

Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 BCE

**Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth**

*What is the evidence that explains the earliest history of humans and the planet?*

*What are the theories that interpret this evidence?*

*Where did humans first appear on Earth, and what were their society, technology, and culture?*

*Describe earliest humans' technology & tools*

*What were the earliest humans' religious beliefs and practices?*

*How did the earliest humans' society help them procure enough supplies to survive?*

**Key Concept 1.2 The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies**

*What were the long-term demographic, social, political, and economic effects of the Neolithic Revolution?*

*How did pastoral societies resemble or differ from early agricultural societies?*

*Where did pastoralism persist even after the Neolithic Revolution?*

*How did the Neolithic Revolution affect human societies economically & socially?*

*Why did the Neolithic Revolution start (at all)?*

*Where did the Neolithic Revolution first transform human populations? (Plural answer)*

*Where did pastoralism persist even after the Neolithic Revolution?*

*What various crops & animals were developed or domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution?*

*What labor adjustments did humans make in order to facilitate the Neolithic Revolution?*

*What were the environmental effects of the Neolithic Revolution?*

*What effects did pastoralism & agriculture have on the food supply?*

*What were the social effects of the increased food supply caused by increase of agriculture?*

*What technological innovations are associated with the growth of agriculture?*

**Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies**

*What is a 'civilization,' and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization?*

*How did civilizations develop and grow more complex before 600 BCE?*

*What were the effects of this increasing complexity?*

*Where did the earliest civilizations develop, and why did they develop in those locations?*

*What is a "state?" Who ruled the early states, and which segments of society usually supported the ruler?*

*Why were some early states able to expand and conquering neighboring states?*

*Give four examples of early empires in the Nile & Tigris/Euphrates River Valleys.*

*What role did pastoral civilizations play vis a vis empires?*

*What methods did rulers use to unify their populations?*

*What architectural forms did early civilizations produce?*

*Which social strata encouraged the development of art in ancient civilizations?*

*What forms of writing developed in ancient civilizations?*

*What was the relationship between literature and culture?*

*What pre-600 BCE religions strongly influenced later eras?*

*How "big" were the pre-600 BCE trading regions?*

*How did social and gender identities develop pre-600 BCE?*

Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE

### Key Concept 2.1 The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions

*How did religions help strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties within societies?*

*How did religions promote a sense of unity?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Judaism?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Hinduism(s)?*

*What is a “universal religion?” Where did universal religions exist by 600 CE?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Buddhism?*

*How and where did Buddhism spread by 600 CE?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Confucianism?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Daoism?*

*What are the characteristics and core teachings of Christianity?*

*How and where did Christianity spread by 600 CE?*

*What are the main characteristics of Greco-Roman philosophy and science?*

*How did religions affect gender roles in their respective societies?*

*What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?*

*How did humans’ reliance on the natural world influence religion?*

*How did humans relate to their deceased ancestors?*

*How did art and culture develop to 600 CE?*

*What literary works influenced later eras?*

*How did different societies’ architectural styles develop?*

*What examples of syncretism reflect the Classical Era to 600 CE?*

### Key Concept 2.2 The Development of States and Empires

*What is an “empire,” and what were empires’ common characteristics during the Classical Era?*

*How did the number & size of Classical empires compare to the Ancient Era?*

*What were the most influential of the Classical Era empires?*

*What techniques did Classical empires create to administer their territories?*

*What new political methods were created in order to rule the larger empires in the Classical Era?*

*How did imperial governments let their population know that the government was “in charge?”*

*What role did trade play in creating and maintaining empires?*

*What unique social and economic characteristics existed in empires?*

*What function did imperial cities perform?*

*What social classes and occupations were common in empires?*

*What labor systems provided the workers for Classical Empires?*

*Describe the gender and family structures of Classical Era empires.*

*What caused Classical Empires to decline, collapse, or transform into something else?*

