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## PART II

# CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW

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## Chapter 4

### UNIT 1

## The Global Tapestry

c. 1200 to c. 1450

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The first unit in AP® World History: Modern covers developments from c. 1200 CE to c. 1450 CE, and focuses on processes involving governments and cultures.

For the exam, the term *governments* means more than just what kings did. Think connections. Governments promoted and resisted religions and the arts, depending on the point of view of the leaders, but they all usually encouraged trade and technology. And of course, all governments tried to retain power.

Political and social trends from before this era greatly influenced later generations, including societies today. Spurred by the increase in trade, religions continued to spread over a wide area in this era, creating longterm effects in places far from their points of origin. Faith offered comfort in difficult times, created social stability and structure, and provided authority to political leaders.

### I. DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST ASIA (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

#### A. SPREAD OF CHINESE CULTURAL TRADITIONS

1. Confucianism and filial piety continued. The teachings of Confucius are fundamentally about maintaining order in society, even in times of political chaos, such as after the fall of a dynasty. Filial piety is the unquestioned respect for

the family's father. He in turn respects his superiors, who respect theirs, all the way up to the emperor. If everybody "knows their place" (think of Mulan) in this highly patriarchal society, it will continue through good and bad times. Confucianism did not promise a heavenly reward for following these rules, but was a philosophy for *this* life.

2. Buddhism originated in India and spread to China along the Silk Roads. As it spread, it changed to fit local conditions, something all major religions do. The original form, Theravada Buddhism, was less popular in East Asia than Mahayana Buddhism, which emphasizes more hope for eternal life.
3. By 1200, Neo-Confucianism had become popular in China. It blended concepts from Buddhism, the ancient Chinese Daoist beliefs, and Confucianism into one, making Neo-Confucianism more of a religion than only a philosophy.
4. Foot binding of women's feet regained popularity and continued into the early 20th century. Historians say foot binding was another sign of Confucian patriarchy.
5. Diasporic communities, consisting of Christians, Jews, and Muslims, grew in China. These groups arrived along trade routes, becoming merchants and government officials and assuming roles necessary to establish nodes of commerce and state-sponsored commercial infrastructure.
6. Confucianism, Neo-Confucianism, and forms of Buddhism spread to Korea, Heian Japan, and Vietnam and greatly influenced those countries' cultures, including their leaders.
7. Chinese forms of government, literature, and art spread to Korea, Heian Japan, and Vietnam during this era.

#### **B. SONG DYNASTY, CHINA (960–1279)**

1. China had the most advanced civilization in the world: the largest cities, the strongest economy, and the latest tech-

nologies. Kaifeng and Hangzhou were prosperous trade and government centers, each with at least a million residents.

2. China's economy soared based on massive exports to East Africa, Arabia, and South and Southeast Asia. Chinese craftsmen produced exquisite porcelain ("china"), iron and steel, and, of course, tea and silk.
3. The greatest boon to agriculture was the introduction of fast-growing Champa rice from Vietnam. This new crop provided for a rapidly expanding population.
4. China invented paper money during this era and had a policy of taxing all imports, sometimes at very high rates.
5. Technology advanced during the Song dynasty. Gunpowder, wood block printing, the compass, and an expanded Grand Canal are just some of the many inventions and innovations developed by the Song civilization.

## **II. DEVELOPMENTS IN DAR AL-ISLAM (c. 1200 to c. 1450)**

### **A. INFLUENCE OF ISLAM, JUDAISM, AND CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA AND ASIA**

1. Islam originated in Arabia in the 7th century and expanded rapidly west across North Africa into Spain and West Africa, north into Turkey, south along the east coast of Africa (the Swahili states), and east into South and Central Asia, both peacefully and by force. Islam saw several political changes in the era c. 1200–c. 1450. See below.
2. Christianity retreated in the region of Turkey, supplanted by Islam, but gained in Spain, reasserting its dominance over Islam by c. 1450.
3. Jews lived in scattered communities throughout Afro-Eurasia ("the diaspora"). Merchants, scholars, artisans, and government officials were some jobs Jews held. Sadly, however, with acceptance came persecution. Countries in



Europe sought to expel Jews in this era, sometimes out of religious rivalry and other times out of fear that Jews were somehow responsible for the Black Death.

