

Unit 0 – The Great Context (to 1200 C.E.)

Learning objectives

Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in the period up to 1200 C.E.

Explain how and why systems emerged in various states in the period up to 1200 C.E.

Explain the role of the environment in patterns of human settlement and migration in the period up to 1200 C.E.

Explain how systems of belief emerged and how their practices affected societies in the period up to 1200 C.E.

Explain how technology and innovations developed and spread over time.

Explain the similarities and differences in the rise and spread of belief systems in the period up to 1200 C.E.

Vocabulary

SPICE-T:

Social,
Political,
Interactions w/the
Environment,
Culture,
Economics,
Technology & Innovation

Afro-Eurasia

Confucianism

5 Relationships

Buddhism

Siddhartha Gautama
Four Noble Truths
Eightfold Path

Hinduism

Vedas
Dharma
Moksha
Reincarnation

Islam

Muhammad
Five Pillars
Sunni
Shi'a
Sufi

Judaism

Torah
Abraham
Christianity
Jesus
Paul

Missionaries

Universal religion

State

Empire

Imperial administration

Bureaucracy

Patriarchy

Hierarchy

Demographics

Migration

Commerce

Agriculture

Sedentary

Pastoral nomads

Important events

Agricultural Revolution

Southernization

Axum/Ethiopia

Bantu Migrations

Maya civilization

Norte Chico/Chavin

Han Dynasty

Tang Dynasty

Development of

Hinduism/Vedic religion

Rise/Spread of Buddhism

Maurya Empire

Gupta Empire

Malay kingdoms

Srivijaya

Development of Judaism

Rise/Spread of Christianity

Rise/Spread of Islam

Abbasid Caliphate

Roman Empire

Byzantine Empire

Christian Schism

Polynesian migrations

Key Concepts

Agricultural Revolution:

- The Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems. Agriculture emerged independently in the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Oceania, and the Americas.
- Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands, affecting the environment in a variety of ways.
- Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population and led to the specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors and the development of elites.
- Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation.
- Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies, and intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied

State-building and Expansion:

- States are powerful systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also relied on the support of the military, religious, or aristocratic elites.
- Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.
- Over time, the number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically as rulers imposed political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.
- Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms. In order to organize their subjects, in many regions imperial rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments, as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies. Imperial governments promoted trade and projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques.

Culture and Belief Systems:

- Early religious traditions continued to have strong influences in later periods, and some belief systems and cultural traditions asserted universal truths.
- Judaism was the earliest monotheistic tradition, and survived despite having various empires conquer Jewish. These conquests contributed to the growth of Jewish diasporic communities around the Mediterranean and Middle East.
- The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions – developing later into what was known as Hinduism. These beliefs included the importance of multiple manifestations of brahman and teachings about dharma and reincarnation, and they contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system.
- The core beliefs preached by the historic Buddha and collected by his were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism branched into many schools and changed over time as it spread throughout Asia.
- Confucianism's core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius. They sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China, including filial piety.
- In major Daoist writings, the core belief described a balance between humans and nature, and assumed change happened indirectly. Daoism influenced the development of Chinese culture.
- Core beliefs of Christianity were based on the teachings, divinity, and resurrection of Jesus as recorded by his disciples and drew on Judaism as well as Greco-Roman influences. Despite initial hostility, Christianity spread through the efforts of missionaries, merchants, and early saints through many parts of Afro-Eurasia and eventually gained government support
- Some Greco-Roman philosophical perspectives emphasized logic, empirical observation, and scientific investigation.
- Art and architecture reflected the values of religions and belief systems.
- Some Buddhists and Christians practiced a monastic life.

- Shamanism, animism, and ancestor veneration continued in their traditional forms in some instances, and in others were incorporated into other religious traditions.
- Religious and cultural traditions – including Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism – were transformed as they spread partly as a result of syncretism.

Networks of Exchange:

- Imperial cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires.
- Land and water routes became the basis for interregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across extensive networks of communication and exchange.

Unit 1 – The Global Tapestry (1200-1450 C.E.) – 8-10% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.

Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.

Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.

Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450 in

- East Asia (Confucianism, Buddhism),
- Middle East (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)
- South Asia (Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam),
- SE Asia (Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam),
- Europe (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)

Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.

Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.

Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.

Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time.

Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.

Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Vocabulary

Neo-Confucianism

bureaucracy

filial piety

Theravada Buddhism

Mahayana Buddhism

Tibetan Buddhism

Champa rice

The Grand Canal

Innovations/transfers in the Islamic world:

Mathematics

Literature

Agriculture

Bhakti

Sufi

monasticism

serfdom

Important Events

Song Dynasty

Spread of Islam

Seljuk Empire

Delhi Sultanate

Abbasid Caliphate

Muslim Spain

Srivijaya Empire

Khmer Empire

Mexica (Aztec) Empire

Inca Empire

Chaco civilization

Cahokia civilization

Great Zimbabwe

Ethiopia

Hausa kingdoms

Key Concepts:

East Asia:

- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.
- Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
- Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.
- The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor.
- The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.

Middle East/Islamic World:

- Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.
- As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.
- Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.
- Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.

South and Southeast Asia:

- Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.
- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.

The Americas:

- In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.

Africa:

- In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach.

Europe:

- Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.
- Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.
- Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom.

Unit 2 – Networks of Exchange (1200-1450 C.E.) – 8-10% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200, including the Silk Roads, the Indian Ocean Network, and trans-Saharan trade.

Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.

Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.

Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.

Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Explain the intellectual and cultural effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Vocabulary

Trading cities (know at least 1 per network):

Silk Roads: Kashgar, Bukhara, Chang'an

Sea Roads: Guangzhou, Calicut, Aden, Kilwa

Sand Roads: Tripoli, Timbuktu, Gao

Caravanserai

Bills of exchange

Paper money

Compass

Astrolabe

Junk and dhow (ship designs)

Diaspora

Monsoon winds

Camel saddle

Caravans

Gunpowder

Ibn Battuta

Marco Polo

Bubonic plague

Diffusion

Syncretism

Important events

Mongol Khanates

Swahili city-states

Sultanate of Malacca

Srivijaya

Ming Dynasty

Voyages of Zheng He

Mali Empire

Key Concepts

The Silk Roads

- Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes – including the Silk Roads – promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.
- The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in transportation and commercial tech., including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies.
- Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro- Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.

The Mongol Khanates

- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.
- The expansion of empires – including the Mongols – facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conqueror's economies and trade networks.
- Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.

The Indian Ocean

- Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the Indian Ocean, promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.
- The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in transportation and commercial tech., including the use of the compass, the astrolabe, and larger ship designs.
- The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states.
- In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.
- Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.
- The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds.

Trans-Saharan Networks

- The growth of interregional trade was encouraged by innovations in transportation technologies.
- Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the trans-Saharan trade network.
- The expansion of empires – including Mali in West Africa – facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.

Cultural consequences

- Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.
- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization, buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro- Eurasia wrote about their travels.

Environmental consequences

- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Unit 3 – Land-Based Empires (1450-1750 C.E.) – 12-15% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.

Explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.

Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.

Compare the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750.

Vocabulary

Gunpowder

Cannons

Devshirme

Samurai

Zamindar

Tribute systems

Protestant Reformation/

Catholic Counter-Reformation

Sikhism

Important events

Manchu/Qing Dynasty

Mughal Empire

Ottoman Empire

Safavid Empire

Songhai Empire

Key Concepts

- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.
- Land empires included the Manchu in Central and East Asia; the Mughal in South and Central Asia; the Ottoman in Southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa; and the Safavids in the Middle East.
- Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.
- Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.
- Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.
- Rulers used tribute collection, tax farming, and innovative tax-collection systems to generate revenue in order to forward state power and expansion.
- The Protestant Reformation marked a break with existing Christian traditions and both the Protestant and Catholic reformations contributed to the growth of Christianity.
- Political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensified the split within Islam between Sunni and Shi'a.
- Sikhism developed in South Asia in a context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam.

Unit 4 – Transoceanic Interconnectedness (1450-1750 C.E.) – 12-15% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of technology and facilitated changes in patterns of trade and travel from 1450 to 1750.

Describe the role of states in the expansion of maritime exploration from 1450 to 1750.

Explain the economic causes and effects of maritime exploration by the various European states.

Explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Explain the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.

Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.

Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.

Explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period from 1450 to 1750.

Explain the continuities and changes in networks of exchange from 1450 to 1750.

Explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.

Explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.

Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.

Explain how economic developments from 1450 to 1750 affected social structures over time.