*What were the environmental and social weaknesses of Classical Empires?*

*What external weaknesses contributed to the end of Classical Empires?*

**Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange**

*How did Classical era trade networks compare to Ancient era networks?*

*What forces contributed to the changes between the two eras?*

*What was commonly traded along these trade networks?*

*How did trade & communication networks develop by 600 CE?*

*What technologies enabled long-distance overland and maritime trade?*

*Besides the physical goods, what intangibles also traveled along trade networks?*

*What crops spread along Classical Era trade networks?*

*What effects did diseases have on Classical empires?*

*How did religions spread along trade networks, and how did the trade networks affect the religions?*

Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 to c. 1450 CE

**Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks**

*How did trade networks in the post-Classical Era compare to the Classical Era?*

*What new technologies, governmental policies, and merchant activities accompanied these developments?*

*What role did pastoral and nomadic groups play in these trade networks?*

*How did the physical size of post-Classical trade networks compare to the previous era?*

*What Classical era trade networks continued during the post-classical era, and which new cities were added during the post-Classical era?*

*What new technologies enabled the growth of inter-regional trade networks?*

*What factors encouraged commercial growth in the post-classical era?*

*How did trans-Eurasian trade as a whole develop during the post-Classical era?*

*What were the effect of migration in the post-classical era?*

*What basic understandings of environment and technology did post-classical traders need to conduct their business?*

*What were the environmental effects of migration in the post-classical era?*

*What were the linguistic effects of migration in the post-classical era?*

*How did trade networks as a whole develop in the post-classical era?*

*Why and where did Muslim trade networks change in the post-classical era?*

*What institutions did merchants create to foster both trade and cultural diffusion in the post-classical era?*

*How well did post-classical societies know and understand each other?*

*How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions?*

*How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?*

*What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?*

*What new foods, crops, and agricultural practices diffused in the post-classical era?*

*What diseases and pathogens also spread via post-classical trade networks?*

**Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions**

*How did state formations develop in the post-classical era?*

*How did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?*

*What new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?*

*How & where did governmental diffusion occur in the post-classical era?*

*How did states in the Americas develop in the post-classical era?*

*What technological and cultural exchanges did states encourage in the post-classical era?*

**Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences**

*What were the overall worldwide economic trends in the post-classical era?*

*What new innovations affected agriculture in the post-classical era?*

*How and why did crops migrate during the post-classical era?*

*How did textile and porcelain production develop in the post-classical era?*

*Why did some post-classical urban areas decline?*

*Why did some post-classical urban areas prosper and grow?*

*What roles did cities play in their societies during the post-classical era?*

*How did social and labor systems develop during the post-classical era?*

*What pre-existing labor systems continued through the post-classical era?*

*How did social and gender hierarchies develop in the post-classical era?*

*What new labor forms developed in the post-classical era?*

*Who did some gender roles and family structures change in the post-classical era?*

**Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750**

**Key Concept 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange**

*Describe the degree of global 'interconnection' after 1500 CE compared to before 1500.*

*What were the overall effects of this change in global interconnectedness?*

*How did the global trade network after 1500 CE affect the pre-existing regional trade networks?  
(Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, trans-Saharan, Silk Routes)*

*What technical developments made transoceanic European travel & trade possible?*

*Where did those developments originate?*

*What were the major notable transoceanic voyages between 1450-1750 CE?*

*Where did Zheng He and the Chinese Treasure Fleets travel?*

*Why did Portugal begin longer maritime voyages ca. 1430 CE?*

*What effect did Columbus' travels have on Europeans?*

*What originally motivated Europeans to travel across the northern Atlantic?*

*How did the new global connections affect the peoples of Oceania and Polynesia?*

*What new financial and monetary means made new scale(s) of trade possible?*

*What previously established scale(s) of trade continued?*

*Describe European merchants overall trade role c. 1450-1750.*

*What role did silver play in facilitating a truly global scale of trade?*

*What new mercantilist financial means developed to facilitate global trade?*

*What were the economic and social effects of the Atlantic trading system?*

*What were the unintentional biological effects of the Columbian Exchange?*

*What foods were transferred to new geographic regions as part of the Columbian Exchange, and what were labor systems made this transfer possible?*

