

UNITS 1-2
1200-1450 CE

1. How did these states maintain their power?
2. How did those states exercise their power?
3. How was society bound together?
4. How did the increase in food production and technology make powerful states possible?

SONG CHINA:

1. Confucianism

- Hierarchy

Mandate of Heaven

- Those in power placed by divine

Civil Service Exam

Grand Canal

- Boosted trade
- Culture

2. Imperial Bureaucracy

- Many states throughout the world
- Set of government officials carry out the emperor's power.

3. Filial Piety

- Virtue of respect for one's parents and ancestors.

Patriarchy

Foot-binding

Religion

- Buddhism
- Theravada
- Mahayana

4. Increasing commercialization of Song economy

- Producing goods for distant markets

Champa Rice!

- Came from Vietnam
- Drought resistant
- Early harvest
- Helped the population grow

1. By what means were states connected throughout the world?
2. What did they exchange along those networks?
3. What innovations made trading possible?
4. What were the effects of that transfer

1. - Silk Roads

- Trans-Saharan
- Indian Ocean

2. Silk Roads:

- Luxury goods
- Silk, spices
- Religion + ideas
- BLACK DEATH mid 1300s

Indian Ocean:

- Luxury + Common goods
- Large ships, Chinese junks
- Ivory, gold, porcelain
- Sugar, rice, etc.
- Ideas
- Christianity
- Islam

Trans - Saharan:

- Horses
- Salt, gold
- Slaves
- Islam (SW Asia to Africa)

3. Technological

Silk Roads:

- Saddles, Camels

Indian Ocean:

- Maritime Trade
- Astrolabe, magnetic compass
- Lanteen sail

Trans - Saharan:

- Saddles

Economic

- New forms of credit
- Paper money
- Bills of exchange - checks issued by one banking house and accepted by another.

4. - Powerful trade states (based near many trade networks)

- Shared cultural practices
- Diasporic Communities - Group of people dispersed from homelands

UNITS 3-4

1450- 1750 CE

1. How did these states maintain control over these large empires?

2. How did they legitimize their power?

3. How did they consolidate their power? (Bring everything to one power source)

Land Based Empires:

Qing Dynasty (China)

Mughal Empire (Center and South Asia)

Ottoman (Europe, Middle East, North Africa)

Safavid Empire (Middle East)

Songhai (West Africa)

Aztec (Americas)

1.

Qing Dynasty:

- Civil Service Exam
- Manchu (In power) were not native Chinese
- Ming (Last Chinese Empire)
- Aligned themselves with Ancient Chinese.

Ottoman:

- Devshirme (Young boys from Balkan Christian subjects)
- Loyal to state
- Janissaries
- Taxes (Tax-farmers)

-Collected taxes

2. Songhai:

- Military
- Court rituals
- King was on raised platform

Aztec:

- Tribute system (A strong system of laws governed the economic operations of the Aztec Empire. The main sources of income for the empire were tribute and taxation. The conquered regions paid tribute to the emperor and the Aztec citizenry paid taxes (with the exception of priests, nobles, minors, orphans, invalids, and beggars).
- Demanded goods from conquered people

Mughal:

- Zamindars (Land owner)
- Bureaucrats collected taxes

Safavid:

- Spent money to promote schools
- Grants of land and money to create class of wealthy religion

3. Religion:

- Caliph
- Divine Right of Kings

Art:

- Large portraits of rulers (Qing + Europe did this)
- Monumental structures (Taj Mahal, Palace of Versailles)

MARITIME - BASED EMPIRES:

1. What were the causes of the rise of Maritime - Based Empires?
2. How did the empires establish themselves?
3. What were the consequences of the expansion of these empires?

1. Technology:

- New ships
 - Fluyts (Dutch)
 - Carracks
 - Caravels

- Built for trade only
- Lanteen Sail
 - Borrowed from Arabs
 - Sails tackled wind
- Astronomical Charts
- Astrolabe and Compass

Economics

- Mercantilism
 - Looks at world's wealth
 - Country with most wealth wins
 - Needed raw materials
 - More exports than imports

2. Portugal:

- Trading posts
- Established along Africa
- Major Played in Indian Ocean

3. Columbian Exchange:

- Biological exchange of food, animals, diseases, and people between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (Americas)
- Disease!
 - Smallpox from Europeans (90% of Native American population)
 - Syphilis from Europeans (Debatable)
- Chattel Slavery - People taken as property
- Trans - Atlantic Slave Trade
- Labor Systems (Hacienda System - Imported enslaved Africans)

British America:

- Indentured Servitude
- Worked for 7 years, then free
- Replaced with African Slavery

Cultural Consequences:

- Casta System (Social hierarchy society based on ancestry and race)
 1. Peninsulares - Spaniards born in Europe
 2. Creoles - Europeans born in America
 3. Mestizos - Spanish and Indian mixture

4. Mulattos - European and African mixture
5. Zambos - African and Native American mixture

UNITS 5-6
1750-1900 CE

1. What was the industrial revolution?
2. What were the consequences of the industrial revolution?
3. How did the industrial revolution pave the way for later political revolutions?

1. The industrial revolution was the introduction of machines to the manufacturing process (New technology, methods of work, economics)
 - Began in England and spread to the U.S. , Japan, and Russia

Technology:

- Spinning Jenny (Textiles made at faster pace)
- Waterfram (Connect to spinning Jenny)
- Steam Engine (Did NOT need water)
- Interchangeable parts

New methods of work:

- Assembly lines

Economics:

- Capitalism
- Joint stock Companies (Early form of capitalism)
- Adam Smith - Wealth of Nations (System where govt. Is not involved in economy)
- Laissez - faire

Resistance to Industrialization:

- Ottoman and Qing
- Resisted Western cultures

Self - Strengthening Movement:

- Attempt by Qing to keep Westerners out
- Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman

2. Social Consequences:

- Growing working class

- 14-16 hour days
- Changed family structure
- Poor working conditions
- Middle Class - White collars
- Elite class - factory owners
- Bourgeoisie

Karl Marx - Upper class was exploiting lower class

- Communism
- Classless society
- Proletariat

3. Enlightenment:

1. Social Contract - Idea that power to govern is in the power of the people
2. Natural Rights - We've all been given natural rights from g-d
3. Expansion of the Franchise - right to vote

American Revolution: 1775-1783

- British colonies revolted against the king
- Natural rights were denied
- Declaration of independence

French Revolution: 1789-1799

- French were inspired by Americans
- Overthrew Louis XVI
- Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen

Haitian Revolution: 1791-1804

- Haitians rose up against the French
- Enslaved population

IMPERIALISM:

1. What caused this new wave of imperialism?
2. What was imperialism and how did it establish itself?
3. What were the consequences of imperialism?

1. Wealth and power of industrial nations started growing

- Balance of power in the world was shifted
- Textile in Egypt and East Asia could not compete

- Industrial nations needed goods
- Social Darwinism
- Civilized Mission

2. Imperialism was the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.

Africa:

- Scramble for Africa

Asia:

- British East Indian Company

Japan:

- Meiji Restoration

China:

- Opium wars
- Treaty of Nanjing

3. - New Balkan State

- Trail of tears