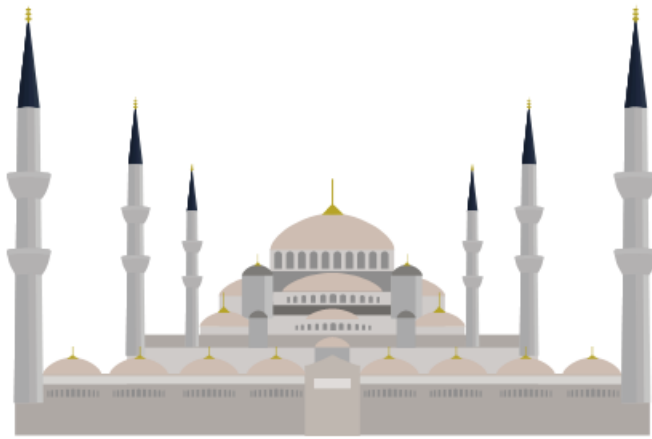


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THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY

Unit 1

c. 1200 C.E. - c. 1450 C.E.



Developments in East Asia

- Song Dynasty
- Confucianism and Buddhism
- Champa rice and the Grand Canal



Developments in Dar al-Islam

- Spread into Africa and Asia
- Seljuk, Mamluk, and Delhi
- Advances in math, medicine, and literature
- Intellectual preservation



Developments in South and Southeast Asia

- Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam



State Building in the Americas

- Maya city states
- Mexico
- Inca
- Chaco
- Mesa Verde
- Cahokia



State Building in Africa

- Great Zimbabwe
- Ethiopia
- Hausa Kingdoms



Developments in Europe

- Christianity, Judaism, and Islam
- Monarchies, feudalism, manorial system
- Agricultural society - use of serfs



NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE

Unit 2

c. 1200 C.E. - c. 1450 C.E.



The Silk Roads

- Trading cities like Kashgar and Samarkand
- Bills of exchange, banking houses, use of paper money
- Luxury goods like textiles and porcelain



The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World

- Mongol khanates replace empires
- Pax Mongolica facilitates trade in the region
- Encouraged technological and cultural transfers



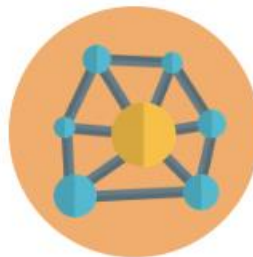
Exchange in the Indian Ocean

- City states of the Swahili coast, Gujarat, Malacca
- Compass, astrolabe, new ship designs
- Diasporic communities
- Technological and cultural transfers



Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

- Camel saddle and caravans aid trade
- Expansion of empires in West Africa, like Mali
- Salt and gold



Cultural Consequences of Connectivity

- Diffusion of culture - Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam
- Technology - gunpowder and paper from China
- Travelers - Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Margery Kempe



Environmental Consequences of Connectivity

- Diffusion of crops - bananas, rice, citrus
- Diffusion of pathogens - bubonic plague



LAND-BASED EMPIRES

Unit 3

c. 1450 C.E. - c. 1750 C.E.



Empires Expand

- Imperial expansion relied on gunpowder weapons, cannons, and armed trade
- Manchu, Mughals, Ottomans, Safavids, Russia, and Songhai
- Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict



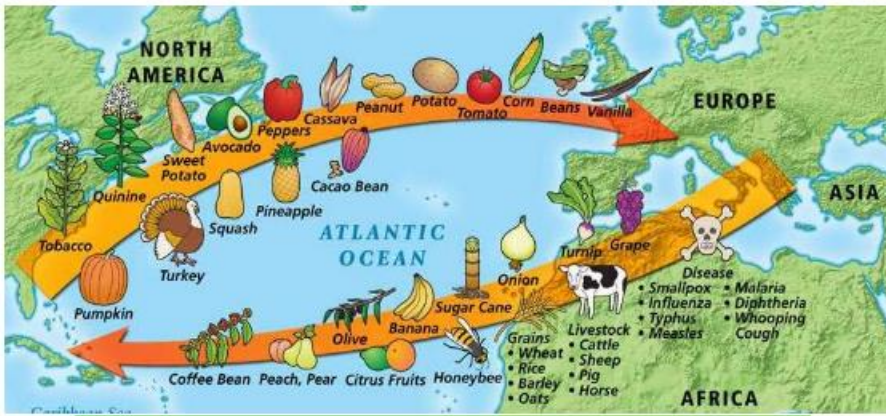
Empires: Administration

- Bureaucratic elites and/or military professionals emerge (devshirme, samurai)
- Religious ideas (Mexica human sacrifice, European divine right, Islam)
- Art and monumental architecture (Qing imperial portraits, Incan sun temple, Mughal mausolea and mosques, European palaces like Versailles)
- Tax collection systems (Mughal zamindar, Ottoman tax farming, Mexica tribute, Ming taxes in currency)



