

Unit I: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to 600 BCE

Review Guide

Themes in AP World History



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<i>Regions of the World</i>		
Region	Modern countries in the region	Historical examples of countries in the region
East Asia	China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea	Chinese dynasties, Japanese shogunates
Southeast Asia	Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei	French Indochina, British colonies, Siam, Angkor Kingdom, Dutch East Indies
South Asia	India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	British India
Southwest Asia and North Africa	Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Yemen, Cyprus	Muslim caliphates, Ancient civilizations (Nile Valley, Mesopotamia, Sumer, Kush, etc.), Hebrew Kingdoms, Ottoman Empire, Persia
Central Asia	Russia, Mongolia, the "-stans", Georgia	Nomad territories, Duchies of Kiev, Moscovy, Mongol Khanates
Sub-Saharan Africa	Countries below the Sahara: Nigeria, Somalia, Congo, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, etc.	Swahili city-states, European colonies, Axum, Transvaal
Eastern Europe	Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Croatia, Kosovo, Hungary, Latvia, Estonia, etc.	Partitions of Poland, Austria-Hungary, Soviet satellite countries (Eastern Bloc), Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Ottoman Empire, Greek city-states
Western Europe	United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium	Roman Empire, Holy Roman Empire, Gaul, Aragon, Castile, Papal States, Prussia, Anschluss, European Union
North America	Canada, United States, Mexico	European colonies
Latin America	Mexico, Panama, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Venezuela	Olmec, Maya, Aztec, Inca, Native tribal lands, European colonies
Oceanía	Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea	European colonies

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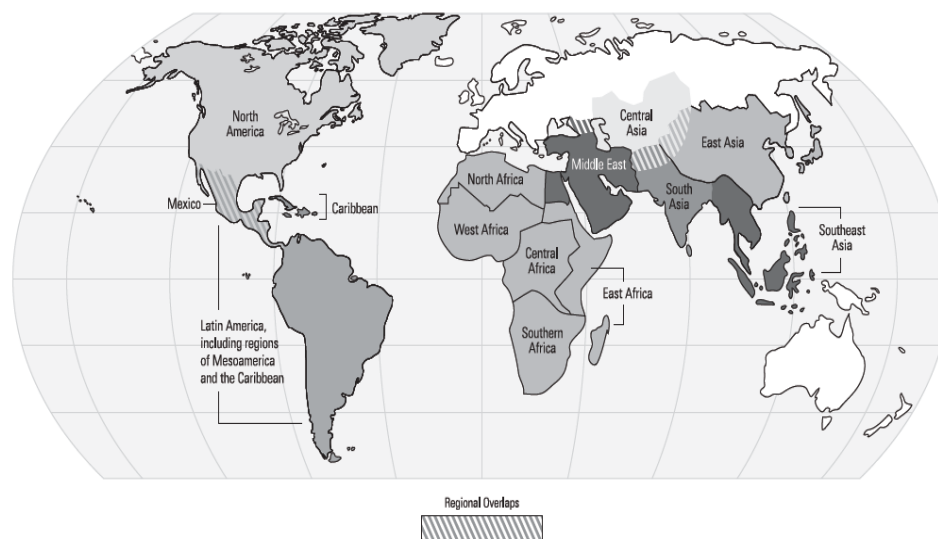
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Geography of the World		
Ocean	Where?	Significance
Arctic	extreme northern hemisphere	topped with ice for most of the year, location of mythic “Northwest Passage” (passage does exist, but covered by ice most of the year)
Indian	south of South Asia, east of Africa, west of Oceania	3 rd largest, extensive trade throughout history, earliest traders used monsoon winds to navigate, scene of intense rivalries (especially during European colonial times)
Atlantic	between North/South America and Europe/Africa	2 nd largest, center-stage of Columbian Exchange, traversed by billions of immigrants
Pacific	between North/South America and Asia/Oceania	largest, many islands, Bering Sea/Straight (land bridge bringing people into the Americas), scene of intense modern warfare

AP World History: World Regions — A Big Picture View



AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look



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Definition of a Civilization



Independent invention vs. diffusion

A major debate in the study of world history is the significance of independent invention and diffusion of ideas. Specifically, a debate surrounds attaching importance to the opposing ideas: Which is more important? Which has led to more progress for any given civilization?

- Independent invention: an idea or technology was invented/created independent of outside influence
- Diffusion: an idea or technology was introduced to a region/society/civilization by members of another civilization

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The Neolithic (Agricultural) Revolution	
what	implementation of farming techniques, usually followed by the domestication of animals
where	independent invention/development in this order: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River Valley, Yangtze and Huang He River Valleys, Southeast Asia, Central America, South America (Andes)
significance	humans transitioned from foragers to farmers; marked the beginning of the Neolithic Age, impact on gender roles; slash-and-burn techniques led to large migrations of farmers, which led to the spread of the use of agriculture; allowed civilizations to develop (permanent settlements, specialized workers, advanced technology, record keeping, government/institutions)

