

AP World History Topics Correlated to *World Civilizations: The Global Experience*, AP* Edition 6/e

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<i>Key Concepts with Content Outlines</i>		<i>Page References</i>
Period 1	Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.	Chapter 1
Key Concept 1.1	Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.	2–19 2–12
Key Concept 1.2	The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems. II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.	2–7; 12–29 12–14; 16–19 2–7; 12–19; 25–26
Key Concept 1.3	The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished. II. The first states emerged within core civilizations. III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths and monumental art.	12–26; 32–33; 110–111 12–26; 110–111 19–25; 32–33 19–26
Period 2	Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.	Chapters 2–5
Key Concept 2.1	The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by. II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths. III. Belief systems affected gender roles (such as Buddhism's encouragement of a monastic life or Confucianism's emphasis on filial piety). IV. Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations. V. Artistic expressions, including literature and drama, architecture, and sculpture, show distinctive cultural developments.	28; 34–49; 50–56; 60–76; 92–97; 118–124; 189–190 28; 60–75 40–76; 92–95; 118–124 53–55 44; 48 60; 63–72; 92–97

Key Concept 2.2	<p>The Development of States and Empires</p> <p>I. The number and size of imperial societies grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.</p> <p>II. Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.</p> <p>III. Imperial societies displayed unique social and economic dimensions.</p> <p>IV. The Roman, Han, Maurya and Gupta empires created political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires or states.</p>	<p>40–57; 60–77; 80–98; 106–107; 112–118; 147; 245</p> <p>40–57; 60–77; 80–92; 116–117; 147; 245</p> <p>42–49; 65–67; 80–92; 106–107; 112–118</p> <p>41–55; 60–77; 82–98; 106–107</p> <p>40–57; 60–77; 84–92; 112–118</p>
Key Concept 2.3	<p>Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange</p> <p>I. Land and water routes created transregional trade, communication and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere, while separate networks connected the peoples and societies of the Americas somewhat later.</p> <p>II. New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.</p> <p>III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.</p>	<p>54–57; 63–65; 70–77; 82–88; 96–100; 104–109; 118–129; 189–190</p> <p>54–57; 73–77; 96–99; 104–109; 189–190</p> <p>54; 63; 73; 96–99; 107–109</p> <p>57; 65; 70–77; 82–88; 96–100; 104–109; 118–129</p>
Period 3	Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450	Chapters 6–15
Key Concept 3.1	<p>Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks</p> <p>I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.</p> <p>II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.</p> <p>III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.</p> <p>IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.</p>	<p>71–72; 108–109; 112; 118–120; 130–141; 154–181; 184–203; 215–217; 234–239; 244–248; 271–280; 290–334; 342–348; 480–481</p> <p>130–135; 140–141; 154–159; 180–181; 189–196; 215–217; 234–238; 244–248; 278–280; 290–334; 342–346</p> <p>112; 137–138; 160–172; 195–201; 234–238; 278–280; 316–319; 347–348</p> <p>71–72; 108–109; 118–120; 130–135; 155–159; 168–203; 245–247; 271–277; 290–312; 320–329; 480–481</p> <p>109; 238–239; 321; 342</p>
Key Concept 3.2	<p>Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions</p> <p>I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.</p> <p>II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, for example between Tang China and the Abbasids, across the Mongol empires and during the Crusades.</p>	<p>110; 115–116; 137–187; 108–200; 205–213; 221–230; 245–248, 254–333; 418–419</p> <p>110; 115–116; 137–187; 198–200; 205–213; 221–225; 245–248; 254–286; 290–333; 418–419</p> <p>167–182; 229–232</p>

Key Concept 3.3	Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences	150–159; 197–227; 234–238; 250–260; 266–270; 277–281; 291–299; 308–309; 314–331; 338–347; 432–433
	I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.	155–159; 189–198; 220–221; 250–251; 278–281; 342–343; 432–433
	II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.	154–155; 220–226; 234–238; 266–278; 314–331; 340–345
	III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.	150–153; 220–227; 234–238; 251–257; 291–299; 308–309; 326–331; 346–347
Period 4	Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750	Chapters 16–22
Key Concept 4.1	Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange	118–120; 184–202; 339–348; 354–396; 430–433; 444–446; 456–492; 506–511
	I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara and overland Eurasia.	354–378
	II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic and Asian worlds, and included the production of new tools (such as the astrolabe or revised maps), innovations in ship designs (such as caravels), and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.	345–346; 360–366
	III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.	339–340; 345–348; 362–366; 507–511
	IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.	366–377
	V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.	367–369; 506–507
	VI. The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.	118–120; 184–202; 383–390; 430–433; 444–446; 456–457; 460–492
	VII. As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased.	190–192; 343–345; 380–383; 394–396; 487–489; 507
Key Concept 4.2	New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production	358–359; 386–397; 402–412; 418–465; 472–473–491; 503–514; 613–621
	I. Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.	358–359; 386–387; 396–397; 402–403; 410–412; 418–433; 444–465; 506–507

