

**Change Analysis Chart (600-1450 C.E.)**  
**Regional and Transregional Interactions**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hour \_\_\_\_\_ April 20, 2013

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
1. <b>Human-Environ Interaction</b> (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~200 mill</li> <li>environmental damage, deforestation, desertification, erosion</li> <li>cities/capitals served as centers of relig, trade, &amp; political activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diseases/pathogens still spread easily, though amount/degree of spread increased dramatically (e.g. Bubonic Plague)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new migrations (Vikings, Berbers, Polynesians, Bantus)</li> <li>inter-regional travelers (Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~400 mill</li> <li>spread of languages, cultures, religions</li> <li>hemispheric exposure to diseases (Afro-Eurasia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>migrations &amp; trade → diffusion of languages, religions, cultures, technologies</li> </ul>
2. <b>Culture</b> (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cities served as cultural centers, relig, politics</li> <li>each empire had its own religion(s) (e.g. Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism)</li> <li>Islam, 622 C.E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confucianism &amp; Buddhism in E. Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new constructions (Grand Canal)</li> <li>Schism (Catholic-E. Orthodoxy)</li> <li>Muslim tech (medicine, hospitals, algebra)</li> <li>Islam's spread: Iberia←Arabia→SE Asia</li> <li>Confucianism spread→Japan &amp; SE Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dar al Islam</li> <li>greater contact among cultures (Crusades, Silk Roads, dar al Islam)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merchants &amp; missionaries traveling into new areas → cult diff (Sufi Muslims → India; Buddhism → SE Asia &amp; → Silk Roads; Christianity → Kievan Rus)</li> </ul>
3. <b>Politics</b> (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empires: Large, Regional in Size (Maya, Byzantium, Umayyad, Gupta, Tang)</li> <li>established administrative bureaucracies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>traditional symbols &amp; methods of power &amp; legitimacy (temples, patriarchy)</li> <li>political diffusion (political ideas from one empire to another)</li> <li>privilege of elites over lower classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new methods of managing empires: city-states (E Africa), sultanate (Ottoman, Delhi)</li> <li>caliphate &amp; caesaropapism combined political &amp; religious authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional and <u>Trans-Regional</u> Empires (Mongols, Delhi, Ottomans, Ming, Aztec)</li> <li>traditional &amp; new administrative techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>larger empires → cult diffusion</li> <li>admin methods → larger empires</li> </ul>

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
4. <b>Economics</b> (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trade = regional/inter-regional</li> <li>specialized labor in urban areas</li> <li>slaves do least desirable work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>luxury goods still common in trade routes</li> <li>slavery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silk Roads reinvigorated after Han/ Rome, reach height during Mongols</li> <li>cities specifically focused as trading centers: (Timbuktu, Calicut, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan) drove politics</li> <li>longer dist inter-regional trade aided by new technologies (compass, astrolabe, checks, credit, banks, paper money)</li> <li>Trade Guilds (Hanseatic League)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regional trading zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Ocean</li> <li>Silk Roads</li> <li>trans-Saharan</li> <li>Mediterranean</li> <li>E Asia (Zheng He)</li> <li>E Atlantic coast</li> <li>Americas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>larger trans-regional empires → easier long-distance trade</li> <li>new/improved technologies → increased trade</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social hierarchies, political &amp; relig elites</li> <li>patriarchy in politics &amp; religion</li> </ul>			
5. <b>Social</b> (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>some</i> cultures gave women greater autonomy (Mongols, W Africa, Japan, SE Asia)</li> <li>large empires incorporated dozens of ethnic groups</li> </ul>			

