

CORRELATION of Bentley 6e UPDATED *Traditions & Encounters* to the AP World History Curriculum CONCEPT OUTLINE 2017 Updates

Period	Chapters/Pages
Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions. 	Chapter 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Humans developed increasingly diverse and sophisticated tools—including multiple uses of fire—as they adapted to new environments. 	pp 5-12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. People lived in small groups that structured social, economic, and political activity. These bands exchanged people, ideas, and goods. 	pp 11-14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems. 	Chapters 1, 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged at different times in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes. 	pp 15-23, 52-54
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. People in each region domesticated locally available plants and animals. 	pp 15-19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasia grasslands, negatively affecting the environment when lands were overgrazed. 	pp 16-19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production, drastically affecting environmental diversity. 	pp 16-18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies. 	Chapter 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the 	pp 2-3, 15-20

population and led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors, and the development of elites.	
B. Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation.	pp 18-20
C. Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies.	pp 19-21
• Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies	
I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished, including Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys, Egypt in the Nile River Valley, Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley, Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Olmecs in Mesoamerica, and Chavín in Andean South America.	Chapters 2–6 pp 27-30, 53-56, 75-80, 91-96, 112-115, 121-122
II. The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley.	Chapters 2–5
A. States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also often enjoyed military support.	pp 2-3, 29-35, 53-59
B. As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated—including the Hittites, who had access to iron—had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.	pp 45-48
C. Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes of transportation that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.	pp 44-48, 105-107
III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths and monumental art.	Chapters 2–6
A. Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.	pp 29-30, 55-57, 77, 94-96, 113
B. Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently spread.	pp 38, 40, 43-45, 66-67, 74-75, 102-104
C. States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.	pp 31-32
D. New religious beliefs that developed in this period—	pp 40-41, 67-69, 71-

including the Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, and Zoroastrianism—continued to have strong influences in later periods.	72, 80, 84-88, 146-150
E. Interregional culture and technological exchanges grew as a result of expanding trade networks and large-scale population movements, such as the Indo-European and Bantu migrations.	pp 35-36, 42-43, 61-66, 77-78, 99-100, 114-115
F. Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.	pp 36-38, 60-61, 81-84, 98-102
Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.	
• Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions	
I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.	Chapters 4, 7, 9, 11
A. The association of monotheism with Judaism further developed with the codification of the Hebrew Scriptures, which also reflected the influence of Mesopotamian cultural and legal traditions. The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Roman empires conquered various Jewish states at different points in time. These conquests contributed to the growth of Jewish diasporic communities around the Mediterranean and Middle East.	pp 40-42, 146-150, 233-35
B. The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions—later known as Hinduism. These beliefs included the importance of multiple manifestations of Brahma and teachings about reincarnation, and they contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system.	pp 80-82, 83, 84-88, 188-191
II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.	Chapters 8–11
A. The core beliefs about desire, suffering, and the search for enlightenment preached by the historic Buddha and collected by his followers in sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism changed over time as it spread throughout Asia—first through the support of the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, and then through the efforts of missionaries and merchants, and the establishment of educational institutions to promote Buddhism’s core teachings.	pp 184-188
B. Confucianism’s core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius. They were	pp 154-157

elaborated by key disciples who sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China.	
C. In major Daoist writings, the core belief of balance between humans and nature assumed that the Chinese political system would be altered indirectly. Daoism also influenced the development of Chinese culture.	pp 157-158
D. Christianity, based on core beliefs about the teachings and divinity of Jesus of Nazareth as recorded by his disciples, drew on Judaism and Roman and Hellenistic influences. Despite initial Roman imperial hostility, Christianity spread through the efforts of missionaries and merchants through many parts of Afro-Eurasia, and eventually gained Roman imperial support by the time of Emperor Constantine.	pp 233-235
E. The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, empirical observation, and the nature of political power and hierarchy.	pp 210-212, 231-232
F. Art and architecture reflected the values of religions and belief systems.	pp 178, 181-184, 187-190, 203, 208-210, 213, 219-220, 227-229, 232, 246-248
III. Belief systems generally reinforced existing social structures while also offering new roles and status to some men and women.	Chapters 8,11 pp 166,168-169, 234-235
A. Confucianism emphasized filial piety.	156-157
B. Some Buddhists and Christians practiced a monastic life.	185-188, 233-235
IV. Other religious and cultural traditions, including shamanism, animism, and ancestor veneration persisted.	Chapters 3, 5 pp 71-72, 101-102, 122
• Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires	
I. The number and size of imperial societies grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states. Key states and empires include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Southwest Asia: Persian empires · East Asia: Qin and Han empires · South Asia: Mauryan and Gupta empires · Mediterranean region: Phoenicia and its colonies, Greek city-states and colonies, and Hellenistic and Roman empires · Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city-states 	Chapters 6–11, 20 pp 40-43, 115-116, 119-121, 122-125, 136-142, 159-162, 162-166, 176-178, 178-180, 200-202, 202-207, 222-226, 434-435

