

**STUDY GUIDE Units 1 - 2 ("Global Tapestry" c. 1200 to c. 1450)**

<u>Key Ideas</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
Abbasid Caliphate	Indian Ocean sea lanes	absolute monarchy	flying money	printing
Aztecs	Islam	astrolabe	foot binding	protoindustrialization
Baghdad	Judaism	"Black Death"	free peasant agriculture	qadi
bubonic plague	Mali	bourgeoisie	gentry	quipu
Buddhism	Mansa Musa	bureaucracy	griots	Quran
Byzantine Empire	manorialism / manor system	caliph / caliphate	guilds	salt and gold
Caravanserai	Marco Polo	centralized government	gunpowder	scholar-gentry
Christianity	Mamluks	c. (circa)	hadith	serfs/serfdom
Confucianism	Maya	champa rice	hajj	Sharia
Crusades	Mexica	chinampa	humanism	Shia/Shiism
Delhi Sultanate	Mit'a system	chivalry	Ibn Battuta	Shintoism
Ethiopia	Mongol Khanates – Golden Horde, Great	Christendom	iconoclasm	Sinification
feudalism	Khanate, Chagatai, Ilkhanate	civil service exam	junks	Southernization
Ghana	Neo-Confucianism	coerced labor	kow tow	steel
Grand Canal	Pax Mongolica	compass	lateen sail	Sufi
Great Schism	Renaissance	consolidate	Magna Carta	sugar
Great Zimbabwe	Seljuk Turks	craft production	meritocracy	sultan
Hanseatic League	Silk Roads	credit	military obligation	Sunni
Hinduism	Song Dynasty	Dar al-Islam	monastery	terrace-farming
Holy Roman Empire	Songhai	decentralized government	monsoon winds	three estates
Inca / Carpe Nan	Swahili City States	dhimmi	Muhammad	three field system
Indian Ocean sea lanes	Timbuktu	dhow	Orthodoxy	tribute / tributary states
Kiev Rus	Trans-Saharan Trade	dowry	porcelain	ulama
Lay Investiture Controversy	Yuan Dynasty	entrepôt/emporium	Papacy	waru waru
Little Ice Age	Zheng He	fiefs	primogeniture	

<b>Turning Points in 1200-1450</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>Impact</b>
	476	"Fall" of Rome	End of centralized authority in W. Europe. Beginning of Dark Ages & cooling period due to volcanic eruption. Church most powerful authority.
	622	Founding of Islam	Last of the Abrahamic religions. Preserves Greek knowledge, creates unity throughout Africa and Middle East. Christian-Islam conflict begins.
	661-750	Umayyad Caliphate	Brings Islam into Europe through Spain. Sparks need for centralized authority in Europe.
	750-1258	Abbasid Caliphate	Baghdad major trading/intellectual center. Viziers, extensive trade, Turkish migration, translation of Western texts.
	960-1279	Song Dynasty	Urbanization due to plentiful food. Emphasis on Neo-Confucianism emphasizes scholarship and launches technological innovation. Proto-industrialization common, trade expands, tea popular. Patriarchy manifests in foot-binding. Scholar-gentry have no military experience.
	c. 1000	High Middle Ages	Warming period (starts c.900) reaches state where agriculture is prolific. Populations rise, states strengthen, warfare increases in Europe.
	1054	Great Schism (Catholic/Orthodox)	Split between the Catholic and Orthodox Church divides Christianity in Europe
	1204	Fourth Crusade	Prompted by Italian city-states, Catholic crusaders sack Constantinople, severely weakening it.
	1206	Genghis Khan begins conquests	Beginning of golden age for Silk Road; Pax Mongolica; Plague begins to spread in the East.
	1215	Magna Carta signed	Power of the monarchy in England becomes limited. Inspirational/influential document during Age of Revolution.
	1258	Baghdad sacked by Mongols	End of the Abbasid Caliphate. Rise of the Ottomans and Gunpowder Empires.
	c.1300-1700	Renaissance	Beginning of humanism and scientific inquiry
	c.1300-1870	Little Ice Age	Reductions in agriculture leads to social unrest and famines. Massive migrations. Rise of the potato.
	1347-1348	Bubonic Plague	Rapid shift in European demographics leads to weakening of feudal system and the Catholic Church.
1368-1644	Ming Dynasty	China freed from Mongolian rule and begins sinification. Rebirth of Confucian ideals. Protoindustrialization of porcelain and silk.	
1370-1405	Timurid Empire established	Gives Samarkand great prominence and sparks a renaissance of learning, art and architecture in Central Asia.	
1405-1433	Zheng He's voyages	China begins period of isolationism and export economy (only).	
1438-1533	Rise of the Inca	Establishment of major South American civilization. Construction of roads linking vast areas of the west coast of South America. Waru waru.	

