AP World History

 • Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions

 • Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires

 • Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Trans-regional Networks of Communication and Exchange

***Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions***

**I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.**

1. How did the codification of the Hebrew scriptures cement their monotheistic beliefs?

2. Do the Hebrew scriptures show and similarities to Mesopotamian cultural and legal traditions?

3. What conquests helped cause the Jewish diasporic communities?

4. What scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religion?

5. How did these scriptures impact the social and political roles in the caste system as well as creating a belief in reincarnation?

**II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.**

6. What are the core beliefs of Buddhism?

7. How does the emergence of Buddhism relate to Vedic beliefs and rituals?

8. How did Buddhism change as it spread through Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, missionaries, merchants and educational institutions?

9. How did the founder of Confucianism and his key disciples hope to promote social harmony?

10. According to Daoist writings of balance, how did they hope to impact the Chinese political system?

11. What are ways Daoism influenced the development of Chinese culture such as medical theories/practices, poetry, metallurgy and architecture?

12. From which religion did Christianity emerge and did Christianity initially accept or reject Roman and Hellenistic influences?

13. Which two groups helped to spread Christianity throughout the empire and which emperor finally gave Christianity imperial support?

14. The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized what three things?

15. Using Greek plays and Indian epics to show how literature and drama acquired distinctive forms that influenced artistic developments in neighboring regions and in later time periods.

16. What distinctive architectural styles developed in India, Greece, the Roman Empire and Mesoamerica?

17. The convergence of the Greco-Roman culture with which belief system affected the development of unique sculptural styles?

**III. Belief systems generally reinforced existing social structures while also offering new roles and status to some men and women. Buddhism and Christianity encouraged monastic life and Confucianism emphasized filial piety.**

**IV. Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations.**

18. Why did Shamanism and animism continue to shape the lives of people within and outside of core civilizations?

19. Which four regions of the world did ancestral veneration persist?

***Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires***

**I. The number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.**

20. Key states to know are:

 -Southwest Asia: Persian Empires (Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanid)

 -East Asia: Qin and Han Empires

 -South Asia: Mauryan and Gupta empires

 -Mediterranean region: Phoenician and colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, Hellenistic & Roman Empires

 -Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city-states

 -Andean South America: Moche

 -North America: from Chaco to Cahokia

**II. Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.**

21. In order to organize their subjects, the rulers created administrative institutions (centralized governments, elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies, etc.). Give an example of these institutions for China, Persia, Rome, South Asia

22. Identify the variety of techniques imperial governments projected military power over larger areas such as diplomacy, developing supply lines, fortifications, walls, roads, incorporating local populations or conquered peoples into the military.

23. What is the connection between an empire’s promotion of trade and economic integration by building and maintaining roads and issuing currency with its longevity.

**III. Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.**

24. What economic, religious and political roles did cities perform?

 -Persepolis, Chang’an, Pataliputra, Athens, Carthage, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, Teotihuacan

25. Describe the social structures of empires that displayed hierarchies.

26. What methods did each civilization rely on to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites, such as: -corvee, slavery, rents and tributes, peasant communities, family and household production

27. How did patriarchy shape gender and family relations?

**IV. The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan and Gupta empires created political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires or states.**

28. How did imperial governments (through excessive mobilization of resources) impact the environment, social tensions and economic difficulties by putting too much wealth into the hands of elites?

29. Which invaders threatened the Han, Gupta and Romans?

***Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Trans-regional Networks of Communication and Exchange***

**I. Land and water routes became the basis for interregional trade, communication and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.**

30. How did factors like climate, location of the routes, the typical trade goods and the ethnicity of the people involved shape the distinctive features of trade routes?

 -Eurasian Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Indian Ocean sea lanes, Mediterranean sea lanes

**II. New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.**

31. What new technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods across longer routes?

32. What domesticated pack animals were in use during this period?

33. How did the lateen sail, dhow ships and advanced knowledge of monsoon winds affect maritime trade from East Africa to East Asia?

**III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.**

34. How did the spread of crops including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques. Give examples of these changes such as the qanat system

35. How did the spread of disease impact the Roman and Chinese empires?

36. How did Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism transform as they spread and how did these religions transforms cultural traditions?