

# AP WORLD HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

## 180 High-Yield Concepts

Advanced Placement Course | College Board CED-aligned

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- All 9 CED units: The Global Tapestry to Globalization
  - Chronological coverage: 1200 CE to the present
- Trade networks, empires, revolutions, and global change
- Perfect for the AP World History: Modern exam in May

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide condenses the AP World History: Modern course and exam description into high-yield concepts. It is not a textbook replacement -- it is the fastest way to review everything the exam covers and to target your weak units.

The AP World History exam is 3 hours 15 minutes: 55 multiple-choice questions (55 min), 3 short-answer questions (40 min), a Document-Based Question (60 min, including a 15-minute reading period), and a Long Essay (40 min). The 9 units below map directly to the College Board Course and Exam Description, which covers the years 1200 CE to the present.

## How to use the concepts

- Each concept = term + concise explanation + high-yield exam tip (+ example where useful).
- First pass: read every concept in order. Underline anything unfamiliar.
- Second pass: focus only on the concepts you underlined.
- Two weeks before the exam: rapid-review every tip line (they are the highest-yield).
- Use the Table of Contents to jump straight to your weakest units.

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**Total: 180 high-yield concepts**

*How to use the TOC: work through the units in order on your first pass, then jump back to your weakest units for review. Each concept includes an Explanation, a high-yield exam tip, and where useful an Example. Mark the concepts you miss with a small dot in the margin and revisit them 48 hours later.*

# Unit 1: Unit 1: The Global Tapestry

8-10% of the exam. State building and cultural developments in Afro-Eurasia, c. 1200-1450.

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <b>The Global Tapestry Overview</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Between 1200 and 1450, Afro-Eurasia featured diverse states and empires: China's Song, the Abbasid successor states, the Delhi Sultanate, the Mongol expansion, African kingdoms (Mali, Ghana), and European feudal kingdoms.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>'diversity and connections' is the unit theme -- know at least one state per region and how trade connected them.</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Song China and Mali both flourished in 1300, connected by Indian Ocean and trans-Saharan trade routes.</p>                                   |
| 2 | <b>Song China: State &amp; Economy</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Song China (960-1279) had a strong centralized bureaucracy (civil service exams, meritocracy), the world's largest economy, and innovations: paper money, printing, gunpowder, and the magnetic compass.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>Song China = bureaucratic meritocracy + commercial revolution; the exam links its technology to later global changes.</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> The Song invented movable type and paper currency -- but foot binding and patriarchal norms restricted women.</p>                                          |
| 3 | <b>Confucianism &amp; Chinese Culture</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Confucianism shaped Chinese government and society: filial piety, hierarchy, the scholar-gentry ideal, and the civil service examination system. Buddhism spread, adapting to Chinese culture (Chan/Zen).</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>Confucianism = the exam system + social order; contrast its revival (Neo-Confucianism) with Buddhist influence.</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Civil service exams -- based on Confucian classics -- selected officials on merit, a model that impressed later Europeans.</p>                               |
| 4 | <b>Dar al-Islam &amp; the Abbasid Legacy</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Islamic world (dar al-Islam) stretched from Iberia to India. The Abbasid Caliphate declined after 1258 (Mongol sack of Baghdad), but Islamic scholarship, trade networks, and Sufi missionaries continued to expand.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>dar al-Islam = a vast zone of trade + shared religion + intellectual exchange (preserving Greek learning).</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Baghdad's House of Wisdom translated Greek philosophy; Islamic scholars advanced algebra, medicine, and astronomy.</p>                          |
| 5 | <b>The Delhi Sultanate &amp; Islam in India</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526) brought Islam to northern India. Muslim and Hindu communities interacted through trade and sometimes conflict; the bhakti movement blended Hindu devotion with Islamic ideas.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>the Delhi Sultanate = Islam in India's north; the bhakti movement = cultural synthesis (continuity/change evidence).</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Bhakti saints like Kabir preached a personal, devotional faith open to Hindus and Muslims alike.</p>                                          |
| 6 | <b>The Mongol Empire: Conquest &amp; Pax Mongolica</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Mongols (Genghis Khan, then successors) built the largest contiguous land empire (by 1279). The Pax Mongolica secured Eurasian trade routes (Silk Roads) and spread ideas, but conquest was brutal.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>Mongols = military conquest + trade integration + religious tolerance; the Black Death also spread along their routes.</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Under Mongol protection, Marco Polo traveled from Venice to Yuan China -- the Silk Roads' golden age.</p>                                  |
| 7 | <b>Mongol Governance &amp; the Yuan Dynasty</b> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Mongols ruled through local elites and tolerated religions. Kublai Khan's Yuan dynasty ruled China; the Ilkhanate ruled Persia. Mongol administration was decentralized but effective at extracting tribute.</p> <p><b>APWH Tip:</b> <i>Mongols adapted to local systems (Chinese bureaucracy, Persian administrators) -- 'conquerors who became governed by their conquests.'</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Kublai Khan used Chinese-style governance but kept Mongols and foreigners in top posts -- distrusting Chinese officials.</p> |

## 8 The Black Death & Its Demographic Impact

**Explanation:** The bubonic plague (1346-53) swept Eurasia along trade routes, killing 30-50% of Europe's population and millions more in Asia and the Middle East. It transformed labor systems, religion, and trade.

**APWH Tip:** *the plague = global demographic catastrophe + social change (labor shortages -> higher wages, peasant revolts, religious fervor).*

**Example:** In Europe, plague-driven labor shortages ended serfdom in the west; the Church's authority was questioned.

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## 9 Feudalism & Manorialism in Europe

**Explanation:** After the Roman Empire's fall, Europe developed feudalism (vassalage, fiefs) and manorialism (self-sufficient estates worked by serfs). Political power was decentralized; the Catholic Church provided unity.

**APWH Tip:** *feudalism = political decentralization; manorialism = economic self-sufficiency -- contrast with China's centralized bureaucracy.*

**Example:** A medieval manor produced its own food, tools, and cloth -- trade was minimal until the High Middle Ages.

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## 10 The Crusades & European Expansion

**Explanation:** The Crusades (1096-1291) were religious wars for the Holy Land. They expanded European contact with the Islamic world, revived trade (Italian city-states), and brought back knowledge and goods.

**APWH Tip:** *the Crusades = cultural exchange + trade revival + Muslim-Christian conflict; their legacy shaped later European expansion.*

**Example:** Venice and Genoa grew rich supplying crusaders -- the seed of European commercial expansion.

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## 11 The Byzantine Empire & Orthodox Christianity

**Explanation:** The Byzantine Empire (330-1453) preserved Roman law and Greek learning, spread Orthodox Christianity (Cyrillic script) to Russia and the Balkans, and linked Europe to Asia. It fell to the Ottomans (1453).

**APWH Tip:** *Byzantium = the eastern Roman continuity; its Orthodox mission to the Slavs (Kievan Rus) spread eastward Christianity.*

**Example:** Byzantine missionaries Cyril and Methodius created the Cyrillic alphabet for Slavic languages.

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## 12 Mali, Ghana & the Trans-Saharan Trade

**Explanation:** West African kingdoms grew rich on the trans-Saharan gold-salt trade: Ghana (earlier) and Mali (1235-1600s, Mansa Musa). Islam spread via merchants and scholars; Timbuktu became a learning center.

**APWH Tip:** *Mansa Musa's hajj (1324) -- gold distribution, pilgrimage -- is THE required Mali example; the trans-Saharan trade linked West Africa to the Mediterranean.*

**Example:** Mansa Musa's generosity with gold reportedly depressed Cairo's gold prices for years.

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## 13 The Swahili Coast & Indian Ocean Trade

**Explanation:** East African city-states (Kilwa, Mogadishu, Sofala) prospered on Indian Ocean trade in gold, ivory, and slaves. Swahili culture blended African, Arab, and Persian elements; trade linked them to Arabia, India, and China.

**APWH Tip:** *the Swahili Coast = Indian Ocean commercial hubs, NOT territorial empires -- the exam emphasizes their trade-based cosmopolitanism.*

**Example:** Kilwa's Great Mosque and coral-stone architecture reflected its Indian Ocean wealth.

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## 14 Southeast Asia & the Srivijaya/ Khmer States

**Explanation:** Southeast Asian states controlled key maritime straits: Srivijaya (Sumatra, 7th-13th c.) dominated the Malacca Strait; the Khmer empire built Angkor Wat (12th c.). Indian (Hindu/Buddhist) influence spread through trade.

**APWH Tip:** *Southeast Asia = the choke points of the Indian Ocean; Hinduism and Buddhism traveled with merchants.*

**Example:** Angkor Wat, built by the Khmer, began as a Hindu temple and became a Buddhist one -- India's cultural reach.

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## 15 Japan & the Feudal/Kamakura-Muromachi Periods

**Explanation:** Japan developed its own feudal system: shogun (military ruler), daimyo (lords), samurai (warriors), and the bushido code. Chinese influence (writing, Buddhism, Confucianism) was adapted, not copied.

**APWH Tip:** *Japan = 'selective borrowing' from China -- the exam contrasts Japan's decentralized feudalism with China's bureaucracy.*

**Example:** Japanese courtiers wrote in Chinese characters, but samurai culture and the shogunate were distinctly Japanese.

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## 16 European States & the High Middle Ages

**Explanation:** By 1200, Europe's states consolidated: England (Magna Carta 1215), France (Capetians), and the Holy Roman Empire. The High Middle Ages saw population growth, new agricultural techniques (three-field system), and urban revival.

**APWH Tip:** *Europe in 1200 = feudal patchwork moving toward centralized monarchies -- the trajectory that later enabled overseas expansion.*

**Example:** The three-field rotation and heavy plows boosted yields, supporting Europe's population and towns.

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## 17 Religion & Society in Afro-Eurasia

**Explanation:** Religions organized daily life: Christianity (Catholic and Orthodox), Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. Religious institutions held land, provided charity, and legitimized rulers -- while gender norms were largely patriarchal.

**APWH Tip:** *religion = social glue + political legitimacy + gender roles; compare how each major faith structured communities.*

**Example:** Hindu caste hierarchies and Muslim gender codes both shaped work, marriage, and mobility.

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## 18 The Song Economic Revolution

**Explanation:** Song China commercialized: paper money, credit instruments, proto-industrial porcelain and silk production, and integration into maritime trade (junks). China's economy dwarfed Europe's in 1200.

**APWH Tip:** *the Song commercial revolution = the 1200 world economy's center; the exam contrasts China's lead with Europe's lag.*

**Example:** Song porcelain (celadon) was exported across the Indian Ocean; Chinese junks were the era's largest ships.

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## 19 Interregional Connections 1200-1450

**Explanation:** Silk Roads (overland, Eurasia), Indian Ocean routes (maritime, luxury goods), and trans-Saharan routes (gold-salt) connected Afro-Eurasia. Ideas, technologies, crops, and diseases moved along them.