Characteristics of Early Agricultural Civilizations	
Characteristic	Significance
Permanent settlements	As people began to farm, they began to settle in one place. Eventually, villages, towns, and cities developed. Important examples of early permanent settlements are Catal Huyuk and Jericho. Early cities became the focus of a civilization because of their political, cultural, and economic importance
Specialized workers	As farming produced food surpluses, many people did not have to farm and were able to specialize in other areas, such as ceramics and textile production. As civilizations advanced, people were able to specialize in other professions, such as commerce, civil engineers, religious leaders, and political leaders
Technological innovations	Early agricultural/Neolithic civilizations developed the use of various metals (copper, gold, and bronze in that order) for items such as weapons and other luxury goods; other examples of technological innovations, largely due to the specialization of workers, include advanced irrigation apparatus, the wheel, weapons, sundials, etc.
Governments	As cities developed in the early civilizations, the inhabitants required large public works projects beyond the scope of private citizens. As a result, governments formed to organize and oversee the fabrication of roads, irrigation projects, public buildings, etc. and to regulate commerce (through the establishment of laws, courts, and a system of punishment. Moreover, governments functioned to protect citizens from invasions and to organize attacks on rival civilizations. Governments also collected taxes from the city dwellers

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Characteristics of Early Agricultural Civilizations (continued)

Characteristic	Significance
Social Classes	As people settled on land to farm, there were those who laid claim to more land than others, thus forming the first elite social classes. Early civilizations had an elite social class comprised of large land-owners. Many civilizations, such as Sumer, had a slave class, although in most cases slaves could buy their freedom. Likewise, men could sell women and children into slavery to pay off debts.
Religion	As people began to observe more closely their environment in an effort to increase agricultural productivity, knowledge of seasons and nature increased. Attempting to explain natural processes and natural disasters, people developed elaborate stories about the origin of life and rituals to appease gods they perceived as controlling nature. Over time, a group of specialized workers emerged to lead these rituals and devote their lives to the worship of deities.

River Valley Civilizations

Civilization	Specific Characteristics
Mesopotamia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- earliest civilization- located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers- Achievements spread to Egypt and Indus Valley- Technology: bronze, copper, irrigation canals- ~3500 BCE: Sumerians settle in southern Mesopotamia<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cuneiform to write• ziggurats as religious monuments• Epic of Gilgamesh (flood story similar to Genesis)- flooding required construction of irrigation canals, which required the formation of government (city-states)- Social classes: ruling/elite landowning class, slavery- Patriarchal: men dominated government and the family<ul style="list-style-type: none">• women wore a veil by the 16th century BCE but did have the opportunity to work outside the home in commerce, religious roles, and in record keeping- Lack of natural barriers led to frequent invasions of the region: Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians- Babylonian King Hammurabi: Code of Hammurabi<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinction between class and gender in punishments

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River Valley Civilizations (continued)

Civilization	Specific Characteristics
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ~3000 BCE Nile River Valley - Irrigation canals to channel annual floodwaters, construction of which led to the establishment of government - some major cities, but mostly agricultural settlements - trade along the Nile connected villages - Pharaoh held significant power and authority, constructed pyramids to serve as tombs - polytheistic religion; mummification exemplifies belief in afterlife - Defined social classes, opportunity for commoners to rise in status through government jobs - Patriarchal: women rarely served in government (regents of young pharaohs, priestesses, scribes) - Gained knowledge of bronze tools from Mesopotamia, iron working from the Kush - hieroglyphics developed (possibly) from cuneiform as a result of trade - Protected from invasion by surrounding desert
Indus Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ~2500 BCE - Indus River Valley (modern Pakistan) - unpredictable flooding of the river - Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro: cities with streets in a grid - Technology: running water and sewage systems in houses - Harappan writing remains elusive (not yet deciphered) - Archeological evidence of trade between Mesopotamia and Harappa (Persian Gulf) - ~1500 BCE: Aryans invade and conquer Indus River Valley
Shang Dynasty/ Huang He Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ~1760's BCE – 1120's BCE - Most isolated: Deserts, mountains, seas - Trade: Southwest and South Asia - Shang dynasty was earliest to leave written records - Technology: bronze (from Mesopotamia by means of migrations), ironworking (~1000 BCE) - Flooding of Huang He led to irrigation projects which called for the development of central rule, strengthening Shang power - Walled cities along river served as cultural, military and economic centers - Rulers built elaborate palaces and tombs - Early writing used on oracle bones - Social classes: rulers, artisans, peasants, slaves - Patriarchal, although prior to Shang rule Chinese society was matrilineal - Ancestor veneration - Shang fell to Zhou: mandate of heaven called for an end to Shang rule, Zhou continued trend of centralization of government

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River Valley Civilizations (continued)

Civilization

Specific Characteristics

Mesoamerica and Andean S. America

- developed later than Eastern Hemisphere civilizations
- developed along smaller rivers and streams as compared to other River Valley civilizations
- llama was largest animal
- Technology: copper, irrigation systems
- Olmecs, Maya constructed pyramids and temples
- Polytheistic
 - Quetzalcoatl: god that would return to rule people
- Social classes: ruling elite and priests at top, commoners and slaves at bottom
- Mayan Innovations: calendar, system of writing using pictographs, idea of zero as placeholder, discoveries and knowledge of astronomy and time
- Mayan political organization: city-states ruled by kings
- Mayan kings frequently fought each other, with prisoners of war taken as slaves or for religious sacrifices
- Andean civilizations isolated by mountains and lack of pack animals
- Andean government: city-states separated by mountains

Shared Characteristics by all River Valley Civilizations

- community cooperation to build large public works projects, especially irrigation projects
- need for cooperation led to the development of increasingly centralized governments
- knowledge of metallurgy (whether independently invented or acquired through diffusion) led to advanced tools, weapons, and art
- writing system
- development of social classes
- use of slave labor
- patriarchy
- polytheism
- trade with neighboring and far-reaching civilizations
- warfare: internal and external pressures