



Ms. Buffalino 9APWH

The content you are being tested on is coming from: this packet, class notes, quizzes, exams, assigned readings, homeworks and class projects.
TBD Exam Format: 55 M.C., 3 SAQs, and an LEQ essay.

This review packet was created by Ms. Buffalino in order to prepare students for the AP World Final on _____. Students are to use their Midterm Review packet, *Amsco Review Book*, *Prentice Hall Review Book* (digitally use the [Downloads Page](#)), Weekly Assignment Book, and *Traditions and Encounters* textbook/website while filling out this review packet. Throughout the packet Ms. Buffalino has even referenced page numbers and the recommended reference source(s) for additional assistance! **SAVE THIS FOR NEXT YEAR – THIS IS THE FIRST HALF OF NEXT YEAR’S REVIEW PACKET.** You will need this when studying for the AP Examination NEXT YEAR. Sections from this packet will be assigned throughout the remainder of the school year. The first half of this packet was completed for midterms.
The final, completed packet is due Tuesday **May 13, 2025**.

Students should also be studying sample essays and sample multiple choice questions on their own.

Note: Students *are* responsible for content found in: this packet, class notes, weekly assignments, quizzes, exams, assigned readings and any project we may have done.

Exam: 55 MC, 3 SAQs and either a DBQ or LEQ essay

Assigned:

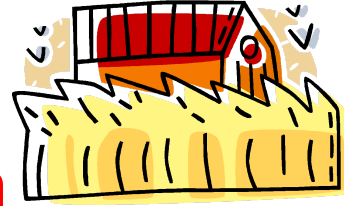
Due Date:

Student Name:

Prentice Hall: 3-8

Ancient Civilizations

What was the Neolithic Revolution and why is it significant?



Neolithic Revolution

How did agricultural advancements impact society?

1.	2.	3.





How did the Neolithic Revolution impact women?

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Ancient Civilizations Chart

Civilizations	Geography	Religion	Government	Contributions
Egypt				
Mesopotamia (Sumer)				
Indus River Valley (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro)				
China				

Prentice Hall: 21-27
Belief Systems

Belief System	Approximate Date, Place of Origin and/or Place Worshiped	Founder, Beliefs and Sacred Text
<p><i>Animism</i></p> 		
<p><i>Shintoism</i></p> 		
<p><i>Taoism</i></p> 		
<p><i>Hinduism</i></p> 		

<p>Buddhism</p> 		
<p>Judaism</p> 		
<p>Christianity</p> 		
<p>Islam</p> 		

Confucianism



Zoroastrianism



T & E

Sikhism



The Khanda

T & E

Baha'i



T & E

<p><i>Legalism</i></p> <p>條文主義</p> <p>T& E</p>		
<p><i>Jainism</i></p>  <p>T& E</p>		

Terms and Concepts	Answer/Description
1. List the polytheistic religions:	
2. List the monotheistic religions:	
3. caste system	
4. filial piety	
5. karma	
6. dharma	
7. reincarnation	
8. Why were the first religions polytheistic? Explain.	
9. Is religion unifying or divisive? Explain.	
10. Why is Jerusalem considered a turbulent city?	
11. How did belief systems shape social structures and gender relationships?	
12. Define: polytheism	

Explain the geographic spread of Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam and their impact on gender. Also describe how the religions were altered as they spread from region to region.

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CLASSICAL CIVS Golden Ages 600 BCE - 600 CE

Prentice Hall: 9-20

What is a golden age?



Civilizations	Geography	Religion	Government	Contributions
Greece				
Rome				
India				
China (Han)				

What did the fall of the Roman Empire pave the way for?





Who spread Hellenistic accomplishments?

-

Who was Shi Huangdi?

-

What dynasty was he from?

-

What is the significance of the Silk Road?

-

Who was Han Wudi and why is he significant?