**APWH Tip:** *know all THREE networks and what each carried: Silk Roads = luxury goods + ideas; Indian Ocean = bulk goods + religion; trans-Saharan = gold, salt, slaves.*

**Example:** Paper and printing spread from China via the Silk Roads; Islam crossed the Sahara to West Africa.

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## 20 The Aztec (Mexico) & Inca Empires

**Explanation:** The Americas in 1200-1450: the Aztec Empire (central Mexico, tribute system, Tenochtitlan) and the Inca Empire (Andes, mita labor, roads, quipu). Both built vast empires without writing (Inca) or wheeled transport.

**APWH Tip:** *contrast American empires with Afro-Eurasian states: no horses/wheels, but sophisticated agriculture (chinampas, terraces), calendars, and tribute.*

**Example:** The Inca road system (40,000 km) and the Aztecs' chinampa floating gardens supported millions.

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## Unit 2: Unit 2: Networks of Exchange

8-10% of the exam. Trade routes, technologies, and cultural diffusion, 1200-1450.

### 21 The Silk Roads

**Explanation:** The Silk Roads connected China, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe: luxury goods (silk, porcelain, spices) carried by camel caravans, with innovations (paper, gunpowder, banking) spreading westward.

**APWH Tip:** *Silk Roads = luxury goods + ideas overland; their volume was small but their cultural impact enormous.*

**Example:** Caravanserai along the routes hosted merchants and their camels, enabling long-distance travel.

### 22 The Indian Ocean Trade Network

**Explanation:** The Indian Ocean was the world's busiest maritime network: bulk goods (cotton, spices, timber), monsoon winds, and cosmopolitan ports. It connected East Africa, Arabia, India, Southeast Asia, and China.

**APWH Tip:** *Indian Ocean = bulk goods + religion (Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism) + technology (lateen sails, dhow, junks) -- the exam's favorite 'connections' network.*

**Example:** Dhows rode the monsoons from East Africa to India; Zheng He's fleets sailed to Africa in the 1400s.

### 23 The Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

**Explanation:** The trans-Saharan routes carried gold, salt, and slaves between West Africa and the Mediterranean; camels and caravans made crossing possible. Islam spread with merchants; empires (Ghana, Mali, Songhai) taxed the trade.

**APWH Tip:** *trans-Saharan = gold/salt + Islam; the route's wealth funded West African empires and universities.*

**Example:** Salt from the Sahara was traded pound-for-pound for West African gold -- the region's 'white gold.'

### 24 Exchange of Technology & Ideas

**Explanation:** Technologies diffused along the routes: paper, printing, gunpowder (China -> West), the compass, and agricultural crops. Ideas (Buddhism, Islam, Neo-Confucianism) and science (Greek/Arabic astronomy, mathematics) traveled too.

**APWH Tip:** *the exam loves diffusion: name the technology, its origin, and its route (e.g., paper: China -> Muslim world -> Europe).*

**Example:** Gunpowder weapons, developed in China, reached Europe by the 1300s and transformed warfare.

### 25 The Spread of Religions

**Explanation:** Islam spread via merchants (Indian Ocean, trans-Saharan), Sufi missionaries, and conquest. Buddhism spread along trade routes to China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia. Christianity expanded in Europe and beyond.

**APWH Tip:** *merchants were the great missionaries -- connect each religion to the trade network that carried it.*

**Example:** Muslim traders brought Islam to the Swahili coast and Southeast Asia; Zen Buddhism followed trade to Japan.

### 26 The Mongol Empire & Trade Revival

**Explanation:** The Pax Mongolica (c. 1250-1350) unified much of Eurasia under one authority, lowering tariffs, protecting merchants, and reviving the Silk Roads. Diplomats, missionaries, and merchants crossed freely.

**APWH Tip:** *Mongols = the Silk Roads' protector/revival; their relay system (yam) moved messages across the empire.*

**Example:** Marco Polo's journey (1271-95) was possible because Mongol rule made the overland route safe.

### 27 The Black Death: Global Exchange's Dark Side

**Explanation:** The plague traveled the same networks that carried goods and ideas: from China/Central Asia to the Black Sea, then Europe (1347). It killed 30-50% of Europeans and weakened states and churches.

**APWH Tip:** *the plague = the negative consequence of connectivity -- a required example of exchange's costs.*

**Example:** The plague arrived in Europe on Genoese ships from Caffa (1347), moving along Mongol trade routes.

## 28 Indian Ocean Cities & Cosmopolitanism

**Explanation:** Port cities (Calicut, Malacca, Hormuz, Kilwa) were cosmopolitan melting pots: multiple religions, languages, and merchants (Gujaratis, Arabs, Chinese, Swahili). Trade brought prosperity and cultural mixing.

**APWH Tip:** *ports = cosmopolitanism; the exam contrasts port-city tolerance with inland agrarian hierarchies.*

**Example:** Malacca (Malay Peninsula) hosted Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, and Chinese merchants by the 1400s.

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## 29 Zheng He's Voyages & Chinese Naval Power

**Explanation:** Zheng He led seven Ming naval expeditions (1405-33) across the Indian Ocean to Africa, projecting Chinese power and collecting tribute. The voyages ended abruptly (court Confucian opposition, cost).

**APWH Tip:** *Zheng He = the peak of Chinese maritime power -- and its sudden end (China turned inward; Europe expanded).*

**Example:** Zheng He's treasure ships were the largest wooden ships ever built -- until the Ming scrapped the fleet.

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## 30 The Commercial Revolution in Europe

**Explanation:** European trade revived: Italian city-states (Venice, Genoa) dominated Mediterranean trade; new business practices emerged -- banking, joint-stock companies (later), bills of exchange, and double-entry bookkeeping.

**APWH Tip:** *Europe's commercial tools (banking, credit) later financed overseas exploration -- a continuity from this unit.*

**Example:** Florentine banks and Genoese bills of exchange moved money across Europe without shipping coin.

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## 31 Cities & the Urban Revival

**Explanation:** Cities grew along trade routes: Hangzhou (China), Baghdad, Cairo, Constantinople, and the new European towns. Cities concentrated artisans, merchants, learning, and disease -- engines of both culture and crisis.

**APWH Tip:** *cities = exchange nodes; their growth correlates with trade revival and (later) plague.*

**Example:** Hangzhou, Song China's capital, was described by Marco Polo as the world's greatest city.

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## 32 Diasporic Communities & Trade

**Explanation:** Merchant diasporas -- Jews, Muslims, Gujaratis, Chinese -- settled across regions, maintaining networks of trust and credit. Diasporas spread religions, languages, and commercial practices.

**APWH Tip:** *diasporas = the human infrastructure of long-distance trade; they bridged cultures.*

**Example:** The Jewish diaspora spanned Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East -- a commercial network based on kin and faith.

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## 33 Environmental Exchange

**Explanation:** Exchange also moved crops and animals: bananas and rice across the Indian Ocean; horses, camels, and technologies across the steppe. Environmental changes followed the routes.

**APWH Tip:** *environmental exchange pre-dates 1492 -- the Columbian Exchange is its Atlantic sequel.*

**Example:** Bananas, originally from Southeast Asia, became a staple in East Africa via Indian Ocean trade.

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## 34 Labor Systems in the Networks

**Explanation:** Trade relied on varied labor: artisans, slaves (trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean), and coerced workers. Slavery was a global institution, not only Atlantic.

**APWH Tip:** *slavery in this era = multiple systems (chattel, debt, military) across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.*

**Example:** The trans-Saharan trade enslaved Africans for North African and Middle Eastern markets.

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## 35 The Hubs: Melaka, Cairo, Timbuktu

**Explanation:** Key hubs: Melaka (Malay straits), Cairo (Mamluk entrepot), and Timbuktu (Saharan scholarship). Each controlled a critical juncture and accumulated wealth and learning.

**APWH Tip:** *name a hub per region with its function -- strait control, entrepot, or scholarship center.*

**Example:** Timbuktu's Sankore University and manuscript libraries made it the intellectual capital of West Africa.

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### 36 The Spread of the Compass & Shipbuilding

**Explanation:** Chinese compasses and shipbuilding (junks, stern rudders, watertight compartments) spread to the Indian Ocean; lateen sails and dhows connected the routes. Navigation transformed by 1450.

**APWH Tip:** *maritime tech = the enabler of Indian Ocean trade; the exam links it to later European voyages.*

**Example:** The Chinese magnetic compass reached the Mediterranean via Arab traders by the 1200s.

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### 37 Cultural Diffusion: Neo-Confucianism & Buddhism

**Explanation:** Neo-Confucianism (Zhu Xi) revived Confucian thought with Buddhist/metaphysical elements in China and Korea; Buddhism's schools (Zen, Pure Land) spread across East Asia.

**APWH Tip:** *Neo-Confucianism = Confucian revival + Buddhist metaphysics; it shaped East Asian governance.*

**Example:** Zhu Xi's synthesis became the basis of Chinese and Korean civil exams for centuries.

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### 38 The Mamluk Sultanate & the Red Sea

**Explanation:** The Mamluks (slave soldiers who took power in Egypt, 1250-1517) controlled the Red Sea route between the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean, taxing the spice trade and blocking Mongol expansion.

**APWH Tip:** *Mamluks = military slavery -> sultanate; their control of the Red Sea spice route shaped European searches for alternatives.*

**Example:** Mamluk Egypt's spice taxes were part of the cost that pushed Europeans toward the Atlantic.

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### 39 The Crusades' Commercial Legacy

**Explanation:** The Crusades opened the Mediterranean to Italian commerce, brought luxury goods (silk, spices) to Europe, and transferred knowledge (Greek/Arabic texts). Their failure militarily did not stop the commercial exchange.

**APWH Tip:** *APWH tip: the Crusades = religious conflict + commercial acceleration; the exchange continued after the fighting.*

**Example:** Europeans' taste for Asian spices -- acquired during the Crusades -- drove the later search for sea routes.

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### 40 Comparing Networks

**Explanation:** Silk Roads: overland, luxury, Central Asia. Indian Ocean: maritime, bulk, monsoons. Trans-Saharan: desert, gold-salt, camels. All three moved goods, ideas, people, and disease.

**APWH Tip:** *comparison prompt ready: each network's geography shaped what it carried and who controlled it.*

**Example:** The Silk Roads favored oasis states; the Indian Ocean favored port cities; the Sahara favored the great camel caravans.

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## Unit 3: Unit 3: Land-Based Empires

12-15% of the exam. Gunpowder empires and imperial expansion, 1450-1750.

