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**Stearns’ AP 3rd edition Reading Guides**

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**Chapter 1 Reading Guide**

**From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations**

How long has humans impacted the history of the earth?

What was life like during the Paleolithic Age? (technology, art, religion, etc.)

What distinguishes the Mesolithic Age?

**THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION**

What moved the human species towards more elaborate institutions?

What are the 2 reasons for deliberate planting?

What is the first example of genetic food modification?

How long did the revolution take?

Why is it referred to as a revolution?

What are the positive and negatives that go with sedentary agriculture?

What was the general reception to settled farming?

Where was settled agriculture not suited and how do they generally get by?

How did agriculture spur specialization?

What kind of innovation was very helpful to agriculture?

**CIVILIZATION**

The need to manage what caused people to establish towns and develop the first governments?

What were the general characteristics of the first village, Catal Huyuk?

Where did civilizations arise after Catal Huyuk?

What did the division of labor lead to?

Why did civilizations develop writing?

Who is not included in the definition of civilization? Why?

What are the social differences between civilizations and hunter-gather societies?

How did civilizations impact their environment?

In general, where were the first civilizations located? Why?

**INDIVIDUAL CIVILIZATIONS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **TIGRIS-EUPHRATES (16-19)** | **INDUS RIVER VALLEY (20+)** |
| **POLITICAL** |  |  |
| **ECONOMIC** |  |  |
| **RELIGIOUS** |  |  |
| **SOCIAL** |  |  |
| **INTELLECUTAL/ARTISTIC** |  |  |
| **NEAR: GEOGRAPHY** |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **EGYPT (19-20)** | **CHINA SHANG (20+)** |
| **POLITICAL** |  |  |
| **ECONOMIC** |  |  |
| **RELIGIOUS** |  |  |
| **SOCIAL** |  |  |
| **INTELLECTUAL/ARTISTIC** |  |  |
| **NEAR: GEOGRAPHY** |  |  |

**IN DEPTH—THE IDEA OF CIVILIZATION IN WORLD HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

What do the terms barbarian and civilized mean? Is it a universal term?

**THE HERITAGE OF THE RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS**

Describe the legacy of these civilizations.

**Chapter 2 Reading Guide**

**Classical Civilization: China**

What are the positive and negative things about China’s location?

What is the most ancient philosophy in China? Understand its basic tenets.

**PATTERNS IN CLASSICAL CHINA**

What kind of things would cause a dynasty to decline?

How did the Zhou Dynasty rule? Who was this method similar to? (who had the power)

Why did they use this method?

What were some positive contributions of the Zhou?

What is the significance of Confucius?

What is the era of the fall of Zhou referred to?

Who gained control of China and formed the Qin Dynasty?

How did he handle the problems of feudalism?

What did Qin Shi Huangdi do to prevent northern invasions (instead of relying on alliances)?

What did Shi Huangdi do to promote a strong central government and economy?

Though Qin Shi Huangdi did things to improve upon the Zhou, what caused this to be a short lived dynasty?

What dynasty arose that came in contact with India, the Parthians and kept the strong central government of the Qin?

What things changed or were improved upon (politically, philosophy)?

**POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS**

China’s bureaucracy started with a tight knit and extended families. Describe.

What other things were centralized under the government?

How did Wu Ti make sure he had the best government bureaucrats?

What did the Chinese government spend most of its time on compared to what?

How did they regulate the economy?

How did the Chinese get things done? Did they have slaves?

Describe the extent and legacy of the Chinese bureaucracy.

**RELIGION AND CULTURE**

What are the upper-class values?

Describe the basic religious rituals?

Understand the tenets of Confucianism.

What was the alternative to Confucianism? What did it advocate?

What was a weakness of Confucianism?

What class was Confucianism most popular and why?

What was not necessary in Daoism to achieve a good life that was necessary in Confucianism?

Why weren’t the Confucianist threatened by Daoism?

What was a basis of the civil service exam?

Describe classic Chinese art.

What scientific advances did the Chinese make?

**ECONOMY AND SOCIETY**

Describe the social structure (who is included and what do they do).

Who benefited the most of trade (or who wanted the stuff)?

What helped facilitate trade?

How was the merchant class viewed?

Name achievements.

What was the main sector of the Chinese economy?

Describe family life.

**CONCULSION**

What was the one thing that pulled together or characterized classic China?

How did they view themselves and those around them?

What was their view of cultural diffusion?

What was the one exception to their view of cultural diffusion?

How was their view of science related their religion?

What private matters supported their unified government?

What conflict kept there from being one unified philosophy?

Describe their courts or views of punishment.

**Chapter 6 Reading Guide**

**The First Global Civilization: The Rise of Spread of Islam**

What bound together the first global civilization?

Who aided its spread?

What else did these people help spread?

What unified these people?

**DESERT AND TOWN: THE ARABIAN WORLD AND THE BIRTH OF ISLAM**

Describe the geography of the Arabian Peninsula.

What people made this place their home?

What type of animals did they domesticate?

What was the importance of towns located near the water or ocean?

What two towns owed their existence to the bedouins?

What was the basis of social organization and beliefs?

**CLAN IDENTITY, CLAN RIVALRIES, AND THE CYCLE OF VENGENCE**

Describe the basics of a Bedouin.

 --marriage

 --social structure (who is the highest & lowest)

What caused clans to fight? What could they lead to?

**TOWNS AND LONG-DISTANCE TRADE**

Who founded and dominated Mecca?

What religious significance was located there?

What was the importance of pilgrimages to Mecca?

What was the purpose of Yathrib?

**MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA**

What was the role and importance of women in Bedouin culture?

Who did they have it better than?

Who paid the bride-price?

How did town life compare to Bedouin live in regards to women?

**POETS AND NEGLECTED GODS**

What were the cultural influences of early Arabia?

Describe their religious practices?

**THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD AND THE GENSIS OF ISLAM**

Describe some influential things in Muhammad’s early years.

When did he receive his revelations?

**PERSECUTION, FLIGHT, AND VICTORY**

Who saw Muhammad as a threat?

Where did Muhammad flee to and gain support?

Why were Mecca and Medina at odds with each other?

What act of syncretism did Muhammad make in regards to Islam?

**ARABS AND ISLAM**

How was Islam as a unifying force?

How did it compare to Christianity?

What else did it provide that their previous polytheistic beliefs didn’t (most religions do)?

What was his view on money and slaves?

**UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ISLAM**

Who originally embraced Islam?

What helped it win support?

How were all 3 major monotheistic religions related to each other?

List the 5 Pillars.

**THE ARAB EMPIRE OF THE UMAYYADS**

What led to the spread of Islam?

Who ruled the empire?

**CONSOLIDATION AND DIVISION IN THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITY**

What was the first major crisis of the religion?

What motivated conquests?

**MOTIVES FOR ARAB CONQUESTS**

What united the warriors?

How was conquest good for the Arabs?

What did they want to attain?

Who had to pay taxes?

Did the Arabs want to spread their religion?

**WEAKNESSES OF THE ADVERSARY EMPIRES**

What were some of the problems with the Sasanian Empire that allowed it to fall?

Why did the Copt and Nestorian Christians want the Muslims to conquer where they were?

