

# Review: Global Changes and Continuities Over Time

# Regions of the World



# Unit 1: Up to 600 BCE

## Changes

- Agriculture – Neolithic Revolution: ~11,000 YA
  - Paleolithic → Neolithic
  - Social – cultural – political changes
    - Stratification – organization – hierarchy - patriarchy
  - Mesopotamia first
  - Independent invention elsewhere
  - Domestication → pastoralism
- First civilizations
  - What makes a civilization?
  - River valleys
    - Mesopotamia and Egypt: ~3000 BCE
    - China and India: ~2000-2500 BCE
  - America: ~1000 BCE
- First political states and empires
  - Babylonian
  - Egyptian
  - Assyrian
- Bronze Age → Iron Age: ~1100 BCE

# Changes

- **Classical Empires**
  - Persia (Achaemenids) (550-323 BCE)
  - Alexander → Hellenism (323-146 BCE)
  - Rome (1<sup>st</sup> century BCE to 400s CE)
  - Qin and Han Dynasty (200s BCE - 200s CE)
  - Maurya and Gupta India
- How are empires ruled?
  - Centralization, infrastructure, military
  - Cities!
- New belief systems
  - Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity
  - Confucianism and Daoism
  - Hinduism and Buddhism
  - Greco-Roman philosophy
- Interregional trade networks (technology – syncretism)
  - Silk Road
  - Indian Ocean
  - Trans-Saharan
  - Mediterranean Sea
- Migrations
  - Aryan migrations (up to 1500 BCE)
  - Germanic migrations (100s-500s CE)
  - Bantu migrations
  - SE Asians through Polynesia

# Unit 2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

## Continuities

- Patriarchy
- Political centralization
- Interregional interaction

# Unit 3: 600 CE to 1450 CE

## Changes

- Islam!!! (600s)
- New empires
  - China: Tang and Song “golden age” (600s-1200s)
  - Byzantine Empire (500s-1453)
  - Islamic Caliphate (600s-1200s)
  - Mongol **Khanates** (1200s-1400s)
  - Aztec and Inca (1400s)
- Increasing economic productivity and cultural/economic exchange
  - More interregional trade and interaction
    - Muslim trade networks: “Golden Age” of science/tech
    - Turkic migrations to ME
    - Crusades (1100s-1200s) → trade between Europe/ME
      - Euro. “competitive states”
    - Tang/Song “almost industrialization”: “Golden Age” of new tech
      - **Tributary** system
    - Mongols → high point of Silk Road → Black Death (1330s-1340s)
  - Growing **commercialization** in many societies

## Continuities

- Interregional interaction grows
- Cultural diffusion and syncretism
- Empires become larger

# Unit 4: 1450 CE to 1750 CE

## Changes

- **GLOBAL** exchange begins
  - European transoceanic colonization
  - New economic systems
    - Capitalism!
    - Silver!
  - The Atlantic System
    - Slave trade
  - New social and political powers
    - Europe!
    - Middle class
- **Columbian Exchange** [Eastern-Western Hemisphere] after 1492
  - What is moving where?
  - Demographic, social, economic effects in different regions?
- Religious diffusion, diversification and syncretism
  - Christianity to Americas after 1492
  - Neo-Confucianism in China
  - Islam to Africa
  - Protestant Reformation in Europe
- **Land-based “gunpowder”** empires expand
  - Russia (Peter the Great) (1500s-1700s)
  - Mughals (1500s-1600s)
  - Ming → Qing dynasties (1400s-1700s)
  - Ottomans (1400s-1700s)

## Continuities

- Interregional interaction
- Cultural diffusion

# Unit 5: 1750 CE to 1914 CE

## Changes

- Industrialization! (late 1700s-1800s)
  - “The West.” When and why?
  - New technologies
  - New economic and social class systems
  - New gender roles
  - New interactions between industrialized and nonindustrialized regions
    - Imperialism and Social Darwinism
- Political revolutions
  - European Enlightenment thought
  - Atlantic revolutions (Late 1700s-1820s)
  - Reforms in Ottoman, Qing, Russia, **Japan** (Late 1800s – early 1900s)
  - Nationalism
- The New Imperialism
  - Who? Where? Why? How?
  - How did people try to resist imperialism?
- Increased global migration
  - Growing population
  - New transportation
  - Voluntary
  - Labor
  - Slavery ends (1800s)

## Continuities

- Interregional interaction
- Cultural diffusion
- Growing power of the West
- Unprecedented population growth

# Unit 6: 1914 CE to Present

## Changes

- Global wars
  - WW1 (1914-1918) and WW2 (1939-1945)
  - Cold War (1945-1990)
- Rise and fall of Communism (1917-1990)
  - USSR (Soviet Union) and China
  - Smaller Communist “satellite” states
    - E. Europe, Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam
- Decolonization
  - Some violence and conflicts (India, South Africa, Algeria, Vietnam)
  - Nationalism
  - Many more independent nations appear(1950s-1970s)
- Globalization
  - Political: UN (1945)
  - Economic: IMF, World Bank, TNCs, regional free trade agreements
  - Cultural: Olympics, World Cup, consumerism, human rights, etc...
  - Resistance to globalization?
  - Has everybody globalized “equally?”
  - Developed vs. Developing nations
- Modern technology
  - Medical → life spans
  - Green Revolution → population growth (1960s- )
  - Energy → oil, nuclear, renewable

## Continuities

- Increasing interregional interaction
- Globalization
- Unprecedented population growth and technological development