### 41 Land-Based Empires Overview

**Explanation:** 1450-1750 saw large land empires expand and centralize: Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal, Ming/Qing China, and Russia. They used gunpowder weapons, bureaucracies, and religious legitimacy.

**APWH Tip:** *the 'gunpowder empires' (Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal) + Qing + Russia = the unit's roster; know each ruler and method.*

**Example:** Each empire blended military technology (cannons, muskets) with bureaucratic administration and state religion.

### 42 The Ottoman Empire

**Explanation:** The Ottomans (c. 1300-1922) conquered Constantinople (1453, Mehmed II), reached their peak under Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-66), and ruled diverse peoples via the millet system and the devshirme.

**APWH Tip:** *Ottoman tools: janissaries (devshirme slave soldiers), millets (religious communities), and the sultan's absolute rule.*

**Example:** Suleiman's legal code ('Kanuni') and architectural projects (Suleymaniye Mosque) marked the empire's golden age.

### 43 The Safavid Empire

**Explanation:** The Safavids (1501-1736) built a Persian empire with Shi'a Islam as the state religion (Isfahan, Shah Abbas). They fought the Ottoman (Sunni) empire for centuries -- religious and territorial rivalry.

**APWH Tip:** *Safavid = Shi'a Persian rival of the Sunni Ottoman -- the Sunni-Shi'a split is a required comparison.*

**Example:** Shah Abbas's Isfahan -- with its mosques, palaces, and gardens -- showcased Safavid splendor and trade.

### 44 The Mughal Empire

**Explanation:** The Mughals (1526-1857) unified most of India: Babur founded it; Akbar (1556-1605) practiced religious tolerance and expanded it; Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal. Aurangzeb's intolerance later weakened it.

**APWH Tip:** *Akbar's religious tolerance (abolished jizya, divine faith) vs Aurangzeb's reimposition = the empire's rise/decline arc.*

**Example:** Akbar welcomed Hindus, Muslims, and others at court; the Taj Mahal (1632-53) remains Mughal India's icon.

### 45 The Ming Dynasty & the Great Wall

**Explanation:** The Ming (1368-1644) expelled the Mongols, restored Chinese rule, rebuilt the Great Wall, and initially sent Zheng He's fleets -- then turned inward (maritime ban). The Great Wall's modern form dates to the Ming.

**APWH Tip:** *Ming = restoration + inward turn; the wall and the maritime ban show the choice of continental over maritime power.*

**Example:** Ming emperors rebuilt the Great Wall over 200 years to block northern raiders.

### 46 The Qing Dynasty (1644-1912)

**Explanation:** The Qing (Manchu) conquered Ming China and doubled its territory (Central Asia, Tibet, Taiwan). Qing emperors (Kangxi, Qianlong) combined Manchu military power with Confucian governance.

**APWH Tip:** *Qing = Manchu minority ruling China -- a conquest dynasty that adopted Chinese institutions (continuity).*

**Example:** Kangxi (r. 1661-1722) expanded the empire and patronized Chinese scholarship -- the 'Son of Heaven' who was also a Manchu warrior.

### 47 Russia & the Romanovs

**Explanation:** Russia expanded eastward under the Romanovs: Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great (1682-1725, westernization, St. Petersburg), and Catherine the Great (1762-96, expansion, Enlightenment patronage).

**APWH Tip:** *Russia = the land-based empire that westernized selectively -- Peter's reforms (beards, bureaucracy, navy) are the classic example.*

**Example:** Peter the Great's 'window to the West' -- St. Petersburg -- symbolized Russia's forced modernization.

## 48 The Ottoman-Safavid Conflict

**Explanation:** The Ottoman and Safavid empires fought for Mesopotamia and the Caucasus for centuries (Chaldiran 1514). Religious differences (Sunni vs Shi'a) justified and deepened the rivalry.

**APWH Tip:** *Chaldiran = the canonical Ottoman-Safavid battle; the conflict is a required example of imperial rivalry.*

**Example:** At Chaldiran (1514), Ottoman cannons routed the Safavid cavalry -- gunpowder decided it.

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## 49 Military Innovations: Gunpowder Empires

**Explanation:** Cannons, muskets, and standing armies transformed warfare: the Ottomans' siege artillery, the Mughals' matchlocks, and the Qing's cannons. Empires with gunpowder tech conquered neighbors without it.

**APWH Tip:** *'gunpowder empires' = the unit's organizing concept -- connect tech to conquest (cannons at Constantinople).*

**Example:** Ottoman cannons breached Constantinople's walls in 1453 -- the end of Byzantium.

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## 50 Bureaucracy & State Building

**Explanation:** Empires centralized via bureaucracies: Ottoman devshirme and viziers, Qing civil exams and the Eight Banners, Mughal mansabdars, and Russian service nobility. Bureaucrats collected taxes and enforced law.

**APWH Tip:** *name the institution per empire (devshirme, mansabdar, exam system) -- the exam asks for specific mechanisms.*

**Example:** Mughal mansabdars (ranked officials) were paid through land revenue assignments -- tying loyalty to imperial service.

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## 51 Religious Legitimacy & State Power

**Explanation:** Rulers used religion to legitimize rule: Ottoman sultans as caliphs (Sunni), Safavid shahs as religious leaders (Shi'a), Qing emperors as the Mandate of Heaven, and Russian tsars as defenders of Orthodoxy.

**APWH Tip:** *legitimacy = religion + tradition + conquest; each empire fused faith and rule differently.*

**Example:** The Ming/Qing 'Mandate of Heaven' justified rebellion against bad rulers -- a uniquely Chinese legitimizing idea.

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## 52 The Devshirme & Janissaries

**Explanation:** The Ottomans levied the devshirme -- taking Christian boys, converting them to Islam, and training them as janissaries (soldiers) and administrators. This created a loyal elite dependent on the sultan.

**APWH Tip:** *devshirme = the Ottoman's meritocratic-but-coerced elite; janissaries later became a powerful interest group.*

**Example:** Janissaries were barred from marriage and land, binding them wholly to the sultan -- until they grew too powerful.

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## 53 Millet System & Religious Toleration

**Explanation:** The Ottomans organized subjects into millets (religious communities) with self-rule in personal law (marriage, education). This toleration maintained order across a diverse empire.

**APWH Tip:** *millet system = pragmatic religious pluralism -- compare with the Safavids' forced Shi'a conversion.*

**Example:** Greek Orthodox, Jewish, and Armenian communities each governed their own law under Ottoman millets.

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## 54 The Columbian Exchange & Land Empires

**Explanation:** The Columbian Exchange affected land empires: American silver flowed to China (via Spain, Acapulco-Manila), new crops (maize, potatoes) boosted populations, and global trade integrated empires.

**APWH Tip:** *silver = the global currency that linked the Americas, Europe, and China -- a required connection.*

**Example:** Chinese demand for silver (taxes, currency) pulled American bullion across the Pacific to Manila.

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## 55 Atlantic System vs Land Empires

**Explanation:** While Europe built Atlantic maritime empires, the Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal, Qing, and Russian empires remained land-based. Both systems enriched states, but Atlantic capitalism would eventually outpace land tribute.

**APWH Tip:** *compare maritime (Atlantic) vs land-based (Eurasian) empire structures -- geography, labor, and wealth sources differ.*

**Example:** The Qing taxed agrarian land; the Spanish taxed Atlantic silver -- two different imperial economies.

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## 56 The Mughal Decline

**Explanation:** Mughal decline after Aurangzeb (d. 1707): religious intolerance, overexpansion, regional revolts (Sikhs, Marathas), and the rise of European trading companies (British East India Company).

**APWH Tip:** *Mughal decline = a textbook cause-and-effect chain; the British Company's power grew in the vacuum.*

**Example:** After Aurangzeb, the Marathas and Sikhs carved out states, and the British East India Company gained trading privileges.

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## 57 Safavid Decline & the Afghan Invasions

**Explanation:** The Safavids declined from overextension, weak successors, and religious tension; Afghan forces captured Isfahan (1722), ending effective Safavid rule. Persia fragmented until the Qajars.

**APWH Tip:** *Safavid decline mirrors Mughal decline -- internal weakness + external pressure = collapse.*

**Example:** The 1722 Afghan siege of Isfahan -- the capital falling -- marked the Safavid end.

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## 58 The Ottoman 'Age of Decline' (Reconsidered)

**Explanation:** After Suleiman, the Ottomans faced stagnation and military defeats, but recent scholarship sees 'decline' as transformation: reforms, trade, and flexible administration continued into the 1700s.

**APWH Tip:** *historians debate 'decline' -- the exam rewards nuance (continuity, not just collapse).*

**Example:** Ottoman tulip-era reforms and trade with Europe persisted through the 1700s despite territorial losses.

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## 59 Qing Expansion & the Inner Asian Frontier

**Explanation:** The Qing conquered the steppe (Zunghars), Tibet, Xinjiang, and Taiwan -- doubling China's territory and controlling Central Asia. The expansion was driven by the need to secure the northern frontier.

**APWH Tip:** *Qing = the largest territorial expansion since the Mongols; Manchu identity (banners, pigtails) preserved separateness.*

**Example:** Qianlong's campaigns pacified the Zunghars (1750s), bringing Central Asia under Qing rule.

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## 60 Centralization vs Decentralization

**Explanation:** All land empires centralized power, but with different tools: Ottoman (devshirme, millets), Qing (exams, banners), Mughal (mansabdars), Russian (service nobility). Compare the mechanisms, not just the outcome.

**APWH Tip:** *comparison anchor: each empire's elite recruitment reflects its political culture (meritocracy, slavery, nobility).*

**Example:** The Qing tested officials on Confucian classics; the Ottomans trained devshirme boys in palace schools -- two routes to loyal service.

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## Unit 4: Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections

12-15% of the exam. European expansion and the Atlantic world, 1450-1750.

### 61 European Motives: Gold, God, and Glory

**Explanation:** European states (Portugal, Spain, then England, France, Netherlands) explored for wealth (spices, gold), religion (spread Christianity), and prestige -- plus the search for new routes to Asia.

**APWH Tip:** *'gold, God, glory' frames every motivation question; connect each motive to a specific voyage.*

**Example:** Columbus sought a western route to the spices of Asia (gold) and souls for Christendom (God).

### 62 Portuguese Maritime Empire

**Explanation:** Portugal pioneered Atlantic exploration: Henry the Navigator, Bartholomew Dias (1488, Cape of Good Hope), and Vasco da Gama (1498, India). Portugal built a trading-post empire in the Indian Ocean.

**APWH Tip:** *Portugal = trading posts + naval power (not territorial conquest) -- it seized the spice trade by force.*

**Example:** Da Gama's arrival at Calicut opened the direct Europe-Asia sea route; Portugal then dominated Indian Ocean trade with fortified ports.

