

Advanced Placement World History
Midterm Study Guide: 19/20
(53 Questions Total on Exam)

Part I				
	Time Period(s) and Key Concept	Question	Specific Concept(s) Addressed in each Question	Historical Thinking Skill
Set 1	600-1450 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes. 	1	Existing trade routes— including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the Trans-Saharan routes, and the Indian Ocean basin— flourished and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.	Contextualization/ Analyzing Historical Evidence: Primary Sources
		2	In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.	Continuity and Change
		3	Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro–Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.	Contextualization
Set 2	600-1450 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions. ● 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. 	1	Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.	Continuity and Change
		2	Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.	Causation
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian Peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of 	Comparison

			<p>Afro–Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some places, new political entities emerged, including those in various Islamic states; the Mongol khanates; new Hindu and Buddhist states in South, East, and Southeast Asia; city-states; and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan. 	
Set 3	<p>600-600 600-1450 1450-1750</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the early states and empires grew in number, size, and population, they frequently competed for resources and came into conflict with one another. • 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. • State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions. • Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes. • The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through excessive mobilization of resources, erosion of established political institutions, and economic changes, imperial governments generated social tensions and created economic difficulties by concentrating too much wealth in the hands of elites. • Security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions, challenged imperial authority 	Continuity and Change
		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of empires— including China, the Byzantine Empire, various Muslim states, and the Mongols— facilitated Afro–Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks. • Multiple factors contributed to urban revival, including the end of invasions, the availability of safe and reliable transport, the rise of commerce and warmer temperatures between 800 C.E. and 1300, increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population, and greater availability of labor. 	Causation
		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some places, new political entities emerged, including those in various Islamic states; the Mongol khanates; new Hindu and Buddhist states in South, East, and Southeast Asia; city-states; and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan. • Multiple factors contributed to the decline of urban 	Continuity and Change

	<p>produced and consumed, with farreaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. 		<p>areas in this period, including invasions, disease, and the decline of agricultural productivity.</p>	
		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the factory system concentrated labor in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialization of labor. As the new methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe, they spread to other parts of Europe and the United States, Russia, and Japan Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies. 	Causation
Set 4	<p>1450-1750 1750-1900</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world. Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes The process of industrialization 	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East in this period. The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas. 	Causation
		2	The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.	Causation
		3	Some notable gender and family restructuring occurred, including demographic changes in Africa that resulted from the slave trades.	Causation
		4	American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions—	Causation

	<p>changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with farreaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world. 		<p>including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements—that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America.</p>	
Set 5	<p>1450-1750</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world. Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes. Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems. 	1	European colonization and the introduction of European agriculture and settlements practices in the Americas often affected the physical environment through deforestation and soil depletion.	Causation
		2	Commercialization and the creation of a global economy were intimately connected to new global circulation of silver from the Americas.	Causation
		3	Both imperial conquests and widening global economic opportunities contributed to the formation of new political and economic elites.	Analyzing Historical Evidence: Primary Sources
		4	Colonial economies in the Americas depended on a range of coerced labor.	Analyzing Historical Evidence: Primary Sources
		5	Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.	Analyzing Historical Evidence: Primary Sources
Set 6	600-600	1	Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet	Analyzing

	<p>600-1450 1450-1750</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems. • As states and empires increased in size and contacts between regions intensified, human communities transformed their religious and ideological beliefs and practices. 		<p>Muhammad, developed in the Arabian Peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro–Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.</p>	<p>Historical Evidence: Primary Sources</p>
		2	<p>Many states adopted practices to accommodate the different ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups.</p>	<p>Contextualization</p>
		3	<p>The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions—developing later into what was known as Hinduism, a monistic belief system. These beliefs included the importance of multiple manifestations of brahman and teachings about dharma and reincarnation, and they contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a caste system.</p>	<p>Contextualization</p>
<p>Set 7</p>	<p>1450-1750 1750-1900</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems. • Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes. 	1	<p>Europeans established new trading-post empires in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks, but the impact of these empires was limited by the authority of local states, including the Ashanti and Mughal empires</p>	<p>Causation</p>
		2	<p>Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of mainly female slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>Comparison</p>
		3	<p>Enlightenment ideas influenced various reform movements that challenged existing notions of social relations, which contributed to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and/or the end of serfdom.</p>	<p>Causation</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world. • The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with farreaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture. 	4	New patterns of global trade and production developed and further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories	Continuity and Change
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Part II			
Time Period and Key Concept	Question	Specific Concept(s) Addressed in each Question	Historical Thinking Skill
600-600 As the early states and empires grew in number, size, and population, they frequently competed for resources and came into conflict with one another.	1	In order to organize their subjects, in many regions imperial rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments, as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies.	Continuity and Change
1750-1900 The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with farreaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.	2	The development of machines, including steam engines and the internal combustion engine, made it possible to take advantage of vast new resources of energy stored in fossil fuels, specifically coal and oil. The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies.	Continuity and Change
1900-Present Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture,	3	Energy technologies, including the use of petroleum and nuclear power, raised productivity and increased the production of material goods.	Continuity and Change