	II. As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies.	391–396; 406–410; 424–440; 449–463; 472–491; 503–514; 613–621
Key Concept 4.3	State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion	107–108; 247–249; 295–301; 371–377; 391–394; 400–459; 468–515; 529–533; 613–622
	I. Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.	107–108; 247–249; 295–301; 371–377; 391–394; 400–413; 418–448; 454–459; 469–491; 498–507; 511–514
	II. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.	371–377; 385–394; 400–441; 446–451; 468–492; 494–515; 529–533; 613–622
	III. Competition over trade routes (such as Omani-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean or piracy in the Caribbean), state rivalries (such as the Thirty Years War or the Ottoman-Safavid conflict) and local resistance (such as bread riots) all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.	385–394; 437–438; 446–454; 482–484; 529–533
Period 5	Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900	Chapters 23–27
Key Concept 5.1	Industrialization and Global Capitalism	520–546; 550–582; 593–598; 603–622; 626–644; 797–797
	I. Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.	520–534; 540–544
	II. New patterns of global trade and production developed that further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount of goods produced in their factories.	520–525; 540–546; 550–572; 593–598; 636–639
	III. To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.	520–525; 534–536; 640–641; 797–797
	IV. There were major developments in transportation and communication, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs and canals.	520–525; 630–641
	V. The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.	520–525; 531–541; 579–582; 603–622; 626–643
	VI. The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.	520–525; 534–541; 556–572; 629–637; 642–644
Key Concept 5.2	Imperialism and Nation-State Formation	520–525; 542–572; 602–619; 636–644; 671–683
	I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.	520–525; 542–572; 618–619
	II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.	520–525; 550–572; 602–616; 636–644; 671–683
	III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.	520–525; 550–572
Key Concept 5.3	Nationalism, Revolution and Reform	390–396; 520–539; 550–644; 822
	I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.	390–396; 520–530
	II. Beginning in the 18th century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.	520–534; 550–644

	III. The spread of Enlightenment ideas and increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.	520–538; 550–644; 822
	IV. The global spread of Enlightenment thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.	520–525; 531–539; 579–582; 591–597; 633–636; 642–643
Key Concept 5.4	Global Migration	520–529; 542–546; 550–572; 589–597
	I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	520–529
	II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.	520–525; 542–572; 589–597
	III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.	520–525; 542; 556–557; 563–572
Period 6	Accelerating Global change and Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present	Chapters 28–36
Key Concept 6.1	Science and the Environment	540–541; 550–557; 650–657; 736–737; 776–777; 806–813; 874–875; 884–885; 894–899
	I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.	540–541; 550–557; 884–885
	II. Disease, scientific innovations and conflict led to demographic shifts.	550–557; 736–737; 776–777; 806–813; 874–875
Key Concept 6.2	Global Conflicts and Their Consequences	546–547; 550–557; 603–607; 613–622; 633–636; 658–685; 692–718; 724–778; 785–797; 814–826; 848–855; 861–869; 872–878; 887–888
	I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the 20th century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the century's end.	550–557; 603–607; 613–622; 633–636; 671–676; 681–683
	II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires.	671–682; 693–718; 739–747; 817–818; 852–855; 873–874
	III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.	546–547; 550–557; 658–685; 733–734; 746–747; 814–815; 872–874; 887–888
	IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.	546–547; 550–557; 658–685; 692–704; 724–778; 861–869
	V. Although conflict dominated much of the 20th century, many individuals and groups—including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.	550–557; 675–681; 716–718; 740–742; 765–766; 785–797; 816–826; 848–855; 875–878
Key Concept 6.3	New Conceptualization of Global Economy, Society and Culture	540–541; 550–557; 574–575; 670–671; 681–683; 738–739; 767–770; 794–799; 812–813; 847–848; 874–875; 883–900
	I. States, communities and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.	550–557; 670–671; 738–739; 886–887; 874–875; 883–900
	II. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender and religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.	550–557; 681–683; 767–768; 794–799; 812–813; 847–848; 890–900
	III. Popular and consumer culture became global.	540–541; 550–557; 574–575; 769–770; 838; 884–885; 888–890

