

Course Texts and Other Readings

Primary Textbook

- Duiker, William J. & Jackson J. Spielvogel World History (7th Edition) Wadsworth, Belmont, CA, 2014
- World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination (2018 Edition) Perfection Learning, Des Moines, IA 2017

Supplementary Textbooks (to be referred to on a periodic basis)

- Bulliet, Richard W., et al. The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History - AP Edition (3rd Edition) Houghton Mifflin, New York, 2001
- Bentley, Jerry H. & Herbert F. Ziegler Traditions & Encounters (2nd Edition) McGraw Hill, New York, 2003
- Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe The World: A History Pearson/Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2007
- Hansen, Valerie & Kenneth Curtis Voyages in World History Wadsworth, Boston, 2010
- Lockard, Craig A. Societies, Networks, and Transitions Houghton Mifflin, New York, 2008
- McKay, John P. et al. A History of World Societies (8th Edition) Bedford/St. Martin's, New York, 2009
- Spodek, Howard The World's History (3rd Edition) Pearson/Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2006
- Stearns, Peter N. et al. World Civilizations: The Global Experience (4th Edition) Pearson Longman, New York, 2005
- Strayer, Robert W. Ways of the World Bedford/St. Martin's, New York, 2009
- Tignor, Robert, et. al. Worlds Together, Worlds Apart: A History of the World from the Beginnings of Humankind to the Present. W.W. Norton, New York, 2010

Primary Source Readers

Students will read and analyze selected primary sources (documents, images, and maps) and analyze quantitative sources through the study and interpretation of graphs, charts, and tables in:

- Johnson, Oliver A. Sources of World Civilization (Volume 1) Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2000
- Kishlansky, Mark A. Sources of World History (Volumes 1 & 2) West/Wadsworth, Belmont, CA, 1999
- Overfield, Ken, et al. The Human Record (Volumes 1 & 2) Houghton Mifflin, New York, 2001*
- Schwartz, Stuart B. et al. The Global Experience: Readings in World History (Volumes 1 & 2) Longman, New York, 1997
- Stearns, Peter N. et al. Documents in World History (Volumes 1 & 2) Longman, New York, 2003
- Stearns, Peter N. World History in Documents New York University Press, New York, 1998
- Wiesner, Merry E. et al. Discovering the Global Past (Volumes 1 & 2) Houghton Mifflin, New York, 2002
- Weisner-Hanks, Merry E. Religious Transformations in the Early Modern World Bedford/St. Martin's, New York, 2009
- Document Based Questions released by the College Board

* sources will be used to supplement document analysis practice and document based essay writing

Specific Examples of Primary Sources taken from the above list (this is only a sampling of some of the specific primary sources students will read – this list is not exhaustive)

- Textual
 - The Judgments of Hammurabi on Marriage and the Family
 - Chinggis Khan, “Letter to Changchun”
 - “Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen”
- Visual
 - Political Cartoons from the British Magazine *Punch* dealing with European Imperialism obtained from <http://britishempire.co.uk/media/punch/punch.htm>
- Quantitative
 - Charts from 2003 released DBQ including: “Selected Intercontinental Flows of Indentured or Contract Labor, Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries” and “Former Slaves and Asian Indians in Mauritius, 1835-1891”

Secondary Sources

Students will read and analyze selections from the following:

- Adams, Paul V. et al. Experiencing World History New York University Press, New York, 2000*
- Diamond, Jared Guns, Germs and Steel W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 1999
- Keen, Benjamin A History of Latin America Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1992
- Murphey, Rhoades East Asia: A New History Longman, New York, 2001
- Pomeranz, Kenneth & Steven Topik The World That Trade Created M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, NY, 2006
- Shillington, Kevin History of Africa St. Martin's Press, New York, 1995
- Smith, Woodruff D. Consumption & the Making of Respectability, 1600-1800 Routledge, New York, 2002

*will be used as the primary supplemental reading material throughout the entire course

Course Concepts

Period One: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 BCE

Key Concepts

1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

Throughout the Paleolithic era, humans developed sophisticated technologies and adapted to different geographical environments as they migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australasia, and the Americas.

1.2 The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

Beginning around 10,000 years ago, some human communities adopted sedentism and agriculture, while others pursued hunter-forager or pastoralist lifestyles – different pathways had significant social and demographic ramifications.

1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies

The appearance of the first urban societies 5000 years ago laid the foundation for the development of complex civilizations; these civilizations shared several significant social, political, and economic characteristics.