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.	Chapters 7–12
A. In order to organize their subjects, in many regions the rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies.	pp 135-142, 154-166, 176-79, 221-226
B. Imperial governments projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques, including: issuing currencies; diplomacy; developing supply lines; building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads; and drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the local populations or conquered peoples.	pp 137-39, 160-166, 166-170, 177-179, 180-181, 222-224, 226-228, 260–261
III. Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.	Chapters 6–11, 16
A. Imperial cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires.	pp 113-115, 138-139, 176-178, 197-201, 220-221, 226-228, 336-339
B. The social structures of all empires displayed hierarchies that included cultivators, laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites, or caste groups.	pp 115-116, 143-145, 167-171, 181-183, 198-199, 229-231
C. Imperial societies relied on a range of methods to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites.	pp 144-145, 170-171, 180, 229-231
D. Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in all imperial societies of this period.	pp 166-167, 168-169, 181-182, 229-230
IV. The Roman, Han, Maurya and Gupta empires encountered political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires or states.	Chapters 8, 9, 12
A. Through excessive mobilization of resources, erosion of established political institutions, and economic changes, imperial governments generated social tensions and created economic difficulties by concentrating too much wealth in the hands of elites.	pp 171-172, 178, 180, 250-252
B. Security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions, challenged imperial authority.	pp 162-166, 180, 253-256
• Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Interregional Networks of Communication and Exchange	
I. Land and water routes became the basis for interregional trade, communication and exchange networks in the	Chapters 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18

Eastern Hemisphere.	
A. Many factors, including the climate and location of the routes, the typical trade goods, and the ethnicity of people involved, shaped the distinctive features of a variety of trade routes, including Eurasian Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Indian Ocean sea lanes, and Mediterranean sea lanes.	pp 132-133, 201, 224-225, 239-243, 244, 260-261, 318-319, 320-321, 386-390, 390-393
II. New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.	Chapters 12, 14, 15
A. New technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods across longer routes.	pp 242-243, 300
B. Innovations in maritime technologies, as well as advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds, stimulated exchanges along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.	pp 240-241, 300-302, 313-314, 318-322
III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across extensive networks of communication and exchange.	Chapters 7, 9, 11, 12, 13
A. The spread of crops, including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East, encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques.	pp 144-145, 180-181
B. The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires, including the Roman and Han.	pp 249-254
C. Religious and cultural traditions—including Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism—were transformed as they spread.	pp 146-147, 187-188, 245-247, 252, 275-276, 277-281
Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks 	
I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.	Chapters 13–15, 17–21
A. Existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the Trans-Saharan, and the Indian Ocean basin—flourished, and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.	pp 265-266, 269-271, 282-283, 295-297, 386-388, 319-323, 330-332, 374-375, 391-393, 403-405, 411-412, 427-428, 435, 448-452
B. Communication and exchange networks developed in the Americas.	pp 436-438