**Change Analysis Chart (1450-1750 C.E.)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Global Interactions**

Hour \_\_\_\_\_

April 20, 2013

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities	Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes		
<b>1. Human-Environ Interaction</b> (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~400 mill</li> <li>hemispheric cultural diffusion</li> <li>hemispheric exposure to diseases (Afro-Eurasia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional/Hemispheric migrations</li> <li>E African slave trade (small compared to Atlantic)</li> </ul> trans-hemispheric & <u>global</u> migrations ( <b>Columbian Exch</b> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people (voluntary &amp; involuntary)</li> <li>animals, crops, diseases (horses, pigs, wheat, maize, smallpox, measles, STDs)</li> <li>better nutrition for Afro-Eurasia</li> <li>“cash crops” (tobacco, sugar)</li> <li>trans-Atlantic slave trade</li> <li>mixed-race populations &amp; ideologies</li> <li>American pop (plummeted, then rebounded)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~800 mill</li> <li>mixed ethnic/racial groups (Mestizos, Zambos, Metis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columbian Exchange → nutrition, life exp, pop growth</li> <li>econ opportunity → trans-Atlantic migrations (not all voluntarily)</li> <li>gender imbalance → inter-marriage</li> </ul>
<b>2. Culture</b> (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dar al Islam</li> <li>greater contact among cultures (Crusades, Silk Roads, dar al Islam)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cultural forms of art flourished (Ming porcelain, European Renaissance)</li> <li>religions spread (Buddhism → Asia, Islam → Asia/Africa)</li> </ul> secular science vs. religion (Enlightenment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cross-cultural artistic influence</li> <li>syncretic religions (Vodun, Sikhism)</li> <li>Protestant Christianity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>global “network” of cultural influences begins (v. small compared to today)</li> <li>increased diversity w/in &amp; among religions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased global inter-action → syncretic religions, artistic cross-influences, gov’t attempts to limit (Tokugawa)</li> <li>Prot Ref → Christianity</li> </ul>
<b>3. Politics</b> (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional and Trans-Regional Empires (Mongols, Delhi, Ottomans, Ming, Aztec)</li> <li>traditional &amp; new administrative techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>land-based empires (Ottoman, Ming/Qing, Sultanate of Delhi, Mughal, Russia)</li> </ul> sea based empires (Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, Gr. Brit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European hegemony → Americas (<del>Asia</del>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased complexity &amp; competition</li> <li>minorities used for econ profit (<del>pol rights</del>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>global economy → increased competition</li> <li>global size → gov’t complexity (Samurai, Ming scholar-bureaucrats, Ottoman devshirme)</li> <li>Concept of “Natural Rights” (Locke)</li> </ul>

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
4. <b>Economics</b> (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regional trading zones:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Ocean</li> <li>Silk Roads</li> <li>trans-Saharan</li> <li>Mediterranean</li> <li>E Asia (Ming, Zheng He)</li> <li>E Atlantic coast</li> <li>Americas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>profitable required for financing global empires/trade</li> <li>slavery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>global trade patterns emerged/evolved</li> <li>joint-stock co's developed global trade (EIC, VOC)</li> <li>mercantilism, triangle trade</li> <li>trans-Atlantic slave trade</li> <li>proto-industrialism (sugar plantations' <i>engenhos</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stage set for Industrial Revolution</li> <li>↗ demand for labor</li> <li>Indentured servitude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columbian Exch → profits from labor → labor demand,</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>patriarchy</li> </ul>			
5. <b>Social</b> (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear social hierarchies w/in empires</li> <li>variation among empires</li> <li>patriarchy still most common</li> </ul>				

**Change Analysis Chart (1750-1900 C.E.)**  
**Industrialization and Global Integration**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hour \_\_\_\_\_ April 20, 2013

