

WORLD HISTORY

Course Review

Movement in the Ancient and Medieval World

Prehistoric & Neolithic Age (40,000 B.C.E. – 3500 B.C.E.):

1. Nomads (Highly mobile kinship groups who moved from place to place foraging and/or following seasonal or migrating food sources)
2. Hunter-Gatherers (Nomadic groups whose food supply depended on killing animals or collecting plants)
3. Beringia (The Land Bridge believed to link the Americas to Eurasia upon which the nomadic tribes migrated from Asia to the Americas toward the end of the Ice Age)

Ancient River Valley Civilizations (3500 B.C.E. – 200 B.C.E.):

1. Cultural Diffusion (The process in which ideas, influences and products spread outward from one society to another)
2. Cultural Blending (The process in which ideas, influences and products from many different regions and /or societies are mingled together to create new ideas and practices)
3. Migration (Movement of people or animals from one region to another due to environmental, economic, or political changes, usually happening over a long period of time)
4. Chariot (Highly mobile horse drawn battle wagon and transportation vehicle introduced to the Middle East by invading Hittites and Assyrians before the age of Antiquity)
5. Dhow (Early boat developed in ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt, which used a rudder and triangular sails, serving as the primary mode of transportation along the regions major waterways)

Period of Antiquity (500 B.C.E. – 500 C.E.):

1. Royal Road (Famous road that ran from Susa in Persia to Sardis in Anatolia, a distance of 1,677 miles, connecting the Western and Central part of the Persian Empire)
2. Great Wall (A major defensive structure designed to limit the movement of raiding nomadic warriors from the Mongolian Steppes into Northern China between the Qin and Ming Dynasties)
3. Aqueduct (A raised structure built to divert or transport water from one place to another, primarily used in ancient Rome and Incan Empires for agricultural and urban developments)
4. Imperial Road (Famous road network that linked Rome to the major trade centers and provinces of the Roman Empire)
5. Diaspora (The forced dispersal of a group of people from their homeland due to political, social or economic reasons)
6. Pax Romana (Period in history when outside social, cultural, and political influences were allowed to enter and mingle with the classical traditions of ancient Rome)
7. Push-Pull Factors (The Environmental, Economic and Political influences that either force a group to leave their native home or attract them to move to a new region)

Major Migrations of Antiquity and the Middle Ages (500 B.C.E. – 1300 C.E.)

1. Diaspora of the Jews (Forced removal of the Jews from Palestine by the Roman Empire circa 75 CE)
2. Bantu Migration (The movement of the original African tribal language groups from the Sahara Region throughout Central and Southern Africa due to climate and cultural changes)
3. Germanic Invasions (Invasions of the Germanic Tribes into the Roman Empire due to climate changes and outside threats by the Huns between 400 – 900 C.E.)
4. Viking Migration (Invasion and settlement of the Scandinavian Vikings in Central and Western Europe, ie: Russia, Normandy and Brittany, between 800 – 1000 C.E.)
5. Mongol Invasions (Invasions by the Mongol Tribes into East, Central, and Southern Asia, as well As Eastern Europe, between the 13th and 14th Centuries)\
6. Pax Mongolica (Period in history when social, cultural and political influences allowed the Mongols to maintain order and stability over most of the known world)
6. Crusades (Invasions by European Christian Nobles and Clergy into the Middle East areas of Palestine in an effort to secure the Holy Lands between 1096 – 1290's C.E.)

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Movement in the Classical to Early Modern Age

Major Trade Routes of the Classical to Pre-Modern World (500 B.C.E. – 1800 C.E.)

1. Silk Road (Primary trade route linking China to the Middle East and eventually Rome)
2. Trans-Sahara (Trade routes linking North Africa to the regions south of the Sahara Desert)
3. Trans-Arabia (Trade routes linking the Arabian Peninsula to the Mediterranean Sea)
4. Trans-Indian Ocean (Maritime Trade routes linking India, East Africa and Arabia)
5. Mediterranean (Maritime Trade routes linking Europe, North Africa and the Middle East)
6. Trans-Atlantic (Maritime Trade routes linking Europe, Africa and the Americas)

Movement of Ideas in the Medieval and Early Modern Age

Major Social, Political & Economic Movements in the Medieval World (800 C.E. – 1500 C.E.)

1. Commercial Revolution (The changes in Economics during the Medieval Period that caused the Growth of Towns as Trade Centers, Creation of Guilds, and the Development of Banking and Businesses throughout Europe beginning in the 1300's)
2. Bubonic Plague (Also known as the "Black Death", the Plague was a killer disease that swept repeatedly across the known world from Mongolia, through Asia, to Western Europe and Northern Africa between 1345 – 1360's, killing approximately 4 million people)
3. Spread of Islam (Spread of the World's 2nd largest Religion between 632 – 1500 C.E. from the Middle East to Africa [Mali, Ghana, Songhai, and the Swahili States], Asia [India, China and Indonesia], and parts of Europe [Spain and the Balkan States] due to trade and military Conquests under the Ummayad, Abassid, Safavid, Mughal and Ottoman Rulers)

Major Social, Political & Economic Movements in the Early Modern World (1500 – 1800 C.E.)

