

# Chapter 20 Ap World History

## Chapter 20 AP World History Notes

Social	<p><u>Mexico: Rigidly hierarchical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Honors and rewards to military elite (males from aristocracy) such as land grants, tribute</li> <li>- Most successful warriors formed council, selected ruler, discussed public issues filled government positions</li> <li>- Women: No influence in political affairs of society, but wielded influence within family, prominent in marketplace, did not inherit property, could not hold positions, subjected to strict authority of husbands or fathers</li> <li>- Priests: Special education, presided over religious ceremonies and were advisors</li> <li>- Cultivators and Slaves: Majority, allocated to family and communities called <i>calpulli</i>, worked on public projects such as roads and irrigation systems, etc</li> <li>- Artisans and Merchants: Prestige in Mexican society, Merchants were presumed as greedy, military extorted wealth from them if Merchants had no powerful sponsor</li> </ul> <p><u>Incan Empire: Did not generate large classes of merchants and artisans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No market economy so no opportunity of large class of professional artisans</li> <li>- Rulers, aristocrats, priests, peasant cultivators</li> <li>- Chief ruler was considered as deity, and in theory owned all land and everything in empire</li> <li>- Aristocrats and Priests: Privileged, priests had deep influence</li> <li>- Peasants: Cultivators lived in communities known as <i>ayllu</i> (<i>calpulli</i>), basic units, instead of paying taxes/tributes, worked on state lands administered by aristocrats</li> <li>- Mita: Coercive labor service,</li> </ul> <p><u>Pacific Islands: 13th Century</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specialized Workers: Fishers, artisans, etc</li> <li>- Aristocrats, elites, decided the public affairs</li> <li>- Allocated land for families, mobilized labor for construct</li> </ul>
Political	<p><u>Aztec Empire:</u> No elaborate bureaucracy, relied on local authorities</p> <p><u>Inca Empire:</u> Administrative Elite, led armies composed of conquered people, staffed bureaucracy, implemented tributes, state-owned storehouses, extensive road networks</p>
Interactions	<p><u>8th Century CE: Teotihuacan (Largest Mesoamerican City), Toltecs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During decline, became target for powerful but less-prosperous forces</li> <li>- Aztecs were prominent</li> <li>- Toltecs emerged, central Mexico came under unified rule, settled mostly in Tula</li> <li>- Used River Tula to irrigate crops of maize, beans, peppers, tomatoes, chiles, and cotton</li> <li>- Tula (950-1150 CE): Urban population upto 60k people</li> <li>- Toltecs maintained large army that campaigned through central Mexico, extracted tribute from people, became wealthy, residents had spacious houses made with stone</li> <li>- 1125: Enormous conflicts caused by civil strife as a result of different ethnicities, declined</li> </ul> <p><u>Central Mexico: Aztecs/Mexica, 13th Century:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1345: Mexica settled on Tenochtitlan, marshy region, several advantages: aqueous food</li> <li>- Lake was a natural defense</li> <li>- 15th Century: Advanced first against Oaxaca, SW Mexico: Conquered city, slayed people</li> <li>- Gulf Coast: Conquered cities of the high plateaus between Tenochtitlan and Coast</li> <li>- Joined forces with Texcoco and Tlacopan, created triple alliance, guided Aztec Empire</li> <li>- Tributes were very oppressive, food crops, manufactured items like textiles, jewelry</li> </ul> <p><u>South American Societies: Chucuito, Chimu, Inca</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chucuito: Dominated highland regions around Lake Titicaca, cultivation of potatoes</li> <li>- Chimu: 10th Century, dominated 560 miles of Peruvian coast, irrigation networks, considerable wealth, clear distinctions between social classes</li> </ul>

**Chapter 20 AP World History** is a pivotal section in the AP World History curriculum, focusing on the developments in the world during the early modern period, particularly from the 15th to the 18th centuries. This chapter delves into the transformative changes across various regions, including Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. It emphasizes the interactions among these regions, driven by exploration, trade, and the exchange of ideas, goods, and cultures. Understanding Chapter 20 is crucial for grasping the complexities of global history and the foundations of the modern world.

## Key Themes of Chapter 20

Chapter 20 can be understood through several key themes:

# 1. The Age of Exploration

The 15th century marked the onset of the Age of Exploration, where European powers sought new trade routes and territories. This was driven by several factors:

- **Economic Motives:** The desire for new sources of wealth, particularly spices and precious metals.
- **Religious Zeal:** The aim to spread Christianity and counter the spread of Islam.
- **Technological Advances:** Innovations such as the astrolabe, compass, and improved ship designs enabled longer ocean voyages.

The exploration led to significant encounters between Europeans and various civilizations, resulting in both cooperation and conflict.

## 2. The Columbian Exchange

One of the most significant outcomes of the Age of Exploration was the Columbian Exchange, which refers to the widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, and diseases between the New World and the Old World. This exchange had profound effects, including:

1. **Biological Changes:** The introduction of crops such as potatoes, maize, and tomatoes to Europe, which transformed diets and agricultural practices.
2. **Epidemic Diseases:** European diseases like smallpox devastated indigenous populations in the Americas, leading to significant demographic shifts.
3. **Ecological Impact:** The introduction of new species altered local ecosystems and farming practices.

