1. Period 1: From Hunting and Gathering to Civ.s: 2.5 Mil BCE🡪1000BCE
	1. Changes
		1. Neolithic Revolution
			1. Settle down b/c sedentary agriculture
			2. Dependable food🡪specialization



* + 1. Civ.s rose
			1. Not everywhere
		2. Men and women have no formal inequality
		3. Serious wars when soc.s get advanced
		4. Hunting gets less productive b/c Ice Age over so no big game
		5. Higher birth rates so more workers
	1. Continuity
		1. Change happened slow
			1. Takes a while to make new things
		2. Some people liked hunting-gathering
	2. Info
		1. Paleolithic🡪Neolithic🡪Neolithic Rev. 🡪Bronze Age
	3. What’s included
		1. Stuff before classical civ.s
		2. RVCs
			1. Mesopotamia, Egypt, Shang, Harappa, Mohenjo Daro
		3. Just Valley Civ.s
			1. Olmec and Chavin
1. Period 2: The Classical Period, 1000BCE🡪600CE: Uniting Large Regions
	1. Major development was formation of large regional civ.s
	2. Civ.s developed mostly separately
		1. But trading b/w was there
	3. Triggers for Change
		1. Military Conquest b/c of Fe tools and weapons
			1. If it’s big, then leaders tied them culturally and commercially
	4. The Big Changes
		1. Each Classical civ. had own social structure, religion, political system, science system, and art
		2. Establishment of cultures that developed and left durable legacies
			1. All had vigorous internal trade
		3. Each promoted a common cultural system to legitimize customs, integrate elites, and make bonds
		4. Each conquered
		5. Nomads facilitated trade
		6. Confucianism and Greek science
	5. Continuities
		1. No sweeping technological development
			1. Most peasants used traditional agricultural tools
		2. No great advances in transportation, other than road systems in powerful gov.s
		3. Rural peoples remained apart from classical culture
		4. Patriarchy (when in doubt, use this)
		5. All retained and built on past soc.s
			1. $ already made, so was idea of coded law
	6. What’s included
		1. Classical civ.s
			1. Zhou (Confucianism)(Warring States)🡪Qin🡪Han (Era of Division)
			2. Mauryan dynasty (Buddhism), Guptas
			3. Persian (Cyrus The Great)
			4. Sassanids
			5. Greece
			6. Rome (Republic)(Empire)
			7. Axum, Ethiopia
			8. Japan(regional states get sophisticated)
			9. Olmec, Maya, Inca
			10. Birth of Byzantine
		2. Birth of major religions (except Islam)



1. Period 3: Post-Classical Period, 600CE🡪1450CE: New Faith and New Commerce
	1. Major developments were spread of the major world religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam(the new faith part)
	2. Trade spread religion
		1. How religion also spreads: MMM🡪merchants, missionaries, military
	3. Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea were important trade routes
	4. Triggers for Change
		1. Economic decline and increasing decline b/c fall of classical civs
			1. People turn to religion for security, reassurance, and guidance
		2. Collapse of established boundaries
			1. Fall of Rome lets Arabs take over
			2. Since Byzantine’s can’t take what they had before b/c Caliphates already beat them to the punch so they go West to Russia and East Europe
		3. Expanding trade: better ships and new navigational devices
		4. Religion and Commerce
	5. Big Changes
		1. Spread of religions
		2. Islam was dynamic
		3. Regular trade
			1. Spread technology, like paper; ideas, like math; and disease, like the Black Plague
	6. Continuity
		1. People revived classical forms
			1. China uses Confucianism and the bureaucracy
		2. China likes to be continuous
			1. Dynastic cycle
		3. Slavery
		4. Blending traditional forms with missionary religions
			1. African Christianity had indigenous parts to it
			2. Voodoo
		5. No systemic changes in social or political forms
			1. Landlords dominant
			2. Castes
		6. Americas and Oceania kept doing their own thing
	7. Women
		1. The religions said women were spiritually = to men
		2. Trade made gender inequality
		3. Footbinding in this period
	8. What’s included
		1. Islam stuff and its decline
		2. Medieval
		3. Mongols and fall which leads to a political vacuum
		4. Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan(which is Mongol)
		5. Brief Chinese experiment in leading world trade, so a bit of the Ming
		6. Byzantine culture
		7. Tenochtitlan w/ Aztecs
		8. Incas
		9. Copying
			1. Japan, Korea, and sometimes Vietnam from China (Sinification)
			2. Russia from the Byzantines
2. Period 4: The Early Modern Period, 1450CE🡪1750CE: The World Shrinks
	1. Big changes were overseas civ.s and worldwide trade routes
	2. Triggers for change
		1. Revival of empire building
			1. Ottomans conquer Constantinople and expand
			2. To grow an empire, need an army and taxes which both France and England did after the 100yrs War
		2. Steady progression of explorations by Europeans along the Atlantic coast of Africa
			1. To find ways to trade w/ E. Asia w/o having to go through the Islamic middlemen
		3. New military technologies
			1. Compasses, better sailing ships🡪caravels
			2. GUNS
	3. Big Changes
		1. A New Global Economy
			1. International trade, with Americas for the 1st time
			2. Brings the world closer
		2. Biological exchange of food, animals, and people
			1. Columbian exchange



