AP World History

• Key Concept 4.1: Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange

• Key Concept 4.2: New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production

• Key Concept 4.3: State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion

Ask yourself the following questions to further identify key aspects about your civilization in addition to filling out the SPICE chart.

***4.1 The Impact of trade & Global Interaction***

**I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara and overland Eurasia.**

**II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic and Asian worlds and included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns- all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.**

**III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.**

1. What technological developments and pre-existing Islamic and Asian techs/knowledge did Europeans combine to enable transoceanic travel and trade possible?

2. Describe the maritime activity by the:

-Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, French, English and Dutch

3. Why wasn’t Oceania and Polynesian exchange and communication not affected by this Age of Exploration?

**IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.**

4. What is the relationship between commercialization/creation of a global economy and the silver from the Americas?

5. What were mercantilism and joint-stock companies and why were these new trading methods created?

**V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.**

6. What foods, peoples, diseases and animals did the Columbian Exchange diffuse throughout the world?

-Which foods did African slaves import?

7. What economic and environmental factors caused the use of slave labor (importation of Africans to the Americas)

8. How did European colonization, the introduction of European agriculture and settlement practices in the Americas affect the physical environment?

**VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.**

9. As Islam spread, how did natives absorb it into their local cultural practices and what was the relationship like between Shia, Sunni and Sufi Islam?

9. What is the relationship between globalization and religion?

-Buddhism, Christianity, syncretism

10. Provide several examples of religious syncretism

**VII. As merchants’ profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences increased.**

11. What innovations in visual and performing arts and literature emerged because of the rise in wealth?

***4.2 New Forms of Social Organization & Modes of Production***

**I. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.**

12. How did the development of frontier settlements in Russian Siberia, the cotton textile production in India and the silk textile industry in China affect peasant labor?

13. What is the correlation between the plantation economy and the demand for slaves?

14. What types of coerced labor developed in colonial economies? (i.e. Spanish adoption of Inca mit’a)

**II. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies.**

15. What new political and economic elites emerged because of imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities? (think: China, Spanish America, Europe, urban centers)

16. How did the Zamindars in Mughal India, the daimyo of Japan or the European nobility deal with more powerful monarchs and leaders?

17. Who did European men depend on for conducting trade in Southwest Asia?

18. What happened to the size of European families?

19. What are the new racial and ethnic classifications that emerged because of the massive demographic changes in the Americas?

***4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion***

**I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.**

20. What are ways rulers used art, literature and architecture to legitimize their rule?

21. How did the following groups/rulers use religion to legitimize their right to rule?

-European monarchs, Safavids, Aztecs, Songhay and the Chinese emperors

22. States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state. How did the following peoples show differential treatment?

-Ottoman treatment of non-Muslims, Manchu policies towards the Chinese, Spanish creation of the

“Republica de Indios”

23. Recruitment & use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources. Provide an example of this for the:

-Ottomans, Chinese and Japanese

**II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.**

24. How did the Europeans’ trading post empires in Africa and Asia affect the power of the states in Central and interior West Africa?

25. What large ***land*** empires emerged in China, India, the Levant/Middle East and Europe?

**III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.**

26. Provide an example of competition over trade routes in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans that challenged state consolidation and/or expansion.

27. How did the 30yrs War and Ottoman-Safavid conflict show state rivalries?

28. What is an example of local resistance to state expansion in Japan or Europe?