#### **B. NEW ISLAMIC POLITICAL STATES**

1. The Abbasid caliphate (i.e., a Muslim political state under religious rule) began declining before c. 1200 and then fell when Mongols sacked the capital city of Baghdad in 1258. Other Muslim governments rose in this era.
2. The Mamluks were a professional army established by the Abbasids. The Mamluks later set up a sultanate (region headed by a Muslim ruler) in Egypt. They also moved into Central Asia and established the Delhi Sultanate, which ruled much of South Asia, and repelled Mongol invasions.
3. As the Abbasids declined, Turkish groups from Central Asia moved into Southwest Asia and formed the Muslim Ottoman Empire in Turkey in the late 13th century and rapidly expanded.
4. Sufism, a mystical form of Islam, grew along with the new governments, ranging from Eastern Europe to North Africa into Central and South Asia.

#### **C. MUSLIM ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE**

1. Muslim scholars were among the world's leaders in medicine and astronomy. They preserved Greek and Roman literature and made several advances in mathematics during this era.
2. The most famous example of Muslim scholarship was the Abbasid Empire's "House of Wisdom" in Baghdad, a center of philosophy, science, and engineering that was destroyed in the Mongol invasion of 1258.
3. Cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain included mathematics and knowledge of Greek and Roman literature,

which had been preserved by Muslim scholars.

### **III. SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA (c. 1200 to c. 1450)**

#### **A. HINDUISM, ISLAM, AND BUDDHISM SHAPED SOCIETIES**

1. The Bhakti movement in Hinduism became popular in South Asia. It marked a shift in devotion to a personal god. Some historians believe this movement was a response to the growing influence of Islam in South Asia at this time.
2. As referenced above, Sufism in Islam rapidly expanded in South and Central Asia. Native Islamic sultanates were established in Sumatra by the 15th and 16th centuries. The trade city of Malacca was also a center of Islam and a major conduit for the spread of the faith in Southeast Asia.

#### **B. NEW HINDU AND BUDDHIST STATES**

1. The Vijayanagara Empire was a Hindu-led state that arose in the southern half of South Asia, as a counter to Muslim expansion to the north. At the same time, smaller Hindu states, the Rajput kingdoms, occupied parts of South Asia.
2. Meanwhile, the Buddhist Srivijaya Empire in Southeast Asia, which had dominated trade there for centuries, was conquered in the late 1200s.

### **IV. STATE BUILDING IN THE AMERICAS (c. 1200 to c. 1450)**

#### **A. AS IN AFRO-EURASIA, STATES CONTINUED AND DEVELOPED IN THE AMERICAS**

1. The best known states in the era c. 1200 to c. 1450 were the Mayan city-states, Mexica (the Aztecs), the Inca Empire, and Cahokia. Note that the AP® exam considers the Maya an illustrative example of the period even though the once-



powerful Mayan city-states, based in what is today's Mexico, had been abandoned by 900 CE.

2. In Central Mexico, many aspects of the Toltec culture, like religion and architecture, were adopted by the Mexica, also known as the Aztecs. Their king was considered to be a god.
3. The Mexica had an extensive empire in central Mexico, with Tenochtitlan as its capital. The empire grew through conquest of neighbors whom they ruled indirectly via a tribute system.
4. The Incas had an enormous empire that ran along the west coast of South America, primarily along the Andes Mountains. Their most famous features were extensive road and bridge systems and a government-controlled distribution system of goods and agriculture. As in the Mexica Empire, their king was considered divine.
5. Cahokia was located near today's St. Louis, Missouri. It was a complex of buildings and earthen mounds from the Mississippian culture. Cahokia was a major trade and religious center. The Cahokian people used the Mississippi River to conduct long-distance trade as far as the Gulf of Mexico. They were effective urban planners and farmers, but lacked a writing system.

## V. STATE BUILDING IN AFRICA (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

### A. EMERGENCE OF TWO EMPIRES

1. Great Zimbabwe was a major civilization in southeast Africa. It featured impressive stone buildings and flourishing trade. Great Zimbabwe traded directly with social groups in the interior of Africa and with cities along the Swahili Coast, such as Kilwa. There is also evidence they traded indirectly with South Asia and China.

2. Ethiopia was an empire in the northern part of East Africa led by dynasties of Christian kings, who sought help from European Christian rulers to fight Muslim incursions into the empire. Ethiopia was a major cultural and economic crossroads in the region. Its most famous feature is the "rock churches" built during the reign of the Emperor Lalibela.

