

# Illustrative Examples

Throughout the AP framework, possible examples of historical content are provided as an illustration of the key concept, but these illustrative examples are not required features of the course or required knowledge for the exam. Instead, the illustrative examples are provided to offer teachers a variety of optional instructional contexts that will help their students achieve deeper understanding. In this way the framework provides teachers freedom to tailor instruction to the needs of their students and offers flexibility in building upon their own strengths as teachers.

ITEM/TERM	DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION	IMAGE	SIGNIFICANCE
-----------	------------------------	-------	--------------






## NEW TRADING CITIES





NOVOROGOD			
TIMBUKTU	_____		_____
HANGZHOU	_____		_____
CALICUT	_____		_____
BAGHDAD	_____		_____
MALAKA	_____		_____
VENICE	_____		_____
TENochTITLAN	_____		_____
CAHOKIA	_____		_____

ITEM/TERM	DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION	IMAGE	SIGNIFICANCE
-----------	------------------------	-------	--------------




# INTERREGIONAL LUXURY GOODS

SILK	_____		_____
COTTON/TEXTILES	_____		_____
PORCELAIN	_____		_____
SPICES	_____		_____
SLAVES	_____		_____

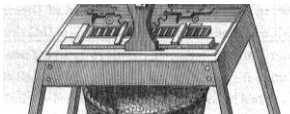

# CARAVAN ORGANIZATION

CAMELSERAJ	A roadside inn where travelers could rest and recover from the day's journey.		Caravanserais supported the flow of commerce, information, and people across the network of trade routes covering Asia, North Africa, and South-Eastern Europe, especially along the Silk Road.
CAMEL SADDLE	_____		_____

# NEW CREDIT & MONETIZATION

BILLS OF EXCHANGE	_____		_____
CREDIT	_____		_____
CHECKING	_____		_____
BANKING HOUSES	_____		_____

# STATE ECONOMIC PRACTICES

MINTING OF COINS	_____		_____
PAPER MONEY	_____		_____

# TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

HANSEATIC  
LEAGUE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# STATE SPONSORED COMMERCIAL VENTURES

GRAND  
CANAL

Starting at Beijing, it passes through Tianjin and the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the city of Hangzhou. The oldest parts of the canal date back to the 5th century BC, although the various sections were finally combined during the Sui Dynasty



The total length of the Grand Canal is 1,776 km (1,104 mi). The canal's size and grandeur won it the admiration of many throughout history, including the Japanese monk Ennin, the Persian historian Rashid al-Din, the Korean official Choe Bu and the Italian missionary Matteo Ricci

# POST CLASSICAL EMPIRES

CHINA

SUI

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TANG

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SONG

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

BYZANTINE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

CALIPHATES

UMAYYAD

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ABBASID

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MONGOLS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE & TECH ADAPTATIONS

VIKING  
LONGSHIPs

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ARAB/BERBER  
CAMEL CARAVANS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

CENTRAL ASIAN  
HORSE TRAVEL

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_




\_\_\_\_\_

ITEM/TERM	DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION	IMAGE	SIGNIFICANCE
-----------	------------------------	-------	--------------

# MIGRATIONS

<b>BANTU</b>	The <b>Bantu expansion</b> or the <b>Bantu Migration</b> was a millennia-long series of migrations of speakers of the original Bantu language group.		The main evidence of the Bantu migrations comes from the linguistic roots of the major languages of Sub-Saharan Africa
POLYNESIAN	_____		_____




# DIFFUSION OF LANGUAGE

<b>BANTU</b> <small>(SWAHILI)</small>	The <b>Bantu expansion</b> or the <b>Bantu Migration</b> was a millennia-long series of migrations of speakers of the original Bantu language group.		One of the largest migrations in human history, the Bantu spread language and knowledge of iron working to sub-Saharan Africa
TURKIC	_____		_____
ARABIC	_____		_____


# DIASPORIC COMMUNITIES

MUSLIMS IN INDIAN OCEAN	_____	<b>Diaspora</b> (n) - the movement, migration, or scattering of people away from an established or ancestral homeland	_____
CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	_____		_____
JEWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN	_____		_____

# INTER-REGIONAL TRAVELLERS

IBN BATTUTA	_____		_____
MARCO POLO	_____		_____
XUANZANG	A famous Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang period. Born in Henan province of China in 602 or 603, from boyhood he took to reading sacred books, including the Chinese Classics and the writings of the ancient sages		Xuanzang's work, the <i>Great Tang Records on the Western Regions</i> , is the longest and most detailed account of the countries of Central and South Asia that has been bestowed upon posterity by a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim. While his main purpose was to obtain Buddhist books and to receive instruction on Buddhism while in India, he ended up doing much more.

