**AP WORLD HISTORY - Year I (Foundations -1450)**

**I. FOUNDATIONS: 8000BCE-600CE**

**1. Developing Agriculture and Technology**

**Neolithic revolution**

-causes

-long and short term impact

-population

-gender roles

-specialization

-urbanization

-others?

-where/when/why? – Jared Diamond

**Other reasons for early permanent settlements:**

-Catal Huyuk

-Jomon

**Technology and impact:**

c. 7000-6000BCE pottery

c. 4200BCE copper

c. 3300BCE bronze (copper and tin)

c. 3500-3000BCE plow, cart, cuneiform/hieroglyphics, cotton

c. 1700 BCE war chariots: Persia, Mesop, Egypt

c. 1300 BCE alphabet – Syria (Phoenicians)

c. 1200BCE iron smelting– West Africa, Near East, India

**2. Early Civilization:**

**Primary Innovation/River Valley Civilizations:**

(be prepared to compare - PERSIA+GT)

Egypt (c. 3500BCE, Old Kingdom – Pyramids 2700BCE)

Mesopotamia (Sumer c. 3500BCE)

India (Indus/Harrapan c. 2500BCE)

China (Shang or Huang He c. 1700BCE)

Americas (Maya 2000BCE)

Niger (Jenne-Jeno 250BCE)

Groupings: early/late, river-valleys/other

**Early Civilizations Issues:**

-impact of diffusion versus independent invention

-connections between early civilizations

-problems with definition of civilization

-role of religion

-writing – early reasons for, oracle bones, Ham's code, picto/ideographic v. alphabet

**Early Empires:**

**Middle East:**

Akkad–Sargon (2300BCE), Babylonians-Ham (1900BCE) and Hittites (1500BCE), Assyrians (850BCE)

Persia (Persepolis - tribute, Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius’, Satrapies: 1300BCE-300BCE)

**Early Mediterranean Civilizations:**

Minoans (Knossos 2000BCE, end 1450BCE)

Mycenaean (Mycenae. 1600-1400BCE, end:Dorian invasions = Dark Ages)

Phoenicians (1200BCE-300BCE, rel. to Carthage, alphabet)

**Early Chinese Dynasties:**

1766-1122BCE Shang (oracle bones, mandate of heaven, ancestor worship)

1122-249BCE Zhou - (feudalism)

403-221BCE Warring States

221-207 Qin (Shi Huang Di, legalism, great wall/public works)

**Early Empires Issues:**

-nomadic invasions

**3. Classical Civilizations**

**Mediterranean:**

650-400BCE Greece (geog, city-state, colonies, tyrants and democracy, Persian Wars, Athens Emp.-Pericles-Golden Age c. 400'sBCE, Pelop. War, Phillip)

336-323BCE Alexander (conquest and diffusion, empire?, split)

509-44BCE Roman Republic (foundation, expansion, Punic Wars, problems and fall)

44BCE-??? Roman Empire (expansion, Pax Romana - 27BCE-180CE, split, E v. W, Christianity)

**Classical Chinese Dynasties:**

202BCE-220CE Han:

Wu Di: Confucian Academy/bureaucracy, silk trade, state monopolies,

mil. Expansion,

Wang Mang: Fix prices, cut salaries, confiscate gold, break up estates

590-618 Sui (Conf/Doa/Bud, printing, exam system, centralized, Grand Canal + conquest = broke)

618-906 Tang (Central Asia expansion, arts, support Buddhism then reject)

**India:**

c. 1700BCE Aryan migration/invasions (caste, Vedas, Dravidians)

324-238BCE Maurya (Asoka 265-238BCE, Hindu to Buddhist and back again)

320-500CE Gupta (Golden Age, Hinduism resurgent, )

500CE Huna invasions

**Classical Civilization - Other Issues:**

-India split (N-S), China split (N-S), Rome split (E-W)

-continuing impact of nomadic invaders/barbarians (Xiongnu, Huns)

-social and gender structures

-trade between...

-arts, science, tech (Roman Engineering, Greek Arts and Sciences, Arabic Numerals...)

