A.P. WORLD HISTORY:

PERIODIZATION
WHAT IS PERIODIZATION?

- Each period is defined by three conditions
  - A geographical component
    - When civilization contracts, shrinks
    - When civilization spreads from smaller to wider area
  - Increase, decrease in contacts across regions
  - Emergence of parallel developments across globe
- Dates not best way to define a period
- Period may occur
  - At different time
  - In different regions
ANCIENT PERIOD

- From 4,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE
  - Begins with agriculture
  - Begins with sedentarism
  - Generally small city-states, states

- Two Sub-periods
  - Neolithic
  - Ancient River Valley Civilizations

- Ends with rise of large, regional empires
CLASSICAL PERIOD

- 1,000 BCE to 500 CE
  - Large, regional empires
  - Military aristocracies
- Integrate regions
  - Permanent traditions
  - Regional Civilizations
    - China, India, SW Asia (Cuneiform), Mediterranean
    - Mesoamerica and Andean America
    - Strong contacts between regional centers
- Many areas outside classical civilizations
- Ends with massive nomadic invasions
POST-CLASSICAL AGE

- Begins 6th century CE to 1450 CE
- Began with rise of Islam
  - First trans-regional civilization
  - Spans Eurasia and Africa
- Era of two great powers: Islam, China
- Spread of universalizing religions, philosophies
- Saw rise of new civilization centers
- Emergence of network of global contacts
- Ended due to Mongols, Black Death
EARLY MODERN ERA

- Begins 1450
- Rise of gunpowder empires
- Rise of Western Europe
- World Shrinks
  - All continents included in world network
  - Global trade develops for first time
- Great exchanges
  - Goods, products, flora, fauna, people, germs
  - Ideas especially European, Christianity
MODERN AGE

- 1750 to 1914: “The West and the Rest”
  - Era of massive technological change
  - Era of many revolutions
    - Technological
    - Political
    - Social, Intellectual
  - Vast trade networks

- Western Global Hegemony
  - Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia
  - USA, Japan are newest powers

- Dominance of Western Culture
CONTEMPORARY ERA

- 1914 to Present “Change, Change, Change”
- The American Century, Retreat of Europe
  - Rise of Pacific Rim, India
  - Collapse of European empires
- Modernization vs. westernization
- Modernization vs. traditionalism
- Rise of new political forms
- Mass culture
- Technology, telecommunications dominate age
A.P. WORLD HISTORY: THEMES
INTERACTIONS

Ancient trade routes

Archeologists have found evidence suggesting that there was a flourishing sea trade between India and Egypt during the Roman era.

Goods went through Alexandria into the Roman Empire.

Camels carried goods over land to the Nile.

Ships traveled west, with the monsoon winds.
FUNCTIONS & STRUCTURES OF STATES
IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY

Does Technology Drive History?
The Dilemma of Technological Determinism

edited by Merritt Roe Smith and Leo Marx
INTELLECT, FAITH, ARTS, CULTURE
GENDER, SOCIAL, WORKERS

INEQUALITIES, ELITES
CHANGE & CONTINUITY

DYNASTIC CYCLE

Dynasty is founded by a powerful leader

Period of Rebellion, dynasty overthrown

Period of Decline
- higher taxes
- social services decline
- natural disasters

Leader loses Mandate of Heaven

New leader gains Mandate of Heaven

Period of great power and prosperity
- restores peace
- restores glory to country
- builds roads, irrigation systems, improves everyday life of people in dynasty