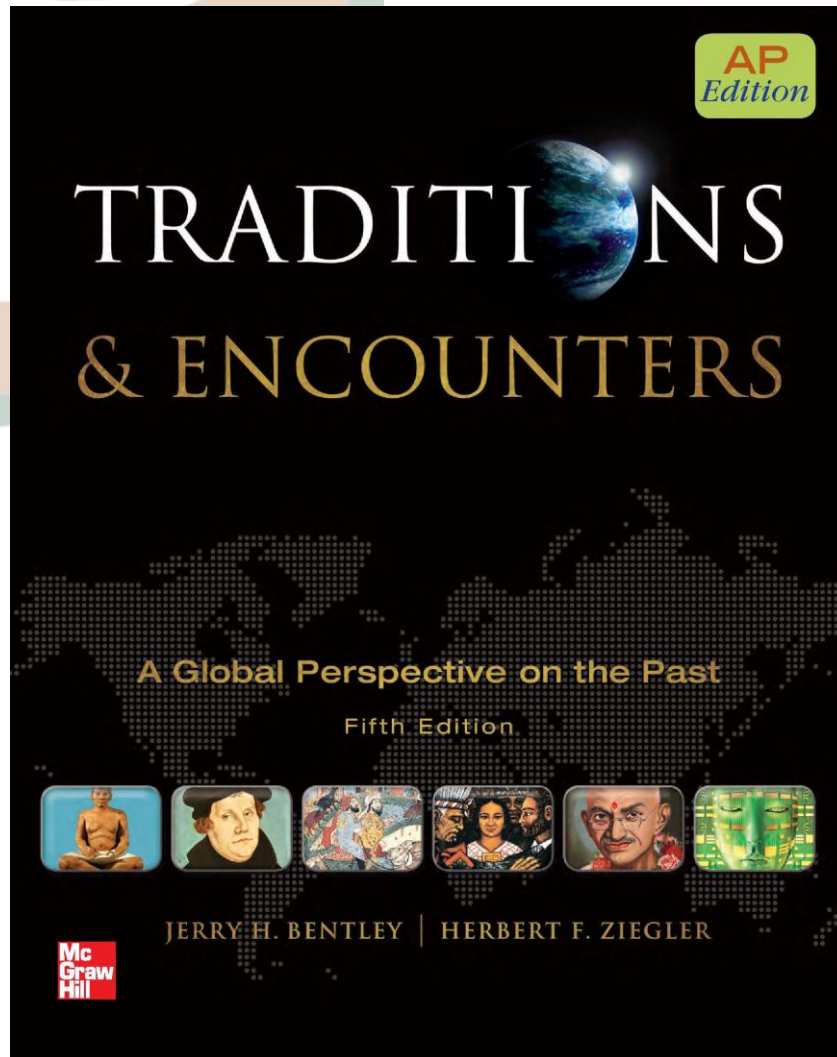


- National -

Advanced Placement* CORRELATION GUIDE

Traditions & Encounters



By Jerry Bentley

5th Edition, AP Edition, © 2011
ISBN 9780076594382

Based on College Board Curriculum Framework: AP World History 2011-2012

**AP and Advanced Placement Program are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board, which was not involved in the production of and does not endorse this product.*

**Advanced Placement Correlation Guide – CHRONOLOGICAL
Traditions & Encounters, 5th Edition, AP Edition by Jerry Bentley**

Period	Chapters/Pages
Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.	
• Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth	
I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.	Chapter 1
A. Humans used fire in new ways: to aid hunting and foraging, to protect against predators, and to adapt to cold environments.	pp 2-3, 7
B. Humans developed a wider range of tools specially adapted to different environments from tropics to tundra.	pp 2-3, 12-14
C. Economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting-foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas, and goods.	pp 2-3, 10-11
• Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies	
I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems.	Chapters 1, 3
A. Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged at different times in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.	pp 2-3, 16-17
B. Pastoralism developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.	pp 2-3, 53
C. Different crops or animals were domesticated in the various core regions, depending on available local flora and fauna.	pp 2-3, 16-19
D. Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production.	pp 2-3, 22-23
E. These agricultural practices drastically impacted environmental diversity. Pastoralists also affected the environment by grazing large numbers of animals on fragile grasslands, leading to erosion when overgrazed.	pp 2-3
II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.	Chapter 1

A. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population.	pp 2-3, 17
B. Surpluses of food and other goods led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors, and the development of elites.	pp 2-3, 18-20
C. Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation. (Required examples of improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation: Pottery; Plows; Woven textiles; Metallurgy; Wheels and wheeled vehicles)	pp 2-3, 18-20
D. In both pastoralist and agrarian societies, elite groups accumulated wealth, creating more hierarchical social structures and promoting patriarchal forms of social organization.	pp 2-3, 20-22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies 	
I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished.	Chapters 2–6
Required examples of core and foundational civilizations: Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys	pp 2-3, 25-27
Egypt in the Nile River Valley	pp 2-3, 49-65
Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley	pp 2-3, 72-76
Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley	pp 2-3, 87-104
Olmecs in Mesoamerica	pp 2-3, 109-111
Chavín in Andean South America	pp 2-3, 116-118
II. The first states emerged within core civilizations.	Chapters 2–6
A. States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Early states were often led by a ruler whose source of power was believed to be divine or had divine support and/or who was supported by the military.	pp 2-3; Chapters 2–6
B. As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated — including the Hittites, who had access to iron — had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations. These states were able to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.	pp 2-3, 43-45
C. Early regions of state expansion or empire building were Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and the Nile Valley.	pp 2-3, 26-37, 49-65
D. Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.	pp 2-3, 43-44, 102
III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states	Chapters 2–6

through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.	
A. Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.	pp 27-28, 53, 55, 73-74, 97, 109
B. Elites, both political and religious, promoted arts and artisanship.	pp 29, 32, 39-40, 61
C. Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently were diffused.	pp 2-3, 35, 40-41, 62-63, 74, 99-101, 110-111
D. States developed legal codes, including the Code of Hammurabi, that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.	pp 27, 28, 29-30, 36, 38, 58-59
E. New religious beliefs developed in this period continued to have strong influences in later periods. (Required examples of new religious beliefs: The Vedic religion; Hebrew monotheism; Zoroastrianism)	pp 2-3, 37-39, 77-84, 128-129, 142-145
F. Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional and transregional, with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology. (Required examples of trade expansion from local to regional and transregional: Between Egypt and Nubia; Between Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley)	pp 2-3, 32-33, 40, 43, 57-62, 73-74, 101-102
G. Social and gender hierarchies intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.	pp 33-35, 59, 78-80, 97-99
H. Literature was also a reflection of culture.	pp 25-26, 37, 64-65, 76, 79, 100-101
Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions 	
I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.	Chapters 4, 8, 9, 11
A. The association of monotheism with Judaism was further developed with the codification of the Hebrew Scriptures, which also reflected the influence of Mesopotamian cultural and legal traditions. The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Roman empires, conquered various Jewish states at different points in time. These conquests contributed to the growth of Jewish diasporic communities around the Mediterranean and Middle East.	pp 128-129, 144-145, 226-227
B. The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions — later known as Hinduism — which contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system and in the importance of multiple manifestations of Brahma to promote teachings about reincarnation.	pp 77-84, 128-129, 182-185

II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.	Chapters 8–11
A. The core beliefs about desire, suffering, and the search for enlightenment preached by the historic Buddha and recorded by his followers into sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism changed over time as it spread throughout Asia — first through the support of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, and then through the efforts of missionaries and merchants, and the establishment of educational institutions to promote its core teachings.	pp 128-129, 179-182
B. Confucianism’s core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius and were elaborated by key disciples who sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China, including the rulers.	pp 128-129, 150-153
C. In the major Daoist writings, the core belief of balance between humans and nature assumed that the Chinese political system would be altered indirectly. Daoism also influenced the development of Chinese culture.	pp 128-129, 153-154
D. Christianity, based on core beliefs about the teachings and divinity of Jesus of Nazareth as recorded by his disciples, drew on Judaism, and initially rejected Roman and Hellenistic influences. Despite initial Roman imperial hostility, Christianity spread through the efforts of missionaries and merchants through many parts of Afro-Eurasia, and eventually gained Roman imperial support by the time of Emperor Constantine.	pp 128-129, 226-229
E. The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, empirical observation, and the nature of political power and hierarchy.	pp 204-208, 225
III. Belief systems affected gender roles. Buddhism and Christianity encouraged monastic life and Confucianism emphasized filial piety.	pp 162,229; Chapters 8, 11
IV. Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations.	Chapters 3, 5
A. Shamanism and animism continued to shape the lives of people within and outside of core civilizations because of their daily reliance on the natural world.	pp 67-68,128-129
B. Ancestor veneration persisted in many regions.	pp 97-98, 128-129
V. Artistic expressions, including literature and drama, architecture, and sculpture, show distinctive cultural developments.	Chapters 6, 9–11
A. Literature and drama acquired distinctive forms that influenced artistic developments in	pp 182-185, 194, 207