-state religions/philosophies (India - Maurya/Gupta, China - Qin/Han/Sui/Tang, Roman)

**4. Late Classical Period:**

**Collapse/Endurance of empires:**

184CE **Han China** – movement South, invasions, floods, famine, and internal rebellion – Yellow Turban Revolt, struggle for power within the palace (the usual suspects)

476CE? **Western Roman Empire** – internal conflict, military cost, farming?, quality of emperors, military defeats and competition amongst generals, reliance on foreign troops, adoption of Christianity, epidemic, decline in agricultural productivity.

1453CE **Eastern Roman Empire** – lasts another 1000 years. Why? – Constant, commerce, incorporate foreigners, urban areas skipped by nomadic invaders, more efficient bureaucracy – tax collection…

1453 – Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II takes Constantinople

**Other Reasons for collapse and examples?**

-Maya

-Easter Island

-Henderson and Pitcairn Islands

-Guns, Germs and Steel

**Impact of Collapse**

-trade

-religion (Roman, Han)

**Migration:**

**Bantu Impact:**

-agriculture

-iron production (smelting)

-lamguage

**Huns Impact:**

(define? – depends on who is asked)

-on India: Huna - 500CE

-on China: Xiongnu - contantly

-on Rome: Huns were only one of many groups

**5. Major Belief Systems**

**Polytheism:**

-development (city states)

-as state religion

**Legalism, Confucianism and Daoism:**

Confucianism:

Confucius 551-479BCE

-relationships

-adoption by state - Why?

-exam system (Sui)

-Han

Legalism:

Xunzi 312-235BCE

-nature of man?

-role of government

-Qin +

Daoism:

Laozi c. 604-517BCE

-The Way

-role of education and government

Philosophies or religions?

**Hinduism/Buddhism:**

**(FOCUS: relationship Hinduism to Buddhism, political acceptance and rejection, 2-prong spread of Buddhism to China, comparison E-W religions)**

1500-500BCE Early Hindu: Rigveda, Brahmanas, Upanishads

300BCE-300CE Continued Hindu dev.: Mahabharata (including Bhagavad Gita) and Ramayana

563-583 BCE Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha) - 4 Noble Truths and 8-Fold Path

265-238BCE Asoka - Hindu to Buddhism

618-907BCE Tang Dynasty supports Buddhism in China

841-845BCE anti-Buddism campaign in China

**Judaism/Christianity:**

**(FOCUS: Jewish diaspora, Christianity rejection to acceptance, conflict with Islam)**

c. 1750BCE Abraham

1600-1200BCE Hebrew Slavery in Egypt, Moses - Exodus, law codes

1000-600BCE Kings - Saul, David, Solomon, Div - Israel and Judea, Assyrians exile Jews,

Babylonians conquer, exile Jews, destroy 1st Temple

4BCE- 30CE Jesus

70 Rome Destroys 2nd Temple – Jewish Diaspora

313, 325 Rome adopts Christianity: Constantine, Council of Nicea (Arian Controversy)

700’s Iconoclasm controversy

732 Charles Martel v. Islam at Tours

1054 Great Schism (E-W)

1095-1291 Crusades (1202 – 4th Constantinople)

1492 Spanish Reconquista

**Belief Systems - Other Issues:**

-universal religions

-Axial Age? 800-200BCE - Plato, Buddha, Confucius, Monotheism

**6. FOUNDATIONS - Major Comparisons and Snapshots:**

-early civ’s comparison

-E v. W religions

-Han v. Rome

-religions/philosophies: role in establishing social hierarchy, role of women

-Golden Ages (Pax Romana, Athens, Gupta Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, Pax Islamica, Pax Mongolica)

-E/W Roman Collapse

-Caste system v. others

-urban v. nomadic/pastoral

-interregional trade systems

**II. 600CE-1450CE**

**1. The Islamic World (Religious and Political):**

**(FOCUS: 1st 100 years, split and conflict)**

610 Gabriel/Muhammad revelations begin - Mecca

622 Hijra – Muhammad’s flight to Medina

632-661 Muhammad's successors: Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali\*

