

AP Review day 1

**Pull out a writing utensil and
clear everything off your desk!**

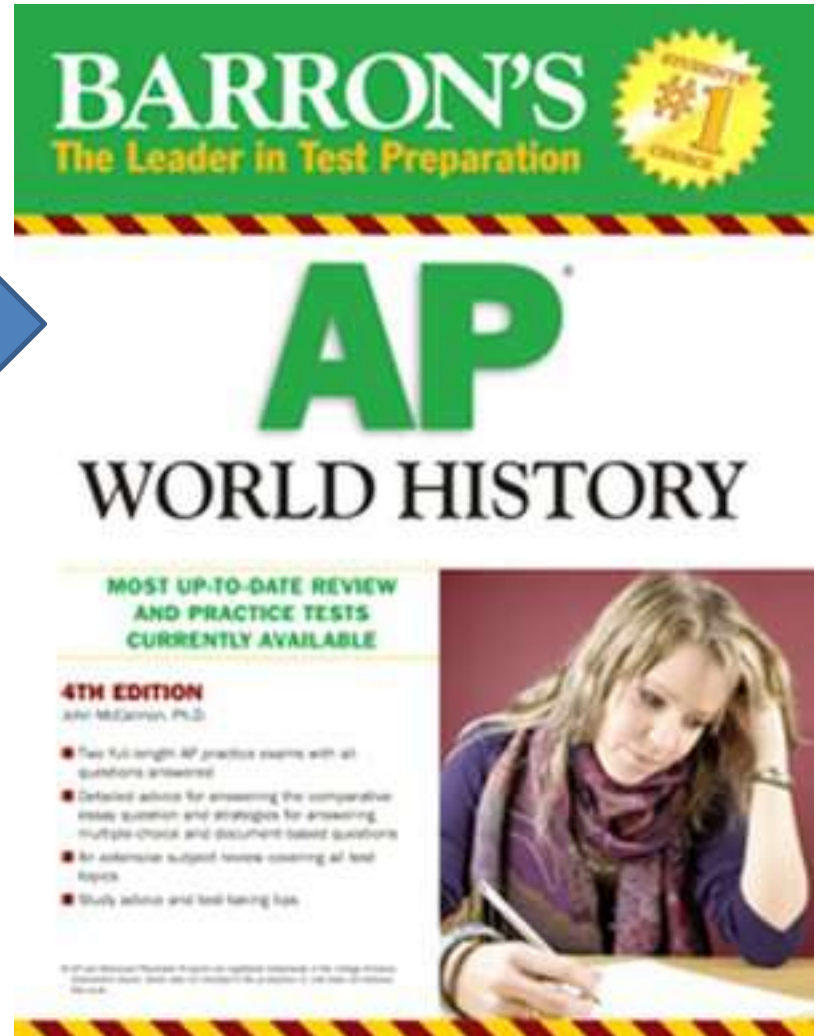
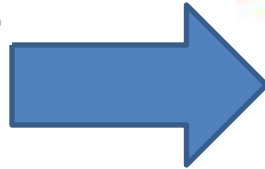
QUIZ TIME!

Agenda

- Quiz
- Guidance
- Overview of Period 1

Homework

- Comparative Essay
- If you don't have one get a study book (or use the packet given you before break)



The AP Exam

- **70** multiple choice questions
 - 55 minutes
- **3** essays
 - 130 minutes (10 minute reading period)
 - Always in this order:
 - A. DBQ
 - B. CCOT
 - C. Comparative
 - You don't have to write in that order



Taking the Exam

- **Multiple choice comes first**
 - You cannot go back after 55 minutes, or start the essays early
- **Read the questions CAREFULLY**
 - Think
 - Then, and only then, read the answer choices
 - Think
 - Then, and only then, bubble an answer

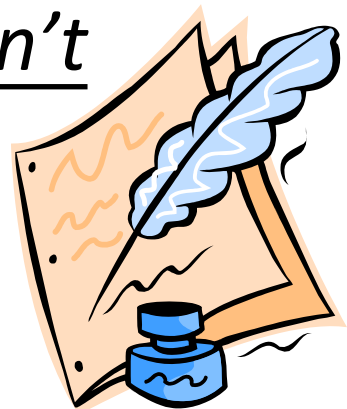
Taking the Exam

- **Answer all questions**
 - No penalty for wrong answers on the multiple choice
 - Points awarded on essays whenever they can, no way to lose points



Taking the Exam

- Plan your essays before you write
- **ANSWER THE QUESTION**
 - **Talk about exactly what it says.** Add extra information only when you intend it to be extra information
- If you don't know, think. If you still don't know, answer another question. *If you still don't know, write what you know*



General Essay Tips

- **ANSWER THE QUESTION**
- Check the region and time period **carefully**
- Don't get cute

ANSWER THE QUESTION!

