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UNIT 1 Summary: Foundations (8000 B.C.E.–600 C.E.)

Timeline



8000 B.C.E.	First agricultural villages
4000 B.C.E.	First cities
	Beginning of the cultivation of maize in Mesoamerica
3200 B.C.E.	Beginning of Sumerian dominance of Mesopotamia
3000 B.C.E.	Beginning of agriculture in South America <i>Neolithic Revolution</i>
	Beginning of agriculture in New Guinea
3000 B.C.E.–1000 C.E.	Indo-European migrations
2600–2500 B.C.E.	Pyramid construction in Egypt
2500–2000 B.C.E.	Height of Harappan society in South Asia <i>→ India</i>
2350 B.C.E.	Beginning of regional empires in Mesopotamia
2200 B.C.E.	Beginning of Chinese dynastic rule
2000 B.C.E.	Beginning of the Bantu migrations
1500 B.C.E.	Beginning of Aryan migrations to South Asia
1500–500 B.C.E.	Vedic Age in South Asia <i>→ growth of Hinduism</i>
*1500 B.C.E.–700 C.E.	Austronesian migrations <i>→ Austronesian migrations</i>
1403–221 B.C.E.	Period of the Warring States in China
1000–970 B.C.E.	Rule of Hebrew King David
900 B.C.E.	Invention of ironworking in sub-Saharan Africa
800 B.C.E.	Establishment of Greek <i>poleis</i>
722 B.C.E.	Assyrian conquest of Israel
586 B.C.E.	New Babylonian (Chaldean) conquest of Judah
509 B.C.E.	Establishment of the Roman republic
336–323 B.C.E.	Rule of Alexander of Macedon (the Great)
330 B.C.E.	Conquest of Achaemenid Empire by Alexander
20 B.C.E.–180 C.E.	Pax Romana
4 B.C.E.–29 C.E.	Life of Jesus Christ
300–1100 C.E.	Mayan civilization
Third–First centuries B.C.E.	Spread of Buddhism and Hinduism from South Asia
206 B.C.E.–220 C.E.	Han dynasty
320–550 C.E.	Gupta dynasty
476 C.E.	Fall of the western Roman Empire

! Key Comparisons

- * 1. Early agriculture in the Eastern Hemisphere versus the Western Hemisphere
2. Pastoral nomadism versus settled lifestyles
3. Political, economic, and social characteristics of the four river valley civilizations
4. Early civilizations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres
5. Political, economic, and social characteristics of the empires of Rome, Han China, and Gupta India
6. Exchanges in the Indian Ocean versus those in the Mediterranean Sea
7. The expansion and appeal of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity
8. The origins, philosophies, and goals of Confucianism and Daoism
9. The decline and fall of Han China, Rome, and Gupta India
10. Trans-Saharan versus Silk Roads trade

! Change/Continuity Chart

	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
East Asia	Dynastic rule Mandate of heaven Centralized government Great Wall Civil service exam	Rice, millet Bronze crafts Ironworking Silk production Silk Road trade Paper	Urbanization Patriarchal societies Oracle bones Stratified society Confucianism Daoism	Technological advances Development of philosophy	Chinese traditions of Confucianism, family Dynastic rule
Southeast Asia	Chinese influence	Root crops Fruit Trade with South Asia	Urbanization Hinduism Buddhism	Adaptations of Chinese culture Hinduism and Buddhism Urbanization	Agriculture
Oceania	Regional kingdoms	Foraging	Polytheism Animism Tribal organization	Development of kingdoms	Foraging
Central Asia	Tribal governments Chinese influence Migrations against classical empires	Nomadism Trade facilitators	Indo-European migrations	Relationships with settled societies Trade facilitators Invasion of classical empires	Pastoral nomadism