## 3. The Rise of Global Trade Networks

The period also saw the emergence of extensive global trade networks. Key elements include:

- **Mercantilism:** European powers adopted mercantilist policies to maximize exports and accumulate precious metals.
- **Slave Trade:** The transatlantic slave trade became a brutal system that supplied labor to plantations in the Americas, fundamentally altering social structures.

- **Trade Routes:** The establishment of trade routes connecting Europe, Africa, and Asia facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures.

These networks interconnected diverse regions, leading to increased cultural exchanges and economic interdependence.

## Key Events and Figures

Understanding the significant events and figures of this period is essential for a comprehensive grasp of Chapter 20.

### 1. Key Explorers

Several explorers played crucial roles in the Age of Exploration:

- **Christopher Columbus:** His voyages in 1492 opened the Americas to European exploration and colonization.
- **Ferdinand Magellan:** Led the first expedition to circumnavigate the globe, demonstrating the vastness of the Earth and the potential for global commerce.
- **Vasco da Gama:** His route to India established a sea route that significantly impacted trade between Europe and Asia.

### 2. The Atlantic Slave Trade

The Atlantic Slave Trade is one of the darkest aspects of this period. Approximately 12 million Africans were forcibly taken to the Americas, where they became part of a brutal system of labor. This trade had several consequences:

1. **Demographic Changes:** The significant loss of life and cultural dislocation in African societies.
2. **Economic Impact:** The wealth generated in the Americas fueled European economies and contributed to the rise of capitalism.
3. **Cultural Syncretism:** The blending of African, European, and indigenous cultures led to the creation of new cultural forms in the Americas.

### **3. The Treaty of Tordesillas**

The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed in 1494, was a pivotal agreement between Spain and Portugal that divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe. This treaty had significant implications for colonialism, establishing spheres of influence that would shape the geopolitical landscape for centuries.

## **Impact on Societies**

The developments during this period had far-reaching effects on societies across the globe.

### **1. European Societies**

The influx of wealth from exploration and colonization transformed European economies and social structures. The rise of a merchant class and the beginnings of capitalism changed traditional feudal systems and contributed to the eventual emergence of modern nation-states.

### **2. Indigenous Societies**

Indigenous populations in the Americas faced devastating consequences due to European colonization. The spread of disease, displacement, and violent conquest led to the decline of many native cultures. However, some indigenous groups adapted and resisted, leading to complex interactions that shaped the future of the continent.

### **3. African Societies**

The impact of the slave trade on African societies was profound. While some regions experienced destabilization and conflict, others adapted through trade and the establishment of new political entities. The demographic changes and cultural exchanges influenced African societies long after the end of the slave trade.

## **Conclusion**

Chapter 20 of AP World History provides a critical lens through which to understand the interconnectedness of the early modern world. The Age of Exploration, the Columbian Exchange, and the rise of global trade networks are central themes that illustrate how various regions influenced one another. The chapter also highlights significant events and figures that shaped this transformative era, alongside the profound impacts on societies across the globe.

By studying Chapter 20, students gain insight into the complexities of historical developments that

laid the groundwork for the modern world. The exploration, exploitation, and exchange during this period continue to resonate today, influencing global dynamics and cultural interactions in our contemporary era. Understanding these historical processes is essential for grasping the evolution of human societies and the interconnected world we live in.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the key themes covered in Chapter 20 of AP World History?**

Chapter 20 primarily focuses on the emergence of modern nation-states, the impact of the Enlightenment on political thought, and the revolutionary movements in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

### **How does Chapter 20 address the concept of nationalism?**

Chapter 20 explores how nationalism emerged as a powerful force during the 19th century, influencing political boundaries and leading to the unification of countries like Germany and Italy.

### **What role did the Enlightenment play in the events discussed in Chapter 20?**

The Enlightenment introduced ideas of liberty, equality, and democracy that inspired revolutions such as the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and other movements for independence and reform worldwide.

### **Which significant revolutions are highlighted in Chapter 20?**

Key revolutions highlighted include the American Revolution (1775-1783), the French Revolution (1789-1799), and the Haitian Revolution (1791-1804), each significantly impacting global political dynamics.

### **How does Chapter 20 discuss the consequences of the French Revolution?**

Chapter 20 outlines the radical transformations in France post-revolution, including the rise of radical political ideologies, the spread of revolutionary fervor across Europe, and the eventual backlash leading to the rise of authoritarian regimes.

### **What are some major figures discussed in Chapter 20 and their contributions?**

Major figures include Thomas Jefferson, who was instrumental in the American Revolution; Maximilien Robespierre, a leading figure in the French Revolution; and Toussaint L'Ouverture, who played a key role in the Haitian Revolution.

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### **Chapter Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary**

Chapter definition: A distinct period or sequence of events, as in history or a person's life.

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