

I. Simple Migrations -- no war or conquest

- a. Nomads in Neolithic Revolution
- b. Polynesians throughout Pacific
- c. Celts from Central Europe to British Isles = Druid Religion
- d. Bantus in Africa - travel throughout and spread their language (Swahili = Bantu + Arabic)

II. Migration Leads to War or Conquest

- a. Aryans from Central Asia to India - leads to Hinduism and Caste System based upon skin color
- b. Huns move from Central Asia because of environmental conditions - displace Germanic peoples during wars
- c. Germanic tribes move west into Roman Empire - causes instability in empire

III. Intentional Conquests and Wars

- a. Persian Empire conquered Mesopotamia and Mediterranean areas; tries to conquer Greece - leads to Persian Wars (Greece Wins)
- b. Alexander the Great conquered Mediterranean and Middle Eastern World; spread Greek culture
- c. Roman Empire conquers most of Mediterranean World and Western Europe; spread of Latin; spread of Roman legal system; spread of Christianity
- d. Han Empire expands in China
- e. Mongols invade China; first Great Wall; then conquest of China and then the largest land empire in the world; Russia - Golden Horde; India - Delhi and Mughal Sultanate
- f. Islamic Conquest of Middle East and parts of Europe; conquest of Spain - kept out of Europe by Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours in 752; unified Islamic religion and culture; Arabic widely spoken for religious reasons.
- g. Hundred Years War - French and English
- h. Vikings conquer along water ways leading Europe to find a system of self-defense
- i. Crusades - European Christians and Muslims over Holy Land; primarily Islamic victory; leads to an exchange of goods and ideas of exploration
- j. Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East; unites Turks; controls trade routes; efforts to take Eastern Europe stopped by Charles V during the Siege of Vienna - end of Islamic hopes of conquering Europe
- k. French and Indian War (Seven Years War) - war between England and France on three continents; leads to French giving up many claims in North America and Great Britain gaining India
- l. Napoleonic contacts and wars; spread to radical ideas throughout Europe
- m. China and Great Britain - Opium Wars - could Great Britain sell opium in China; leads to increased control of China by Great Britain
- n. Revolutions in United States, France, Haiti; spread of liberal ideas

- Ottoman Empire and Austrian Empire; increased power for the United States; Middle East placed under Mandate System and "controlled" after war
- p. World War II - Europe, Asia, and Africa
- q. Cold War - conflicts of Korea, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and El Salvador were just some wars that were supported by the United States and the Soviet Union
- r. Israel and wars with Arabs
- s. Iran-Iraq War

IV. Trade Routes

- a. Silk Roads connected China with Central Asia and into Middle East and Mediterranean World; spread of religions and technology
- b. Indian Ocean Trade connected the same areas in addition to Africa along water routes
- c. Saharan Trade - camels from Arab world allowed for trade across desert conditions
- d. Mediterranean Sea Trade created a very distinct Mediterranean World with a common language/alphabet - Phoenicians; included Africa with the European and Asian parts
- e. Eastern Europe creates trade routes along rivers; Russia develops from traders from Scandinavia moving along water routes
- f. Sub-Saharan African Trade - across Africa to Eastern ports and on to Indian Ocean trade; slaves were often included in "cargo"
- g. Chinese ships allow for trade throughout the Pacific world; spread of Chinese culture
- h. Mesoamerican Trade existed along roads
- i. Europeans in Asia - trade established in China and Japan; Leads to English control of India
- j. Open Door Policy allows China to participate in trade with all European countries
- k. NAFTA allows for increased trade in Americas
- l. European Union is a free trade zone
- m. Other trading organizations in Asia and Pacific areas

V. Imperialism

- a. Greece set up colonies to deal with population growth and sets up the early spread of Greek culture
- b. China takes control of most of Asia at one time or another
- c. Exploration and Colonization led to control of Latin America by Spanish and Portuguese; North America by Spanish, French, and British
- d. Dutch set up colonies in Southeast Asia and South Africa
- e. African countries "divided" up between European countries