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
South Asia	Community planning Aryan invasions Mauryan and Gupta dynasties	Grains Sewer systems Trade with Sumer Indian Ocean trade	Urbanization Patriarchal societies Vedas Sanskrit Hinduism Varna Buddhism Inoculation <i>Sati</i>	Decline of Harappan civilization Aryan society Hinduism Buddhism Caste system Dynasties	Agriculture Interest in technological advancement Active trade
Southwest Asia	Mesopotamian city-states Code of Hammurabi Persian empire Hellenistic empire	Grains Wheel Cuneiform Trade with Indus Valley and Egypt Camel saddle	Urbanization Polytheism Stratified society Judaism Zoroastrianism Christianity	Technological advances City-states to empires Development of major religions	Agriculture Irrigation Trade
North Africa	Pharaohs Kingdoms of Kush, Axum, Ethiopia	Barley Trade with Sumer and Persia Ironworking Salt/palm oil Use of camel saddle Trade with Rome	Urbanization Village life along the Nile Pyramids Hieroglyphics Polytheism Stratified Society Christianity	Long-distance trade Decline of Egyptian civilization Christianity	Regional kingdoms
Sub-Saharan Africa	Regional kingdoms	Root crops Trans-Saharan trade Ivory trade/ Indian Ocean	Polytheism Animism	Indian Ocean trade Sub-Saharan trade	Regional kingdoms Polytheism
Western Europe	Athenian democracy <i>Poleis</i> Hellenistic empire Roman empire	Greek trade/colonization Silk Roads trade Roman roads Decline of trade and learning	Phoenician alphabet Olympic games Greek drama Greek philosophy Hellenistic thought Pax Romana Latin Roman law Christianity	Fall of Roman Empire	Greco-Roman culture
Eastern Europe	Byzantine empire Justinian's attempts to recover Roman territory Code of Justinian	Agriculture learned from migrants Center of trade	Greek learning	Urbanization and trade in Byzantium	Greco-Roman culture

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
North America	Some trade with Mesoamerica	Maize Nomadism	Village organization Polytheism	Trade	Village life Nomadism Polytheism
Latin America	City-states Mayan civilization Andean societies	Maize, potato Llama, alpaca Obsidian, jade Limited trade	Urbanization Quetzalcóatl Stratified society Zero Astronomy Calendar	Technological advances	Mesoamerican traditions

UNIT 2 Summary: Period Two (600–1450)

Timeline



570–632	Life of Muhammad
618–907	Tang dynasty in China
622	The <i>hijra</i>
711–1492	Muslim occupation of Spain
750–1258	Abbasid dynasty
960–1279	Song dynasty in China
1054	Schism between the eastern and western Christian churches
1066	Norman invasion of England
1096	First Crusade
eleventh–thirteenth century	Kingdom of Ghana
eleventh–fifteenth century	Swahili cities in East Africa
twelfth–fifteenth century	Kingdom of Great Zimbabwe
twelfth–sixteenth century	Kingdom of Axum
thirteenth century	Beginning of chiefdoms in Oceania
thirteenth–fifteenth century	Empire of Mali
1206–1526	Sultanate of Delhi
1211	Beginning of Mongol conquests
1271–1295	Marco Polo's travels to China
1279–1368	Yuan dynasty
1289	Founding of the Ottoman dynasty
1304–1369	Life of Ibn Battuta
1325	Founding of Tenochtitlán by the Mexica (Aztecs)
1330s	Beginnings of bubonic plague in China
1337–1453	Hundred Years' War
1347	Beginnings of bubonic plague in the Mediterranean world
1368–1644	Ming dynasty
fourteenth–seventeenth century	Kingdom of Kongo
1405–1433	Zheng He's voyages in the Indian Ocean
1441	Beginning of the Portuguese slave trade in Africa

! Key Comparisons

1. Feudalism in Japan and Western Europe
2. Mongol rule in Russia and China
3. Muslim Spain and feudal Europe
4. The spread of Islam and the spread of Buddhism
5. Chinese and European presence in the Indian Ocean

6. Urban areas in the Islamic world, non-Islamic Europe, and China
7. Acceptance of Islam in Africa and Europe
8. Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations
9. Polynesian, Viking, and Bantu migrations
10. Gender roles in early Islam and under the caliphate

