

AP World History Exam 2020

QUICK GUIDE and Thematic Summaries

1 Free-Response Question (DBQ) from Units 1 - 6

Exam Date	Exam Time
Thursday, May 21	11:00 AM
<p>On exam day, you'll click on the link in your e-ticket 30 minutes before the start time for your exam and fill in some information.</p> <p>A timer will show how much time remains until the start of the exam.</p> <p>Once the exam starts, the exam question will automatically appear, and another timer will start counting down.</p> <p>Your timer will show 50 minutes. You should take 45 minutes to read the question and work on your response, and 5 minutes to submit it. When the timer gets to 5 minutes, an alert will show. Stop working at that time and begin to submit your response.</p>	
Question 1 (45 minutes)	
% of Exam Weight	100%
Question Description	<p>This question presents students with 5 historical sources, 1 of which will be a non-text-based source. This question assesses students' ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning. Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt. Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least 4 documents. Use at least 2 additional pieces of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt. For at least 2 documents, explain how or why the document's HIPP (point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience) is <u>relevant to an argument</u>. Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

From the AP Testing Guide provided by the College Board

What to Expect on This Year's Exams

- **It won't be more difficult to earn a 3, 4, or 5 this year.** Even if an exam question seems more difficult to you than you expected, don't worry—difficult questions require fewer points to earn 3s, 4s, and 5s than easier questions require. So this year's scores will be very similar to prior years' scores. Just stay calm, read each part of the question, and simply show what you know and can do within the time you have.
- **AP Exams are never graded on a curve—and this year's exams are no different.** You're not competing against any other students. There's no maximum or minimum number of students who can receive a specific score. All students who earn the required points will get scores of 3, 4, or 5 this year.
- **Don't worry if you don't complete all parts of the question** before you need to attach and submit your response. To give students as many different chances to demonstrate what they know as possible, a question may have more parts than can be answered in the allowed time. You don't need to complete the entire question to get a score of 5, but you do need to submit whatever work you've done.



You're an AP student—you're a resilient problem solver.

Remember that if you see part of a question that feels unfamiliar to you, stick with it. It may be asking you to use your knowledge and skills to analyze a new situation. So stay calm and look for ways to apply what you know to whatever you see on the exam.

HOW TO DBQ (2020)

Modified and updated from the work of Mr. Freeman (Freemanpedia!) who teaches in Virginia and "Mastering AP World History" by C. Peek, K. Nocca, and L. Ortega who teach in Houston, TX.

<p>There are TEN possible points on the DBQ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thesis (1) • Contextualization (2) • Utilize the Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 point - uses 2 to address prompt ◦ 2 points - uses 2 to support argument ◦ 3 points - uses 4 to support argument • Evidence Beyond the Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 point - 1 additional piece of evid. ◦ 2 points - 2 additional pieces of evid. • Source the Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 point - HIPP analysis for 1 doc ◦ 2 points - HIPP analysis for 2 docs • Complex Understanding (1) 	<p>1. Write a <u>historically defensible</u> claim (THESIS) that answers all parts of the question and establishes a line of reasoning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Key phrase: Historically Defensible ◦ Answer all parts of the question ◦ One (or more) sentences in the introduction or conclusion ◦ Uses your document groupings and/or historical reasoning to develop your line of reasoning ◦ The best thesis statements will use the documents to establish one of the historical reasoning skills: comparison, causation, CCOT
<p>2. Contextualize your argument in perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Put your argument in historical context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broader historical events, developments, processes - before and after the topic of the prompt ◦ What larger forces are at work? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Go beyond the info in the documents ◦ Put this at the beginning of your essay before the thesis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recommend adding some contextualization in the conclusion as well. ■ To give yourself even more opportunity for this point, add some contextualization to each body paragraph. 	<p>3. Use the content of at least TWO documents to address the topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Describe the content of at least two documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do NOT just quote or paraphrase. A quote wastes writing time and does not reflect your understanding of the document. ■ You must show that you <u>understand</u> the content of the document and can connect it to your argument.
<p>4. Use the content of 2 or 4 documents to <u>support</u> the argument in your thesis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Back up your thesis with evidence from the documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use all FIVE (in case you get one wrong) ■ Don't just quote or paraphrase ◦ The difference between earning 1 point versus the 2nd or 3rd points is in how effectively you connect each document to your topic sentences and therefore to your thesis. 	<p>5. Use at least 1 or 2 additional pieces of <i>specific historical evidence</i> to support your argument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Must describe the evidence - explain how it supports your argument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Can't just mention it ◦ Must be different from the evidence used to earn the contextualization point. ◦ Recommended that you add one additional piece of evidence in each body paragraph to give yourself the best chance to earn the points
<p>6. Explain the significance of the source in at least 1 or 2 documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Must go beyond the info in the document ◦ Explain the doc's significance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HIPP - Historical Situation, Intended Audience, Point of View, Purpose ◦ THIS IS CRITICAL!!! How does the information about this source affect the document? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ How or why is the sourcing relevant to your argument? 	<p>7. Demonstrate complex understanding of the historical development of the prompt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Difficult point to earn; must be found throughout the essay not just in a phrase or reference ◦ This point can be earned in a variety of ways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Explain nuance of an issue ■ Explain both similarity AND difference ■ Explain both change AND continuity ■ Explain both cause AND effect ■ Insightful connections within and across time periods ■ Support an argument with multiple perspectives / themes ■ Consider diverse or alternative views of evidence

DBQ Quick Guide - Structure

Paragraph #1: Introduction

- **Contextualization** - what is the larger picture of history in which the prompt is situated that led to the prompt?
- **Thesis:** Sort the documents into groups. Write a thesis paragraph that addresses the prompt using your groupings and one of the historical reasoning skills - COMP, CAUSATION, or CCOT. This will help ensure that your document uses historical reasoning and makes a complex argument.

Body Paragraph 1:

Based on your thesis, create a **topic sentence** that explains ONE group to be discussed.

Explain how each document relates to the topic sentence and to each other

Include HIPP analysis for at least ONE document that you used in the paragraph

Include additional specific historical outside evidence

Body Paragraph 2:

Based on your thesis, create a **topic sentence** that explains ANOTHER group to be discussed.

Explain how each document relates to the topic sentence and to each other

Include HIPP analysis for at least ONE document that you used in the paragraph

Include additional specific historical outside evidence

Body Paragraph 3:

(not required, especially with only 5 documents)

Based on your thesis, create a **topic sentence** that explains ANOTHER group to be discussed.

Explain how each document relates to the topic sentence

Include POV analysis for at least ONE document that you used in the paragraph

Include additional specific historical outside evidence

Paragraph #5: Conclusion *(not essential to the rubric so don't panic if you run out of time for it)*

- **Contextualization** - should be different from your contextualization at the beginning; another opportunity to set the bigger picture; how does your argument connect to other events, times, or places
- **Re-state Your Argument**
- **Complex Understanding** - this shouldn't be the only place you address the complex understanding point but it's a good place to summarize those connections and perspectives that could earn you this point

DBQ Quick Guide - Dos & Don'ts

- **DO** Summarize each document
- **DO** Connect each document summary to an argument (topic sentence and use of key prompt terms)
- **DO** Refer to the document by author or title. Use the document number after summarizing (Doc 1)
- **DO** Use all five of the documents to support your argument. (You may omit one, but that is a risk).
- **DO** Explain the significance of the author's point of view, purpose, document's historical situation, and/or intended audience for at least TWO documents.
- **DO** use outside information to support your argument.

- **DON'T** Quote the document (waste of time, see first "Do")
- **DON'T** Lump documents together:
 - "Document 3 and 4 both talk about ... "
- **DON'T** Write a 'laundry list' where you summarize each document in order
 - Document 1 is about ... Document 2 talks about. ... In document 3 the author says ... The main point in document 4 is ...
- **DON'T** Ignore/misrepresent pictures or graphs
 - Making stuff up will not get you credit for the document
- **DON'T** Forget a document. You may omit ONE document but it is a risk, because if you make one mistake and omit one you will not receive a fairly easy point.