Beginning of time--600 BCE

PERIOD 1 OVERVIEW

What You Should Know

- Environment
- Time

Paleolithic Age

- Early Human lifestyle
- Environment
- Roles in society



Neolithic Revolution

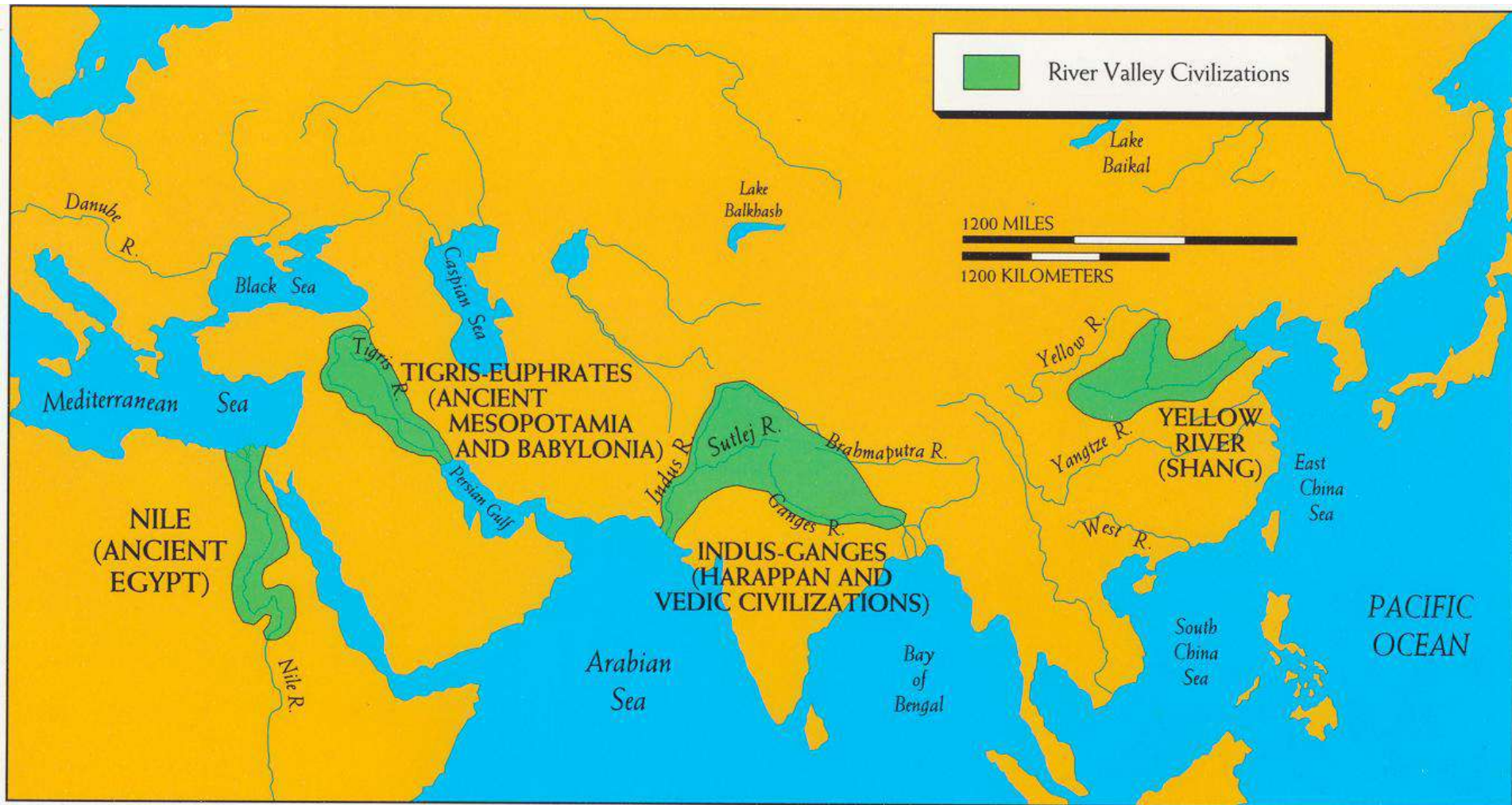
- Agriculture
- Environmental Impact



Neolithic Revolution

- What changed after the Neolithic Revolution?
 - Nomads → settlement
 - Women's rights
 - Population growth
 - Specialization → civilization
 - More work, more disease?

