developed from scratch, Hammurabi's Code, court system, founded astronomy, city-states

Egypt

~~with~~ see Mesopotamia, less open to invasion, Pharaoh possessed ultimate power, unified through most of history, complex irrigation along Nile

Indus

river-valley civilization, urban civilization, several large cities, running water houses, raids by Europeans, resulted in destruction of culture, trading contact with Mesopotamia

Shang

developed in isolation, godlike kings, organized state that carefully regulated irrigation, advanced technology, elaborate intellectual life, skilled in pottery, horse riding, astronomy

Mesoamerica and Andean South America

somewhat isolated from everyone else, entirely separate from old world societies, built on earlier precedents

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

Civilization is more subjective and is defined differently by people, very inclusive definition, some advanced groups didn't qualify

Classical civilizations

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

China

1) Zhou (1029-256)

- one of longest lasting dynasties
- Spring/Autumn period 770-256 (Golden age of Chinese writing/literature)
- era of warring states 402-201 B.C.E.
- Book of History (mandate of heaven)
- decentralization: power with locals

2) Qin (221-207 B.C.E.)

- unified China
- bureaucracy
- standardization
 - currency
 - written language
 - weights and measures
- legalism
- militarism
- "Great Wall"
- the tomb
- economy
 - iron and steel
 - trading in Rome
 - nationalization trade
- fall in 270 C.E. peasant revolt

3) Han

- largest land area
- moved west for trade
- Liu Bang = peasant leader
 - installs Confucian system
- defensive militarism
- population shift to south

P: power of emperor, development of bureaucracy, expansion of state functions, uniform tax system, single law code, centralized, Legalism

E: extensive internal trade, traded luxury items, food exchange, iron mining, textiles, water powered mills

R: ancestor worship, Confucian, Daoism, harmonious Earthly lifestyle, personal virtue

S: patriarchal, inequality, upperclass (Zi) - Peasants - landowners - "mean" people were lowest status inherited, slaves

I: Five Classics, Classic of Songs high value of literature, poetry, astronomy, calendar, movement of planets, seismograph, hygiene, mathematics, acoustics

A: decorative, detailed, often reflected the precision of Chinese symbols, paint, bronze, pottery, carved jade and ivory, silk screens

N: east Asia

India

- Divided by regional tribes until arrival of Aryans
 - agriculture
 - controlled indigenous population
 - implemented rigid social structure control
 - warriors @ top - Aryans = warriors
- India easily invaded because of non-isolation
- active use of coastal areas for trade
- invaded by Alexander & Kushans
- Mauvyan
 - Chandragupta
 - response to Alexander's invasion
 - centralized government
 - provincial division
 - Ashoka (grandson)
 - Arthashastra by Kautilya
 - guide book for kings
 - "The Justice of the Fish" (Big fish/Little fish)
 - Kushan (fell by 220 C.E.)
 - followed fall of Mauvyan
 - expanded silk road
 - luxury goods
 - geographic middle man
 - Gupta
 - ◦ greater stability
 - astronomy, mathematics (decimals), medicine
 - smaller than Mauvyan

1: regionalism, diversity in political forms, autocratic kings and emperors, aristocratic assemblies in some regional states, uniform law codes spread by Guptas, little formal

Political theory

2: internal maritime trade extensive, steel best in world, invented new uses for chemistry, ironmaking, textile advanced, first to manufacture cotton cloth, calico, and cashmere, done by artisans, guilds, merchants were in Brahmin caste, agricultural

3: cultural cement, Hinduism, Buddhism, Hinduism adapted to different needs, Brahmin leadership, dharma, karma

4: caste rules interpreted by priests, regulated social relationships and work roles married within own caste, inherited caste, regulation for behavior for each caste, patriarchal, love for family

5: legal writing, theme of love, literature, poetry, tales of gods, movies, universities center, improved mathematical measurements, length of solar year, numbering system, medicine

6: lively, shrines, sculptures, paintings, portrayal of human form, appreciation of nature

7: dominated Indian Ocean, south west of China

Mediterranean

Greece

ROME

P	<p>City states governed surrounding areas, inalienable rights proposed by citizens, active military, local autonomy, oligarchy, tyrants, Athens = democracy</p>	<p>must be citizen, used assemblies, Republic turn empire. powerful senate, diverse political forms, autocracy best represented, east = Byzantium, west = Rome</p>
E	<p>agriculture, trade, slavery, olives + grapes produced, wine, silver, olive oil, products traded for grain, merchants had high status, Bellacrose (hostile) colonies practicing warfare</p>	<p>grain production in North America</p>
R	<p>Polytheistic, strong beliefs in gods, religion of salvation</p>	<p>Christianity, roman religion (spirits of nature) which upper class didn't like, palestine (original roman territories)</p>
S	<p>relied heavily on slave laborers on bottom, aristocrats on top</p>	<p>slavery, tight family structure, slaves performed household chores, aristocratic tyrants</p>
I	<p>scientific discoveries that were incorrect, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides</p>	<p>focused on engineering, aqueducts, domes, religious buildings</p>
A	<p>idealistic style, greater interest in drama and comedy, excelled in ceramics, complex, ornate architecture, influenced by Egyptians</p>	<p>realistic art style sculpted heroes, welcomed architectural diversity</p>
N	<p>depended on rainfall, lands had little timber and metal deposits, due to mountains, few harbors + available plains existed, sea transport was cheaper and faster than land, control of Aegean sea, jagged coastline and rocky soil</p>	<p>heavy cultivation in N. Africa, unified Italy because of central location, controlled Mediterranean, plains supported large population, Mediterranean climate helped agriculture, volcanic soil helped population too</p>