neighboring regions and in later time periods.	
B. Distinctive architectural styles developed in many regions in this period.	pp 111-112, 115, 197, 222-223
C. The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs affected the development of unique sculptural developments.	pp 128-129
• Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires	
I. The number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.	Chapters 6–11
Required examples of key states and empires: Southwest Asia: Persian Empires	pp 128-129,132-138
East Asia: Qin and Han Empire	pp 128-129,156-162
South Asia: Maurya and Gupta Empires	pp 128-129,170-174
Mediterranean region: Phoenicia and its colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, and Hellenistic and Roman Empires	pp 128-129,194-201, 215-220
Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city-states	pp 111-116, 128-129
Andean South America: Moche	pp 118, 128-129
II. Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.	Chapters 6–11
A. In order to organize their subjects, the rulers created administrative institutions in many regions. (Required examples of administrative institutions: Centralized governments; Elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies)	pp 128-129, 134, 138-139, 156-160, 171, 219-220
B. Imperial governments projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques. (Required examples of such techniques: Diplomacy; Developing supply lines; Building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads; Drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the local populations or conquered peoples)	pp 128-129, 134-135, 156-157, 215-218
C. Much of the success of the empires rested on their promotion of trade and economic integration by building and maintaining roads and issuing currencies.	pp 135, 141-142, 157-159, 172, 218-219
III. Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.	Chapters 6–11, 16
A. Cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires.	pp 115-116, 134, 159, 171-172, 193, 201, 214 222-223, 329-330
B. The social structures of empires displayed hierarchies that included cultivators, laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites, or caste groups.	pp 112, 128-129, 139, 164-165, 176-177, 193
C. Imperial societies relied on a range of methods to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites.	pp 128-129, 139, 203-204, 224-225
D. Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in all imperial societies of this period.	pp 128-129, 162, 175-176, 203, 223-224
IV. The Roman, Han, Mauryan, and Gupta empires created	Chapters 8, 9, 12

political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires or states.	
A. Through excessive mobilization of resources, imperial governments caused environmental damage and generated social tensions and economic difficulties by concentrating too much wealth in the hands of elites.	pp 128-129, 163-165, 174, 244-245, 247-248
B. External problems resulted from security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions.	pp 128-129, 161-162, 174, 248-250
• Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange	
I. Land and water routes created transregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Chapters 6, 10, 12, 18
A. Many factors, including the climate and location of the routes, the typical trade goods, and the ethnicity of people involved, shaped the distinctive features of a variety of trade routes.	pp 128-129
Required examples of trade routes: Eurasian Silk Roads	pp 128-129, 236-239
Trans-Saharan caravan routes	pp 128-129, 374-377
Indian Ocean sea lanes	pp 119-123, 128-129, 235
Mediterranean sea lanes	pp 128-129, 194-195
II. New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.	Chapters 12, 13, 15
A. New technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods across longer routes.	pp 128-129, 270
B. Innovations in maritime technologies, as well as advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds, stimulated exchanges along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.	pp 128-129, 235, 270-271, 312-314
III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.	Chapters 7, 9, 11, 12
A. The spread of crops, including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East, encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques.	pp 128-129, 135, 140
B. The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires.	pp 128-129, 243-244
C. Religious and cultural traditions were transformed as they spread. (Required examples of transformed religious and cultural traditions: Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism)	pp 128-129, 182, 229, 239-242
Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks 	
I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.	Chapters 13–15, 17–19
A. Existing trade routes flourished and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities. (Required examples of existing trade routes: The Silk Roads; The Mediterranean Sea; The Trans-Saharan; The Indian Ocean basins).	pp 256-257, 267-270, 289, 311-313, 323-324, 379-380, 397-401
B. New trade routes centering on Mesoamerica and the Andes developed.	pp 256-257, 415-418, 423
C. The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including more sophisticated caravan organization; use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and new forms of credit and monetization.	pp 256-257, 270-272, 292, 374-375, 400-401
D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices, trading organizations, and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal in China.	pp 256-257, 282-284, 292-293, 350-351, 400
E. The expansion of empires facilitated Trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks. (Required examples of empires: China; The Byzantine Empire; The Caliphates; The Mongols)	pp 256-257, 270-271, 285-286, 298-299, 350-351, 364-365
II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.	Chapters 6, 13, 16, 18
A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it.	pp 256-257, 270, 334-336, 350-351, 374-375
B. Some migrations had a significant environmental impact. (Required examples of migration and their environmental impact: The migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa; The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands)	pp 121-123, 256-257, 350-351, 372-373
C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.	pp 256-257, 350-351, 354, 372-373, 379
III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.	Chapters 13–15, 17, 18, 20
A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected	pp 256-257, 264-266, 376-382

interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries.	
B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.	pp 256-257, 381-382
C. The writings of certain interregional travelers illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.	pp 256-257, 281-282, 296,350-351, 361-362, 381, 435-440
D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic and cultural traditions.	pp 256-257, 297-298, 320-324, 350-351, 416-417
E. Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions.	pp 256-257, 277-278, 291-292, 350-351
IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.	Chapters 6, 13–21
A. New foods and agricultural techniques were adopted in populated areas.	pp 256-257, 268-269, 288, 372
B. The spread of epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed the well established paths of trade and military conquest.	pp 256-257, 366, 445-447
• Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions	
I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.	Chapters 13, 14, 16, 19
A. Following the collapse of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties — Sui, Tang and Song — combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy with innovations better suited to the current circumstances.	pp 256-257, 283-285, 328-332
B. In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states, the Mongol Khanates, city-states, and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan.	pp 256-257, 267-268, 300-302, 308-309, 340, 366, 397, 403
C. Some states synthesized local and borrowed traditions.	pp 275-277, 299-301
D. In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach: Networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica (“Aztecs”) and Inca.	pp 111-112, 256-257, 418, 425
II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. (Required examples of technological and cultural transfers: Between Tang China and the	pp 256-257, 293-294, 350-351,364-365, 412

Abbasids; Across the Mongol empires; During the Crusades)	
• Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences	
I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.	Chapters 13–15, 19–21
A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations.	pp 256-257, 288, 350-351, 397, 418
B. In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.	pp 268-269, 350-351, 412, 443
C. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.	pp 290-291, 313-314, 350-351
II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.	Chapters 14, 17, 19, 21
A. Multiple factors contributed to the declines of urban areas in this period. (Required examples of these factors: Invasions; Disease; The decline of agricultural productivity; The Little Ice Age)	pp 256-257, 350-351, 366, 445-447
B. Multiple factors contributed to urban revival. (Required examples of these factors: The end of invasions; The availability of safe and reliable transport; The rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300; Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population; Greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth)	pp 256-257, 289-290, 350-351, 398-399, 436-437
C. While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as governmental, religious, and commercial centers, many older cities declined at the same time that numerous new cities emerged to take on these established roles.	pp 256-257, 350-351, 399, 436-437
III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.	Chapters 13, 14, 17–20, 22, 25
A. As in the previous period, there were many forms of labor organization. (Required examples of forms of labor organization: Free peasant agriculture; Nomadic pastoralism; Craft production and guild organization; Various forms of coerced and unfree labor; Government-imposed labor taxes; Military obligations)	pp 354-355, 427
B. As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas,	pp 256-257, 290, 299, 350-351, 355-356, 382-384, 400-404

women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan and Southeast Asia.	
C. New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the <i>mit'a</i> in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa and the eastern Mediterranean.	pp 256-257, 285-286, 350-351, 384-385, 427
D. The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neo-Confucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.	pp 256-257, 272-273, 298, 343-344, 350-351
Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750	
• Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	
I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, and overland Eurasia.	pp 462-463, 465-468, 477-478, 550-551
II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns — all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.	pp 462-463, 468-469
III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.	Chapters 22, 24, 26
A. Official Chinese maritime activity expanded into the Indian Ocean region with the naval voyages led by Ming Admiral Zheng He, which enhanced Chinese prestige.	pp 462-463, 580
B. Portuguese development of a school for navigation led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.	pp 462-463, 470
C. Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.	pp 462-463, 471-474
D. Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.	pp 462-463, 537
E. In Oceania and Polynesia, established exchange and communication networks were not dramatically affected because of infrequent European reconnaissance in the Pacific Ocean.	pp 462-463, 475, 541-545
IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by	Chapters 22–24

royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.	
A. European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.	pp 462-463, 475-477
B. Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas.	pp 462-463, 488, 534-535
C. Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.	pp 462-463, 510-511
D. The Atlantic system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers, and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples.	pp 462-463, 488-489, 533-534
V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.	Chapter 22
A. European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases — including smallpox, measles, and influenza — that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations and the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitoes and rats.	pp 462-463, 486-487
B. American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.	pp 462-463, 486-487
C. Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.	pp 462-463, 486-487
D. Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefited nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.	pp 462-463, 487-488
E. European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation and soil depletion.	pp 462-463, 488-489
VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.	Chapters 23, 26, 27

A. As Islam spread to new settings in Afro-Eurasia, believers adapted it to local cultural practices. The split between the Sunni and Shi'a traditions of Islam intensified, and Sufi practices became more widespread.	pp 462-463, 556, 603
B. The practice of Christianity continued to spread throughout the world and was increasingly diversified by the process of diffusion and the Reformation.	pp 462-463, 494-495
C. Buddhism spread within Asia.	pp 462-463, 588
D. Syncretic and new forms of religion developed.	pp 462-463, 539-541, 605-606
VII. As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased.	Chapters 21, 23, 26, 27
A. Innovations in visual and performing arts were seen all over the world.	450-452, 588, 600, 604
B. Literacy expanded and was accompanied by the proliferation of popular authors, literary forms, and works of literature in Afro-Eurasia.	497, 584, 589-590
• Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production	
I. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.	Chapters 22–26
A. Peasant labor intensified in many regions.	pp 462-463, 482-483, 582
B. Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.	pp 462-463, 558-559
C. The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.	pp 462-463, 559-568
D. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.	pp 462-463, 534-536, 539-540
II. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies.	
A. Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.	pp 462-463, 511-512, 533-534, 574-575, 582
B. The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.	pp 503-504, 586-587
C. Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including the demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.	pp 462-463, 512, 562-563
D. The massive demographic changes in the Americas resulted in new ethnic and racial classifications.	pp 462-463, 533
• Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion	
I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.	Chapters 20, 22, 23, 25–27

A. Rulers used the arts to display political power and to legitimize their rule.	pp 462-463, 503-505, 607-608
B. Rulers continued to use religious ideas to legitimize their rule.	pp 421,462-463, 503, 551, 576, 598-600
C. States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state.	pp 547-575, 605-606
D. Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources.	pp 462-463, 576-578, 587-588, 597
E. Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.	pp 462-463
II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.	Chapters 22, 27
A. Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but these empires also affected the power of the states in interior West and Central Africa.	pp 462-463, 476-478
B. Land empires expanded dramatically in size. (Required examples of land empires: Manchus; Mughals; Ottomans; Russians)	pp 462-463, 481-483, 574-576, 596-598, 600-603
C. European states established new maritime empires in the Americas. (Required examples of maritime empires: Portuguese; Spanish; Dutch; French; British)	pp 462-463, 529-532
III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.	pp 462-463, 483, 497-498
Period 5: Industrialization and Global Interaction, c. 1750 to c. 1900	
• Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism	
I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.	Chapters 29, 31
A. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production. (Required examples of factors leading to the rise of industrial production: Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean; The geographical distribution of coal, iron and timber; European demographic changes; Urbanization; Improved agricultural productivity; Legal protection of private property; An abundance of rivers and canals; Access to foreign resources; The accumulation of capital)	pp 618-619, 652-653
B. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy	pp 654

stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The “fossil fuels” revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.	
C. The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.	pp 655-656
D. As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.	pp 656-659, 714-715, 726-727
E. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.	pp 659
II. New patterns of global trade and production developed that further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount of goods produced in their factories.	Chapters 29–32
A. The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in mass producing single natural resources. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.	pp 618-619, 671-673, 691
B. The rapid development of industrial production contributed to the decline of economically productive, agriculturally based economies.	pp 618-619, 673
C. The rapid increases in productivity caused by industrial production encouraged industrialized states to seek out new consumer markets for their finished goods.	pp 618-619, 717-719
D. The need for specialized and limited metals for industrial production, as well as the global demand for gold, silver and diamonds as forms of wealth, led to the development of extensive mining centers.	pp 693-694, 741
III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.	Chapters 23, 28, 29
A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.	pp 512-513, 637
B. Financial instruments expanded.	pp 659
C. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses.	pp 659
IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication. (Required examples of developments in transportation and communication: Railroads; Steamships; Telegraphs; Canals)	pp 655, 659