- **DON'T** Use social, political, economic, or cultural as categories!

SOCIAL STRUCTURES

Region	1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian doctrine and patriarchy • Craftsmen and guilds • Moneylending by Jewish diaspora (anti-Semitism) • Serfdom (declining in Western Europe) vs. free peasantry • Peasant revolts in England, France, and elsewhere (1300s) • Witch hunts (<i>Hammer of Witchcraft</i>, 1400s) • Strict patriarchal social divisions - women could inherit land but property belonged to husband, women could bring court cases but not participate • Women working in textiles (cottage industry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Serfdom</i> (declining in Western Europe, increasing in Russia) • German Peasants' War (early 1500s) + Russian serf and Cossack uprisings (1600s-1700s) • Rise of the <i>burgher and bourgeoisie (middle) classes</i> • Elite adjustments for European nobles (<i>nobility of the sword vs. nobility of the robe</i>; Russia's Table of Ranks) • Protestant-Catholic religious strife / Anti-Semitism • Patriarchy continues, with slightly improved opportunities for women of middle and upper classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class diversification (impact of revolutions and industrialization; growth of industrial working class, rise of middle class) • Serfdom In Russia (uprisings, emancipation) • <i>Siberian exile and prison labor</i> • Migration to the Americas (<i>Irish Potato Famine, anti-Jewish pogroms</i>) • Emergence of <i>modern feminism and suffragette movements</i> (Mary Wollstonecraft, Olympe de Gouges, Emmeline Pankhurst) • Industrialization and women (domestic sphere, <i>cult of domesticity</i>)
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam and patriarchy (veiling, seclusion, polygamy) • <i>Jizya tax</i> for subject non-believers (dhimmi) • Military slaves (<i>mamluks</i>) • Start of <i>Ottoman millet</i> (religious community) system • <i>Devshirme</i> (Ottoman slave-recruiting system) • Women - equality in religion, but separate in mosques; received half the inheritance of male children; testimony in court had less weight than that of men; economic roles from farming to textiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elite adjustments (<i>janissaries</i> and devshirme civil servants) • <i>Devshirme</i> (Ottoman slave-recruiting system) • Arab slave trade • Jizya tax for subject non-believers (<i>dhimmi</i> - Jews and Christians living under Muslim rule) • <i>Mudarra</i> ("moderation") policy and the <i>millet</i> (Ottoman system for religious minorities) • Islam and patriarchy (veiling, seclusion, polygamy, the harem) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Millets • <i>Tanzimat reforms</i> and limited social liberalization • Corvée labor (Suez Canal)
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater prevalence of <i>matriarchy</i> and matrilinealism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ "Mother of the King" was a political office in many societies ◦ Specific religious rituals controlled solely by women ◦ Women less eager to convert to both Islam and Christianity ◦ Veiling was met with mixed reaction • Arab slavers in North and East Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab slave trade in North and East Africa • Growth of Atlantic slave trade (1400s-1800s, Middle Passage, triangular trade) • Matrilinear social organization in certain areas • Impact of the Arab and African slave trades on family structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racially segregationist policies in Western-controlled colonies (native elites) • East African slave trade • Atlantic slave trade • Indian migration to East and South Africa • Imperialisms impact on women's roles
East (and Central) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Neo-Confucianism</i> and patriarchy (<i>foot binding</i>) • Samurai nobility and <i>feudalism in Japan</i> (serfdom) • Samurai patriarchalism • <i>Red Turban uprising</i> in China (1300s) • Confucian social order w/ guidelines for virtuous behavior (women) • Women had access to dowries and owned businesses • Silk weaving was a female occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensification of peasant labor (silk) • Elite adjustments (<i>mandarin bureaucrats</i> in China; salaried samurai in Japan) • Li Ziching's peasant revolt and the fall of China's Ming dynasty (1630s-1640s) • Serfdom and social stratification in Tokugawa Japan • Neo-Confucianism and patriarchy (<i>foot binding</i>) • Samurai patriarchy and <i>geisha courtesans</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social stratification and increased tensions In Qing China (<i>opium, Taiping Rebellion</i>) • Social stratification In Tokugawa Japan • Meiji Restoration In Japan; <i>rise of merchants</i>, samurai privilege abolished • Indentured servitude (<i>coolie labor</i> - the importation of Asian contract laborers (especially Chinese and Indians) under force or deception) • Chinese migration throughout Southeast Asia • Missionary efforts against Chinese foot binding
South (and Southeast) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chinese merchant diaspora</i> in Southeast Asia • Hinduism and patriarchy (<i>sati</i>, seclusion) • Islam and patriarchy (veiling, seclusion, polygamy) • Strict patriarchal caste system - child marriages, women participated in family textile labor, marriage limited to caste members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensification of peasant labor (cotton) • Elite adjustments (<i>zamindar</i> landowners of the Mughal - collected taxes and controlled peasants) • Tolerance and tensions among India's Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs (Akbar the Great vs. Aurangzeb) • Hinduism and patriarchy (sati, seclusion) • Islam and patriarchy (veiling, seclusion, and polygamy) • Role of Southeast Asian women in early encounters between European traders and Asian populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racially segregationist policies in Western-controlled colonies (native elites) • British undermining of Hindu caste system • Indentured servitude (coolie labor) • Transportation to Australia • Indian migration throughout Southeast Asia, East Africa, and South Africa • Chinese migration throughout Southeast Asia • White Australia Policy • British struggle against sati
Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mit'a labor systems</i> in Andes • Ayllu clan system in Andes (families working together as one unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encomienda system</i> (1500s) • Spanish adoption of <i>mit'a system</i> • <i>Plantation</i> monoculture (sugarcane, cotton, tobacco) • Atlantic slave trade (1400s-1800s, Middle Passage, triangular trade) • <i>Indentured servitude</i> in North America • <i>Creole and mixed populations</i> (race-based hierarchies in Latin America) • Role of women in encounters between European arrivals and native populations (Malinche, Pocahontas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class diversification (impact of revolutions and industrialization; growth of industrial working class, rise of middle class) • Continued reliance on African slavery • Migration from Europe and Asia (Chinese Exclusion Act) • Emergence of modern feminism and suffragette movements (Susan B. Anthony, Seneca Falls Convention) • Industrialization and women (domestic sphere, cult of domesticity)
GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater urbanization and trading cities • Muslim merchant diaspora in Africa and Indian Ocean basin • Slavery and serfdom become increasingly common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase agricultural production + tax and conscription = burdens on peasants • Greater urbanization and greater class diversification • Growth of artisan (craftsman) and urban working class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanization • Expansion of resource-extraction and cash-crop monoculture as forms of labor • Persistence, then gradual fading, of slave systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy continues or deepens • Growth of artisan (craftsman) classes • Growth of merchant classes • Jewish diaspora (Middle East, Europe, Indian Ocean basin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of ambiguous status of middle and merchant classes • Political and economic adjustments for elite classes • Coerced labor and chattel slavery become increasingly common • Patriarchy continues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Season and permanent migration (Europe and Asia to the Americas, Chinese and Indians in Indian Ocean Basin) • Anti-immigrant sentiment
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Broad Trends in SOCIAL STRUCTURES