-

Prentice Hall: 106-111

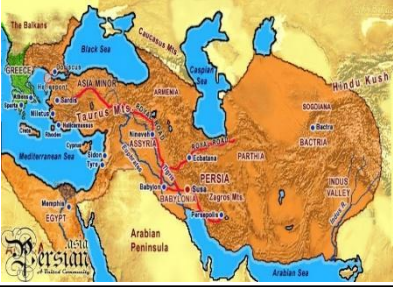







LATIN AMERICA (Mesoamerica)

	OLMECS	MAYAS	AZTECS	INCAS
WHERE FOUND				
POLITICAL STRUCTURE (gov't)				
ROLE OF RELIGION				
ACHIEVEMENTS				

Geographic Study (This means study this ☺)

The number of key states and empires grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.

Key States/Empires	Approximate Location
Southwest Asia: Persian Empires (Achaemenid, Parthian and Sassanid)	 <p>Persia = Iran today</p>
East Asia: Qin and Han Empires	 <p>Qin Dynasty Empire (221–207 B.C.)</p>  <p>Han Dynasty Empire (206 B.C.–A.D. 220)</p>
South Asia: Maurya and Gupta	 <p>Mauryan Empire</p>  <p>Gupta Empire</p>
MesoAmerica: Teotihuacan, Tenochtitlan, Maya city-states	 <p>MESOAMERICA</p> <p>AZTEC EMPIRE</p> <p>Teotihuacan</p> <p>Tenochtitlan</p> <p>Monte Alban</p> <p>Mayas</p> <p>YUCATAN PENINSULA</p> <p>Chichen Itza</p> <p>Tikal</p> <p>OLMEC</p> <p>GUATEMALA</p> <p>HONDURAS</p> <p>SIERRA MADRE OCCIDENTAL</p> <p>SIERRA MADRE ORIENTAL</p> <p>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>MEXICO</p> <p>Gulf of Mexico</p> <p>Veracruz</p> <p>Oaxaca</p> <p>Guatemala City</p> <p>Playa</p> <p>300 km.</p> <p>200 mi.</p> <p>Feet</p> <p>Meters</p> <p>13,120 4,000</p> <p>6,560 2,000</p> <p>3,281 1,000</p> <p>1,640 500</p> <p>656 200</p> <p>0 0</p>

**Andean South America: Moche
Civilization from 100-700 CE**



Traditions and Encounters: Various Chapters
5 Steps to a 5: 95-97

Briefly, yet thoroughly respond to the following:

1. Define: Corvée

o

2. Describe the relationship between Han China and the Xiongnu:

o

3. Describe the relationship between the Guptas and the White Huns:

o

4. Define: paterfamilias

o

5. How did the emergence of yokes, saddles and stirrups alter world history?

o

6. How did the domestication of horses, oxen, camels and llamas alter world history?

o

7. How did the inventions of the dhow and lateen sails alter maritime/world history?

o

8. Define: qanat system

o

Trade Routes

600BC – 600 CE

Traditions and Encounters: Various Chapters

	Climate and Geographic Location:	Typical goods traded:	Ethnicity of people involved:	Significance of trade route:
Eurasian Silk Roads				
Trans-Saharan Caravan Routes				
Indian Ocean Trade				
Mediterranean Trade				

Regional and Transregional Interactions
600 CE – 1450 CE

Traditions and Encounters: Various Chapters

Choose two of the following trade cities and explain the significance of the city during this periodization: Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili City-States, Hangzhou, Calcut, Baghdad, Melada, Venice, Tenochtitlan, Cahokia

City #1:	City #2:



Give an example of a civilization that used paper money:

•







Explain how this process helped facilitate commercial infrastructure:

•

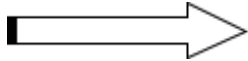
Prentice Hall: 44-47

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine Empire is the eastern half of the Roman Empire that lasted until about 1453.