V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.	Chapters 29, 31, 33
A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed capitalist exploitation of workers by promoting alternative visions of society.	667-671
B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production.	pp 618-619, 710-711, 722-724
C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.	pp 618-619, 707, 714, 722-723, 725-727
D. In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms.	pp 670-671, 773
VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.	Chapter 29
A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.	pp 618-619, 665-667
B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.	pp 618-619, 660-667
C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions, as well as to new forms of community.	pp 618-619, 663
• Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation	
I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.	Chapters 30–32
A. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies.	pp 736-739
B. European states, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.	pp 738-740, 743-746
C. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa.	pp 740-743
D. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.	pp 740, 743-745
E. In other parts of the world, industrialized states practiced economic imperialism.	pp 693-695, 717-719
II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.	Chapters 22, 28, 29, 31, 32
A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.	pp 724-727
B. The United States and Russia emulated European transoceanic imperialism by expanding their land	pp 481-483, 678-682

borders and conquering neighboring territories.	
C. Anti-imperial resistance led to the contraction of the Ottoman Empire.	pp 618-619, 707-709
D. New states developed on the edges of existing empires.	pp 679-680, 741, 747
E. The development and spread of nationalism as an ideology fostered new communal identities.	pp 645-646 741-742
III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.	pp 752
• Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution and Reform	
I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.	Chapters 23, 28
A. Thinkers applied new ways of understanding the natural world to human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life.	pp 618-619, 622-624
B. Intellectuals critiqued the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation.	pp 517-518, 618-619
C. Enlightenment thinkers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.	pp 618-619, 623
D. The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in revolutionary documents. (Required examples of revolutionary documents: The American Declaration of Independence; The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen; Bolivar's Jamaica Letter)	pp 618-619, 624-629, 631-637
E. These ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery and the end of serfdom, as their ideas were implemented.	pp 618-619, 623-624
II. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.	pp 641-642
III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.	Chapters 25, 28, 30–32
A. Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments.	pp 618-619, 712
B. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions, which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy. (Required examples of rebellions: American Revolution; French	pp 618-619, 624-629, 631-637

Revolution; Haitian Revolution; Latin American independence movements)	
C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.	pp 565, 618-619, 633
D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.	pp 618-619, 723-724, 737
E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by religious ideas and millenarianism.	pp 618-619, 680, 719-722
F. Responses to increasingly frequent rebellions led to reforms in imperial policies.	pp 618-619, 670-671, 710, 722-723
IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.	Chapters 28, 29
A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.	pp 618-619, 637, 668-670
B. Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.	pp 618-619, 638-640, 696
• Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration	
I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	Chapter 29
A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population.	pp 618-619, 661-662
B. Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the nineteenth century.	pp 618-619, 663
II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.	Chapters 29, 30
A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.	pp 618-619, 663-664, 689-691
B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration. (Required examples of coerced and semicoerced labor migration: Slavery; Chinese and Indian indentured servitude; Convict labor)	pp 618-619, 689-691
C. While many migrants permanently relocated, a significant number of temporary and seasonal migrants returned to their home societies.	pp 618-619, 691
III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.	Chapter 30
A. Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been	pp 618-619, 691

formerly occupied by men.	
B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world, which helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.	pp 618-619, 690-691, 697
C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.	pp 618-619, 697
Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignment, c. 1900 to the Present	
• Key Concept 6.1. Science and the Environment	
I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.	Chapters 34, 37, 38
A. New modes of communication and transportation virtually eliminated the problem of geographic distance.	pp 760-761, 892, 902-903, 920-921
B. New scientific paradigms transformed human understanding of the world.	pp 760-761, 794-795
C. The Green Revolution produced food for the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.	pp 760-761, 881
D. Medical innovations increased the ability of humans to survive.	pp 760-761,
E. Energy technologies including the use of oil and nuclear power raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.	pp 760-761, 898
II. As the global population expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.	Chapter 38
A. Humans exploited and competed over the earth's finite resources more intensely than ever before in human history.	pp 760-761, 903-905
B. Global warming was a major consequence of the release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere.	pp 760-761, 905
C. Pollution threatened the world's supply of water and clean air. Deforestation and desertification were continuing consequences of the human impact on the environment. Rates of extinction of other species accelerated sharply.	pp 760-761, 905
III. Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.	Chapters 29, 33, 36, 38
A. Diseases associated with poverty persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival. In addition, changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.	pp 760-761, 908-910
B. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed	pp 662-663, 905