Vocabulary

New ship designs: caravel, carrack, fluyt

Lateen sail

Compass

Trading-post empire

Columbian Exchange

Great Dying

Cash crops

Plantations

Coerced labor: *mit'a*, indentured servitude, chattel slavery, *hacienda* and *encomienda* systems

Mercantilism

Joint-stock companies

Atlantic trading system

Monopoly

Syncretism

Casta system

Ottoman timars

Russian boyars

Important events

European voyages of exploration

Ming Dynasty

Tokugawa Japan

European maritime empires: Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, British, French

Asante Kingdom

Kingdom of Kongo

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

Local/slave resistance to imperialism (choose 1 of each)

Local resistance: Pueblo revolts, Fronde, Cossack revolts, Maratha conflict w/ Mughals, Ana Nzinga's resistance (as ruler of Ndongo and Matamba), Metacom's War (King Philip's War)

Slave resistance: maroon societies in Caribbean/Brazil, N. American slave resistance

Key Concepts

Technology:

- Knowledge, scientific learning, and technology from the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds spread, facilitating European technological developments and innovation.
- The developments included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of regional wind and current patterns – which made transoceanic travel/trade possible.

Exploration:

- New state-supported transoceanic maritime exploration occurred in this period.
- Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with Africa and Asia and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.
- Spanish sponsorship of the voyages of Columbus and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.
- Northern Atlantic crossings were undertaken under English, French, and Dutch sponsorship, often with the goal of finding alternative sailing routes to Asia.

Columbian Exchange:

- The new connections between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres resulted in the exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases, known as the Columbian Exchange.
- European colonization of the Americas led to the unintentional transfer of disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rats, and the spread of diseases that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere, including smallpox, measles, and malaria. Some of these diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas.
- American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East.
- Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.
- Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.

Maritime Empires:

- Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.
- Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.
- The expansion of maritime trading networks fostered growth of states in Africa, including Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.
- Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.
- Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan *mit'a*, and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and *encomienda* and *hacienda* systems.
- Slavery in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.

- The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.
- Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories. Joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and were used by rulers to compete against one another in global trade.
- Economic disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states.
- The Atlantic trading system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and labor, including slaves – and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples, with all parties contributing to this cultural synthesis.
- The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by chartered European monopoly companies and the global flow of silver, especially from Spanish colonies in the Americas, which was used to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets and satisfy Chinese demand for silver. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic and regional shipping services developed by European merchants.
- Peasant and artisan labor continued and intensified in many regions as the demand for food and consumer goods increased.
- Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.
- In some cases, the increase and intensification of interactions between newly connected hemispheres expanded the reach and furthered development of existing religions, and contributed to religious conflicts and the development of syncretic belief systems and practices.

Internal and External Challenges:

- State expansion and centralization led to resistance from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level.
- Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.

Changing Social Hierarchies:

- Many states, such as the Mughal and Ottoman empires, adopted practices to accommodate the ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups. In other cases, states suppressed diversity or limited certain groups' roles in society, politics, or the economy.
- Imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites, including in China with the transition to the Qing Dynasty and in the Americas with the rise of the Casta system.
- The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as the elites confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.

Unit 5 – Revolutions (1750-1900 C.E.) – 12-15% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.

Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how environmental factors contributed to industrialization from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.

Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.

Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.

Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.

Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.

Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.

Vocabulary

Enlightenment ideas: empiricist approach, secularism, natural rights, social contract

Nationalism

Abolition of slavery/serfdom

Women's suffrage

feminism

19th c. liberalism

Revolutionary documents: American Declaration of Independence, French "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen," Simon Bolivar's "Letter from Jamaica"

Urbanization

Factory system

Adam Smith

Laissez-faire capitalism

Free markets

Transnational businesses

Stock markets

Labor unions

Karl Marx and *The Communist Manifesto*

Socialism

Communism

Middle class

Working class

Cult of Domesticity

Important events

American Revolution

French Revolution

Haitian Revolution

Latin American Revolutions

Maori nationalism in New Zealand

German and Italian unification

Industrial Revolution

Meiji Japan

Ottoman Empire

Qing Dynasty

Key Concepts

The Enlightenment:

- Enlightenment philosophies applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life and emphasized the importance of reason. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.
- The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.
- Nationalism also became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires.
- Enlightenment ideas and religious ideals influenced various reform movements. These reform movements contributed to the expansion of rights, as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.
- Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.

Nationalism and Revolutions:

- People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity.
- The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.
- Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.
- Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.
- The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary — including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” during the French Revolution, and Bolívar’s “Letter from Jamaica” on the eve of the Latin American revolutions — influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.
- Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

Industrial Revolution:

- A variety of factors contributed to the growth of industrial production and eventually resulted in the Industrial Revolution, including:
 - Proximity to waterways: access to rivers and canals
 - Geog. dist. of coal, iron, timber
 - Urbanization
 - Improved ag. productivity
 - Legal protection of private property
 - Access to foreign resources
 - Accumulation of capital
- The development of the factory system concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.
- The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the

U.S. contributed to the increase in these regions' share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions' share in global manufacturing declined.