**THE PROBLEM OF SUCCESSION AND THE SUNNI-SHI’I SPLIT**

What were the other things that divided them besides the successor problem?

What reunited the succession problem?

Which grouped backed which side?

**THE UMAYYAD IMPERIUM**

What had to happen internally to have success in their continued expansion?

What stopped the Muslims from taking over all of Europe? How far did they get?

How do you compare their empire to the Romans?

How did they seek to rule their empire?

Who was a first-class citizen and what jobs did they hold?

How did they live and why?

**CONVERTS AND “PEOPLE OF THE BOOK”**

Why would you or wouldn’t you want to convert?

Who are “people of the book” and how were they treated?

**FAMILY AND GENDER ROLES IN THE UMAYYAD AGE**

How did Islam improve gender and marriage in the Middle East?

What roles were women allowed?

**IN DEPTH—CIVILIZATION AND GENDER**

Who influenced and changed the traditional role of women in Islam?

Which class of women felt the restrictions more?

**UMAYYAD DECLINE AND FALL**

What were some of the internal symptoms of decline?

What was the external pressure that leads to the fall?

Who (what group) led the opposition?

Which sect and other group backed them?

How did they take care of any possible future opposition?

**FROM ARAB TO ISLAMIC EMPIRE: THE EARLY ABBASID ERA**

Which sect was supported by the Abbasid and which was persecuted?

Where would their capital be?

What moves did they make to rule their empire?

What role did the wazir play?

How effective was their rule?

**ISLAMIC CONVERSION AND MAWALI ACCEPTANCE**

How did Arabs view of conversion change?

Why the change?

What group took the most advantage of the change?

**COMMERCIAL BOOM AND URBAN GROWTH**

Who gained wealth and social status?

Why did towns grow?

Where did a lot of the money go?

**TOWNS AND COUNTRY**

What was life like for an artisan?

What was the role of slaves? Which ones had it worse off?

**THE FIRST FLOWERING OF ISLAMIC LEARNING**

What was their view of education and scholarship?

What architectural achievements did they make?

What did they preserve?

What was their focus?

**CONCLUSION**

What began the decline of the Abbasids?

What was used to legitimize rule?

Whose achievements did they build on?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 7 Reading Guide**

**Abbasid Decline and the Spread of Islamic Civilization to South and Southeast Asia**

What were the symptoms of their decline?

Who spread Islam to South and Southeast Asia?

**THE ISLAMIC HEARTLANDS IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE ABBASID ERA**

What other symptoms of decline were there?

What was the most important problem they faced?

**IMPERIAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND SUCCESSION DISPUTES**

What piece of literature immortalized Harun al-Rachid’s court?

Who wielded power at the caliph’s expense?

What group caused a lot of unrest?

**IMPERIAL BREAKDOWN AND AGRARIAN DISORDER**

Who did the burden of luxury and unrest fall? How?

**DECLINING POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY**

What became symbols of women’s subjugation during the Abbasid Caliphate?

What jobs did slaves hold in the Abbasid Caliphate?

Where did they acquire their slaves?

What were some of the positive aspects of being a slave?

How did women try to gain power and control?

Was this treatment of women a change from the past or has remained constant?

**NOMADIC INCURSIONS AND THE ECLIPSE OF CALIPHAL POWER**

What groups began to break away from the Abbasid Caliphate?

What group of leaders took the title of sultan? How long did that last?

Name and describe the group that took power in 1055.

**THE IMPACT OF THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADES**

What is the desired piece of real estate by both Christians and Muslims?

To what extent was the Christian challenge successful?

Who united the Muslims to reconquer land lost to the Christians?

Who was impacted the most from the Crusades? How?

**AN AGE OF LEARNING AND ARTISTIC REFINEMENT**

Describe some of the artistic advancements Islam is famous for.

**THE FULL FLOWERING OF PERSIAN LITERATURE**

How did Persian culture find its way into the Islamic Caliphate?

What are some of the topics of famous literature?

**ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SCIENCES**

What did the Muslims preserve?

Identify areas the Muslims added to the sciences.

What innovations did Muslim traders introduce to Europe from China?

**RELIGIOUS TRENDS AND THE NEW PUSH OF EXPANSION**

What were the contradictory trends in Islam?

What was the conflict that orthodox Muslims had with Greek teachings?

Who strove to blend Greek logic with the Quran?

What was the purpose and teachings of the Sufis?

**NEW WAVES OF NOMADIC INVASIONS AND THE END OF THE CALIPHATE**

What new nomadic band challenged the caliphate?

When did they conquer Baghdad?

Who stopped them and where?

**THE COMING OF ISLAM TO SOUTH ASIA**

What was a strength and flexibility of India?

How are the new Muslim invaders different than previous invaders?

How are Islam and Hinduism different (religiously and socially)?

**NORTH INDIA ON THE EVE OF THE MUSLIM INVASION**

What did Harsha do that is typical of a rise of a new empire?

**POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND THE FIRST MUSLIM INVASIONS**

What initially brought Muslims in contact with Indian?

What caused parts of India to welcome Muslim conquerors?

**INDIAN INFLUENCES ON ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION**

What purpose did the Muslims serve in transmitting Indian sciences?

What was the staging area for Islam to spread to SE Asia?

**FROM BOOTY TO EMPIRE: THE SECOND WAVE OF MUSLIM INVASIONS**

What were Mahmud’s motivations to conquer into India from Afghanistan?

Where was the new capital?

Who did the Muslims depend on to help rule their new empire?

**PATTERNS OF CONVERSION**

How did the Sufis connect with the Indians?

From what class and religion did most converts come from? Why?

**PATTERNS OF ACCOMODATION**

What did Indian assume about their Muslim invaders?

What negative rituals regarding women did the Muslims adopt from the Hindus?

**ISLAMIC CHALLENGE AND HINDU REVIVAL**

What was the Hindu reaction to the Muslim religious force?

**STAND-OFF: THE MUSLIM PRESENCE IN INDIA AT THE END OF THE SULTANATE PERIOD**

Why could the Muslims not play down the differences between them and the Hindus?

**THE SPREAD OF ISLAM TO SOUTHEAST ASIA**

What two great trading complexes came together here?

What was the power vacuum that allowed the Muslims an open door?

**TRADING CONTACTS AND CONVERSION**

What paved the way for peaceful conversion?

What was Muslim law used for?

Why did Islam have difficulties with people converting?

**SUFI MYSTICS AND THE NATURE OF SOUTEAST ASIAN ISLAM**

Why were the Sufis more successful in gaining converts?

How was the importance and role of women different here?

**IN DEPTH—CONVERSION AND ACCOMODATION IN THE SPREAD OF WORLD RELIGIONS**

What are common characteristics of world religions?

**CONCLUSION**

How did it impact nomads?

How did the adoption of Islam may have cut people off to innovation?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 9 Reading Guide**

**Civilization in Eastern Europe: Byzantium and Orthodox Europe**

What timeperiod (years) did the Byzantine Empire span?

What events were going on at the beginning of the Byzantine Empire?

What caused the empire to fall?

What form of Christianity was practiced in the Byzantine Empire?

What was the Byzantine capital?

What area did the Byzantines influence?

What began to spread northward?

How were Eastern and Western Europe developing differently?

**THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE**

**ORIGINS OF THE EMPIRE**

Which Roman emperor moved the eastern capital to Byzantium?

What area did it include?

What language did it use?

Why was this language beneficial?

How did the status of the merchant change from Roman times?

Who was allowed to participate in the bureaucracy that had not during Roman times?

**JUSTINIAN’S ACHIEVEMENTS**

Who was the empire under the threat of?

What were some of the negative attributes of Justinian?

What were some of his positive achievements?

What helped to unify the empire, like it did during the Roman Empire?

What type of “environmental mosaic” was sought after in Northern Africa?

What was the reason for raising taxes?

**ARAB PRESSURE AND THE EMPIRE’S DEFENSES**

What method was used to convert people in the Middle East to Christianity in the 600s?

What eventually threatened Byzantine holdings in the Middle East? What military means did they use?

What new scientific weapon did the Byzantines use to combat the Arabs?

Where did the burden of maintaining the empire fall, militarily and economically?

What caused this group additional strain?

In what period was Byzantine at its height?

**BYZANTINE SOCIETY AND POLITCS**

Which government was the Byzantine government similar to? How?

Who was head of the church?

How do we know that women exerted more importance/power during the Byzantine empire?

Who served in the Byzantine bureaucracy?

What did they have to be schooled in?

Who held positions close to the emperor? Why do you think?

How were military recruited? Who was this similar to?

What did the Byzantine Empire effectively do for Europe until the 15th century?

What new role did the Byzantine Empire take in the economy? Who did it mean to benefit and why? Who did it hurt and why?

What trade item did the Byzantines become famous for?

What philosophy did their cultural life center around?

What kinds of artistic/architectural innovations came out of Byzantium?

What first major religious controversy arose in the 8th century (700s)? Why?

To what extent was the Byzantine tolerant of diversity? Evidence.

**THE SPLIT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **West** |  | **East** |
|  | **Head of church** |  |
|  | **Bible language** |  |
|  | **Priests celibacy** |  |
|  | **Rituals** |  |

In 1054, what brought the differences between the East and West to a head?

**THE EMPIRE’S DECLINE**

What united the nomadic invaders?

What caused the biggest blow to the empire’s economy?

What resulted from the Byzantine appeal for help from the West?

How much longer does the Byzantine Empire last after the crusaders attack Constantinople?

When did Constantinople fall to the Turks?

What made this empire significant?

**THE SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION IN EASTERN EUROPE**

Who spread Christianity north?

Why is Cyril and Methodius important?

What made the spread of Orthodox Christianity successful in its spread north?

**THE EAST CENTRAL BORDERLANDS**

What region did Jews immigrate? Why?

What area of the economy were Jews allowed to participate?

Due to the treatment from Christians and forced cultural isolation, what behavior did they emphasize?

**THE EMERGENCE OF KIEVAN RUS**

What ethnic group of people settled this area of Eastern Europe?

Briefly describe their political and cultural tradition.

What group of people migrated into this area? How? Why?

Who set up a principality in Kiev?

Where did the word Russia come from?

Who did they trade with?

Why did Vladimir I adopt Orthodox Christianity as the religion for his people? (Why not the others?)

What did Yaroslav do to build unity?

**INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURE IN KIEVAN RUS’**

Compare/Contrast Byzantine and Russian political institutions.

How were Russian aristocrats different than in Western Europe?

**KIEVAN DECLINE**

What internal problems did they have?

Externally what affected their economy?

What nomadic group laid the final blow? What did they call them?

How long did they control Russia?

Russians were left to their day to day activities as long as they did what?

What did the Russians consider themselves?

**CONCLUSION**

How is the Byzantine Empire different from other centers of civilization (like China and India)?

How did it greatly affect the development of Christianity?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 10 Reading Guide**

**A New Civilization Emerges in Western Europe**

What marked the beginning of the postclassical period in Western Europe?

What is this period referred to as?

Civilization extended to what areas during this period?

Which religion will spread along with civilization?

What are some the areas that Western Europe would gain from contact with?

**THE FLAVOR OF THE MIDDLE AGES: INFERIORITY AND VITALITY**

At this timeperiod and level of development, Western Europe could be compared with what areas?

Who were the Europeans backwards compared to?

Who did the Europeans fear?

How did the Christians view fellow “people of the book” (opposite Arab view)?

What are some areas were the West exceeded the view that this was the “Dark Ages”?

**STAGES OF POSTCLASSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Where was the center of the Roman Catholic Church?

Where is the center of the postclassical West?

What caused the West to be so weak (politically and economically)?

What institution kept learning alive during this rough period?

**THE MANORIAL SYSTEM: OBLIGATIONS AND ALLEGIANCES**

Define manorialism.

Describe the life a serf.

What improved agriculture production?

What types of rights did serfs have?

**THE CHURCH: POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL POWER**

What did the Roman Catholic Church model their organizational structure after? Explain.

In what ways were the lines between church and state blurred?

What did the pope do?

What did Clovis use Christianity for? (Similar to African kings converting to Islam)

What purpose did the monasteries serve?

**CHARLEMAGNE AND HIS SUCCESSORS**

What positive strides did Charlemagne make toward civilization?

What united Western Europe?

What kept them from uniting completely?

What area claimed the title of “Holy Roman Emperor”? What was its true nature?

**NEW ECONOMIC AND URBAN VIGOR**

What economic gains did contact the East bring?

What innovation gave landlords military dominance?

What happened to the Vikings in the 10th century?

What was a result of fewer raids and new agricultural technology?

What was evidence of the new economic vitality of Europe?

How did their economic vitality and urban centers compare to China?

When you have enough food to eat, what happens?

When did the first universities develop in Europe? What was the primary purpose to educate for?

**FEUDAL MONARCHIES AND POLITICAL ADVANCES**

Define and explain feudalism.

How is the governmental bureaucracy paid?

What other method did kings use to bring more land under their control?

Who extended the system of feudalism into England?

Who used this system earlier?

Why would merchants and professionals be more loyal than nobles? (like the eunuchs of Islam)

**LIMITED GOVERNMENT**

1215—How did the Magna Carta show the continued power of the aristocrats?

Who held the power in the newly developed parliaments?

What was the key issue parliaments ruled on?

What determined a person’s rights?

What was unique about Europe’s version of representative government?

**THE WEST’S EXPANSIONIST IMPULSE**

What does population growth tend to cause? And what was their motivation? (like previous unit)

What was the “reconquest”? About how long did it take?

Who called for the First Crusade? When?

How were people persuaded to join?

Which Crusade was victorious for the Christians?

What Turk won back the lost land from the Christians?

What was the motivation of the Fourth Crusade?

How did the West benefit from the Crusades though their initial goal was a failure?

**RELIGIOUS REFORM AND EVOLUTION**

What secular problem did the Church struggle with?

What was one way they sought to reform it?

What did Pope Gregory VII institute to try to uphold the purity of the church? When?

What did Pope Gregory VII do to end state interference in the church?

**THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES**

When was it?

What were the 3 ingredients?

What is the ideology that penetrated every aspect of life during the Middle Ages?

**IN DEPTH—THE SOURCES OF VITALITY IN THE POSTCLASSICAL WEST**

How did the classical era of Greece and Rome inspire the West?