* + - 1. New foods=more population
			2. Diseases kill natives
				1. Which is why slave trade for labor is so important
			3. Beasts of burden for Americas
		1. New Empires
			1. Gunpowder ones
		2. West Europe’s position goes up
	1. Continuities
		1. Patriarchy
		2. No sweeping, global cultural change
			1. Cultural stability
		3. No technological breakthrough until after Industrial Revolution
		4. Dominance of traditional agriculture
	2. Work
		1. Growing pressure to work harder
			1. Child labor, really elderly working
	3. What’s included you ask? Well,
		1. New global trading patterns
		2. Russia selectively westernizing and becoming a gunpowder empire
		3. Formative period for Latin America
		4. New Muslim states in Middle East and SE Asia
			1. Mughal, Ottoman, Safavid
1. Period 5: The Dawn of the Industrial Age, 1750CE🡪1914CE
	1. Big Changes
		1. Radically new kind of technology and economy rose in a few parts of the world (fancy way of saying the Industrial Rev. happened)
		2. Industrial countries get advantages
			1. Power advantage with weapons, economic advantage
	2. Triggers for Change
		1. Europe had a trading advantage and inventioning
		2. Other gunpowder empires were struggling
		3. European gov.s began to create conditions designed to encourage industrial growth
			1. Improving roads, developing central banks, limiting rights of labor
		4. Population boom
	3. The Big Changes
		1. Industrialization needs new power🡪coal
			1. Steam engine



* + 1. Improvements in agricultural production supported growth
		2. Rise of factory system
			1. Work moved out of the home, challenging traditional family life where all members participated
				1. Women stayed in the house
			2. Child labor at first, then schooling



* + 1. Politics
			1. Middle class voice
			2. Urban workers grow restless so gov.s give them the right to vote
			3. New nationalist loyalties
		2. For colonies, have to churn out food and cheap raw materials
		3. Western dominance w/ imperialism in Africa and Asia (not Latin America)
		4. Institution of slavery under attack
			1. New ideas of human rights
			2. As it ended, harsh, low paid labor increased
		5. Pollution
		6. Introduction of cotton and coffee to new parts in Africa and Latin America caused soil erosion
	1. Continuities
		1. Industrialization happened over decades
		2. When Russia’s literacy goes high, adventure stories show triumph of state over disorder
			1. Contrast to West
		3. Invention of traditions
			1. Thanksgiving, family as a haven
	2. Leisure
		1. In early decades, declined b/c long work like when agriculture replaced hunter-gatherers
		2. Later🡪pro sports that spread around
	3. What’s included
		1. Industrial rev. and new politics
		2. New settler soc.s in U.S, Canada, New Zealand, Australia
		3. World economy and Western imperialism
		4. Asian response to challenges of Western power and economic change
			1. Boxer rebellion, self-strengthening movement
		5. Russia’s and Japan’s industrialization and westernization
1. Period 6: The 20th century: 1914CE🡪Today CE (according to the book, it’s 2006 still)
	1. Changes
		* 1. Great Western empire, Ottoman, Austria-Hungary, and part of the Russian empire implode by end of century
			2. More new nations, yay



* + - 1. New political forms
				1. USED to be monarchy or empire
	1. Triggers for Change #1
		1. European dominance crashes and decolonization
			1. WWI, Depression, WWII
			2. Anticolonial nationalisms
	2. What Changes #1
		1. US and USSR become world superpowers, until USSR dies
		2. New methods of transportation and communication
		3. War🡪kill more people faster
	3. Triggers for Change #2
		1. Massive technology innovation
	4. What Changes #2
		1. Facilitates population growth
	5. Trigger for Change #3
		1. Demographic explosion
	6. The Big Changes
		1. Political innovations due to rev.s and decolonization
			1. Ex. Totalitarian (communist or fascist)
		2. More complex world economy
		3. Cultural forces encouraged new secular loyalties
			1. Nationalism, Marxism, Consumerism(don’t know how you can be loyal to that…), Science
		4. Big strides for women
		5. New round of globalization in 1960s+
			1. Receded in the beginning of the century w/ key countries like Russia, Germany, Japan, U.S., and China pulling out
		6. Globalization changed the environment
		7. Efforts to destroy social inequality involved attempts to reverse emotional passivity
			1. Childrearing manual in U.S. by civil rights leaders to show African Americans to instill assertiveness in their kids
	7. What stayed the same (Continuities)
		1. While a number of regions advanced industrialization, others remained focused on production of low-cost stuff like raw materials and food
			1. Africa, Latin America, SE Asia
		2. Resistance to change
			1. Fundamentalist religions and groups
			2. Don’t want to change gender relations
		3. Older traditions
			1. That’s why McDonalds has to sell veggie burgers in India
		4. Many soc.s retained larger orientations derived from their traditions
			1. U.S. wants to keep sovereignty, so rejects many treaties
			2. China’s repression of the Falun Gong Buddhist movement is like the repression of Buddhism in the Tang
			3. Russia returns to authoritarianism in early 21st century
	8. What’s included
		1. WWI, the great depression, WWII
		2. Communism, fascism
		3. Birth of Israel because Zionism
		4. Freeing of India and making of Pakistan
		5. Cold War
		6. Globalization



* + 1. Some more stuff but I don’t have my book on me