### 63 The Spanish Empire in the Americas

**Explanation:** Spain conquered the Aztec (Cortes 1521) and Inca (Pizarro 1533) empires, extracting silver (Potosi, Zacatecas). The encomienda system and the hacienda organized Native labor; the Black Legend spread.

**APWH Tip:** *Spanish empire = conquest + silver + coerced labor; silver was the global currency that connected the world.*

**Example:** Potosi's silver mountain funded the Spanish empire and flowed to China via the Manila galleons.

### 64 The Columbian Exchange

**Explanation:** The Exchange transferred plants (maize, potatoes, tomatoes -> Old World; wheat, rice, sugar -> Americas), animals (horses, cattle, pigs), people, and diseases (smallpox -> Americas). It transformed global demography and diets.

**APWH Tip:** *the Exchange = the unit's core concept: give examples both directions AND the demographic catastrophe.*

**Example:** The potato fed Europe's population boom; smallpox killed up to 90% of Native Americans -- enabling conquest.

### 65 The Transatlantic Slave Trade

**Explanation:** The Atlantic slave trade (16th-19th c.) shipped ~12 million enslaved Africans to the Americas. The Middle Passage was brutal; African states and merchants participated in the trade.

**APWH Tip:** *slavery = the Atlantic system's labor foundation; count the Middle Passage's horror and the trade's scale.*

**Example:** Enslaved Africans were branded, packed, and sold across the Atlantic -- a demographic and moral catastrophe.

### 66 The Middle Passage & Resistance

**Explanation:** Enslaved people endured the Middle Passage (disease, starvation, rebellion) and resisted everywhere: shipboard revolts, running away, and slave revolts (Haiti later, 1791).

**APWH Tip:** *resistance is a required theme -- name specific forms (rebellions, maroon communities, cultural retention).*

**Example:** Maroon communities of escaped slaves survived in the Caribbean and Brazil for generations.

### 67 The Atlantic System & Triangular Trade

**Explanation:** The 'triangular trade' linked Europe (manufactured goods), Africa (enslaved people), and the Americas (sugar, tobacco, cotton). The system enriched European merchants and plantation owners.

**APWH Tip:** *the Atlantic system = the circuit of goods, people, and capital; its profits fueled European capitalism.*

**Example:** New England rum went to Africa for slaves; slaves went to the Caribbean for molasses; molasses became rum -- the triangle.

## 68 Mercantilism & Chartered Companies

**Explanation:** Mercantilism: colonies existed to enrich the mother country (raw materials in, manufactured goods out). Chartered companies -- British East India, Dutch VOC -- held monopolies and state power.

**APWH Tip:** *mercantilism + chartered companies = the economic engine of European empire; the VOC is the required example.*

**Example:** The Dutch VOC (1602) was the world's first joint-stock company -- with its own armies and colonies.

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## 69 The Columbian Exchange & Global Population

**Explanation:** New World crops (potatoes, maize, cassava) raised food supplies in Europe, Africa, and Asia -- fueling population growth. Old World diseases collapsed American populations.

**APWH Tip:** *the Exchange's demographic split: Americas down, Afro-Eurasia up.*

**Example:** China's population doubled in the 1700s -- powered partly by New World maize and sweet potatoes.

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## 70 Silver & the Global Economy

**Explanation:** American silver (Potosi, Mexico) and Japanese silver flowed to China (which demanded silver for taxes). Silver created the first truly global currency system and financed empires.

**APWH Tip:** *silver = the global link: Americas -> Spain -> China; the Manila galleons carried it across the Pacific.*

**Example:** The Acapulco-Manila galleon trade (1565-1815) shipped silver to China for silks and porcelains.

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## 71 The Manila Galleons & Pacific Trade

**Explanation:** Spain linked Mexico and the Philippines: silver east-to-west, Asian goods (silk, porcelain, spices) west-to-east. Manila became a global entrepot.

**APWH Tip:** *the Manila galleons = the Pacific leg of the global trade system (Americas to Asia).*

**Example:** Manila's galleons made the Philippines a hub where Chinese merchants met Mexican silver.

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## 72 European Rivalries & Imperial Competition

**Explanation:** England, France, and the Netherlands challenged Spain and Portugal: the Dutch seized the spice trade (VOC), the English colonized North America, and France built New France and Louisiana.

**APWH Tip:** *imperial competition = the 1500s-1700s arms race; each power's strategy (posts, colonies, plantations) differed.*

**Example:** The Dutch took Malacca (1641) and Cape Town, displacing Portuguese dominance in the Indian Ocean.

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## 73 The Atlantic Colonies & Plantation Economies

**Explanation:** The Caribbean and Brazilian sugar plantations -- worked by enslaved Africans -- were the Atlantic system's profit engine. North American colonies grew tobacco, rice, and cotton.

**APWH Tip:** *sugar = the plantation model: capital-intensive, slave-based, and brutally efficient.*

**Example:** Barbados sugar made it England's most valuable colony in the 1600s -- and a template for Carolina.

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## 74 Social Hierarchies in the Americas

**Explanation:** Colonial societies developed racial hierarchies: peninsulares, criollos, mestizos, and enslaved Africans in Spanish America; chattel slavery defined the British colonies. Race and legal status intertwined.

**APWH Tip:** *the casta system (Spanish) vs Anglo chattel slavery -- compare how each ordered race and status.*

**Example:** In Spanish America, mixed-race castas had defined legal tiers; in British colonies, any African ancestry usually meant enslavement.

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## 75 The Role of Women & Families in the Atlantic

**Explanation:** The Atlantic system moved families (settlers, enslaved people) and gendered labor: Native women's roles changed; enslaved families were broken by sale; European women migrated to colonies.

**APWH Tip:** *the exam asks about gender in empire -- the demographic imbalance of male migrants shaped colonial societies.*

**Example:** The gender imbalance in early Virginia -- mostly male settlers -- shaped its labor and family patterns.

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## 76 Knowledge, Science & Empire

**Explanation:** European expansion stimulated science and knowledge: new maps, botany, and global geography; missionaries and merchants documented the world. Empire and knowledge production grew together.

**APWH Tip:** *expansion = knowledge exchange -- the exam links exploration to the Scientific Revolution's curiosity.*

**Example:** European naturalists catalogued American plants (cinchona, quinine) that transformed medicine.

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## 77 Environmental Consequences of Expansion

**Explanation:** European expansion transformed environments: sugar monoculture deforested islands, the fur trade depleted animals, and introduced species (rats, weeds) spread. Ecosystems were remade globally.

**APWH Tip:** *environmental change = a required consequence of the Atlantic system (deforestation, species transfer).*

**Example:** Sugar cultivation stripped Caribbean islands of forest and exhausted the soil -- the plantation's ecological footprint.

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## 78 The Fate of Indigenous Peoples

**Explanation:** Native populations collapsed from disease; survivors faced encomienda labor, forced conversion, and displacement. Some resisted (Pueblo Revolt 1680) or adapted (horses, guns, trade).

**APWH Tip:** *Native agency (adaptation and resistance) counters the victim-only narrative.*

**Example:** The Pueblo Revolt (1680) expelled the Spanish from New Mexico for 12 years -- a successful Native rising.

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## 79 Comparing Maritime Empires

**Explanation:** Portugal: trading-post empire. Spain: territorial conquest + silver. Netherlands: commercial company empire (VOC). England/France: settler colonies + plantations. Compare their methods and legacies.

**APWH Tip:** *comparison chart: posts (Portugal), conquest (Spain), companies (Dutch), settlement (England/France).*

**Example:** The Dutch preferred ports and profit; the Spanish claimed territory and souls; the English settled families.

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## 80 The World Economy Emerges (1450-1750)

**Explanation:** By 1750, a single global economy linked the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia: silver, sugar, slaves, spices, and silks moved in one system. Europe rose within it; China and India remained manufacturing giants.

**APWH Tip:** *'the world became one' -- but Asia still produced most manufactures until the 1800s.*

**Example:** Indian cottons and Chinese porcelains were Europe's luxury imports -- paid for with American silver.

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## Unit 5: Unit 5: Revolutions

12-15% of the exam. Enlightenment, political revolutions, and industrialization, 1750-1900.

### 81 The Enlightenment

**Explanation:** Enlightenment thinkers (Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu) championed reason, natural rights, consent of the governed, and separation of powers -- challenging divine right and tradition.

**APWH Tip:** *Enlightenment ideas (rights, consent, progress) fuel every revolution in this unit -- connect thinkers to revolutions.*

**Example:** Locke's natural rights appear in the Declaration of Independence; Montesquieu's separation of powers shaped the U.S. Constitution.

### 82 The American Revolution (1775-1783)

**Explanation:** American colonists revolted against British taxation and imperial control, declaring independence (1776) and winning with French aid (Treaty of Paris 1783). It created a republic with a written constitution (1787).

**APWH Tip:** *the American Revolution = the model of Enlightenment republicanism; its success inspired France and Latin America.*

**Example:** The Constitution's checks and balances translated Enlightenment theory into a working state.

### 83 The French Revolution (1789-1799)

**Explanation:** France's revolution overthrew the monarchy (1789), proclaimed the Rights of Man, and descended into the Reign of Terror (1793-94, Robespierre). Napoleon then crowned himself emperor (1804) and spread revolutionary ideals by conquest.

**APWH Tip:** *French Revolution = the radical Enlightenment revolution: liberty, equality, fraternity -> terror -> Napoleon.*

**Example:** The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) -- liberty, equality, property -- became a global template.

### 84 The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)

**Explanation:** Enslaved people in Saint-Domingue (Haiti) revolted under Toussaint Louverture; Haiti became the first Black republic and the second independent state in the Americas (1804). It was the only successful slave revolution.

**APWH Tip:** *Haiti = the radical revolution: it ended slavery AND colonialism -- a required 'turning point' example.*

**Example:** Haiti's revolution terrified slaveholders and inspired enslaved people across the Americas.

### 85 The Latin American Revolutions

**Explanation:** Bolivar, San Martin, and others led independence movements (1810-1825) as Napoleon weakened Spain. Creole elites led the wars; new republics (Gran Colombia, Mexico, Brazil) emerged, but social hierarchies endured.

**APWH Tip:** *Latin American revolutions = creole-led, conservative after independence -- power shifted from Spain to local elites.*

**Example:** Simon Bolivar's campaigns liberated Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia from Spanish rule.

### 86 Nationalism & the Nation-State

**Explanation:** Nationalism -- loyalty to a shared identity (language, culture, history) -- fueled unification (Italy 1861, Germany 1871) and independence movements. Nation-states consolidated bureaucratic power.

