

Civilization of Influence in Specific Time Periods

Geographical Region	To c. 600 BCE	c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE	c. 600 CE to c. 1450 CE	c. 1450 to c. 1750	c. 1750 to c. 1900	c. 1900 to the present
Southwest Asia	Mesopotamia, Persia	Hellenism, Parthian	Abbasid, Ottoman, Mongols	Ottoman, Safavid	Ottoman	Ottoman, England, France, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey
West Africa			Ghana	Songhay	Influence from Western Europe	
East Africa	Bantus	Bantus	Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Swahili States	Ethiopia	Ethiopia, Influence from Western Europe	Influence from Western Europe
North Africa	Egypt, Kush	Hellenism	Arab, Ottoman	Arab, Ottoman	Influence from Western Europe	Algeria, Egypt
Mediterranean		Greek, Roman ("Mediterranean Civilization")	Byzantine	Ottoman	Ottoman	
South Asia	Indus Valley	Mauryan, Gupta	Delhi Sultanates	Mughal	British Raj	India, Pakistan
East Asia	Shang	Qin, Han	Tang, Song, Mongol (Yuan), Ming	Ming, Qing (Manchu), Tokugawa Shogunate	Qing (Manchu), Meiji, European "spheres of influence"	China, Japan, Korea, "Asian Tigers"
Central Asia		Persian	Mongols	Mughals		
Americas	Olmec, Chavin	Mayan, Teotihuacan, Moche	Maya, Aztec	Aztec, Inca, influence from Western Europe	United States, Mexico, Haiti, Brazil	United States, Mexico, Cuba, Panama
Europe			Muslim Iberia (Portugal and Spain)	Portugal, Spain, France, England, Holland, Holy Roman Empire, Russia	Western Europe, Russia	Axis Powers, Allies, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Warsaw Pact, European Union

Global Trade/Interaction

Consider the Following: Major players, dominant /dominated regions, goods traded, tech. innovations, what traded (disease, ideology, religion, materials), role of merchants, currency, routes, cultural exchange