1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth continued in all parts of the world. • Many peoples continued to practice nomadic pastoralism. • Of settled societies, the vast majority remained fundamentally agricultural. In the countryside, the chief forms of labor organization were free peasant production (typically owing rents to landlords or taxes to the government) and serfdom (unfree labor bound to the land and owing labor to the landowner). • Urbanization, or the growth of cities, proceeded worldwide, although periods of decline were mixed with periods of revival and expansion. In cities, the rise of trade and commerce made merchant classes larger and more influential. Also in urban settings, a key form of labor organization was craft production, with artisans often banding together in guilds. • Other forms of labor organization include coerced and unfree labor (especially slavery, serfdom, and the mit'a), as well as military conscription. The demand for slaves, whether for domestic labor, agricultural work, or military service grew substantially. • Unrest and revolts caused by unfair treatment of workers and peasants became more common in various parts of the world (significant examples during this era include China and Byzantium). • Along far-reaching trade routes, diasporic communities and foreign enclaves formed in many ports and towns. • Class hierarchies, social stratification, and caste systems continued to function. Social mobility increased in a few places, often in urban settings where trade and commerce dominated. • Patriarchalism, often buttressed by traditional religion, continued to be the norm. Still, women's roles varied from society to society. Women's political rights tended to be minimal to nonexistent, and they had sharply defined occupational roles, generally confined to childbearing, homemaking, and low-status jobs such as weaving, food gathering, farm-chores, and domestic servitude. • In most places, women had at least some freedoms and rights (which might include the right to divorce abusive husbands, the right to a dowry, the right to at least some education, or the right to inherit and own property). They also tended to play informal but important roles as they managed households and family finances, supervised the education and upbringing of children, and influenced their husbands. • In most societies, upper-class women lived easier lives but found themselves more constrained by religious and cultural restrictions on their behavior (such as seclusion or purdah - <i>the practice among women in certain Muslim and Hindu societies of living in a separate room or behind a curtain, or of dressing in all-enveloping clothes, in order to stay out of the sight of men or strangers</i>, foot-binding, and veiling). Lower-class women, whose lives were much harder, were often less bound by such restrictions because the rules of "proper" behavior applied less to them. • In places like West Africa, Japan (during certain periods), the Mongol Empire, and parts of Southeast Asia, women enjoyed more respect than average during this period. • Gender relations and family structure were frequently influenced by religious change, with Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neo-Confucianism playing significant roles. • In addition to monogamous marriage, practices such as polygamy, concubinage, and harems were permitted in certain places. Terms of divorce varied from place to place, and whether or not children born outside of marriage were recognized as legitimate likewise varied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture remained dominant as the form of labor practiced by the vast majority of people worldwide. Most people lived in rural settings. • As the centralizing power of the state expanded, especially its power to gather taxes and conscript soldiers, pressure on peasant communities increased, occasionally leading to peasant revolts and rebellions. • New forms of peasant labor (including plantation farming and cash-crop monoculture) arose to take their place alongside traditional methods. • The rise in global productivity and wealth rested on a foundation of coerced labor, which took many forms, including chattel slavery, or direct ownership of other human beings. The Atlantic and Arab slave trades were extensive. Serfdom was common in Europe (especially Russia) and other parts of the world. Plantation and cash-crop agriculture in the Americas was based on unfree labor. • Social diversification resulted from the increased importance of banking, commerce, trade, shopkeeping, artisanry, and manufacturing. Growth in these sectors led to the creation of middle and urban working classes. These were small to begin with, but grew in numbers and in cultural and social influence. • Urbanization continued. This trend was often related to an increase in social mobility. • Elite classes in many regions faced new challenges, either because of political centralization on the part of their monarchs or because of greater importance now being placed on trade and money-based wealth, rather than on land - which, for centuries, had been the source and measure of power and riches for traditional elites. • In more societies, merit became important as a criterion for social advancement and even for entry into the elite classes. • Diasporic communities and foreign enclaves continued to form in many towns and ports, due to the expansion of interregional and global trade. • Colonization, particularly in the Americas, created mixed populations, such as mulattos, mestizos, and creoles. New hierarchies emerged in Europe's New World colonies. • Ethnic and religious minorities were treated differently in various parts of the world. In some cases, they enjoyed freedom and equal status. More often, though, they were persecuted, treated as second-class citizens, or restricted in various ways. • Family and gender relations underwent restructuring. In Europe, for example, families tended to grow smaller. • In most parts of the world, women continued to occupy a secondary status in terms of social roles, economic opportunities, and political influence. In parts of Europe, a limited awareness that the treatment of women was unjust began to develop. • Individual women from small but important segments of society - from the aristocracy or emerging middle class, for example - gained educations, became active in business, made scientific discoveries, and became artists and writers. • Local women often played crucial roles during economic or political encounters between their own people and European colonizers, and traders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics in Europe and the West became gradually more representative (although women could not yet vote). Even in less representative states, bureaucracies and parliaments became increasingly important, relative to the will of individual monarchs. • Hierarchies and caste systems tended to break down or weaken, and if they remained in place, they heightened social discontent. Revolutions and rebellions broke out more frequently. • Industrialization transformed class structures. Traditional aristocracies, with their status based on land and family prestige, faded. The proportion of peasants and farmers shrank. The middle class (bourgeoisie) expanded, gained wealth, and diversified. A new lower class, the industrial working class (proletariat), was born. • Industrialization led to urbanization. Cities grew in size, and more of them were established. • For any society, the first decades of industrialization were typically painful for the lower classes. Working conditions were poor, and wages low. Over time, industrialization raised the average prosperity of a society's population, and even the lower classes benefited after some time. • Coerced and semi-coerced forms of labor persisted. Along with slavery, indentured servitude (common in places like India and China) and migrant labor (technically free, but poorly paid) were common. Africa was the primary victim of slave trading. The East African and Atlantic slave trades continued well into the 1800s, as did Russian serfdom. • There was a tremendous migration of peoples, both permanent and seasonal. Massive waves of emigrants moved from Europe and China to the Americas during the 1800s and early 1900s. The United States was the preferred destination, but Canada, Argentina, and Chile took in many immigrants as well, as did Australia. Anti-immigration sentiment was common, both on a popular and official level. • Diasporic communities and foreign enclaves remained common, thanks to expanding commercial ties or overcrowding at home. • Although in most societies the status of women remained secondary, this period saw great changes in gender relations. In the West, a keener awareness of the unequal treatment of women began to spread. This was stimulated largely by Enlightenment philosophy, as well as the active role played by women in the American and French Revolutions. • The Industrial Revolution altered the conditions under which families worked. It shifted the workplace away from the farm, where both men and women worked, to mines, factories, and similar places, creating separate domestic and working spheres. • In Europe and North America, lower-class women entered industrial workplaces (during the early 1800s, but left again after the mid-1800s, when wages for industrial workers rose (making such jobs more desirable to men) and new laws restricted the number of hours that women and children could work. A cult of domesticity, stressing that a woman's place was in the home and a man's in the workplace, dominated Western society, especially among the middle and upper classes, during the mid- to late 1800s. • Strong and vigorous women's movements appeared in Europe, Canada, and the United States. They agitated for suffrage, equal opportunities, and other causes. A handful of places, but not major nations, granted women the right to vote before World War I. • The move toward women's equality tended to be slower in non-Western societies. In some, however, the educational level of women rose, as did the extent of property rights. As in the West, women worked, especially in certain occupations, such as agricultural labor, domestic service, and nursing. As non-Western parts of the world industrialized, lower-class women tended to enter the workplace.

