

AP History Help Podcast - Episode 23: AP World History Unit 1 Study Guide Topic: The Global Tapestry (c. 1200 - c. 1450 CE)

Instructions for Students:

- Watch/Listen to AP History Help Podcast Episode 23.
 - Use this guide to fill in key information, define vocabulary, and reflect on the material.
 - Pause the video/audio as needed to complete the questions.
-

I. Introduction to Unit 1

1. Fill-in-the-Blank:

- The word "circa" means "_____", indicating flexible dates in history.
- The time period for AP World History Unit 1 is from circa _____ to circa _____.

2. Vocabulary Definition:

- **Periodization:**
- **The Global Tapestry:**

3. Short Answer:

- Why is 1200 CE a significant starting date for this period?
- What major historical disconnections characterize the end date of 1450 CE?
- List three historical thinking skills that understanding periodization helps you integrate.

II. Key Concept 1.1: Developments in East Asia (China)

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on Governance, Culture, and Economy for East Asia.

2. Fill-in-the-Blank & Short Answer:

- **Governance:** The Song Dynasty in China promoted a _____ through the institution of _____. This created opportunities for _____ class men.

- **Economy:** China built infrastructure like the _____, which promoted internal trade.
- What was "champa rice" and what was its impact on China?
- China became the world's most _____ society during this period.
- List three major goods China produced: _____, _____, and _____.
- **Technology:** China invented the _____ (for navigation) and used _____ for navigational charts.
- What type of ships did China use for extensive trade?
- China developed _____, which was traded with nearby partners.
- China was first to use - printing, which contributed to the spread of literacy to _____ Japan and _____.
- **Culture:** Buddhism entered China and led to blended faiths like Neo-_____.

III. Key Concept 1.2: The World of Islam

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on Culture, Government, and Technology for Islamic states.
2. **Fill-in-the-Blank:**
 - **Culture:** Muslims played an important role in preserving _____ literature and philosophy. The Abbasids built the House of _____ in Baghdad.
 - **Technology:** Islamic civilizations made advances in _____, _____, and _____ long before Europeans.
 - **Government:** Three "gunpowder empires" mentioned were the _____ Turks, the _____ in India, and the _____.
3. **Short Answer:**
 - How did Islamic knowledge spread to Europeans, particularly during this era?
 - What allowed the gunpowder empires to expand and conquer effectively?

IV. Key Concept 1.3: South & Southeast Asia

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on Culture and Government for South & Southeast Asia.

2. Vocabulary Definition:

- **Bhakti Movement:**
- **Sufism:**

3. Short Answer:

- How are the Bhakti movement and Sufism examples of adapting faith to local traditions? (Think about the historical thinking skill of **comparison**).
- Name two empires/kingdoms mentioned in Southeast Asia known for controlling sea trade: _____ and _____.
- What was a key to the economic prosperity and success of the Khmer Empire (Angkor Kingdom)?

V. Key Concept 1.4: The Americas

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on State Formation, Expansion, and Decline for the Americas.

2. Fill-in-the-Blank & Short Answer:

- The Mayans were organized into about 40 -, each run by a king.
- Mayans primarily fought for _____ rather than territory.
- The Mexica (Aztecs) built their capital in a _____ in what is modern-day Mexico City.
- The Aztecs are known for _____ as part of their religious beliefs and developed a _____-day calendar.
- The Incas were an empire on the _____ coast of South America, divided into four _____.
- How did the Incas adapt to their environment for farming?
- The Incas used a labor tax called _____ to build infrastructure.
- What did the Incas use for record-keeping instead of a written language?
- Which European power would eventually conquer the Aztecs and Incas?

VI. Key Concept 1.5: Africa

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on State Systems demonstrating continuity, innovation, and diversity.
2. **Fill-in-the-Blank:**
 - The Hausa ethnic group formed seven states in modern-day _____.
 - Hausa states benefited from the _____ trade routes, especially after the development of the _____.
 - What two commodities were essential to the wealth of West Africa? _____ and _____.
 - The wealthiest man in history, _____, was the leader of the Mali Empire.
 - Great Zimbabwe's architecture, built out of _____, demonstrated the kingdom's growing wealth.
 - Great Zimbabwe primarily relied on _____ Trade, unlike the Hausa Kingdom.
 - Ethiopia (Axum) was unique in Africa for practicing _____ while other kingdoms adopted Islam.
3. **Short Answer:**
 - How did the Hausa Kingdom's political structure differ from a centralized empire?

VII. Key Concept 1.6: Europe

1. **Themes/Categories:** The script mentions focusing on Religion, Agricultural Practices, and Political Decentralization affecting European society.
2. **Vocabulary Definition:**
 - **Feudalism:**
3. **Fill-in-the-Blank & Short Answer:**
 - Feudalism was a system of mutual _____ that protected land and people from invaders.
 - List three reasons for the demise of feudalism: _____, _____, and _____.

- What was the Hanseatic League?
- What significant invention mentioned would greatly change life in Europe?
- Describe the discrimination faced by Muslims in Europe during this period.
- How did women's rights change in urbanized areas of Europe?
- Why did the Church's control over scholarship, particularly in medicine, lead to problems during crises like the plague? (Make a **comparison** to Islamic advancements in medicine).

VIII. Key Concept 1.7: Global Comparisons in State-Building

1. Open-Ended Question:

- This Key Concept is a summary of the unit. In your own words, describe how state formation and development demonstrated **continuity, innovation, and diversity** across Afro-Eurasia and the Americas between 1200 and 1450 CE. (Consider giving one example for each).

IX. Episode Summary & Next Steps

1. Short Answer:

- What is the main takeaway regarding empires and regional trade between 1200 and 1450 CE?
- What are the three main implications (cultural, social, political) that came from these developments?

2. Call to Action:

- Where can you find practice questions, videos, articles, and review games for Unit 1 AP World History?