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 – Present
East Asia	China: silk cloth; roads constructed; Han-Silk Road trading increased; Iron Age; modernized army (iron weapons, etc.); paper, accurate sun dials/calendars, use of metals, ox-drawn plow.	China - east trading zone; silk, porcelain & paper, military tech, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity; Japan: silver; China: Indian Ocean trade in 15 th C. Expeditions by Zheng He; junks; Mongols; Port of Canton;	China: many navigational inventions[stempost rudder, lanteen sails, astrolabe, magnetic compass]; relied on regional trade; Japan: prohibited foreign trade	Opium Trade; 1 st China greatly benefits from trade; China opens up to Europe; Japan industrializes; Japanese ports open up (1854) b/c second Perry expedition. Industrialization	Japan: silk/rubber exports reduce; China prospered during Global trade; Vietnam: leading rice exporter; Japan: food & raw materials, cars, electronics, etc; Korea: cheap textiles; steel, cars; Taiwan: textiles; Singapore: 4 th largest port.
Western Europe	Internal trade mostly; trade & cultural diffusion by boat; wine and olive products for grain in Greece; barter system replaced w/ money system; Hellenism; roman culture spread; rds. connected to silk rd.	Crusades; Hanseatic League: trade monopoly established; begins to trade with Islamic world;	Trade no longer land based only; Hanseatic League; European exploration and colonization; new navigational technology utilized for voyages;	European dominance of the world; seized trading networks from local/regional control.	Surrenders export dominance to US/Japan (WWI); Common Market; US: huge exports; creditor nation; NAFTA; diffusion of products and culture; Dev. of economic unions;
Eastern Europe	not much contact with the outside world; traded very little	Hanseatic League: trade monopoly established; Mongol Empires; crossroads of Europe and Asia; didn't have much interest in Western goods;	Russia: forced to establish agencies in Moscow/St. Pete; traded primarily with nomads of central asia; Ottoman Empire: European traders formed colonies with Constantinople; dismissed western tech and trade.	Exported grain to Europe for western machinery; # 4 in steel production;	Still agricultural & exports to W. Europe; COMECON; industrialization; cut off from world trade because refusal to join "Bretton Woods System";
South Asia	Indian Ocean Trade; Mauryans: promoted trade; rds. connected w/ Silk Rd.; Buddhist missionaries sent out; Guptas: "Arabic" # system, inoculation of smallpox, sterilization during surgery, astronomy.	Indian kingdoms controlled Middle trading zone; ports in India; trades: gems, elephants, salt, cotton cloth & cinnamon	India encouraged to trade with West but was more preoccupied with imperial expansion.	Exclusive trade over India with British East India Company; increase of urbanization due to British colonialism; roads and canals built in; raw materials exported to Britain, finished materials imported back to India;	SW Asia joins in int'l drug trade; cheap textiles; exports clothing; became world's largest democracy
Latin America	Didn't trade much yet.	Lots of roads; didn't really trade.	Exploration of Portugal; Spain headed West-Columbus's voyage; Reconquista delayed Spanish exploration; Vasco de Gama, Dias, Ferdinand Magellan; haciendas formed;	LA trade increased significantly; sugar, cotton, cacao plantations, beef exports-refrigerated boxcars; used for natural resources.	Great Depression kills export economy; US=Cuba's leading trade partner 'til 1959; Columbia: int'l drug exchange; Brazil: exotic woods; Mexico: oil; Venezuela: member of OPEC
Middle East	Great traders in Mesopotamia; traded with Egypt some; Silk Road Trade; trans-Saharan trade; adopted Sumerian beliefs;	Arabs control west trading zone; Textiles, carpets, glass & Arabian horses; Crusades; Trans-Saharan trade routes; Islam spread; Mongols;	Colonies formed here by western Europe. Traded with West but more interested in expanding empire;	Trade with Islamic world decreased; dependent on European imports; discovery of oil gains lots of money.	Oil; westernization; ASEAN ; joins int'l drug trade; migration;
Africa	East Africa linked to Southern China through Indian Ocean Trade; Trans-Saharan Trade: use of camel/camel saddle; exchange of salt and palm oil; N. Africa supplied Rome with olives, wheat, and wild animals; Egyptian culture spread.	Trans-Saharan trade routes; salt, gold, honey, slaves, ivory (exports); copper, horses, textiles, figs, iron (imports);	Internal Africa not explored, Europeans too scared.	Trans-Atlantic slave trade continued illegally; coastal regions important for limited trade: stopping points for slave trade; est. outposts, naval bases and small colonies; diamond deposits; export cotton to G.B.	After WWI no money to purchase industrial goods, S. African miners prosper from gold mines; after WWI rely on sales of cash crops/minerals; Niger: oil producer, member of OPEC; exports native arts
Major Themes/Turning Points	Silk Road; Iron Age	Silk Road connected everyone; east to west (1200-1600); Crusades; Mongols; Indian Ocean trade; Trans-Saharan trade; Marco Polo; Global Trade Network; Rise of 'Islam	Silk Road connected everyone; east to west (1200-1600); Renaissance; gunpowder; colonization and exploration; Commercial Revolution; Atlantic Slave Trade;	End of trans-Atlantic slave trade; industrial revolution; European dominance of world; communication and transportation revolution.	WWI & WWI; Great Depression; globalization;

Regional Outline for : Western Europe

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	democracy (Greece), republic (Rome),	Small feudal kingdoms Decentralization Holy Roman Empire, Franks, English	Monarchies Emerging nationalism	Emerging constitutional monarchies rivalries between nations strong	Experiments with socialism, communism Swing between right and left wings
Economy	Trade within regions, sometimes trade through silk road	Manorialism Self-sufficient Some Trade	European exploration: start of mercantilism colonialism Columbian Exch.	mercantilism really took off mass production of goods global trade	Globally interconnected Capitalism Industrialized nations better
Social Class/Gender	Germanic tribes Serfdom Slaves, citizen, free women inferior	Feudalism/ Chivalry Power by land owners Peasants tied to land	Hierarchical system based on race and ethnocentrism women devalued	Enlightment ideas gave women rise end of slave trade racism still exists	Feminism Attempts to end racism persecution jews, minorities meritocracy
Science/Inventions	Pythagoras, created field of medicine	Gutenberg – Printing Press	Lateen Sails Scientific Revolution Navigation technology	Industrial Revolution Assembly line, mass production, technology in general	nuclear power, Internet,
Art/Architecture	Domed, ideal human form, literary works, such as Epic by Homer	Gothic style Polyphonic music	Renaissance Humanism	beginning of modern art—abstract art, cubism, impressionism	New uses of concrete and glass, Movies, Cubism
Empire	Greece, Rome	Holy Roman Empire	England, Iberia... nation states emerge	Imperialism always expanding and colonizing	Empires broken up colonies independent, self determination
Religion	polytheism, animism	Roman Catholic	Protestant reformation— Calvinism, Anglican Church, Huguenots	Protestant religions	Better religious tolerance