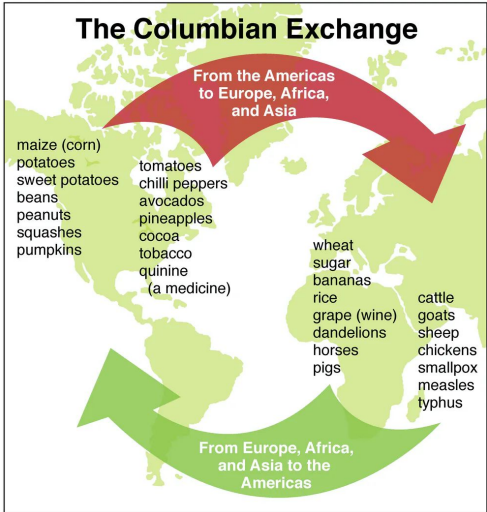
POLITICS / GOVERNANCE

Region	1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation-states gradually centralize Magna Carta (England 1215) Papal power peaks, then weakens Italian city-states + Novgorod Feudalism continues Mongol rule over Russia (Golden Horde) Fall of Constantinople and Ottoman conquest of Byzantium (1453) Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) between England and France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolutist vs. parliamentary nation-states (Louis XIV and divine right theory vs. English Bill of Rights) European age of exploration (Henry the Navigator, Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand Magellan) From Franco-Habsburg rivalry (1500s-1600s) to Anglo-French rivalry (1600s - 1700s) Protestant-Catholic religious wars (1500s - early 1600s) + Thirty Years' War (1618 - 1648) Seven Years' War (1756 - 1763) Ivan the Terrible consolidates power over the Russian empire (mid-1500s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Revolution (1789 - 1799, Lafayette, Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen) and Napoleonic Wars (1799 - 1815) Congress of Vienna (1814 - 1815) and reactionary politics (1815 - 1848) Revolutions of 1848 Reform and widening of political representation (1848 - 1914) Women's suffrage movements Anti-Semitism Wars of Italian and German unification (Franco-Prussian War) Geopolitical conflict (from balance of power to European alliance system; competition over empire)
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mongol Ilkhanate (mid 1200s to mid-1300s) Ottoman empire (1299 - 1922) + conquest of Byzantium (1453) Dar al-Islam and "circle of justice" Sharia law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gunpowder empires = Ottoman empire (1299 - 1922) and Safavid Persia (1501 - early 1700s) Ottoman-Safavid rivalry over trade and Sunni-Shiite disputes Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (1453) and campaigns of Suleiman the Magnificent (1520s) Ottoman siege of Vienna (1683) "Circle of justice" and Sharia law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzimat reforms and the Ottoman constitution of 1876 (vs. janissaries and Islamic traditionalism) Young Turk movement Balkan nationalism (Greek War of Independence, Balkan Crisis of 1876 - 1878) French colonization of Algeria (1830s - 1840s) Muhammad Ali's revolt (1805) in Egypt and construction of the Suez Canal (1850s - 1860s) Geopolitical conflict (Eastern Question, Great Game) Millenarian revolts (the Mahdi)
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali (mid-1200s to 1600s; Mansa Musa in 1300s); Timbuktu Songhai (mid-1400s to late 1500s) Great Zimbabwe Swahili city-states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of European arrival (1410s +) Songhai (Askia Mohammed; 1409s - 1500s) Kongo and Ashanti kingdoms (1600s +) Omani Arabs in East Africa (1650s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation and decline of the Atlantic and East African slave trades African states vs. European imperialism (Berlin Conference, South Africa, Belgian Congo) Geopolitical conflict (Scramble for Africa, Boer War) Millenarian revolts (Xhosa cattle-killing movement, the Mahdi) Training of native elites and native troops by imperial powers
East (and Central) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yuan (Mongol) dynasty in China (1271-1368) Chagatal (Mongol) khanate in Central Asia (early 1200s to mid-1600s) Ming dynasty (1368-1644) in China Mandate of Heaven The warlord Timur (1300s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of European arrival (1500s +) Ming dynasty (1368 - 1644) in China and Li Zicheng's revolt (1630s - 1640s) Qing dynasty (Kangxi; 1644 - 1912) in China Mandate of Heaven Daimyo feudalism in Japan (late 1100s - early 1500s) Reunification of Japan (late 1500s) and Tokugawa shogunate (Tokugawa Iyasu; 1603 - 1868) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qing China's positive balance of trade vs. technological stagnation Opium Wars and the "unequal" treaties (economic imperialism and foreign concessions) Self-strengthening movement vs. Qing conservatism (Cixi) Taiping Rebellion (1850 - 1864) and Boxer Rebellion (1900) Tokugawa isolation vs. Perry's "opening" of Japan (1853) Meiji Restoration (1868) and industrial modernization of Japan Geopolitical conflict (Open Door policy, Russo-Japanese War) Millenarian revolts (Taiping Rebellion)
South (and Southeast) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delhi sultanate (1206 - 1526) in India Calicut Khmer empire (SE Asia) City-states in Southeast Asia and Malay sultanates Melaka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of European arrival (1490s +) Gunpowder empire = Mughal Empire (Akbar the Great; 1500s to mid-1800s) The Sikh and Maratha states (late 1600s to mid-1800s) Joint-stock companies = British East India Company, Dutch East India Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fracturing of Mughal empire (Marathas, Sikhs) British East India Company and Indian Revolt (1857 - 1858) Colonization in Southeast Asia (Dutch Indonesia, Singapore, French Indochina, U.S. annexation of Philippines) Colonization of Australia (Aborigines) and New Zealand (Maori) U.S. annexation of Hawaiian kingdom Geopolitical conflict (battle of Plassey, Great Game) Training of native elites and native troops by imperial powers (sepoys)
Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City-states in Mesoamerica Aztecs (Mexico, mid-1200s to 1520) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenochtitlan Tributary system for conquered peoples Incas (ca 1300s to early 1500s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional army Complex road system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of European arrival (1490s +) and colonies Conquistadors defeat Aztecs and Incas (early 1500s) Piracy in the Caribbean (1500s - 1700s) Joint-stock company = Hudson's Bay Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Revolution (1775 - 1783, Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence); U.S. expansion (Louisiana Purchase, "manifest destiny," Mexican-American and Spanish-American wars, Hawaiian kingdom) Suppression of Native Americans (Cherokee Nation and Trail of Tears, Wounded Knee, reservation system) Slavery in the Americas (Maroon societies, U.S. Civil War) Haitian Rebellion (1791 - 1804, Francois Toussaint L'Ouverture) Latin American wars of independence (1810 - 1825, Simon Bolivar, Jamaica Letter) Failure of constitutional rule in Latin America (caudillos) Economic imperialism in Latin America Geopolitical conflict (Monroe Doctrine) Millenarian revolts (Ghost Dance and Wounded Knee)
GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crusades end (1290s) Mongol conquests under Genghis Khan (early 1200s) and the pax Mongolica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater political centralization and new bureaucratic elites Global impact of European age of exploration = trading-post and maritime empires (1400s +) Dutch and English rivalry with Portugal and Spain over trade routes and colonies (1500s - 1600s) Omani-European competition over E Africa and Indian Ocean basin (1650s +) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased prominence of the nation-state Global impact of "new" imperialism (white man's burden, <i>la mission civilisatrice</i>, social Darwinism) and economic imperialism Nationalism and national-liberation impulses (Indian Revolt, Indian National Congress, Boxer Rebellion, José Martí in Cuba, Emiliano Aguinaldo in the Philippines)