! Change/Continuity Chart

	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
East Asia	Japanese feudalism Tang/Song dynasties Mongols Ming dynasty	Gunpowder Long-distance trade Technology Flying money Zheng He expedition	Urbanization Neo-Confucianism Buddhism Movable type Celadon pottery Bubonic plague	Japanese shogunate Neo-Confucianism Chinese expansion into Vietnam Mongol domination in China	Nomadic threats Confucianism Footbinding Civil service exam Patriarchal family Shinto
Southeast Asia	Expansion of China into Vietnam	Malay sailors	Islam	Islam	Hinduism Buddhism
Oceania	Regional kingdoms	Agriculture Fishing	Polytheism Polynesian migrations Stratified society Maori	Settlement of Hawaii	Isolation from global trade network
Central Asia	Mongols Steppe diplomacy Tamerlane	Silk Roads trade Moldboard plow	Mongol Peace Women have a voice in tribal councils	Mongol dominance Islam Isolation of Russia from Western Europe	Pastoral nomadism Steppe diplomacy Buddhism
South Asia	Delhi Sultanate Rule of Tamerlane	Arabic numerals Indian Ocean trade Malay sailors	Caste system Islam	Islam	Hinduism Caste system
Southwest Asia (Middle East)	Crusades Mongol destruction of Baghdad	Long-distance trade	Islam Veiling of women Shariah Umma Bubonic plague	Rise of Islam, Sunni/Shi'ite split, transfer of knowledge of sugarcane to Europeans	Nomadic tribes
North Africa	Regional kingdoms Islam, Mamluk dynasties	Trans-Saharan trade, gold, salt Iron-working	Slavery Travels of Ibn Battuta Bubonic plague	Islam	Trans-Saharan trade

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
Sub-Saharan Africa	Stateless societies Islam	Indian Ocean Trade in ivory, ebony, animal skins Trade with Portugal Ironworking	Bantu migrations Swahili griots Age grades	Islam Introduction of banana cultivation by Malay sailors	Christianity Slavery Bantu migrations
Western Europe	Feudalism Holy Roman Empire Attempted Mongol incursions Islamic Spain Investiture conflict	Manorialism Moldboard plow Rise of universities, Bubonic plague	Feudalism Population growth Viking invasions Urbanization Renaissance Palace schools	Islam Increased urbanization and trade Decline of Feudalism Renaissance	Christianity Feudalism
Eastern Europe	Byzantine Empire Mongol invasion Seljuk and Ottoman incursion	Expansion of Western Europe Serfdom Trade in fur and timber	Serfdom Viking invasion	Mongol invasion Viking invasion Serfdom	Eastern Orthodox Christianity Byzantine trade networks
North America	Regional tribal organization	Agriculture Fishing Trade with Mesoamerica	Anasazi and Mississippian cultures Mounds	Trade with Mesoamerica	Isolation from global trade networks
Latin America	Aztec and Incan empires	Chinampas Long-distance and regional trade Calendar Incan roads Quipus	Human sacrifice Polytheism Quetzalcóatl Parallel descent Mita Weaving Ayllus, capulli	Aztec and Incan empires	Isolation from global trade networks

UNIT 3 Summary: Period Three (1450–1750)

Timeline



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| 1453 | Fall of the eastern Roman Empire |
| 1464–1591 | Empire of Songhay |
| 1492 | The Reconquest (Spain) |
| | First voyage of Christopher Columbus |
| 1494 | Treaty of Tordesillas |
| 1497–1498 | Vasco da Gama's voyage to India |
| 1517 | Beginning of the Protestant Reformation |
| 1519–1521 | Spanish conquest of Mexico |
| 1526–1858 | Mughal dynasty (India) |
| 1532–1540 | Spanish conquest of Peru |
| 1545–1563 | Council of Trent |
| 1588 | Defeat of the Spanish Armada |
| 1600–1867 | Tokugawa Shogunate (Japan) |
| 1613 | Beginning of the Romanov dynasty of Russia |
| 1643–1715 | Reign of Louis XIV of France |
| 1644–1911 | Qing dynasty (China) |