Trade Between Cultures

RHS

Mrs. Osborn's APWH

Time Period	Big Ideas	Specifics
<p>PERIOD 1/2 To 600 CE</p>	<p>N and S American groups were isolated from other areas; The rest of the world was linked in some way, such as trade or war</p>	<p>Silk Road – 5000 miles that linked China with the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Europe; religion, science, and technology spread;</p> <p>Migrations: Polynesians migrated from Southeast Asia throughout the Pacific; Central Asian Peoples (Huns) began to migrate; Germanic peoples moved to other parts of Europe; Celts move from Europe to British Isles; As people move into areas caused great political and cultural upheaval</p>
<p>PERIOD 3 600-1450</p>	<p>More organized trade routes; Increased contact (excluding N & S America); Bantu migrations Silk Road; Indian Ocean Trade; Mediterranean trade; Sahara caravan routes Sub-Saharan Africa; China and India's international connections with others spread Buddhism, Hinduism, art and architectural styles to Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, Tibet; Middle East spread knowledge, scholarship, music, art, and architecture; Explorers and travelers: Zheng He and Ibn Battuta</p>	<p>Migrations: Continued movement of Huns and Germanic tribes; Bantus in Africa lead to Swahili;</p> <p>Wars: Hundred Years War (England and France); Crusades (Europe and Arabs) – leads to more trade; Islamic empire spreads from Asia, Africa, to Spain; attempts to enter eastern Europe; Mongol invasions to China, southern Asia, and Eastern Europe lead to war; Muslim invasions into India (Delhi Sultanate) leads to strong Islamic culture in India;</p> <p>Trade: Eastern European trade along river routes; cities rise; Indian Ocean trade between Asia and Africa; Sub-Saharan African trade for gold, ivory, and slaves; trade led to Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa; Song Empire established trade throughout Pacific; Ming spread influence throughout Asia; important port cities along eastern Africa and throughout Asian coast; Ghana became powerful because of gold; Mesoamerican trade was extensive and rivaled the trade of Asia and Africa;</p> <p>Travelers: Marco Polo, Zheng He, Ibn Battuta, Mansa Musa</p>
<p>PERIOD 4 1450-1750</p>	<p>World truly becomes connected for the first time; Warfare, exploitation, and slavery; European exploration changed trading patterns; Missionaries; European coastal trading centers; Columbian Exchange; Colonization; European Wars became world-wide; Slave trade</p>	<p>Exploration: Europeans began to explore the entire world; Portugal explored Africa and ultimately gained many trading ports in Africa and Asia;</p> <p>War: Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East;</p> <p>Trade: Qing established full trade with Europeans by 1690s; English trade in Mughal India would ultimately lead to English control of India; Europeans in Africa leads to Atlantic Slave Trade;</p> <p>Colonization: Spain in Latin America; France and England in North America; France and Dutch in Southeast Asia; England in India; Portuguese in Brazil</p>

<p>PERIOD 5 1750-1900</p>	<p>Western domination begins; Imperialism; Japan became a colonial empire; Migrations of people – emigrants from China and Europe to the Americas (U.S., Canada, Argentina, and Chile)</p>	<p>War: Napoleonic contact leads to the spread of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe; Opium Wars leads to more trade in China; Russo-Japanese War; Imperialism: European control of Africa and Asia;</p> <p>Trade: China limited foreign trade; British forced opium on the Chinese; Open Door Policy with the U.S.; leads to internal decline; Commodore Perry in Japan;</p> <p>Missionaries: Christian missionaries to China and Africa</p>
<p>PERIOD 6 1900- Present</p>	<p>Wars lead to more contact and spread of ideas; Communication leads to increased spread of democratic and reactionary ideas; Depression leads to protectionism</p>	<p>War: WWI fought on Asian, European, and African soil; troops from colonies fought leading to more spreading of ideas; WWII fought on Asian, European, and African soil; Cold War led to American and Soviet Involvement on all continents</p>

GENDER ISSUES ACROSS TIME

Mrs. Osborn's APWH

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Big Ideas</i>	<i>Specifics</i>
To 600 CE	Family units emerge; Labor divided by gender; Organized religion normally had different roles for women; Different rights depending upon civilization;	India: Sati
600 – 1450	Women had secondary roles; Political rights were minimal or nonexistent; Occupational roles were sharply defined; Basic freedoms, such as dowry rights; Managed households and family finances; supervised the education of children; Cultural patrons; Nuns; Matrilinial lines in some African cultures; Lower class women normally had less freedoms; Women blamed for magic and witchery	Medieval Europe: 15% of women would die in childbirth; could own and inherit property; women could enter religious life as nuns; ran household when men were away (Crusades); lower class women had more freedom; China: arranged marriages; Neo-Confucianism increased patriarchy system; foot-binding; lower class had more freedom of movement as they did not have to live under “proper” norms; inheritance and property rights; Andean: women were property; could serve as in temples;
1450 – 1750	Limited role; Marriage primarily an economic arrangement – a way to transfer wealth; only legitimate heirs could inherit; European women began to seek more education, participate in business; Informal influence by educating children, running households;	Europe: upper class women increased education; divorce easier for women to obtain; could own businesses (normally with men); victims in witch hunts; nuns and protestant women stressed literacy; writers, artists, and scientists in limited numbers; a few monarchs (Elizabeth, Isabella, and Catherine); Ottoman Empire: informal roles to powerful men; women often controlled marriage alliances; harem women gained influence as mothers to children; women could own property; however, they were rarely seen in public; could testify in court Tokugawa, Japan: Confucian influence on Samurai class limited role of women; had to obey husbands or face death; did not attend schools; could write; expected to show social graces; lower class women worked in fields and were viewed as more valuable; some involved in social protests; daughters were less valued and at times were put to death or sold into prostitution;

