

Major Trends In WHAP

Unit 1- Global Tapestry 1200-1450

- **Spread of Major Religions (CDI)**
 - Buddhism (SE & E Asia) was appealing to lower classes
 - Islam (N India, SE Asia the Swahili Coast) was spread through merchants, diasporic communities.
 - Confucianism (Korea & Japan)
 - Spread mainly due to merchants, missionaries and war
- **Large Empires Rise With Expansion of Trade Networks (GOV & ECN)**
 - Mali and the Trans Saharan Trade Route
 - Incas and the Royal Road system
 - Song Empire and the Silk Road, Grand Canal
- **New Technology Drastically Changed Way of Life (TEC & ECN)**
 - Paper (Flying money---> encouraged trade)
 - Champa Rice (population)
- **Rigid Social Structures Existed Throughout (SIO)**
 - Hindu caste system in India
 - Feudalism in Europe
 - Social structures in Americas & Africa
- **Dar al Islam (Abbasid Caliphate) Was Broken Up (GOV)**
 - The Delhi Sultanate
 - Seljuk Turks in Central Asia
 - The Mamluk Sultanate in Egypt
- **Religion Was Used For Statebuilding and Centralization (GOV)**
 - Aztecs and sacrifice
 - Islam widespread use of Arabic unified all Muslims
 - Confucianism and civil service exams
 - Hindu leaders and the caste system
 - The hierarchy of Christianity (pope, cardinal, bishop)
- **Geography Posed Limits To Trade and Expansion (ENV)**
 - Incas with Andes Mountains and Amazon Rainforest
 - Sahara Desert splitting North Africa with Sub Saharan Africa

**The trends above brought the natural decline and importance of smaller states, local religions & nomads.*

Unit 2- Networks of Exchange 1200-1450

- **Major Trade Routes Thrive (ECN)**
 - Silk Road (policed, caravanserai, paper money, Mongols)
 - Indian Ocean (lateen sails, magnetic compass, astrolabe, sternpost rudder & diasporic communities)
 - Trans Sahaan Trade Route (gold, salt, saddles, muslim dominated)
- **Trade Brought a Growth of Major Cities (ECN)**
 - The chinese city of Chang'an (Silk Road)
 - Calicut in India, (Indian Ocean)
 - Malacca, Srivijaya Kingdom in the Malacca Strait (Indian Ocean)
 - Timbuktu in West Africa (Trans Saharan)
 - Hangzhou in China (Grand Canal)
 - Samarkand and Kashgar were caravanserai on the Silk Road
- **Mongols Expand Throughout Asia (GOV)**
 - Nomadic life, governance and horseback skills aid with victories
 - Defeat Song
 - Defeat Abbasids
 - Defeat Russia (or the makings of it)
- **Mongols Spread Disease, Migration and Technology (SIO, ENV & TEC)**
 - Bubonic Plague
 - Mongols forced skilled people to different places of empire
 - Stirrups (allows bow and arrow while on horseback)
 - Gunpowder (No firearms yet) & siege towers
 - Knowledge of medicine and mathematics
- **Afro-Eurasia (Eastern Hemisphere) Experienced a Spread of Science and Technology (TEC)**
 - Chinese papermaking
 - Stern Rudder, lateen sail, dhows and magnetic compass
 - Camel Saddles
- **Afro-Eurasia Met Environmental Challenges (ENV)**
 - Mastering monsoon winds
 - Biodiversity
 - Champa rice (Vietnam to China)
 - Bananas (SE Asia to Africa)
- **Travelers Shared Experiences & Impacted Society (SIO)**
 - Marco Polo (Venice to China during Yuan dynasty)

- Ibn Battuta (N. Africa to East Asia and everywhere in between)
- Zheng He (China to various coastlines on the Indian Ocean)
- Margery Kempe (England to pilgrimage sites in Middle East and Europe)
- Famous travel accounts inspired reading, travel and trade