## VI. DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE (c. 1200 to c. 1450)

### A. EUROPE FRAGMENTED POLITICALLY AND RELIGIOUSLY

1. The pandemic bubonic plague known as the Black Death in Afro-Eurasia in the 14th century hit Western Europe the hardest. The political and cultural power of the Catholic Church in Western Europe was weakened.
2. The feudal system of lords, manors, and serfs began to break down, leading to the freeing of serfs by c. 1500.
3. Historically, Europe was similar to South Asia in that it had rarely been unified under one government.
4. The Hundred Years War between Britain and France contributed to the fall of feudalism, and strengthened the rise of a single monarch in each country.
5. The Holy Roman Empire in Central Europe continued as a loose union of several small kingdoms. Italy was politically fragmented as well.

### B. RELIGIOUS FRAGMENTATION EXPANDED IN EUROPE

1. While the Catholic Church lost prestige and power in the rest of Western Europe, in Portugal and Spain the "Reconquista" of Catholicism over Islam continued and was completed just before 1500.

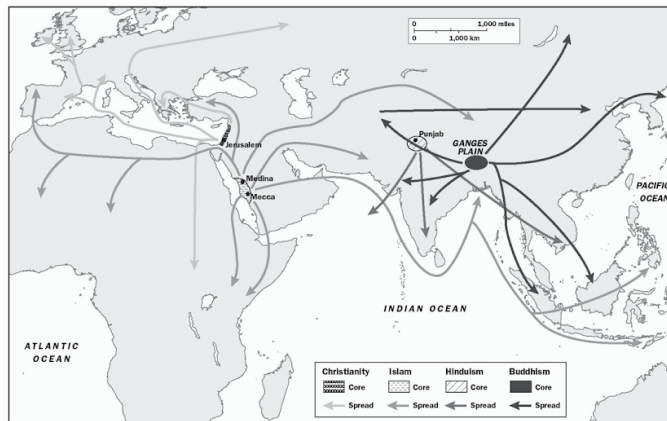


- Although Islam lost ground in Spain and Portugal, its influence increased in Eastern Europe. Orthodox Christianity, which split from Roman Catholicism in the 11th century, remained predominant.



*Be prepared to compare (similarities and differences) the processes of the development, maintenance, and decline of states in this era (c. 1200 to c. 1450). For example: To what extent were leaders in the Americas and China similar in the ways they used religion to justify their rule? To what extent was the spread of Christianity and Islam similar in this era?*

### Origins and Diffusion Routes for Selected Religions to c. 1200 (Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism)



## Chapter 5

### UNIT 2

## Networks of Exchange

c. 1200 to c. 1450

Connected to the political and religious processes c. 1200–c.1450 are the economic and social changes and continuities in the world. But you will discover politics, religions, and philosophies here too. This is a good reminder of the constant overlapping of historical events and trends that make AP® World History: Modern special. As you proceed through this book, remember to continually apply the AP® skills: Comparison (similarities and differences), Continuity-and-Change-over-Time, and Causes and Effects. As you review these chapters, think, “How is this similar or different from another society?” “What caused this?” “What are some of its effects?” “What things are changing?” “What things are staying much the same?”

### I. THE SILK ROADS

#### A. TRADE CITIES AND INNOVATIONS

- The Silk Roads existed long before 1200, but were longer and busier than ever, running from Korea to the Mediterranean Sea.
- The increase in trade that took place along the Silk Roads led to stopping points (called *caravanserais*) along the routes. Some caravanserais developed into cities that



expanded in importance in this era. Samarkand and Dunhuang are two examples of Silk Road trade cities.

- i. These cities were centers for exchanging goods like silk textiles, porcelain and tea from China, amber from the Black Sea region, carpets and musical instruments from Central Asia, spices from South and Southeast Asia, and the gold and silver from faraway Europe.
- ii. Technology and other ideas were also exchanged, such as gunpowder, paper, and the compass from China, and Arabic numerals from South Asia.
- iii. Merchants and missionaries spread Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity as well as other faiths along trade routes.

## B. NEW FORMS OF MONEY AND CREDIT

1. Banks grew along the Silk Roads. They provided bills of exchange (like today's bank-issued checks) to protect merchants' money.
2. China's exports were so strong, paper money ("flying cash") was introduced as currency due to a shortage of metal for coins. The innovation grew in popularity along the Silk Roads after the Mongols conquered China.