<i>What was Justinian's Code and who was Justinian?</i>	<i>Orthodox Christian Church</i>	<i>Great Schism</i>
		
<i>Cyrillic Alphabet</i>	<i>Orthodox Christianity</i>	<i>Autocratic Government</i>
		

Effect On Russia



Caliphates

Traditions and Encounters: Various Chapters

	Geographic Location	Time Frame	Significance
Umayyad caliphate			
Abbasid caliphate			
Delhi Sultanates			



Prentice Hall: 40-43



What were three accomplishments that occurred during the Tang and Song dynasties?

1.
2.
3.

Define kowtow:



Traditions and Encounters, Various Chapters

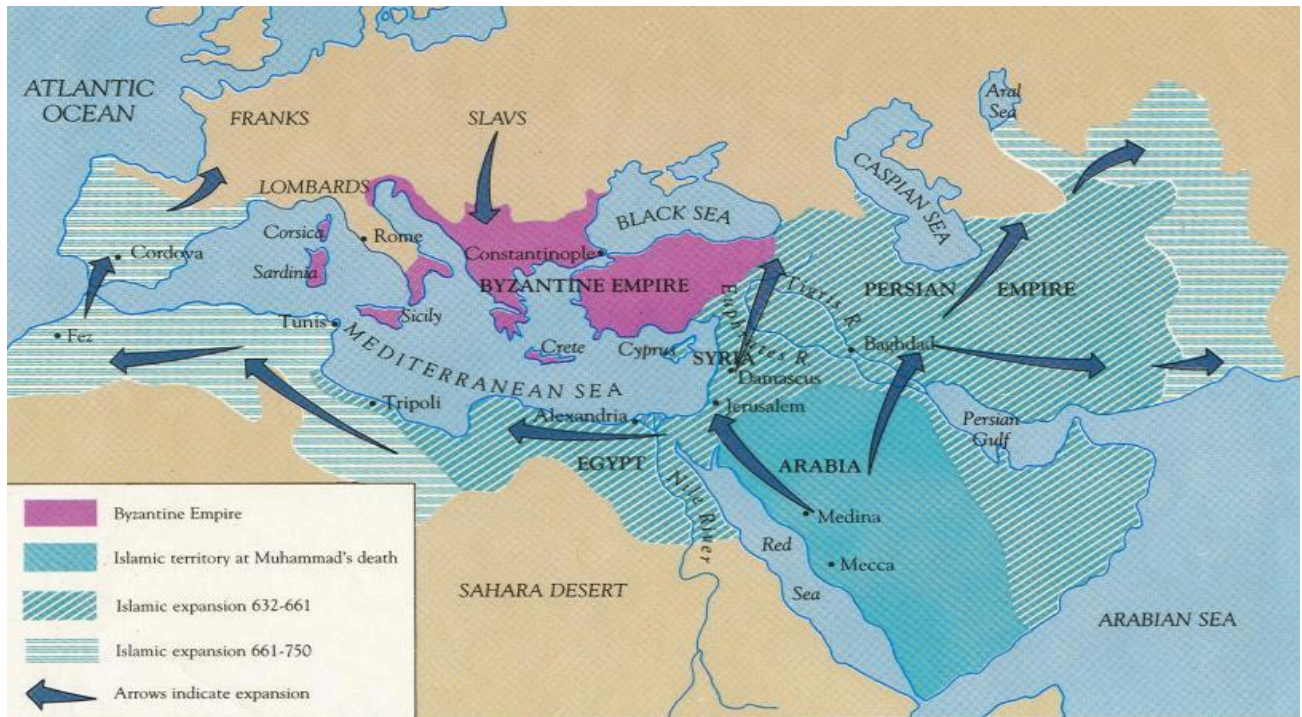
	Geographic Location/ Environmental Adaptation	Significance and notable accomplishments:
Scandinavian Vikings		
Berbers		
Bantu		

The following groups developed diasporic communities:

- Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean
- Chinese merchants in Southeast Asia
- Sogdian merchants throughout Central Asia
- Jews in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin and along the Silk Road

What is a diasporic community? Explain.