## STUDY GUIDE UNITS 3 and 4 (1450 – 1750)

<u>Essential Concepts</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
Absolutism African diaspora Age of Exploration Aztec Empire Cash cropping Castas system Catholic (or “Counter”) Reformation coerced labor systems colonization Columbian Exchange Commercial Revolution constitutionalism cottage industries / “putting out system” Edo Period empiricism English Bill of Rights Enlightenment financial bubbles Gunpowder Empires Inca Empire joint-stock companies	Little Ice Age Manchu mercantilism Ming Dynasty Partition of Poland piracy Price Revolution Protestant Reformation proto-industrialization Qing Dynasty Renaissance Russian Orthodox Church scholasticism Scientific Revolution Shi’a Islam Sikhism Songhai Empire Sunni Islam Thirty Year’s War Tokugawa Shogunate Triangular Trade	Anglican Church astrolabe audiencias boyar capital caravel Cardinal Richelieu chattel slavery coffeehouse compass conquistador creole / criolles daimyo devshirme divine right Dutch East India Co. (VOC) East India Company (EIC) encomienda system ghazi ideal hacienda system harem Henry VIII	Huguenot indentured servitude Inquisition indulgence Janissaries Jesuits John Calvin kabuki theatre land-based empire limited liability Manila galleons maritime empire Martin Luther mestizo Middle Passage millet system mit’a system monopoly mulatto overseas territory Pale Settlement peninsulares plantation	pogrom polygyny predestination primogeniture raw materials samurai sati secular serf shogun silver standard small pox Taj Mahal Three Estates (France) trade outpost / trading post transoceanic Treaty of Tordesillas ukiyo (“floating worlds”) vernacular Versailles viceroy vodun zamindar

<b>Turning Points in 1450-1750</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>Impact</b>
	1450-1750	Early Modern Age	Global connection of civilizations begins
	c. 1450	Use of printing press in Europe	Increased literacy and rapid spread of knowledge
	1453	Fall of Constantinople	Christian scholars bring knowledge to Europe (Italian Renaissance); Age of Exploration begins
	1469	Guru Nanak begins teaching	Establishment of Sikhism as syncretic Vedic religion in India
	1492	Columbus sails / Reconquista of Spain	Bridging of E. and W. hemispheres / influx of Jews into Ottoman Empire; Spanish power increases
	1517	Martin Luther’s Protestant Reformation	Split in Church creates religious and political conflicts; Catholic reform increases
	1526	Mughal Empire established	Unification of India under Islamic minority rule
	1600	Beginning of Tokugawa Shogunate	Rise of military power/reduction of emperor’s authority; closed door policy
	1600/1602	Establishment of trading post companies (EIC/VOC)	European economic systems begin replacing previous systems of trade in Indian Ocean
	1618-1648	30 Year’s War	Worst war in Europe until WWI; will create short, tenuous peace between religions and nations
	1644-1912	Qing Dynasty	Manchurian-minority rule over Han majority China
	1689	Glorious Revolution	Establishment of the English Bill of Rights
	1697	Peter II (The Great) begins Russian reforms	Russia transform into a power capable of challenging Western Europe
	1722	Safavid conflict with Afghans	Safavid rapidly declines
1707	Death of Aurangzeb	Civil war leads to rapid decline and increased European (English) pressures in India	