How did Christianity inspire a dynamic society?

How did Christianity change people’s view of nature and environment? Is this true today?

How could one innovation cause a chain reaction of growth?

Which of these models applies to the rise of Russia (C9) and sub-Saharan Africa (C8)?

**WESTERN CULTURE AND CHRISTIANITY IN THE POSTCLASSICAL ERA**

**THEOLOGY: ASSIMILATING FAITH AND REASON**

What was the focus of intellectual thought?

What did Peter Abelard contribute to the conversation?

How engaged was the average person in the debate over reason and religion?

What view did St. Bernard of Clairvaux advocate?

How were schools in the West different from China?

How did Thomas Aquinas link reason and faith?

What is scholasticism?

What was the Christian view of scientific research?

**POPULAR RELIGION**

List examples of syncretism as Christianity were adopted in Europe.

**RELIGIOUS THEMES IN ART AND LITERATURE**

What was the purpose of medieval art?

What was the popular architectural form? (look to image 10.5 on pg 228)

What was the subject of Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*?

What was the change in formal language used in literature and plays? Why is this a big deal?

**CHANGING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FORMS IN THE POSTCLASSICAL CENTURIES**

**NEW STRAINS IN RURAL LIFE**

How had serf’s economic standing change?

How did this affect the interaction between aristocrats and peasants?

How did Europe’s level of technology compare to other areas?

**GROWTH OF TRADE AN BANKING**

Who was opposed to the use of money?

Give examples of the first capitalist ventures.

What group of people benefited from the rejuvenated Mediterranean trade post-Crusades?

What commodities were mainly sought?

What was an example of a commercial alliance formed?

Where was it better to be a merchant? (Christian, Muslim or Indian societies) Why?

What was the purpose of a guild?

What area of specialized technology did Europe lead the world?

**LIMITED SPHERE FOR WOMEN**

How did advanced agriculture change women’s lives (just like every other time)?

How did this conflict a little with the original ideals of Christianity?

What new institution valued women’s contributions?

C/C women in Christianity and Islam.

**THE DECLINE OF THE MEDIEVAL SYNTHESIS**

What European conflict weakened and strained their governments and treasuries?

What were the military turning points during the Hundred Years’ War?

What were the other signs of decline (remember Conrad Demarest’s Model of Empire)?

**SIGNS OF STRAIN**

How was the role played by aristocrats challenged at the end of the medieval period?

How did they combat the declining role?

In what ways did the church lose some of its role/influence? Why?

**CONCLUSION**

Why is this period in European history referred to as backward?

What social/economic institution wasn’t as prevalent during this period?

Who had comparable divided regional governments?

How was in unique?

NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AP World History Chapter 12 Study Guide

Reunification & Renaissance in Chinese Civilization: Era of Tang & Song Dynasty

1. How long was the Era of Divisions, time between the Han and Sui Dynasties?
2. What religion/philosophy flourishes, because of this period of chaos?
3. What time period did the Era Divisions compare to? *Do you remember how Qin had to get it under control*?
4. What did Wendi do at the beginning of his reign that was typical of a new dynasty?
5. What did Yangdi, Wendi’s successor, continue that would contribute to and consolidate his empire?
6. What were was one good thing and two bad things that Yangdi did?
7. How was the Tang Dynasty created?
8. What were the biggest internal/external issues facing this dynasty? How did they handle them?
9. What things did this dynasty do that is typical early dynasty behavior?
10. How did the Tang handle the nomadic people in order to keep them in check? *Not like the Romans.*
11. How were bureaucrats used to run this largest of the Chinese empires?
12. Who administered the civil service exams?
13. What purpose was there to have different types of civil service exams?
14. Who held the highest positions in the bureaucracy?
15. **Mahayana Buddhism—**
16. **Chan or Zen Buddhism—**
17. Which type of Buddhism was attractive to the elite?
18. How did Empress Wu patronize Buddhism?
19. How did the Daoist compete with Buddhist?
20. Which group had the biggest problem with the Tang favoring Buddhism?
21. How did Wuzong undo the Buddhist control on China?
22. Although Buddhism was weakened, was it eradicated?
23. Which concubine began to influence the emperor? What does this remind you of?
24. What were some of the weaknesses toward the end of Xuanzong’s reign?
25. What military commander reunited China? What was so unique about him compared to others? What was he renamed and what dynasty did he found?
26. Who did the Song have a problem overcoming?
27. What types of interaction did the Song have with them over time?
28. Was the Song Empire bigger or smaller than the Tang?
29. What were the difference between how the Tang and Song used the exams and their bureaucracy? What problems did this create?
30. How did the Song try to further Confucianism?
31. What view of foreigners did Neo-Confucianism support?
32. What would bring about social harmony according to the Neo-Confucianist?
33. What became a drain on the Chinese economy? What pulled funds away from making the drain more effective?
34. What reforms did Wang Anshi, chief minister, enact to ward off collapse?
35. What nomadic empires challenged what parts of the Song?
36. What was the importance of the Grand Canal?
37. What area was becoming the biggest producer of food?
38. What did the Tang expansion do for trade?
39. What was the largest city in the world at the time? Describe.
40. What portion of the Chinese population lived in urban centers?
41. Who compared Hangzhou to Venice?
42. What new technologies and acquisitions improved agriculture production?
43. What architecture distinguished people of a higher rank?
44. How were Confucian ideals reflected in the family? Punishments?
45. Describe marriage practices.
46. What were some of the more positive examples of life for women during the Tang and early Song?
47. What Neo-Confucian beliefs were oppressive to women?
48. Describe the arts of the time. What were the topics/muses?

**Define:**

*Jinshi—*

*Sinified—*

*Junks—*

*Jurchens—*

*Flying money—*

*Khitan nomads—*

NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AP World History Chapter 13 Study Guide

Spread of Chinese Civilization: Japan

1) How are Japan and Korea different than Vietnam in relation to trade?

**JAPAN THE IMPERIAL AGE**

2) When did Japan’s contact with China peak? Why?

3) What is Japan’s native religion?

4) In 646, what did the Taika reforms try to do?

5) How did the Japanese use/or look to Buddhism?

6) What was the result of the failed Taika reforms and led by which groups?

**CRISIS AT NARA & THE SHIFT TO HEIN (Kyoto)**

7) Who became so bold to try to influence the Japanese government?

8) How did the emperor, Koken’s husband, handle the new threats toward the government?

**ULTRACIVILIZED: COURT LIFE IN THE HEIAN ERA**

9)What was life like for the aristocratic classes?

10) What is the most celebrated piece of literature? And what did it tell us?

11) How did women’s roles compare to men?

**THE DECLINE OF IMPERIAL POWER**

12) In the mid 9th century, who became the power family at court? How?

13) The leading aristocratic family did what to keep its power base? Who were they in competition with?

14)What Buddhist practices were the court aristocrats participating in?

**THE RISE OF THE PROVINCIAL WARRIOR ELITE**

15) What kind of estates did various families carve out? Why?

16) Who’s rule did the estates fall under? How was it administered?

17) What were the state of things (peaceful, etc.)?

18) What was the job description of the samurai?

19) According to warrior code, if you were beaten or disgraced what was required of you?

20) Describe the life of peasants. How similar to Western Europe?