*What plants/animals were deliberately transferred across the Atlantic as part of the Columbian Exchange?*

*What effects did American food crops have on the diet of Afro-Eurasians?*

*How did settlers' action affect the Americas environmentally?*

*How did the Columbian Exchange affect the spread of religions?*

*Where did the "universal" religions of Buddhism, Christianity & Islam spread?*

*How did the Columbian Exchange affect religion(s)?*

*How did the arts fare during this period?*

*How did public literacy as well as literary and artistic forms of expression develop during this period?*

### **Key Concept 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production**

*How did agriculture's role change between 1450-1750?*

*What pre-requisite conditions made these changes possible?*

*How did labor systems develop between 1450-1750?*

*How was peasant labor affected between 1450-1750?*

*How did slavery within Africa compare to the pre-1450 era?*

*How did the Atlantic slave trade affect both African societies and the economy of the Americas?*

*How did labor systems develop in the colonial Americas?*

*How did the post-1450 economic order affect the social, economic, and political elites?*

*How did pre-existing political and economic elites react to these changes?*

*How were gender and family structures affected to these changes?*

*How did societies in the Americas reflect the post-1450 economic order?*

### **Key Concept 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion**

*How did empires attempt to administer the new widespread nature of their territories?*

*How did the role of Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe develop in this new world-wide political order?*

*How did the people of various empires react to their government's methods?*

*How did political rulers legitimize and consolidate their rule?*

*What role did religion play in legitimizing political rule?*

*How were ethnic and religious minorities treated in various empires?*

*How did rulers make sure that their governmental were well run?*

*How did rulers finance their territorial expansion?*

*What was the relationship between imperialism and military technology?*

*How did Europeans go about creating new global empires and trade networks?*

*How did pre-existing land-based empires and new empires during this era compare to previous era's empires?*

*What obstacles to empire-building did empires confront, and how did they respond to these challenges?*



**Period 5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900**

**Key Concept 5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism**

*How did 'Industrialization affect seemingly unrelated fields like social structures, culture, the economy?*

*What combination of factors were necessary to begin the Industrial Revolution?*

*What "fueled" (both literally and metaphorically) the Industrial Revolution?*

*How did factories change the nature of labor itself?*

*Where did factories start, and where/how did the factory system spread?*

*What was the "2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution?"*

*How did the Industrial Revolution affect the role of science in larger society?*

*How did the Industrial Revolution influence world trade overall?*

*What raw materials were commonly exported to industrialized areas?*

*As industrial production rose, what type(s) of production declined?*

*What "new" markets did industrialized states look for/create for their exports?*

*What role did monetary and precious metals play in the Industrial Revolution?*

*What financial institutions facilitated industrial production?*

*How did the Industrial Revolution affect the scale of businesses and overall economic activity?*

*How did industrialists legitimize the economic changes of the Industrial Rev?*

*What were the important developments in transportation during the Ind. Rev?*

*How did workers respond to the Ind. Rev., and how did their vision of society compare to industrialists'?*

*How did governments respond to the tremendous economic changes of the Industrial Revolution?*

*How and why did some governments reform their practices because of the Industrial Revolution?*

*How did the Industrial Revolution affect social and demographic characteristics?*

**Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation**

*What are the similarities & differences between colonialism and imperialism?*

*How did imperialism affect Europe's influence around the world?*

*Which states increased their influence and control over their pre-existing colonies, and which saw their influence decrease?*

*What methods and tactics did industrialized states use to establish and expand their empires?*

*How did imperialism help, hurt, or change various states?*

*How did anti-imperialism affect the Ottoman Empire's territories?*

*What were the effects of nationalism on various peoples and regions?*

*How did imperialists justify imperialism?*

### **Key Concept 5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform**

*How did both the Enlightenment and colonized peoples' actions affect political developments after 1750?*

*How did political rebellions affect the political structures and ideologies around the world?*

*What role did the Enlightenment play in making political revolutions & rebellions possible?*

