

World History Unit 2

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AP World History Unit 2 Review

Unit 2: Networks of Exchange (c. 1200-1450):

Overview



Expansion of Communication/Exchange Networks

A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, trans-Saharan trade network, and Indian Ocean—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.

- The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states.
- The growth of inter-regional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies as well as the use of the compass, the astrolabe and larger ship designs.
- The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.
- The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.
- The expansion of empires—including Mali in West Africa—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.
- The expansion and intensification of long distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds. The growth of inter-regional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies.
- Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.
- In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.

Understanding World History Unit 2

World history unit 2 delves into significant developments that shaped early civilizations and the foundations of societies as we know them today. This period, which typically spans from approximately 3000 BCE to 500 CE, encompasses the rise and fall of empires, the spread of cultures and religions, and the evolution of trade networks. This article will explore key themes, civilizations, and events that characterize this era, providing a comprehensive overview of its impact on global history.

Key Civilizations of Unit 2

During world history unit 2, several civilizations emerged that laid the groundwork for modern societies. These civilizations are notable for their contributions to governance, culture, religion, and trade.

1. Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia, often referred to as the "Cradle of Civilization," is one of the earliest known civilizations. Located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in modern-day Iraq, Mesopotamia is known for:

- The development of cuneiform writing.
- Innovations in agriculture, including irrigation techniques.
- The establishment of city-states such as Ur, Babylon, and Akkad.

The Babylonians, particularly under King Hammurabi, created one of the first written legal codes, known as the Code of Hammurabi, which influenced legal systems for centuries.

2. Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt, with its rich cultural and architectural achievements, was another central civilization of unit 2. Key features of Ancient Egypt include:

- The construction of the pyramids and the Sphinx.
- The practice of mummification and beliefs in the afterlife.
- A centralized government ruled by pharaohs.

Egyptian society was deeply intertwined with the Nile River, which provided fertile land for agriculture and facilitated trade.

3. The Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley Civilization, which flourished around 2500 BCE in present-day Pakistan and northwest India, is known for:

- Well-planned cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- Advanced urban sanitation and drainage systems.
- Trade networks spanning to Mesopotamia and beyond.

Despite its sophistication, the Indus Valley Civilization mysteriously declined around 1900 BCE, leading to theories about climate change, invasions, or social upheaval.

4. Ancient China

In Ancient China, the Shang and Zhou dynasties marked significant developments:

- The Shang dynasty (c. 1600–1046 BCE) is known for its advanced bronze casting and writing systems.
- The Zhou dynasty (c. 1046–256 BCE) introduced the Mandate of Heaven, a philosophical concept that justified the ruler's authority.

During this period, Confucianism and Daoism emerged, profoundly influencing Chinese culture and governance.

5. Mesoamerica and Andean Civilizations

In the Americas, civilizations such as the Olmec, Maya, and Inca began to rise. Key highlights include:

- The Olmec (c. 1200–400 BCE) are often regarded as the "mother culture" of Mesoamerica, known for colossal stone heads and early forms of writing.
- The Maya (c. 250–900 CE) excelled in mathematics, astronomy, and the development of a complex calendar.
- The Inca Empire (c. 1438–1533 CE) is recognized for its extensive road systems, agricultural innovations, and impressive architecture, including Machu Picchu.

Major Themes of World History Unit 2

Several recurring themes can be identified throughout world history unit 2, reflecting the complexities of human societies.

1. The Rise and Fall of Empires

Throughout this period, numerous empires rose to prominence, only to fall due to various factors. The following list highlights key empires:

- Akkadian Empire: The first known empire, which fell due to internal strife and external invasions.
- Babylonian Empire: Known for cultural achievements, it declined due to invasions and fragmentation.
- Persian Empire: The largest empire of its time, which eventually fell to Alexander the Great.
- Roman Empire: Initially a republic, it transitioned into an empire and faced a decline due to economic troubles and invasions.

The cyclical nature of empire-building and decline offers insights into the dynamics of power and governance.

2. Trade and Cultural Exchange

Trade routes expanded significantly during unit 2, leading to cultural exchanges that shaped societies. Notable trade routes included:

- The Silk Road: Connecting China to the Mediterranean, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and religions.
- Trans-Saharan Trade: Linking North Africa with sub-Saharan Africa, primarily trading gold, salt, and slaves.
- Indian Ocean Trade: Involving merchants from Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, promoting the exchange of spices, textiles, and cultures.

These trade networks not only enhanced economic prosperity but also fostered cultural interactions that enriched societies.

3. Religion and Philosophy

Religious and philosophical developments played a crucial role in shaping human thought and societal structures. Major religions and philosophies that emerged during this period include:

- Hinduism: Evolving from ancient Vedic traditions, it became a major religion in India.
- Buddhism: Founded by Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) in the 5th century BCE, emphasizing the path to enlightenment.
- Confucianism: Founded by Confucius, stressing moral integrity, social harmony, and respect for authority.
- Zoroastrianism: One of the world's oldest monotheistic religions, originating in Persia.

These belief systems not only influenced individual lives but also shaped societal norms and governance.

4. Technological Innovations

Technological advancements during unit 2 had profound effects on societies. Some notable innovations include:

- The wheel: Facilitating transportation and trade.
- Writing systems: Such as cuneiform and hieroglyphics, which enabled record-keeping and communication.
- Metallurgy: Advancements in bronze and iron working that transformed tools and weapons.

These innovations contributed to economic growth, military power, and cultural development.

Conclusion

World history unit 2 is a critical chapter that encompasses the emergence of foundational civilizations, the rise and fall of empires, and the intricate tapestry of cultural exchanges and technological innovations. Understanding this period allows us to appreciate the complexities of human societies and their development over time. As we move forward in our exploration of world history, the themes and events from unit 2 continue to resonate, influencing modern societies and shaping our understanding of the past. By examining these historical narratives, we gain valuable insights into the human experience and the forces that have shaped our world today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the major civilizations that emerged during the early ancient period in World History Unit 2?

Major civilizations included Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, the Indus Valley Civilization, and the Shang Dynasty in China.

How did trade routes influence cultural exchange during World History Unit 2?

Trade routes such as the Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and technologies between different civilizations, leading to cultural diffusion.

What role did religion play in shaping societies during World History Unit 2?

Religion provided a framework for social structure, governance, and cultural identity, influencing laws, art, and daily life in various civilizations.

What were the key advancements in technology and agriculture during World History Unit 2?

Key advancements included the development of irrigation systems, metallurgy, the wheel, and writing systems, which enhanced agricultural productivity and communication.

What were the main factors that led to the rise and fall of empires during World History Unit 2?

Factors included military conquest, economic stability, social structure, environmental challenges, and internal strife, which contributed to the rise and decline of empires like the Roman and Persian empires.

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