**The textbook is NOT 100% aligned with the course and there will be overlaps in content. Apply specific examples where appropriate if not indicated by the question or prompt.**

**Period 1 Textbook Content: The Global Tapestry (1250-1450)**

**Chapter 11 – Christian Societies Emerge in Europe**

1. Was the impact of Germanic and Slavic folk migrations of greater or less importance than the role of Central Asian Turko-Mongolian nomads?
2. How did interregional contact between Muslims and Christians during the Crusades encourage technological and culture transfers?
3. How and why did labor systems, such as serfdom, change and develop over time?
4. Compare the spread of religion and culture along trade networks.

**Chapter 12 – New Kingdoms in East Asia**

1. Evaluate the ways that China influenced its neighbors like Korea and Japan.
2. Explain how state sponsored infrastructure like the Grand Canal facilitated commercial growth.
3. How does Confucianism compare with Islam and Christianity as a unifying political philosophy?
4. What assumptions about the spread of a faith can be made when characterizing an entire country in religious terms, such as being Christian or Buddhist?

**Period 1 Textbook Content: Networks of Exchange (1250-1450)**

**Chapter 9 – Networks of Communication and Exchange**

1. Explain how environmental knowledge and technological developments facilitated the growth of long-distance overland trade.
2. Compare and contrast the differences between Indian Ocean sea trade with that of Trans-Saharan Africa.
3. In what ways do the perspectives of a trader and a religious pilgrim allow for a comparison in trade between Africa and India?
4. How did the diffusion of Buddhism and Christianity differ during this period?

**Chapter 10 – The Sasanid Empire and the Rise of Islam**

1. To what extent have different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies?
2. Explain the significance of caravans and caravanserais in facilitating long-distance trade.
3. What methods did the Abbasid use to maintain political control?
4. How did Afro-Eurasia societies benefit from each other through cultural diffusion as a result for luxury goods?

**Chapter 13 – Mongol Eurasia and Its Aftermath**

1. How have cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of culture, technologies, and scientific knowledge?
2. How and why have economic, social, cultural, and geographic factors influenced the process of state building, expansion, and dissolution?
3. How have local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks influenced each other over time?
4. Which conqueror changed world history more, Alexander the Great or Chinggis Khan, why?
Chapter 14 – Latin Europe

1. How did the use of religion and belief systems reinforce patriarchy in states throughout Afro-Eurasia?
2. How did the global plague pandemic impact trade networks and a decline in urban areas?
3. Compare and contrast Jewish merchant communities in the Mediterranean with other diasporic merchant communities in Afro-Eurasia.

Chapter 15 – Southern Empires and Seas

1. Analyze the importance of the accounts of interregional travelers, such as Ibn Battuta, within Afro-Eurasia who wrote about their encounters with other cultures.
2. How did political and economic systems from the Mali Empire compare with those of the Delhi Sultanate and the Gujarat?
3. Compare the role and importance of coerced laborers, such as the mit’a, with those of the Aztecs.
4. How did a near absence of islands affect contacts between developed areas on the American Pacific coast, as opposed to the Caribbean region?

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Period 2 Textbook Content: Land Based Empires (1450-1750)

Chapter 20 – Between Europe and China

1. Compare how the Ottomans expanded their land empire with other empire-building states such as the Mughal and Russian Empires.
2. How did the Safavid Empire foster a continued split with the two major divisions of Islam to legitimize their rule?
3. How did Sikhism contribute to the creation of syncretic belief systems and practices?
4. Explain how the Russian Cossacks contributed towards the diffusion of cultures and trade in Siberia.
5. Explain why the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires are referred to as “Gunpowder Empires”.

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Period 2 Textbook Content: Transoceanic Interconnections (1450-1750)

Chapter 16 – The Maritime Revolution

1. What were the immediate impacts and importance of ship design innovations in the expansion of trade?
2. Explain the changes and continuities in the practice of slavery in Africa during this period.
3. Describe how Europeans were able to establish trading post empires in Africa and Asia and the impact those empires had in interior states.
4. What were the consequences of disease diffusion between the Americas and empires connected with the Columbian Exchange?

Chapter 17 – Transformation in Europe

1. How did expeditions conducted by joint-stock companies, with mercantilism, undermine the authority of political elites and monarchs?
2. In what ways did the development of maritime technology lead to the creation of the West India Company?
3. Why did rulers continue to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule?
4. Explain why it was necessary to maintain military professionals for the purposes of a standing army.
Chapter 18 – Diversity of American Colonial Societies

1. What were the benefits and consequences of the Columbian Exchange in the Americas?
2. How did Christian diffusion in the Americas contrast from historical religious diffusions in Asia and Africa?
3. What does the mistreatment of the mixed-race peoples, especially women in Cordoba, reveal about the ideas of race, gender, and class in European empires?
4. What effects did Amerindian population losses due to epidemics have on European settlement and the African slave trade?

Chapter 19 – The Atlantic Systems and Africa

1. How did the Atlantic System impact the world economically and socially?
2. In what ways did mercantilism promote the development of the Americas and the eventual questioning of authority?
3. Explain how the Songhai and Hausa Empires were able to maintain autonomy from a growing European-Colonial system.
4. What were the key differences between slavery in the Americas and slavery in Islamic regions?