and medicine.			
600-1450 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.	4	Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.	Contextualization
600-1450 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.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages. • Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations 	Contextualization
600-1450 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.	6	There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, along trade routes.	Contextualization
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.	7	The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and contributed to both religious conflicts and the creation of syncretic belief systems and practices.	Continuity and Change
1450-1750 Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.	8	Land empires—including the Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Russian—expanded dramatically in size.	Comparison
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and	9	As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even	Analyzing Primary Sources

Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.		for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry.	
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world	10	As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased along with an expansion of literacy and increased focus on innovation and scientific inquiry.	Contextualization
1450-1750 Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.	11	Many states adopted practices to accommodate the different ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups.	Analyzing Primary Sources
1450-1750 Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.	12	Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.	Analyzing Primary Sources
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.	13	The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and contributed to both religious conflicts and the creation of syncretic belief systems and practices.	Analyzing Primary Sources
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible	14	European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the Classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds.	Causation

by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.			
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.	15	Portuguese development of maritime technology and navigational skills led to increased travel to and trade with West Africa and resulted in the construction of a global trading-post empire.	Causation

Part III			
Time Period and Key Concept	Question	Key Concept(s) Addressed in each Question	Historical Thinking Skill
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.	1	Mercantilist policies and practices were used by European rulers to expand and control their economies and claim overseas territories, and joint-stock companies, influenced by these mercantilist principles, were used by rulers and merchants to finance exploration and compete against one another in global trade.	Continuity and Change
1750-1900 As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.	2	Because of the nature of the new modes of transportation, both internal and external migrants increasingly relocated to cities. This pattern contributed to the significant global urbanization of the 19th century. The new methods of transportation also allowed for many migrants to return, periodically or permanently, to their home societies.	Historical Argumentation/Use of Evidence
1750-1900 As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and	3	In some imperial societies, emerging cultural, religious, and racial ideologies, including social Darwinism, were used to justify imperialism.	Contextualization

transoceanic relationships.			
<p>1750-1900</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly. Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts. 	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the 19th century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences. 	Contextualization
<p>1750-1900</p> <p>The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with farreaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.</p>	5	In industrialized states, many workers organized themselves, often in labor unions, to improve working conditions, limit hours, and gain higher wages. Workers' movements and political parties emerged in different areas, promoting alternative visions of society, including Marxism.	Contextualization/Use of Evidence
<p>1750-1900</p> <p>The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</p>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjects challenged centralized imperial governments. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions—including the American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements—that facilitated the emergence of independent states in the U.S., Haiti, and mainland Latin America. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas. Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements. 	Comparison
<p>1450-1750</p> <p>Empires expanded around the world,</p>	7	Many states adopted practices to accommodate the different ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the	Use of Evidence

presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.		economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups.	
1450-1750 Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule. • Many states adopted practices to accommodate the different ethnic and religious diversity of their subjects or to utilize the economic, political, and military contributions of different ethnic or religious groups. • Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources. • Rulers used tribute collection and tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion. 	Causation
1450-1750 Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.	9	Slavery in Africa continued both the traditional incorporation of mainly female slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.	Causation
1450-1750 The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.	10	Existing regional patterns of trade intensified in the context of the new global circulation of goods.	Causation/Continuity and Change
1750-1900 The 18th century marked the	11	The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents— including the American	Use of Evidence

<p>beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</p>		<p>Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolívar's Jamaica Letter—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.</p>	
<p>1750-1900 The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents— including the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Bolívar's Jamaica Letter—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.</p>	<p>Contextualization</p>