Spread of Islam



Prentice Hall: 48-53

Explain: Dar-al-Islam

What are the characteristics that make up a golden age?

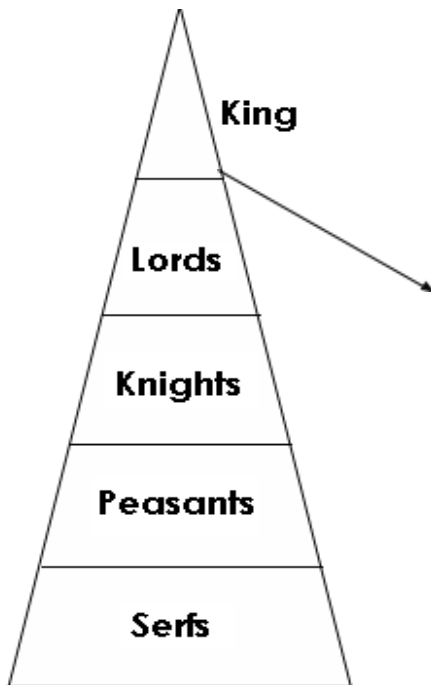
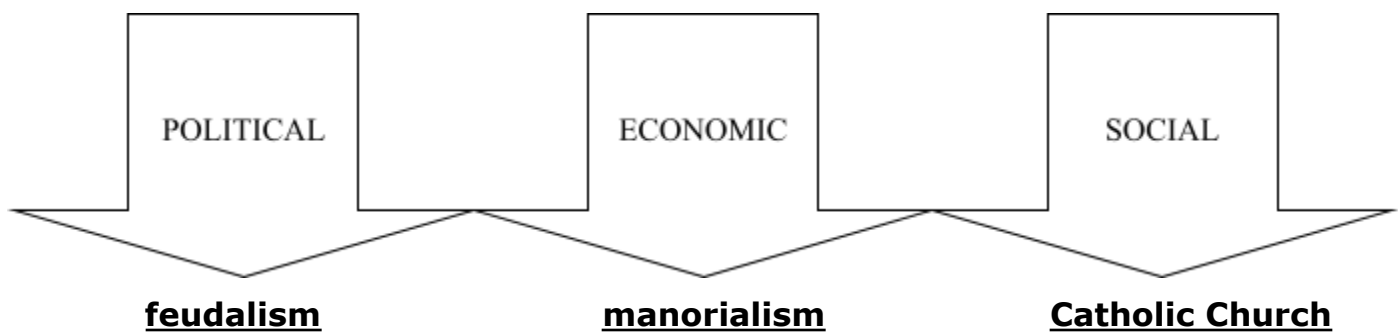
List 5 achievements that came out of the *Golden Age of Islam*:

How were the Muslim scholars influenced by Greek and Indian mathematics?

III. The Middle Ages

Prentice Hall: 54-63

What years are considered the Middle Ages?



How were manors self-sufficient?

•

The Catholic Church was a unifying force in a time of political instability after the fall of the Roman Empire.



What was chivalry?

•

How did the Church assert authority over rulers?

•

How did feudalism operate?

•

Who were the serfs?

•



Prentice Hall, 60-63
5 Steps to a 5: 136-137

Prentice Hall: 60-63

The Crusades

Causes	Effects
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Why are the Crusades considered a successful failure? Explain.


-

During what years were the Crusades fought?

