

General Crisis Ap World History

trade	spreads	ideas	as empires	develop
list 3 major trade routes	how do ideas and technology spread during this period	what are 3 ideas/technologies that are being spread	what are 3 major empires from 3 different regions?	what are strategies to gain pi
1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.	3.

Regions	Advanced technology and innovations	Socio-cultural developments	Political developments	Economic developments	Conflict and connections between groups
East Asia	Complex ship-building; papermaking; Grand Canal; Chinese text, woodblock printing	China: timbers used to make dominant and flat paper (shrove down) to parents, parents value Chinese language Japanese belief – combines Buddhism and Shintoism, dominant cultural force in China Buddhist spread through trading routes and woodblock printing Feudalism & Confucius in Japan is central to Europe	Tyuan dynasty, Han, Ming, Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming, Qing Korean Confucianism and expansion of Korea Mongols, various Chinese line-up supported by Mongol taxes and Han's politics Song tribute system demands gifts and resources to demonstrate their authority of neighboring states in Korea Ming dynasty and the Song dynasty to build massive defensive walls to defend from nomadic invasions Mongol empire: Mongol Empire	Silk Road connects Afro-Eurasian groups with the demand for luxury goods in Europe & Mongol control of the Silk Road Paper money from China spreads trade along the Silk Road Eurocentrism dominates Eurocentric Sociocultural	Chinese diaspora spread into SE Asia Chinese the navigator travels with King's dynasty treasure fleets around the Indian Ocean, but bring Islam to Southeast Asia Muslims from Persian
South/Southeast Asia	Coastal areas have access to the monsoon; Monsoon winds strengthened (monsoons strengthened) (monsoons, some ships, animals)	Religious practices (Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, etc.) Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, etc. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, etc.	Khmer Empire: Hindu & local based empire with sophisticated irrigation and agriculture Angkor (Khmer) & Majapahit (Indonesian) empires Sultanates that spread across Indian subcontinent under their control, spread Islam	Indian Ocean trade connects Asia, Africa, Europe and Oceania, Indian Ocean Taxes and tribute required along the Silk Road Mongol Empire Mongol Empire Mongol Empire	Muslims, missionaries, and efforts have to spread Islam into these regions Muslim merchants many into local populations

General crisis in world history refers to periods characterized by widespread turmoil, social upheaval, economic struggles, and political instability. These crises can have profound impacts on societies, shaping their future trajectories and influencing global dynamics. Understanding these periods is essential for students of AP World History, as they provide insights into the interconnectedness of various regions and the forces that drive historical change.

The Nature of General Crises in World History

General crises manifest in various forms, including political revolutions, economic depressions, social revolts, and environmental disasters. These crises often overlap, with one type exacerbating another. For instance, an economic downturn can lead to political instability, which in turn can provoke social unrest. The interconnected nature of these crises highlights the complexity of historical events and the need for comprehensive analysis.