21) What was life like for artisans?

**THE ERA OF WARRIOR DOMINANCE**

22) Whose power was growing into the 11th century? And what positions did they seek?

23) Which of the two families gained the upper hand in the 1180s, after the Gempei Wars? How? What age did this usher in?

24) Through all the power struggles, who ultimately (sometimes ceremonially) remains the head of the government? WHY???

**IN DEPTH—COMPARING FEUDALISM**

 JAPAN BOTH W. Europe

**THE DECLINING INFLUENCE OF CHINA**

25) Why did the Japanese decide to discontinue its embassy at the Tang court?

**THE BREAKDOWN OF BAKUFU DOMINANCE THE AGE OF THE WARLORDS**

26) What did Yoritomo do/not do to cause the Minamoto families’ influence to decline?

27) Explain the three-tiered government system.

**TOWARD BARBARISM? MILITARY DIVISION AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

30) What aspect of the bushi era declined in the 15th-16th century?

31) How did combat change?

33) How was the behavior of the commoners/peasants similar to western Europeans?

34) What were some of the positive things going on at the estates? What were some of the crops?

35) How did the roles of women change in the warrior age?

**ARTISTIC SOLACE FOR A TROUBLED AGE**

37) What influenced art?

38) List examples of art, especially unique to Japan.

**SEEDS OF UNITY AND JAPANESE NATIONHOOD**

39) What were some of the elements of Japan that were unifying?



Spread of Chinese Civilization: Korea

1. To what degree did China influence Korea?
2. Who are the Koreans descended from? When did they first settle in the Korean Peninsula?
3. What was the earliest Korean dynasty, formed in 109 BCE?
4. WuTi of the Han dynasty conquered them. By what means did they try to influence Korea?
5. Which tribe to the north was at odds with the Silla, Paekche and Chinese?
6. When did the first big wave of Sinification come to Korea?
7. What elements of the Chinese did they take to in the first wave of Sinification? What was the most significant of them?

**TANG ALLIANCES & THE CONQUEST OF KOREA**

1. Why were the Chinese successful?
2. Who did the Tang ally with? When did they become vassals of the Tang?

**SINIFICATION: THE TRIBUTARY LINK**

1. By what means did the Koreans learn of Chinese culture under the Silla?
2. What did the Koreans have to do to show their vassal status to the Chinese (besides pay tribute)? What positive gains came with the symbolic gesture?

**THE SINIFICATION OF KOREAN ELITE CULTURE**

1. Where was the Silla capital? How did reflect Chinese influence?
2. Who dominated the imperial government?
3. What social group did the Koreans have that the Chinese didn’t traditionally?
4. What did the elite class adopt from the Chinese?
5. What did the Koreans do better than the Chinese? Explain or describe.

**CIVILIZATION OF THE FEW**

1. Describe the aristocratic class. What role did the artisans have in the social hierarchy?
2. What was their export and role in trade with China and Japan?
3. Who are the lower classes and how are they classified? What provided hope for the lowest classes?

**KORYO COLLAPSE, DYNASTIC RENEWAL**

1. Which class led the revolt against the Korean dynasties? How did the revolts affect the aristocratic class?
2. Which dynasty restored aristocratic dominance and the link with China, 1392-1910?

Spread of Chinese Civilization: Vietnam

1. Where did the Vietnamese settle and when?
2. What was their staple crop?
3. What did the Vietnamese recognize they could gain from the Chinese?
4. How did the Chinese refer to them?
5. What dynasty first came in contact with them?
6. What did the Vietnamese trade in order to gain silk from China?
7. What groups intermarried to form a distinct Vietnamese ethnic group?
8. What were the differences they exhibited to the Chinese? (don’t forget women)
9. What religion influenced them?

**CONQUEST AND SINIFICATION**

1. Which dynasty tried to conquer them and how did it result?
2. In 111 BCE, the Vietnamese recognized the need to acquire what from China? (there are more at the end of the section, but not necessarily needs)
3. What was needed to make Vietnam the most productive agriculture area? What was the result of its increased agricultural potential?

**ROOTS OF RESISTENCE**

1. What were the groups that weren’t happy with their vassal agreement? Why?
2. In 39 CE, who led a revolt against the Chinese? What else can we learn about the Vietnamese from the revolters?

**WINNING INDEPENDENCE**

1. What made fight for independence so strong and successful?
2. What did geography have to do with it?
3. What was dividing the Chinese attention from reconquering the Vietnamese?
4. When did the Vietnamese achieve independence?

**CONTINUING CHINESE IMPACT**

1. What was the first dynasty, 980-1009 CE?
2. Chinese influence on Vietnam’s first dynasty: (there aren’t differences for every one)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Similarities with China | Differences from China |
| Capital cities and palaces |  |
| Bureaucracy |  |
| Bureau of Censors |  |
| Confucian exam system |  |
| Scholar-gentry |  |
| Buddhism |  |
|  |  |

1. What kept Vietnamese rulers from having as much power as the Chinese?

**VIETNAMESE DRIVE TO THE SOUTH**

1. What two groups did they come in conflict with heading south?
2. How did they refer to the hunters in the hills?
3. Where did they drive the Indianized—Chans to?

**EXPANSION AND DIVISION**

1. Where is the capital?
2. What differences developed with the southern expansion? Why?
3. In the late 1500s, what two families rose to power of what area?
4. What area made up the “rice bowl”?

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The Last Great Nomadic Challenges: From Chinggis Khan to Timur

1. What did the Mongols forge?
2. What were the kingdoms called that formed after the death of Chinggis?
3. How long did the Mongols dominate Asia?
4. How are the Mongols justly and unjustly portrayed by history?
5. How did the Mongols contribute to globalization of the time?

**THE MONGOL EMPIRE OF CHINGGIS KHAN**

1. What group of people kept the Mongol from expanding prior to the 13th century?

7) What did the Mongol nomads depend on for survival?

1. What did they trade and trade for with sedentary people?
2. What remarkable skills did Mongol boys, girls and warriors have?
3. What was the basic unit of Mongol society?
4. What was the purpose of a confederation?
5. How were leaders determined?
6. What role did women have in leadership?
7. What were the skills necessary to be a good leader? And what did being a good leader bring?
8. Look at the picture (figure 14.1, page 318). What made them the most mobile preindustrial society?

**THE MAKING OF A GREAT WARRIOR: THE EARLY CAREER OF CHINGGIS KHAN**

1. What nomadic groups dominated Asia and Europe prior to the Mongolian speaking people?
2. Describe the life of young Chinggis.
3. What happened at the *kuriltai* in 1206?

**BUILDING THE MONGOL WAR MACHINE**

1. What were some of the weapons the Mongol warriors?
2. What caused them to demoralize their enemy?
3. How were old vendettas averted and a unifying force provided? Who else had a similar motivation?
4. Describe the war machine or the Mongol armies’ organization.
5. What types of discipline kept the Mongol army at its best?
6. What types of innovations/technology gave the Mongols an edge?

**CONQUEST: THE MONGOL EMPIRE UNDER CHINGGIS KHAN**

1. In 1206, how large was his influence?
2. How did Chinggis adapt to coming up against large, fortified cities with extensive defensive works?
3. What were his feelings toward these fortified towns and what was his punishment for them? Who did he spare?