- As new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.
- The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of both existing and vast newly discovered resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.
- The "second industrial revolution" led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.
- Railroads, steamships, and the telegraph made exploration, development, and communication possible in interior regions globally, which led to increased trade and migration.
- As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.
- The expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization and led to the growing regional power of Japan in the Meiji Era.
- Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies, partly in response to the growing acceptance of Adam Smith's theories of laissez-faire capitalism and free markets.
- The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses that relied on new practices in banking and finance.
- The development of industrial capitalism led to increased standards of living for some, and to continued improvement in manufacturing methods that increased the availability, affordability, and variety of consumer goods.
- In response to the social and economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism, some governments, organizations, and individuals promoted various types of political, social, educational, and urban reforms.
- In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society.
- Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies, including those espoused by Karl Marx, and the ideas of socialism and communism.
- In response to the expansion of industrializing states, some governments in Asia and Africa, including the Ottoman Empire and Qing China, sought to reform and modernize their economies and militaries. Reform efforts were often resisted by some members of government or established elite groups.
- New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.
- While women and often children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income, middle-class women who did not have the same economic demands to satisfy were increasingly limited to roles in the household or roles focused on child development.
- The rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism at times led to a variety of challenges, including pollution, poverty, increased crime, public health crises, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth.

Unit 6 – Consequences of Industrialization (1750-1900 C.E.) – 12-15% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.

Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.

Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.

Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.

Vocabulary

Imperialism

Social Darwinism

Settler colony

Industrial crops

Resource export economy

Economic imperialism

Commodities

Ethnic enclaves

Convict labor

Important events

Berlin Conference

Expansion of empires

(European, American, Japanese)

Yaa Asantewaa War in West Africa

1857 rebellion in India

Independent states in the Balkans

Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement in S. Africa

Ottoman Empire

Qing Dynasty

Opium Wars

Regulation of immigrants: (choose at least 1)

Chinese Exclusion Act

White Australia policy

Key Concepts

Imperialism:

- A range of cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism, nationalism, the concept of the civilizing mission, and the desire to religiously convert indigenous populations.
- Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously held by non-state entities.
- European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.
- Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa.
- Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.
- The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories.

Responses to imperialism:

- Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.
- Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.
- Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas.

Global economic development and Economic Imperialism:

- The need for raw materials for factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.
- Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism primarily in Asia and Latin America.
- Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.

Migration:

- Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demographics in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.
- Because of the nature of new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.
- Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.
- The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.
- Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.
- Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments.
- Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.

Unit 7 – Global Conflict (1900-present) – 8-10% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.

Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.

Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.

Explain how different governments responded to economic crisis after 1900.

Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.

Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.

Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.

Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.

Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.

Vocabulary

Alliance system

Total war

Propaganda

Treaty of Versailles

Colonial mandate

Five Year Plans

The New Deal

Indian National Congress

Totalitarianism

Atomic bomb

Fire-bombing

Genocide

Ethnic violence

Important events

Decline of empires:

Ottoman, Qing, Russian

Russian Revolution

Mexican Revolution

World War I

Soviet Union (USSR)

Great Depression

Rise of totalitarian governments:

Fascism, Nazism, etc.

World War II

The Holocaust

Genocide, ethnic violence, or attempted destruction of specific populations (choose at least 1)

Key Concepts

Shifting power after 1900:

- The West dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and maritime empires gave way to new states by the century's end.
- The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.
- States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.

World War I:

- The causes of World War I included imperialist expansion and competition for resources. In addition, territorial and regional conflicts combined with a flawed alliance system and intense nationalism to escalate the tensions into global conflict.
- World War I was the first total war. Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war.
- New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

The Interwar Period:

- Following World War I and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.
- In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.
- Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.

World War II:

- The causes of World War II included the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.
- World War II was a total war. Governments used ideologies, including fascism and communism to mobilize all of their state's resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond.
- New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of "total war" led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

Mass Atrocities:

- The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence.

Unit 8 – The Cold War and Decolonization (1945-present) – 8-10% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain the historical context of the Cold War after 1945.

Explain the causes and effects of the ideological struggle of the Cold War.

Compare the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War.

Explain the causes and consequences of China's adoption of communism.

Explain the causes and effects of movements to redistribute economic resources.

Compare the processes by which various peoples pursued independence after 1900.

Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments.

Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.

Explain various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900.

Explain the causes of the end of the Cold War.

Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Vocabulary

Non-Aligned Movement

NATO

Warsaw Pact

Proxy wars

Great Leap Forward

Displacement

Imperial metropole

Nationalist leaders/parties (know at least 1)

Non-violence movements/leaders:

 Mohandas Gandhi

 Martin Luther King Jr.

 Nelson Mandela

Al-Qaeda

Important events

Communist revolution, China

Korean War

Communist revolution, Vietnam

White revolution, Iran

India's negotiated independence from the British Empire

Vietnam's armed struggle against the French empire

Regional, religious, and ethnic movements:
(choose at least 1)

 Muslim League in British India

 Québécois separatist movement in Canada

 Biafra secessionist movement in Nigeria

Partition of India

Creation of the state of Israel

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Collapse of the Soviet Union

Key Concepts

Setting the Stage:

- Hopes for greater self-government were largely unfulfilled following World War I; however, in the years following World War II, increasing anti-imperialist sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.
- Technological and economic gains experienced during World War II by the victorious nations shifted the global balance of power.

Communism and the Cold War:

- As a result of internal tension and Japanese aggression, Chinese communists seized power. These changes in China eventually led to communist revolution.
- In China, the government controlled the national economy through the Great Leap Forward, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population.
- The global balance of economic and political power shifted during and after World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The democracy of the United States and the authoritarian communist Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological conflict and a power struggle between capitalism and communism across the globe.
- Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.
- The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and led to nuclear proliferation and proxy wars between and within postcolonial states in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.
- Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism or socialism.
- Advances in U.S. military and technological development, the Soviet Union's costly and ultimately failed invasion of Afghanistan, and public discontent and economic weakness in communist countries led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Nationalism and Decolonization:

- Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa sought varying degrees of autonomy within or independence from imperial rule.
- After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while others achieved independence through armed struggle.
- Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries. Some of these movements advocated for autonomy.
- The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states.
- The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel.
- In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.
- The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.

Global Resistance to Established Power:

- Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups – including states – opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.
- Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.
- Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.
- Some movements used violence against civilians in an effort to achieve political aims.

Unit 9 – Globalization (1900-present) – 8-10% of the exam

Learning objectives

Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.
Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.
Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.
Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present
Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.
Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.
Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.
Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.
Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.

Vocabulary

Globalization

New modes of communication:

Radio

Cellular

internet

New modes of transportation:

air travel

shipping containers

Green Revolution

Medical innovations: vaccines, antibiotics

Diseases associated with poverty:

Malaria

Tuberculosis

Cholera

Epidemic diseases:

1918 influenza pandemic

HIV/AIDS

Diseases associated with longevity:

Heart disease

Alzheimer's disease

Greenhouse gases

Economic liberalization

Knowledge economies

Economic institutions

Regional trade agreements:

Multinational corporations (know at least 1)

Popular culture (think specifics!)

Consumer culture

United Nations

Important events

1918 influenza pandemic

Women's suffrage/right to hold political office:

United States (1920), Brazil (1932), Turkey

(1934), Japan (1945), India (1947), and

Morocco (1963)

1999 WTO riots

Arab Spring

Key Concepts

Technology and the Environment:

- New modes of communication—including radio communication, cellular communication, and the internet – as well as transportation, including air travel and shipping containers, reduced the problem of geographic distance.
- Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.
- More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility, transformed reproductive practices, and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world.
- The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture increased productivity and sustained the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically modified forms of agriculture.
- Medical innovations, including vaccines and antibiotics, increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.
- Diseases, as well as medical and scientific developments, had significant effects on populations around the world.
- Diseases associated with poverty persisted while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human populations, in some cases leading to social disruption. These outbreaks spurred technological and medical advances. Some diseases occurred at higher incidence merely because of increased longevity.
- As human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, a decline in air quality, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before
- The release of greenhouse gases and pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.

Economics in the Global Age:

- In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free-market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20th century.
- In the late 20th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in Asia and Latin America.
- Changing economic institutions, multinational corporations, and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free-market economics throughout the world.

Calls for Reform:

- Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.
- In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.
- Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration.
- Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took a variety of forms.
- New international organizations, including the United Nations, formed with the stated goal of maintaining world peace and facilitating international cooperation.

Globalized Culture:

- Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in the arts and in the second half of the century, popular and consumer culture became more global.
- Arts, entertainment, and popular culture increasingly reflected the influence of a globalized society.
- Consumer culture became globalized and transcended national borders.