**APWH Tip:** *nationalism = the new political loyalty of the 1800s; compare unification (Italy/Germany) with secession (Greece, Serbia).*

**Example:** Bismarck's wars unified Germany (1871) -- nationalism forged by blood and iron.

### 87 The Industrial Revolution Begins in Britain

**Explanation:** Britain industrialized first (c. 1750-1830): coal, iron, textiles, the steam engine (Watt), and factories. Why Britain: coal, colonies, capital, and commercial institutions.

**APWH Tip:** *'why Britain?' = the classic question: geography (coal), empire, capital, patents, and trade.*

**Example:** The spinning jenny and power loom mechanized textiles; the steam engine powered factories and railroads.

## 88 Industrialization Spreads

**Explanation:** Industrialization spread to Belgium, France, Germany, the U.S. (railroads, steel), and Russia (late, state-led). Each state adapted the British model to its own resources.

**APWH Tip:** *the spread's pattern: western Europe -> US -> Russia/Japan (catching-up states).*

**Example:** German chemical and steel industries (Krupp) rivaled Britain's by 1900; Russia's railroads were state-built.

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## 89 The Second Industrial Revolution

**Explanation:** After 1870, the 'second' revolution brought steel, chemicals, electricity, and the internal combustion engine -- plus new corporate forms (trusts) and mass production.

**APWH Tip:** *second vs first industrial revolution: steel + electricity + chemicals vs coal + steam + textiles.*

**Example:** Edison's electric grid and the Bessemer steel process transformed production after 1870.

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## 90 Capitalism & the Rise of the Middle Class

**Explanation:** Industrialization created new classes: industrial capitalists and a growing middle class (professionals, managers), alongside an urban working class. Liberal capitalism (free markets, private property) became dominant.

**APWH Tip:** *class structure = the unit's social theme: the bourgeoisie rises, the proletariat grows, both urbanize.*

**Example:** Manchester's factory owners grew rich while workers lived in crowded slums -- the class divide of industrialism.

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## 91 Labor Movements & Socialism

**Explanation:** Workers organized: unions, strikes (Chartism, Luddites), and socialist parties (Marx's Communist Manifesto 1848 -- class struggle, revolution). Reformist socialism (Fabians) and trade unions won legal protections.

**APWH Tip:** *Marx = the radical response to industrial capitalism; compare revolutionary socialism with reformist unionism.*

**Example:** Marx predicted workers would overthrow capitalism; in practice, unions and reformism improved conditions first.

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## 92 Urbanization & Its Problems

**Explanation:** Cities exploded: London, Manchester, Shanghai, and others. Urban problems (housing, sanitation, disease, child labor) prompted reform movements: public health acts, sanitation, education, and labor laws.

**APWH Tip:** *urbanization = both growth and crisis; reforms (public schools, sanitation) were the state's response.*

**Example:** Cholera epidemics in industrial cities forced sewage and water reforms (London, 1850s).

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## 93 The Abolition of Slavery & the Slave Trade

**Explanation:** Abolitionism grew from Enlightenment ideals and slave resistance: Britain abolished the slave trade (1807) and slavery (1833); the U.S. abolished slavery after the Civil War (13th Amendment, 1865); Russia freed its serfs (1861).

**APWH Tip:** *abolition = a moral and economic shift; serfdom ended in Russia, slavery in the Atlantic world, within a generation.*

**Example:** British abolitionists (Wilberforce) ended the slave trade after a 20-year campaign; the Royal Navy enforced the ban.

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## 94 The End of Serfdom & Coerced Labor

**Explanation:** Coerced labor systems persisted and shifted: Russian serfs freed (1861) but tied to communes; U.S. sharecropping replaced slavery; colonial plantations used indentured laborers (from India and China).

**APWH Tip:** *abolition didn't end coerced labor -- indentured servitude and sharecropping replaced it (continuity).*

**Example:** After 1833, British planters imported hundreds of thousands of Indian indentured laborers to the Caribbean.

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## 95 The Rise of the Ottoman Decline Question

**Explanation:** The Ottoman empire weakened ('the sick man of Europe'): military defeats, nationalist revolts (Greece 1830, Serbia), and European pressure. The Tanzimat reforms (1839-76) tried modernization.

**APWH Tip:** *Tanzimat = the Ottoman response to decline: legal equality, western-style reforms, and centralization.*

**Example:** The Tanzimat reforms ended the jizya and opened civil service exams -- modernization to survive.

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## 96 The Meiji Restoration (1868)

**Explanation:** Japan's Meiji Restoration overthrew the shogunate and industrialized rapidly: railroads, factories, conscription, Western education, and a constitution (1889). Japan became the first non-Western industrial power.

**APWH Tip:** *Meiji = the model of rapid, state-led catch-up industrialization -- 'learn from the West, keep Japanese spirit.'*

**Example:** Japan built its first railroad (1872), adopted the gold standard (1897), and defeated Russia in 1905 -- proof of its rise.

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## 97 Egypt & Muhammad Ali's Modernization

**Explanation:** Muhammad Ali (r. 1805-48) modernized Egypt: military conscription, cotton, and infrastructure -- but his projects bankrupted Egypt, inviting European (British) control (Suez Canal 1869, occupation 1882).

**APWH Tip:** *Egypt = the cautionary tale: reform + debt -> European domination.*

**Example:** The Suez Canal (1869) -- built with European capital -- made Egypt strategically vital; Britain occupied it in 1882.

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## 98 The Transnational Spread of Ideas

**Explanation:** Revolutionary and nationalist ideas spread via print, migration, and imperial contact: Enlightenment texts, revolutionary newspapers, and returning travelers carried liberalism and nationalism globally.

**APWH Tip:** *ideas move with people and print -- the exam rewards tracing an idea's route.*

**Example:** Simon Bolivar studied Enlightenment texts in Europe; Indian nationalists read Mill and Locke in English.

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## 99 New Technologies of the Industrial Age

**Explanation:** Railroads, steamships, the telegraph, and the Suez Canal shrank the world: faster trade, communication, and empire. The 'annihilation of time and space' transformed global connections.

**APWH Tip:** *transport/communication tech = the connective tissue of the 1800s' globalizing economy.*

**Example:** The transatlantic cable (1866) let London and New York trade in minutes, not weeks.

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## 100 Industrialization's Global Impact

**Explanation:** Industrialization deepened inequality: industrial powers enriched themselves; the non-industrial world (India, Egypt, China) supplied raw materials and markets -- the foundation of 19th-century imperialism.

**APWH Tip:** *industrial capitalism + imperialism = the 1800s' global hierarchy; connect the factory to the colony.*

**Example:** British mills processed Indian cotton while tariffs crushed Indian cloth -- the deindustrialization of India.

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## Unit 6: Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization

12-15% of the exam. Imperialism, migration, and global economic integration, 1750-1900.

### 101 The New Imperialism

**Explanation:** After 1870, European states (plus the U.S. and Japan) raced to colonize Africa, Asia, and the Pacific -- motivated by resources, markets, prestige, and nationalism ('the White Man's Burden').

**APWH Tip:** *New Imperialism = industrial-era empire: Africa's Scramble, Asia's spheres, Pacific annexations.*

**Example:** By 1914, Europeans controlled 90% of Africa and most of Asia's coasts and markets.

### 102 The Scramble for Africa

**Explanation:** The Berlin Conference (1884-85) divided Africa among European powers without African consent. Colonies (Belgian Congo, British Nigeria, French West Africa) were drawn for European advantage.

**APWH Tip:** *Berlin Conference = the legal framework of African partition; borders ignored ethnic lines -- a legacy that persists.*

**Example:** King Leopold's Congo (1885-1908) was his private colony -- its rubber trade killed millions of Congolese.

### 103 Economic Imperialism in Asia

**Explanation:** In Asia, Europeans used informal empire: the British East India Company ruled India; the Opium Wars forced China open (Treaty of Nanjing 1842); spheres of influence divided China.

**APWH Tip:** *distinguish formal (colonies) from informal (economic) imperialism -- China's treaty ports are the classic example.*

**Example:** After the Opium Wars, Britain gained Hong Kong and treaty ports; China's 'unequal treaties' began.

### 104 The Sepoy Rebellion & British India

**Explanation:** The Sepoy Rebellion (1857) -- Indian soldiers revolted over grease cartridges (cow/pig fat) -- led Britain to dissolve the East India Company and rule India directly (the Raj, 1858).

**APWH Tip:** *1857 = the turning point of British rule: Company to Crown; the rebellion also seeded Indian nationalism.*

**Example:** After 1858, the British Crown ruled India through a viceroy until 1947.

### 105 The British Raj & Indian Nationalism

**Explanation:** British rule unified India administratively (railroads, telegraphs, English education) but exploited it economically (raw cotton, taxes) and insulted its people (Amritsar 1919 later). The Indian National Congress (1885) formed to demand rights.

**APWH Tip:** *the Raj = infrastructure + exploitation + nationalist response; Congress is the origin of Indian independence.*

**Example:** The Indian National Congress -- initially elite and moderate -- grew into the mass movement Gandhi led.

### 106 Resistance & Rebellion Against Empire

**Explanation:** Colonized peoples resisted: the Sepoy Rebellion, the Maji Maji Rebellion (German East Africa, 1905), the Boxer Rebellion (China, 1900), and the Zulu wars (Isandlwana 1879).

**APWH Tip:** *resistance is a required theme -- know at least one rebellion per region and its outcome.*

**Example:** The Boxers' anti-foreign uprising (1900) was crushed by the Eight-Nation Alliance -- but it showed China's fury at the spheres.

### 107 The Boer War & Settler Colonialism

**Explanation:** The Boer War (1899-1902) pitted Britain against Dutch-descended settlers (Boers) in South Africa. Britain won and unified South Africa under white minority rule -- a template of settler colonialism.

**APWH Tip:** *settler colonialism (South Africa, Algeria, Australia) = European settlers displacing and ruling indigenous peoples.*

**Example:** The British used concentration camps for Boer civilians -- an early 20th-century precedent.

## 108 Global Migration & the Diaspora

**Explanation:** Industrialization drove mass migration: ~60 million Europeans emigrated (to the Americas, settler colonies); Indians and Chinese migrated as indentured laborers across the empire; Africans were forced into the Atlantic trade earlier.

**APWH Tip:** *migration = the unit's demographic theme: free (Europeans) vs coerced (indentured, enslaved) movement.*

**Example:** Between 1846 and 1940, 40+ million Europeans crossed the Atlantic -- the largest migration in history.

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## 109 The Indian Ocean Labor Diaspora

**Explanation:** After slavery's abolition, indentured laborers from India and China worked plantations, mines, and railroads worldwide (Caribbean, South Africa, Fiji, Malaya) -- creating new diasporic communities.