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
<b>1. Human-Environ Interaction</b> (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~800 mill</li> <li>mixed ethnic/racial groups (Mestizos, Zambos, Metís)</li> <li>Beginning of Ind. Rev. (clearer in retrospect)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>majority occupation = farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fossil fuel-based machines (steam, coal)</li> <li>Massive migrations, both trans-continental &amp; intra-regional</li> <li>agriculture-only economies ↘</li> <li>↗ need for metals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>world pop ~1,650 mill</li> <li>Industrial Revolution</li> <li>urbanization</li> <li>vaccinations, hospitals, better medicine</li> <li>longer life expectancy in W. Eur/US</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ind Rev → search for natural resources</li> <li>Causes of Migrations:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment (voluntary)</li> <li>• Political Oppression</li> <li>• Poverty/Opportunity</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ind. Rev. ↗ Imperialism</li> <li>Ind. Rev. ↗ need &amp; search for resources</li> </ul>
<b>2. Culture</b> (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>global “network” of cultural influences (very small compared to today)</li> <li>increased diversity w/in &amp; among religions</li> <li>Science separate from religion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>traditional religions → (new continents)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“New” Imperialism in Africa &amp; Asia</li> <li>identity increasingly tied to the state</li> <li>new technologies (Ind. Rev.)</li> <li>Social Darwinism (“Scientific” Racism)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnic enclaves of migrants in new places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Darwinism → justified Imperialism</li> <li>Migration → far flung ethnic communities</li> </ul>
<b>3. Politics</b> (State-building, conflict, Pol structures, Empires, Revolts & revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept of “Natural Rights” (Locke)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonial powers in power</li> <li>war = instrument of diplomacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enlightenment (started c. 1700)</li> <li>protests against worker exploitation</li> <li>Rebel/Revolutions vs. Colonial powers</li> <li>Communism, Socialism</li> <li>workers form unions, strikes, protests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Dominance</li> <li>Imperialism, Nationalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ind Rev tech → Imperialism</li> <li>Enlightenment → Pol Rev’s (U.S., French, Haiti, Latin Am, Mexico, China)</li> </ul>

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
4. <b>Economics</b> (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Columbian Exch/Trading zones</li> <li>• stage set for Industrial Revolution</li> <li>• ↗ demand for labor</li> <li>• Slavery, Serfdom, Indentured servitude</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• profit motive → Mercantilism, Colonialism, Capitalism, Imperialism,</li> <li>• ↗ labor specialization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-nat'l businesses</li> <li>• global trade/product'n</li> <li>• Ind. Rev. Euro → U.S., Japan, Russia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trade zone of interaction much more global</li> <li>• Stock Markets/Exch</li> <li>• wage labor (salary)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location, natural resources, agric productivity, legally protect profits, maritime empires</li> <li>• Factories need supplies</li> <li>• population need food</li> <li>• transp &amp; comm tech's</li> <li>• Adam Smith's <i>laissez faire</i> capitalism</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial Revolution</li> <li>• single-export economies (banana rep's)</li> <li>• financial inst. (corporations, trans-nat'l)</li> <li>• workers → unions</li> <li>• Slavery &amp; serfdom (officially) abolished</li> <li>• Economic imperialism (\$ Diplomacy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• women's suffrage mvmnts</li> </ul>		
5. <b>Social</b> (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear social hierarchies w/in empires</li> <li>• variation among empires</li> <li>• patriarchy still most common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• patriarchy ☹ ☹</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ind Rev ↗ social mobility</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new classes (proletariat &amp; bourgeoisie/middle class) w/ ↗ social mobility</li> <li>• Gender roles redefined (by Ind. Rev.)</li> </ul>			

**Change Analysis Chart (1900-present)**  
**Accelerating Global Change and Realignment**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hour \_\_\_\_\_ April 20, 2013

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
1. <b>Human-Environ Interaction</b> (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world pop ~1,650 mill</li> <li>• Industrial Revolution</li> <li>• urbanization</li> <li>• vaccinations, hospitals, better medicine</li> <li>• longer life expectancy in W. Eur/US</li> </ul>	•		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world pop ~6.7 <b>bill</b>ion</li> </ul>	•
		•			
2. <b>Culture</b> (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic enclaves of migrants in new places</li> </ul>	•		•	•
		•			
3. <b>Politics</b> (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Dominance</li> <li>• Imperialism, Nationalism</li> </ul>	•		•	•
		•			

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities		Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
		Key Changes			
4. <b>Economics</b> (Agric, trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-nat'l businesses</li> <li>• global trade/product'n</li> <li>• Ind. Rev. Euro → U.S., Japan, Russia</li> <li>• trade zone of interaction much more global</li> <li>• Stock Markets/Exch</li> <li>• wage labor (salary)</li> </ul>	•		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Globalization</li> <li>• Multinational Corp's (MNCs)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	•
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• growth of # &amp; size of MNCs</li> <li>• Ind Rev spread through much of world</li> </ul>			
5. <b>Social</b> (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• women's suffrage mvmnts</li> </ul>	•		•	•
		•			