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. Central Asia, Siberia, Americas, Middle East

Judaism

Slaves of Egyptians at first. Moses and Passover. Ten commandments. Gave birth to Christianity. Monotheistic. Dietary restrictions. Rules governing sexual practice. Charity, social responsibility, concern for poor.

Hinduism

Synthesis of many religious traditions. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, South + SE Asia. Reincarnation, Karma, Dharma - moral duty. Moksha - release. Brahmins - highest. Hundreds of gods and goddesses. Incarnations of Brahman. Brahma: creator Vishnu: preserver Shiva = destroyer Brahmins => Kshatriyas => Vaishyas => Shudras => Untouchables
males => women

Confucianism

China. Least religious - spirits, heaven; lacks objects of worship; ethical code; after death is not important; just ruler has mandate of Heaven; ruler = just, father = loving, ruled = loyal, son = respectful. Husband: righteous wife: obedient; men greater than women.
Golden Rule

Daoism

More philosophy; mystical; "The Way"; governed by a force; Dao found in nature, prefer and spontaneous behavior; no material possessions; China individuality; Alchemy; fortune telling; Yin-Yang; blends with Confucian and Buddhism

Buddhism

India, China, Japan, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Korea, S + SE Asia. More of a philosophy; rejected caste system; four noble truths: human existence inseparable from suffering, desire causes suffering, no desire = no suffering; Follow Eightfold Path (know truth, resist evil, don't hurt others, respect life, work for good of others, no evil, control those meditation); 5 moral rules (don't kill, steal, lie, drink, unchaste) Nirvana; individuality

Christianity

Golden Rule. Middle East + Roman Empire. Non-citizens, slaves, women, poor followed, male dominant but women not degraded. "original sin" blamed on women.
Roman persecution - 392 C.E. Christianity official in Roman Empire

Collapse of Empires

Why and how?

Han China

Peasant revolt and fall 220 CE, central government control diminished, corrupt bureaucrats, peasants burdened with taxes and demands of service, social unrest, epidemics

western portion of the Roman Empire

political ineffectiveness, spread of epidemics, difficulties in recruiting effective armies, tax collection difficult, weak emperors, disputes over succession, growing international trade brought disease, cultural life decayed, new interest in luxuries, collapsed in 476

Gupta

fell to HUNS in 535 CE, invasions, ability of emperors to control local princes declined

Movements of Peoples/ Migrations

Huns

moved through Asia taking over Asian/ Chinese classical civilizations. contributed to fall of China/India/Rome.

Germanic tribes (Vikings)

harassed by the Huns, caused the fall of the Roman Empire

Locate interregional trade and religious networks

Silk Road: China \leftrightarrow ~~India~~ India \leftrightarrow Rome

Christianity \rightarrow ME \rightarrow Europe \rightarrow Africa

Islam \rightarrow ME \rightarrow Africa

Buddhism \rightarrow India \rightarrow China

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? Collapse of Roman empire, end of Mediterranean unity, decline of classical empires in Asia

Why 1450? set of invasions from Central Asia, beginning of Western Europe's explorations, Mongol invasions, collapse of Arab caliphate and Byzantine, decline of Islamic imperial system

Continuities & breaks with the period

expanding influence of Arabs and Islam; spread of civilization to additional regions of the world; widespread shift in basic belief systems from polytheism to several great world religions; development of world network

Islamic World

Geography and stages of expansion

Spread across sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, North Africa, Western China, India, spread by Arabs, Arab commerce spread across the Indian Ocean to the Western Pacific, down the east coast of Africa, and across the Sahara

impact on the Sudanic kingdoms

reinforced indigenous ideas of kinship, supported Islam by building mosques, attending public prayers and supporting preachers, ruling families used Islamic titles, Islam fused with traditions and beliefs, freedom of women, slavery more common, common religion and law = solidarity, Muslim clerics & jurists upset by Islamic interpretation of law

impact on East Africa

compromise between indigenous ways and the new faith, promoted long-distance commerce, facilitated religious bond of trust and law that facilitated trade throughout parts of the Indian Ocean, built mosques and palaces, majority of population kept previous beliefs and culture, family lineage traced through maternal and paternal line

impact in India/ SE Asia

fighting between Hindu and Muslim lords, peaceful converts, other religions had to pay special taxes, most local officials and notables retained position, Arab lived in cities or special garrison towns, remained Hindu and Buddhist, women married off earlier, widows burned, traded with Muslim merchants, in SE Asia women had stronger roles