C. The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and new forms of credit and monetization.	pp 274-275, 300-302, 386-391
D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices; including the Inca road systems; trading organizations, including the Hanseatic League; and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures, including the Grand Canal in China.	pp 266-268, 274-275, 411-412, 436-438
E. The expansion of existing empires—including China, the Byzantine Empire, the Caliphates, and the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.	pp 267-268, 282-283, 301-302, 374-375
II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.	Chapters 14, 16, 17, 18, 20
A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it.	pp 300-302, 342-344, 364, 369-374, 386-390
B. Some migrations had a significant environmental impact, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa; · The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands. 	pp 384-385, 439-443
C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.	pp 303, 364-367, 384-385, 390-393
III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.	Chapters 13–15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries, and Sufis.	pp 289-290, 295-298, 304-309, 386-393
B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous	pp 313-314, 365-378, 391-394

culture.	
C. As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. Their writings illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.	pp 265-266, 278, 371-372, 403-404, 447-454
D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.	pp 277-281, 305-309, 327-330, 376, 414, 428-431, 435-438
IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.	Chapters 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21 pp 268-271, 299-302, 378-379, 384-385, 456-459
• Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions	
I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.	Chapters 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20
A. Following the collapse of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties—Sui, Tang and Song—combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy with innovations better suited to their specific local context.	pp 266-271, 336-339
B. In some places, new political entities emerged including those developed in various Islamic states; the Mongol Khanates; new Hindu and Buddhist states in South, East, and Southeast Asia; city-states, and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan.	pp 297-298, 315-317, 327-330, 367-380, 391, 408-409
C. Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions.	pp 282-283, 305-309
D. In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach: networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica (“Aztecs”) and Inca.	pp 116, 428-431, 435-438
II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including transfers between Tang China and the Abbasids, transfers across the Mongol empires, transfers during the Crusades, and transfers during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.	Chapters 13, 17, 19, 21, 26 pp 275-281, 374-375, 422-423, 454-456, 594
• Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences	
I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.	Chapters 13–15, 16, 19–21
A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to	pp 271-272, 346-347,

technological innovations.	410, 430-431, 436
B. Demand for foreign luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.	pp 272-273, 299, 319, 322 410, 454-456
II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.	Chapters 13, 19, 21
A. Multiple factors contributed to the decline of urban areas in this period, including invasions, disease, and the decline of agricultural productivity.	pp 456-459
B. Multiple factors contributed to urban revival, including: the end of invasions; the availability of safe and reliable transport; the rise of commerce and warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300; increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population; and greater availability of labor.	pp 271-273, 410-412, 448-449
III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.	Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
A. The diversification of labor organization that began with settled agriculture continued in this period. Forms of labor organization included free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft production and guild organization, various forms of coerced and unfree labor, government-imposed labor taxes, and military obligations.	pp 350, 365-366, 410-412, 415, 431-433, 438-439
B. As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan, and Southeast Asia.	pp 273, 302-303, 323-324, 365-366, 385, 394-396, 413-415
C. New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the <i>mit'a</i> in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean.	pp 345-347, 350, 396-397, 412-413, 438
D. The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.	pp 278, 282, 302-303, 339, 413-415

Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750	
• Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	
I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional patterns of trade that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara and overland Eurasia.	Chapters 22, 25 pp 479-480, 489-494, 561-564
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 (such as the astrolabe or revised maps), innovations in ship designs (such as caravels), and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.	Chapter 22 pp 482-483
III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.	Chapters 22, 24, 26
A. Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa, and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.	pp 483-485
B. Spanish sponsorship of the first Columbian and subsequent voyages across the Atlantic and Pacific dramatically increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.	pp 485-486
C. Northern Atlantic crossings for fishing and settlements continued and spurred European searches for multiple routes to Asia.	pp 489-493
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. Regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.	Chapters 22–24
A. European merchants' role in Asian trade was characterized mostly by transporting goods from one Asian country to another market in Asia or the Indian Ocean region.	pp 489-493
B. Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global	pp 502-504, 547-549

circulation of silver from the Americas.	
C. Influenced by mercantilism, joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to control their domestic and colonial economies and by European merchants to compete against one another in global trade.	pp 521-522
D. The Atlantic system involved the movement of goods, wealth, and free and unfree laborers, and the mixing of African, American, and European cultures and peoples.	pp 502-503, 546-547
V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.	Chapter 22, 24, 26, 27
A. European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases—including smallpox, measles, and influenza—that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere among Amerindian populations, and the unintentional transfer of vermin, including mosquitoes and rats.	pp 499-503, 536-538, 540
B. American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period.	pp 499-503, 539, 593, 619
C. Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.	pp 501-502
D. Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.	pp 499-503, 593, 618
E. European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation and soil depletion.	pp 499-503
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.	Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 pp 507-512, 552-553, 567-568, 602-603, 610-616, 620-621
VII. As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry.	Chapter 21, 22, 23, 26, 27 pp 463-465, 482-483, 526-531, 597-598, 602-604, 621-622
• Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production	