		<p>Mexico: Female artists were educated; titles, earned salaries, owned land, and ran businesses; some were educated; creative fields open to women; all women were allowed to work; could inherit land; in reality, often cloistered inside the home (upper class)</p> <p>Africa: West Africa had many matrilineal lines; wives, mothers, and sisters of chief and others in high levels had lots of power; Queen Nzinga ruled the Mbundu people and defended people from Portuguese; could sell land; women formed council that administered local markets; North Africa: upper class women were cloistered and wore veils; lower class women worked outside the home</p>
1750 – 1900	<p>Western women affected by Enlightenment ideas; Industrial Revolution led to women having more economic freedom; Separation of working and domestic spheres; Cult of domesticity in Europe; Suffrage movements begin;</p>	<p>Europe: Mary Wollstonecraft considered the founder of modern feminism; Victorian society valued women as wives and mothers; gained full property rights by the end of the 19th century; divorce laws; higher education; more advanced jobs; suffragist movements; active in politics: child welfare, alcohol, and labor issues; had the right to vote in Norway, Finland, New Zealand, and Australia; although the early Industrial Revolution provided women with more economic opportunities, after men entered higher-paying jobs, most “middle class” women stayed home; lower class women always worked; women began leaving for the U.S. and Australia for more economic opportunities;</p> <p>Africa: imperialism led to men leaving villages to work in mines; women left to subsistence farming; prostitution and sexual diseases increased; most jobs reserved for men</p>
1900 - Present	<p>Women suffrage in most countries; WWI moved many women into the workforce leading to a call for more freedom; Women started serving in the armed forces in western cultures; Birth control</p>	<p>Europe/USA: Suffrage mainly achieved; WWI economic role increased; Russia granted women great freedoms; WWII led to more women in work force; higher education; legal changes</p> <p>Russia: Revolution saw ideological equality of women in military, government, and workforce. However, not always the case in reality.</p> <p>Asia: Increased roles in workforce in government; but, traditional roles in rural areas.</p> <p>Middle East: Varies by state (Sunni v. Shi'ite)</p>

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Religion

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Consider the Following: Polytheism (pantheon) vs. monotheism, enumerated laws, relation to state (theocracy), gender roles, missionaries, major ideologies, schisms, syncretism, economic interests, persecution of minority religions

	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
East Asia	Ancestor worship (China, Japan) Spirits of nature (China) Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism. women treated as subservient (food binding). Polytheism - many gods	Neo-Confucianism Daoism, Confucianism, Legalism = philosophies/semi religion Ancestor worship Leaders - Mandate of Heaven Foot binding less due to silk road Christianity spread -	Influence of Buddhism - Samurai detachment from pain. Neo Confucianism Religion through trade. Women increased restrictions, lower class better	Christianity Japan Agnostics - believe in god but no religion. Global State sponsored religion - Shintolism	Both open up Atheism - no god in China Shintoism, sects of Buddhism, and some belief of Confucianism (a combination of all)
Western Europe	Animism - believe in Nature spirits Monotheism - single god Judaism, Christianity	Crusades Theocratic Church powerful economic entity (no tax)	Reformation - split in church Protestant, Catholic Enlightenment Scientific revolution - less religious, secular Inquisition - kill heretics	Persecute Judaism- (later Nazi) Increasing beliefs in deism and Atheism - due to Enlightenment and affects of Bubonic Plague Protestant Reformation; Catholic Counter Reformation	Christianity Influx of Islam Freedom of religion
Eastern Europe	Animism Christianity - monotheism Judaism - monotheism	Some influence of Islam - due to Mongol influence Christianity (Tsar) Orthodox Christianity	Orthodox Christianity Tsar supported by Church Ortho - right correct dox-thinking. Third Rome Women - dressed like Western	Continued strong belief in Orthodox Christianity Persecute Jews (pogroms)	1917-1991 - Atheism Christian revival More freedom in religions Still strong belief in Orthodox Christianity Existing influence of Islam
South Asia	Animism Caste system - through Hinduism Codified laws	Ashoka - Buddhism, Classical - religion flourished; subverted caste system - Brahmins angry	Gupta-caste system, Hinduism Classical-religion flourished Islam-major force Outlaw sati, female aristocrats	Islam continues to grow British colonization affects religion, Christianity	Second largest Muslim nation Hinduism main India split, Pakistan and India
Latin America	Animism Polytheism	Native American religious Sun god - sacrifice Losers of the battle sacrificed to the Gods.	Missionary dominant force to conversion African belief systems (due to slave trade) Christianity dominant	Christianity dominant Less of traditional gods. Restricted religion	Christianity - limited role (however, strong legacy of Christianity behind)
Middle East	Polytheistic	Greater women's right (Muhammad's wife higher) Islam - submission Acceptance of people of the Book (Jews, Christians) Allow converts (Malawi) Ulama - fundamentalist Sharia - Islamic laws, veiling	Conservative movements Gunpowder nations - Ottoman Empire - tolerant of non-Muslims. Govern variety - Orthodox, Nestorian, Coptic, Catholic, Protestant, Sunnis, Shiites Harems	Ottoman Empire Islam Secularized - scientific knowledge instead of clergy Tanzimat reforms - religious tolerance, schools for women	Persecution of Jews Majority Islam - Sunnis vs. Shiites
Major Themes/Turning Points	Nation-states - need for organized religion Something to hold them together. Islam - Arabs held by religion	Spanish-Christianity Mohammed Spread of trade Persian Ulama - conservative backlash Spread of trade (Mongol, silk road)	Schism - great split Orthodox and Catholic Reformation-protestant and Catholic Intellectual movements Atlantic trade	Colonization Missionaries Secular Industrialization More trade	Globalization Flat world Technology - Internet