Unit 3- Land Based Empires 1450-1700

- **Large Empires Expand (GOV)**
 - The Ottoman Empire in E. Europe and W. Asia
 - The Safavids in Persia (Iran)
 - The Mughals in Northern India
 - All three Gunpowder Empires rose out of the ashes of the Mongols and Tamerlane and formed in close proximity with trade routes
 - Russia formed and expanded as far as Alaska
 - Ming and Qing dynasties in China expanded west into Central Asia
- **Empires Centralized and Legitimized Rule (GOV)**
 - Developed efficient tax systems
 - Justices of the Peace (England)
 - Zamindars (Mughals)
 - Tax Farmers (France)
 - Development of loyal military
 - Devshirme and the Janissaries (Ottoman)
 - Oprichnina (Russia)
 - Ghulams (Safavids)
 - Art and Architecture
 - Taj Mahal (Mughals)
 - St. Petersburg Palace (Russia)
 - Palace at Versailles (France)
 - Topkapi Palace and miniature art (Ottomans)
- **Eurasia Experienced Religious Division and Violence (CDI)**
 - Protestant Reformation led by Martin Luther
 - Indulgences and Simony (selling church positions)
 - Salvation by faith alone
 - Counter Reformation
 - Council of Trent (church makes needed changes)
 - Formation of Jesuits (recruit new members)
 - The Inquisition (intimidation and fear)
 - Orthodox vs Holy Roman Empire

- Safavids vs Ottomans (Shi'a vs Sunni)
 - Successor to Mohammed must be in bloodline
 - Successor to Mohammed based on merit and election
- **Empires Practiced Tolerance and Intolerance (GOV & CDI)**
 - Tolerance
 - Akbar of the Mughals
 - Ottoman Empire with people of the book and the jizya tax
 - Intolerance
 - Aranzeb of the Mughals
 - Safavids championed Shi'a
 - Inquisition of the Catholic Church
 - Manchu treatment of Han Chinese

Unit 4- Transoceanic Interconnections 1450-1750

- **Technology and Knowledge Made Its Way To Europe (TEC)**
 - Technology and knowledge came from the Muslim World and Asia
 - Mongols
 - Moors in Spain (Al-Andalus)
 - New Star charts, cartography and wind patterns are developed in Europe
 - Astrolabe, compass, stern rudder & lateen sails came from the East
 - Europe made faster and more maneuverable ships
 - Carrick, Fluyt and the Caravel
 - The Renaissance fostered humanism and thinking which led to more development
- **Development and Expansion of Maritime Empires (Europe) (GOV)**
 - Muslims had land trade "locked down" so Europe took to the sea
 - The Portuguese led the way in the 15th century
 - Henry the Navigator
 - Diaz traveled to the Cape of Good Hope
 - De Gama traveled to India
 - Portugal built outposts on African coast and around Indian Ocean Network
 - The Dutch followed Portugal & established outposts in the Indian Ocean
 - Spanish, French and the English were forced to find an alternative route
 - Spain sponsored Christopher Columbus and stumbled upon the "West Indies" and the Americas
 - English, French and Dutch looked for Northwest Passage

- **Eastern and Western Hemispheres Connect and Trade (ECN)**
 - The Columbian Exchange
 - Plants, animals and diseases are exchanged
 - Americas: potatoes, corn, chocolate, tobacco and many vegetables
 - AfroEurasia: horses, cows, coffee, sugar, smallpox and many fruits
 - The Triangular Trade
 - Manufactured goods and alcohol are traded for slaves in W. Africa
 - Slaves mainly arrive in Brazil and Caribbean for chattel slavery
 - Raw materials (sugar, tobacco, cotton) were shipped to Europe
- **The First Global Economy Had Major Impacts (ECN, SIO & CDI)**
 - Mercantilism was main economic system practised
 - Belief in fixed amount of wealth (bullion)
 - Goal was to get the “biggest piece of the pie”
 - Exports > imports
 - Transnational companies are developed
 - The East India Co. & the VOC
 - Stock companies provide opportunity with limited risk
 - Impacts in Asia
 - Paper currency is replaced and all taxes must now be paid in silver
 - China and Japan severely limit outside interaction and isolate
 - Europe takes over the Indian Ocean Trade
 - Impacts in West Africa
 - Slave Trade assist in the rise of the Ashanti and Congo Kingdoms
 - An imbalance in population occurs because working class is subject to chattel slavery while older generations are not (hurts economy)
 - Gender roles change as many males are captured and sold
 - Impacts in the Americas
 - Up to 90% of the native population is wiped out by diseases
 - Aztec and Incan empires destroyed by smallpox
 - Loss of natural resources, especially silver!
 - The Casta System creates a racial social hierarchy
 - Peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, mulattos etc.
 - The Encomienda System provided unlimited labor
 - The Hacienda system developed as major private enterprises
 - Syncretic Religions form w/ Voodoo (Haiti) and Santeria (Cuba)
- **States Experienced Internal and External Challenges To Power (GOV)**
 - External

- Dutch and English pushed Portugal out of S. Asia
- Ana Nzinga of Ndongo allied with Dutch vs Portugal
- Internal
 - The Cossacks revolted in Russia with the Pugachev Rebellion
 - The Glorious Revolution in England (throne=protestant)
 - British Empire dealt with Maroon and Metacom's War
 - The Marathas Empire was created when they fought Mughals