Empires: Belief Systems

- The Protestant Reformation creates a break between Protestant and Catholic traditions
- Political rivalries between the Ottoman and Safavid empires intensifies the Sunni-Shi'a divide in Islam
- Sikhism develops in South Asia in a context of interactions between Hinduism and Islam



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TRANSOCEANIC INTERCONNECTIONS

Unit 4

c. 1450 C.E. - c. 1750 C.E.



Technological Innovations

- Innovative ship designs (Carrack, Carrack, Fluyt)
- Cross cultural technology (lanteen sail, compass, astronomical charts)



Exploration: Causes and Events

- State-supported and funded exploration
- Global trading post empires emerge, like Portugal
- Spain sponsors Columbus's voyage
- French, English, and Dutch sponsor North Atlantic crossings



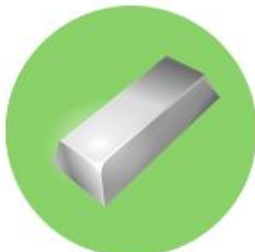
Columbian Exchange

- Exchange of plants, animals, diseases
- European diseases significantly reduce indigenous populations
- American foods become staples in the Old World.
- Cash crops are grown on plantations and exported to Europe and the Middle East
- Horses, pigs, cattle brought from Europe
- Okra and rice brought by African slaves



Maritime Empires Established

- Asia adopts restrictive trade policies
- European states develop maritime empires
- African states like Asante and Kongo engage in trade
- Indian Ocean trade grows
- New labor systems used (mit'a, slavery, indentured servitude, encomienda, hacienda)
- Slavery continues in Africa; plantations in the Americas increase demand for slaves



Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed

- Mercantilist policies
- Economic disputes led to rivalries
- Spanish monopoly of silver
- Peasant and artisan labor (silk, wool, cotton)
- Demographic changes in Africa
- Racial mixing in the Americas
- Syncretic religions



Internal and External Challenges to State Power

- Local resistance from indigenous populations
- Slave resistance in the Americas



Changing Social Hierarchies

- Some states embraced diversity, other states suppressed it. (see: Jews in Ottoman and Spanish empires)
- New political and economic elites
- Elites began to confront strong monarchs.



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REVOLUTIONS

Unit 5

c. 1750 C.E. - c. 1900 C.E.



The Enlightenment

- Importance of reason; reduced focus on religion; new political ideas
- Preceded revolutions/rebellions
- Nationalism emerges
- Reform movements (suffrage/abolition)
- Emergent feminism



Nationalism and Revolutions

- New sense of unity/nationalism
- Revolutions lead to new nation states
- Discontent with monarchies
- American Revolution sets the model for others that follow
- Enlightenment ideas impact documents.



Industrial Revolution Begins

- Proximity to waterways
- Access to coal/iron/timber
- Urbanization
- Improved agriculture
- Protected private property
- Access to foreign resources
- Capital
- Increasingly specialized labor



Industrialization Spreads

- Share of global manufacturing increases for U.S. and Europe
- New methods of production start in Europe and move to U.S., Japan, Russia



Technology of the Industrial Age

- Machines, steam engines, fossil fuels increased the amount of available energy
- 2nd Industrial Revolution leads to new methods after 1850
- Railroads, steamships, telegraph aid in exploration, development, communication.
- Increased trade and migration



Industrialization: Government's Role

- Some state-sponsored visions of industrialization (Muhammad Ali in Egypt)
- Meiji Era in Japan leads to growth.



Economic Developments and Innovations

- Adoption of free trade policies and laissez faire capitalism
- Large scale transnational businesses (HSBC, Unilever)
- Increased standard of living for some, with more available and affordable consumer goods.