**Study Guide Units 5 - 6 (Modern Era c. 1750CE to c. 1900CE) (FINAL)**

<u>Essential Concepts</u>		<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Anti-colonial movements	liberalism	abolitionism	Great Game
Anticolonialism	Marxism	Adam Smith	guano
Apartheid	Meiji Restoration and Reforms	Afrikaners	Hundred Days of Reforms
Berlin Conference	migration	banana republics	indentured servitude
capitalism	Millenarian movements	bourgeoisie	Indian National Congress
communism	motivated migrations	Boxer Rebellion	industrial crops
Congress of Vienna	Napoleon Bonaparte	capital	internal combustion engine
conservatism	Nationalism	capitulations	John Stuart Mill
contraction of empires	Pan-Africanism	Cecil Rhodes	kangani system
economic imperialism	Raj	Chinese Exclusion Act	manufacturing
emancipation of serfs	Romanticism	commodities (and consumerism)	Manifest Destiny
Enlightenment	Scramble for Africa	Company Rule	manumission
Enlightenment documents: <i>Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen (DeGouges), Jamaica Letter (Bolivar)</i>	Second Industrial Revolution	corporations	Maori
	Self-Strengthening Movement	corvée	maroon
	Sepoy Rebellion	Crimean War	Matthew Perry
	Social Darwinism	Deism	Miguel Hidalgo
	Socialism	diaspora	Monroe Doctrine
	Suez Canal	emigrate	Napoleonic Code
Empress Dowager Cixi	Suffrage movements	empirical	nation-state
factory system	Tanzimat Reforms	ethnic enclave	natural rights
First Industrial Revolution	Trans-national companies	export economy	nuclear families
imperialism	urbanization	extraterritoriality	Opium Wars
industrialization	utopian socialism	fossil fuel	palm oil
laissez faire	Zionism	franchise	penal colony
		gens de couleur	philosophes
			physiocrats
			pogrom
			proletariat
			quinine
			raw materials
			realpolitik
			Roosevelt Corollary
			Russo-Japanese War
			scientific racism
			self-determination
			settler colonies
			Simon Bolivar
			specialization of labor
			Spheres of Influence
			steam engine
			Taiping Rebellion
			tenements
			textiles
			Toussaint L'Ouverture
			Treaty of Nanjing
			Unequal treaties
			White Australia Policy
			white collar
			Young Turks
			zaibatsu

<b>Turning Points in 1750-1900</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Turning Point</b>	<b>Impact</b>
	1750	Industrialization emerges with cottage industries	Industrial output begins to tip towards Europe
	1760-1840	First Industrial Revolution	Capitalism becomes a real thing. Start of European and US economic/military hegemony. Population explosion.
	1765	Steam engine invented (James Watt)	Industrial Revolution begins in full force
	1776-1781	American Revolution	Start of "revolutionary fever" and the accumulation of intense French debt.
	1789-1799	French Revolution	End of French feudalism, rise of Napoleon, end of absolute monarchy.
	1803-1815	Napoleonic Wars	Spread of nationalism in Europe
	1804	Haitian Revolution	First and only successful slave revolt.
	1807	Slave trade abolished	Colonizers had to maintain existing populations of slave labor
	1815	Congress of Vienna	European borders redrawn immigration after Napoleonic Wars to balance power. Conservative!
	1833	Abolition of slavery in British Colonies (eventually)	Movement towards increased immigration and/or indentured servitude in Americas
	1839	First Opium War	China begins the process of self-evaluation and embarks down the road to civil war
	1839-1876	Tanzimat Reforms	Failed attempt to modernize Ottoman Empire; continues to deteriorate as "Sick Man of Europe."
	1848	"Year of Revolution" / Seneca Falls Convention	Year of revolutionary fever for conservative and industrializing Europe. Exceptions are England, Russia.
	1853	Commodore Perry "opens" Japan	End of Japanese isolationism. Beginning of the end for Tokugawa shogunate.
1857	Sepoy Rebellion in India	End of Company Rule, beginning of Raj.	
1861	Tsar Alexander II frees serfs	Last vestiges of feudalism ended. Russia begins to industrialize	
1868	Meiji Restoration	End of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the start of modern reforms and industrialization in Japan.	
1870-1914	Second Industrial Revolution	Use of steel and chemicals increases. Massive infrastructure changes!	
1884	Berlin Conference	European nations divide up African lands for exploitation	
1898	Spanish-American War	U.S. asserts itself as international power.	