-

Islamic Civilization

Prentice Hall: 48-53

	 <p><i>ISLAM SPREAD TO</i></p>	
<i>Europe</i> •	<i>Africa</i> •	<i>Asia</i> •

Differences	
Sunnis •	Shiites •

Japan
Prentice Hall: 72-75

Geography

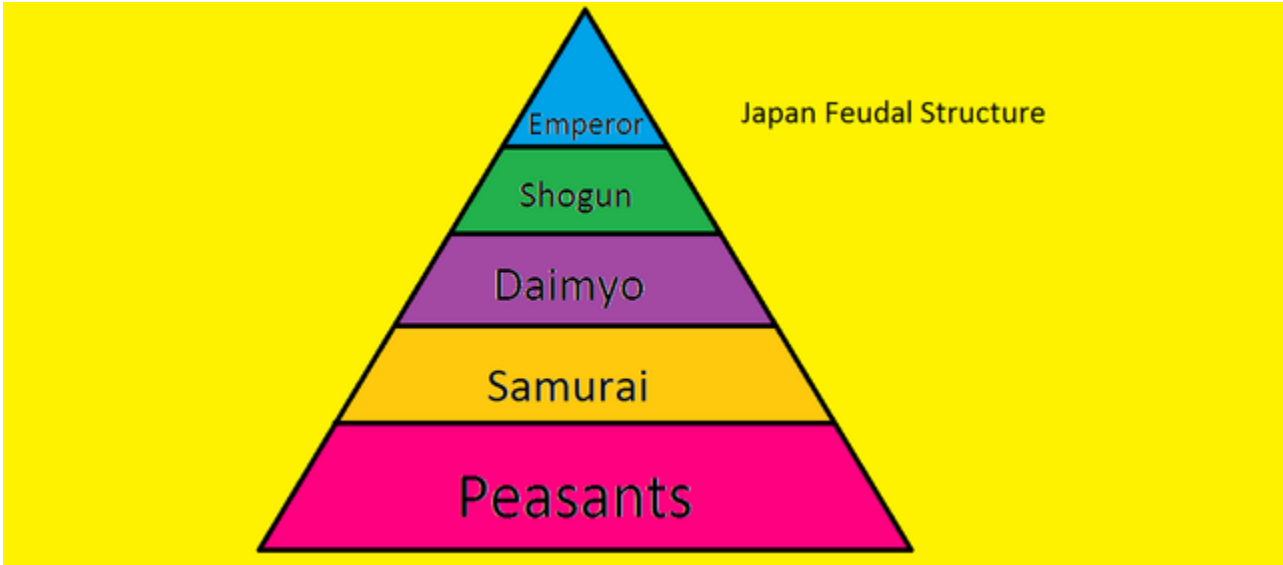
<i>Describe Japan’s geography:</i>	
<i>Impact of geography on the people:</i>	

Religion

<i>Shintoism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
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Cultural Diffusion

<i>List two ways in which Japan was influenced by Korea or China:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
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Japan

Define: Bushido	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
How did the Tokugawa Shogunate isolate Japan from the outside world?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
What was Heian Japan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Compare and Contrast

European Feudalism	Similarities	Japanese Feudalism

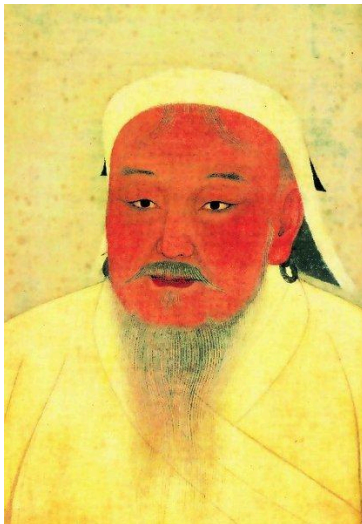
Mongols

Traditions and Encounters Various Chapters
Prentice Hall: 76-79

Genghis Khan conquered the largest land empire ever in the history of the world in one lifetime. The **Mongols** conquered areas of China, Persia and parts of Europe. His armies were made up of skilled horsemen and bowmen. **Kublai Khan**, grandson of Genghis started the **Yuan Dynasty** in China.

What were the Mongols lasting effects on Russia?

-
-



Who was Genghis Khan?

-



Who was Kublai Khan?

