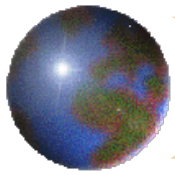


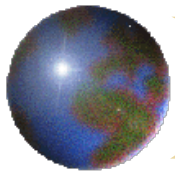
Foundation

Review



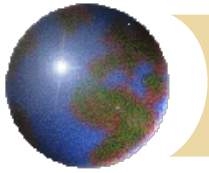
The Big Thematic picture

- ⊕ Theme 1- Interaction between humans and the environment
- ⊕ Theme 2 Development and interaction of cultures
- ⊕ Theme 3 State-building, expansion, and conflict
- ⊕ Theme 4 Creation, expansion, and interaction of economic systems
- ⊕ Theme 5- Development and transformation of social structures



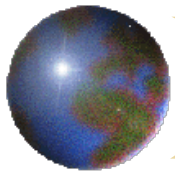
Some Things to Remember

- ✦ Exchange of goods and Ideas over large distances. The silk Roads, Indian Ocean trade, and the Mediterranean trade.
- ✦ The discovery/use of agriculture quickened the pace of life, and organized areas into sedentary civilizations
- ✦ As sedentary civilizations developed, social structures and gender roles cemented.
- ✦ Major world religions developed during this period and spread with along trade routes.
- ✦ Civilizations became more complex and structured as time moved on.



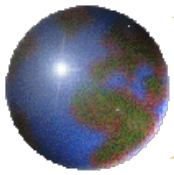
The Bookends

- ✚ 8,000 BCE marks the development of Agriculture and its spread to the four “River Valley Civilizations” (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, Huang He valley)
- ✚ 600 CE marks the time by which all the classic empires had fallen.



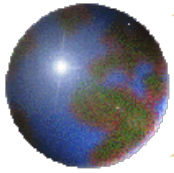
Details- Neolithic Revolution

- ✦ Early modern humans seemed to have developed farming over time, dropping seeds one year and then harvesting the “crops” the next. This led to settled, formal farming
- ✦ Domestication and breeding of Animals was also an important invention
- ✦ Some humans decided to settle in villages and soon were able to create a surplus of food. This led to diversification of labor, the creation of governmental structures, and the payment of taxes!
- ✦ Other humans chose to become pastoral nomads and move with their animal herds



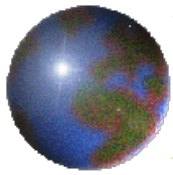
Details- Technology

- ❖ Metallurgy- First copper, then bronze, then Iron. These increasingly harder metals aided agriculture tremendously. They also provided increasingly sophisticated weapons.
- ❖ Wheel- first used by the sumerians proved helpful in agriculture, trade, and warfare
- ❖ Hydrological technology- waterwheels, windmills, aqueducts proved instrumental in meeting the water needs of large populations as well as the irrigation required in drier areas.



Details- Demography

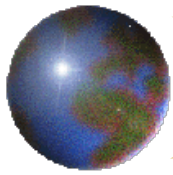
- ✦ World's population increased rapidly with the advent of farming and domesticated animals.
- ✦ Waves of diseases “plagues” increase in frequency with increased population density
- ✦ Many classic empires promote population expansion.



Details- Social and Gender

structures

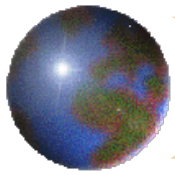
- ❖ Ownership of land signified power
- ❖ Kings were usually divine and had absolute power
- ❖ Gender roles emerged as farming expanded. Men worked in the fields while women stayed in the house.
- ❖ Who's Your Daddy phenomenon. Women lost power.
- ❖ Religion cements and justifies social and gender structures



Details- Cultural and

Intellectual Expressions

- ⊕ Emergence of religions- The emergence of the “Classical age” or “Axial Age” (Emergence of core belief or philosophical structures of a society.)
- ⊕ Monumental architecture- Kings “show off” their power by building big buildings for either themselves or the state’ s religion
- ⊕ Writing -as record-keeping becomes paramount, writing develops
- ⊕ Mathematics- number systems develop. India creates the “Arabic numbers and algebra.”
- ⊕ Engineering



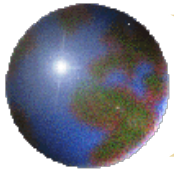
Details- Structure and Function of State

- ❖ First- relatively small states. “City-states”
- ❖ Then- large Coercive tribute empires.
- ❖ Empires follow Conrad-Demarest model- grow large and wealthy, then too large and fragment.
- ❖ Taxes paid by the farmers/ peasants for the enjoyment of the elite. Agricultural surplus allows for large armies.



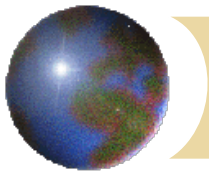
Trade- Can't live without

- ⊕ Trade, especially over land, is important.
- ⊕ Begins as relatively informal networks.
- ⊕ Nomadic pastoralists instrumental in development of long-distance trade.
- ⊕ Ideas, diseases, religions, goods travel
 - ⊕ Silk Roads, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean
 - ⊕ Silk, Spices, Cotton travel east to west
 - ⊕ Glassware, Wool and Linen, Olive Oil travel west to east



Movement of people

- ✦ Bantu Migration across Africa
- ✦ Polynesian migration across Pacific Ocean



Want to Know more?

- ✦ Princeton Review: Cracking the World History AP test
- ✦ Kaplan: AP World History

Make sure you get the 2006-2007 editions. Essays formats have changed!