

AP WORLD CUMULATIVE STUDY GUIDE

This study guide contains LOTS of extra information that is not necessarily required for the MCQ, but might be helpful to know for SAQs, LEQs, and DBQs. You decide what's important for you to know.

Please don't study more than you absolutely have to.

This resource also contains lots of additional links to helpful articles and videos. You don't have to read/watch all, or even any, of them. They're mostly just there for further understanding, and also because they're really good.

Class Updates:

- AP Exam on May 10th (Monday)

Important Links:

- [CollegeBoard Course Guide](#) (THIS IS REALLY GOOD)
- [AP World History: Modern – AP Students | College Board](#)
- [Heimler's History](#)

List of Topics Covered (This Unit):

- Technological Developments
 - Communications
 - Agriculture
 - Energy
 - Medicine
- The End of the World
 - Diseases
 - Climate change & global warming
 - Free-market capitalism & neoliberalism

Unit 1/2 (1200-1450): The Global Tapestry & Networks of Exchange

1. Unit 1: The Global Tapestry
 - 1.1. Developments in East Asia from 1200-1450 (*CCOT*)
 - 1.2. Developments in Dar al-Islam from 1200-1450 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 1.3. Developments in South and Southeast Asia from 1200-1450 (*Compare & Contrast*)
 - 1.4. State Building in the Americas (*CCOT*)
 - 1.5. State Building in Africa (*CCOT*)
 - 1.6. Developments in Europe from 1200-1450 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 1.7. Comparison in the Period from 1200-1450 (*Compare & Contrast*)

2. Unit 2: Networks of Exchange
 - 2.1. The Silk Roads (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 2.2. The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World (*CCOT*)
 - 2.3. Exchange in the Indian Ocean (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 2.4. Trans-Saharan Trade Routes (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 2.5. Cultural Consequences of Connectivity (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 2.6. Environmental Consequences of Connectivity (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 2.7. Comparison of Economic Exchange (*Compare & Contrast*)

Western Europe (1200-1450)

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|----------|---|------|-------|---------|-------|
| Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catholic Church was dominant in Europe during the Middle Ages - Social hierarchy (feudalism) <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 60%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">King</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Lords</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Knights</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Serfs</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural society dependent on serfdom | King | Lords | Knights | Serfs |
| King | | | | | |
| Lords | | | | | |
| Knights | | | | | |
| Serfs | | | | | |
| Politics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feudalism - Papal authority | | | | |

- Founding of Mahayana Buddhism
 - Deification (worshipping as a god) of Buddha
 - Traditional Buddhism doesn't preach about gods...
 - Commonly practiced in East Asia...why?
- Founding of Zen Buddhism
 - Syncretic combination of Buddhism & Taoism
- Founding of Neo-Confucianism
 - Syncretic combination of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism
- Syncretism with Zoroastrianism (old Persian religion)
 - Occurred in Samarkand - Zoroastrian fire rituals were incorporated by Buddhists

Trans-Saharan Trade

- Gold-salt trade
- Trade increased because of
 - Camel saddles
 - Caravans
- Led to new kingdoms and interconnectedness
 - Mali Empire

Unit 3/4 (1450-1750): Land-Based Empires & Transoceanic Interactions

3. Unit 3: Land-Based Empires
 - 3.1. Empires Expand (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 3.2. Empires: Administration (*Compare & Contrast*)
 - 3.3. Empires: Belief Systems (*CCOT*)
 - 3.4. Comparison in Land-Based Empires (*Compare & Contrast*)

4. Unit 4: Transoceanic Interactions
 - 4.1. Technological Innovations from 1450-1750 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 4.2. Exploration: Causes and Effects from 1450-1750 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 4.3. Columbian Exchange (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 4.4. Maritime Empires Established (*CCOT*)
 - 4.5. Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed (*CCOT*)
 - 4.6. Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450-1750 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 4.7. Changing Social Hierarchies from 1450-1750 (*CCOT*)