Reactions to the Industrial Economy

- Promotion of new political, social, urban, and educational reforms
- Labor unions and workers movements begin to form
- Discontent leads to ideas like those of Karl Marx; communism and socialism



Society and the Industrial Age

- New social classes emerge - middle class and working class
- Lower class women worked; middle class women increasingly restricted to the home and children.
- Urbanization leads to pollution, poverty, crime, housing issues, etc.



CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Unit 6 c. 1750 C.E. - c. 1900 C.E.



Rationales for Imperialism

- Cultural, religious, and racial ideologies were used to justify imperialism, such as Social Darwinism, nationalism, the civilizing mission, and religious conversion



State Expansion

- States gained more control over colonies or solidified control
- Europe, U.S., and Japan gain Pacific territories; Portugal and Spain lose ground
- Warfare and diplomacy were used in Africa
- Settler colonies
- U.S., Russia, and Japan conquer and settle neighboring lands.



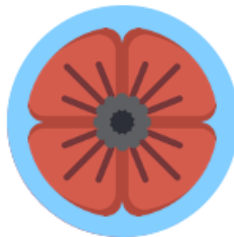
Indigenous Responses to State Expansion

- Questions about political authority and nationalism lead to anti-colonial movements
- Direct resistance and the creation of new states
- Rebellions emerged, some influenced by religion (Ghost Dance, Xhosa Cattle-Killing)



Global Economic Development

- The need for raw materials for factories as well as food led to more export economies that produced natural resources, food, and industrial crops. These economies then purchased finished goods.



Economic Imperialism

- Industrialized states practiced economic imperialism in Asia and Latin America (Opium Wars, the Port of Buenos Aires)
- Trade gave merchants and companies from Europe and the U.S. an economic advantage (opium, cotton, palm oil, copper)



Causes of Migration

- Changes in demographics
- New modes of transportation, internal and external, led migrants to cities. This led to urbanization. These modes also allowed them to return home.
- Many relocated willingly for work
- Continued coerced labor - slavery, indentured servitude, and convict labor.



Effects of Migration

- Most migrants were male, so women took on formerly male roles
- Ethnic enclaves emerged (Chinese, Indian, Irish, Italians)
- Some states rejected immigrants with racial prejudice or laws (Chinese Exclusion Act, White Australia)



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GLOBAL CONFLICTS

Unit 7 c. 1900 C.E. - the present



Shifting Power After 1900

- The West dominated the global political order
- Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed
- States challenged existing political structures (Mexican Revolution, Russian Revolution)



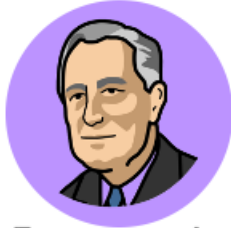
Causes of WWI

- Imperialist expansion
- Competition for resources
- Territorial and regional conflicts
- Alliance system
- Intense nationalism



Conducting WWI

- The first total war
- Governments used political propaganda, art, media, and nationalism to mobilize populations for war
- New military technology led to increased wartime casualties



Economy in the Interwar Period

- During the Great Depression, governments became more active in economic life (New Deal)
- In the U.S.S.R., the government controlled the economy through the Five Year Plans and repressive policies



Unresolved Tensions After WWI

- Between the wars, Western and Japanese states maintained control over their colonies or gained more through conquest or treaties. (transfer of German lands after WWI)
- They also faced anti-imperial resistance. (India and West Africa)



Causes of WWII

- Unsustainable peace settlement after WWI
- The global economic crisis
- Continued imperialism
- The rise of fascist and totalitarian regimes
- Aggressive militarism



Conducting WWII

- Total war
- Governments used political propaganda, art, media, and nationalism to mobilize populations for war
- Fascism and communism used to mobilize resources
- New military technology and tactics (atomic bomb, fire-bombing)



Mass Atrocities

- Extremist groups lead to the destruction of specific populations (Holocaust in Germany against Jews, Armenian Genocide, Cambodia, Rwanda, Ukraine)



COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION

Unit 8

c. 1900 C.E. - the present



Setting the Stage for the Cold War

- Increasing anti-imperial sentiment contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states
- Technological and economic gains during WWII shifted the global balance of power



The Cold War

- Two super powers emerged - The democratic U.S. and the communist U.S.S.R.
- This led to a power struggle between capitalism and communism around the world
- Non-Aligned Movement promoted alternatives



Effects of the Cold War

- New military alliances (NATO and Warsaw Pact)
- Nuclear proliferation
- Proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia



Spread of Communism

- Chinese communists seized power due to internal weakness and Japanese aggression.
- The communist Chinese government controlled the economy through the Great Leap Forward.
- Land and resource redistribution movements emerged in Africa, Asia, and Latin America



Decolonization

- Nationalist leaders in Asia and Africa sought autonomy from imperialist rule
- Some colonies became independent with negotiations, others with armed struggles
- Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged colonial power.



