

Instructions: The AP test covers World History from the years 1200 – Present. This summer you will watch a series of videos designed to summarize the key points regarding the theme of State Building during the latter centuries of the Post-Classical period (1200 – 1450) of World History. You will watch these videos and answer questions that are derived from the videos.

You may type your answers, and email them to me at [twarden@houstonisd.org](mailto:twarden@houstonisd.org) by first day of school.

Here are the Video links for the Post-Classical period: Control + Click to open. Note: (1.4 and 1.5 are covered in one video.

[Topic 1.1 State Building Song China](#)

[Topic 1.2 Dar Al Islam](#)

[Topic 1.3 State Building India/SE Asia](#)

[Topic 1.4 State Building in America](#)

[Topic 1.5 State Building in Africa](#)

[Topic 1.6 Developments in Europe](#)

[Topic 1.7 Unit 1 Review](#)

Optional: These videos come from an excellent AP World History youtube channel called [Heimler's History](#). To get a head start on AP World History, which will help ensure your success in the course and on the AP test in May, watch and take notes on, perhaps, all of the rest of his AP World History videos.

**Unit 1: The Global Tapestry: Heimler's History**

*1.1 Development in East Asia from 1200 to 1450*

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><b>KC - 3.2.IA</b></p> <p>Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.</p> <p><b>KC - 3.1.III.D.i</b></p> <p>Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Filial piety in E.A.</li> <li>- Influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in E.A.</li> <li>- Confucian traditions of both respect and expected deference from women</li> </ul> <p><b>KC - 3.1.III.D.ii</b></p> <p>Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Theravada</li> <li>- Mahayana</li> </ul> <p><b>KC - 3.3.III.A.i</b></p> <p>The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor.</p>	<p>Describe the Song State Structure.</p> <p>Describe Confucianism during the Song Dynasty.</p> <p>Describe the Civil Service Examination System.</p> <p>Describe Chinese merchants role during this time.</p> <p>Describe the increase in iron production during this time.</p> <p>How did money change during the Song Dynasty?</p> <p>Explain the impact of gunpowder in China.</p> <p>How was Japan influenced by China? Give examples.</p>

<p><b>KC - 3.1.I.D</b></p> <p>The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Champa Rice</li> <li>- Transportation innovations, like the Grand Canal</li> <li>- Steel and iron production</li> <li>- Textiles and porcelains for export</li> </ul>	<p>Explain the influence of Buddhism in China. Include Mahayana and Theravada.</p> <p>Explain, with details, what made China a wealthy country.</p> <p>Explain, with details, what unified China.</p>
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*1.2. Developments In Dar al-Islam from 1200 to 1450*

<b>Key Concept</b>	<b>Questions From the Video</b>
<p><b>KC - 3.1.III.D.iii</b></p> <p>Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.</p> <p><b>KC - 3.2.I</b></p> <p>As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seljuk Empire</li> <li>- Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt</li> <li>- Delhi Sultanates</li> </ul> <p><b>KC - 3.1.III.A</b></p>	<p>What is Dar Al-Islam?</p> <p>Explain the background of the Abbasid Caliphate.</p> <p>How political Islam encountered other cultures and how they responded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- India</li> <li>• Comparison of Islam and Hinduism.</li> <li>• Sufis</li> </ul>

Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.

**KC - 3.2.II.A.i**

Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.

- House of Wisdom in Abbasid Baghdad

- Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain

• Who converted?

- West Africa

• How spread?

• Who converted to Islam?

What economic, cultural, and innovative technology did the Muslims bring to new cultures?

- Economic:

- Technological:

- Cultural:

*1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from 1200 to 1450*

<b>Key Concept</b>	<b>Questions From the Video</b>
<p><b>KC - 3.1.III.D.iv</b></p> <p>Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p><b>KC - 3.2.I.B.i</b></p> <p>State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>- Srivijaya Empire</p>	<p>Describe State Building In South Asia - India</p> <p>Hindu Religious Beliefs</p> <p>- Samsara:</p> <p>- Atman:</p> <p>- Moksha:</p> <p>- Brahman:</p> <p>- Karma:</p> <p>Bhakti Movement:</p> <p>Caste System:</p> <p>Intellectual Influence:</p> <p>Describe State Building in Southeast Asia</p> <p>- Majapahit Empire</p> <p>- Khmer Empire</p>

*1.4 State Building in the Americas*

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><b>KC - 3.2.I.D.i</b></p> <p>In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mexica</li> <li>- Inca</li> </ul>	<p><u>State Building in Americas</u></p> <p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mississippian Culture (Cahokia)</li> </ul> <p><u>Southwest America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chaco and Mesa Verde Civilizations</li> </ul> <p><u>Central America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aztecs (Mexico)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribute System</li> </ul>

*1.5 State Building in Africa*

Key Concept	Questions From the Video
<p><b>KC - 3.2.I.D.ii</b></p> <p>In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Great Zimbabwe</li> <li>- Ethiopia</li> <li>- Hausa kingdoms</li> </ul>	<p>State Building In Africa</p> <p>Kin Based Networks</p> <p>Hausa Kingdom</p>

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*1.6 Developments in Europe from 1200 to 1450*

<b>Key Concept</b>	<b>Questions From the Video</b>
<p><b>KC - 3.1.III.D.v</b> Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.</p> <p><b>KC - 3.2.I.B.ii</b> Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.</p> <p><b>KC - 3.3.III.C</b> Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom.</p>	<p>What happened when Rome fell?</p> <p>Describe Europe between 476 and 1,000:</p> <p>- Feudalism:</p> <p>Dark Ages - Describe:</p> <p>High Middle Ages - Describe:</p> <p>Magna Carta:</p> <p>Roman Catholic Church and its Importance During</p>

	<p>This Time</p> <p>Crusades:</p> <p><u>Economic and Social Change</u></p> <p>Little Ice Age</p> <p>Renaissance</p>
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*1.7 Comparison in the Period from 1200 to 1450*

<b>Key Concept</b>	<b>Questions From the Video</b>
<p><b>KC - 3.2.I.B.i</b></p> <p>State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>- Srivijaya Empire</p> <p><b>KC - 3.2.I</b></p> <p>As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.</p> <p>- Seljuk Empire</p> <p>- Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt</p> <p>- Delhi Sultanates</p>	<p><u>State Building</u></p> <p>- Compare Song Dynasty in China and the Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>- Compare Vijayanagara Empire and the Chola Kingdom</p> <p>- Compare Mali Empire and Ghana</p> <p>- Compare Aztec Empire and Incan Empire</p>



**KC - 3.2.I.A**

Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.

- Compare Europeans

Religion and its Role in State Building

- Islam

- Confucianism

- Hinduism/Buddhism

- Roman Catholic

Why did conversions occur?

Technological Exchanges

- Champa Rice

- Manufacturing of Paper

- House of Wisdom

	Importance of Nomadic People
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