I. Beginning in the 14th century, there was a decrease in mean temperatures, often referred to as the Little Ice Age, around the world that lasted until the 19th century, contributing to changes in agricultural practices and the contraction of settlement in parts of the Northern Hemisphere.	Chapter 21 pp 456-457
II. 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.	Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
A. Peasant labor intensified in many regions.	pp 494-498, 525-526, 596-597, 618-620
B. Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of mainly female slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.	pp 565-567, 569-570
C. The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas.	pp 549-550, 551-552, 569-576
D. Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.	pp 546-548, 549-552
III. As social and political elites changed, they also restructured ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies.	Chapter 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
A. Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.	pp 515-517, 521-525, 525-526, 545-546, 591-597
B. The power of existing political and economic elites fluctuated as they confronted new challenges to their ability to affect the policies of the increasingly powerful monarchs and leaders.	pp 517-519, 599-602, 616-617
C. Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.	pp 525-526, 545-546, 574-575
• Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion	
I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.	Chapters 20, 23, 25– 27
A. Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.	pp 437-439, 517-519, 562-563, 588, 590, 610-611, 612-614, 621-622
B. 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.	pp 588-590, 620-621

C. Recruitment and 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.	pp 590, 601-602, 610-611
D. Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.	pp 476-477
II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.	Chapters 22, 24, 25, 26, 27
A. Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but the impact of these empires was limited by the authority of local states including the Ashanti and Mughal empires.	pp 490-493, 564-567, 614-622
B. Land empires—including the Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Russian—expanded dramatically in size.	pp 494-498, 588-590, 610-611, 614-616
C. European states established new maritime empires in the Americas, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.	pp 536-545
III. Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.	Chapters 22, 23, 27 pp 498-499, 512, 519-521, 613-614
Period 5: Industrialization and Global Interaction, c. 1750 to c. 1900	
• Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism	
I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.	Chapters 29, 31
A. A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production, including: Europe’s location on the Atlantic Ocean; the geographical distribution of coal, iron, and timber; European demographic changes; urbanization; improved agricultural productivity; legal protection of private property; an abundance of rivers and canals; access to foreign resources; and the accumulation of capital.	pp 668-669
B. The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to exploit vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy	pp 667-672

available to human societies.	
C. The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor.	pp 671-672
D. As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan.	pp 672-674, 729-730, 741-742
E. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity, and precision machinery during the second half of the 19th century.	pp 670-671
II. New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount of goods produced in their factories.	Chapters 29–31
A. The need for raw materials for the factories and increased food supplies for the growing population in urban centers led to the growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops. The profits from these raw materials were used to purchase finished goods.	pp 687-689, 706-708
B. The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production in European countries and the U.S. contributed to these regions’ increase in their share of global manufacturing during the first Industrial Revolution. While Middle Eastern and Asian countries continued to produce manufactured goods, these regions’ share in global manufacturing declined.	pp 687-689
C. The global economy of the 19 th century expanded dramatically from the previous period due to increased exchanges of raw materials and finished goods in most parts of the world. Trade in some commodities was organized in such a way that gave merchants and companies based in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage.	pp 732-739
III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.	Chapters 23, 29
A. The ideological inspiration for economic changes lies in the development of capitalism and classical liberalism associated with Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill.	pp 521-526
B. The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational	pp 674-677

businesses that relied on financial instruments.	
IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, and canals.	Chapter 29 pp 670-671
V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.	Chapters 29, 31
A. In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages, while others opposed industrialists' treatment of workers by promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism.	pp 673, 683-687
B. In Qing China and the Ottoman Empire, some members of the government resisted economic change and attempted to maintain preindustrial forms of economic production, while other members of the Qing and Ottoman governments led reforms in imperial policies.	pp 725-726, 738-740
C. In a small number of states, governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization.	pp 723-724, 729-732, 738-739, 741-743
D. In response to criticisms of industrial global capitalism, some governments mitigated the negative effects of industrial capitalism by promoting various types of reforms.	pp 686-687
VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.	Chapter 29
A. New social classes, including the middle class and the industrial working class, developed.	pp 680-683
B. Family dynamics, gender roles, and demographics changed in response to industrialization.	pp 680-683
C. Rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism often led to unsanitary conditions.	pp 679-680
• Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation	
I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.	Chapters 32
A. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies.	pp 753-757
B. European states, as well as the Americans and the Japanese, established empires throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined.	pp 760-763, 763-764
C. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to establish empires in Africa.	pp 757-760