Newly Independent States

- New states were created when political boundaries were redrawn post-colonial powers
- New boundaries led to conflict or displacement (partitioning of India and Israel)
- New governments promoted development
- Former colonial subjects migrated to cities of former imperial powers, maintaining previous ties.



Global Resistance to Established Power Structures

- Peaceful groups and individuals opposed conflict
- Nonviolent protest was promoted
- Militaries and states further intensified conflict
- Some movements used violence to achieve political aims (Al-Qaeda)



End of the Cold War

- Advances in U.S. military and technology, the U.S.S.R.'s failure in Afghanistan, economic weakness in communist countries led to the collapse of the U.S.S.R. and end of the Cold War



GLOBALIZATION

Unit 9

c. 1900 C.E. - the present



Advances in Technology and Exchange

- New modes of communication (radio, cellular, internet), transportation (air travel, shipping containers)
- New energy technologies (petroleum and nuclear)
- More effective birth control
- The Green Revolution
- Medical innovations (vaccines and antibiotics)



Technological Advances and Limitations: Disease

- Diseases, as well as medical and technological advances have great impact
- Diseases associated with poverty (malaria, tuberculosis, cholera)
- Emergent epidemic diseases (1918 influenza, Ebola, HIV/AIDS)
- Diseases associated with increased longevity (heart disease, Alzheimer's)



Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment

- Human activity contributed to deforestation, desertification, decline in air quality.
- Humans begin to compete for resources
- Release of greenhouse gasses and pollutants into the atmosphere lead to climate change.



Economics in the Global Age

- Many governments encourage free markets and economic liberalization
- Growth of knowledge economies (U.S., Japan, Finland), industrial production and manufacturing (Vietnam, Mexico)
- Economic institutions, multinational corporations, regional trade agreements associated with free-market economics



Calls for Reform and Responses

- Rights-based discourses challenged previous ideas on race, class, gender, religions (human rights, feminism, etc)
- Access to education and participation in politics and professional roles become more inclusive (women's suffrage, end of apartheid)
- Movements protest inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration (Greenpeace, WTO)



Globalized Culture

- Political and social changes of the 20th century led to changes in art and pop culture
- Arts, entertainment, pop culture reflect globalized society (Bollywood, Reggae, social media, World Cup, Olympics)
- Consumer culture becomes globalized. (eBay, Toyota, Coca-Cola)



Resistance to Globalization

- Responses to rising cultural and economic globalization took many forms (anti-IMF and anti-World Bank, locally developed social media like Weibo in China)




Institutions Developing in a Globalized World


- New international organizations form with the goal of maintaining world peace and international cooperation (United Nations).

WRITING WORKSHOP

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ACE the SAQ

A **NSWER** the question directly and clearly identify your claim. Be specific. 

C **ITE** specific factual information and evidence to support your answer. The more specific the better! 

E **XPLAIN** and **EXPAND** how and why your claim best addresses the question, provide analysis, and connect it logically to historical developments. 



AP World History

Writing the DBQ Essay

Thesis/Claim

Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.

Contextualization

Relates the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occurred before, during, or continued after the time frame of the question.

Document Evidence and Analysis

- **1 Point Level:** Utilizes the content of at least three documents to address the topic of the prompt.
- **2 Point Level:** Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
- **3 Point Level:** Utilize **HAPPY** for at least three documents; explains how or why the historical situation, audience, purpose, and/or point of view is relevant to the essay's argument.

Evidence Beyond the Documents

Provides additional pieces of specific historical evidence beyond those found in the documents relevant to the argument about the prompt.

Analysis and Reasoning

Essay as a whole is coherent and employs effective use of historical reasoning and evidence to demonstrate complex understanding of the historical processes; essay may account for historical nuance, make connections within and across historical eras, and/or showcase alternative views or evidence

HAPPY!

- Historical Situation
- Audience
- Purpose
- Point of View
- "Y" Why is this element important?