Chapter 21 – East Asia in Global Perspective

1. What role did porcelain play in influencing European appreciation of Chinese and Japanese artistic styles?
2. Explain the challenges of the Ming Dynasty that contributed to the rise of the Qing Dynasty.
3. What reasons legitimized the Tokugawa Shogunate to be hesitant of European trade?
4. Do the advantages of being able to draw upon resources of many environmental zones outweigh the problems of governing a huge, diverse empire?

Period 3 Textbook Content: Revolutions (1750-1900)

Chapter 22 – The Early Industrial Revolution

1. Identify and explain a variety of factors that led to the rise of industrial production.
2. How did the development of the factory system impact labor and social movements?
3. Explain how the steam engine fostered economic development, imperialism, and engagement of trade between the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia.
4. How did the Industrial Revolution alter the perspectives of traditional gender roles?

Chapter 23 – Revolutionary Changes in the Atlantic World

1. How did Enlightenment ideas influence resistance to existing political authority?
2. Explain why there were growing demands of women’s suffrage and emergent feminism in Europe and the Americas.
3. Compare the causes, courses, and results of the Haitian, French, and American Revolutions.
4. What impacts did nationalism have on the development of new political systems?
Period 3 Textbook Content: Consequences of Industrialization (1750-1900)

Chapter 24 – Land Empires in the Age of Imperialism

1. Compare various reform movements within the Ottoman and Russian Empires as a response to global industrialization.
2. How did outside forces influence changes and continuities to the Qing Dynasty’s social policies?
3. Compare and contrast the Taiping Rebellion and Ghost Dance movement with other rebellions influenced by religion.
4. Explain why land-based empires declined because of industrialization.

Chapter 25 – Nation Building and Economic Transformation in the Americas

1. How did Simon Bolivar inspire and influence resistance to existing political authority in the pursuit of independence and democratic ideals?
2. How did the Brazilian slavery challenge and confirm the views of slavery practiced in West Africa?
3. Explain several examples of anti-imperial resistance within empires and states.
4. How did changes in labor systems, such as the abolishment of slavery, change social structures?

Chapter 26 – Varieties of Imperialism in Africa, India, Southeast Asia, and Latin America

1. How are the Zulu Uprising and the Boer War examples of resistance to anti-imperialism?
2. Compare and contrast British colonial processes in South Asia with British colonial practices in Africa and the Americas.
3. Identify and explain the impacts of two nationalist movements outside of Europe during the period.
4. Was European imperialism more or less open to accepting new ideas and lifestyles from imperialized lands than was the Abbasid Caliphate?

Chapter 27 – The New Power Balance

1. How did China and Japan respond to the growth of Western power because of the Industrial Revolution?
2. What factors contributed to the development of ethnic enclaves in urban environments?
3. How did the Industrial Revolution change the structures of family roles and gender?
4. Explain how workers’ organizations and labor unions promoted alternative visions of society and authority.

Period 4 Textbook Content: Global Conflicts (1900-Present)

Chapter 28 – The Crisis of the Imperial Order

1. How did Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism function as both a force of unity and division?
2. How did trench warfare and the concept of “Total War” contribute to unprecedented levels of wartime causalities?
3. What impacts did political propaganda have on the outcomes of the Great War?
4. How did nationalism impact countries like China and Japan, post-World War I?
Chapter 29 – The Collapse of the Old Order

1. How did two totalitarian states use repressive polices and negative repercussions to control the national economy and increase territorial expansion goals?
2. How did Japan’s effort to conquer East Asia during World War II compare with Hideyoshi’s invasions of Korea and China during the 16th century?
3. Analyze why certain nations implored tactics of “Total War” and/or “War of Attrition” throughout World War II.
4. Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period.

Chapter 30 – Revolutions in Living

1. Evaluate how more effective forms of birth control influenced gender roles.
2. How did science, technology, entertainment, and art develop an increasingly popular global culture?
3. Explain how Mohandas Gandhi’s implementation of nonviolence brought about political change.
4. Provide four examples of why Latin and South American countries were still dependent, or heavily influenced by, the United States and Europe after World War I.

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Period 4 Textbook Content: The Cold War and Decolonization (1900-Present)

Chapter 31 – The Cold War and Decolonization

1. Explain the developments of the Cold War in Asia following World War II.
2. What were the benefits and consequences of the Green Revolution, and commercial agriculture, to help sustain the earth’s growing population?
3. Compare and contrast the economic and military systems of Western and Eastern bloc states.
4. How did nationalism and/or armed struggles for independence movements effectively reach their aims?

Chapter 32 – The End of the Cold War and the Challenge of Economic Development and Immigration

1. How did political and economic factors contribute to the end of the Cold War?
2. How did changes in political economic systems in Latin America foster revolutions, repressions, and reforms?
3. Compare and contrast the export-oriented economies in East Asia with anti-Western economies of the Mideast.
4. Explain environmental impacts of deforestation, decertification, and greenhouse gasses on the global climate change debate.

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Period 4 Textbook Content: Globalization (1900-Present)

Chapter 33 – Leaving the Twentieth Century

1. Explain why some movements such as the Irish Republican Army and Al-Qaeda use violence against civilians to achieve political aims.
2. Explain the involvement of global and nongovernmental organizations in the expansion of human rights and international cooperation.
3. How did the spread of democratic institutions after World War II advocate and promote gender dynamics?
4. How did the expansion of education foster an understanding of cultural diversity?
5. What role did the mass media play in advancing globalized popular and consumer culture?
6. Discuss the role of multinational corporations in the development of a global economic system.