D. In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.	pp 757-758, 760-762
E. Industrialized states practice neocolonialism in Latin America and economic imperialism in some parts of the world.	pp 748-749, 753-765
II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.	Chapters 22, 28, 30, 31, 32
A. The expansion of U.S. and European influence over Tokugawa Japan led to the emergence of Meiji Japan.	pp 739-743
B. The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land borders and conquering neighboring territories.	pp 493-499, 694-698, 764-765
C. Anti-imperial resistance took various forms including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries.	pp 660-663, 695-696, 722-725, 757-760, 763-765
III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.	Chapter 32 pp 768-769
• Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform	
I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.	Chapter 28
A. Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding and empiricist approaches to both the natural world and human relationships, encouraging observation and inference in all spheres of life; they also reexamined the role that religion played in public life, insisting on the importance of reason as opposed to revelation. Other Enlightenment philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract.	pp 636-639
B. The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents—including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolivar’s Jamaica Letter—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.	pp 640, 643-644, 652
C. Enlightenment ideas influenced various reform movements that challenged existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the end of serfdom.	pp 653-656
II. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These	Chapter 28 pp 657-660

newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.	
III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.	Chapter 25, 28, 30–32
A. Subjects challenged the centralized imperial governments.	pp 722-725, 727-729, 737-739
B. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions—including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements—that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti, and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy.	pp 639-642, 642-647, 647-652
C. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.	pp 580-582, 653-656
D. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements.	pp 739, 660, 768
E. Some of the rebellions were influenced by diverse religious ideas.	pp 695-696, 736-737, 757-759
IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.	Chapters 25, 28–29
A. Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of political ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and communism.	pp 579-581, 653-654, 683-687
B. Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies.	pp 654-656, 712
• Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration	
I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	Chapter 29
A. Changes in food production and improved medical conditions contributed to a significant global rise in population in both urban and rural areas.	pp 672, 677-683
B. Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.	pp 668-671, 673-680
II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.	Chapters 29, 30

A. Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work.	pp 679-680, 705-706
B. The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semicoerced labor migration, including slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, and convict labor.	pp 705-706
III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.	Chapters 30, 32
A. Due to the physical nature of the labor in demand, migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society that had been formerly occupied by men.	pp 707
B. Migrants often created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments and facilitated the development of migrant support networks.	pp 705-707
C. Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice and the ways states attempted to regulate the increased flow of people across their borders.	pp 706-707
Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present	
• Key Concept 6.1. Science and the Environment	
I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.	Chapters 37, 38
A. New modes of communication and transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance.	pp 920-923
B. The Green Revolution produced food for the earth's growing population as it spread chemically and genetically enhanced forms of agriculture.	pp 903-904
C. Medical innovations increased the ability of humans to survive and live longer lives.	pp 924-925, 928-929
D. Energy technologies including the use of petroleum and nuclear power raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.	pp 913-917, 923
II. During a period of unprecedented global population expansion, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.	Chapter 38
A. As human activity contributed to deforestation,	pp 924-927