**FIRST ASSAULT ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD: CONQUEST IN CHINA**

1. Who did he aim to defeat?
2. What is the war strategy that Chinggis used?

**LIFE UNDER THE MONGOL IMPERIUM**

1. What was the amazing contradiction of Chinggis?
2. Chinggis refused to live in the cities he conquered, where did he make his capital?
3. With whom did he meet and learn at his capital?
4. What were some of the unifying and centralizing forces of Chinggis’ rule?

**THE DEATH OF CHINGGIS KHAN AND THE DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE**

1. How did the Mongols honor Chinggis when he died in August of 1227 (at his request)?
2. How was his empire divided? Who and how did were they kept from infighting?

**THE MONGOL DRIVE TO THE WEST**

1. Which khanate set its eyes on Europe?
2. Which khanate set its eyes on the remains of the Islamic Empire?
3. How was the Russian campaign viewed by the Mongols?
4. How did the Tartars, people from Hell, handle the Russians?
5. What great feat did the Tartars achieve? How did they use the difficulty to their advantage?
6. What was the only Russian city spared and why?

**RUSSIA IN BONDAGE**

1. How long did Batu’s armies rule Russia?

 43) What role did the Russian princes submit to?

 44) What despair fell on the Russian peasants?

1. Who benefited the most? How?
2. What were the positive and negative effects of Mongol rule?

**MONGOL INCURSIONS AND THE RETREAT FROM EUROPE**

1. Who did the Christian West think the Mongols were?
2. How close did the Mongols get to realizing their goal of taking the Christian West?
3. What caused the Mongols to stop heading West?

**THE MONGOL ASSAULT ON THE ISLAMIC HEATLANDS**

1. Who ruled the Ilkhan Khanate?
2. Describe the Mongol capture of Baghdad in 1258.
3. Who did they also defeat in 1243? And who did this provide an opportunity to?
4. What group was delighted by the Mongol’s fatal blow to the Islamic Empire? Why do you think so?
5. Who was able to hold back the Mongols from engulfing the entire Muslim world?
6. Why did they stop trying to conquer the Muslim Empire and what did he settle for?

**THE MONGOL IMPACT ON EUROPE AND THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

1. What were some of the diffusions of technology?
2. What came with the Mongols that had the greatest impact on Europe and the West?

**THE MONGOL INTERLUDE IN CHINESE HISTORY**

1. About how long did the Mongols rule China?

 59) Which khan led the way?

1. What was the name of Chinese dynasty he ruled?
2. What were some of laws Kubilai passed to keep Mongols from assimilating too much?
3. Even though Kubilai Khan wanted to keep Chinese separate, what were some of his actions that showed appreciation of what the Chinese had to offer?
4. But what did Kubilai not reinstate at the advisement of Confucian advisors?
5. What was the new social structure under the Mongols?

**GENDER ROLES AND THE CONVERGENCE OF MONGOL AND CHINESE CULTURES**

1. What type of rights did Mongol women have in China?
2. Who was the leading example of the importance of Mongol women? Explain.
3. What was the Mongol rule too short to accomplish?

**MONGOL TOLERANCE AND FOREIGN CULTURAL INFLUENCES**

1. What did the Mongols give the Chinese exposure to?
2. Who was the most famous Christian traveler to come to the Mongol court? How many years did he stay?

**SOCIAL POLICIES AND SCHOLAR-GENTRY**

1. What group did the Mongols alienate?
2. What groups of people benefited from Mongol rule? How? (more later in the section)
3. What military unit did they develop and were they successful?
4. What trends continued under Mongol rule that started under the Tang?

**THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF YUAN**

1. What were the signs of collapse?
2. Who helped unite the Chinese against the Mongols?
3. Who emerged as the next dynasty? From what class?

**IN DEPTH—THE ECLIPSE OF THE NOMADIC WAR MACHINE**

1. The periodic nomadic intrusions spur…
2. What made the nomadic people so tough?
3. What will eventually give European armies the edge?

**CONCLUSION—THE MONGOL LEGACY AND AN AFTERSHOCK: THE BRIEF RIDE OF TIMUR**

1. Who was the next great nomadic leader? Describe him.
2. What areas were brought under his control?
3. Describe what he is best known for. Who did he spare?
4. Was there a significance to his reign? When was it over?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 23 Reading Guide**

**The Industrialization of the West, 1760-1914**

What are the 3 themes that will dominate this chapter?

What was the state of monarchies at the beginning of this period and at the end?

Which revolution is next in importance to the Neolithic Revolution?

**FORCES OF CHANGE**

**INTELLECTUAL CHANGE AND POPULATION PRESSURE**

What were the 3 forces of change and describe?

**THE TIDE OF REVOLUTION, 1789-1830**

**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

It wasn’t really a revolution, what was it?

What were the 3 things the textbook said the colonists were upset about?

What aided the colonists in winning?

In 1789, they wrote a new constitutional structure based on what?

**CRISIS IN FRANCE IN 1789**

What were the movements of change that helped spur on the French Revolution?

What event was the final straw?

How did Louis XVI want to fix the problems going on in France?

When they formed a new assembly, who made up the majority?

What major ideological document was written and what freedom did focus on?

What day is their “independence” day?

What kind of government did they form?

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: RADICAL & AUTHORITARIAN PHASES**

Why did radicals take over the government in 1792?

What were some the actions they adopted? And what was this period called?

Who was the radical leader? What were his goals?

What was the major “ism” that replaced loyalty to church and region?

Who marked the final phase of the revolution?

What were the negative and positive changes did he do to the revolution?

What caused him to fail in his exapansionism?

**A CONSERVATIVE SETTLEMENT AND THE REVOLUTIONARY LEGACY**

What happened at the Congress of Vienna in 1815?

What were the ideals pushed by the liberals?

What were the ideals pushed by the radicals?

**THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

What kind of technology replaced people and animals?

What were some of the things going on that helped kick off the Industrial Revolution?

**ORIGINS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, 1770-1840**

What industry was affected first by mechanization? Do you remember what the domestic system is?

What invention kicked off the Industrial Revolution?

What do you think the significance of interchangeable parts is?

What inventions aided in the movement of information and products?

What changed happened in agricultural production?

Where did people live and why?

What was one of the basic changes in human lives?

What were the environmental effects of industrialization?

**THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRY**

Which country led the way?

**THE DISRUPTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE**

What major movement happened? What was it like?

How did it affect family life?

What did factory owners do to try to get their monies worth out of their labor?

What were the new views toward women and children by the middle-class?

**THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848**

What were the 4 things that governments did to encourage industrialization?

Who and what movement wanted help from the government, because of industrialization and increased voting rights?

What was the result of the revolutions?

What was the new social structure based on?

**THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL ORDER, 1850-1914**

What new 1st was reached in the West?

**ADJUSTMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL LIFE**

What was the change in birth rates? And what did this represent?

How much of the population was above subsistence existence?

What happened to the morality of women and children and why?

What did unions help workers do?

What was the purpose of cooperatives?

**POLITICAL TRENDS AND THE RISE OF NEW NATIONS**

Identify the importance of these people:

 Benjamin Disraeli—

 Count Camillo di Cavour—

 Otto von Bismarck—

How did different political ideologies become less polar?