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|--|---|----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>Peasants</td></tr> <tr><td>Artisans</td></tr> <tr><td>Merchants</td></tr> <tr><td><i>Burakumin</i> (untouchables)</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tokugawa ate the cake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completely united Japan after Hideyoshi | Peasants | Artisans | Merchants | <i>Burakumin</i> (untouchables) |
| Peasants | | | | | |
| Artisans | | | | | |
| Merchants | | | | | |
| <i>Burakumin</i> (untouchables) | | | | | |
| Politics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sakoku</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closed Country Policy - Largely prevented foreigners from entering Japan until 1853 - Shogun had the real power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emperor = figurehead - Sword hunt policy (issued by Hideyoshi in 1588) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peasants are forbidden to possess swords or any firearms - Ensured that nobody had the force to rebel against the state | | | | |
| Human Interaction with the Environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deshima was an artificial island | | | | |
| Culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shintoism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emperor (Son of Heaven) is considered the descendant of the sun goddess Amaterasu - Mixed with Buddhist aspects - Buddhism, Taoism, Confuciansim also present - <i>Rangaku</i> (Dutch studies) | | | | |
| Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trade limited to Nagasaki and Deshima - Feudalism | | | | |
| Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Rangaku</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical knowledge - Telescopes, microscopes, globes | | | | |

Unit 5: Revolutions (1750-1900)

5. Unit 5: Revolutions
 - 5.1. The Enlightenment (CCOT)
 - 5.2. Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750-1900 (*Cause & Effect*)

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimean War (1853-1856) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russia vs. Ottoman Empire - Russia wanted more power - Russia would've won if the Ottomans hadn't allied with Britain and France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European powers wanted to stop Russia from becoming too powerful - Embarrassed the Ottomans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ottomans were exposed as economically & militarily behind Western powers - Needed the West to defeat Russia - Corruption - Old traditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Janissary</i> system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste of money - Numbered around 135,000 (1700s) - Didn't really do any fighting - Inflation & economic struggles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 1882, the Ottomans had lost much of their autonomy to Europe - Selim III (r. 1789-1807) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tried to replace the <i>janissaries</i> with a standing army (1805) - Overthrown by the <i>janissaries</i> - Young Turk Revolution (1908) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanted to restore the constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution was often disregarded by the sultans |
| Human Interaction with the Environment | - |
| Culture | - |
| Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Janissary</i> system was a massive expense on the economy - Ottoman economy suffered from inflation & massive debt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ex. Ottoman Public Debt Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European organization founded in 1881 - Intended to ensure that the Ottomans paid back their loans to European companies - Ottoman industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attempts to industrialize failed to due economic problems (debt, inflation) - After the Ottomans allied with Germany, Germany built some infrastructure in the Ottoman Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ex. Berlin-Baghdad Railway |

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| | <p>reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was fired by Kaiser (“Emperor”) Wilhelm II - German foreign policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tried to help the Ottoman Empire modernize, but was incomplete by World War I - German Imperialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herero Genocide (1904-1907/08) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German soldiers launched a genocide of the Herero & Namaqua tribespeople in South West Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Started due to land disputes - German army established concentration camps for prisoners - Around 75% of the Herero population died - Maji Maji Rebellion (1905-1907) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revolt in Tanganyika (Tanzania) against German colonial rule - Rebels of various ethnicities were united by Kinjeketile Ngwale, a religious leader <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believed that sacred water (<i>maji</i>) would protect them from German bullets - German victory; 180-300,000 Africans died |
| Human Interaction with the Environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the Kiel Canal (1895) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced travel times for merchants and the German navy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ships no longer had to sail around Denmark - Example of technological innovation done to make imperialism faster & easier for European powers |
| Culture | |
| Economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrialization was spearheaded by massive industrial corporations & monopolies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Krupp was a leader in mining, metallurgy, arms production, and shipbuilding - IG Farben was the largest chemical concern in the world |
| Technology | |

Unit 7: Global Conflict (1900-Present)

7. Unit 7: Global Conflict

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| | <p>necessary to reduce unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasized the value of public works and progressive taxation - Applied by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the New Deal |
| Technology | |

Fascist Italy (1922-1939)

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| Society | |
| Politics | <p>Fascism (extremely hard to define):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A far-right, ultranationalist, totalitarian ideology that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opposes both liberal democracy and socialism - Emphasizes militarism and the primacy of the state - Extreme support for corporate power - (PSA: Please don't trust <u>anyone</u> who says that fascism is left-wing.) <p>Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founder of Italian fascism - Was a socialist, but was expelled from the party for supporting World War I - Developed a new ideology (fascism) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ultranationalism - Repression of socialists - Required a strong leader - Fascism quickly rose in popularity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Blackshirts' - fascist paramilitaries who would often attack socialist groups - Driven by a fear of socialism - March on Rome (1922) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blackshirts launched a coup; demanded the king make Mussolini prime minister - Was successful - Mussolini's regime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-party dictatorship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of the press Other political parties Free speech - Repression of socialists, anti-fascists, and labor unions - Corporatism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined as the merging of state and corporate power - Outlawed strikes - Didn't become very anti-Semitic until 1938 |