Broad Trends in POLITICS

1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most forms of rulership remained non-representative. Monarchies and oligarchies were the most common. • Many states were not nations in the modern sense of the world. Some were decentralized. Others were multicultural empires whose various peoples were joined only by the fact that a single authority had conquered them all. • When classical empires collapsed, the states taking their places typically made use of traditional sources of legitimacy and power - such as patriarchal authority, religious backing, and the support of landowning elites - but blended them with innovative governing techniques. Examples include Byzantium and the post-Han dynasties (Sui, Tang, and Song) in China. • New modes of government appeared, among them the Islamic caliphates, the Mongol khanates, city-state systems (as in East Africa, Southeast Asia, the Americas, and Italy), and feudalism (most distinctive in medieval Europe and Japan). • Imperial expansion, as well as conflict and contact between civilizations, caused cultural borrowing, diffusion, and the transfer of technologies and cultural practices. Europe's Crusades against the Middle East provide one example, while others include the impact of Mongol expansion, the interchange between Tang China and the Abbasid caliphate, the regional impact of Persian culture throughout the Islamic world, and China's wider cultural influence throughout East Asia. • Cities placed a larger role in the political life of most civilizations. • The invention of gunpowder technology and its diffusion throughout Eurasia began to change the balance of world power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1500s and 1600s, global might was concentrated in China and the Islamic world's gunpowder empires: Ottoman Turkey, Safavid Persia, and Mughal India. • The nations of Europe grew more powerful. By the early 1700s, they were overtaking the civilizations listed above in military, scientific, and technological aptitude. • The most dramatic development of the era was the European campaign to explore (and, where possible, to colonize) the rest of the world. Numerous European states - Portugal, Spain, the Dutch Republic, England, and France, for example - created trading-post empires and maritime empires with a truly global reach. • European colonization of the Americas, the African coast, and parts of Asia set the stage for a massive burst of imperial activity during the 1800s. It also sparked competition among European powers for global dominance, including during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), which raged not only in Europe, but also in North America and India, and can be considered one of history's first "world wars." • Several states, including Russia, Ottoman Turkey, Mughal India, and China under the Manchus, created expansive land empires. • In addition to multicultural and multiethnic land empires, nation-states in the contemporary sense of the word emerged. These were political units with relatively fixed borders, a sense of national unity, and populations that were largely (though never completely) homogeneous in terms of language and ethnicity. • State consolidation in many regions led to greater political centralization and sophistication. Features of modern government - such as bureaucracies, treasuries, and state banks - became more commonplace. Rulers devised more reliable means to collect taxes and conscript soldiers. • State-building techniques included impressive displays of architecture and art, as well as continued reliance on religious concepts to legitimate the authority of the regime. • Most monarchies remained traditionally autocratic or absolutist, but some nations experimented with forms of government that were more representative, including parliamentary monarchy. • The increased importance of gunpowder weaponry meant that, from this time forward, military strength depended even more on technological aptitude than before. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With every passing decade, the nation-state emerged as the leading form of political organization in more parts of the world. • Modern political and economic ideologies - including conservatism, liberalism, nationalism, and socialism - emerged. • The hallmark of modern political life is greater popular representation, as subjects challenged national and imperial regimes in reformist and revolutionary ways. This trend first got underway in the West, beginning in the late 1700s with the American and French revolutions. • Other parts of the world were slower to move away from traditional autocracies or monarchies. A few, such as Japan and the Ottoman Empire, developed parliamentary monarchies by around 1900. Latin American nations developed parliamentary governments in theory, but many slipped into dictatorial or military rule. • The technological, economic, and military rise of the West - Europe and the United States - altered the balance of global power. World affairs were increasingly determined by foreign policy and military developments in Europe, especially in the 1800s. • The United States broke away from English rule during the late 1700s. In the 1800s, it achieved dominance over the North American continent and became a world power. • The Spanish and Portuguese colonies of Latin America freed themselves from European rule during the early 1800s, another alteration of the global balance of power. • In North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean, the gradual collapse of the Ottoman Empire presented Europe and the Middle East with a troubling and destabilizing diplomatic issue known as the Eastern Question. • European and U.S. imperialism - the "new imperialism" of the mid- to late 1800s - gave the nations of the West unprecedented global dominance. In 1815, the nations of the West controlled roughly 35 percent of the world's habitable territory. By 1914, that figure had risen to approximately 85 percent. • The one non-Western nation that developed a modern colonial empire in the late 1800s and early 1900s was Japan. • By the end of the 1800s, diplomatic tensions, nationalism, and competition over colonies made it increasingly likely that the nations of Europe would go to war. An alliance system formed, and the level of aggression rose steadily until the outbreak of World War I in 1914.

Interactions with the Environment

Region	1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Death (mid-1300s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Killed as many as 1/3 of the population in Western Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrival of corn/maize, potatoes, and other crops via Columbian Exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial-era pollution (carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions) Industrial-era resource extraction (mining) Earth-shaping (major canal systems, road and rail networks) Vaccination (late 1700s) and germ theory (mid-1800s) Severity of cholera and tuberculosis worsened by industrial-era living conditions Resources (coal, metals, timber)
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Death (early to mid-1300s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee spreads throughout the region (1400s - 1500s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earth-shaping (Suez Canal) Resources (cotton, petroleum)
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arabs and Berbers use camels to efficiently traverse and establish trade with African cultures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash crop monoculture) Treatments for tropical diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of African interior Resources (gold, diamonds, ivory, rubber, fruit, palm oil) Species endangerment (elephants)
East (and Central) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mongols use of horses to conquer villages and move swiftly across large areas of land Black Death (early 1300s) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash crop monoculture) Species extinction and endangerment (sables, otters) Resources (tea, silk, cotton)
South (and Southeast) Asia			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial-era resource extraction by colonial powers (mining and cash crop monoculture) Treatments for diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of tropical interior Resources (cotton, rubber, spices, coffee, metals, petroleum)
Americas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrival of horses, pigs, cattle, and other animals via Columbian Exchange Arrival of sugarcane, cotton, okra, rice, coffee, and other crops via Columbian Exchange Afro-Eurasian diseases (smallpox, measles, and influenza) kill at least 25 to 50 percent of indigenous Americans Plantation and monoculture agriculture (sugarcane, cotton, coffee, tobacco) Silver mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial-era pollution (carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions) Industrial-era resource extraction (mining and cash-crop monoculture) Earth-shaping (Erie and Panama canals, road and rail networks) Species extinction and endangerment (passenger pigeon, bison) Treatments for diseases like malaria allow Western penetration of tropical interior Resources (coal, metals, petroleum, timber, meat, fruit, sugar, coffee, guano)
GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrations = Cultural Diffusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing populations = more opportunities in cities = movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Ice Age reaches its peak (ca 1500 to mid-1800s) Environmental impact of mining, manufacturing, and urbanization increases in many regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Ice Age ends (mid-1800s) Permanent and seasonal migrations (Eurasia to the Americas; regional movements within Indian Ocean basin)

	from the countryside ○ Attraction to economic and cultural opportunities in cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental impact of fishing and whaling increases, especially in the Atlantic ● Environmental impact of fur hunting increases, especially in Siberia and North America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Species extinction and endangerment (wt\ales, fur seals, walruses)
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Broad Trends in INTERACTIONS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Americas remained cut off environmentally and culturally from Afro-Eurasia. ● Nomadic and migratory populations (especially those of the Vikings, Mongols, Bantus, and Polynesians) continued to have a profound impact on large parts of the world. ● Massive epidemics struck Eurasia. Most famous was the "black death": the wave of plague that swept China, the Middle East, and Europe in the 1300s. ● Human impact on the environment increased dramatically as a result of population growth and the greater capacity of advanced and urbanized societies to carry out large scale engineering projects (such as China's Grand Canal). ● The increased scale of agricultural production heightened the risks of soil erosion, deforestation, and other forms of major environmental damage. ● Mining, which expanded industrial production and increased demand for metals, gems, and jewels, exerted a growing impact on the environment. ● Increased trade activity spread plants and foodstuffs (including bananas, rice, cotton, sugar, spices, and fruits) far from their points of origin. ● A global warming trend called the medieval climatic optimum lasted between 800 and 1300, greatly affecting migration, agriculture, and interregional trade. ● Between the late 1200s and the early 1500s, a cooling trend began, leading to the so-called Little Ice Age, which persisted until the 1800s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The European age of exploration brought the Americas into contact with Afro-Eurasia at the end of the 1400s. The transmission of foodstuffs, animal species, and disease pathogens between these geographical areas is known as the Columbian Exchange. ● The introduction of Afro-Eurasian diseases (especially smallpox, measles, and influenza) into the Americas caused a massive demographic crisis, killing at least one-fourth to one-half of the indigenous population, and perhaps much more. ● The importation of corn (maize), potatoes, and manioc dramatically altered the diets and agricultural practices of Europe, Africa, and eventually Asia. Tomatoes had an impact as well, and American-grown crops like tobacco and cacao (from which chocolate is made) were highly desired by Europeans. Populations rose significantly throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia as a result of the new foods. ● To the Americas, Europeans and Africans brought the horse, pigs, and cattle. Afro-Eurasian crops transplanted to the Americas include okra, rice, citrus and other fruits, sugarcane, coffee, and cotton. ● The introduction of European modes of economic production into the Americas, especially plantation agriculture and the cultivation of cash crops like sugar and tobacco, radically altered North and South American ecosystems. ● Fishing, whaling, and the hunting of fur bearing animals - activities with a significant environmental impact - became increasingly important to the economies of European nations, especially as they intensified their efforts to explore and colonize larger parts of the world. ● Manufacturing and mining increased in importance, leading to greater resource extraction and a heavier environmental impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrialization vastly increased humanity's impact on the environment. Rising levels of pollution were one result. Carbon-based and fossil-fuel emissions began an upward spike, that has increased ever since, all the way to the present day. ● The hunger of industrializing economies for natural resources (metals, minerals, guano for fertilizer, oil, rubber, foodstuffs, and cotton) led to extractive practices that hugely strained the environment. Mining and cash-crop monoculture tremendously damaged ecosystems. ● Industrialization permitted major earth-shaping engineering projects such as the Erie Canal and the Suez Canal (and, in the early 1900s, the Panama Canal). ● Human-caused extinction or endangerment of animal species became increasingly common. ● Industrial-era forms of transportation contributed to the widespread distribution of diseases. ● Diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera spread easily amid the overcrowded living conditions created by industrialization and rapid urbanization. ● The development of effective treatments for tropical diseases such as malaria enabled imperial powers like Europe and America to penetrate deeper and more efficiently into Africa and Asia. ● A global wave of migration caused millions of people to travel vast distances - most famously from Europe and Asia to the Americas, but in other directions and to other places as well. ● The Little Ice Age came to an end during the early to mid-1800s.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The movement of peoples between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas, whether voluntary or involuntary, ranks as one of the most important migrations in history.</i> • After a gradual cooling during the 1300s and 1400s, the Little Ice Age hit its peak between the early 1500s and the early to mid-1800s. 	
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CULTURE