661 Ali assassinated = Mu'awiya then Yazid v. Husayn (civil wars…12th Imam)

661-750 Umayyad Caliphate (cap. To Damascus, by 750 Spain-India)

750-1258 Abbasid Caliphate (cap. To Baghdad, legitimate rule for only first 150 years)

-late 800's - mid 900's revolts (Turkish and N. Iraq)

-Fatamids (take Egypt and N. Africa)

-1055 – Seljuks take Baghdad

-1258 - Mongols end Caliphate

1453 Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II takes Constantinople

**Other Issues in Islam:**

-role of Dar al-Islam

-rise and fall of the Caliphate

-basic beliefs (esp. similarities to Christanity and Judaism)

-spread (where, speed, mysticism)

-contributions to arts, technology (naval), learning (math, libraries)

**2. Interregional Networks and Contacts:**

Map: 13th Century Trade Networks:

**Routes and Shifts:**

-Malay contributions

-Indian Ocean

-Silk Routes

-Trans-Saharan (missing from map)

-role of China (silver)

**Missionaries:**

Hindu (SE Asia)

Buddhism (Silk Road, SE Asia)

Islam (Mystics - Sufi)

Christianity (Africa, Russia)

**Religious Interractions:**

-Buddhism and Confucian/Daoism

-Islam and Buddhism

-Christianity and Islam

**Mongol Empire:**

1206-1405

-largest land-based empire in history

-Pax Mongolica?

-accounts: Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo

-impact? – trade, other empires?

**3. Political Systems and Cultural Patterns:**

**East Asia:**

Chinese Dynasties:

618-906 Tang (Central Asia expansion, arts, support Buddhism, then reject)

960-1279 Song (Grand Canal)

1260-1368 Yuän (Mongol)

1368-1644 Ming (restoration, )

Chinese expansion:

-influence on:

Japan (immigrants, study and bring back Chinese: religion, administration, script)

Vietnam (1000 years as a colony, Mahayana Buddhism, rebellion, Confucian)

Korea (prehistoric, rule under Han Wu Di, breaks away and establishes ind.)

**The Americas:**

2000BCE-1200’sCE Maya (city-states, writing, environmental issues - cenotes, constant warfare, theories on collapse?)

1100-1521CE Aztec (destroy Toltec, Lake Texcoco – Tenochtitlán, chinampas, empire through tribute demands and warfare, collapse? – stay tuned)

1476-1534CE Inca (5 states founded, transportation network 25,000 miles of roads, mit’a labor, quipu, 2/3 taxes in kind, collapse? – stay tuned)

**Restructuring of Europe:**

Decentralization – medieval society

-continued invasions and migration (Vikings and Arabs):

(ex: Vikings found Dublin 841, conquer N. England, establish York 870’s, conquer Normandy, William conquers England 1066)

-trade in the wake of invasions: gradually reestablished, leads to guilds, increasing manufacture, markets/fairs

-role of the Church (monasteries)

-feudalism, manorialism

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Division of Christianity

Revival of cities

**Africa:**

Mali

Ghana

Songhay

**South Asia and Southeast Asia:**

Delhi Sultanate

Vietnam

**4. Demographic and environmental changes**

Impact of migrations on Afro-Eurasia and the Americas:

-Aztecs

-Mongols

-Turks

-Vikings

-Arabs

Consequences of 14th c. plague pandemics:

-China: 1/2

Growth and role of cities:

-Song China: commercial centers

-Africa: administrative centers

-Americas: administrative centers

**5. Diverse Interpretations/Major Comparisons and Snapshots:**

-nomadic migrations v. urban growth

-Was there a world economic network during the period?

-To what extent was Dar al-Islam a unified cultural/political entity?

-Japanese v. European feudalism (Chinese?)

-E/W Europe

-role of Cities

-gender systems and changes (i.e. Islam)

-interactions between Jews, Christians and Muslims

-Contacts with Islamic world

Europe (Spain, Italy, Constantinople/E. Europe)

Sub-Saharan Africa (Mali – Mansa Musa, trade, Ethiopia)