**APWH Tip:** *indentured labor = the replacement for slavery; the Indian diaspora is the required example.*

**Example:** Guyana, Trinidad, and Fiji still have large Indian-descended communities from the indentured era.

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## 110 Economic Imperialism & the Global Economy

**Explanation:** The industrial powers dominated the global economy: colonies provided raw materials and markets; railroads and steamships integrated the world; the gold standard linked currencies.

**APWH Tip:** *APWH tip: global economy = core (industrial) vs periphery (colonial) -- the wealth flowed to the core.*

**Example:** Indian cotton and Egyptian cotton fed British mills; Latin American guano and nitrates fertilized European farms.

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## 111 The 'White Man's Burden' & Ideologies of Empire

**Explanation:** Imperialists justified empire with racism (Social Darwinism, Kipling's 'White Man's Burden'), civilizing missions (spread Christianity, 'civilization'), and economic necessity.

**APWH Tip:** *ideology of empire: racial superiority + civilizing mission + economic interest -- quote Kipling's phrase.*

**Example:** Kipling's poem (1899) urged Americans to take up the 'burden' of ruling 'lesser breeds' -- empire as duty.

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## 112 The Opium Wars & China's Humiliation

**Explanation:** Britain forced opium on China; China's attempt to stop it (Lin Zexu) triggered the Opium Wars (1839-42, 1856-60). The unequal treaties (Nanjing 1842) opened treaty ports, legalized opium, and ceded Hong Kong.

**APWH Tip:** *the Opium Wars = the moment China was forced into the global economy on Western terms.*

**Example:** After Nanjing, British merchants traded freely in five ports and opium became legal -- China's century of humiliation began.

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## 113 The Meiji Empire & Japanese Imperialism

**Explanation:** Industrialized Japan joined the imperial club: it annexed Okinawa (1879), defeated China (1895, Taiwan), and Russia (1905, Korea) -- the first Asian power to defeat a European empire.

**APWH Tip:** *Japan = the non-Western industrial empire -- proof that industrialization, not race, made empire.*

**Example:** Japan's victory over Russia (1905) inspired anti-colonial nationalists across Asia and Africa.

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## 114 The United States as an Imperial Power

**Explanation:** The U.S. expanded: the Louisiana Purchase, Mexican Cession, and (after 1898) the Spanish-American War brought the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; the Open Door policy protected U.S. trade in China.

**APWH Tip:** *the U.S. = 'imperialism with reservations' -- colonies without the language of empire (the Open Door).*

**Example:** The U.S. annexed the Philippines (1898) despite a brutal insurgency -- its first overseas colony.

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## 115 Colonial Economies & Cash Crops

**Explanation:** Colonies were reorganized around cash crops for export: cotton (Egypt, India), rubber (Congo), cocoa (Gold Coast), tea (Ceylon), and sugar (Caribbean) -- at the cost of food self-sufficiency.

**APWH Tip:** *cash-crop monoculture = colonial economics' signature; it left colonies vulnerable to price swings.*

**Example:** Egypt's cotton boom enriched British mills while Egyptian peasants starved in famines.

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## 116 The Impact of Imperial Infrastructure

**Explanation:** Railroads, ports, telegraphs, and canals (Suez 1869, Panama 1914) were built for imperial extraction -- they integrated colonies into the world economy but served imperial needs.

**APWH Tip:** *infrastructure = the physical form of empire: built by colonized labor, for colonial profit.*

**Example:** Britain's Indian railroads moved raw cotton to ports -- and famine relief (or troops) when needed.

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## 117 Environmental Consequences of Imperialism

**Explanation:** Imperial economies transformed environments: plantation monocultures, deforestation, and species transfer (rubber, quinine, sugar). Colonial extraction degraded ecosystems.

**APWH Tip:** *the environment is a growing theme -- connect cash crops and mining to ecological damage.*

**Example:** Congo's rubber vines were stripped and destroyed; Malayan rubber plantations replaced forests.

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## 118 Global Inequalities & the Great Divergence

**Explanation:** By 1900, industrialization created the 'Great Divergence': Western Europe and its settler colonies surged ahead while Asia (China, India) declined relatively -- reversing centuries of Asian economic leadership.

**APWH Tip:** *the Great Divergence = the unit's big-picture outcome: industrial Europe overtakes agrarian Asia.*

**Example:** In 1700, China and India produced ~half of global GDP; by 1900, Europe and the U.S. dominated manufacturing.

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## 119 The Rise of International Organizations & Movements

**Explanation:** The 1800s saw global movements and institutions: abolitionism, the Red Cross, the International Workingmen's Association, and world's fairs. Transnational reform paralleled global integration.

**APWH Tip:** *global integration produced global responses -- reform movements crossed borders.*

**Example:** The 1864 Geneva Convention founded the Red Cross; world's fairs showcased industrial empires.

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## 120 Anti-Imperialism & the Seeds of Decolonization

**Explanation:** Nationalist and anti-imperial movements formed: the Indian National Congress (1885), the Young Turks (Ottoman), the Boxers, and early African nationalists. Their growth set up 20th-century decolonization.

**APWH Tip:** *the seeds of independence were planted in this era -- the exam connects 1900 nationalism to 1945-75 decolonization.*

**Example:** The INC's demands (self-rule, civil service jobs) grew into Gandhi's independence movement.

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## Unit 7: Unit 7: Global Conflict

8-10% of the exam. World wars and their consequences, 1900-present.

### 121 Causes of World War I

**Explanation:** WWI's causes: militarism, alliances (Triple Entente vs Triple Alliance), imperialism, and nationalism -- the 'MAIN' acronym -- ignited by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1914).

**APWH Tip:** *MAIN (militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism) is the required framework; know how each contributed.*

**Example:** The alliance system turned a Balkan crisis into a continental war within weeks of the 1914 assassination.

### 122 World War I as Total War

**Explanation:** WWI became total war: trench warfare, industrial killing (machine guns, gas, artillery), home-front mobilization, and propaganda. Colonial troops (Indians, Africans) fought for empires.

**APWH Tip:** *'total war' = the mobilization of entire societies and economies -- and colonies.*

**Example:** The Battle of the Somme (1916) killed a million men for miles of ground -- industrial war's horror.

### 123 The Russian Revolution (1917)

**Explanation:** War strains toppled the tsar (February 1917); the Bolsheviks (Lenin) seized power (October 1917) and built the USSR -- the world's first communist state, withdrawing Russia from WWI.

**APWH Tip:** *the Russian Revolution = war-induced collapse -> communist state; it reshaped the 20th century.*

**Example:** Lenin's slogan -- 'peace, land, bread' -- won over soldiers, peasants, and workers.

### 124 The Versailles Settlement & Its Consequences

**Explanation:** The Treaty of Versailles (1919) punished Germany (war guilt, reparations, lost territory); Wilson's 14 Points promised self-determination. The settlement created resentment (Germany) and new states (Eastern Europe).

**APWH Tip:** *Versailles = the seed of WWII: German humiliation + collapsed empires + the League's weakness.*

**Example:** Germany's 'war guilt' clause and reparations fueled nationalist rage that Hitler exploited.

### 125 The Interwar Crisis & the Great Depression

**Explanation:** The 1920s boom collapsed in 1929 (Great Depression): global trade fell, unemployment soared, and democracies weakened. Economic crisis fed radical politics (fascism, communism).

**APWH Tip:** *the Depression = the interwar catalyst: it destroyed faith in liberal capitalism and empowered extremists.*

**Example:** German hyperinflation (1923) and then Depression unemployment (30%) destroyed Weimar's legitimacy.

### 126 The Rise of Fascism & Authoritarianism

**Explanation:** Fascist regimes rose in Italy (Mussolini, 1922), Germany (Hitler, 1933), Spain (Franco), and Japan (militarist). Fascism: ultra-nationalism, militarism, and anti-communism.

**APWH Tip:** *fascism = the interwar alternative to liberal democracy and communism; each regime adapted it locally.*

**Example:** Hitler's Nazi party used Depression misery, scapegoating (Jews), and mass rallies to seize power.

### 127 World War II: Causes & Global Scope

**Explanation:** WWII (1939-45) began with German/Japanese aggression (Manchuria 1931, Ethiopia 1935, Poland 1939). It became truly global: Europe, North Africa, Asia, and the Pacific (Pearl Harbor 1941).

**APWH Tip:** *WWII = the war of ideologies (fascism vs democracy/communism) across every ocean.*

**Example:** Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor (1941) brought the U.S. in; Germany declared war days later.

## 128 The Holocaust & Genocide

- Explanation:** The Nazis murdered ~6 million Jews and millions of others (Roma, Slavs, disabled, political opponents) in the Holocaust (1941-45). Other 20th-century genocides: Armenians (1915), Ukraine's Holodomor (1932-33), Cambodia (1975-79).
- APWH Tip:** *the Holocaust = the required genocide example; know the others as comparative cases.*
- Example:** The Wannsee Conference (1942) planned the 'Final Solution' -- industrialized mass murder.
- 

## 129 Total War in WWII

- Explanation:** WWII mobilized entire societies: bombing of civilians (Dresden, Tokyo), rationing, women in factories (Rosie the Riveter), and colonial troops. The home front was a battlefield.
- APWH Tip:** *WWII = total war at maximum scale -- civilians were targets, not bystanders.*
- Example:** British and Soviet women worked factories and farms while men fought -- 'total war' meant everyone participated.
- 

## 130 The Atomic Bomb & the Nuclear Age

- Explanation:** The U.S. developed the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project) and used it on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 1945), ending WWII. The bomb opened the nuclear age and defined the Cold War.
- APWH Tip:** *the atomic bomb = WWII's endgame and the Cold War's founding fact.*
- Example:** Japan surrendered days after Nagasaki; the nuclear standoff between the U.S. and USSR began.
- 

## 131 The League of Nations & Its Failure

- Explanation:** The League (1920) failed to stop aggression: no enforcement power, absent great powers (U.S. never joined), and appeasement (Munich 1938). Its failure paved the way for the UN (1945).
- APWH Tip:** *League -> UN: the lesson of institutional weakness vs enforcement.*
- Example:** The League condemned Italy's Ethiopia invasion (1935) but did nothing -- appeasement emboldened aggressors.
- 

## 132 Decolonization During and After WWII

- Explanation:** The wars weakened empires: Japan's conquests exposed European weakness; Britain's 'Atlantic Charter' promised self-determination; colonies demanded independence (India 1947, Indonesia 1949, Vietnam 1954).
- APWH Tip:** *WWII = the accelerator of decolonization; the Atlantic Charter is the required promise.*
- Example:** Gandhi's nonviolent movement won Indian independence in 1947 -- partitioned into India and Pakistan.
- 

## 133 The Partition of India (1947)

- Explanation:** British India gained independence as two states: Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. Partition triggered mass migration (~15 million) and violence (1-2 million dead) -- a lasting regional wound.
- APWH Tip:** *partition = the cost of rapid decolonization; its refugee crisis defines South Asia's modern history.*
- Example:** Radcliffe's hastily drawn borders split villages and families; Kashmir remains contested today.
- 

## 134 The United Nations & the Postwar Order

- Explanation:** The UN (1945) replaced the League with a Security Council of great powers (veto). The postwar order also created the IMF, World Bank, and GATT -- international institutions of the American-led system.
- APWH Tip:** *the UN + Bretton Woods institutions = the postwar global architecture; know each institution's function.*
- Example:** The Bretton Woods system (1944) fixed currencies to the dollar and created the IMF and World Bank.
- 

## 135 The Cold War Begins (1945-1949)

- Explanation:** The U.S.-USSR rivalry began over Eastern Europe (Iron Curtain), nuclear weapons, and ideology. Key early events: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Berlin Blockade/Airlift (1948-49), NATO vs Warsaw Pact.
- APWH Tip:** *the Cold War = ideological + geopolitical rivalry -- 'containment' vs 'world revolution.'*
- Example:** The Berlin Airlift (1948-49) defied the Soviet blockade -- the West's first Cold War victory.
-

### 136 The Chinese Revolution (1949)

**Explanation:** Mao Zedong's communists won the Chinese Civil War (1949), creating the People's Republic of China; the Nationalists (Chiang) fled to Taiwan. China's revolution shifted the global balance toward communism.