## II. MONGOL EMPIRE AND MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD

### A. FROM THE 13th TO THE 15th CENTURIES, MONGOL RULE STRETCHED FROM EAST ASIA TO EASTERN EUROPE

1. The Mongols were pastoralists—nomads from Mongolia who herded sheep, yaks, goats, cattle, and, most importantly, horses. In the early 13th century, led by Chinggis (Genghis) Khan, the Mongols swept south into China, eventually reaching—and ending—the Song Dynasty.

2. After merciless military campaigns that brought them to power, the Mongols in China made Beijing their capital and ended the Confucian examination system. The Mongols allowed foreigners, especially Arab Muslims, to administer the government.
3. Chinggis's grandson, Kublai Khan, established the Yuan Dynasty in China, which lasted until 1368, when rebellions drove the Mongols back to their homeland on the steppes of Mongolia.

### B. THE PAX MONGOLICA

1. The Mongols accumulated goods from all over the world, so they made the Silk Road network as safe for merchants as possible. The routes were so free of bandits that historians refer to a Pax Mongolica ("Mongol peace").
2. The Pax Mongolica came at a high price: cities that opposed the Mongols disappeared from the map; Baghdad's leaders resisted Mongol attacks in 1258 and 200,000 people died. The Abbasid Empire died with them. Central Asia lost as many as three-quarters of its population to Mongol destruction. It is estimated that China's population declined by half during the Yuan Dynasty.

### C. MONGOL EXPANSION

1. Through conquest, the Mongol Empire grew so quickly that one leader could not oversee it all. The Empire divided into regional *khanates* after Chinggis died, and these khanates reached to eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Southwest Asia.
2. The Mongols' advance westward was finally stopped in modern-day Israel by Mamluk warriors from Egypt.
3. The Russians called the Mongols "The Golden Horde." After their destructive invasion, the Mongols reached an agreement with local Russian leaders who collected tribute to send to their Mongol masters. This tribute arrangement



lasted 200 years until Ivan the Great, prince of Moscow, led a successful revolt against the Mongols in 1480.

4. The Mongols established a tribute system of trade with Korea, but failed twice to invade Japan by sea.

#### D. EFFECTS OF THE MONGOLS

1. Over time, the people in all Mongol khanates rebelled and ended their rule. But the Mongol legacy, the largest empire the world has ever seen, remained. They allowed freedom of religion in the areas they conquered. Technology and other innovations spread through the Mongol Empire and beyond: saddle stirrups, the compound bow, flying cash, and pasta, to name a few.
2. Marco Polo returned to Italy from a long visit to China under Kublai Khan with noodle-making technology and enticing tales that inspired future generations of European explorers. However, because of the Pax Mongolica, increased trade resulted in the rapid spread of the Black Death all across the khanates and into western Europe. Mongols in Persia even settled down to become farmers!

### III. EXCHANGE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

#### A. EXPANSION OF INTERREGIONAL TRADE

1. Similar to the Silk Roads, the Indian Ocean trade network was just as important but with routes over water.
2. Ships carried heavier bulk items (lumber and pottery) than could be conveyed on the Silk Roads. Bananas and citrus trees from Southeast Asia were cultivated in Africa and around the Mediterranean region. African, Arab, Southeast Asian, and Chinese (just to name a few!) merchants also carried religion (especially Buddhism and Islam) and exchanged silver, cotton, spices, porcelain, and many other items across the Indian Ocean.

- i. Seasonal monsoon winds aided sailing ships in the Indian Ocean. Merchants entered Southeast Asia, crossing the Indian Ocean into South Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East (which is part of Southwest Asia).
- ii. China ruled the seas from East Africa to East Asia. Chinese emperors usually let the Indian Ocean merchants manage their own affairs. Therefore, the Indian Ocean system of exchange was mostly self-governing. Merchants made the rules, worked their best deals for access to ports, kept smugglers (pirates) at bay, and established prices.
- iii. The introduction of the compass, the astrolabe, and larger ships made trade safer and profitable.
- iv. History's greatest maritime expeditions passed through the Indian Ocean. In the early 15th century, the Ming Dynasty sent a huge fleet to the Indian Ocean led by Chinese Muslim Admiral Zheng He for an official look at its sea-trading partners. His seven voyages on 400-foot-long "treasure ships" displayed China's vast wealth, technology, and power.

