

Revised AP World Syllabus – 9th Grade.

(Reflects the new changes implemented 2017)

Chronology and Sections created from:

AP World History Course and Exam Description Book. Effective Fall 2017.

Period 1 (to 600 B.C.E.)

Technological and Environmental Transformations

Paleolithic Era

Hunter-Forager

Importance of fire

Human migrations

First settlements

Neolithic Revolution

Agriculture and domestication of animals

River Valley Civilizations

Sub-Saharan Africa*

Papua, New Guinea*

Mesoamerica* (Olmec)

Andes* (Chavin)

*new to this unit

Agriculture and pastoralism transforms society

Surplus = Trade = Increased population

Class Systems

Rise of the states, city-states (Mesopotamia and Nile)

Innovations (pottery/wheel)

Weapons (Composite bows, iron weapons)

Transport (Chariots, horseback riding)

New Religious beliefs

Vedic religion

Hebrew monotheism

Zoroastrianism

Interregional Trade develops

Mesopotamia-Egypt, Egypt-Nubia, Mesopotamia-Indus, China – Southwest Asia

Human Migrations

Indo-European Migrations

Bantu Migrations

Period 2 (c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.)

Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies

Hinduism (Nearpod)

Buddhism (Nearpod)

Mauryan Empire (Ashoka)

Confucianism

Daoism

Shamanism and Animism

States and Empires

Southwest Asia – Persian empires* (Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanian)

East Asia – Qin and Han

South Asia - Mauryan and Gupta

Mediterranean Region - Ancient Greece and Rome (plus Alexander the Great and Christianity)

Mesoamerica – Teotihuacan and Maya

Andean South America – Moche* and Inca

Land and Water routes for interregional trade

Eurasian Silk Roads

Trans-Saharan caravan routes

Indian Ocean trade lanes

Mediterranean Sea lanes

Agricultural Improvements and the Spread of Crops

Rice and Cotton from South Asia to Middle East

Irrigation - qanat system, water wheels (noria, sakia), the shaduf.

Spread of disease and subsequent empire decline (Roman and Han)

Spread of Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism

Religious **syncretism** exhibits blending of two or more religious belief systems into a new system, or the incorporation into a religious tradition of beliefs from unrelated traditions.

Period 3 (c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450 C.E.)

Regional and Interregional Interactions

Islam

The Expansion and Spread of Islam

The Byzantine Empire and Constantinople

The Crusades and Holy Wars

The Bubonic Plague

Al-Andalus (Muslim Spain)

Afro-Eurasian Trade (Ghana, Songhai, Mali)

Expansion of China and dynasties

The Mongols

The Vikings

Arabs and Berbers

Central Asian pastoral groups

Spread of Bantu languages

Spread of Turkic and Arabic languages

New Technologies (astrolabe, compass, and dhow)

Credit and development of money economies, paper money

State sponsored systems – Incan roads, Hanseatic League, Grand Canal in China

Ibn Battuta

Marco Polo

Xuanzang the Buddhist monk*

Zheng He

Chinese traditions that influenced Korea and Japan

Feudal Japan

Feudal Europe and the Middle Ages including Guilds

Changing roles of women (patriarchy decline in Mongol Empire, West Africa, Japan and Southeast Asia)

Female monastic orders in Christianity and Buddhism

The Renaissance

The Scientific Revolution

The Age of Exploration