Topics for Overview

- Prehistoric Societies
- Transition from Hunting & Foraging to Agriculture & Pastoralism
- Development of Early Civilizations: Middle East, Africa, East Asia, South Asia, the Americas, & Oceania

Topics for Special Focus

- Issues Regarding the Use of the Concept of Civilization
- Change in Role and Status of Women after the Neolithic Revolution

Period Two: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE

Key Concepts

2.1 The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions

As states and empires increased in size and contacts between regions intensified, human communities transformed their religious and ideological beliefs and practices.

2.2 The Development of States and Empires

As the early states and empires grew in number, size, and population, they frequently competed for resources and came into conflict with one another.

2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

With the organization of large-scale empires, transregional trade intensified, leading to the creation of extensive networks of commercial and cultural change.

Topics for Overview

- Major Belief Systems
- Classical Civilizations
- Early Trading Networks

Topics for Special Focus

- World Religions in Historical Context
 - Daoism and Confucianism
 - Judaism and Christianity
 - Hinduism and Buddhism
- The Silk Roads and the Indian Ocean Trade
- Confucianism and the State in China v. the Role of Religion and the State in Rome

Period Three: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 CE to c. 1450 CE

Key Concepts

- 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks
A deepening and widening of the networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.
- 3.2 Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions
State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.
- 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences
Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

Topics for Overview

- Byzantine Empire, Dar-al-Islam, and the Germanic States
- Crusades
- Sui, Tang, Song, and Ming Empires
- Delhi Sultanate
- The Americas
- The Turkish Empires
- Italian City-States
- Kingdoms and Empires in Africa
- The Mongol Khanates
- Trading Networks in the Post-Classical World

Topics for Special Focus

- Islam and Its Spread
- Bantu and Polynesian Migrations
- Empires in the Americas: Aztec and Inca
- The Indian Ocean Trading System (with a particular emphasis on the Swahili City-States)
- The Growth and Role of Entrepôt Cities in the Post-Classical World

Period Four: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750

Key Concepts

- 4.1 Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange
The interconnection of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, made possible by transoceanic voyaging, transformed trade and religion and had a significant economic, cultural, social, and demographic impact on the world.
- 4.2 New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production
Although the world's productive systems continued to be heavily centered on agriculture, major changes occurred in agricultural labor, the systems and locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes.
- 4.3 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion
Empires expanded around the world, presenting new challenges in the incorporation of diverse populations and in the effective administration of new coerced labor systems.

Topics for Overview

- Ming and Qing Rule in China
- Japanese Shogunates
- The Trading Networks of the Indian Ocean
- Effects of the Continued Spread of Belief Systems

Topics for Special Focus

- Three Islamic Empires: Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal
- The Columbian Exchange and the Colonization of the Americas
- The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
- Construction of Race in Colonial America
- Changes in Western Europe – roots of “The Rise of the West”

Period Five: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900

Key Concepts

5.1 Industrialization and Global Capitalism

The process of industrialization changed the way in which goods were produced and consumed, with far-reaching effects on the global economy, social relations, and culture.

5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

As states industrialized, they also expanded existing overseas empires and established new colonies and transoceanic relationships.

5.3 Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nations-states around the world.

5.4 Global Migration

As a result of the emergence of transoceanic empires and a global capitalist economy, migration patterns changed dramatically, and the numbers of migrants increased significantly.

Topics for Overview

- The Age of Revolutions: American Revolution, French Revolution, Haitian Revolution, and Latin American Independence Movements
- Global Transformations: End of the Atlantic Slave Trade, Industrial Revolution and Its Impact, Rise of Nationalism, Imperialism and Its Impact on the World

Topics for Special Focus

- Comparison of the French Revolution and the Latin American Wars of Independence
- Changes in Methods of Production in Europe and Its Impact on the World
- Decline of Imperial China and Rise of Imperial Japan
- 19th Century Imperialism in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia

Period Six: Accelerating Global Change and Realignment, c. 1900 to the Present

Key Concepts

6.1 Science and the Environment

Rapid advances in science and technology altered the understanding of the universe and the natural world and led to advances in communication, transportation, industry, agriculture, and medicine.

6.2 Global Conflicts and Their Consequences

Peoples and states around the world challenged the existing political and social order in varying ways, leading to unprecedented worldwide conflicts.

6.3 New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture

The role of the state in the domestic economy varied, and new institutions of global association emerged and continued to develop throughout the century.

Topics for Overview

- Crisis and Conflict in the Early 20th Century: Anti-Imperialism Movements, World War I, Russian Revolution, Mexican Revolution, Chinese Revolutions, Great Depression, Rise of Militaristic & Fascist Societies, World War II
- Internationalization: Decolonization, the Cold War, International Organizations, the Post-Cold War World, Globalization

Topics for Special Focus

- World War I and World War II: Global Causes and Consequences
- Causes and Consequences of the Great Depression
- Development of Communism in Russia and China
- Responses to Western Involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America