

Unit III Mashup

600-1450

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

Unit topics

1. The Rise and Influence of Islam
2. Byzantine Civilization
3. China’s Recovery and Influence
4. Western Europe
5. Mongols and Nomads
6. Sub-Saharan Africa
7. The Americas
8. Trade and Cross-Cultural Interaction

The Rise and Influence of Islam

New forms of governance: caliphates (3.2.I.B.)

Synthesized local and borrowed traditions: Abbasids and Persian influences (3.2.I.C.)

Muslim Caliphates facilitate trade: sharia, Islamic legal system, protection of merchants (3.1.I.E.)

Migration of Arabs and Berbers across Africa (3.1.II.A.)

Spread of Arab language (3.1.II.C.)

Islamic merchant communities (3.1.III.A.)

Diffusion of science: Greek and Hindu concepts in Abbasid Baghdad (3.1.III.E.)

Spread of Islam in Iberia: architecture of Cordova (3.1.III.E.)

Spread of crops and techniques across the Dar al Islam (3.1.IV.A.)

Diasporic communities: Muslims in Indian Ocean, Jews in Alexandria and Cairo (3.1.I.B.)

Islam and gender: influence of Persia and Battuta’s observations in Africa (3.2.I.C.) and (3.3.III.C. and D.)

Byzantine Civilization

New forms of state: Caesaropapism (3.2.I.A.)

Innovation of continuity and innovations in forms of state: Roman Law, Code of Justinian (3.2.I.A.)

Byzantine Empire facilitates trade: Constantinople, Code of Justinian (3.1.I.A. and E.)

Labor organization: theme system (3.3.III.A.)

Rise of Kiev and Novgorod (3.1.I.A.)

China’s Recovery and Influence

Sui China

State practices facilitating trade: the Grand Canal (3.1.I.D.)

Tang China

Interaction of continuity and innovations in forms of state: civil service exam, new taxation (3.2.I.A.)

Interregional trade in luxury goods: silk and porcelain (3.1.I.C.)

Tang/Song China facilitates trans- Eurasian trade (3.1.I.E.)

Spread of Buddhism to Japan (3.1.III.D.)

Diffusion of new crops: champa rice from Vietnam to Tang China (3.1.IV.A.)
Diffusion of agricultural practices: equal field systems to Japan (3.1.IV.A.)
Synthesized local and borrowed traditions: Japan, Taika Reforms (3.2.I.C.)
Revolt of free peasants (3.3.III.C.)

Song China

Artisans increase production of luxury goods for export (3.3.I.C.)
Intense urbanization (3.3.II.B.)
Role of cities in trade: Xian (3.1.I.A.)
Neo-Confucianism and gender (3.3.III.D.)
Labor organization: conscription of peasants (3.3.III.A.)

Western Europe

New forms of governance: decentralized feudalism, divine right of kings (3.2.II.B.)
Technological innovation stimulates agricultural production (3.2.I.A.)
Technological and cultural transfers: Crusades (3.2.II.)
Urbanization expands and contracts (3.3.II.A. and B.)
Labor organization: serfs, guilds and craft production (3.3.III.A.)
Trading organizations facilitate trade: Hanseatic League (3.1.I.D.)
New forms of governance: city-states in Italy (3.2.II.B.) (3.1.I.A.)
Christianity and gender (3.3.III.D.)

Mongols and Nomads

Innovations in States: Mongol political system (3.2.I.A.)
Organization of labor: nomadic pastoralism (3.3.III.A.)
Spread of paper and gunpowder technologies (3.1.III.E.)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Migrations and their impact: Bantus (3.1.II.B. and C.)
Spread of Islam to Sub-Saharan Africa: Political and economic effects (3.1.III.D.)
New forms of governance: Ghana and Mali empires (3.2.I.B.)
Role of cities: Timbuktu (3.1.I.A.)

The Americas

New forms of governance: Incan and Aztec political systems (3.2.I.B.)
The role of cities in the Americas (3.2.I.B.)
Mesoamerican trade routes (3.1.I.B.)
Technological innovation stimulates agricultural production: chinampas and terracing (3.2.I.A.)
New forms of labor: mita system of Incas (3.3.III.C.)

Trade and Cross-Cultural Interaction

Silk road trade

Mongols reconnect Silk Road trade (3.1.I.E.)
More sophisticated trade organization: caravanserai (3.1.I.C.)
Bills of exchange (3.1.I.C.)
Spread of disease: Black Death to Europe (3.1.IV.B.)
Use of state produced currency (3.1.I.D.)
spread of gunpowder technology (3.1.III.E.)

Indian Ocean trade

Islam catalyst for trade in Indian Ocean (3.1.I.E)

improved technologies: compass, astrolabe, ships (3.1.I.C.)

New forms of governance: city-states in east Africa (3.2.II.B.)

Some cities grew, some declined: Malacca, Kilwa (3.3.II.C.)

Diffusion of religion in Southeast Asia (3.1.III.D.)

Two travelers: Polo and Battuta (3.1.III.C.)

Polynesian migrations (3.1.II.B.)