

Theme →	SOCIAL	POLITICAL	INTERACTION	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC
PERIOD 1 POST CLASSICAL 1200 - 1450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feudalism=oath of loyalty between vassals and lords Patriarchy= men dominated Slavery Caste System=social system in Hindu society Filial Piety=respect for elders and ancestors 	MAJOR EMPIRES: Song, Yuan, Mong, Byzantines, Swahili, Mali, Songhai, Delhi Sultanate, Inca, Aztec) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statebuilding=process of societies building wealth and stabilizing Feudalism=King->Fief->Lord->Serf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diaspora = Muslims, Chinese, Jews Champa Rice Black Death= mass death caused by bubonic plague Camel transportation= camels helped transport goods across Sahara desert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tech = compass, astrolabe, paper money, credit Confucian traditions= ancestral worship, yin and yang, filial piety Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trading Centers: Novgorod, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice Silk Roads, Trans- Saharan, Indian Ocean, Silk, cotton, spices, slaves, gems
PERIOD 2 EARLY MODERN 1450 - 1750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indentured servants= service in exchange for ride to America Racial hierarchy (mestizo, mulatto, Creole) Atlantic Slave Trade European Nobility 	MAJOR EMPIRES: Maritime (Spanish, British, French, Dutch, Portuguese), Land (Russian, Ming, Qing, Mughal, Safavid, Ottoman, Inca, Aztec, Tokugawa) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperialism+Colonialism Divine right= "God given" right to rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbian Exchange Transfer of diseases New crops = more food = more people Zheng He expeditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tech = maps, wind patterns, caravels Renaissance=rebirth of learning + secular views Missionaries Catholic Reformation= reformed abuses in the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint stock company(East Indian Company etc.)= business sells stocks Atlantic Triangle Trade Silver flow from America to Asia Mercantilism= establishing wealth via exports/trade Inflation in China = silver inflation
PERIOD 3 MODERN 1750 - 1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feminism (suffrage) Abolitionism Labor unions=worker's rights The rise of the middle class Universal education 	MAJOR EMPIRES: British, French, German, Russian, Qing, Mughal, American <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperialism(expanding by force) Revolutions Enlightenment(Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-distance migrations=unskilled laborers from Europe Industrial pollution Overcrowded cities Scramble for Africa= Western powers established colonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New tech = railroads, steamships, telegraphs, canals Application of Enlightenment ideas Revolutions(American, French, Haitian) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialization(factories, steam engine, cotton gin) Capitalism=business controlled by owners not state Communism(Karl Marx)=all property publicly owned Laissez Faire=hands off government
PERIOD 4 CONTEMPORARY 1900-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feminism (equal rights) Civil Rights(end segregation) LGBTQ movement Protests 1968, 1989 	MAJOR PLAYERS: USSR, US, China, Britain, India, South Africa, Israel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWI, WWII Cold War Indian Independence(Ghandi etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish flu 1918 Aids/HIV Climate Change= pollution, CO2 admissions Apartheid= segregation in South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New tech = planes, nukes, mass media, antibiotics Globalization = countries become globally connected through war/travel/media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Depression Communist 5-year plans Capitalist social welfare New Deal=relief for citizens Reform =decolonization United Nations=structure for peace