Regional Outline for Mediterranean

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persian Empire: governors and law code - Greece: city states (Athenian democracy) - Roman Republic (510 - 23 BCE): Senate/Assembly - Roman Empire (23 BCE – 576 CE): bureaucrats 	Byzantine: absolute authority Secular rulers Justinian Code	Spain: Ferdinand + Isabella (Christian North + Muslim South) = nation state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unification of Italy – Victor Emmanuel (1870) (helped by Revolution of 1848) - Italy before (mid 1800s): foreign controlled small kingdoms – power of nationalism - Iberian colonies freeing selves - Italy: Triple Alliance 	WWI - Conflict in Balkans Italy changes sides for alliances – want N territories controlled by Austria (later got some, but not all they wanted) Interwar – Fascist Italy, Mussolini – aggression * no absolutes!
Economy	Trade – among Med (1 st controlled by Phoenicians/Greeks), and also with Africa (Trans-Saharan) and Silk Roads (connected to China) -necessary b/c large scale agriculture impossible	East Byzantine: trade - at crossroads - commercial, cultural connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byzantines not dominant - Iberian wave of exploration -start off strong, later replaced by more W. Europe - Got lots of wealth, but spent just as quickly - N. Italian city-states rich 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. Italy industrializes - Portuguese coastal settlements (esp. India), and quite harsh w/ African colonies - Italy – not really colonizing (humiliating loss to Ethiopia) 	Interwar period – global econ crisis Fascists want to protect enterprise Economic Globalization – Italy in G-8
Social Class/Gender	Classes: - citizens (adult males) - free people (no pol rights) - noncitizens, slaves or patricians, plebians, slaves Women: inferior (marry in teens) but role in religion	Serfdom Women: domestic participate in trade/craft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: Overall Europe some awareness of injustices - limited opportunities 	Women: some movement to equality (esp. industrialization) - also w/ indus.: changes in classes (rise of middle)	Fascists (unlike Communists) don't want to eliminate private property, class distinctions Women: roles changed during war - suffrage
Science/Inventions	Medicine Astronomy (Ptolemy) Engineering (Roman roads, aqueducts) Philosophy *slavery – applied sci behind	Printing press – Gutenberg (1436): increased impact of new ideas 1252: Gunpowder to Europe -Muslims in Spain maintained Greek/Roman learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Muslims) Preserved past – added to math and science - Navigational tech - Scientific Revolution 	Many associated w/ Industrial Revolution	Mussolini – attempts to modernize Italy (brought medicine/tech to backward parts)
Art/Architecture	Classical – pillars, arches - realistic human statues - literature (Homer) Rome borrowed from G	-Greek Orthodox Church: Blend of Greek & Roman elements Domes Icons Cathedrals – Romanesque, Gothic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration/colonization ensured spread of culture - Renaissance (esp. Italy) - Humanism 	Artists experimented with new styles New literary trends (Romanticism, realism)	Media used for propaganda (e.g. for war) – Advertisements More new styles (cubism)
Empire	Alexander the Great Collapse of Roman -split into east and west - internal/external factors East Roman → Byzantine (Justinian reconquest of N. Africa, Italy, Spain coast)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byzantine - 800 CE Holy Roman Empire starts in West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greece/Rome essentially forgotten - Weakening of Byzantine 	Splitting into different countries (e.g. new nation of Italy) Greece, Egypt launch independence movements Eastern Question -- decline of Ottoman	Spanish Civil War (training ground for new weapons) – not so directly involved in WW No longer a unifying empire, but separate countries – hard to make generalizations
Religion	Originally polytheistic - Constantine: Edict of Milan (313 CE) legal status to Christianity	Byzantine = Greek Orthodox Church West = Roman Catholic Church (1054 Great Schism)	Spain –ties w/ Catholic church Spanish Inquisition for heretics Protestant Reformation/ Catholic Reformation	Mostly continuities – e.g. Scientific Rev. challenged aspects of Roman Catholicism, but people learned to be both	Now most of the area = Roman Catholic, but some Eastern Churches (Orthodox, etc), some Sunni Muslim