#### B. INDIAN OCEAN TRADE AND GROWTH OF STATES

1. The Islamic Sultanate of Malacca, in Southeast Asia, was a major player in Indian Ocean trade. It patrolled the vital Straits of Malacca (a route from China to the Indian Ocean) for pirates.
2. In western India, the port of Gujarat, under Islamic control, was a trade center midway between Africa and East Asia.
3. Muslims also controlled the trading centers on the Swahili Coast of East Africa. Cities such as Kilwa, Lamu, and Zanzibar welcomed various merchants from Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia.
4. All this merchant activity meant there were sizable diasporic communities scattered all over Afro-Eurasia, especially Arabs and Persians in East Africa, Chinese in



Southeast Asia (like Burma and modern-day Indonesia) and Malays in South Asia.

5. Jewish and Christian merchants also participated in the Indian Ocean network and established communities throughout the region.

#### IV. TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTES

##### A. SAHARA TRADE RELIANCE ON NEW TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES

1. South of the “rim” of Mediterranean North Africa lies the Sahara Desert. Merchants there exchanged items from the coast such as cotton, dates, and leather goods for gold, salt, ivory, animal hides, and slaves, connecting to the Silk Road network.
2. Camels were introduced to the Sahara from the Middle East centuries before 1200.
  - i. Camels became the main means to transport goods, greatly increasing trade between West Africa and Southwest Asia.
  - ii. The camel saddle and use of camel caravans encouraged trade across the Sahara, into Southwest Asia, all the way to China and Korea.
3. Islam was introduced into the region in the eighth century along the trans-Sahara trade routes, just as Buddhism had earlier spread into East and Southeast Asia.

##### B. WEST AFRICAN KINGDOMS IN TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

1. The Muslim West African kingdom of Mali increased Afro-Eurasian trade, exchanging its gold and animal skins for goods from beyond its borders, including salt.
  - i. Its capital, Timbuktu, was a major trade, religious, and educational center.

- ii. Mali’s king Mansa Musa made a famous pilgrimage to the Islamic holy city, Mecca.
  - iii. Famous Muslim traveler, Ibn Battuta recorded a visit to Mali (and the Swahili Coast, Central, South, Southeast and East Asia) in the 14th century.
2. Songhai, a similar empire, appeared late in this era and competed with Mali for trade dominance. The trade center Gao was its capital.



*Practice writing cause-and-effect essays about how cultures responded to the many outside influences that long-distance trade brought. For example, “To what extent did the exchange of innovations (new technology, ideas or goods) affect cultures along the Silk Roads?”*

*Note the most common environmental question related to trade routes is negative: the spread of the bubonic plague (Black Death).*

*Here’s a practice question:*

*To what extent did the expansion of trade in Afro-Eurasia during the Mongol Empire increase the number of fatalities from the bubonic plague?*

*Here’s another:*

*To what extent did the Mongols’ culture change after they established empires in East Asia and Central Asia?*

#### V. COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC EXCHANGES

The AP® World History: Modern exam often compares features of the Silk Roads, the Indian Ocean network, and the Trans-Saharan trade routes. For example: “Analyze the extent to which the kinds of goods exchanged were similar in the Indian Ocean and the Trans-





Saharan trade routes.” Or, “To what extent did networks of exchange in the era c. 1200 to c. 1450 foster change in local economies?”

## Chapter 6

### UNIT 3

## Land-Based Empires

c. 1450 to c. 1750

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Many students think of the era c. 1450–c. 1750 as when “Columbus sailed the ocean blue” and brought the Americas into contact with Europe. Although true, the AP® World History: Modern course also discusses empires that expanded without sailing to the New World. This chapter examines features of Afro-Eurasian empires that were land-based, that is, they expanded across vast areas of forests, deserts, and grasslands. In East Asia, the Ming Dynasty in China was replaced by outsiders, the Manchu, who expanded their borders. The Ottoman Empire had been expanding since the 13th century and continued to do so into this era. The Mughals spread into South and Central Asia. Russia, which was centered in Eastern Europe, added thousands of miles of land in Asia to its empire. The Persian Safavid Empire clashed with the Ottomans and Mughals as they tried to stretch their borders.

### I. EMPIRES EXPAND

Land-based empires used the Chinese innovation of gunpowder with military forces to expand, so some historians label them “gunpowder empires.”

**A.** In China, the once-powerful Ming Dynasty weakened and was replaced by the Manchu (Qing) Dynasty, 1644–1912. The Manchus came from north of China, namely, Manchuria. They remained a minority ethnic group in the land they ruled, and