Region	1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crusades coming to an end by 1291 • Heretics and Jews frequently persecuted - beginning of the Inquisition (formal interrogation, torture, and punishment of heretics) • Scholasticism inspires the creation of universities • Renaissance humanism • Movable-type printing press (mid-1400s) • Education limited to upper class males 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance continues (late 1200s - early 1600s; Miguel Cervantes, William Shakespeare) • Enlightenment begins (1700s) • Protestant Reformation (1500s; Martin Luther) • Heliocentric theory (1500s) • Scientific Revolution and Newtonian physics (1600s-1700s) • Improvements in navigational and marine technology (compass, sailing ships) • Versailles (1600s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment (1700s; Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau) • Romanticism, Realism, and Modernism (late 1700s-early 1900s) • Conservatism (and reaction) vs. Liberalism • Capitalism (Adam Smith) vs. socialism and communism (Karl Marx) • Nationalism + Social Darwinism • Charles Darwin (natural selection) • Albert Einstein (relativity) • Sigmund Freud (psychoanalysis) • Western crisis of faith
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rumi's poetry • Literate society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening of the Sunni-Shiite split • Miniature painting in Persia and Ottoman Turkey • Carpet-weaving • Blue Mosque (1600s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Westernization during Tanzimat reforms (mid-1800s) • Revival of Arabic
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic influences • Sculpture, wood carving, weaving, metalworking oral traditions (griots) • Sundiata epic (Mali, 1300s +) • Great Zimbabwe city complex • Mud-and-timber mosques of Timbuktu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculpture and carving • Textile weaving and basketry • Oral tradition (griots) • Sundiata epic (1300s +) • <i>The Epic of Askia Mohammed</i> (1500s +) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral tradition and griot storytelling • Non-representational art and impact on Western modernism • Influence of Christian missionaries
East (and Central) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zheng He (1400s) and interregional travel • Forbidden City (1420) - emperor's palace • Mahayan and Chan (Zen in Japan) Buddhism had widespread appeal • Neo-Confucianism (blending of Buddhist ideas with Confucianism) • Literate society but state education system limited to men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcelain • <i>Journey to the West</i> (1500s) • Summer Palace (1700s) • Kabuki theater • Ukiyo-e woodblock prints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dream of the Red Chamber</i> (late 1700s) • Influence of Christian missionaries in China • Ukiyo-e woodblock painting (Hokusai, early to mid-1800s) • "Goodbye Asia" and Japanese ideologies of nationalist-racial superiority (late 1800s)
South (and Southeast) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diffusion (and mingling) of Buddhist and Hindu culture • Islam arrives in India - colleges created, construction of mosques • Education limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhism (1500s; Guru Nanak) • Miniature painting in Mughal India • Taj Mahal (1600s) • Red Fort (1600s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Company" style in India + Gateway to India arch • Influence of Christian missionaries • Early national liberation movements (Indian National Congress)
Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth mounds in North America • Pyramids and Aztec influence in Mesoamerica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious syncretism (Vodun, Latin American cult of saints) • Creole, mestizo, and other "mixed" traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment (1700s; founding fathers) • Romanticism, realism, and modernism (late 1700s-early 1900s)

	(polytheism and human sacrifice) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inca influence on Andes culture • Temple of the Sun and Machu Picchu • Quipu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesoamerican codices (1500s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservatism (and reaction) vs. liberalism • Capitalism vs. socialism and communism • Nationalism + Social Darwinism • Western crisis of faith
GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interregional travel = Marco Polo (1200s), Ibn Battuta (1300s), and Zheng He (1400s) • Cultural transfer throughout Mongol empires • Gunpowder acquired by Middle East and Europe (1200s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing impact of the printing press • Increased availability of culture to non-elite classes • Gunpowder revolution in Eurasian states • Impact of Europe's age of exploration • Global spread of Christianity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising literacy rates • Increased Westernization of non-Western cultures • Nationalism

Broad Trends in CULTURE

1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct artistic and cultural traditions developed in all major regions. However, cultural diffusion and mutual influence among these traditions became increasingly common, thanks to the expansion of empires, the growing extent of trade networks, the emergence of diasporic communities, and the spread of religious beliefs. • A new religion, <u>Islam</u>, was born in the Middle East and rapidly spread throughout Afro Eurasia. • <i>The civilizations possessing the greatest degree of scientific knowledge and cultural sophistication were East Asia, India, the Middle East, and Muslim Spain (al-Andalus).</i> • Europe underwent great cultural development, especially during the <u>Renaissance</u>. • <i>China and India exerted tremendous cultural and religious influence over their neighbors.</i> Buddhism, Hinduism, and art and architectural styles spread from these states to Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, Tibet, and elsewhere. • In their own right and because of the knowledge they imported from China and India, <i>the Middle East and Muslim Spain played a large role in spreading philosophy, science, technology, music, art, and architecture to North Africa and Europe.</i> The Middle East's cultural influence on medieval and Renaissance Europe was indispensable. • <i>Travelers and explorers created links between societies</i> and increased geographical and cultural awareness. Examples include Zheng He, Xuanzang, Marco Polo, and Ibn Battuta. • In the Americas, major civilizations such as the Toltec, Aztecs (Mexico), and Inca left their cultural and religious imprint on many of their neighbors. • <i>Certain languages attained regional status</i>, either because of their cultural preeminence, their usefulness as languages of learning, or their suitability as a lingua franca for trade. Examples include Swahili, the Turkic and Arabic languages, and Latin. • The improvement of block printing in China, as well as the invention of the concept of movable type there, began to alter cultural life not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the European encounter with the Americas, networks of communication and exchange moved beyond the level of transregional and became truly global. The Atlantic basin itself became a gigantic cauldron of economic, cultural, religious, ethnic, political, and military interaction. • Most major societies had well-defined artistic and literary traditions. Increased technological aptitude enabled the production of arts and crafts of high quality. • <i>The level of scientific knowledge and technological achievement was especially high in civilizations such as China, Ottoman Turkey, Mughal India, and Safavid Persia.</i> • Europe made exceptional strides in terms of scientific knowledge and technological achievement. The <u>Renaissance</u>, <u>Scientific Revolution</u>, and <u>Enlightenment</u> all furthered the intellectual growth of Europe, to the point that, during the late 1600s and 1700s, it overtook the civilizations listed above. • The increased influence of the <u>printing press</u> led to the rapid spread of information, scientific knowledge, religious debates, and new ideas. By creating more materials to read - and more incentive to read - the printing press <i>boosted literacy rates</i>. • Aside from printing, the technologies with the biggest global impact during this era were <i>gunpowder weaponry and advances in maritime and navigational technology</i>, such as the compass and European sailing ships like the <u>caravel</u>, <u>carrack</u>, and <u>fluyt</u>. • Art, literature, and drama became more accessible to wider segments of society and popular audiences - including the <i>emerging middle classes</i>, and in some cases the lower classes - not just to elite classes. • <i>Architecture and art continued to be used for political purposes</i>, especially to show off the power and grandeur of various rulers and regimes. • New and syncretic religions appeared during this era, including <u>Vodun (voodoo) in the Caribbean</u>, the <u>cult of saints in Latin America</u>, and <u>Sikhism in India</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In eighteenth-century Europe and America, the <u>Enlightenment</u> built on the recent insights of the "scientific revolution" and prompted rational inquiry into the nature of politics and society. <i>By questioning social hierarchies and traditional forms of monarchy, it paved the way for massive political changes, including key revolutions.</i> • Starting in the West, a scientific, secular worldview became increasingly paramount, thanks initially to the "scientific revolution" and the Enlightenment, and then to the technological and scientific advancements of the industrial era. • <i>Greater access to public education</i> became a normal part of life in North America and most parts of Europe. Literacy rates rose as a result. The same became true for many other parts of the world by the late 1800s. • Modern political and economic ideologies - including <u>conservatism</u>, <u>liberalism</u>, <u>nationalism</u>, and <u>socialism</u> - emerged. • <i>Nationalism became a powerful political and cultural force in Europe and then elsewhere.</i> By the late 1800s, nationalist and national-liberation movements became prevalent in non-Western parts of the world dominated by foreign colonial rule. • Ideologies of racial superiority, in some cases based on pseudo-scientific concepts like <u>Social Darwinism</u>, arose in many quarters. • <i>The non-Western world began to adopt many of the artistic, architectural, and literary forms of the West. Conversely, styles from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East had an influence on Western culture, particularly in painting, sculpture, and decor.</i> • In Europe and the Americas, the pace of cultural change sped up. By the end of the 1800s, new artistic and literary

