

# AP World History: Modern

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## Unit 1: The Global Tapestry

- **Religious Spread:** Islam, Judaism, and Christianity to Africa and Asia; Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism to South/Southeast Asia.
- **Confucianism:** Used to justify the Mandate of Heaven.
- **Major Empires:** Abbasid Caliphate collapses, leading to new Islamic political entities.
- **Technological Innovations:** Champa rice, Grand Canal expansion, steel and iron production.
- **Social Structure:** Patriarchy persists, with some rights for women, such as in Buddhist nunneries.

Additional Notes:

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## Unit 2: Networks of Exchange

- **Cultural Diffusion:** Through trade and diasporic communities.
- **Major Players:** The Mongols usher in a Golden Age of trade.
- **Technological Innovations:** Compass, astrolabe, and advanced banking systems (paper money, bills of exchange).
- **Social Structure:** Merchants drive economic growth, but patriarchy remains dominant.

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## Unit 3: Land-Based Empires

- **State Rivalries:** Empires like the Manchu, Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid emerge.
- **Syncretic Religions:** Sikhism blends elements of Hinduism and Islam.
- **Technological Innovations:** Gunpowder, cannons, and improved tax collection systems.
- **Columbian Exchange:** The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Afro-Eurasia. Devastation of Indigenous populations due to diseases like smallpox and measles.

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## Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections

- **Major Developments:**
- **Global Trade:** European ocean exploration leads to new trade networks and reliance on slave labor for cash crops.
- **Ship Innovations:** Caravel, fluyt, lateen sails, and improved navigation using compasses and charts.
- **Social Structure:** Pol. and economic elites rely on coerced labor, including slavery.

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## Unit 5: Revolutions

- **Industrial Revolution:** Leads to new global interactions, steam-powered production, and the rise of industries like steel and chemicals.
- **Political Change:** Enlightenment ideals challenge monarchies, leading to revolutions (French, Haitian). The Meiji Restoration in Japan marks a period of rapid modernization.
- **Social Movements:** Feminism, women's suffrage, and abolitionism gain traction.

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## Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization

- **Colonial Resistance:** Africans resist European intrusion, leading to migration and urbanization.
- **Technological Innovations:** Industrialization spreads with steamboats and telegraph communication.
- **Labor Systems:** Shift from coerced labor to a mix of slavery and semi-coerced labor (convicts, migrants).

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## Unit 7: Global Conflict

- **World Wars:** WWI and WWII reshape global power structures. Major players include the USSR, US, China, Britain, and more.
- **Technological Innovations:** Weapons like nuclear bombs and mustard gas. Factories and production plants are mobilized for war efforts.
- **Social Movements:** Women take on new roles during wartime as men leave for battle.

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## Unit 8: Cold War and Decolonization

- **Cold War and Decolonization:** Anti-imperialist sentiment leads to the dissolution of empires. The Cold War results in proxy wars between the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances.
- **Technological Race:** Space race, cyber warfare, and nuclear weapon advancements.

Additional Notes:



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## Unit 9: Globalization

- **Global Issues:** Spanish flu, AIDS/HIV, and climate change.
- **Globalization:** Increasing international diplomacy and access to political roles for minorities. Cultural integration seen in the spread of reggae, Hollywood, Coca-Cola, and Facebook.
- **Technological Innovations:** Communication and transportation advances, such as radio, the internet, air travel, and nuclear power.

Additional Notes: