

APWH THEMES, 1200-1450 CE: Post-Classical Era, Units 1-2

AP World History: Modern P.I.E.C.E.S. Themes: 1200 – 1450 CE						
	Political (GOV)	Innovation (TEC)	Environment (ENV)	Cultural (CDI)	Economics (ECN)	Social (SIO)
600 CE – 1200 CE (Backstory: EVENTS NOT DIRECTLY TESTED ON THE AP EXAM; HOWEVER, IMPORTANT IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of SE Asian states & Byzantine Empire - Sui & Tang Dynasties in China - West Africa Empires (Ghana) - Viking raids - Rise of the Kievan Rus - Rise of Islamic Empires (Umayyad & Abbasid Caliphates) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing spread of Buddhism in Asia - Continued Indian cultural influences in SE Asia - Rise of Islam - Christianity: expansion in Europe; Conflicts between Western & Eastern Churches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional commercial networks in Americas expand - Decline of European cities as trade centers (after Fall of Roman Empire) - Crusades spark new trade routes between Europe & Middle East (SW Asia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - patriarchy - Slavery in West African civilizations - Continuity & Change in gender roles between Tang & Song Dynasties (China) - Continued caste system in South Asia
1200-1450 CE AP UNITS 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song Dynasty (China) - Islamic Empires - Swahili city-states (East Africa) - West Africa Empires (Mali) - Western European Decentralization (serfdom/feudalism) - Mongol Invasions - Delhi Sultanate in India - Srivijaya & Malay kingdoms (SE Asia) - Aztec/Incan Empires (Americas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ship-building: <i>Junks</i> (China) & <i>dhows</i> (Middle East) used in Indian Ocean Trade - China: Paper Money; wood-block printing; Grand Canal - Europe: three-field system of crop rotation; iron plow - Indian, Arab, Chinese technologies begin to arrive in Europe, including “Arabic” numbering system - <i>Chinampas</i> system in Mexico - Asian astrolabe, compass, lateen sail influence European maritime technology - Mongols introduce gunpowder & printing along Silk Roads - China sends Zheng He on voyages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange of plants, animals resulting from long-distance trade (Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean) - Spread of Bubonic Plague (Black Death) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neo-Confucianism (China) - Gothic architecture (Europe) - Rise of Zen Buddhism (Japan) - Hindu Angkor Wat temple complex (SE Asia) - The travelers: Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Margery Kempe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Silk Road, Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan trade networks continue - Feudalism/Manorialism (Europe & Japan) - Dar-al Islam’s exchange network continues - Song Dynasty world’s strongest economy - Luxury goods China → West along SR & IO networks - East Africa Swahili city-states trading systems - Mongol Empire as Eurasian economic network - Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage affects economics - Rise of European cities along trade routes as trade increased (Hanseatic League) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - patriarchy & social stratification continues - Foot binding as a sign of status in Song China (Neo-Confucianism) - Feudalism shapes social structures (Europe & Japan)