

# CONNECTIONS: A WORLD HISTORY

Edward H. Judge/John W. Langdon

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## Correlated with AP\* World History Guidelines

ST = Student textbook pages

### Foundations

#### Major Developments

Basic features of world geography (continents, oceans, key political units prior to 1000) and definitions

Location of continents ST: 6, 7, 12

Location of oceans, seas, and major rivers ST: 6, 7, 12, 17, 19, 54, 57, 83, 132

Location of key political units prior to 1000 (Roman Empire at its height, Abbasid caliphate, Sudanic kingdoms of Ghana and Mali, Delhi sultanate, Chinese Empire [Han and Tang dynasties], Byzantine empire, Mayan civilization) ST: 118-122, 193-198, 235-245, 245-248, 282-285, 311-315, 324-326, 331-333, 425-426

Demography ST: 161

Agricultural, pastoral, and foraging societies ST: 4, 10-16

Crisis of late Antiquity (third to seventh centuries):

Movements of peoples (Huns, Germans, Arabs) ST: 211-213, 215-218, 245-246

Collapse of empires (Han China, loss of European portion of the Roman Empire) ST: 217-218, 325-328

Emergence of new empires (Tang China, Arab caliphates, Byzantine Empire, early European and Japanese feudal systems) ST: 227-228, 235-242, 268-269, 331-333, 347-350

Key cultural, social and economic systems

Basic features of major world belief systems prior to 1000 and where each belief system applied by 1000

Buddhism ST: 64-65, 68-69, 70-73, 328-330, 339-340

Christianity ST: 199-202, 213-214, 220-222  
Confucianism ST: 89-92, 97, 339, 344  
Daoism ST: 92-93, 330, 340, 344  
Hinduism ST: 65-66, 289, 292-293  
Islam ST: 266-275, 277  
Judaism ST: 198-199, 262-263  
Polytheism ST: 26-27, 34, 127, 198  
Major developments in the arts and sciences ST: 8-9, 55, 75-77, 101, 166, 167, 178, 305, 307, 333, 339-340  
Basic characteristics of social structures as they developed by 1000 ST: 39, 55, 63, 68, 83, 105, 143, 254, 274, 296  
The caste system ST: 62-65, 73-74, 292, 296  
The nature and location of major slave systems ST: 42-43, 85, 143, 170-171, 190-191  
Confucian social hierarchy ST: 90-92  
Patriarchal family structures and trends ST: 4-5, 15-16, 18, 34, 210, 219, 230, 342  
Basic characteristics of economic structures including technological patterns ST: 99, 101, 302, 324, 338-339

Principal international connections that had developed between 700 and 1000

Missionary outreach (Muslim, Christian, and Buddhist) ST: 69-71, 202, 220, 330

Leading international trading patterns (Muslim, Chinese, East European, trans-Saharan) ST: 104, 309-310, 318-319

The role of nomadic groups in Central Asia ST: 355-360

The heritage of Bantu migrations in Africa ST: 302, 317-319

Diverse interpretations

What are the issues involved in using "civilization" as an organizing principle in world history? ST: 18-20

What is the most common source of change: connection or diffusion vs. independent invention? ST: 27, 34, 61, 83, 89, 101, 176, 196, 338, 383-384

## 1000–1450

### Major Developments

Questions of periodization

Nature and causes of change in the world history framework leading up to 1000–1450 as a period ST: 355-360

Continuities and breaks within the period (e.g., the impact of the Mongols) ST: 363-366

Interregional networks

Developments and shifts in an interregional network of trade, technology, cultural exchange, and communication ST: 338, 374-377, 390

Nature of philosophy and knowledge ST: 384, 389, 393

China's internal and external expansion

The importance of the Song economic revolution ST: 337, 341-342

Chinese influence on Japan and its limits ST: 348-350

The Islamic world

The role of Islam as a unifying cultural force in Eurasia and Africa; Islamic impact on the Sudanic kingdoms and East Africa ST: 310-315

The impact of migrations and religious reform movements in expanding Islamic society ST: 305-309, 310

The impact of Islam on the arts and sciences ST: 307-309

Changes in Christianity

Restructuring of European society, including the growth of strong central Monarchies in the west ST: 391

Role of Arab thought in the twelfth-century "Renaissance" in the west ST: 399

The division of Christendom into Eastern and Western Christian cultures ST: 229, 230, 383

Non-Islamic Africa

Great Zimbabwe ST: 320-321

## Demographic and environmental changes

Impact of the nomadic migrations on Afro-Eurasia (Mongols, Turks, and Arabs) ST: 373-379

Migration of agricultural peoples (e.g., European peoples to east/central Europe) ST: 389-390

Consequences of plague pandemics in the fourteenth century ST: 377-379, 395-398

## Amerindan civilizations

Toltec and Mayan ST: 108, 115-116, 119-124, 435, 445-446

Aztec ST: 116, 434-438, 440-454

Inca ST: 450-453, 468

## Diverse interpretations

What are the issues involved in using cultural areas rather than states as units of analysis? ST: 399-406

What are the sources of change: nomadic migrations vs. urban growth? ST: 356, 359, 390, 410, 413

Was there a world economic network in this period and how does it compare with the world economic system that emerges in the next period? ST: 388-389, 496

## **Major Comparisons and Snapshots**

Japanese and European feudalism ST: 227-228, 350

Western Europe or one of the major European monarchies and one of the African Empires ST: 311-315, 478-488

Contrast the economic, social, cultural, and political role of cities such as Guangzhou (Canton), Samarkind, Timbuktu, Cairo, and Venice ST: 314, 388, 390, 414, 458, 461, 465, 492, 567

Gender systems and changes ST: 15, 74, 424, 474, 501

## **Examples of the types of information students are expected to know contrasted with examples of those things students are not expected to know:**

Mamluks but not Almohads ST: 287, 308, 369, 414, 418

Feudalism but not specific feudal monarchies such as Richard I ST: 227-228

Crusading movement and its impact but not specific crusades ST: 388-389

Viking exploration, expansion, and impact but not individual explorers ST: 224-225

Manoralism but not the three-field system ST: 227-228

Mongol expansion but not details of specific khanates ST: 363-366

Papacy but not particular popes ST: 214

Indian Ocean traders but not Gujarti merchants ST: 535-537

## **1450–1750**

### **Major Developments**

Questions of periodization

Continuities and breaks, causes of changes from the earlier period and within this period ST:

Change in global interactions, trade, and technology ST: 516, 534, 537

Knowledge of major empires and other political units and social systems

Aztec, Ottoman, Inca, Ming, Qing, Portugal, Spain, Russia, France, England, Mongol, Tokugawa, Mughal, characteristics of African empires in general but knowing one (Kongo, Benin, or Songhay) as illustrative ST: 313-315, 363-379, 413-421, 424-430, 435-454, 464-467, 511-530, 583-586, 589-592, 607-630

Territorial and commercial aspects of the above ST: 313-315, 363-379, 413-421, 424-430, 435-454, 464-467, 511-530, 583-586, 589-592, 607-630

Gender and empire (gender systems at the elite level, status markers, alliances, women and households in politics) ST: 501-502, 577, 595

Slave systems and slave trade ST: 559-566

Demographic and environmental changes: Diseases, animals, and new crops and comparative population trends ST: 529-530, 564, 576, 622

Cultural and intellectual developments

Scientific Revolution ST: 592-595

The Enlightenment ST: 595-600

Comparative global causes and impacts of cultural change ST: 410, 427, 430-432, 453-456, 456-463

Neoconfucianism ST: 339-340

Major developments and exchanges in the arts (e.g., Mughal) ST: 513-514, 553, 598

Diverse interpretations

What are the debates about the timing and extent of European predominance in the world economy? ST:

### **Major Comparisons and Snapshots**

- Imperial systems: European monarchy compared to a land-based Asian empire ST:
- Comparative knowledge of empire (i.e., general empire building in Asia, Africa, and Europe) ST:
- Compare Russia's interaction with the West with the interaction of one of the following (Ottoman Empire, China, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India) with the west ST:

### **Examples of the types of information students are expected to know contrasted with examples of those things students are not expected to know:**

Neoconfucianism but not specific Neoconfucianists ST: 339

Importance of European exploration but not individual explorers ST: 458-461

Characteristics of European absolutism but not specific rulers ST: 583-589

Reformation but not Anabaptism or Huguenots ST: 482-488

Ottoman conquest of Constantinople but not Safavid

Empire ST: 415  
Siege of Vienna (1688–89) but not the Thirty Years' War ST:  
551-552  
Slave plantation systems but not Jamaica's specific slave  
system ST: 389, 557, 562, 565, 577  
Institution of the harem but not Hurrem Sultan ST: 420, 429,  
548-549, 552

## **1750–1914**

### **Major Developments**

Questions of periodization

Continuities and breaks, causes of changes from the previous  
period and within this period ST:

Changes in global commerce, communications, and technology

Changes in patterns of world trade ST:

Industrial Revolution (transformative effects on and  
differential timing in different societies; mutual  
relation of industrial and scientific developments;  
commonalities) ST:

Demographic and environmental changes (migrations, end of  
the Atlantic slave trade, new birthrate patterns; food  
supply) ST:

Changes in social and gender structure (Industrial Revolution;  
commercial and demographic developments; emancipation  
of serfs/slaves and ideas about gender) ST:

Political revolutions and independence movements; new  
political ideas

Latin American independence movements ST: 714

Revolutions (United States, France, Haiti, Mexico, China) ST:  
636-641, 642-650, 650-655, 715, 733-735

Rise of nationalism, nation-states, and movements of political  
reform ST: 675-676

Overlaps between nations and empires ST: 680-688

Rise of democracy and its limitations: reform; women;

racism ST: 160, 641

Rise of Western dominance (economic, political, social, cultural; patterns of expansion; imperialism and colonialism) and differential reactions (reform; resistance; rebellion; racism) ST: 691-694

