



AP WORLD HISTORY

Unit 1: The Global Tapestry (1200-1450)

UNIT 1 REVIEW



the note ninja

DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST ASIA

China: Song Dynasty:

- Highly centralized
- Imperial bureaucracy (appointed officials make decisions)
- Bureaucrats must pass the Civil Service Exam (which is based on knowledge of Confucianism)
 - Rise of new scholarly leaders
- Confucianism used to maintain + justify the rule
 - Hierarchical, and patriarchal, everyone is subject to their rulers
- Increase in China's productive power compared to previous dynasties
 - Champa Rice -> pop. growth -> urbanization -> commercialization
 - Innovations: printing, compass, gunpowder, etc.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN DAR-ISLAM

Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258):

- Fragmented into many states
- Used to be much greater and more powerful
- New Muslim States are led by Turkish People
- Seljuk Empire, Mamluk Sultanate (Egypt), Delhi Sultanate (South Asia)
- Use of Islam to justify rule
- Innovations in math, science, medicine, etc. possible due to support from Muslim states

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STATES IN SOUTH + SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vijayanagara Empire in India (Hindu): 1336 - 1646

- Refuge for Hindus from Muslim invaders
 - Hinduism as a unifying force
- Divine authority from gods + sponsoring religious buildings

Sinhala Dynasties in Sri Lanka (Buddhist):

543 BCE - 1815 CE

- Used Buddhism to legitimize rule
- Sponsoring Buddhist architecture, employing Buddhist monks, etc

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STATE-BUILDING IN AMERICAS

Mexica (Aztec) Empire: 750-1258

- Use of military to establish tribute network with subordinate states
 - Religion to legitimize authority
 - Advanced agricultural tech + architecture

Inca Empire in South America: 1438-1533

- Military to conquer neighboring regions
- Religion to legitimize authority - rulers are connected to the sun god
- Road networks connecting the empire, critical for unifying + ruling a vast empire

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STATE-BUILDING IN AFRICA

Great Zimbabwe (East Africa): 9th-15th century

- Prosperous state through controlling trade routes
 - Decentralized
 - Famous for large-scale architecture

Ethiopia (East Africa):

- Ancient civilization who adopted (and stayed true to) Christianity early on
 - Use of Christianity to legitimize rule

DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE

****Decentralized:****

- Many ununified, small states often in conflict

Feudalism:

- King/monarch owns all the land and divides it among nobles in exchange for their loyalty and military service
- Peasants were called "serfs," unfree laborers who worked for others in exchange for protection & provision.

Manor system/Manorialism:

- Manors = isolated communities
- Basic unit of feudal society owned by landlord and run by serfs

Christianity infused into the state:

- Kings were crowned by Popes / the Church, used to maintain + justify rule
- Religious differences/disobedience = punishment

IMPACT OF CHINESE CULTURE

Heian Japan + Korea were heavily
influenced by Chinese culture:

- Filial Piety: respect of elders
- Buddhism enters China via Silk Roads and spreads to Japan + Korea
- Korea also adopted the Civil Service System
- Neo-Confucianism: Mix of Daoism + Buddhism with emphasis on ethics

Buddhism originates in India but spreads to East Asia
through Silk Road:

- CONTINUITY of relationship between spread of religion and trade routes -> merchants + missionaries
- Strong Buddhist presence in East Asia by 1200