Economic Developments

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Time Period	Big Ideas	Specifics
To 600 CE	Neolithic revolution; Food surpluses allowed for specialization of labor; Classes emerged based upon economics; Concept of private property; Trade emerges along water ways; Systems of currency devised	Agriculture and trading
600-1450	Most fundamentally agricultural; Artisans and craftsmanship increase; Trade, commerce, and banking become common; Urbanization of cities; Growth of merchant classes; Major trade cities: Venice, Cairo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Samarkand, Canton, Malacca, and Timbuktu	Europe: feudalism; rise of cities; Italian states trading centers; Africa: trade Asia: Song China was the most industrialized economy in the world; lead to largest cities;
1450-1750	Industrial revolutions; Agricultural revolution; Worldwide economic system; Banking, commerce, trade, shopkeeping; Middle class emerges; Trade and commerce become the foundation of wealth; Capitalism; Metals from New World affects European economy; Inflation in all civilizations; Slave trade becomes major economic activity	Japan: industries for pottery, steel, and weapons; merchant class grows Americas: exploitation by Europeans; slavery part of economic system; Industrialization: Europe and U.S.
1750-1900	Industrialization displaced agriculture as the largest sector of the economy; West became capitalist; Class structures; more urbanization; Slavery major economic activity	European and U.S. Industrialization: Mass culture appears; new forms of energy; social problems and issues; rise in population; capitalism, socialism, and communism; trade unions emerge; more powerful weapons Colonialism and Imperialism: easier to conquer; colonies used for natural resources and minerals; increased industrialization leads to new reliance on slavery; Meiji, Japan: sent men to study industry in Europe; could be shot if not following orders in factories Africa: 1800s slave trade becomes illegal; Latin America: failed to industrialize
1900-Present	Rise of communism and socialism; Huge growth between wealthy and poor; The west became fully industrialized as did Canada, U.S., and Japan; World economy very interdependent; Developed and developing world; Post industrial economies based upon services, information, and technology; Multinational corporations; End of communism led to painful adjustments to new system	Wars led to major political control of economies as countries had to mobilize for war; loss of colonies; Russian communism; globalization of the economy; Asia, Africa, and Latin America: reliance on cash crops