! Key Comparisons

1. European versus Asian monarchs
2. Empires in Africa, Asia, and Europe
3. European versus Asian economic systems
4. Reactions of Japan versus China to Western influence
5. Slavery versus serfdom
6. Trade in Mughal India versus Ming China
7. Russian versus Ottoman interaction with the West
8. Gender roles in Ming China versus Western Europe
9. Transatlantic versus Indian Ocean trade
10. Western European versus Asian and Ottoman technology

! Change/Continuity Chart

	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
East Asia	Ming/Qing dynasties Tokugawa Shogunate	Japanese trade with the Dutch Chinese trade through Macao	Patriarchal society Population increase	Columbian Exchange (China) Christianity Chinese withdrawal from world trade	Ming dynasty Confucianism Neo-Confucianism

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
Southeast Asia	Regional kingdoms	Indian Ocean trade European plantations	Slavery Islam	Increased European trade Columbian Exchange	Muslim trade Islam Hinduism
Oceania	Regional kingdoms	Agriculture Fishing	Exposure to epidemic disease	Some European explorations	Relative isolation
Central Asia	Steppe diplomacy Russian empire	Pastoral nomadism Westernization of Russia	Serfdom Tribal units	Russian expansion	Mongol threats to China
South Asia	Mughal dynasty Entry of the British	European trading empires	Miniatures Temporary improvement in women's status Taj Mahal	Columbian Exchange Return to local governments	Indian Ocean trade Islam Hinduism
Southwest Asia (Middle East)	Ottoman empire	Decline of trade with the West	Slaves from North Africa Harem	Columbian Exchange Ottoman decline	Slavery Islam
North Africa	Regional kingdoms	Gold-salt trade	Slavery Islam	Columbian Exchange	Trans-Saharan slave trade Islam
Sub-Saharan Africa	Regional kingdoms Cape Colony founded	Bronze, ivory, gold, slaves, ebony Indian Ocean trade	Trans-Atlantic slave trade Christianity	Reduced population Columbian Exchange Dependence on European technology	Islam Tribal allegiances Slavery within Africa
Western Europe	Reconquista Defeat of the Spanish Armada Expulsion of the Jews from Spain	Growth of capitalism Slave trade Exploration Inflation Scientific Revolution	Population increase Reformation Enlightenment	Columbian Exchange	Renaissance
Eastern Europe	Fall of Byzantium Ottoman rule	Agriculture	Serfdom	Columbian Exchange Islam	Serfdom Orthodox Christianity
North America	Colonization	Fur trade Plantations	Slavery Triangular trade	Columbian Exchange European presence	Foraging Nomadism Polytheism
Latin America	Colonization	Mining Sugar plantations	Slavery Social classes Triangular trade	Columbian Exchange European conquest	Polytheism

UNIT 4 Summary: Period Four (1750–1914)

Timeline



1750s	Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in England
1756–1763	Seven Years' War
1768–1780	Voyages of Captain James Cook in the Pacific Ocean
1775–1781	American Revolution
1788	Founding of the first European colony in Australia
1789–1799	French Revolution
1793–1804	Haitian Revolution
1799–1814	Rule of Napoleon Bonaparte
1805–1848	Rule of Muhammad Ali in Egypt
1807	End of the British slave trade
1810–1825	Independence wars in Latin America
1814–1815	Congress of Vienna
1839–1842	Opium War in China
1839–1876	Tanzimat era
1848	Publication of the <i>Communist Manifesto</i>
1850–1864	Taiping Rebellion
1854	Matthew Perry's expedition to Tokyo
1857	Sepoy Rebellion
1861	Abolition of serfdom in Russia
1861–1865	U.S. Civil War
1865	Abolition of slavery in the United States
1867	Establishment of the Dominion of Canada
1868	Meiji Restoration (Japan)
1869	Opening of the Suez Canal
1870	Unification of Italy
1871	Unification of Germany
1884–1885	Berlin Conference
1888	Abolition of slavery in Brazil
1898–1899	Spanish-American War
1899–1902	Boer War
1904–1905	Russo-Japanese War
1905	Revolution of 1905 (Russia)
1908–1918	Einstein's theory of relativity
1910–1920	Young Turk era
1911–1912	Mexican Revolution
1914	Chinese Revolution; end of Chinese dynastic rule
	Opening of the Panama Canal