Regional Outline for Eastern Europe

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	Religion based Hierarchical system Bureaucratic codification 6 th century Justinian rule – restore Rome	Mongol invasion 1237-1241 - Russia divided into small kingdoms Tartars control - left day to day control to locals	Ivan III/IV - Defeat Mongols – 1480 Empire expands eastward Russia – centralization of authority Peter the Great Parliamentary government Secret police, First Russian navy	Russia – tsar all powerful Prussia – militaristic and authoritarian Duma created, but no real power Local rulers – zemstvos regulate roads, schools Military officers based on meritocracy	Tsarist regime falls USSR formed-collapse after C /W Soviet troops – Eastern Europe Gorbachev - reforms a. frees E. European nations reality: authoritarian structure
Economy	Byzantine empire Most important western terminal of the Silk Road	Trade lapsed under Tartars North-south commerce never returned Moscow – trade, tribute collector Most part, remained agricultural Trades with nomadic people	Key economy bound to agriculture Devalued merchant class Limited commercial exchange Systemized tax system Metallurgy and mining Economics funded military	Backward position in trade Exported some grain to W. Europe Trade deficit lessened by increasing serf output, not improving industry - realizes the need to industrialize But still doesn't want to be materialistic	COMECON Economics nationalized Collectivization state control Soviet welfare system Focus on heavy industry Lenin's NEP Russia-five year plan
Social Class/Gen der	Serfdom began in Middle Age Original sin devalues women	Influx of Jews Monogamy replaced polygamy Fairly free farmers Boyars-aristocrats-less political power	Feudalism Peter the Great encourages serfdom Women and nobles forced to dress in western fashions Men shaved beards – denial of Mongol tradition Power to upper class women	Emancipating serfs 1861 -but most indebted, life doesn't improve Increased literacy Some upper class women have access to new careers Pogroms against Jews	Muslim population growth Lenin's New Economic Policy gave freedom to small businesses, peasant landowners – more power Education started to spread – literacy
Science Inventions			Focus on serfs-cheap labor force impeded invention or new scientific ideas John Desarguliers builds first steam engine outside England	Western machinery imported Outdated agricultural methods – hard to compete Mendel and some peas, Pavlov and his dog	Cold War – Arms race, space race Scientists highly respected Research heavily funded Want applied science
Art/ Architectu re	Hagia Sophia Mosaic Religion based	Ornate churches Icons, illuminated manuscripts Religious art vs. local music, street performers & theater	Not part of Renaissance due to illiterate Mongols Architecture of city done by serfs Romanov Policy - Italian artists/architects to work on churches/palaces	Beginning of some arts flourish -Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Tchaikovsky Nationalist pride through dictionaries, histories, folktales, music	Art-attacked western style Classical arts Literature walked line of angering government – still discussed patriotism/Russian
Empire	Byzantine Empire	Kievan Rus unable to replicate Byzantine Kievan decline – Internal Rapid decline of Byzantium	Connection to Byzantine Empire - married niece of emperor Expansion – fought Ottoman Empire Fall of Byzantine Empire (1453)		
Religion	Animist – gods of sun, thunder, wind and fire	Vladimir I Christian forced conversion Orthodox ceremonies Religion uses vernacular	Orthodox Christianity moved to Moscow Romanov family – state control over Russian Orthodox Church	Russification – all Russians had to convert to Orthodoxy	Soviet schools taught religion as myth under Stalin No church service to under 18