1. Renaissance (The Rebirth of Classical Learning that spread from Italy across Western Europe between the mid-1400's to late 1800's due to trade and the development of new worldly values)
2. Reformation (Changes in the Christian Church brought about by the new worldly views of the Renaissance and Persistent Dissatisfaction with Church Power & Authority since the Crusades)
3. Exploration (New Age of Curiosity and Discovery promoted by ideas of the Renaissance, new Navigational tools and inventions, and the European desire to find new trade routes to India and the Spice Islands following the end of the Crusades)
4. Scientific Revolution (Period when Scientific thought was promoted by the new ideas of the Renaissance allowing for new developments in physics, chemistry, astronomy, biology, and human anatomy between 1520 – 1720 C.E.)
5. The Enlightenment (A period in Western philosophy when intellectual, scientific, and cultural life was centered on the ideas of reason as the primary source for legitimacy and authority in all things between the 1630's and the 1820's)
6. Colonization (Period when European Nations began Empire Building by obtaining new lands in the America's, Africa, and Asia for settlement and economic gains between the 16th and 19th Centuries)
7. Columbian Exchange (The Global transfer of foods, plants, animals, and diseases during the colonization of the Americas between the 16th and 19th Centuries that brought the Eastern and Western Hemisphere's closer together and affected nearly everyone in the world)
8. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade (A major economic network developed for buying and selling Africans for work in the Americas between the 15th and 19th centuries, which ultimately transported nearly 9.5 million African and killed nearly 2 million at sea)

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Course Review

Movement of People and Ideas During the Modern Age

Major Social, Political & Economic Movements in the Modern World (1700 – 2000 C.E.)

1. Nationalism (The political ideology that united people that shared a common ethnicity, language, culture, history, and homeland, and instilled pride in and loyalty to one's country instead of to a King)
2. Industrialism (The rapid economic movement that changed the production of goods from Hand made to Machine made, spreading from Britain to Western Europe and the United States)
3. Imperialism (The political ideology adopted by the European Nations that stronger and more powerful nations should dominate the political, economic and social lives of weaker territories and countries around the globe, inspired by the ideas of Social Darwinism and the need for raw resources to support the Age of Industrialization)
4. Socialism (An economic system that promoted the ideas that the factors of production should be owned by the public and operated for the welfare of everyone within the nation)
5. Communism (A radical economic and political system promoted by Karl Marx in his *Communist Manifesto*, in which all means of production are owned by the people as a whole [usually called the State] without any privately owned property and where all goods and services are shared equally among the people of the nation)
6. Totalitarianism (A political ideology that promoted the development of a government with total state control over every aspect of public and private life and focused under the power of a single key leader – ie: Stalin's Soviet Union, Hitler's Nazi Germany, Mussolini's Fascist Italy, etc.)
7. Democratization (A Political Post-WWII effort to spread democracy to European Countries who were attempting to rebuild after the war in an effort to counter the spread of Communism in Eastern Europe and Asia)
8. Peaceful Resistance Movement (A Political and Economic movement to protest social, political and/or economic injustices that spread from India [Gandhi] to Ghana [Kwame Nkrumah], United States [Martin Luther King, Jr.] and South Africa [Nelson Mandella] during the 20th Century)
9. Negritude Movement (A movement to celebrate African Culture, Heritage and Values that began in the Regions of French West-Africa and the French West Indies to promote Independence of African dominated French Colonies after WWII)
10. Zionism (A Cultural and Political Movement founded in the 1890's to promote the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine)
11. Jewish Exodus (The massive movement of European Jews [Survivors of the Holocaust] to their new homeland in Palestine between 1945 – 1947: later known as Israel)
12. Terrorism (The violent and destructive methods used against innocent civilians in crowded public locations by groups or organizations around the world intent on gaining media attention and/or public sentiment in support of their cause for political, social, or cultural change)
13. Refugees (People who voluntarily or forcibly leave their native country to find safety and/or shelter from political, social or economic turmoil in their own nation due to war or civil unrest)
14. Green Revolution (A Global movement by agricultural scientists in an attempt to increase worldwide crop yields, overall food production, and avert the spread of famine in less developed nations)
15. AIDS (A Global Health issue that stems from a disease that attacks the human immune system and has claimed the lives of over 25 million people and infected at least 42 million world wide)