<p>only in Asia, but elsewhere, as this new innovation spread westward. The culmination of this trend was the invention of the movable-type printing press in Europe during the mid-1400s. The resulting information explosion revolutionized intellectual life in many parts of Eurasia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The invention of gunpowder technology and the magnetic compass in China had global impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within established religions, schisms appeared or widened. The Sunni-Shiite split in Islam grew more pronounced during this era, as did the influence of Sufism within Islam. Europe experienced a religious earthquake, the Protestant Reformation, that affected not just matters of faith, but cultural life, military and political affairs, and the way Europeans spread Christianity to other parts of the world. • The movement of Europeans and Africans (mainly slaves) altered the patterns of North and South American ethnicity, religion, language, art, and music. • Buddhism and Christianity spread particularly far during these years, thanks to missionary activity, trade, and colonization. 	<p>trends were emerging at a rapid rate. Increasingly, these were about breaking rules and defying conventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological change was rapid and thorough in those parts of the world affected by industrialization. National economies and personal lives were influenced by constant and increasingly affordable innovations that involved machine power and energy sources such as coal, oil, and electricity.
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ECONOMICS

Region	1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudal manorialism (serfdom declining in Western Europe) • European and Mediterranean trade intensifies • Guilds (artisans and craftsmen) • Italian peninsula and Mediterranean trade • Hanseatic League (trade alliance in Northern Europe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint-stock companies (including Dutch East India Company, Hudson's Bay Company, British East India Company) • Investment disasters ("bubbles"): tulipmania, Mississippi Bubble, South Sea Bubble • Mercantilism • Cottage industry and proto-industrialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From proto-industrialization to the Industrial Revolution (ca. 1780s-1840s; steam engine, coal, iron, textiles) • Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s; steel, electronics, petroleum) • Free-market vs. state-sponsored industrialization • Steamships, railroads, telegraph • Free-market capitalism (classical economists = Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill) and state capitalism • Trade-unionist and socialist reactions to capitalism • Financial instruments (central banks, stock exchanges, corporations, gold standard) • The Panic of 1873 and the Long Depression (1870s-1890s) • Rise of the middle and industrial working classes
Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk Road revives • Mediterranean trade • Trans-Saharan caravans (Arab-Berber expertise with camels) • (connection with Indian Ocean basin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of Silk Road • Omani-European rivalry in Indian Ocean and East Africa • Ottoman-Persian competition over Indian Ocean trade • Carpets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-sponsored and limited industrialization (Muhammad Ali in Egypt, Tanzimat reforms in Ottoman Turkey) • Construction of Suez Canal (transnational company = Suez Canal Company) • Resources (cotton, petroleum)
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt, gold, ivory • Swahili city-states • Pastoralism continues in many areas • Mediterranean trade • Trans-Saharan caravans (Arab-Berber expertise with camels) • Indian Ocean trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival of European traders • Omani-European rivalry in Indian Ocean and East Africa • Arab slave trade continues • Atlantic slave trade begins and intensifies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic imperialism by Western powers • Continued reliance on African slaves by Western economies • Construction of railroads by Western powers • Resources (gold, diamonds, rubber, ivory)
East (and Central) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk Road revives / Pax Mongolica • Nomadic pastoralism continues in steppe zone • Connection with Indian Ocean basin • Silk, iron, steel, and porcelain industries expand in China • Feudal landholding in Japan (serfdom) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of Silk Road • Appearance of European traders • Porcelain and tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic imperialism by Western powers in China (Opium Wars, foreign concessions and treaty ports) • Transnational company = Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company • State-sponsored and limited industrialization in China (self-strengthening movement) • State-sponsored and full industrialization in Japan (Meiji Restoration of 1868, zaibatsu)
South (and Southeast) Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Ocean trade (dependent on the monsoon winds) • Cotton industry in India • Spices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance of European traders • Omani-European rivalry in Indian Ocean • Ottoman-Persian competition over Indian Ocean trade • Cotton and spices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic imperialism by Western powers • Construction of railroads, telegraphs, and infrastructure by Western powers • British industrialization of Indian cotton trade • Transnational company = British East India Company • Resources (cotton, coffee, metals, rubber, petroleum)

Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoralism continues in many areas Mit'a labor system in Andes Trade networks in Mesoamerica, the Andes, and the Mississippi Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European piracy and privateering in Caribbean Rise of plantation and cash-crop agriculture Increased reliance on slavery and coerced labor Sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, silver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Revolution (ca. 1780s-1840s) and Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s) in the United States Free-market capitalism in the United States Financial instruments (central banks, stock exchanges, corporations, gold standard) Rise of middle and industrial working classes State-sponsored industrialization and limited industrialization in Latin America (late 1800s) Economic imperialism in Latin America (transnational company = United Fruit Company) Resources (metals, petroleum, guano, fruit, coffee, sugar)
GLOBAL AND INTERREGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General ↑ in agricultural production (technological innovation) Increased craft production New trading cities and merchant classes Luxury goods fuel expansion of trade networks Coins and paper money Credit and banking become more common Slavery and serfdom become increasingly common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global circulation of trade goods (finished products and raw materials) Piracy, privateering, and state competition over trade routes Triangular trade in the Atlantic Influx of New World silver into world economy Increased agricultural production (plantation/agriculture) Increased manufacturing and the emergence of proto-industrial production Increased resource extraction (mining, fishing, hunting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread proto-industrialization International impact of industrialization (importation by colonial powers, state-sponsored imperialism) Economic imperialism by Western powers (raw materials, consumer markets, transnational corporations, "banana republics") Population growth and urbanization Oceanic whaling and sealing in search of oil