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Latin America

RHS

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	PERIOD 1, 2, & 3 8000BCE-1450CE	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The leaders are related to divinity (priests) - Hierarchical system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrival of Cortes (1518) - Annihilates existing political system - Codified laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonization - Implement own government (Europeans immigrate) - Religion (Catholic) plays a strong influence in gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decolonization - Majority rules - Series of juntas/dictatorships
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little trade - Internally based - Mostly agriculture - Large marketplaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cortes – trading - Encomiendas - Haciendas - Trade of crops - Brought beasts of burden → improved agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved technology dependent - Europe sucks natural resources/profits - monoculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe cannot maintain - Monoculture - Difficulty industrializing - Heavily dependent on natural resources (Venezuela)
Social Class/Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - priests rules - hierarchal - patriarchal (though women appreciated) - Calendar - No wheels - Road system - Chinampas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more hierarchal (by race) - depreciation of women (European influence) - New castes created (creoles, mestizos) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Society opens up - More egalitarian - Some meritocracy - Existing racism
Science/Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calendar - No wheels - Road system - Chinampas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medical advances (longer life span) - Wheel brought in (levers, pulleys) - Brought in writing system (for Incan empire) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primitive anesthesia - tools for probing, incision, organ extraction - blood letting - transfer of European inventions/influenced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovation continued - beginning industrialization - extracting natural resources - science/inventions gotten through trade
Art/Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - step pyramids - Olmec giant heads - Religion-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Western/religion (Christian based) art - Mix of original Spanish and Western art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as 1450-1750 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of European, indigenous, and Christian arts.
Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aztecs - Incas - Mayans - Toltecs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decimated (guns, germs, steel) - Iberian rule - Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spanish/Portuguese empire - Portuguese King moves to Brazil - Some French influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - split into many countries - General Bolivar: legacy of anti-American, influenced many countries - No strong institutions due to dependency
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animism - Polytheism - Worship of nature, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West considered Gods - Lose belief in previous Gods - West brought Christianity - Influenced (little syncretism: superstitions created) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity heavily encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atheism agnostics increased - Legacy of Catholicism - Society more free to choose religion

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Mediterranean

RHS

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	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persian Empire: governors and law code - Greece: city states (Athenian democracy) - Roman Republic (510 - 23 BCE): Senate/Assembly - Roman Empire (23 BCE - 576 CE): bureaucrats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Byzantine: absolute authority Secular rulers Justinian Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain: Ferdinand + Isabella (Christian North + Muslim South) = nation State Reconquista = Muslims out of the South 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unification of Italy - Victor Emmanuel (1870) (helped by Revolution of 1848) - Italy before (mid 1800s): foreign controlled small kingdoms - power of nationalism - Iberian colonies freeing selves - Italy: Triple Alliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWI - Conflict in Balkans Italy changes sides for alliances - want N territories controlled by Austria (later got some, but not all they wanted) Interwar - Fascist Italy, Mussolini - aggression * no absolutes!
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade - among Med (1st controlled by Phoenicians/Greeks), and also with Africa (Trans-Saharan) and Silk Roads (connected to China) -necessary b/c large scale agriculture impossible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Byzantine: trade - at crossroads - commercial, cultural connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byzantines not dominant - Iberian wave of exploration - start off strong, later replaced by more W. Europe - Got lots of wealth, but spent just as quickly - N. Italian city-states rich 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. Italy industrializes - Portuguese coastal settlements (esp. India), and quite harsh w/ African colonies - Italy - not really colonizing (humiliating loss to Ethiopia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interwar period - global econ crisis Fascists want to protect enterprise Economic Globalization - Italy in G-E
Social Class/Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classes: - citizens (adult males) - free people (no pol rights) - noncitizens, slaves or patricians, plebians, slaves Women: Inferior (marry in teens) but role in religion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serfdom Women: domestic participate in trade/craft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: Overall Europe some awareness of injustices - limited opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women: some movement to equality (esp. industrialization) - also w/ indus: changes in classes (rise of middle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fascists (unlike Communists) don't want to eliminate private property, class distinctions Women: roles changed during war - suffrage
Science/Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine Astronomy (Ptolemy) Engineering (Roman roads, aqueducts) Philosophy *slavery - applied sci behind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing press - Gutenberg (1436): increased impact of new ideas 1452: Gunpowder to Europe -Muslims in Spain maintained Greek/Roman learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Muslims) Preserved past - added to math and science - Navigational tech - Scientific Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many associated w/ Industrial Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mussolini - attempts to modernize Italy (brought medicine/tech to backward parts)
Art/Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classical - columns, arches - realistic human statues - literature (Homer) Rome borrowed from Greeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greek Orthodox Church: Blend of Greek & Roman elements Domes Icons Cathedrals - Romanesque, Gothic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration/colonization ensured spread of culture - Renaissance (esp. Italy) - Humanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists experimented with new styles New literary trends (Romanticism, realism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media used for propaganda (e.g. for war) - Advertisements More new styles (cubism)
Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander the Great Collapse of Roman -split into east and west - internal/external factors East Roman @ Byzantine Justinian reconquest of N. Africa, Italy, Spain coast) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byzantine - 800 CE Holy Roman Empire starts in West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greece/Rome essentially forgotten - Weakening of Byzantine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splitting into different countries (e.g. new nation of Italy) Greece, Egypt launch independence movements Eastern Question - decline of Ottoman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish Civil War (training ground for new weapons) - not so directly involved in WW No longer a unifying empire, but separate countries - hard to make generalizations
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally polytheistic - Constantine: Edict of Milan (313 CE) legal status to Christianity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Byzantine = Greek Orthodox Church West = Roman Catholic Church (1054 Great Schism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain - ties w/ Catholic church Spanish Inquisition for heretics Protestant Reformation/Catholic Reformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly continuities - e.g. Scientific Rev. challenged aspects of Roman Catholicism, but people learned to be both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now most of the area = Roman Catholic, but some Eastern Churches (Orthodox, etc), some Sunni Muslim