River Valley Civilizations



River Valleys

- Where?
 - Mesopotamia
 - Egypt
 - India
 - China



“River Valley” Mesoamerica

- Predecessors of Mayan and Inca
- Slash and burn, terrace farming
- Small semi-settled tribes
- Early Mayan city-states



Common Characteristics

- agriculture-based economies
- social hierarchies develop
- develop religions and cultures
- all fall due to invasions



Major Contrasts

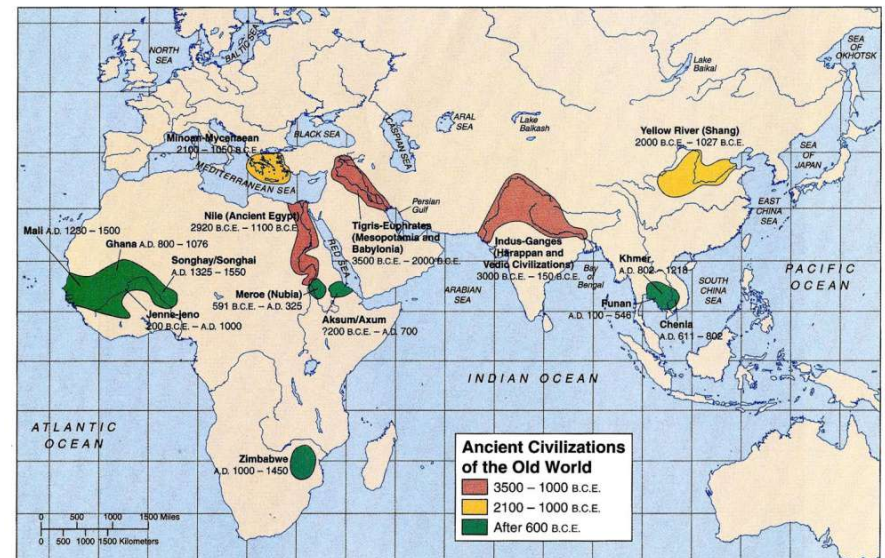
- Egypt united, Mesopotamia divided
- Break in China much less severe than in other regions
- Indus leaves very little trace on modern culture
- Mesopotamia never again united