Unit 5- Revolutions 1750-1900

- **Enlightenment Develop and Spread (GOV, CDI & SIO)**
 - Comes after Protestant Reformation, Sci. Rev (questioning tradition)
 - Locke, Hobbes, Voltaire
 - Reason & logic applied to gov= individual rights & limiting gov.
 - Went from what can you do for the king...
 - To what can the king do to protect you
 - The Enlightenment leads to the Age of "Isms" with socialism, feminism, liberalism, nationalism, capitalism etc.
 - Enlightenment leads to Atlantic Revolutions
 - American Revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Haitian Revolution
 - Latin American Revolutions (Mexico, South America, Brazil)
 - The Enlightenment led to important historical documents that guided the Atlantic Revolutions
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen (DOROMAC)
 - Letter from Jamaica (Bolivar))
 - All examples of getting rid foreign rule who did not have the best interest at hand.
- **Rise of Nationalism (GOV & CDI)**
 - Why is it on the rise?
 - Printing press, people are united by common language
 - Decline in religion, other cultural items (language) play more prominent in identity
 - Political upheaval (people no longer unified by their kings)
- **Industrial Revolution Begins and Impacts The World (ENV & GOV)**
 - Reasons why it began in Britain

- Geography, access to rivers and canals
 - Natural resources like coal, iron ore and timber
 - Government policies helped facilitate the IR
 - Mercantilism (engaged in trade)
 - Private property & capitalist markets (motive to innovate)
- The IR spread quickly to Europe than other places
 - Quickly developed in Belgium and Germany, followed British model
 - Developed slower in France because of political turmoil
 - Developed slower in Russian because it was agrarian based
 - The United States brought the IR to Japan (Com. Perry)
 - Did not take hold in China (closed door, Boxer Rebellion and elites did not support it)
- Manufacturing decreased in Asia and Africa in response to the IR
 - Shipbuilding and Iron decreased in India
 - Textiles in Egypt and India
 - Britain's relationship with both was a major cause
- **The Industrial Revolution Depended On New Technologies (TEC)**
 - 1st IR (1760-1840)- Coal, iron, rivers, steam engine and coaling stations
 - 2nd IR (1870-1914)- Steel, oil, electricity, radio and telephone
- **Governments Used a Variety of Strategies To Facilitate The IR (GOV)**
 - Indirect Control (still lots of government influence)
 - Business friendly policies like patents, subsidies and free market
 - Europe, US (The West)
 - Direct Control
 - Russia with Tsar struggled to keep up with the West
 - Ottoman Empire attempted to industrialize with little success (Elites did not support it)
 - Japan rapidly industrialized (Meiji Restoration)
- **The Industrial Revolution Impacted Society (SIO)**
 - Urban living
 - Growth of cities
 - Cramped, dirty tenement buildings
 - Increase in crime and disease
 - Changes in labor
 - Lower class women and children working under bad conditions
 - Rise of the middle class

- White collar vs blue collar workers
 - Transportation technologies
 - Trains, Steamships
 - Increased long distance trade and migration
- **The Industrial Revolution Impacted the Economy (ECN)**
 - Capitalism replaced Mercantilism
 - Formation of monopolies, insurance, mass production
 - Utilitarianism and the “greater good” (John Stuart Mill)
 - Communism, Karl Marx and Fredreich Engles, Inspire labor unions and bring about reforms for the poor
 - Transnational businesses further develop
 - Need for stock market increases
 - European desire for markets and resources

Unit 6- Imperialism 1750-1900

- **Motives & Rationales Formed to Imperialize (GOV, CDI & ECN)**
 - Nationalist Motives
 - Countries looked to assert their identity in global arena
 - Britain in South Asia, France in W. Africa, Japan in E. Asia
 - Religious Motives
 - Christian missionaries looked to civilize (Livingtone)
 - Many natives gave up ancestor veneration in reaction
 - Although religion paved the way for further Imperialism, there was benefits like access to medicines, education and ending slave trade
 - Economical Motives
 - Companies like the VOC and EIC looked to maximize profits
 - Treaties signed to establish trading posts and commercial tights
 - Desire for raw materials
 - Latin America (Rubber in Brazil, Copper in Chile, Banana Republics, etc.)
 - Africa (Cotton in Egypt, Cocoa in Gold Coast, Palm Oil in West Africa)
 - New markets to sell finished goods (proto-industrialization)
 - Take advantage of coerced labor (slave & corvee)
 - Racial Rationales and Misuse of Science
 - Phrenology (size of skulls)
 - Social Darwinism (survival of the fittest)