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Middle East

RHS

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	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	-city-state -controlled city and surrounding area	Caliphs -political unrest -succession -problem Islam-Theocratic Rulers codified Islamic law	Sultan -Provincial gov't -centralized power	-Ottoman decline -centralized, but -not around economy	-Turkish state -Sultan kicked out Ataturk (Mustafa Kemal) - father of the Turks
Economy	Trade -great traders -agricultural	Participated in trade -Trans Sahara Trade -Silk Road/Route -Indian Ocean Trade	-Initially dominated trade (beginning) -Indian Ocean, African Coast	-Trade still go on -no longer dominant traders/master traders	WWI- join central power (lost) -"Attempted" Industrialization -Iran, Iraq- Oil supply
Social Class/ Gender	-Men work (more freedom) -Women confined to home -Slavery (owned slaves) -from E.Africa	Education- more opportunities Women- married at puberty - equal before Allah	Harems established -female slaves, women had some rights Social Class: 1)Sultan 2)Gov't Officials 3)Reg Officials 4)General people (peasants, Merchants)	Women -stayed same, had some property rights -not really property of men -hardly any rights -devalued	Women -Even with pressure from West. Stayed same -negative effect, treatments -still had to wear the clothes to cover the whole body
Science/ Inventions	-Independent innovations -4000BCE Bronze, Copper -Wheel, irrigation canals -number system (from India, improved) -Navigation tools	Mathematics -Algebra, Geometry...etc Science -Objective experiment -classification -navigation: astrolabe improved -Medicine	Military Tech -canons, guns -advanced medically -Medicines -Science- navigation tools, astronomy	-Affected by western science -overtaken (no longer dominant) -stayed isolated	-Fall of USSR -start accepting west influence
Art/ Architecture	Architecture -Ziggurats -glory of civilization	-Calligraphy, designs -Minarets -Mosques -Literature -Poetic works: Arabian Nights"	-Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics	Arts -still had Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics -styles still there, but -due to decline of empire, corruption, little time for art	Arts -still have, but not much developments improvements
Empire	Regional Kingdom -Babylonians -Acadians...etc	-Islamic -regular civil wars -1258 Mongols overran Islamic empire	Ottoman Empire -"Gunpowder Empire" -Safavid Persia	"Sick man of Europe" -decline of Ottoman Empire -Balkans -seeking independence	Young Turks -Secularization, sciences technology -Iran vs Iraq -Turkey formed
Religion	-Polytheistic -Animistic -Many gods	Islam -Suffi's -respect for Jews/Christians -People of the book	Islam -divided -Sunni vs. Shi'a	Islam -still the unifying force -tensions between Sunni vs. Shi'a still occur -still tolerant of other religions to some extent	Islam -more focused on religion -tried to become like before

Political Revolutions/Independence Movements

RHS

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<i>Political revolutions and independence movements</i>	<i>Leaders</i>	<i>Causes</i>	<i>Results (Who benefited?)</i>	<i>Effects on Other Revolutions</i>
U.S.A.	Washington Jefferson Hamilton	British mercantilist policies (use colonies for the financial benefit of the mother country) Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Elite: plantation owners and merchants	France sees that its own ideas from the Enlightenment (freedom of speech, freedom of religion, right to rebel against an unfair monarch) as possible – leads to the French Revolution
France	Danton Robespierre	Debt of French govt. for helping Am. Rev., Wars of Louis XIV, and the palace of Versailles; Inequality of 3 Estate system; Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt. French mercantilist Policies Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.; harshness of forced labor system (slavery)	Middle class, minorities, e.g. Jews and Protestants (freedom of religion) At First -- Creole elite: plantation owners and merchants Then -- slaves, maroons, people of color with property	Revolutionary ideas spread across Europe inspiring other revolutions and demanding changes
Haiti	Touissant Christophe Leclerc			model for Latin American revolutions
Latin American Independence movements	Bolivar Hidalgo	Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal Spanish mercantilist policies; Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Creole elite: plantation owners and merchants	set up for later revolutions in Latin America because the rights and needs of the lower class and people of Native American and African descent were ignored
Mexican Revolution of 1910	Madero Villa Zapata	Inequality, injustice Imperialism: dependency	lower class peasants	some effect on Cuban and other Latin American revolutions after WW2
Chinese Revolution of 1911	Sun Yatsen Yuan Shikai	British imperialism; inequality, injustice; Enlightenment ideas of representation in govt.	Chinese people (not Manchus); warlords; Chinese merchants	set up for 1949 Communist Revolution led by Mao Zedong

