

COURSE OUTLINE	World History Organizer																											
<p>Periodization 1: Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 1: River Valley & Classical CivilizationsUnit 2: Greece & Rome <p>Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era (600-1450)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 3: Islam & AfricaUnit 4: Byzantine Empire & the Middle AgesUnit 5: Americas, China, & the Mongols <p>Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 6: The Renaissance & Protestant ReformationUnit 7: Exploration & Scientific Revolution <p>Periodization 4: Early Modern Era (1750-1914)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, & China</i>Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, & NapoleonUnit 10: Industrial Revolution & Imperialism <p>Periodization 5: The World at War (1914-1945)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 11: World War I & the Russian RevolutionUnit 12: World War II <p>Periodization 6: Late 20th Century (1945-Present)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Unit 13: The Cold WarUnit 14: Decolonization & Globalization	Unit 8: The Gunpowder Empires, China and Japan																											
	<p><u>The Big Picture:</u></p> <p>During the period from 1750-1914, the world saw a lot of major changes around the globe. As Europeans began to experience the wealth of the Age of Exploration and Absolutism, their role in non-European areas increased greatly. This changing role of Europeans would begin to have ripple effects in Asia. In Asia, the advancements in gunpowder technology allowed the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires to emerge and become powerful. Each of these Muslim “Gunpowder” Empires experienced a period of prosperity and cultural flourishing. Meanwhile, China saw its population explode with the introduction of American crops and long standing patterns of trade and culture continued under the rule of Kangxi during the Qing Dynasty. In nearby Japan, local landowners called daimyos created a feudal system of loyal samurai warriors and peasant farmers. Eventually, powerful Shogun Oda Nobunaga and Tokugawa Ieyasu ended feudalism, unified Japan, and began a long period of isolation.</p>																											
	<p>Unit Pacing:</p>	<p>Homework (Answer Qs on Back)</p>	<p>Key Terms and Phrases:</p>																									
	<p>1/27—Periodization 4 Preview</p> <p>1/28—Gunpowder Empires</p> <p>1/29—Gunpowder Empires</p> <p>2/1—Qing China</p> <p>2/2—Feudal Japan</p> <p>2/3—Tokugawa Japan</p> <p>2/4—Unit 8 Review</p> <p>2/5—Unit 8 Test</p>	<p>1/27 – 18.1 & 18.2</p> <p>1/28 – 18.3</p> <p>1/29 – 19.2</p> <p>2/1- 12.4</p> <p>2/2– 19.3</p> <p>2/3– Complete Unit 8 Organizer</p>	<table><tr><td>1. “Gunpowder Empire”</td><td>13. Taj Mahal</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ottoman Empire</td><td>14. Qing Dynasty of China</td></tr><tr><td>3. Sultan</td><td>15. Manchus</td></tr><tr><td>4. Suleyman the Magnificent</td><td>16. Kangxi</td></tr><tr><td>5. Janissaries</td><td>17. Shinto</td></tr><tr><td>6. Safavid Empire</td><td>18. Japanese feudalism</td></tr><tr><td>7. Shah</td><td>19. Daimyo</td></tr><tr><td>8. Shah Abbas</td><td>20. Samurai</td></tr><tr><td>9. Mughal Empire</td><td>21. Shogun</td></tr><tr><td>10. Babur</td><td>22. Oda Nobunaga</td></tr><tr><td>11. Akbar (Mughal)</td><td>23. Tokugawa Ieyasu</td></tr><tr><td>12. Divine Faith</td><td>24. Tokugawa Shogunate</td></tr></table>		1. “Gunpowder Empire”	13. Taj Mahal	2. Ottoman Empire	14. Qing Dynasty of China	3. Sultan	15. Manchus	4. Suleyman the Magnificent	16. Kangxi	5. Janissaries	17. Shinto	6. Safavid Empire	18. Japanese feudalism	7. Shah	19. Daimyo	8. Shah Abbas	20. Samurai	9. Mughal Empire	21. Shogun	10. Babur	22. Oda Nobunaga	11. Akbar (Mughal)	23. Tokugawa Ieyasu	12. Divine Faith	24. Tokugawa Shogunate
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<p><u>Essential Questions:</u></p> <p>1. What were the accomplishments (in religion, law and/or art) of each of the following Gunpowder rulers: (a) Suleyman the Magnificent of the Ottomans, (b) Abbas I of the Safavids, and (c) Akbar of the Mughals?</p> <p>2. How did China change during the era of the Qing Dynasty and Emperor Kangxi?</p> <p>3. What was Japan like when it was ruled by (a) the daimyo and (b) the Tokugawa Shogunate?</p>		<p>GPS</p> <p>SSWH14a-d SSWH15a-d SSWH16a-d</p>																										

Unit 8 Reading Guide—The Age of Exploration, Absolute Monarchs and the Scientific Revolution

Chapter 18, Section 1

1. Who were the Ottomans?
2. How did the Ottoman Empire grow?
3. What were two of Suleyman's accomplishments?
4. Who were the janissaries and what role did they play?

Chapter 18, Section 2

1. Why were there conflicts between the Shi'a and Sunni Muslims?
2. What were four reforms made by Shah Abbas?
3. Why weren't there strong leaders after Shah Abbas?

Chapter 18, Section 3

1. How did the Mughal Empire begin?
 2. What are some examples of Akbar's policy of fair rule?
 3. How did Aurangzeb rule as compared to Akbar?
 4. How did the Mughal Empire change after Akbar?
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Chapter 19, Section 2

1. How did China change during the Qing Dynasty?
2. Why was trade a problem during the Qing Dynasty?
3. Which parts of society improved during this time, and which continued to be the same?

Chapter 12, Section 4

1. What was the native religion of Japan?
2. Name two parts of the Chinese culture that Japan adopted.
3. Who were the samurai?
4. How was Japanese feudalism similar to European feudalism?

Chapter 19, Section 3

1. What role did Oda Nobunaga play in Japan?
2. What role did Tokugawa Ieyasu play in Japan?
3. Why did the Japanese seal almost all of their borders?