Key Comparisons

1. The Industrial Revolution in Europe, Russia, and Japan
2. Revolutions: American, French, Haitian, Mexican (1910), and Chinese
3. Responses to Western influence in China, Japan, India, and the Ottoman Empire
4. Nationalism in Italy and Germany
5. Nationalism in the Austrian Empire and Russia
6. Imperialism in Africa and India
7. Forms of imperialism in Africa and Latin America
8. Roles of European women in upper and middle classes versus women in lower classes
9. Trade in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean basins
10. Trade in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire

Change/Continuity Chart

	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuity
East Asia	Meiji Restoration Opium War Taiping Rebellion Russo-Japanese War Chinese Revolution	Spheres of influence Self-strengthening movement Industrialization Zaibatsu	Crowded industrial cities Population growth	Dependence on Western technology End of Chinese dynastic rule Bicameral parliament (Japan)	Patriarchal society Shinto Confucianism Buddhism Lack of resources (Japan)
Southeast Asia	Western imperialism	Plantation economy	Influx of Chinese and Japanese	European and East Asian influence	Agriculture Indian Ocean trade
Oceania	Regional kingdoms	Agriculture in Australia	European settlement of Australia and New Zealand	European colonization European diseases	Agriculture Fishing Foraging
Central Asia	Russian expansion Pogroms Revolution of 1905	Nomads Industrialization Trans-Siberian railway	Emancipation of serfs Russian assimilation of ethnic groups	Abolition of serfdom Industrialization	Tsarist rule Agriculture
South Asia	British Empire Sepoy Rebellion Indian National Congress	Plantation economy Opium trade Hospitals Railroads	End of sati English instruction	End of Mughal rule Western political influence	Muslim/Hindu tensions Indian Ocean trade Caste system

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuity
Southwest Asia/ Middle East	Ottoman rule Tanzimat reforms Young Turks	Export of raw materials Disinterest in trade	Harem Patriarchal society Islam	Western influence Extra-territoriality	Ottoman decline
North Africa	Rule of Muhammad Ali European influence Berlin Conference	Suez Canal Industrialization Cotton as a single crop	Islam	Industrialization Foreign influence	Agriculture
Sub-Saharan Africa	Imperialism Boer War Berlin Conference	Plantation economy Western technology Gold Diamonds	Ethnic tension Great Trek Strain on village life Sanitation Railroads	Western influence Disruption of village life	Agriculture Slave trade
Western Europe	French Revolution Code Napoleon Unification of Italy and Germany Socialism	Industrial Revolution Jobs for lower class women	Social Darwinism Abolition of the slave trade Crowded cities Feminism	Industrialization Emancipation of slaves Increased suffrage	Traditional gender roles Agriculture
Eastern Europe	Pogroms Austrian Empire Partition of Poland	Agriculture	End of serfdom	Emancipation of serfs	Agriculture Nationalist sentiment
North America	American Revolution Annexation of Hawaii Spanish-American War Monroe Doctrine	Industrial Revolution End of plantation economies	Abolition of slavery Feminism	Industrialization U.S. Civil War	Agriculture Immigration
Latin America	Independence movements Mexican and Haitian Revolutions	Economic imperialism Panama Canal	Immigration from Europe Abolition of slavery	Republican government Monroe Doctrine	Sugar plantations Catholicism Agriculture Poverty Social stratification

UNIT 5 Summary: Period Five (1914–Present)

Timeline



1914–1918	World War I
1917	Bolshevik Revolution
1918	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
1918–1919	Influenza pandemic
1918–1920	Russian civil war
1919	Treaty of Versailles
	May Fourth Movement in China
1921–1928	Lenin's New Economic Policy
1923	End of the Ottoman Empire
	Establishment of the Republic of Turkey
1928–1932	First of Stalin's Five Year Plans
1929	Beginning of the Great Depression
1931	Japanese invasion of Manchuria
1933	Hitler's rise to power in Germany
1935	Government of India Act
1937	Japanese invasion of China
1939	German invasion of Poland
1945	Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
	End of World War II
1947	Truman Doctrine
	Partition of India
1948	Marshall Plan
	Creation of Israel
	Establishment of apartheid in South Africa
	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
1949	Division of Germany
	Establishment of NATO
	Establishment of the People's Republic of China
1950–1953	Korean War
1954	Division of Vietnam
1955	Establishment of the Warsaw Pact
1956	Suez Crisis
	Soviet invasion of Hungary
1957	Independence in Ghana
1958–1961	Great Leap Forward in China
1959	Cuban Revolution
1960	Establishment of OPEC
1961	Construction of the Berlin Wall
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1964	Sino-Soviet Rift

