

Unit 1: The Global Tapestry

C. 1200 - c. 1450

AP Exam Weighting: 8-10%

Topic 1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Learning Objective A

Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.

Historical Developments

Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the **Song Dynasty** of China, which utilized traditional methods of **Confucianism** and **imperial bureaucracy** to maintain and justify its rule.

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective B

Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.

Historical Developments

Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.

Cultural traditions:

- **Filial piety** in East Asia
- Influence of **Neo-Confucianism** and **Buddhism** in East Asia
- Confucian traditions of both respect for and expected deference from women
- Chinese literary and scholarly traditions and their spread to Heian Japan and Korea

Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.

Branches of Buddhism:

- **Theravada**
- **Mahayana**
- **Tibetan**

Thematic Focus - Economics Systems (ECN)

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Learning Objective C

Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.

Historical Developments

The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on **free peasant** and **artisanal labor**.

The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.

Technological innovations:

- **Champa rice**
- Transportation innovations like the **Grand Canal** expansion
- Steel and iron production
- Textiles and **porcelains** for export

Topic 1.2 Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective D

Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Historical Developments

Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Learning Objective E

Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.

Historical Developments

As the **Abbasid Caliphate** fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic people. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.

New political entities:

- **Seljuk Empire**
- **Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt**
- **Delhi Sultanates**

Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam, subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and **Sufis**.

Thematic Focus - Technology and Innovation (TEC)

Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

Learning Objective F

Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.

Historical Developments

Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.

Innovations:

- Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi)
- Advances in literature (A'ishah al-Bu'undiyyah)
- Advances in medicine

Transfers:

- Preservation and commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy
- **House of Wisdom** in Abbasid Baghdad
- Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain

Topic 1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective G

Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time.

Historical Developments

Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.

Beliefs and practices:

- Bhakti movement
- Sufism
- Buddhist monasticism

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

<p>Learning Objective H</p> <p>Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>Hindu/Buddhist States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vijayanagara Empire ● Srivijaya Empire ● Rajput kingdoms ● Khmer Empire ● Majapahit ● Sukhothai kingdom ● Sinhala dynasties
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Topic 1.4 State Building in the Americas

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)
 A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

<p>Learning Objective I</p> <p>Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.</p> <p>State systems in the Americas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maya city-states ● Mexica ● Inca ● Chaco ● Mesa Verde ● Cahokia
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TOPIC 1.5 State Building in Africa

Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)
 A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

<p>Learning Objective J</p> <p>Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach.</p> <p>State systems in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Great Zimbabwe ● Ethiopia ● Hausa kingdoms
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TOPIC 1.6 Developments in Europe

Thematic Focus - Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)
 The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

<p>Learning Objective K</p> <p>Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.</p>
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Thematic Focus - Governance (GOV)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

<p>Learning Objective L</p> <p>Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to 1450.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by <u>decentralized monarchies</u>, <u>feudalism</u>, and the <u>manorial system</u>.</p>
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Thematic Focus - Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

<p>Learning Objective M</p> <p>Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including <u>serfdom</u>.</p>
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TOPIC 1.7 Comparisons in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450

The final topic in this unit focuses on the skill of argumentation and so provides an opportunity for your students to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments they have studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic.

<p>Learning Objective N</p> <p>Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity • Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule. • State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia • In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach • In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach
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