# DIFFUSION OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS

HINDUISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	_____		_____
BUDDHISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	_____		_____
ISLAM IN SUBSAHARAN AFRICA	_____		_____

# DIFFUSION OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS

ISLAM IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

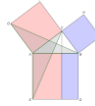
\_\_\_\_\_

# DIFFUSION OF SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

GREEK/INDIAN  
MATH ON MUSLIM  
SCHOLARS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

GREEK SCIENCE  
IN WESTERN EUR VIA AL ANDALUS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SPREAD OF  
GUNPOWDER  
PRINTING  
FROM CHINA TO WEST

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# NEW FOOD & AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

BANANAS IN  
AFRICA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NEW VARIETIES  
OF RICE IN ASIA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# SYNTHESIZED & BORROWED TRADITIONS

PERSIAN TRADITIONS  
IN ISLAM

The caliphs adopted many Sassanid administrative practices, such as coinage, the office of vizier, or minister, and the divan, a bureaucracy for collecting taxes and giving state stipends. Indeed, Persians themselves largely became the administrators.



"The Persians ruled for a thousand years and did not need us Arabs even for a day. We have been ruling them for one or two centuries and cannot do without them for an hour."

CHINESE TRADITIONS  
IN JAPAN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

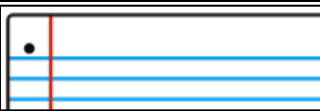
\_\_\_\_\_

# TECHNOLOGICAL & CULTURAL TRANSFERS

TANG CHINA  
&  
ABBASIDS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ACROSS THE  
MONGOL EMPIRE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

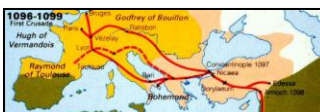


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





DURING THE  
CRUSADES

The need to raise, transport and supply large armies led to a flourishing of trade throughout Europe. Roads largely unused since the days of Rome saw significant increases in traffic as local merchants began to expand their horizons.







Increased trade brought many things to Europeans that were once unknown or extremely rare and costly. These goods included a variety of spices, ivory, jade, diamonds, improved glass-manufacturing techniques, early forms of gun powder, oranges, apples, and other Asian crops, and many other products.




# AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

CHINAMPAS	_____		_____
WARU WARU	Developed by the Quechuas before the Incas, the system combines raised beds with irrigation channels.		Aided in irrigation and stopped erosion. Helped especially in areas prone to floods.
TERRACING TECHNIQUES	_____		_____
HORSE COLLAR	_____		_____

# DECLINE IN URBAN AREAS

DISEASE	_____		_____
INVASIONS	_____		_____
DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	_____		_____
LITTLE ICE AGE	A period of cooling that occurred after the Medieval Warm Period. It is conventionally defined as a period extending from the 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> century to the 19th centuries and thus beginning at the end of this era.		It brought colder winters to Europe and North America freezing rivers and canals. It led to famines, bread riots, and the rise of despotic rulers.

# REVIVAL IN URBAN AREAS

END OF INVASION	_____		_____
SAFE TRANSPORT	_____		_____
RISE OF COMMERCE	_____		_____
WARMER TEMPS	_____		_____
INCREASED AGRIC & RISE OF POPUL.	_____		_____
GREATER AVAIL OF LABOR	_____		_____

# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

GUILD PRODUCTION	_____		_____
------------------	-------	--	-------

# INCREASE IN WOMEN'S POWER

MONGOLS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SE ASIA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# NEW COERCED LABOR SYSTEMS

SERFDOM

EUROPE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SERFDOM

JAPAN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

MITA

INCAN EMPIRE

Mandatory public service used during the Incan empire. It was a form of tribute or corvee.



Incas used the Mita for their elaborate building projects including the extensive road network.

# FREE PEASANT REVOLTS

CHINA

**AN SHI REBELLION:** Led by General An Lushan, this rebellion coincided with the Abbasid overthrow of the Umayyad in Southwest Asia. General An Lushan was a favorite of the emperor and used his ties to the throne to hide his plot to overthrow the Emperor. The rebellion lasted for three different emperors before being repressed at a high cost to all sides.



The Pyrrhic victory by the Tang Dynasty was solidified by the 36 million people who died during the conflict and following famine. Making this revolt the largest in all of history and the largest death toll of any event until the Second World War.