

AP WORLD HISTORY

Semester Exam Review

Conduct further reading on topics, concepts, and terminology as needed. Big ideas and other important information are in italics.

ASSIGNMENT: Provide examples and further detail wherever you can. Grading will be based on competitive effort. In other words, the hardest working classmates set the standard by which all assignments will be graded.

Period ONE to 600 BCE

Peopling of the Earth

- Paleolithic
 - Hunter-gatherer (foraging) bands
 - Movement of people – from East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas
- Technology
 - Stone tools for scavenging and hunting
 - New uses of fire – assist in hunting and foraging, protect against predators
 - Adapt to cold environments and other environmental changes (new climate regions)
Modern humans adapt to environmental changes through technological innovation.
- Economic Structures
 - Small kinship groups
 - Hunting-foraging
 - Make what they need
 - Exchange people, ideas, goods

Neolithic Revolution

- Complex Economic and Social Systems (10,000 years ago)
 - Response to climate change
 - Permanent agricultural villages – first in the eastern Mediterranean
 - Emerge at different times in the Mesopotamia, Nile River Valley; and Sub-Saharan, Indus River Valley, and Yellow River Valley (Huang He); Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes
 - Pastoralism – grasslands of Afro-Eurasia
 - Domestication of crops and animals – depended on local flora and fauna
 - Cooperative work – clearing land, water control systems
 - Environmental impact of agriculture and pastoralist practices
- Transforming Human Societies (pastoralist and agrarian societies)
 - Effects of more reliable and abundant food supplies – more people
 - Surpluses of food and other goods – specializations, new social classes (artisans, warriors, elites)
 - Technological innovations – pottery, plows, woven textiles, metallurgy, wheels, wheeled vehicles
 - Elite groups accumulate wealth – creates more hierarchical social structures, promotes patriarchal social organization

Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies

- Core Civilizations
 - Mesopotamia
 - Egypt
 - Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
 - Shang
 - Olmecs
 - Chavín
- First States
 - Systems of rule – mobilize surplus labor and resources over large areas
 - Rulers have divine (and/or) military support
 - Territorial expansion and conquest
 - Stronger states (Hittites) had better access to resources – more food, people
 - Empire Building
 - Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Nile Valley
 - New weapons – pastoralists were often developers and disseminators (iron, chariots)
- Unifying States
 - Monumental architecture and urban planning
 - Ziggurats, pyramids, temples, defensive walls, streets and roads, sewage/ water systems
 - Arts and artisanship – promoted by religious and political elites
 - Sculpture, painting, elaborate weaving, wall decorations
 - Record keeping
 - Cuneiform, hieroglyphics, pictographs, alphabets, quipu
 - Legal codes
 - Code of Hammurabi
 - New religious beliefs
 - Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, Zoroastrianism [see below]
 - Trade expansion
 - Between Egypt and Nubia
 - Between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley
 - Social and gender hierarchies
 - Literature
 - *Popol Vuh* and *Epic of Gilgamesh*

Period TWO 600 BCE to 600 CE

World Religions

- Hinduism
 - Vedic foundations
 - Caste system
 - Multiple manifestations of Brahma
 - Reincarnation
 - Moksha
- Judaism

- Monotheism
- Influence of Jewish law
- Diasporic communities
- Buddhism
 - Founder, origins (response to Vedic tradition)
 - Diffusion – Mauryan emperor Ashoka, missionaries, merchants
 - Core teachings
- Confucianism
 - Founder, teachings
 - Goal and purpose
 - Five relationships
 - Filial piety
- Daoism
 - Core beliefs
 - Influence on Chinese culture (medicine) *Use the article while you are in the lecture hall.*
- Christianity
 - Teachings of Jesus of Nazareth
 - Spread through missionaries and merchants
 - Roman imperial support by the time of Emperor Constantine
- Shamanism
- Animism
- Ancestor veneration – based on filial piety (in China), showing respect for one's deceased family members as a way of continuing their happiness in the afterlife, strengthens unity in family lineages

Greek Cultural Traditions

- Philosophy
 - Socrates
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
- Literature: *Iliad*
- Architecture: influence on Roman
- Sculpture – Greco-Buddhist style from the Seleucid Empire (312 BCE to 63 BCE)