*How did Enlightenment thinkers affect understandings of the relationship between the natural world and humans?*

*How did the Enlightenment evaluate the role of religion in public life?*

*What new political ideas re: the individual, natural rights, and the social contract did the Enlightenment develop?*

*What social & political norms did Enlightenment thinkers challenge? What were the effects of their questioning?*

*What is the basis of national identity and nationalism?*

*How did governments use these new ideas on their populations?*

*How did subject peoples relate to their ruling governments?*

*How did rebellions and revolutions in the Americas and Europe reflect Enlightenment ideals?*

*How did slaves' resistance affect existing authorities in the Americas?*

*What was the relationship between nationalism and anti-colonialism?*

*How did religion influence nationalism?*

*How did imperial governments react to nationalistic rebellions?*

*What other new ideologies did the Enlightenment stimulate?*

*What new political ideologies developed from ca. 1750-1900?*

*What people or issues did Enlightenment thinkers ignore or overlook?*

### Key Concept 5.4 Global Migration

*How did migrations in this period compare to earlier periods?*

*What were the main social, economic, and political causes and effects of this new age of migration?*

*How did the Industrial Revolution affect migration patterns during this period?*

*What were the causes of world population growth?*

*How did new modes of transportation affect migration?*

*Why did people migrate?*

*What were the economic motives behind migration?*

*What types of migration were voluntary vs. involuntary?*

*How permanent were migrations?*

*What were the social consequences and reactions to 19<sup>th</sup> century migrations?*

*How were gender roles affected by migration?*

*How did migrants preserve and transplant their culture in their new homes?*

*How did receiving societies react to the new presence of foreign migrants?*

Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments, c. 1900 to present

**Key Concept 6.1 Science and the Environment**

*How did science affect humans' conception of the natural world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*What new technologies and discoveries affected communication, transportation, and conceptions of the*

*How did scientific discoveries affect humans' ability to feed and care for themselves?*

*What new energy technologies affected the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*How did humans' relationship to the environment change in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*What negative consequences in the 20<sup>th</sup> century accompanied the benefits of industrialization?*

*What caused some of the major demographic changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*How did the invention of reliable birth control affect gender roles?*

*How did new military technology affect wartime casualties?*

**Key Concept 6.2 Global Conflicts and their Consequences**

*Why did older, land-based empires decline and/or collapse?*

*What new movements challenged the status quo during the age of imperial rule?*

*Who helped lead and define these movements?*

*What new identities were used to unite populations spread across national borders?*

*What ideologies were often used to "undo" imperialism?*

*How were colonial peoples affected by the change of old colonial boundaries?*

*How were relationships between imperial powers and former colonies maintained after the end of those empires?*

*What circumstances contributed to genocide and mass refugee populations?*

*How did the World Wars affect the nature of war and the relationship of the government to their populations?*

*What ideologies motivated the World War conflicts?*

*How did the world's balance of power change during the Cold War?*

*What were the Cold War's military consequences?*

*What caused the Cold War to end?*

*How did various reactions to the violence of the 20<sup>th</sup> century compare?*

*How did the anti-war and non-violence movements respond to the century's many wars?*

*What alternatives were offered to the economic, political, and social status quo?*

*How did reactions by governments and militaries affect the degree of conflict during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*Why did some movements use terrorism for political purposes?*

*How was popular culture affected by the global conflicts?*

### **Key Concept 6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, & Culture**

*What new governmental institutions emerged as a result of the 20<sup>th</sup> century conflicts?*

*What made these new institutions possible?*

*What role did they play in the world during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*How did new international organizations affect the relationship of states and peoples around the world?*

*What were the economic effects of new international organizations? Humanitarian effects?*

*How did international trade and commerce develop in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*How did these economic developments affect the distribution of world resources?*

*What new social and cultural ideologies developed, and what were the consequences and reactions to these ideologies?*

*How did communities of faith respond to the rapid changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?*

*How did the global nature of culture affect sports, music, fashions, and the arts?*