Why was Europe watching the American Civil War?

What characteristics do most European countries have?

**THE SOCIAL QUESTIONS AND NEW GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS**

When basic constitutional fights were settled governments could focus on what?

What institution did Europeans adopt from China? What was its’ purpose?

What did the government do for education? And what was school like?

How did Germany pioneer the way of socialism?

What were Marx’s views on the economic and social status of Europe and how it would be played out?

What did revisionism advocate?

What were the goals and successes of the feminist movement?

**CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

**EMPHASIS ON CONSUMPTION AND LEISURE**

What 2 things improved for the working class?

What was the purpose of the first advertising?

What was is an example of the first product craze?

What new types of entertainment were people able to participate?

**ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE**

How did science help agriculture?

Identify the importance of the following:

 Charles Darwin—

 Albert Einstein—

 Sigmund Freud—

**NEW DIRECTIONS IN ARTISTIC EXPRESSION**

Identify:

 Charles Dickens—

 Georges Seurat—

 Romanticism—

What is the new trend in art?

**WESTERN SETTLER SOCIETIES**

Why did the Industrial Revolution prompt expansion?

What from the Industrial Revolution allowed expansion to take place in an intensified pace?

How did Europe deal with each other in its quest to expand?

**EMERGING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES**

What was the US focused on instead of being a major part of WH during this time?

Identify the Monroe Doctrine—

Write down the basics of the American Civil War.

**EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

Why was it so easy for European to resettle?

What major conflict existed in Canada?

How did the British rule Canada, so that it didn’t lose it?

Who made up the majority of British emigrants to Australia?

What major industry did Australia have?

What discovery really excited the British about Australia?

How did these new colonies differ from the American colonies?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 24 Reading Guide**

**Industrialization and Imperialism:**

**The Making of the European Global Order**

What were the Europeans seeking in expansion before the Industrial Revolution?

What did Europe need now?

What was the change in missionary outreach from earlier expansion to now?

Now that Europe didn’t fear the Ottomans, who were the Europeans in competition with?

What allowed Europeans to penetrate inland in areas they had not been able to previously?

**THE SHIFT TO LAND EMPIRES IN ASIA**

What was one of their tactics to conquering in Asia?

Why had European trade monopolies not colonized Asia and Africa?

What had been the #1 problem with Europe controlling what happened in their name?

**PROTOTYPE: THE DUTCH ADVANCE ON JAVA**

What was the Dutch relationship with the Mataram kingdom in the 1620s?

How were they able to advance the position beyond the monopoly over spices?

**PIVOT OF WORLD EMPIRE: THE RISE OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA**

The British capture of India resembled what?

Who did the British rely on?

How were the Dutch in Java and the British in India different in their take over?

Who were the British at odds with in many world wars? Who usually won? Describe one of the worst examples.

**THE CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE**

Who was acquiring Indian land?

Who was fighting off the British in the wake of the Mughal Empire?

Why were the British able to triumph time after time over the Indians?

Who made up the majority of the fighting men fighting the fight for the British?

What strange roll did Indians play in British imperialism?

**EARLY COLONIAL SOCIETY IN INDIA AND JAVA**

What was the basic social structure after the Europeans took over?

How did the Europeans have to adapt to the Asian hosts?

What was the result of most Europeans in Asia being men?

**SOCIAL REFORM IN THE COLONIES**

What Indian social system did the British support?

What was their view on spreading Christianity?

What caused Parliament to act in reference to the actions of the trading company?

What did the Utilitarians seek to do in India and why?

What Indian practice did the British seek to end?

**IN DEPTH—WESTERN EDUCATION AND THE RISE OF AN AFRICAN AND ASIAN MIDDLE CLASS**

Why did the Europeans see the need in educating the people they conquered?

To what degree did Europeans assimilate their colonies? Who went further than the others?

What did the European education create in their new colonies? Who were they at odds with?

**INDUSTRIAL RIVALRIES AND THE PARTITION OF THE WORLD, 1870-1914**

Who was challenging Britain’s superiority by the end of the 1800s?

What were the 2 functions of the new colonies? How were they “safety valves?”

What allowed political leaders to play a more prominent role in colonization?

How did new universal male suffrage affect foreign policy?

What new “ism” comes out of the European scramble for territory?

**UNEQUAL COMBAT: COLONIAL WARS AND THE APEX OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM**

How did increased scientific advancement enhance Europe’s ability to wage war and win?

What was the reaction of indigenous people toward the European advances?

What was the only country (one in Africa and one in Asia) to remain independent of the West?

**PATTERNS OF DOMINANCE: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE**

What were the 2 types of colonial patterns:

 Tropical dependencies (who and where)—

 Settlement colonies (who and where)—

What was the problem in contested settler colonies?

**COLONIAL REGIMES AND AFRICAN AND ASIAN PEOPLES**

What did the Europeans use against their African rivals to gain control?

Who did they favor minority or majority tribes? How is this going to cause a problem?

How was education practiced differently between India and Africa? How is it going to affect Africa?

**CHANGING SOCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN COLONIZER AND COLONIZED**

What class of people is going to have a growing sense of tension with the Europeans?

Explain the growing gap between colonizer and colonized. Who is probably blame?

**SHIFTS IN METHODS OF ECONOMIC EXTRACTION**

How is the Belgian Congo an example of the harsh treatment of the subjugated?

What raw materials were exported from the new colonies?

**SETTLER COLONIES AND WHITE DOMINIONS: SOUTH AFRICA**

How is the Dutch settlement of Africa similar to the British in Canada and Australia?

How could these new areas compare to Europe? Why were they attractive?

Don’t forget we have mixed classes again. And where do they way in, in the social structure?

What was different between British control of the Cape and Canada?

Who are the Boers?

What was the new humanitarian mission the British were on? Why did it cause them to come into more conflict with the Boers?

What is the Great Trek?

What changed the British staying out of the Boers’ affairs? What person led the way?

**PACIFIC TRAGEDIES**

Who are the new players in the grab ‘em up game?

What trade goods attracted outsiders to New Zealand? What was their effect on the Maoris?

What new European things devastated the demographic balance on New Zealand?

How did the Maoris’ manage to not become extinct?

Who did we want to keep from claiming Hawaii?

Who led and how did the Hawaiians prosper under contact with Europeans?

How did Europeans exploit Hawaii?

Due to what European diseases, who had to be brought in to do the manual labor?

What was the rationalization for America to annex Hawaii? When?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 25 Reading Guide**

**The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830-1920**

What other regions, besides Latin America, were the exception to rule of Western imperialism?

What did the political culture of Latin America form from?

What is going to be the biggest obstacle they have in proceeding after their initial revolutions?

In what way was Europe still controlling them?

**FROM COLONIES TO NATIONS**

What social group is going to facilitate separation from their colonial power? What aided in their success?

**CAUSES OF POLITICAL CHANGE**

How did these four events insight Latin American revolutions?

 American Revolution—

 French Revolution—

 French Revolution🡪Haitian Revolution—

 Napoleon’s invasion of the Iberian Peninsula—

**SPANISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLES**

Mexican Revolution

Who initiated the first push for independence? When? Why did it fail?

Who? When? Why was successful in 1821?

What form of government did they end up with? And eventually?