-

Approximate dates:

The famous Chinese explorer **Zheng He** traveled to Southeast Asia, along the coast of India, around the Arabian Peninsula and to the port cities of East Africa. After his explorations the Chinese decided that no other civilization was as superior as theirs. They decided to isolate themselves and limit foreign contact with others.

*Traditions and Encounters: Various Chapters***Be able to explain the significance of the following:**

1. Hanseatic League	
2. Grand Canal	
3. Marco Polo	
4. Ibn Battuta	
5. Xuanzang	
6. Toltecs	
7. bananas in Africa	
8. spread of cotton, sugar and citrus throughout Dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin	
9. tributary system	
10. waru waru agriculture	
11. Ethiopian Christianity	
12. oligarchy	

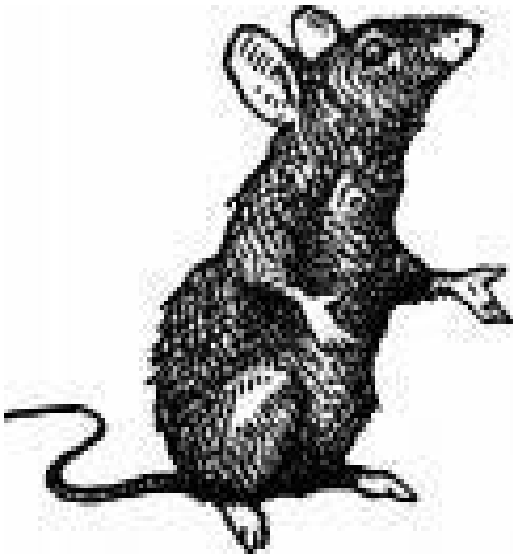
Prentice Hall: 82-83

The Bubonic Plague spread everywhere, because of trading and exploration.

DOUBLE CLICK to answer:

Why is the rat the animal chosen to represent the Black Death?