PERIOD 2

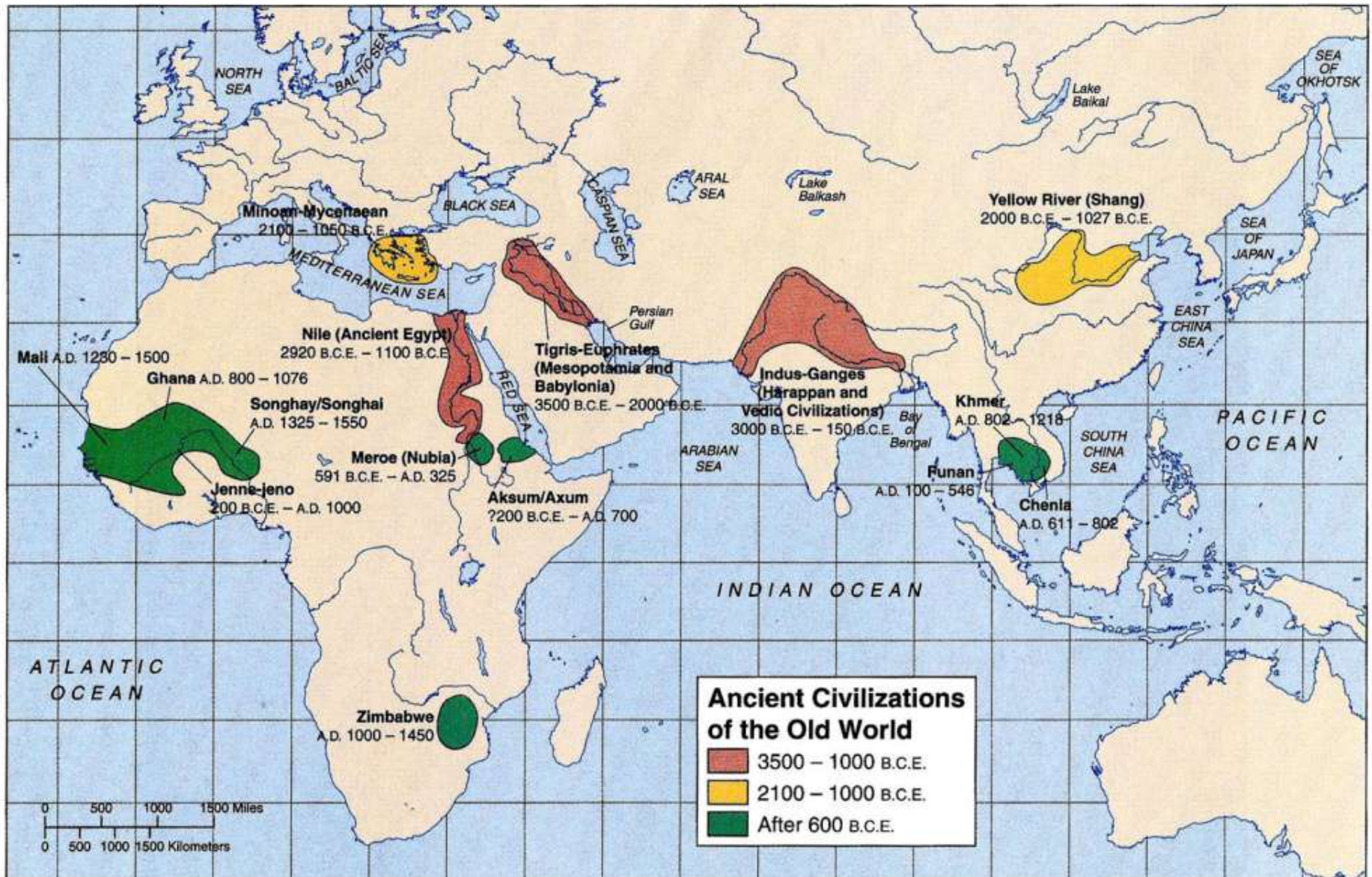
Classical Civilizations

- What does it mean to be a “Classical” civilization
- Where are they?
 - Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)
 - China (Han)
 - India (Gupta)

Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



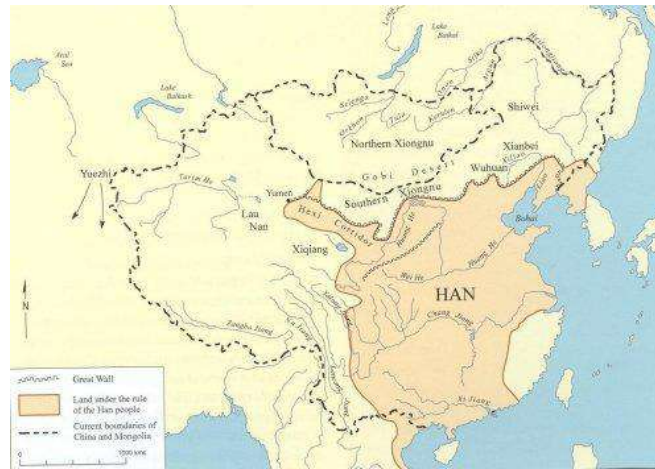
Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