South America & Caribbean

What was the trend for who became independent first?

Who was a major force in achieving independence? What social class is he from? Why would we consider him noble and could compare him to George Washington?

Further to the south, what was the main motivation to separate? Who helped them?

By what date was Latin America independent?

**BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE**

What was the big fear that kept people from revolution?

Napoleon’s invasion of Portugal provoked what different response than Spain?

How did Brazil become independent?

How did this affect the social structure of Brazil? So was this a revolution? Was it similar or different from Spanish America?

**NEW NATIONS CONFRONT OLD AND NEW PROBLEMS**

What was the hope for the future?

What was the first major obstacle related to religion?

What were the 3-4 oppositions to an egalitarian society?

**POLITCAL FRAGMENTATION**

What were the problems of Mexico in maintaining its republic?

What were some of the major problems with uniting?

Generalize the political state of Latin America in this section.

**CAUDILLOS, POLITICS, AND THE CHURCH**

What is a caudillos? Why are they significant?

What was their motivation?

What form of government did the new nations select? What was their disagreement (about 3 kinds)?

In general, was Latin American governments stable and dynamic? Explain.

Why does history say they have these problems? So who could they be compared to?

**LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES AND WORLD MARKETS, 1820-1870**

How did the Americans support them in the ***Monroe Doctrine***?

What did LA have to offer to be recognized from Britain?

Why didn’t their economy flourish?

**MID-CENTURY STAGNATION**

Mining was slow, but what new commodities were demanded?

What were some of the problems and dependences that plagued them?

**ECONOMIC RESURGENCE AND LIBERAL POLITICS**

What new ideology influenced the government? Explain it.

What were some of the positive strides?

What seemed to be “out of place?”

Who lost out during this time of economic expansion?

Who also sought something better in LA?

**MEXICO INSTABILITY AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 28 Reading Guide**

**International Contacts and Conflicts, 1914-1999**

**CONFIDENCE AND INTERNATIONALISM ON THE EVE OF WORLD WAR I**

Why was the West optimistic?

What was the purpose of the 1864 Geneva Convention?

List examples of increased international mindedness.

What were the two weaknesses to this international optimism?

**WORLD WAR I**

**THE ONSET OF WORLD WAR I**

What are the two sets of alliances?

Elaborate on each of the following tensions:

 Colonies

 Militarism

 Nationalism

What event led to Europe going to blows?

What will cause this war to be more devastating than previous?

**PATTERNS OF WAR IN EUROPE**

What were the two major land fronts?

What was the extent of war at sea?

In what ways did the government direct and influence the war effort?

**THE WAR OUTSIDE EUROPE**

How did effect the colonies?

To what extent was the US involved up to 1917?

What influence did the US have on the war when it entered?

**COMBATANTS IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND MIDDLE EAST**

How did the war influence opinions in Indian and in the African colonies?

How did the war advance Japan’s empire and at the expense of who?

Which European nation supported which stakeholder in the Middle East?

What was the overall effect of World War I on Europe’s world power?

**THE WAR’S END**

What caused Russia to exit the war? What were the concessions?

Who took the blame for Germany’s defeat?

**THE PEACE AND THE AFTERMATH**

Which nations were slighted at the Versailles peace conference?

What did France receive?

What did the US want to see and what kept it from happening?

How was Germany punished?

What was the overall feeling of the Versailles peace settlement?

**THE WAR’S DEVESTATIONS AND DISLOCATIONS**

How was Europe weakened?

 Population

 Economy

What two nationalist leaders emerged (what country do they represent)?

How did the settlement affect the Middle East?

Why was Europe’s loss of export markets to the US and Japan important?

How affective was the League of Nations?

**THE GREAT DEPRESSION**

What was the scope?

What did it trigger?

**CAUSES OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY**

Inflation was a problem, why was this a big deal?

How did farmers contribute to the problem?

How did the agriculture problem lead to other problems?

How did the global economy make the economic instability worse?

What protectionist action made things worse?

**COLLAPSE AND CRISIS**

What is the event and date that is associated with the beginning of the Depression?

How did this create a domino effect?

What was the extent of the unemployment?

**WORLDWIDE IMPACT**

What kept Russia from experiencing the Great Depression?

How was Japan affected?

What was Japan’s response to the situation?

**WORLD WAR II**

What year did it start?

Whose expansive behavior helped to trigger it?

**NEW AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES**

Who (what group) was controlling the Japanese government?

What action did Japan take to maintain a buffer from Russia?

How did the world respond to this act of aggression? How was the international organization proving to be ineffective?

What party took control in Germany?

What was the party’s main objective?

**THE STEPS TOWARD WAR**

What were Hitler’s initial aggressive actions? What was the allies’ response?

What will cause the war to include Africa?

Who stood up against Germany in the Spanish Civil War and who did not?

What was the folly of the Munich Conference?

Why did Germany and Russia sign a peace agreement when they did not like each other?

What finally gets Britain and France to react appropriately to Germany’s action?

To what extent, did Japan go to keep its buffer in Asia?

How much of a union was the Tripartite Alliance?

What was the stance of the US during this period?

**THE COURSE OF THE WAR: JAPAN’S ADVANCE AND RETREAT**

What were the three fronts?

Who saw the most success in the first year of the war?

Japan’s desire for US territory in the Pacific and the US imposed embargo on Japan led to what and when?

**GERMANY OVERREACHES**

To what extent was Germany successful in Western Europe?

Why did Germany move into Africa?

Why did Germany attack Russia?

What aided Russia’s defense?

What were the turning points of 1942?

When did the war end in Europe?

What brought an end to the war in the Pacific?

**HUMAN COSTS**

List examples of the extreme loss of civilian life (5ish examples).

**IN DEPTH—TOTAL WAR**

What was different about 20th century total war?

How did people that couldn’t mount total war fight back?

What caused there to more people fighting?

When was the first time that industrialization impacted war?

How did today’s war interfere with the civil rights of the people?

Who did total war affect the civilian population, women and the economy?

**THE SETTLEMENT OF WORLD WAR II**

Who has permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council?

Where is it located?

What is the primary purpose of the UN?

What posed the biggest problem with deciding what to do with Germany at the end of the war?

What was the result of the Teheran Conference of 1943?

What was decided at the Yalta Conference of 1945?

What was the decided at the Potsdam Conference of 1945?

The end result in Asia:

 Japan—

 Korea—

 Asian colonies—

 China—

What were the two superpowers that emerged from WWII that controlled or interfered in Europe after the war?

**THE COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION, 1945-1989**

How was the US Marshall Plan supposed to fend off communism?

What provoked the Soviet Union to block Allied access to western Berlin?

How did the US respond keeping war from breaking out?

What two defensive alliances were established as a result of the Cold War?

When did the arm’s race begin?

What three events were products of the Cold War struggle?

What was the battle of ideas as the two sides saw them?

When was the peak of the Cold War?

What movement or process was as important as the Cold War?

What economic event affected the global markets, but not to the extent of the Great Depression?

What does the new version of economic imperialism look like?

Look at the table, why is the largest % if the federal budget spent on defense in the 60s?

What finally caused the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 80s?

**PERIOD III: THE 1990S AND BEYOND**

Summarize the 5 developments or trends:

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