sexual practices.	
C. Improved military technology and new tactics led to increased levels of wartime casualties.	pp 760-761, 770-771, 845, 847-848, 853
• Key Concept 6.2. Global Conflicts and Their Consequences	
I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the twentieth century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the century's end.	Chapters 31, 33, 35, 37
A. The older land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.	pp 717-724, 760-761, 778-779, 781-785
B. Some colonies negotiated their independence.	pp 760-761, 814-816, 874-876
C. Some colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.	pp 760-761, 868-871, 874
II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.	Chapters 35, 37
A. Nationalist leaders in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.	pp 815, 868-871, 876
B. Regional, religious and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries.	pp 816, 867-868
C. Transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries.	pp 824-825, 877, 882
D. Within to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and socialism.	pp 879-880, 886
III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.	Chapters 33, 36–38
A. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to population resettlements.	pp 760-761, 783-785, 867-868
B. The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.	pp 760-761, 919-921
C. The proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of ethnic violence and the displacement of peoples resulting in refugee populations.	pp 777, 850-853, 919-921
IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.	Chapters 33, 36, 38
A. World War I and World War II were the first “total wars.” Governments used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism and communism, to mobilize all of their state’s resources, including peoples, both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies, for the purpose of waging war. Governments also used a variety of strategies, including political speeches, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these	pp 760-761, 765, 773-775, 838-842

populations.	
B. The sources of global conflict in the first half of the century varied. (Required examples of the sources of global conflict: Imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan; Competition for resources; Ethnic conflict; Great power rivalries between Great Britain and Germany; Nationalist ideologies; The economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression)	pp 760-761,765-767, 776-777, 836-737
C. The global balance of economic and political power shifted after the end of World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism and communism throughout the globe.	pp 760-761,853-855
D. The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa and Asia.	pp 760-761,856-860
E. The dissolution of the Soviet Union effectively ended the Cold War.	pp 894-896
V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups — including states — opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.	Chapters 35, 37, 38
A. Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.	pp 760-761,815
B. Groups and individuals opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political and social orders.	pp 760-761,868, 878-879
C. Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.	pp 885-886
D. More movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.	pp 882, 910-911
E. Global conflicts had a profound influence on popular culture.	pp 794-797
• Key Concept 6.3. New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society and Culture	
I. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the twentieth century.	Chapters 34, 35, 37, 38
A. In the Communist states of the Soviet Union and China, governments controlled their national economies.	pp 802-805, 879-880
B. At the beginning of the century in the United States and parts of Europe, governments played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.	pp 798-799, 801-802, 804-808
C. In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding	pp 825-828, 873-879, 884-886

economic life to promote development.	
D. At the end of the twentieth century, many governments encouraged free market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization.	pp 881, 894, 898
II. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.	Chapters 33, 36, 38
A. New international organizations formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.	pp 760-761,783, 854, 913
B. New economic institutions sought to spread the principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world.	p 896
C. Humanitarian organizations developed to respond to humanitarian crises throughout the world.	pp 912-913
D. Regional trade agreements created regional trading blocs designed to promote the movement of capital and goods across national borders.	pp 899-900
E. Multinational corporations began to challenge state authority and autonomy.	pp 760-761,896-897, 901
F. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration.	p 900
III. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.	Chapters 37, 38
A. The notion of human rights gained traction throughout the world.	pp 760-761,913-914
B. Increased interactions among diverse peoples sometimes led to the formation of new cultural identities and exclusionary reactions.	pp 760-761,874
C. Believers developed new forms of spirituality and chose to emphasize particular aspects of practice within existing faiths and apply them to political issues.	pp 760-761
IV. Popular and consumer culture became global.	n/a
A. Sports were more widely practiced and reflected national and social aspirations.	n/a
B. Changes in communication and transportation technology enabled the widespread diffusion of music and film.	n/a