Islamic political structures (caliphate)

Caliph: succession to prophet, no separate political and religious authority, egalitarian, highly developed legal code

impact on arts, sciences, technologies

no human depiction, corrections to algebraic and geometric theories of the Greeks, great advances in trigonometry, best hospitals, astronomical instruments, improved devices such as the astrolabe and armillary sphere, reorganized constellations, introduced basic machines and techniques, best maps, creation of objective experiment and classifying animals, vegetables, and minerals

Interregional networks and contacts

Development, shift, technology and cultural exchange

Trans-sahara trade

Resulted mainly from Arab commerce and Muslim traders. Also, from Indian merchants, Chinese exchange with other parts of Asia. Mostly used for African merchants. Civilizations diffused ideas, redefined boundaries, knowledge of paper from China discovered

Indian Ocean trade

Stretched from east Asia to south China, expanded dramatically, Europeans bought goods from Asia. Spread of disease increased as well (Black Death), invention of compass: sail accelerated ocean trade

Silk routes

Chinese trade with everyone else, paper production made common through these routes, explosive powder brought to Muslim armies, fighting on Chinese border, linked Europe to Asia, ran from Asia to Mesopotamia in the last millennium, pastoral nomads critical in expanding trade

Missionary outreach

~~led~~ led by Christian churches, Buddhist monks/monasteries, and Muslim church officials, missionaries helped countries (Russia) choose an official religion (like Christianity), Muslim converts not seen as equal to Arab converts, Islamic missionaries outreached greatly influenced Asia, Sufi Muslims mainly spread Islam peacefully across Asia while tolerating other beliefs

Contacts between major religions

Some religions (Buddhism) were changed to fit ideas of a country, like China, until spread of Christianity in 10th century. No world religion could match influence of Islam. Islam won converts from very different backgrounds in animalist religions. Continued to make offerings to nature while still worshipping Allah. Crusades marked major interaction of Christians and Muslims.

Spread of Christianity

Russia moved towards Christianity because of Byzantine influence and missionaries, Christianity mostly accepted by Europe after fall of Rome because of extreme hopelessness throughout continent. Spread with help of Constantine (1st Christian emperor). Christianity brought Europeans together under Church power

Spread of Islam

into India from Mecca; founded in Mecca by Muhammad, spread from Arabian peninsula, became major world religion until 10th century. Muslim empire ranged from Spain to Asia (Persia, Greece, Egypt) spread to tribal kingdoms of North Africa because of Muslim traders, wandering mystics, warriors and Sufi missionaries

Impact of the Mongol empires

Central Asian nomads, smashed Turkish-Persian kingdoms, captured Baghdad 1258. Killed last Abbasid caliph, created Mongol empire in China for sometime, continued by Genghis Khan, Mongol assault on Islamic empire in 1220s, Mongols continued westward until they were defeated by Mameluks (Turkish slaves), Baghdad never recovered from Mongol attacks

China's internal and external expansion *World's Most Heavily Urbanized Society*

Tang and Song economic revolution

Tang dynasty (618-906) was very strong, Song invented gunpowder as well as compass, tributary systems played by land, taken over by, Port of Canton (now Guangzhou) was one of world's busiest trading centers, Song had steady population growth and urbanization,

early Ming initiatives

Zhu Yuanzhang (emperor in 1368) and son Yongle (1403-1424) recentralized the country and repaired damage done to the country in the 1300s; forbade city, drove Mongol warlord, Timur, away; VERY strong and effective army and navy; Zheng He (1403-1433) expanded the trade and influenced exponentially

Chinese influence Korea, Japan, Vietnam

Tang dynasty influenced Korea since it expanded; Chan (called zen in Japan & son in Korea) was a new form of Buddhism that emerged in China; Ming formed alliances with Vietnam and Korea

Discuss the rise of socialist economies in the West following WW2

Democracy and welfare state wanted to reduce impact of economic inequality and reward lower class for its loyalty; welfare state - compromise product; recognized large private sector and tried to limit and cushion individual initiative rather than replace it with state action alone, as in the communist system; provided aid for citizens at many levels, middle class - state medical insurance and disproportionality benefited from expanded educational systems and university scholarship focused on workers and the poor won support from special needs groups. Welfare state increased contacts between government and citizens and produced a host of new regulations that framed European life.

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

German national conservative movement dominant in years following WWI, conservative revolutionary school of thought advocated a "new" conservatism and nationalism that was specifically German, sought to stop the rise of communism and have "conservative socialism"