Political

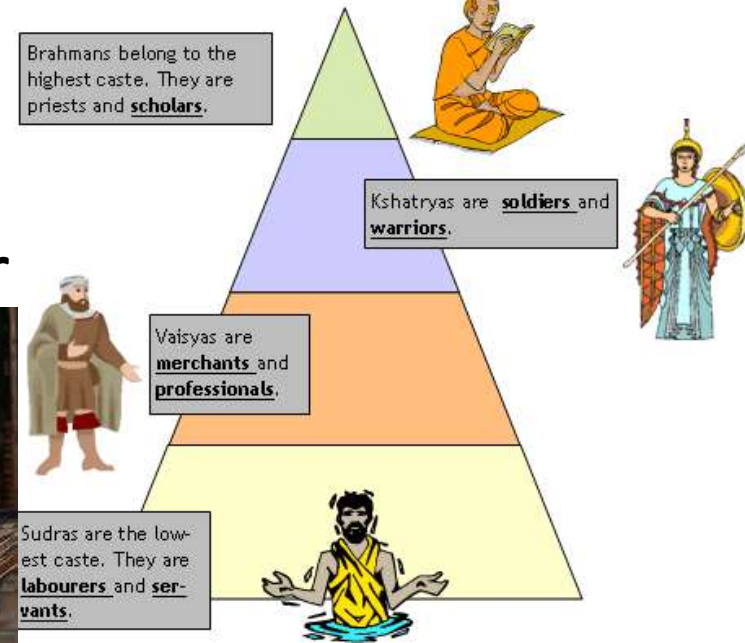
Mandate of Heaven

- Expansion and integration
 - Formation of organized empires
 - Conquering neighbors
- All form dynasties, bureaucracies
 - But India internally divided
- Central control declines before the final invasion



Social

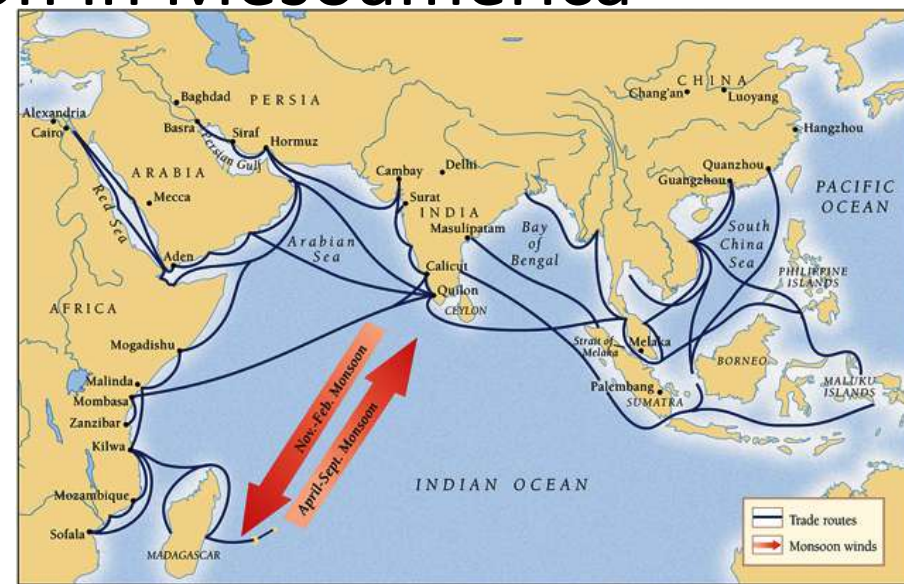
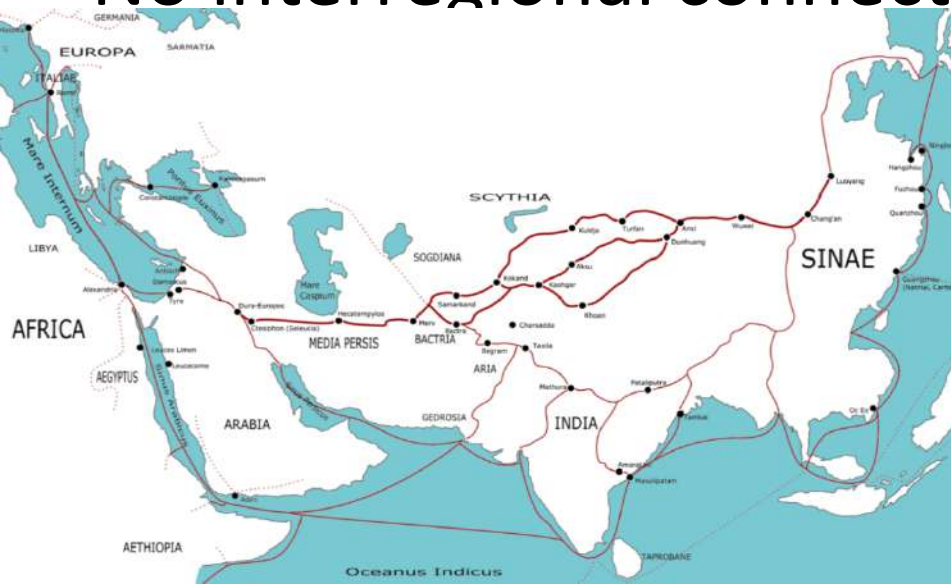
- Create complex and formal social systems
 - Caste system formalized
 - Confucian hierarchies in China
 - Roman bureaucracies and landowning classes
- Patriarchal
- Slaves and/or permanent lower class