Development of States and Empires

- Locate and name
 - Persian Empire
 - Qin and Han empires
 - Maurya and Gupta empires
 - Phoenicia and colonies
 - Greece and colonies
 - Hellenistic and Roman empires
 - Teotihuacan, Maya city-states
 - Andean South America: Moche
- Persian empire
 - Administrative institutions
 - Central governments

- Bureaucracies (Darius)
- Military Techniques
 - Diplomacy
 - Supply lines
 - Fortifications, defensive walls, roads
 - Acquiring new military personnel from conquered peoples
- Trade and economy through roads and currency
- Athens, Greece
 - Cities as centers of trade, public performance, political administration
 - Social Hierarchy
 - Cultivators, laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites, or caste groups
 - Modes of production
 - Slavery – provided the elites with the ability to participate in politics
 - Patriarchy
 - Continues to shape gender and family relations

Leading to their Decline

- Excessive mobilization of resources
- Environmental damage
 - China Huang River (deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, silted rivers, flooding)
- Social tensions as a result of economic difficulties (too much wealth in the hands of elites)
- Security issues along frontiers
 - Threat of invasions
 - Romans and their northern and eastern neighbors

Emergence of Transregional Trade Networks

- Land and water routes (shaped by typical trade goods, climate/geography, ethnicities)
 - Eurasian Silk Roads
 - Trans-Saharan caravan routes
 - Indian Ocean sea lanes
 - Mediterranean sea lanes
- New technologies
 - Yokes, saddles, stirrups
- Domesticated pack animals
 - Horses, oxen, Llamas, camels
- Maritime knowledge and technology
 - Lateen sails, Dhow ships
 - Monsoon winds stimulate trade between East Africa and East Asia
- Beyond trade goods
 - Spread of crops – rice and cotton from South Asia to Middle East
 - Encourages change in farming and irrigation (qanat system)
 - Spread of disease pathogens – diminished urban populations, led to decline of some empires

Effects of disease on the Roman Empire (and Chinese empires)
- Religious and cultural traditions transform
 - Christianity
 - Hinduism

- Buddhism

Period THREE 600 to 1450 (Key Concept 3.1.I, II, III)

Communication and Exchange Networks

- Improved technologies and practices – increased volume of trade, expanded geographical range
 - Existing trade routes – promote growth of powerful new trading cities
 - Silk Roads
 - Mediterranean Sea
 - Trans-Saharan
 - Indian Ocean
 - Swahili city-states
 - New trade routes in Mesoamerica and the Andes
 - Growth in interregional trade – encouraged by innovations in existing technologies
 - Luxury goods (silk and cotton textiles, spices, slaves, porcelain)
 - Caravan organization
 - Camel saddles
 - Caravanserais
 - New forms of credit
 - Checks
 - Banking houses
 - State practices
 - Minting of coins
 - Use of paper money
 - Trading organizations
 - Hanseatic League
 - Empires (as they impacted or facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication)
 - China (Tang, Song, Ming)
 - Byzantine Empire
 - Caliphates
 - Mongols
- Movement of peoples – caused environmental and linguistic effects
 - Environmental knowledge and technological adaptations – long-distance trade routes depended on this knowledge and the adaptations
 - Vikings using longships
 - Arabs and Berbers using camels
 - Central Asians using horses
 - Migrations and environmental impact
 - Bantu migrations
 - Transmission of iron technologies
 - Agricultural techniques
 - Maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples (moving island to island)
 - Cultivated transplanted foods
 - Domesticated animals
 - Diffusion of languages
 - Bantu languages (Swahili – Kiswahili)

- Cross-cultural exchanges – further growth of trade networks
 - Islam
 - Revelations of Muhammad
 - Development in Arabian Peninsula
 - Beliefs and practices – reflection of interaction among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples
 - Moslem rule expands – Afro-Eurasia
 - Military expansion
 - Merchants and missionaries
 - Diasporic communities
 - Moslem merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region
 - Interregional travelers
 - Ibn Battuta