Regional Outline for Latin America

	8000 - 600 CE	600 - 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 - 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The leaders are related to divinity (priests) - Hierarchal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrival of Cortes (1518) - Annihilates existing political system - Codified laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonization - Implement own government (Europeans immigrate) - Religion (Catholic) plays a strong influence in gov't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decolonization - Majority rules - Series of juntas/dictatorships 	
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little trade - Internally based - Mostly agriculture - Large marketplaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cortes - trading - Encomiendas - Haciendas - Trade of crops - Brought beasts of burden → improved agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved technology - dependent - Europe sucks natural resources/profits - monoculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Europe cannot maintain - Monoculture - Difficulty industrializing - Heavily dependent on natural resources (Venezuela) 	
Social Class/Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - priests rules - hierarchal - patriarchal (though women appreciated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more hierarchal (by race) - depreciation of women (European influence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued hierarchy - New castes created (creoles, mestizos) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Society opens up - More egalitarian - Some meritocracy - Existing racism 	
Science/Inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calendar - No wheels - Road system - Chinampas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medical advances (longer life span) - Wheel brought in (levers, pulleys) - Brought in writing system (for Incan empire) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primitive anesthesia - tools for probing, incision, organ extraction - blood letting - transfer of European inventions/influenced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - innovation continued - beginning industrialization - extracting natural resources - science/inventions gotten through trade 	
Art/Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ziggurats - Religion-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Western/religion (Christian based) art - Mix of original Spanish and Western art 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combination of European, indigenous, and Christian arts. 	
Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aztecs - Incas - Mayans - Toltecs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decimated (guns, germs, steel) - Iberian rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spanish/Portuguese empire - Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) - Portuguese King moves to Brazil - Some French influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - split into many countries - General Boliva: legacy of anti American, influenced many countries - No strong institutions due to dependency 	
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animism - Polytheism - Worship of nature, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West considered Gods - Lose belief in previous Gods - West brought Christianity - Influenced (little syncretism: superstitions created) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christianity heavily encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atheism agnostics increased - Legacy of Catholicism - Society more free to choose religion 	

Regional Outline for: Sub-Saharan Africa

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	Pharaoh/queen (living incarnation of sun god), internal disorder, invasions (900 BCE), irrigation	Kingship legitimized by Islam, 'People of The Book', Bantu (stateless societies)	leaders cooperated with slave traders; monarchy	Re-colonization of Africa; Sierra Leone, Liberia ; coastal kingdoms ruled by warlords/merchants; intertribal war; Revolutions; <i>White Man's Burden</i>	Decolonization of Africa; attempt at representative government; involved in WWII; renewed independence efforts → civil war, government corruption; socialism
Economy	Trade with Kush and Mesopotamia, agricultural villages engaged in trade.	Trade, with Islam as unifying factor, trans-Saharan trade routes; Ghana (gold), Mali; gold, salt, honey, slaves, ivory, imports, trade with Byzantine Empire, agriculture	Triangular Trade/ Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade; guns traded for slaves; slave trade with Mediterranean world	End of Atlantic Slave Trade → Islamic states of West Africa still trade slaves; rely on slave trade more; economic slump	Globalized economies; mercantilism in former colonies; poverty stricken countries; international debt
Social Class/Gender	Patriarchal, but women manage household, own property, regents of rulers, priestesses, scribes, can divorce, high priest class	Merchants valued; patriarchal society, rich women more restricted; Islamic law, 'People of the Book', religious tolerance, class centered around age group	Demographic shifts; more males in the slave trade than females (females traded more in the East coast); depopulated	Rapid population growth	Spanish Flu (global epidemic); clear black majority making decolonization easier (apartheid in South Africa)
Science/Inventions	Hieroglyphics, bronze tools, papyrus, 365 day calendar, medicine, math, astronomy, iron	Hellenistic thought, science/math	manioc, maize, sweet potatoes (from America); technology suffered due to slave trade	Industrialization; guns, textiles, alcohol (importance of foreign imports); Enlightenment	Slow technological development due to colonization, mercantilism, internal instability; miners; no money for industrial goods after WWI; oil (Nigeria)
Art/Architecture	Pyramids, temples, hieroglyphics	Linguistic, architectural, artistic version of Christianity; calligraphy, Mosques, minarets	Islamic art/architecture, paper making; arts suffered due to slave trade	Christian/ Islamic arts ; literary/ artistic forms of the west	Western artistic forms, religious art, native art (export)
Empire	Geography —protected, unique civilization, not as urban as Mesopotamia, Nile river	Islamic urban center, Bantu Migrations, trade centers, Trans-Saharan trade route	Part of Triangular Trade (with Europe and America); beginnings of European exploration ; Kongo, Benin, Mali, Songhay	Open to foreign takeover due to economic slump; colonized by Europe	Decolonization → new sovereign nations
Religion	Polytheism , afterlife (mummification), Book of the Dead	Islam , Christianity in Ethiopia and Egypt, animistic, syncretism,	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship → syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship → syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, atheists