- Cultural Rationales
 - White Man's Burden (Kipling)
- **The Process of "New Imperialism" Begins (GOV)**
 - States strengthened their control or assumed direct control over colonies where non-state entities existed
 - King Leopold of Belgium and the Congo
 - British India, company rule was replaced by "The Raj"
 - States used both warfare and diplomacy to expand
 - Warfare in Gambia and Lagos to establish British West Africa
 - Treaties were used in Nigeria further develop British West Africa
 - The Berlin Confer
 - Europeans established settler colonies
 - Old trading posts became settler colonies
 - Widespread settler colonies threatened European peace so European leaders met at the Berlin Conference
 - French established a settler colony in Algeria
 - The British had settler colonies in Australia and New Zealand
 - The United States, Russia and Japan all expanded by conquering and settling neighboring states
 - Manifest Destiny and Westward expansion (Trail of Tears)
 - Russia in Eastern Europe and as far as Alaska
 - Japan
- **Indigenous Peoples Resisted State Expansion (GOV)**
 - Africa
 - The Sokoto Caliphate in West Africa (vs British)
 - The Zulu Kingdom in Southern Africa (vs British)
 - Samory Toure fought the French in West Africa (Guinea)
 - The Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement vs British in South Africa
 - America
 - Tupac Amaru II (Peru) vs Spanish
 - Mexico vs French Expansion (Cinco de Mayo)
 - New Zealand and the Maori Wars
 - South and SE Asia
 - The Sepoy Rebellion vs the British East India Company (EIC)
 - The Philippines vs Spain & US
 - Vietnam resisted French expansion
- **The Global Economy Further Develops (ECN)**
 - Technology assists with amount and frequency of trade

- Railroads, Steamships, Telegraph
 - Cash crop development was prominent
 - Guano in Peru and Chile
 - Beef in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay
 - Lamb and mutton in New Zealand
 - Monocultures were a result
 - Export economies were established
 - British cotton transitioned from India to Southern U.S.
 - Rubber was transplanted from Amazon to SE Asia
 - Palm oil was transplanted from W. Africa to SE Asia
 - Copper in Chile
- **Economic Imperialism Brought Widespread Change (GOV & ECN)**
 - China's power and influence was greatly diminished
 - Opium Wars and the Treaty on Nanking
 - Hong Kong
 - Extraterritoriality
 - Spheres of Influence
 - Taiping and Boxer Rebellion
 - Open Door Policy (John Hay)
 - The United States gained economic and political control of Latin America
 - The United Fruit Company and Banana Republics
 - Corporate investments in Mexico and Cuba
 - The Panama Canal
 - The Monroe Doctrine
 - Africa and Asia's economic power was further compromised
 - Food production declined as both focused on cash crops
 - Europeans settled and took the better land
 - Europe established one sided trade deals (cheap finished goods for valued raw materials)
- **Long Distance Migration (CDI & SIO)**
 - Migrations through Labor Systems
 - Slavery is mostly abolished by mid 1800s
 - Abolition of slavery forced migration of new labor systems
 - Indentured Servitude
 - Imperial Recruitment
 - Indians were forced by British government to move to other parts of the empire (Ex. sugar plantations in SE Africa)

- Contract Laborers
 - Ex. Chinese sent to sugar plantations in Cuba
- Penal Colonies
 - Prisoners were sent abroad to perform hard labor
 - British penal colony in Australia
 - French penal colonies in West Africa
- Labors brought major demographic changes developed around the world
 - Indians -> British colonies in the Caribbean, S. & E Africa, Fiji
 - Chinese -> California and British Malaya to work on RRs and farms
 - Japanese -> Sugar plantations in Hawaii, Peru and Cuba
- There were a variety of reason for migration
 - India-> Extreme poverty under British rule
 - China > Overpopulation and disorder by Taipeng Rebellion
 - Ireland-> Famine, political dissent against Britain
 - Britain-> Technical engineers left to help build infrastructures
 - Settler colonies = British in Argentina, Japan failed in Mexico
 - Educational opportunities -> Japanese students in the U.S.
 - Gold rush in the U.S., Alaska and Australia
- Migration had social impacts home and abroad
 - Most migrants were men and women had new responsibilities
 - Discriminatory policies were enacted
 - U.S.-> Chinese Exclusion Act limited immigration
 - Australia -> Immigrant workers were attacked & executed
 - White Australia Policy
 - Abroad, migrants stayed together and formed ethnic enclaves
 - Chinatown in San Francisco
 - Italians in Argentina
 - Indians in South Africa
 - Chinese in Peru