desertification, and increased consumption of the world's supply of fresh water and clean air, humans competed over these and other resources more intensely than ever before.	
B. The release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere contributed to debates about the nature and causes of climate change.	pp 926-927
III. Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.	Chapters 29, 33, 36, 38
A. Diseases associated with poverty persisted, while other diseases emerged as new epidemics and threats to human survival. In addition, changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.	pp 801, 928-929
B. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and transformed sexual practices.	pp 677-679, 926-927
C. Improved military technology and new tactics led to increased levels of wartime casualties.	pp 786-791, 855-856, 860, 869
• Key Concept 6.2. Global Conflicts and their Consequences	
I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new states by the century's end.	Chapters 31, 33, 35, 37
A. The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian, and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.	pp 730-732, 796-798, 805-807, 834-836
B. Between the two world wars, European imperial states often maintained control over their colonies and in some cases gained additional territories.	pp 805-807, 836, 840-852
C. After the end of World War II, some colonies negotiated their independence, while other colonies achieved independence through armed struggle.	pp 889-892, 894-900
II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.	Chapters 35, 37
A. Nationalist leaders and parties in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.	pp 887-888, 890-891, 897-900
B. Regional, religious, and ethnic movements challenged both colonial rule and inherited imperial boundaries.	pp 889-890
C. Transnational movements sought to unite people across national boundaries.	pp 843-845, 894-896
D. Movements to redistribute land and resources developed within states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and	pp 845-846, 900-902, 907

socialism.	
E. NEW In many parts of the world, religious movements sought to redefine the relationship between the individual and the state.	pp 903-905, 929, 931
III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.	Chapters 33, 36–38
A. The redrawing of old colonial boundaries led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, such as partitioning of India and Pakistan and population displacements following the creation of the state of Israel.	pp 805-807, 889-893
B. The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country, usually in the major cities) maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.	pp 938-940
C. The proliferation of conflicts led to various forms of genocide or ethnic violence.	pp 795-796, 800-801, 869-871, 939-940
IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.	Chapters 33, 35, 36, 38
A. World War I and World War II were the first “total wars.” Governments used ideologies, including fascism, nationalism, and communism, to mobilize all of their state’s resources, including peoples, both in the home countries and the colonies or former colonies, for the purpose of waging war. Governments also used a variety of strategies, including political speeches, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize these populations.	pp 781-782, 785-791, 841-842, 860-867, 870
B. The sources of global conflict in the first half of the century varied, and included imperialist expansion by European powers and Japan, competition for resources, and the economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression.	pp 782-785, 794-796, 855-859
C. The global balance of economic and political power shifted after the end of World War II and rapidly evolved into the Cold War. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers, which led to ideological struggles between capitalism and communism throughout the globe.	pp 875-882
D. The Cold War produced new military alliances, including NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and promoted proxy wars in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.	pp 878-882
E. NEW Expansions in U.S. military spending and technological development, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and economic weakness in communist	pp 879-882, 912-916

countries led to the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union.	
V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups—including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.	Chapters 35, 37, 38
A. Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.	pp 834-836, 899-900
B. Groups and individuals, including the Non-Aligned Movement, opposed and promoted alternatives to the existing economic, political, and social orders.	pp 890, 900-903
C. Militaries and militarized states often responded to the proliferation of conflicts in ways that further intensified conflict.	pp 906-908
D. More movements used violence against civilians to achieve political aims.	pp 929-931
• Key Concept 6.3. New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society and Culture	
I. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the 20 th century.	34, 35, 37, 38
A. In the communist states of the Soviet Union and China governments controlled their national economies.	pp 821–826, 836–838, 900–903
B. At the beginning of the 20 th century in the United States and parts of Europe, governments played a minimal role in their national economies. With the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.	pp 816–821, 847–848
C. In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.	pp 842–843, 904–905
D. In a trend accelerated by the end of the Cold War, many governments encouraged free market economic policies and promoted economic liberalization in the late 20 th century.	pp 906–908, 912–916, 916–920
E. NEW In the late 20 th century, revolutions in information and communications technology led to the growth of knowledge economies in some regions, while industrial production and manufacturing were increasingly situated in developing economies including the Pacific Rim and Latin America.	pp 917-920, 920-923
II. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly	33, 36, 38

interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.	
A. New international organizations formed to maintain world peace and to facilitate international cooperation.	pp 800-804, 875-878, 932-934
B. Changing economic institutions and regional trade agreements reflected the spread of principles and practices associated with free market economics throughout the world.	pp 916-917, 919-920
C. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of environmental and economic consequences of global integration.	pp 920-922
III. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion. In much of the world, access to education, as well as participation in new political and professional roles, became more inclusive in terms of race, class, and gender.	Chapters 37–38 pp 896-897, 934-938
IV. Popular and consumer culture became more global.	Chapter 38 pp 922-923