**APWH Tip:** *APWH tip: China's 1949 revolution = the largest state to turn communist; its alliance with the USSR split later.*

**Example:** Mao proclaimed the PRC in Tiananmen Square (October 1949); the U.S. refused recognition and backed Taiwan.

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### 137 The Korean War as a Proxy War

**Explanation:** The Korean War (1950-53) pitted U.S.-led UN forces against communist North Korea and China. It ended in stalemate at the 38th parallel -- the model 'proxy war' of the Cold War.

**APWH Tip:** *Korea = the first hot war of the Cold War; proxy wars recurred in Vietnam, Afghanistan, and elsewhere.*

**Example:** The armistice (1953) left Korea divided -- a frozen conflict that persists.

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### 138 Genocide & Mass Atrocity in the 20th Century

**Explanation:** The century's atrocities: the Armenian Genocide (1915-17, Ottoman), the Holocaust (1941-45), the Holodomor (1932-33, Soviet Ukraine), the Cambodian Killing Fields (1975-79), and the Rwandan Genocide (1994).

**APWH Tip:** *compare genocides: ideology, technology, and international response differ; the exam asks for one developed example.*

**Example:** The 1915 Armenian Genocide killed ~1.5 million under the Ottoman Empire -- a century of denial followed.

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### 139 Technology and the Experience of War

**Explanation:** Technology changed war: machine guns, tanks, aircraft, submarines, chemical weapons, radar, and nuclear bombs. The 'total war' experience -- trenches, bombing, occupation -- defined the century's violence.

**APWH Tip:** *connect technology to scale: industrial war = mass death; nuclear war = annihilation.*

**Example:** Tanks and gas defined WWI's trenches; strategic bombing and the atomic bomb defined WWII.

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### 140 The Legacy of Global Conflict

**Explanation:** The world wars killed ~80-100 million people, redrew borders, ended empires (Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, German, British, French), and created new international orders (League, UN, Cold War).

**APWH Tip:** *the big picture: wars -> empire collapse -> decolonization -> Cold War -> today's state system.*

**Example:** By 1945, the European empires that dominated 1900 were dissolving -- the world wars ended them.

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## Unit 8: Unit 8: Cold War & Decolonization

8-10% of the exam. The Cold War, decolonization, and the new states, 1900-present.

### 141 The Cold War: Containment vs Expansion

**Explanation:** The U.S. contained communism (Truman Doctrine, NATO, alliances); the USSR supported communist movements (Warsaw Pact, 'world revolution'). Both sought allies in the decolonizing world.

**APWH Tip:** *the Cold War was global -- every region became a front (Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America).*

**Example:** The Truman Doctrine (1947) promised aid to any state resisting communism -- containment's first act.

### 142 Proxy Wars in Asia & Africa

**Explanation:** The superpowers fought through proxies: Korea (1950-53), Vietnam (1955-75), Afghanistan (1979-89), Angola, and the Congo. Local conflicts became Cold War battlegrounds.

**APWH Tip:** *proxy wars = the Cold War's main combat; know one deeply (Vietnam or Afghanistan).*

**Example:** The U.S. armed the mujahideen in Afghanistan (1979-89) against Soviet occupation -- the USSR's 'Vietnam.'

### 143 The Nuclear Arms Race

**Explanation:** The U.S. and USSR built nuclear arsenals: the hydrogen bomb (1952/53), ICBMs, and the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD). Crises (Cuban Missile Crisis 1962) brought the world to the brink.

**APWH Tip:** *MAD = nuclear peace through terror; the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis is the canonical near-apocalypse.*

**Example:** During the 1962 crisis, the world came within hours of nuclear war before Khrushchev blinked.

### 144 The Space Race & Cold War Competition

**Explanation:** The superpowers competed in science and culture: Sputnik (1957), the moon landing (1969), and Olympic rivalries. Space was the Cold War's public arena.

**APWH Tip:** *the space race = Cold War prestige competition -- science as ideology.*

**Example:** Apollo 11 (1969) -- the U.S. moon landing -- answered Sputnik a decade later.

### 145 Decolonization in Asia & Africa

**Explanation:** Between 1945 and 1975, dozens of colonies won independence: India (1947), Indonesia (1949), Ghana (1957), Algeria (1962), Kenya (1963), and the Congo (1960). The wave ended most empires.

**APWH Tip:** *decolonization = the century's largest political transformation: new states, new conflicts.*

**Example:** Ghana (1957) under Nkrumah was the first sub-Saharan colony to gain independence.

### 146 The Partition of India & Its Consequences

**Explanation:** Indian independence (1947) partitioned the subcontinent into India and Pakistan: ~15 million refugees, 1-2 million deaths, and enduring conflicts (Kashmir).

**APWH Tip:** *partition = decolonization's human cost; its borders still shape South Asian politics.*

**Example:** Radcliffe's partition line split Bengal and Punjab; the refugee flows made it the largest forced migration of the era.

### 147 The Congo Crisis & African Cold War

**Explanation:** The Congo's independence (1960) collapsed into chaos (the Katanga secession, Patrice Lumumba's murder); the U.S. and USSR intervened. The crisis showed Africa as a Cold War battlefield.

**APWH Tip:** *Congo = the exemplar of post-independence instability + superpower meddling.*

**Example:** Lumumba's assassination (1961), with Western involvement, installed Mobutu's 30-year dictatorship.

## 148 The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

**Explanation:** The U.S. fought to prevent communist unification of Vietnam (Gulf of Tonkin 1964, Tet 1968, Paris Accords 1973); North Vietnam won in 1975. The war traumatized the U.S. and devastated Indochina.

**APWH Tip:** *Vietnam = the longest, most divisive proxy war; its 'credibility gap' and antiwar movement are required.*

**Example:** The Tet Offensive (1968) turned American opinion against the war despite being a military defeat for the Viet Cong.

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## 149 The Iranian Revolution (1979)

**Explanation:** The U.S.-backed shah fell to the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini (1979), creating an Islamic republic -- a new model of anti-Western, religious state.

**APWH Tip:** *Iran 1979 = the pivotal anti-Western revolution of the late Cold War.*

**Example:** The hostage crisis (1979-81) and the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88) defined the Islamic republic's early years.

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## 150 The End of the Cold War (1989-1991)

**Explanation:** Gorbachev's reforms (glasnost, perestroika), Eastern European revolutions (1989), the Berlin Wall's fall, and the USSR's dissolution (1991) ended the Cold War -- the U.S. emerged as the sole superpower.

**APWH Tip:** *the Cold War's end: internal Soviet crisis + reform + popular revolutions -- a causation question.*

**Example:** The 1989 revolutions -- Poland's Solidarity, Hungary, the Wall's fall -- cascaded within months.

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## 151 Apartheid & South African Decolonization

**Explanation:** South Africa's apartheid regime (1948-94) enforced racial segregation; the ANC and Nelson Mandela resisted. International sanctions and internal pressure ended apartheid; Mandela became president (1994).

**APWH Tip:** *South Africa = settler colonialism's endgame: white minority rule fell to majority democracy.*

**Example:** Mandela's release (1990) and election (1994) closed apartheid -- a global symbol of justice.

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## 152 The Non-Aligned Movement

**Explanation:** New states (India's Nehru, Yugoslavia's Tito, Egypt's Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno) formed the Non-Aligned Movement (1961) -- refusing to side with either superpower while seeking development aid.

**APWH Tip:** *the Non-Aligned Movement = the 'third way' of the decolonizing world.*

**Example:** The Bandung Conference (1955) united Afro-Asian states against colonialism and for neutrality.

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## 153 The 'Third World' & Development Debates

**Explanation:** New states faced development choices: industrialization, land reform, foreign aid, and dependency. Many failed or fell to military rule (coups) and debt.

**APWH Tip:** *development = the postcolonial challenge; compare a success (South Korea) with a failure (Congo).*

**Example:** South Korea's state-led industrialization (chaebols, export growth) transformed it; many African states stagnated in debt.

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## 154 The Middle East & the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

**Explanation:** The 1948 creation of Israel (with the UN partition) displaced Palestinians (Nakba); wars (1948, 1956, 1967, 1973) followed. The conflict remains the region's central issue.

**APWH Tip:** *the Arab-Israeli conflict = decolonization + Cold War + nationalism converging; the 1967 Six-Day War is the key turning point.*

**Example:** Israel's 1967 victory occupied the West Bank, Gaza, and Sinai -- the territorial core of the conflict.

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## 155 The Suez Crisis (1956)

**Explanation:** Egypt's Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal; Britain, France, and Israel invaded; the U.S. and USSR forced a withdrawal -- marking the end of European imperial power and Nasser's rise.

**APWH Tip:** *Suez 1956 = the moment the superpowers replaced the old empires in the Middle East.*

**Example:** The U.S. refusal to back its allies at Suez ended Britain's and France's Middle East role.

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## 156 Latin America & Cold War Interventions

**Explanation:** The U.S. intervened in Latin America to stop communism: Guatemala (1954), Cuba (Bay of Pigs 1961), Chile (1973), and support for dictatorships. Castro's Cuba (1959) was the hemisphere's communist state.