1967	Establishment of the European Community
1968	Prague Spring
1972	Beginning of détente
1973	Arab-Israeli War
	Beginning of Arab oil embargo
1975	Fall of Vietnam
1979	Iranian Revolution
1980–1988	Iran-Iraq War
1989	Fall of the Berlin Wall
1990	Reunification of Germany
1990–1991	Gulf War
1991	Fall of the Soviet Union
	End of the Cold War
1993	Establishment of NAFTA
1995	Establishment of the World Trade Organization
1997	Transfer of Hong Kong to China
2001	Terrorist attacks on the United States
2003	U.S. Coalition-Iraq War

! Key Comparisons

1. Postwar governments of Western nations versus the Soviet bloc
2. Decolonization in Africa versus India
3. The effects of World War I versus the effects of World War II
4. The Russian Revolution versus the Chinese Revolution
5. Reactions of Western versus non-Western nations to U.S. consumer society
6. Female roles in China and the West
7. Patterns of immigration in the Eastern versus the Western hemispheres
8. Patterns of economic development in Africa versus Latin America
9. Global trade in the Pacific Rim versus the West
10. Political and economic conditions in Russia before and after communism

! Change/Continuity Chart

	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
East Asia	World wars Japanese occupation Chinese communism Korean War	Great Leap Forward Electronics Automobiles Textiles	Chinese one-child policy Women working outside home (China) Baseball	Depression Footbinding outlawed High-tech industries	Shintoism Buddhism Confucianism U.S. recognition of China
Southeast Asia	Vietnam War Communism	Rice	Buddhism	Decolonization Communism Tourism	Buddhism

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	Political	Economic	Social	Changes	Continuities
Oceania	Participation in world wars British Commonwealth	Tourism Farming Sheep-raising Industry	Greater rights for aborigines	Immigration from Asia	Herding Grazing
Central Asia	Russian Revolution World wars Cold War Glasnost End of communism	NEP Five-Year Plans Collective farming Perestroika	Allowance of some Western influences	Introduction of capitalism in Russia	Economic difficulties Ethnic conflict
South Asia	World wars Independence movements	Green Revolution	Laws against caste system	Decolonization Partition Nuclear power	Hinduism Islam Buddhism
Southwest Asia/ Middle East	Iranian Revolution, Iran-Iraq War Persian Gulf War Terrorism	OPEC Oil	Guest workers	Mandates Creation of Israel Arab-Israeli wars	Islam
North Africa	Independence movements Suez Crisis	Oil OPEC Aswan Dam	Shantytowns (Cairo)	Decolonization Guest workers	Islam
Sub-Saharan Africa	Independence movements Ethnic conflicts	Oil Native art Famine	AIDS Population increase Apartheid	Decolonization End of apartheid	Poverty Unstable governments
Western Europe	World wars Fascism Berlin Wall	European Union Euro Auto industry	Population decrease Drop in religious observance	Depression Loss of world dominance Economic prosperity, guest workers	Racism
Eastern Europe	End of empire World wars Communism	Solidarity Industry	Religious freedom (Poland)	Depression End of communism	Ethnic conflict
North America	World wars Cold War U.S. as superpower Civil rights movement	Depression NAFTA	Transmission of U.S. culture Feminism	Fight against terrorism Transmission of U.S. culture	Dominance of the United States
Latin America	Coups PRI Cuban Revolution Sandinistas Democracy	Depression Industry Oil	Immigration from Europe Shantytowns	Industry Increased trade Popularity of Protestantism	Agriculture Roman Catholicism

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