Broad Trends in ECONOMICS

1200 - 1450 CE	1450 - 1750 CE	1750 - 1900 CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic production increased globally. Transregional trade was practiced on a massive scale. Existing routes, such as the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean sea lanes, the trans-Saharan caravan trails, and the Indian Ocean basin, witnessed huge upswings in commercial activity. New routes expanded trade in Mesoamerica and the Andes as well. New cities emerged as key centers for interregional trade. They include Venice, Novgorod, Baghdad, the Swahili city-states, Timbuktu, Hangzhou, Melaka (Malacca), Calicut, Cahokia, and Tenochtitlan. Trading organizations like northern Europe's Hanseatic League came into existence. Demand for luxury goods assumed a more prominent role in interregional commerce. Silk, cotton, porcelain, and spices from the Middle East and South and East Asia became especially important. In Afro-Eurasia trade was made easier and safer by the emergence of new forms of banking and monetization (credit, checking, banking houses), as well as state practices like the minting of coins and the printing of paper money. Customs agencies and standard weights and measures helped to regulate and regularize trade. Interregional trade was facilitated by the warmer weather of the medieval climatic optimum and then affected by the global cooling that led to the Little Ice Age. Technological innovation played a role in expanding trade, especially in the fields of ship design (including the Viking longboat, the Indian Ocean dhow, and the Chinese junk) and navigation (especially the astrolabe and the magnetic compass). Also important was the effective adaptation of environmental knowledge (such as Saharan camel herders' knowledge of the desert or Central Asian pastoralists' use of horses for steppe travel). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incorporation of the Americas into existing networks of exchange led to the emergence of a truly global economic system, complete with the worldwide circulation of raw materials and finished products. The emergence of a "triangular" Atlantic trade system, combined with the Europeans' ability to circumnavigate the globe, disrupted and altered traditional trade routes, particularly land routes such as the Silk Road. Competition over trade routes, especially maritime ones, affected state relations in several parts of the world, including the Atlantic Ocean (and the Caribbean Sea) and the Indian Ocean. Agriculture remained dominant as a mode of economic production and as the form of labor practiced by the vast majority of people worldwide. Even so, trade and manufacturing became steadily more important during these years. The rise in global productivity and wealth rested on a foundation of coerced labor, which took many forms. The Atlantic and Arab slave trades were extensive. Serfdom was common in Europe (especially Russia) and other parts of the world. Plantation and cash crop agriculture in the Americas was largely based on unfree labor. Mercantilism became the dominant economic principle of states that formed maritime or trading-post empires. Joint-stock companies and monopolies with royal charters financed and carried out much of this era's exploration and colonization. These include the Muscovy Company, the Dutch East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Company of New France, and the British East India Company. During the 1500s and 1600s, Spanish and Portuguese extraction of precious metals - especially silver from the Americas - affected economies around the world. This huge and sudden influx of coinage into so many economies created a harmful glut of precious metals, leading to severe inflation in places as diverse as China and Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic life was transformed by industrialization, which displaced agriculture as the most influential sector of the economy. New patterns of global trade emerged as well. Industrialization began in England and spread to parts of Europe during the late 1700s and early 1800s-the era of the Industrial Revolution. During the late 1800s, a period often referred to as the Second Industrial Revolution, industrial practices matured and spread further, expanding to include steel, electricity, chemical industries, and petroleum. Gradually and to varying extents, industrialization spread to other parts of the world. The non-Western world adopted industrialization in different ways. Sometimes, European imperial powers introduced it to their colonies. In other cases, non-Western rulers imposed industrialization from above, or at least attempted to do so. Capitalism became the dominant mode of economic organization in the industrial-era West. Over time, its influence became global. Reactions to the stresses of early industrialization, and to the more exploitative aspects of early capitalism, included trade-union activism, utopian socialism, Marxism, and anarchy. Commerce and banking - the foundations of a money-based economy, as opposed to a land-based one - grew in importance. Banks, stock markets, and other modern financial instruments became more solidly established. See "Social Structures" for the relationship between economic growth during this era and reliance on coerced and semi-coerced forms of labor.

- ***Agricultural production increased worldwide***, thanks partly to climatic changes, partly to technological innovations (including the horse collar, better terracing, rice cultivation in Asia, and waru waru and chinampa techniques in the Americas).

- In several civilizations, primarily Europe, **proto-industrial modes of production** began to appear, especially during the 1700s. By the late 1700s, the concept of **capitalism** was emerging as well. Both of these trends would have a profound impact on economic life in the 1800s.
- Interregional trade was affected by the global cooling that led to the Little Ice Age.

TECHNOLOGY (Broad Trends)

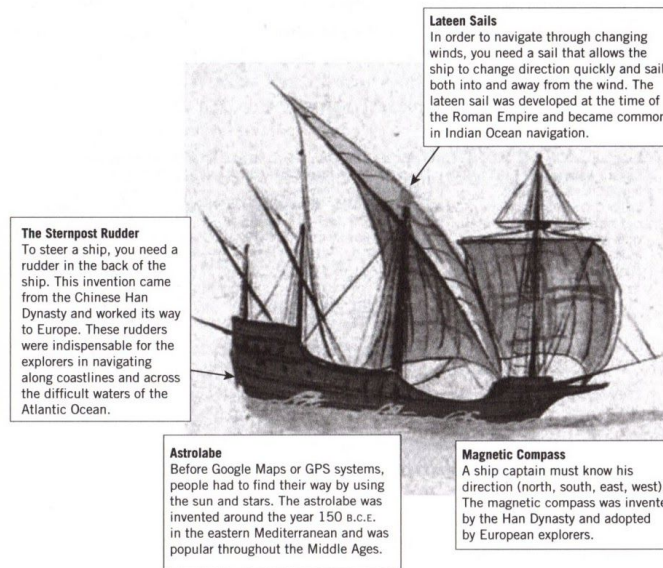
1200 - 1450 CE

- Interaction led to innovation in this time period.
- Expanding trade, expanding empires, and expanding interactions led to increased wealth, frequent cultural borrowing, and the development of new ideas.
- Many of these new innovations came from the eastern societies - China and India, filtered through the Islamic world.
- By 1450, most of these new ideas had made their way back to Europe, following the Crusades, merchants, and missionaries.

Islamic World	China
Paper mills (from China)	Gunpowder cannons
Universities	Moveable type
Astrolabe and sextant	Paper currency
Algebra (from Greece)	Porcelain
Chess (from India)	Terrace farming
Modern soap formula	Water-powered mills
Guns and cannons (from China)	Cotton sails
Mechanical pendulum clock	Water clock
Distilled alcohol	Magnetic compass
Surgical instruments (syringe, etc.)	State-run factories

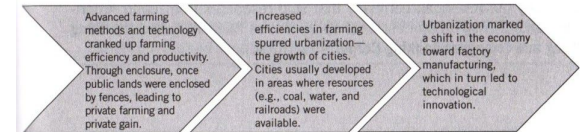
1450 - 1750 CE

- Europe became a powerful force during this time period because of its willingness to adapt and use three key innovations that existed in other parts of the world: gunpowder weapons, navigation (see below) and ship-building (Caravel, Carrack, Fluyt) technology, and the printing press (developed independently in Germany).
- While competition in Europe resulted in big risks and innovations, China and Japan returned to more traditional lifestyles in order to maintain stability, and the Muslims, while retaining powerful land-based empires, allowed innovations in shipping and weaponry to pass them by.
- The biggest impact of these new technologies was the expanded knowledge of the world that resulted from exploration by the European nations.
- Increased contact meant the spread of new ideas and technology (such as the printing press), and the exposure to new culture transformed both education and religion.



1750 - 1900 CE

- Advances in power and transportation drove the Industrial Revolution.
 - Steam provided consistent power for new factories.
 - Millions of miles of rail lines were laid throughout Europe, India, Africa and eastern Asia.
 - Resulted in large-scale migrations around the world.



- This rapidly transforming world also resulted in the creation of new forms of entertainment for the urban working class, new literature and revolutionary new ideas, exhibitions, fairs and amusement parks, professional sports, as well as the first department stores with widely available consumer goods.
- This period also saw the development of automatic weapons, including the Maxim gun of the 1880s. The assembly line allowed for mass production of gasoline-powered automobiles and eventually the first tanks, which led to massive destruction wrought on the battlefields of World War I.