**APWH Tip:** *Latin America = the U.S. Cold War backyard -- interventions defined the region's politics.*

**Example:** The CIA-backed coup in Chile (1973) overthrew Allende and installed Pinochet's dictatorship.

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## 157 The Global 1968 & Social Movements

**Explanation:** 1968 saw worldwide upheaval: protests in Paris, Prague Spring, the U.S. civil rights/antiwar movement, and student revolts in Mexico and Japan -- a global generation challenging authority.

**APWH Tip:** *1968 = a transnational moment; the exam likes its global simultaneity.*

**Example:** The Prague Spring's 'socialism with a human face' was crushed by Soviet tanks (August 1968).

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## 158 The Rwandan Genocide (1994)

**Explanation:** In 100 days, Hutu extremists killed ~800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu in Rwanda while the world stood by. The genocide ended with an RPF victory; the aftermath included international tribunals.

**APWH Tip:** *APWH tip: Rwanda 1994 = post-Cold War genocide and the failure of international intervention.*

**Example:** The UN force withdrew as the killing escalated; the genocide's 'never again' promise was broken.

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## 159 The Rise of the Asian Tigers

**Explanation:** South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore industrialized rapidly (1960s-90s) through export-led growth and state guidance -- the 'Asian Tigers' model of development.

**APWH Tip:** *the Asian Tigers = the counterexample to dependency theory: development IS possible from the periphery.*

**Example:** South Korea's GDP per capita grew from ~\$100 (1960) to \$30,000+ today -- the model's proof.

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## 160 Decolonization's Legacies

**Explanation:** Decolonization created ~100 new states but left legacies: arbitrary borders, ethnic conflicts, economic dependency, and weak institutions -- while new states joined the UN and reshaped world politics.

**APWH Tip:** *the legacies (borders, conflict, dependency) connect decolonization to today's headlines.*

**Example:** The OAU (1963) accepted colonial borders to avoid endless conflict -- but those borders still cause crises.

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## Unit 9: Unit 9: Globalization

8-10% of the exam. The globalized world since 1900: technology, environment, and culture.

### 161 Globalization Defined

**Explanation:** Globalization = the accelerating integration of economies, cultures, and societies: trade, finance, technology, migration, and ideas flowing across borders.

**APWH Tip:** *define globalization with SPECIFIC flows (goods, capital, people, data) and their consequences.*

**Example:** A phone assembled in China, designed in California, sold worldwide, using Congolese cobalt -- globalization in one object.

### 162 The Post-1945 Global Economy

**Explanation:** After WWII, the U.S. led the creation of an open global economy: Bretton Woods (IMF, World Bank), GATT (tariff cuts), and the dollar standard -- later the WTO (1995).

**APWH Tip:** *Bretton Woods institutions = the architecture of globalization; each has a specific role.*

**Example:** GATT's tariff rounds cut trade barriers from ~40% to ~5% by the 1990s -- the engine of trade growth.

### 163 Free Trade & the Neoliberal Turn

**Explanation:** From the 1980s, states embraced free-market ('neoliberal') policies: privatization, deregulation, and trade liberalization (NAFTA 1994, China's WTO entry 2001).

**APWH Tip:** *the neoliberal turn = the 1980s-90s policy shift; the exam asks about winners and losers.*

**Example:** China's WTO entry (2001) integrated a billion workers into the global economy -- deflationary and transformative.

### 164 Multinational Corporations

**Explanation:** MNCs (Coca-Cola, Toyota, Apple) organize production globally: factories in low-wage countries, headquarters in rich ones. They move capital, jobs, and culture across borders.

**APWH Tip:** *MNCs = the private-sector face of globalization; name their effects on workers and governments.*

**Example:** Apple designs in California and assembles in China -- the global supply chain in one company.

### 165 The Digital Revolution & the Information Age

**Explanation:** Computers, the internet (1991), mobile phones, and social media compressed time and space: instant communication, e-commerce, and the 'knowledge economy.'

**APWH Tip:** *the digital revolution = globalization's nervous system; the internet is its defining technology.*

**Example:** By 2020, 4+ billion people were online; e-commerce (Amazon, Alibaba) crossed every border.

### 166 The Green Revolution & Global Agriculture

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution (1960s-70s) used high-yield seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation to triple grain yields -- feeding billions (India, Mexico) but with environmental costs (water, chemicals, inequality).

**APWH Tip:** *the Green Revolution = the technological fix for hunger; weigh its gains (yields) and costs (environment).*

**Example:** Norman Borlaug's wheat varieties helped India avoid famine in the 1960s; Punjab's groundwater is now depleted.

### 167 Global Disease & Pandemic Response

**Explanation:** Diseases travel with globalization: HIV/AIDS (1980s), SARS (2003), Ebola, and COVID-19 (2020). Global health institutions (WHO, GAVI) coordinate responses.

**APWH Tip:** *pandemics = globalization's downside; COVID-19 is the required modern example.*

**Example:** COVID-19 spread worldwide in weeks; vaccines developed in under a year -- science's fastest response ever.

## 168 The Environmental Consequences of Globalization

**Explanation:** Global production and consumption drive climate change, deforestation, and pollution: carbon emissions, ocean plastics, and species loss. The Anthropocene debate frames the human impact.

**APWH Tip:** *the environment is the unit's biggest theme: connect industrialization, consumption, and climate.*

**Example:** Atmospheric CO2 has risen from ~280 ppm (preindustrial) to 420+ ppm -- the driver of warming.

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## 169 Climate Change & the Global Response

**Explanation:** Climate change (warming, sea-level rise, extreme weather) prompted global agreements: the Kyoto Protocol (1997), the Paris Agreement (2015). Responses are unequal -- rich states emit most, poor states suffer most.

**APWH Tip:** *climate = the global commons problem; the Paris Agreement (2015) is the required international response.*

**Example:** The Paris Agreement's goal -- hold warming to ~1.5C -- requires net-zero emissions by mid-century.

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## 170 Migration in the Globalized World

**Explanation:** Globalization accelerated migration: labor migration (guest workers in the Gulf, Europe), refugees (Syria, Venezuela), and the 'brain drain' of skilled workers from poor to rich states.

**APWH Tip:** *migration = globalization's human flow; distinguish labor migrants, refugees, and skilled migrants.*

**Example:** Syria's war (2011-) produced ~6 million refugees; remittances to developing countries exceed foreign aid.

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## 171 The Feminization of Labor & Global Gender Change

**Explanation:** Globalization drew millions of women into factory work (garment, electronics) and services; women's education and employment rose worldwide. Gender norms shifted unevenly.

**APWH Tip:** *APWH tip: the 'feminization of labor' = globalization's gendered effect; women both gained wages and faced exploitation.*

**Example:** Bangladesh's garment industry -- ~4 million workers, mostly women -- lifted families out of poverty while facing safety scandals.

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## 172 Cultural Globalization & Resistance

**Explanation:** Global culture spreads (Hollywood, K-pop, fast food) while local cultures adapt and resist ('glocalization'). The internet both homogenizes and empowers local voices.

**APWH Tip:** *cultural globalization = flows in BOTH directions -- K-pop and Bollywood reach the West too.*

**Example:** Korean pop (BTS) and Nigerian cinema (Nollywood) are global exports -- culture is not one-way.

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## 173 The Rise of China & the Global South

**Explanation:** China's economic rise (2nd-largest economy) and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) rebalanced the global economy; the 'Global South' gained voice (G20, new banks).

**APWH Tip:** *China's rise = the century's economic story; the Belt and Road Initiative is its global reach.*

**Example:** The AIIB (2015) and the Belt and Road infrastructure lending rival Western development institutions.

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## 174 The European Union & Regional Integration

**Explanation:** Regional blocs integrated economies: the EU (1993, single currency 1999), ASEAN, Mercosur, and the African Union. Integration traded sovereignty for market access.

**APWH Tip:** *regional integration = globalization's middle layer between states and the world.*

**Example:** The EU's single market and euro connect 27 states; Brexit (2016-2020) showed integration's limits.

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## 175 Global Inequality & the Development Gap

**Explanation:** Globalization produced uneven development: the rich world's wealth grew, while many poor states stayed dependent (debt, commodities). The top 1% own most global wealth.

**APWH Tip:** *inequality = the critical evaluation of globalization: who benefits, who is left behind?*

**Example:** By 2020, the world's richest 1% owned ~45% of global wealth -- the gap widened during COVID.

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## 176 Terrorism & the Post-9/11 World

**Explanation:** Transnational terrorism (al-Qaeda, ISIS) and the War on Terror reshaped security: the 9/11 attacks, the Afghanistan and Iraq wars, surveillance, and refugee crises.

**APWH Tip:** *terrorism = the 'networked threat' of the globalized age -- non-state actors with global reach.*

**Example:** The 9/11 attacks killed ~3,000 and triggered the two-decade War on Terror.

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## 177 The Arab Spring & the 2010s Upheavals

**Explanation:** The Arab Spring (2010-11) -- protests against authoritarian rule -- toppled leaders in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya, then descended into civil war (Syria). Social media amplified the movements.

**APWH Tip:** *the Arab Spring = social media + protest; its mixed outcomes (democracy, civil war) are the lesson.*

**Example:** Facebook and Twitter spread the Tunisian protests region-wide; Syria's uprising became a multi-sided war.

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## 178 Pandemics & Global Health Inequality

**Explanation:** COVID-19 exposed health inequality: rich states secured vaccines first (vaccine hoarding); the poorest waited. Global health (WHO) remains underfunded and unequal.

**APWH Tip:** *COVID = the globalization stress test: health, economy, and inequality intertwined.*

**Example:** By 2022, less than 20% of people in low-income countries were fully vaccinated vs 70%+ in rich ones.

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## 179 The Environmental Movement Goes Global

**Explanation:** Environmental activism internationalized: Greenpeace (1971), the UN climate summits, youth movements (Fridays for Future), and Indigenous environmental defense.

**APWH Tip:** *the environment links activism across borders -- the exam rewards naming a global movement.*

**Example:** Greta Thunberg's school strikes (2018-) mobilized millions of students worldwide for climate action.

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## 180 The Globalized Future: Challenges & Choices

**Explanation:** The 21st century's global challenges: climate change, inequality, pandemics, migration, and great-power rivalry (U.S.-China). Responses require cooperation -- or crisis.

**APWH Tip:** *the exam's final question: what do global challenges demand? Connect past networks to present interdependence.*

**Example:** The U.S.-China competition over technology, trade, and climate will define the century's trajectory.

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## What's Next?

You have now reviewed every unit of the AP World History: Modern course. The concepts that matter most are the ones you almost knew -- go back to the Table of Contents, find the units you marked, and reread just those tip lines. Two weeks out, do a rapid pass over the entire guide; the day before, review only the tip lines. On the DBQ, contextualize before you thesis, source every document (POV, purpose, audience), and make an explicit argument with evidence -- application points are where most students lose them.

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