Wonderful World of MAPS

Period I & II Maps: Foundations 8000 BCE-600 CE

Period III Maps: 600-1450 CE

Period IV Maps: 1450-1750 CE

Unit V Maps: 1750-1900 CE

Unit VI Maps: 1900- Present
The first Mesoamerican civilization. Between ca. 1200 and 400 B.C.E., the Olmec people of central Mexico created a vibrant civilization that included intensive agriculture, wide-ranging trade, ceremonial centers, and monumental construction. The Olmec had great cultural influence on later Mesoamerican societies, passing on artistic styles, religious imagery, sophisticated astronomical observation for the construction of calendars, and a ritual ball game.

The first major urban civilization in South America (900–250 B.C.E.). Its capital, Chavin de Huántar, was located high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Chavin became politically and economically dominant in a densely populated region that included two distinct ecological zones, the Peruvian coastal plain and the Andean foothills.
City-states of Ancient Greece 800-300 BCE

Extent of Roman Empire c.500 BCE-400 CE

Romans built an elaborate system of roads and aqueducts
Ancient and Modern African Civilizations

Bonus Map:
China and Japan

Bantu Migrations
UNIT II (600-1450 CE)

Islam in African Interior
“Swahili Coast” - Relationship between trade, religion, culture.

What is Swahili? A Bantu language that is about 35% Arabic resulting from centuries of trade contact with Arabs. It is now the lingua franca of much of eastern Africa (see map). Part of eastern Africa is also Muslims. Dar es Salaam (House of Peace) is the capital of Tanzania.

Mongol Empire (13th-14th c.)
Viking Invasions of Europe
Silk Road
Note these cities: Dunhuang, Kashgar, Samarkand, Bukhara

Late Middle Ages- Important Places to Know
Name this trade system:

What religion is spreading here?

Name this trade system:

What religion is spread here?
Name this trade system (note all the regions involved):

What disease is spreading here?

What is the relationship between trade and religion, politics, social change, etc? What happens when people come in contact with each other? Examine the maps and come to at least 2 conclusions with examples:

**UNIT III (1450-1750 CE)**

Voyages of Early European Explorers (1492–1522)

- Columbus, 1492
- Da Gama, 1498
- Magellan, 1519–22
- Magellan’s crew, 1522
Columbian Exchange

New World
- Foodstuffs: corn, potatoes, beans, cocoa beans
- Precious metals: gold, silver
- Tobacco

Old World
- Foodstuffs: wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans
- Livestock: horses, cows, pigs
- Diseases: smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus

This diagram represents the movement of people and goods between Europe, the Americas, and Africa following Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the New World.
West Africa
Note the specific tribes and kingdoms that served as sources for the slave trade: Oyo, Dahomey, Ashanti, Benin, Kongo, Yoruba

Below: Note the main importers of African slaves: Brazil and Caribbean
Songhai Empire, Islamic successor to Muslim Mali Empire of the 14th century, was located in a strategic location: a major terminus of trans and sub-Saharan trade routes. Timbuktu and Gao (not to be confused with Goa, in India) were main centers of gold, ivory, salt, and copper.

(Below) Gunpowder empires: Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal rise in the 15-16th centuries.
**UNIT IV (1750-1914 CE)**

**TIMELINE:** Rise and fall of the British Empire. Around WWI, then began a steady decline.
Forces of nationalism, a comparison. It had negative effects in Austria-Hungary, Russian Empire, and Ottoman Empire in the latter part of the 19th century because of a multitude of ethnic groups within their domains. Germany and Italy, in contrast, achieved unification in 1871 as a result of nationalist forces. Also, nationalism began to spur independence movements in colonies (INC created in 1885).
Scramble for Africa
Note which European powers had territory and where: French north and west Africa, British East (Kenya, Tanzania), North (Egypt, Sudan) and Southern (South Af, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)) Africa mainly, Belgian Congo, Portuguese in Angola.

The Demise of the Ottoman Empire, beginning with nationalist movements in Balkans and Egypt. IN the “big picture” of things, the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire can be visualized in this way: Rising in the 15th-16th c. (reaching its peak when Mehmet sacked Constantinople in 1453 and Suleiman laid siege to Vienna in 1529), stagnating in 17-18th c., and finally declining in the early-late 19th c.
Ottoman losses in the Balkans leading up to WWI and the final dissolution of the empire. The Ottomans lost Greece, Bulgaria and Serbian in the latter part of the 19th century.

Decline of Qing Empire
19th century
UNIT V (1914-Present)

Causes of WWI:
1. Militarism
2. Alliances
3. Imperialism
4. Nationalism
5. The “spark” (assassination)
Japanese expansion continued after 1934. During the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945), Japan occupied most of China, then took SE Asia (Indochina), the Philippines, Guam, Dutch East Indies, and most Pacific Islands.

Reasons for the expansion: Remember the “3 doors”? Door #1= immigration. Closed by anti-Japanese immigration policies of the West. Door #2= economic development. Closed by western tariffs. Door #3= expansion.

**Buildup to WW2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Japan invades Manchuria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Italy invades Ethiopia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Germany sends troops into Rhineland just outside French border.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Japan takes over much of eastern China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Germany makes Austria part of its empire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Germany takes Sudetenland (a border region of Czechoslovakia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Italy takes over Albania.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Germany invades Poland; Britain and France declare war.</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: *Guide to Essentials*, Prentice Hall
Cold War Europe
Notice the 2 major military alliances. Also, most E. European countries were NOT part of the USSR; they were “satellites” laying within the “sphere of influence of Moscow” (Churchill). Warsaw Pact was not merely a military alliance against foreign aggression. Warsaw Pact nations (except Romania) intervened in Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring 1968 to restore hardline communist rule.

African independence movements
After WWI, the former Ottoman Empire was divided among European powers as Mandates. Mandates were put in 3 classes: A, B, C. All former Ottoman regions were Class A mandates ("mandates which are deemed to reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone"). Mid. East nations believed it would be temporary, but they lasted until after WWII.
End of colonialism in Asia. Year of independence in parenthesis.
1989

Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. Began with the Fall of Berlin Wall (symbolic of communist bloc).

The fall of the USSR would follow in 1991, primarily due to economic problems. The Soviet economy had failed to modernize and keep up with the fast growing, technologically driven economy of the U.S. and some Asian nations. Gorbachev’s *perestroika* and *glasnost* were attempted reforms but they had the opposite effect. The real eventual effect of perestroika was the dismantling of the Soviet command economy replaced by a gradual market economy. While glasnost (openness) led to the government losing control of the media and Soviet people demand major changes.
Major world oil production

Source: Killoran, Zimmer, and Jarret, *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarret Publishing

1 out of every 5 people on planet earth is Chinese or India (if you combine Pakistan and Bangladesh). According to the pie chart, what region is expected to grow the fast in the next 15 years? Which region will lose the greatest population. What do you notice about those regions? Hypothesize as to why they will lose/gain population.

Functions and organization of UN.