Diverse interpretations:

What are the debates over the utility of modernization theory as a framework for interpreting events in this period and the next? ST:

What are the debates about the causes of serf and slave emancipations in this Period and how do these debates fit into broader comparisons of labor systems? ST:

What are the debates over the nature of women's roles in this period and how do these debates apply to industrialized areas and how do they apply in colonial societies? ST:

### **Major Comparisons and Snapshots**

Compare the causes and early phases of the industrial revolution in western Europe and Japan ST: 432, 456, 476-477, 518, 517-524, 557, 585-586, 661-662, 663

Comparative revolutions (Compare two of the following: Haitian, American, French, Mexican, and Chinese) ST: 636-641, 642-650, 650-655, 715, 733-735

Compare reaction to foreign domination in: the Ottoman Empire, China, India, and Japan ST: 693-694

Comparative nationalism ST: 675-676

Compare forms of western intervention in Latin America and Africa ST:

Compare the roles and condition of women in the upper/middle classes to peasantry/working class in western Europe ST: 501

### **Examples of the types of information students are expected to know contrasted with examples of those things students are not expected to know:**

Women's emancipation movements but not specific

suffragists ST: 681  
The French Revolution of 1789 but not the Revolution of 1830 ST: 426, 479, 480, 495, 496–498, 499, 500, 501, 515, 565–567  
Meiji Restoration but not Iranian Constitutional Revolution ST: 741  
Jacobins but not Robespierre ST: N/A  
Boxer Rebellion but not Crimean War ST: 750  
Suez Canal but not the Erie Canal ST: 762-763  
Muhammad Ali but not Isma'il ST: 759-760  
Social Darwinism but not Herbert Spencer ST: 692, 814

## **1914–Present**

### **Major Developments**

Questions of periodization

Continuities and breaks, causes of changes from the previous period and within this period ST: 783-784

The World Wars, the Cold War, nuclear weaponry, international organizations, and their impact on the global framework (globalization of diplomacy and conflict; global balance of power; reduction of European influence; the League of Nation, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Nations, etc.) ST: 818-820, 871-872, 878-892

New patterns of nationalism, especially outside of the West (the interwar years; decolonization; racism, the Holocaust, genocide; new nationalisms, including the breakup of the Soviet Union) ST: 863-866, 885-886, 900-904

Impact of major global economic developments (the Great Depression; technology; Pacific Rim; multinational corporations) ST: 821-823, 941, 983

New forces of revolution and other sources of political innovations ST: 825-828, 899-900

Social reform and social revolution (changing gender roles; family structures; rise of feminism; peasant protest; international Marxism) ST: 814, 897, 929, 957-958, 965,

973

#### Internationalization of culture and reactions

Developments in global and regional cultures ST: 815-816, 932-934

Interactions between elite and popular culture and art ST: 815-816, 816-817

Global cultural forces and patterns of resistance (consumer culture; religious responses) ST: 963-965, 989-992

Demographic and environmental changes (migrations; changes in birthrates and death rates; new forms of urbanization; deforestation; green/environmental movements) ST: 912, 983-984

#### Diverse interpretations

Is cultural convergence or diversity the best model for understanding increased intercultural contact in the twentieth century? ST: 943-947

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using units of analysis in the twentieth century such as the nation, the world, the West, and the Third World? ST: 929-931, 981-982

### **Major Comparisons and Snapshots**

Patterns and results of decolonization in Africa and India ST: 830-836, 969-972

Pick two revolutions (Russian, Chinese, Cuban, Iranian) and compare their effects on the roles of women ST: 801-805, 915-916, 945, 990-991

Compare the effects of the world wars on areas outside of Europe ST: 795-799, 856-859, 869-871

Compare legacies of colonialism and patterns of economic development in two of three areas (Africa, Asia and Latin America) ST: 830-834, 973-976

The notion of "the West" and "the East" in the context of Cold War ideology ST: 880-881

Compare nationalist ideologies and movements in contrasting

European and colonial environments ST: 824-825, 834-841  
Compare the different types of independence struggles ST:  
910, 977-981

Compare the impacts of Western consumer society on two  
civilizations outside of Europe ST: 932, 983-984

**Examples of the types of information students are  
expected to know contrasted with examples of those  
things students are not expected to know:**

Causes of the World Wars but not battles in the wars ST: 788-  
789, 845-850

Cultural and political transformations resulting from the wars  
but not French political and cultural history ST: 878-882

Fascism but not Mussolini's internal policies ST: 820-821

Feminism and gender relations but not Simone de Beauvoir or  
Huda Shaarawi ST: 816, 963

The growth of international organizations, but not the history of  
ILO ST: 880, 883

Colonial independence movements but not the details of a  
particular struggle ST: 970-971

The issue of genocide but not Cambodia, Rwanda, or  
Kosovo ST: 804

The internationalization of popular culture but not the  
Beatles ST: 815-816

Artistic Modernism but not Dada ST: 816-817