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Western Europe

RHS

Mrs. Osborn

	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	democracy (Greece), republic (Rome)	Small feudal kingdoms Decentralization Holy Roman Empire, Franks, English	Monarchies Emerging nationalism	Emerging constitutional monarchies rivalries between nations strong	Experiments with socialism, communism Swing between right and left wings
Economy	Trade within regions, sometimes trade through silk road	Manorialism Self-sufficient Some Trade	European exploration: start of mercantilism colonialism Columbian Exch.	mercantilism reality took off mass production of goods global trade	Globally interconnected Capitalism Industrialized nations better
Social Class/Gender	Germanic tribes Serfdom Slaves, citizen, free women inferior	Feudalism/ Chivalry Power by land owners Peasants tied to land	Hierarchical system based on race and ethnocentrism women devalued	Enlightenment ideas gave women rise end of slave trade racism still exists	Feminism Attempts to end racism persecution Jews, minorities meritocracy
Science/Inventions	Pythagoras, created field of medicine	Gutenberg – Printing Press	Lateen Sails Scientific Revolution Navigation technology	Industrial Revolution Assembly line, mass production, technology in general	nuclear power, Internet
Art/Architecture	Domed, ideal human form, literary works, such as Epic by Homer	Gothic style Polyphonic music	Renaissance Humanism	beginning of modern art—abstract art, cubism, impressionism	New uses of concrete and glass, Movies, Cubism
Empire	Greece, Rome	Holy Roman Empire	England, Iberia... nation states emerge	Imperialism always expanding and colonizing	Empires broken up colonies independent, self determination
Religion	Nature Spirits, Druids	Roman Catholicism	Protestant Reformation	Majority Christian	Christianity, Islam, atheism

Regional Timeline/Outline for: United States

RHS

Mrs. Osborn

	PERIODS 1, 2, & 3 8000BCE-1450CE	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	-depending on regions (tribal societies) -different region had different way of controlling their people -no central authority	-democrats imposed on citizens -men- allowed to vote, no suffrage rule yet -John Locke- social contract inspired -"self-determination"	1776- Declaration of Independence -1787- Constitution (three branches or checks and balance) -democracy unbalanced among genders for suffrage	-WW1- war creditors remained democracy - 1965- Voting Rights Act - richest nation with huge power - sphere of influences
Economy	-pastoral/hunter gather societies- tribes - agriculture- have lots of great farmers, producing their regional crops	Columbian Exchange new food source, animals, resources transferred between Europe and Americas African Slave Trade benefits US for its cheap labor	-involved in trades -one of the top 5 trading empire -benefit through colonization, exploited natural resources	WW2- rose to dominate world due to other countries were destroyed in the war -highly industrialized -earned a lot of profit with imports/exports
Social Class/Gender	-class determined by age (the oldest receive more respect and power) -people who owed a lot of horses, equipments, crops, families -matrilineal societies	Women- inferior to men -Enlightenment ideas push for freedoms/rights of women -peasants, wealthy, nobility	Women's reform- 1830s for family, divorce law Women's sphere Moving toward suffrage Class determined by races Huge middle class groups	-patriarchal societies -women have more job opportunity in the modern period -suffrage- given 1965 -class determined by wealth
Science/Inventions	-develop own farming equipments	borrowed a lot from the Chinese, Arabs and Islamic world	1800s- textile factory system brought from Europe Technological innovation- spurred industrialization	-more advance navy, military equipments, creators and producers of luxury products
Art/Architecture	- depending on regions - teepee, thatch roof house, huts etc...	Borrowed ideas from various empires/countries such as Indian, Europeans, China etc...	influenced by European/ Asian architecture-Renaissance/Indian building styles	still borrowed ideas from Europe artists/architects
Empire	No empire- series of tribe societies	fragmented regions, no central authority to rule and combine all areas together yet	Monroe Doctrine 1823 -used British navy Spanish American Empire -controlled Philippine, Guar, Puerto Rico	Still a big empire - distributed products to earn - influence on other nations to invest in US - powerful
Religion	-most were animist -some don't believe in god at all	Christianity	Christianity dominated, some still polytheists, animists, or secular	Christianity remained strong, some minority – remained their own traditional religions

