

Unit II Mashup

600 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.

Key Concept “mashups” organize the Key Concepts of AP World History by the topic and order they will be discussed in class. These will be helpful for your studying. All required content for the unit is included here.

Unit topics

1. Classical Civilizations of South Asia
2. Classical Civilizations of East Asia
3. Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean
4. The Americas
5. Trans-Regional Trade and Connections
6. The Decline of Classical Civilizations

Classical Civilizations of South Asia

Codification of Hinduism (2.1.I.B.)

Social structures and hierarchies: castes, jati (2.2.III.B.)

Patriarchy: Laws of Manu, sati (2.2.III.D.)

Creation and Spread of new belief systems: Buddhism (2.1.II.A.)

Belief systems and gender roles (2.1.III.)

Rise of key states: Mauryan and Gupta (2.2.I.)

Administrative institutions: Mauryan bureaucracy, centralized government (2.2.II.A.)

Trade and the Golden Age of the Gupta (2.2.II.C.)

Literature and Drama: Bhagavad Gita (2.1.V.A.)

Architectural styles (2.1.V.B.)

Classical Civilizations of East Asia

Rise of key states: Zhou to Qin (2.2.I.)

Techniques in projecting military power: defensive walls (2.2.II.B.)

New belief systems: Period of Warring states, Confucianism, Legalism and Daoism (2.1.II.B. and C.)

Belief systems, gender, filial piety (2.1.III. and 2.2.III.D.)

Influence of Daoism on traditional Chinese medicine (2.1.II.C.)

Rise of Key states: Han and the Confucian synthesis (2.2.I.)

New techniques of imperial administration: centralized states and bureaucracies (2.2.II.A.)

Han promotion of trade: silk (2.2.II.C.)

Role of cities: Chang’an and Silk Roads (2.2.III.A.)

Han social hierarchy (2.2.III.B.)

The Han military drawn from civilians (2.2.II.B.)

Non-codified belief systems continued: ancestor veneration (2.1.IV.B.)

Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean

Rise of Key states: Greek and Phoenician city-states (2.2.I.)

Methods to maintain production of food: Greek slavery (2.2.III.C.)
Growth of trade: Greeks and Phoenicians in Aegean, Mediterranean (2.2.II.C.)
Role of cities: Athens, Persepolis, Carthage (2.2.III.A.)
Imperial methods to ensure food production: Spartan helots (2.2.II.C.)
Persian Empire (2.2.I.)
Persian administrative system (2.2.II.A.)
Philosophy and science of Greeks (2.1.II.E.)
Literature and Drama: Greek drama (2.1.V.A.)
Architectural styles (2.1.V.B.)
Techniques in projecting military power: Alexander the Great and organization of supply lines (2.2.II.B.)

Roman Phase

Rise of Key states: Rome from Etruscan to monarchy to Republic to Empire (2.2.I.)
Roman administrative systems (2.2.II.A.)
Techniques in projecting military power: organization of Roman army (2.2.II.B.)
Promotion of trade: roads and currency (2.2.II.C.)
Role of cities: Rome (2.2.III.A.)
Methods to maintain production of food: Roman slavery (2.2.III.C.)
From Judaism to Christianity (2.1.I.A. and 2.1.II.D.)
Architectural styles: Roman pragmatism over Greek proportions (2.1.V.B.)

The Americas

Rise of Key states: Aztecs and Mayan city-states (2.2.I.)
Moche in South America (2.2.I.)
Architectural styles: Mayan temples (2.1.V.B.)
Role of cities: Teotihuacan (2.2.III.A.)
Methods to maintain production of food: Covée system (2.2.III.C.)
Mayan military (2.2.II.B.)

Trans-Regional Trade and Connections

Silk Roads

Role of climate and location (2.3.I.A.)
new technologies: saddles, stirrups (2.3.II.A.)
Use of pack animals (2.3.II.A.)
Spread and transformation of Buddhism , Nestorian Christianity(2.3.II.C.)
Spread of qanat system of agriculture (2.3.III.A.)
Spread of disease and pathogens (2.3.II.B.)

Trans-Saharan

Role of climate and location (2.3.I.A.)
new technologies: camel saddles, stirrups (2.3.II.A.)
Use of pack animals: camels (2.3.II.A.)

Indian Ocean

Role of climate and location: monsoons (2.3.I.A.)
New technologies: lateen sail, Dhows (2.3.II.B.)
Spread of crops: cotton, rice (2.3.III.A.)
Spread of religion: Hinduism and Buddhism to southeast Asia (2.3.III.C.)

Mediterranean Trade

Role of climate and location (2.3.I.A.)

new technologies: saddles, stirrups (2.3.II.A.)

Spread of Phoenician alphabet, Hellenism, Christianity(2.3.II.C.)

Spread of disease and pathogens (2.3.II.A.)

The Decline of Classical Civilizations

Spread of disease (2.3.III.B.)

Environmental damage (2.2.IV.A.)

Imbalanced distribution of wealth (2.2.IV.A.)

Problems of managing empires (2.2.IV.)

External problems: foes and migrations (2.2.IV.B.)