**B
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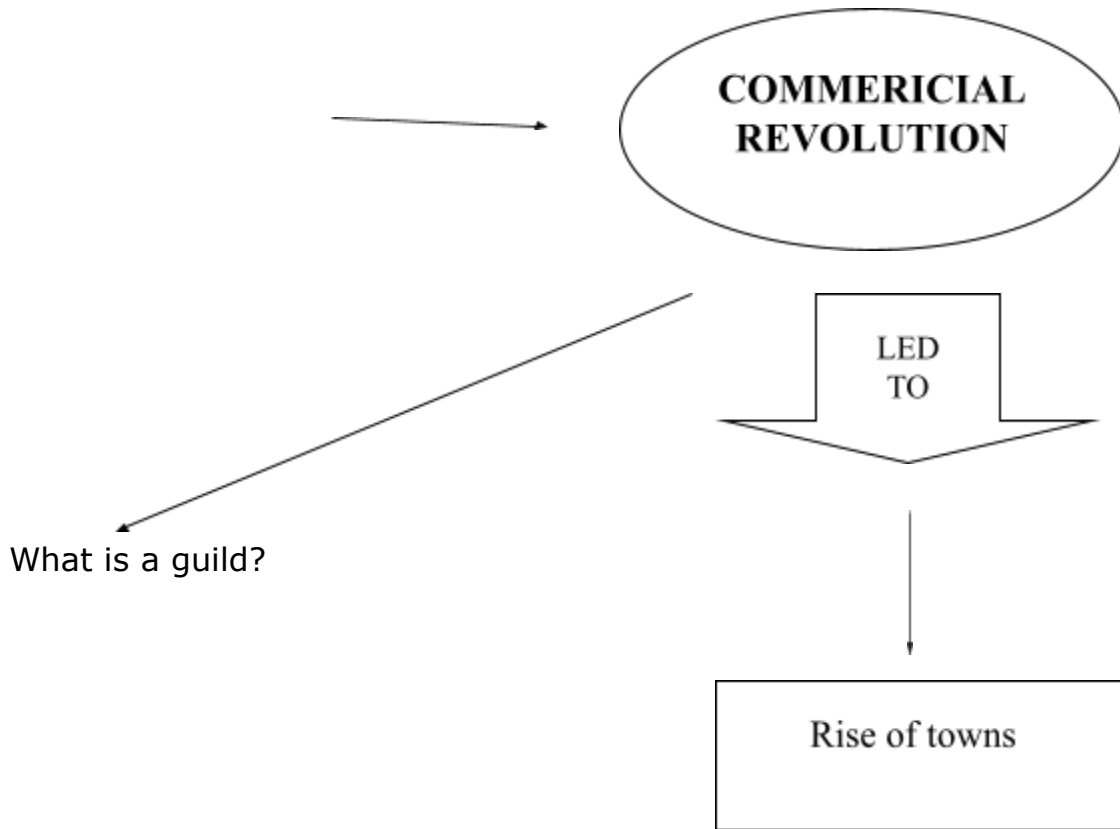
MIDDLE AGES

Population Losses	Economic Decline	Social and Political Change	Confusion and Disorder

Prentice Hall: 84-85

List two factors that led to the Commercial Revolution:

- 1.
- 2.



List three new businesses:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Prentice Hall: 84-91

Global Interactions 1450 - 1750

The Renaissance: A Rebirth of Greek and Roman ideals that focused on human ability, potential, and achievement

During what years did the Renaissance occur?

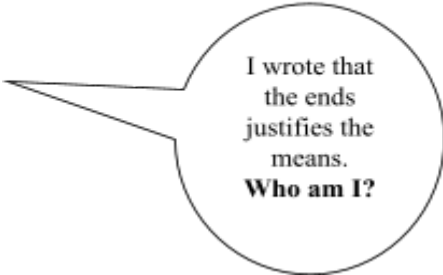
Define humanism:

•

List Three Artists	One work for each	List Three Writers	One work for each
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	



DOUBLE CLICK



Who invented the printing press?

•

What are three effects of the printing press?

•

Prentice Hall: 126-143



The Age of Absolutism

When was the Age of Absolutism?

•

Monarch	Country	Facts
Akbar the Great	India	
Charles V	Spain	
Philip II	Spain	
Louis XIII	France	
Louis XIV “The Sun King”	France	

Louis XVI	France	
Peter the Great	Russia	
Catherine the Great	Russia	
Henry VIII	England	
Elizabeth I	England	
Suleiman the Magnificent	Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	

- 1) What is the significance of the Glorious Revolution in England:
- 2) Define limited monarchy:
- 3) What was the Magna Carta?
- 4) List 5 elements of the English Bill of Rights:
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

The Scientific Revolution

Prentice Hall: 140-143

When was it?

-

How did the Renaissance spark the Scientific Revolution?

-

Scientists and their accomplishments:

<input type="checkbox"/> Copernicus:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Galileo:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Newton:	

How did the Scientific Revolution change the way Europeans looked at the world?

-

The Protestant Reformation and the Counter Reformation

CAUSES OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Long Term 1. 2. 3.	Short Term 1. 2. 3.
-----------------------------	------------------------------

The Protestant Reformation had many leaders. Two of the most important were:

1.
2.

EFFECTS OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Long Term 1. 2. 3.	Short Term 1. 2. 3.
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What was the Counter Reformation? What was its purpose?



When did the Reformation occur:

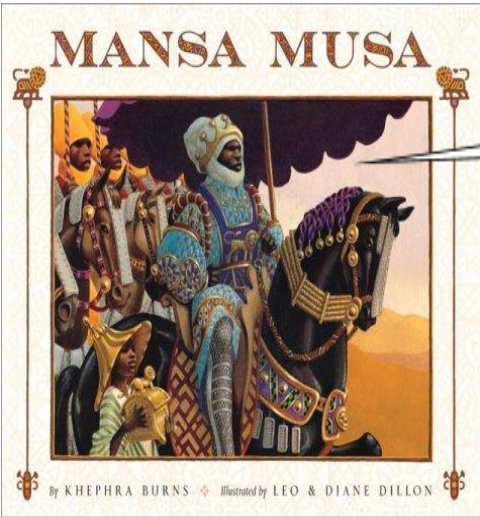
When did the Counter Reformation occur:

West African Kingdoms

Prentice Hall: 92-96

(note this chart includes multiple periodizations)

Ghana (800-1000)	Mali (1200-1450)	Songhai (1450 – 1600)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Controls trade in gold and salt across West Africa.▪ Women work in business and government.▪ King has Muslim advisors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Mali conquers the kingdom of Ghana.▪ Mansa Musa becomes a great emperor.▪ Mali controls gold trade routes.▪ <u>Timbuktu</u> becomes a great trading city and center of learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Songhai grows into the largest West African state.▪ Controls important trade routes.▪ Emperor sets up Muslim dynasty.



My Hajj is one of the most famous in history.

Who was Mansa Musa and what were the major effects of his rule?

•

Prentice Hall: 112-115

CHINA

- 1. Why did China choose to isolate themselves from trade in 1433?
- 2. How did geography contribute to Chinese isolation?



CHINA IMPACTS THE WEST AND ASIA

List ways China had influenced the following area:			
<u>KOREA</u>	<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>SOUTHEAST ASIA</u>



Prentice Hall: 116-118

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Years:

Capital City:	
Religion:	
Successful because of:	

Absolute Ruler Suleiman: List two accomplishments.

Define: Janissary

•

Define: devshirme

•

How did the Ottomans treat different ethnic and religious groups?
How did cultural diversity and nationalism impact the Ottoman Empire?

•

How did Europe contribute to the Ottoman decline?

•

Land Empires

	Geographic Location	Significance/Impact
Manchus		
Mughals		

Prentice Hall:124-125

Conquistadors:	Who did he conquer?	Reasons for Success?
HERNANDO CORTES		
FRANCISCO PIZARRO		

How did the colonization of the Americas lead to the spread of smallpox, the measles and influenza? Explain.



Enlightenment

Prentice Hall: 142-145

When?



How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?



Enlightenment Thinker	Beliefs
John Locke	
Montesquieu	
Voltaire	
Rousseau	
Wollstonecraft	
Hobbes	



What are natural Rights?

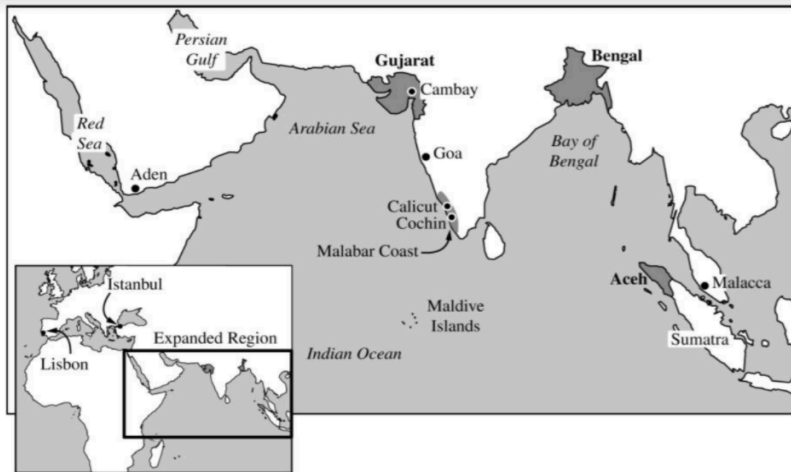


AGE OF EXPLORATION

Prentice Hall: 119-125

When?	
Who led the way(country)? Why?	
Why did the Scientific Rev come first?	

ENCOUNTER AND EXCHANGE INDIAN OCEAN



What was traded?	•
Impact of technology used:	•
What ideas, religions etc. were spread?	•
Islam and impact	•
China and impact	•
Ottoman Empire and impact (look at Mongols section)	•