Regional Timeline/Outline for: South Asia

RHS

Mrs. Osborn

	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro Aryans (1500 BCE) 16 states Then Maurya (321-185 BCE) Central, powerful military Then Gupta Empire (320 – 550 CE) Central control w/ village gov'ts	Collapse of Delhi sultanate in 1300's	Centralized under Mughal	Mughal empire, Buhudar Shahill sent into exile Indian National congress European influence	Nationalism Indian National Congress Gandhi Push for independence (finally get after WWII)
Economy	Active trade and communication with Sumer Ashoka (Maurya) promote trade with rest areas for travelers and Buddhist missionaries Trade with Mesopotamia – Silk, cotton, elephants Silk Road	Indian Ocean trade and Trade with Islamic World, China, East Africa and Persia Traded: cotton, silk, elephants, gems, cinnamon, and salt	Thrived due to cotton trade	European traders British East India Company	Globalization facilitate and create greater trade across the globe
Social Class/Gender	Warrior aristocracy/enslaved Dravidians Aryans stratify class – Varna – four classes Patriarchal Customs devalued women More isolated – purdh Pi, Zero, numerical system, medicine, astronomy, plastic surgery	Caste system	Patriarchal Treatment of women better under Akbar (initially) – allowed widows to remarry and intermarry between Hindus and Muslims, portray talents openly Gunpowder technology	More racial based Abolish inhumane cultural traditions (Sati)	Still patriarchal w/ caste system
Science/Inventions				European education promotes science/invention	
Art/Architecture	Paintings, temples, sculptures, courtyard		Blended w/ Muslim Arches, domes Taj Mahal	Roads, railroads, canals	
Empire	Indus; Gupta		Mughal Gunpowder empire Decline: due to opening to foreign control	British colony	After civil war: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh
Religion	Hinduism...Buddhism	Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism	Islam, Buddhism... though mostly Hindu	Hindu, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity (though not very popular)	Muslim minority

Regional Timeline/Outline for: Middle East

RHS

Mrs. Osborn

	PERIOD 1 & 2 800BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
Politics	-city-state - controlled city and surrounding area	Caliphs -political unrest -succession -problem Islam-Theocratic Rulers codified Islamic law	Sultan -Provincial gov't -centralized power	-Ottoman decline -centralized, but -not around economy	-Turkish state -Sultan kicked out Ataturk (Mustafa Kemal) - father of the Turks
Economy	Trade -great traders -agricultural	Participated in trade -Trans Sahara Trade -Silk Road/Route -Indian Ocean Trade	-Initially dominated trade (beginning) -Indian Ocean, African Coast	-Trade still go on -no longer dominant traders/master traders	WWI- join central power (lost) -"Attempted" Industrialization -Iran, Iraq- Oil supply
Social Class/ Gender	-Men work (more freedom) -Women confined to home -Slavery (owned slaves) -from E.Africa	Education- more opportunities Women- married at puberty - equal before Allah	Harems established -female slaves, women had some rights Social Class: 1)Sultan 2)Gov't Officials 3)Reg Officials 4)General people (peasants, Merchants)	Women -stayed same, had some property rights -not really property of men -hardly any rights -devalued	Women -Even with pressure from West. Stayed same -negative effect, treatments -still had to wear the clothes to cover the whole body
Science/ Inventions	-Independent innovations -4000BCE Bronze, Copper -Wheel, irrigation canals -number system (from India, improved) -Navigation tools	Mathematics -Algebra, Geometry...etc Science- Objective experiment -classification -navigation: astrolabe improved -Medicine	Military Tech -canons, guns -advanced medically -Medicines -Science- navigation tools, astronomy	-Affected by western science -overtaken (no longer dominant) -stayed isolated	-Fall of USSR -start accepting west influence
Art/ Architecture	Architecture -Ziggurats -glory of civilization	-Calligraphy, designs -Minarets -Mosques -Literature -Poetic works: Arabian Nights"	-Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics	Arts -still had Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics -styles still there, but -due to decline of empire, corruption, little time for art	Arts -still have, but not much developments improvements
Empire	Regional Kingdom -Babylonians -Acadians...etc	-Islamic -regular civil wars -1258 Mongols overran Islamic empire	Ottoman Empire -"Gunpowder Empire" -Safavid Persia	"Sick man of Europe" -decline of Ottoman Empire -Balkans -seeking independence	Young Turks -Secularization, sciences technology -Iran vs Iraq -Turkey formed
Religion	-Polytheistic -Animistic -Many gods	Islam -Sufi's -respect for Jews/Christians -People of the book	Islam -divided -Sunni vs. Shi'a	Islam -still the unifying force -tensions between Sunni vs. Shi'a still occur -still tolerant of other religions to some extent	Islam -more focused on religion -tried to become like before