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	-city-state - controlled city and surrounding area	Caliphs -political unrest -succession -problem Islam-Theocratic Rulers- codified Islamic law	Sultan -Provincial gov't -centralized power	-Ottoman decline -centralized, but -not around economy	-Turkish state -Sultan kicked out Ataturk- father of the Turks
Economy	Trade -great traders -agricultural	Participated in trade -Trans Sahara Trade -Silk Road/Route -Indian Ocean Trade	-Initially dominated trade (beginning) -Indian Ocean, African Coast	-Trade still go on -no longer dominant traders/master traders	WWI- join central power (lost) -"Attempted" Industrialization -Iran, Iraq- Oil supply (econ based)
Social Class/Gender	-Men work (more freedom) -Women confined to home -Slavery (owned slaves) -from E.Africa	Education- more opportunities Women- married at puberty - equal before Allah	Harems established -female slaves, women had some rights Social Class: 1)Sultan 2)Gov't Officials 3)Reg Officials 4)General people (peasants, Merchants..)	Women -stayed same, had some property rights -not really property of men -hardly any rights -devalued	Women -Even with pressure from West. Stayed same -negative effect, treatments -still had to wear the clothes to cover the whole body
Science/Inventions	-Independent innovations -4000BCE Bronze, Copper -Wheel, irrigation canals -number system (from India, improved) -Navigation tools	Mathematics -Algebra, Geometry...etc Science -Objective experiment -classification -navigation: astrolabe improved -Medicine	Military Tech -canons, guns -advanced medically -Medicines -Science- navigation tools, astronomy	-Affected by western science -overtaken (no longer dominant) -stayed isolated	-Fall of USSR -start accepting west influence
Art/Architecture	Architecture -Ziggurats -glory of civilization	-Calligraphy, designs -Minarets -Mosques -Literature -Poetic works: Arabian Nights"	-Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics	Arts -still had Mosques -Minarets -Mosaics -styles still there, but -due to decline of empire, corruption, little time for art	Arts -still have, but not much developments improvements
Empire	Regional Kingdom -Babylonians -Acadians...etc	-Islamic -regular civil wars -1258 Mongols overran Islamic empire	Ottoman Empire -"Gunpowder Empire" -Safavid Persia	"Sick man of Europe" -decline of Ottoman Empire -Balkans -seeking independence	Young Turks -Secularization, sciences technology -Iran vs Iraq -Turkey formed
Religion	-Polytheistic -Animistic -Many gods	Islam -Suffi's -respect for Jews/Christians -People of the book	Islam -divided -Sunni vs. Shi'a	Islam -still the unifying force -tensions between Sunni vs. Shi'a still occur -still tolerant of other religions to some extent	Islam -more focused on religion -tried to become like before

Regional outline for: S. Asia

	Politics	Economy	Social Class/ Gender	Science/ Inventions	Art/ Architecture	Empire	Religion
8000-600 CE	Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro Aryans (1500 BCE) 16 states Then Maurya (321-185 BCE) Central, powerful military Then Gupta Empire (320 – 550 CE) Central control w/ village gov'ts	Active trade and communication with Sumer Ashoka (Maurya) promote trade with rest areas for travelers and Buddhist missionaries Trade with Mesopotamia – Silk, cotton, elephants Silk Road	Warrior aristocracy/ enslaved Dravidians Aryans stratify class – Varna – four classes Patriarchal Customs devalued women More isolated – purdh	Pi, Zero, plastic Surgery, number system, medicine, astronomy	Paintings, temples, sculptures, courtyard	Indus	Hinduism- Buddhism
600-1450 CE	Collapse of Delhi sultanate in 1300's	Trade w/ Islamic World, China, East Africa ,Persia Traded: cotton, silk, salt elephants, gems, cinnamon,	Caste system				Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism
1450-1750 CE	Centralized under Mughal	Thrived due to cotton trade	Patriarchal Treatment of women better Akbar (initially) – allowed widows to remarry /intermarry Hindus/Muslims.	Gunpowder technology	Blend w/ Muslim Arches, domes Taj Mahal	Mughal Gunpowder empire Decline: due to foreign control	Islam, Buddhism ... though mostly Hindu
1750-1914 CE	Mughal empire - exile Indian National congress Ghandi - Europe influence	European traders British East India Company	More racial based Abolish inhumane cultural traditions (Sati)	European education promotes science/ invention	Roads, railroads, canals	British colony	Hindu, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity
1914-Present	Nationalism Indian National Congress Push for independence	Globalization facilitate and create greater trade across the globe	Still patriarchal w/ caste system			After civil war: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh	Muslim minority