- ex. America, Britain, France, South Korea, Japan
- 2nd World - communist countries
 - ex. USSR, China, Cuba
- [3rd World](#) - neutral/geopolitically unimportant countries
- Iron Curtain
 - A term for the political boundary between the Western & Soviet blocs in Europe
- Bamboo Curtain
 - A term for the political boundaries between capitalist and communist countries in Asia
- Truman Doctrine
 - U.S. foreign policy of supporting “free peoples who are resisting [communism]” through financial aid and/or military intervention
- United Nations
 - Successor to the League of Nations
 - Unlike the League, the U.N. could use military force
 - P5 (Permanent 5) Nations in the Security Council
 - United States
 - United Kingdom
 - France
 - Republic of China (until the 1970s)
 - Soviet Union
- Proxy war
 - Term for a military conflict whose sides are supported by much larger military powers
 - ex. Korean War, Vietnam War
- Domino theory
 - Stated that if one country fell to communism, others in the region would fall too
- Mutually assured destruction (MAD)
 - The idea that if one superpower used nuclear weapons, the other would respond with their own nukes, almost guaranteeing the destruction of the world. As a result, neither superpower wanted to risk escalating the Cold War.
- Mccarthyism
 - Everyone is a communist!
 - Red Scare (50s)
 - Anti-communist policies
 - Blacklisting those accused of being communists
 - Extreme anti-communism
 - Lavender Scare
 - Targeted towards gay people

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| | <p>1947</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, the British partitioned/divided India along religious lines (Hindu & Muslim) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The region was divided into India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim) - 15 million were forced to flee their homes, and up to 2 million were killed by religious violence - Gandhi was assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu nationalist - Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Became the first Prime Minister of an independent India - Established the first truly democratic institutions in India - Preserved Indian neutrality in the Cold War by helping form the Non-Aligned Movement - Nonviolent independence movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During World War II, some Indian nationalists fought for Japan, but the mainstream Indian independence movement under Gandhi was peaceful |
| Human Interaction with the Environment | |
| Culture | |
| Economy | |
| Technology | |

Unit 9: Globalization (1900-Present)

9. Unit 9: Globalization
 - 9.1. Advances in Technology and Exchange After 1900 (*CCOT*)
 - 9.2. Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease (*CCOT*)
 - 9.3. Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 9.4. Economics in the Global Age (*CCOT*)
 - 9.5. Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900 (*CCOT*)
 - 9.6. Globalized Culture After 1900 (*CCOT*)
 - 9.7. Resistance to Globalization After 1900 (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 9.8. Institutions Developing in a Globalized World (*Cause & Effect*)
 - 9.9. Continuity and Change in a Globalized World (*CCOT*)

- After the fall of the Soviet Union (1991), both former communist countries and Western nations began dramatic shifts towards free-market capitalism
- Neoliberalism
 - An economic ideology that refers to the global rise of free-market policies (deregulation, privatization, austerity, free trade), which generally started in the 1990s
 - Russia (1991-1999)
 - After the fall of the USSR, Russia was economically devastated
 - Boris Yeltsin became the first president of a post-Soviet Russia
 - Yeltsin invited American neoliberal economic advisors (ex. Jeffrey Sachs) to manage Russia's economy
 - Privatization failed in Russia, crashing the economy
 - These reforms created a small class of "oligarchs," mostly oil tycoons
 - Similarity with the *boyar* class before Peter the Great
 - China (1976-present)
 - After Mao's death, Deng Xiaoping rose to become the "paramount leader" of China
 - Deng began enacting economic liberalization
 - ex. establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
 - Essentially pockets of capitalism in a "communist" country
 - ex. Shenzhen
 - However, many in China started to demand political liberalization along with economic liberalization
 - Culminated in the Tiananmen Square protests (1989)
 - Deng's successors, including Hu Jintao, Jiang Zemin, and Xi Jinping, have continued this trend of economic liberalization without political liberalization
- United States (1980s-present)
 - Starting under Ronald Reagan in the 1980s, the U.S. pursued neoliberal economic policies
 - Neoliberalism became most intense under Bill Clinton's presidency (1993-2001)
 - ex. NAFTA (1994)
 - Free trade agreement between the