Trade and Contact



- Silk Road, Indian Ocean network
 - Indian Golden Age because of trading
- Cultural diffusion!
 - Chinese goods and technologies
- Um...Rome connected, too
- No interregional connection in Mesoamerica



Art, Science, Technology

- Rome: engineering
- India: literature, science and math (numbers, zero, decimals), medicine and astronomy
- China: paper, compass, silk, porcelain



World Religions

Animism and Polytheism

- Animism: belief in spirits of nature
- Polytheisms: various nature and ancestor gods
 - Think Greek and Roman mythology, or Aztec and Inca



Religions

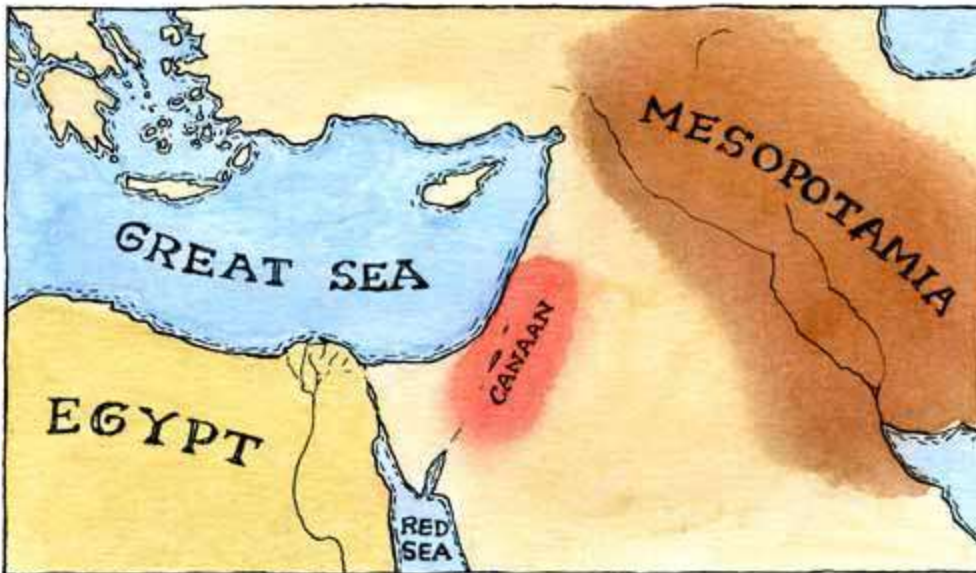
- **Hinduism**

- Caste system
- Low-caste people like to leave
- Makes political organization not necessary
 - They follow the rules
- Afterlife
- Spiritual/mystical
- India



Religions

- **Judaism**
 - Monotheism
 - Based in Canaan
 - Little global spread (the chosen people, no missionaries)



Religions

- **Confucianism**

- Respect and relationships
 - Know your role
- Filial piety (ancestor worship)
- China



**"Our greatest
glory is not in
never falling, but
in rising every
time we fall"**



-Confucius



*Everything has
its beauty,
but not
everyone sees it.*



Religions

- **Daoism**
 - Balance
 - Nature
 - Spiritual/mystical
 - China, but not widespread



Religions

- **Buddhism**

- Egalitarian (no caste system)
- Afterlife
- Influences China, Korea, Japan
- Monks/monasteries take land and money, political people don't like that



Religions

- **Christianity**
 - Monotheistic
 - More equal
 - Afterlife
 - Blends with political authority
 - Originally Judea, then Rome and everywhere



Classical: The End

Late Classical

- Collapse
- Movements
- Interregional Networks
 - Trade networks continue, though periods of weakness

Spread of Religions

- Frequently through trade
- Missionaries
 - Christianity, Buddhism (and Islam)
- By political leaders
 - Christianity (Rome), Buddhism (Ashoka), (Islam)
- Because of bad times
 - Anything with an afterlife
- Syncretism