Regional Outline for East Asia (China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam)

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	Dynasties with emperors- mandate of heaven Start of bureaucracy/meritocracy	Japan borrowed from China Increased bureaucracy Tributary system Constant threat from North Prince Shotoku then daimyos	Fall of Ming from internal/external - Manchu Japan: Warring States Period to Tokogawa Shogunate Centralized rule	Abdication of Qing, unification of China Fight for control with Mao Japan: abolishes feudalism, Civil code, regional govs Nationalism = huge force	Decolonization from Europe Nominally democratic Tensions- China and West USSR/China split Birth of Chinese Republic Japan: parliamentary capitalism
Economy	Lots of money flowing in from Silk Roads Otherwise agricultural	Paper money Credit or "flying money" High taxes cause peasant revolts Serfs bound to land	China: trade with Europeans in Qing Japan: manufacturing, merchant class get wealth and power , urbanization, population growth	Provide labor for plantations/mines Meiji Restoration- quickly industrialized in Japan	Modernization of Japan, Taiwan, South Korea Post- industrial/high-tech Less affected by global depression Need natural resources
Social Class/Gender	Patriarchal Confucian principles Women - power in court Scholars/officials → military → artisans Few live in cities	Code of Bushido- chivalry Women lost freedom in Japan	Foreigners allowed in China Manchus above Chinese Japan: hierarchy, samurai at top/lower class women more free/upper obey or die	Rigid Tokogawa hierarchy ended Middle class grows power Lower classes- horrible conditions, taxed a lot	Slow to embrace/tolerate diversity/individualism High degree/variety social services Rise of feminism- suffrage Women went worked WWII
Science/Inventions	Iron Age Modernized army Paper, accurate sundials/calendars, agric. improvements (plow)	Gunpowder/military Boats = junks Navigation/block printing Iron production Agriculture → pop. → cities	Gunpowder more prevalent Globalization of trade	British introduced opium to China Westernization of Japan - steamships/railroads Communication revolution	Atomic bombs Nuclear weaponry Militarism in Japan Computer, internet, biotech and genetic science
Art/Architecture	Brush painting Palaces	Infrastructure (roads, inns, postal stations) Japan: haiku, pencil sketches, ink sketches, Noh drama, tea ceremony	Japan: kabuki theatre over restrained drama, Woodblock prints = art form, borrowed Korean ceramics/western oil paint	Artistic styles change more rapidly and radically than ever before	Theme for lit- resisting US New style= cubism Movie industry Use of concrete and glass New skepticism
Empire	Collapse of empires in China from internal problems – economic depression, natural catastrophe, social unrest	Mongol empires – conquer China, but fail in Japan → replaced by Ottoman Turks and Ju Yuanzahng of Ming dynasty	Japan empire centralized Fall of the Manchu empire Interaction with west = China – relatively isolated, Japan- periods of isolation and acceptance	The fall of China – opium wars, internal rebellions, external lasses, Boxer Rebellion Japanese imperialism- Taiwan, Korea, Russia	Japan- WWII- invades Manchuria, China, Siberia – taking over Southeast Asia, Bomb Pearl Harbor – brings US into war → atomic bomb → US occupies Japan
Religion	Polytheism, animism ancestor worship Confucianism, Legalism Daoism, also spread of Buddhism from India	Buddhist missionaries Shinto religion Influenced by monotheistic religions Neo- Confucian thought	New sects of Buddhism from China to Japan Neo- Confucianism increase (ethnocentric, historicism, rationalism)	Scientific/secular world becomes dominant	Religious fundamentalism Western appreciation for science spread