

# AP World History Final Exam Review

## Foundations

1. Define civilization. How does civilization differ from hunter-gatherer and pastoral societies?
2. What technologies made rise and expansion of civilization possible?
3. Compare the basic characteristics (e.g. political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental) of the ancient civilizations (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, China, and the Olmec).
4. What are the basic beliefs of the major world religions (Polytheism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Daoism)?
5. Compare the role of women in Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and Hinduism.
6. Compare the basic characteristics of the classical empires of Greece, Rome, Qin and Han China, and Maurya and Gupta India.
7. Compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality in early and classical civilizations, including slavery.
8. Explain the collapse of the Roman Empire, Han China, and Gupta India. Why was the collapse of the Western Roman Empire more severe than the Eastern Roman Empire or Han China?
9. Summarize trade along the Silk Roads. What was the cultural impact of the Silk Roads?

## 600-1450

1. Summarize the spread of Islam during the post-classical period. What impact did the spread of Islam have on Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, and India?
2. What were the accomplishments of the “Golden Age” of Islam?
3. Describe the nature of the major interregional trade networks (Indian Ocean, the Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan). What was the technological and cultural impact of these trade routes?
4. Describe the political systems and cultural patterns of the following civilizations: Tang/Song China, the Americas (Maya, Aztec, Inca), Western Europe, Eastern Europe (including the division of Christianity), Africa (Mali, Swahili states), and India.
5. Summarize the following demographic and environmental changes during the post-classical period: impact of migrations (Mongols, Turks, Vikings, and Arabs), plague pandemics (bubonic plague), growth of cities (e.g. Timbuktu, Kilwa, Hangzhou, Constantinople, Tenochtitlan)
6. Compare the causes and nature of European and Japanese feudalism.
7. Analyze changes and continuities in gender systems during the post-classical period. Consider the impact of Islam, Neo-Confucianism, and the rise of the Catholic Church.

## 1450-1750

1. Describe the development and major characteristics (e.g. political, economic, social, cultural) of the following: Ottoman, Ming/Qing China, Portugal, Spain, Russia, France, Britain, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India, an African state (i.e. Kongo, Benin, Asante)
2. Summarize the nature of coercive labor systems (slavery, mita, encomiendas, serfdom, etc.). What was the impact of the slave trade on Africa and the Americas?
3. Explain the impact of the discovery of the Americas on the Americas, Europe, and the world.
4. Summarize the major cultural and intellectual developments from 1450-1750 including the following: the impact of the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment; impact of global cultural exchange (e.g. spread of Catholicism, blending of Islam/Hinduism); creation of new religions (Vodun, Zen Buddhism, Sikhism, Protestantism)
5. Compare the colonial administrations of New Spain and British North America.
6. Compare the nature of European colonial empires to Asian land-based empires.
7. Describe Russia’s interaction with the following western Europe, eastern Europe, and the Ottoman Empire.

## **1750-1914**

1. Compare the following: the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Haitian Revolution and Latin American independence movements.
2. What caused the Industrial Revolution to begin in England? What factors led to the industrialization of Russia and Japan? Analyze the economic, social, and cultural effects of the industrialization of Europe, Japan, and Russia during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. How did the industrial revolution affect global trade routes?
3. Describe the demographic and environmental changes during this period. Consider: migration, end of the slave trade, population growth, etc.
4. Summarize the impact of new political ideas during this period including nationalism, the rise of nation-states, government reform, and the rise of democracy, socialism, and communism.
5. What were Europe's motives for imperialism/colonialism during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? What were the positive and negative effects of European imperialism on conquered peoples?
6. Compare the reaction to foreign interference in the Ottoman Empire, China, India, Southeast Asia, Africa and Japan.
7. Summarize the nature and impact of European intervention in Latin America.

## **1914-PRESENT**

1. Compare the Russian, Mexican, and Chinese (nationalist & communist) Revolutions. How did these countries change as a result of the revolution?
2. Explain the major military and diplomatic events of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including: the World Wars; the Holocaust; the Cold War; nuclear weaponry; international organizations (e.g. League of Nations, the United Nations, Non-alignment Movement); changes in the global balance of power
3. Describe the new patterns in nationalism: fascism, decolonization, genocide, the collapse of the Soviet Union, etc.
4. Analyze the effects of the following major global economic developments: global impact of the Great Depression (e.g. the West, Latin America, India, etc.), the Pacific Rim (Japan & the Little Tigers), consumerism, and globalization.
5. What led to the decolonization of Africa and Asia after World War II? Compare the different types of independence struggles. Compare the legacy of colonialism and patterns of economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
6. Summarize the major social changes and reforms including: changing gender roles, family structures, rise of feminism, peasant protest, impact of Marxism, religious fundamentalism.
7. Summarize the major demographic and environmental changes (migrations, changes in birthrates and life expectancy, urbanization, deforestation, environment movements)
8. Describe the impact of the globalization of culture (e.g. sports, music, etc.)

## Essential Vocabulary

artisans  
autocracy  
bourgeoisie  
bureaucracy  
cartel  
centralized government  
city-state  
coercive labor  
command economy  
commodities  
communism  
decentralized government  
democracy  
dynasty  
entrepreneurship  
extended family system  
hegemony  
infrastructure  
market economy  
mercantilism  
monotheism  
nationalism  
nation-state  
nuclear family system  
patriarchal  
periodization  
polytheism  
proletariat  
self determination  
slavery  
social stratification  
socialism  
specialized labor

## Geography

Central America  
Central Asia  
East Africa  
Mesopotamia  
North Africa  
North America  
the New World  
the Old World  
South America  
Southeast Asia  
Southwest Asia  
sub-Saharan Africa  
the West

## Foundations

Abraham  
Alexander the Great  
animism  
Aristotle  
Ashoka  
Augustus Caesar  
caste system  
civilization  
Four Noble Truths  
Han Wudi  
Hellenism  
Legalism  
Mandate of Heaven  
Neolithic Revolution  
Pax Romana  
pharaohs  
scholar-gentry

## 600-1450

Bubonic Plague  
caliph  
Charlemagne  
chinampas  
the Crusades  
Dar al-Islam  
Empress Wu  
footbinding  
flying money  
Ibn Battuta  
Inca socialism  
mita  
Neo-Confucianism  
Shintoism  
shogun  
sinification  
Southernization  
split inheritance  
Sunni/Shi'a split

## 1450-1750

absolute monarchy  
Akbar  
Catherine the Great  
Columbian Exchange  
Commercial Revolution  
Divine Right of Kings  
the Enlightenment

humanism  
janissaries  
joint-stock company  
Louis XIV  
Martin Luther  
parliamentary monarchy  
Peter the Great  
Pugachev Rebellion  
triangle trade  
Vasco da Gama  
Zheng He

## 1750-1914

indentured servitude  
gens de couleur  
Karl Marx  
Little Tigers  
Marxism  
Meiji Restoration  
Muhammad Ali  
Napoleon  
Otto von Bismarck  
Social Darwinism  
Toussaint L'Ouverture  
zaibatsu

## 1914-Present

Adolf Hitler  
apartheid  
Archduke Ferdinand  
Ayatollah Khomeini  
Balfour Declaration  
collectivization of agriculture  
fascism  
Five-Year Plans  
Fourteen Points  
Green Revolution  
guerilla warfare  
Joseph Stalin  
Mikhail Gorbachev  
Mohandas Gandhi  
neocolonialism  
Schlieffen Plan  
Third World  
total war  
totalitarianism  
United Nations  
Vladimir Lenin