Classical Comparisons

- Golden age of civilizations
- develop distinct political/social/ religious/ cultural systems
- influenced by the end by religious traditions
- decline begins before the fall
- end due to Germanic/Hun invasions

Classical Contrasts

- less break in China for later time
- political systems shift in India and Rome but not China
- China and Rome political constructs, India a religious construct
- China united and centrally directed but Rome and India diverse empires

PERIOD 3

Periodization

- Post-classical Era defined by
 - Recentralization of power, incorporation or defeat of nomads
 - Increasing inter-regional connections
 - Within the unit, emergence of first true trans-regional religion and empire
- Major invasions
 - Muslims: 7th and 8th centuries
 - Mongols: 13th century

Muslim World

- Dar al-Islam = Islamic World
- Caliphates
 - Umayyad
 - Abbasid
- Technological advancements

Interregional Networks

- There's more!
- Trans-Sahara: Existed before, now large states arise to control it
- Indian Ocean: Muslims expand level of trade, civilization expands to Indonesia
- Silk Roads: Tang and Mongols expand
- Innovations
 - “flying money,” credit, banking, trading posts
 - In Americas: Aztec markets, Inca “socialism”

Interregional Networks

- Missionaries
- Syncretism
- Mongols
 - Russia
 - China
 - *Pax Mongolica*

China

- Sui restore, Tang expand
- When strong, much influence
 - Japanese monks/lords reject full Chinese-style reforms
 - Vietnam rejects culture, adopts political system
- Neo-Confucianism

Americas

- Mayan city-states
 - Polytheism, trade, collapse
- Aztec Empire
 - Nomads → military empire
 - Conquest for tribute for sacrifice
 - Economic development
- Inca Empire
 - Conquest empire
 - Bureaucratic and connected
 - Labor tribute – impressive production

Western Europe

- Medieval Era (Middle Ages)
 - Feudalism, powerful Church
- Schism
- Cities return
 - Improved agricultural techniques from East
 - Expansion of trade

Eastern Europe

- Byzantine Empire
 - Comparison to China
 - emperor ordained by god
 - elaborate bureaucracy
 - far-flung trading network
 - cultural life centered on secular traditions (Hellenism, Confucianism)
- Russia
 - Copy stuff from Byzantines

Africa

- Ghana, Mali, Songhay
 - Gold-salt
 - King controls trade, profits, builds army, protects trade
 - Shift in best mines causes shift in imperial control
 - Adopt Islam
- Swahili coast
 - Traded with India
 - Taken over by Muslim traders

South Asia

- Delhi Sultanate
 - Islamic dynasty in India
 - Attempts to protect traders, then conquer minor states
 - Mostly in the north

Southeast Asia

- Vietnam
 - Maintains independence from China (mostly)
 - Uses Chinese bureaucracy to conquer weaker India-influenced neighbors

Migrations

- Aztecs: took over
- Mongols: took over
- Turks: ...took over (Abbasids, others formed the Ottomans)
- Vikings: killed things, a cause of feudalism
- Arabs: expanded an empire, brought cultural change

Plagues and Cities

- Bubonic Plague (Black Death)
 - Ends manor system
 - Key difference in Western Europe
 - Secularizes Europeans
- Cities
 - Trade cities (Italy, elsewhere)
 - Economies revolve around bureaucracies

CCOT ESSAY OVERVIEW

What is a CCOT essay?

- Change and Continuity Over Time
- Goal:
 - Test your ability to trace a broad trend or development over a long period of time.
 - Looking for the “big picture”

How to approach

- Will be ask to focus on a region and period of time.
 - DO NOT DATA DUMP
 - ANSWER THE QUESTION!!

CCOT Rubric

1. Thesis
2. Address all
3. Provide historical evidence
4. Uses relevant world historical context effectively to explain
5. Analyzes the process of continuity and change over time

CCOT Thesis

- Answer question
- Address time and place
- Include change and continuity

Address All

- Answer full question
- Talk about changes and continuities
 - Doesn't need to be even, equal, or even thorough
 - Need to have at least one piece of evidence for both

Historical Context

- Refer to a global or trans-regional process
 - Can't be analysis, but can be evidence
- These things don't happen in a vacuum. Was it part of the Age of Exploration? The Mongol conquests? Globalization? Who was in dominant at the time?
 - Connect your answer to something

Analysis

- Explain **WHY** a change or continuity happened
 - Can't be context, but can be evidence