

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 "2nd 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 19th 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 20th 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 20th century?

How did humans' relationship to the environment change in the 20th century?

What negative consequences in the 20th century accompanied the benefits of industrialization?

What caused some of the major demographic changes in the 20th 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 20th 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 20th 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 20th century conflicts?

What made these new institutions possible?

What role did they play in the world during the 20th 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 20th 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 20th century?

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