

Temples Tribes Bands Slavery Households Marriage Property	Temples Chiefdoms Tribes Bands Slavery Households Marriage Property	Primogeniture (Inheritance) Markets State Estates Temples Slavery Households Marriage Property	Guilds Monasteries Church Municipalities Law Primogeniture Markets State Estates Temples Slavery Households Marriage Property	Plantations Patents Pol. Parties Factories Banks Partnerships Guilds Church Municipalities Law Primogeniture Markets State Estates Temples Slavery Households Marriage Property	Govt Agencies Unions Professions Corporations Plantations Patents Pol. Parties Factories Banks Partnerships Church Municipalities Law Primogeniture Markets State Estates Households Marriage Property	On-line groups Concentration Camps Research Universities Govt Agencies Unions Professions Corporations Plantations Patents Pol. Parties Factories Banks Partnerships Church Municipalities Law Primogeniture Markets State Estates Households Marriage Property
Labor	Animals Labor	Land Animals Labor	Minerals Land Animals Labor	Capital Minerals Land Animals Labor	Machines Capital Minerals Land Animals Labor	Information Machines Capital Minerals Land Animals Labor
Koisan Aborigines	Pastoral Nomads	Pacific Egypt	Mesopotamia India China Mesoamerica Africa Greece/Rome Medieval Europe	China Islamic World Early Modern Europe	China Europe United States	Europe United States Pacific Rim India

Figure 9 Material inputs and institutions across cultures, cumulative.
 Carlson, "Diversity and Progress," Comparative Technology and Society Au

Characteristics of Decline of an Empire

1. *Preconditions for the rise of empires – region MUST have:*

a) *State-level government*

b) *High agricultural potential of the government*

c) *An environmental mosaic*

d) *Several Small states w/ no clear dominant state (power vacuum)*

e) *Mutual antagonism among the states*

f) *Adequate military resources (military/technological advantage)*

2. *States succeed in empire building if they have an ideology that promotes personal identification with the state, empire, conquest, & /or militarism*

3. *Characteristics of well-run empires*

a) *Build roads & transportation systems, canals, ports, etc*

b) *Trade increases*

c) *Cosmopolitan cities-art & education flourish*

d) *Effective bureaucracy to ensure communication, collects taxes, oversees coinage, & ensures emperor's laws are enforced*

e) *Common official language (communication)*

f) *System of justice, law for the entire empire*

g) *Citizenship or rights extend in some degree to conquered*

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4. Major results of an empire

- a) economic rewards, especially in the early years, redistributed to elite & trickles down to other classes (merchants, scribes)*
- b) Relative stability & prosperity*
- c) Population increase*

5. Empires fall because

- a) Failure of leadership; focus on wealth, etc. not on the needs of the state*
- b) Ideology of expansion & conquest leads to attempting new conquests beyond a practical limit: overstretching of bureaucracy, military, resources, communications*
- c) Lack of new conquests erodes economic base & lessens faith in ideology that supported the empire*
- d) Internal rebellions/outside incursions*

China

- c. 4000 BC Silk cultivation begins.
- 2697-2597 BC Legendary reign of Yellow Emperor
- c. 2000 BC Tocharians arrive in north-west
- c. 604(?) BC Lao-tzu, legendary founder of Taoism
- c. 551-479 BC Confucius

- 221 BC Qin Shi Huangdi unifies China; Changan (Xian) becomes capital
- 206 BC-AD 220 Han dynasties
- 2nd c BC Official inauguration of Silk Road

- c. 100 BC The invention of paper

- 1st c AD Buddhism reaches China

- 4th c Climate change in Taklamakan; Desert starts to destroy its settlements

- 618-907 Tang dynasty
- 629-645 The monk Xuanzang journeys to India
- 635 Nestorianism reaches China

- 7th c Islamic traders (later Hui) reach China along Silk Road

Timeline

Central Asia

- c. 1500 BC Aryans invade north Afghanistan

- 500 BC Persians conquer Afghanistan

- 330-329 BC Invasion of Alexander the Great

- 300 BC-AD 50 Bactrian Greeks rule north Afghanistan

- AD 50-330 Kushan empire. Gandara art flourishes

- 375-400 Huns invade
- 5th-7th c The Sogdian zenith

Iran

- 628-551 BC (?) Zoroaster
- 640-323 BC Achaemenian dynasty

- 331 BC Invasion of Alexander the Great
- 323 BC Death of Alexander. Persia passes to Seleucus I
- 323-223 BC Seleucid dynasty
- 223 BC-AD 226 Parthian dynasty

- 53 BC The battle of Carrhae

- AD 224-642 Sassanian dynasty. They defeat the Huns and extend their empire to the Oxus

- 637-642 Arab conquest of Persia: advent of Islam

Timeline

The West

- 3110-2158 BC Old Kingdom Egypt

- 479-431 BC The golden age of Greece
- 323-64 BC Seleucids rule Syria
- 300 BC Antioch founded

- 64 BC The Romans conquer Syria

- 27 BC-AD 14 Reign of Augustus Caesar, first emperor of Rome

- AD 313-337 Reign of Constantine the Great
- 330 Constantinople becomes capital. Dawn of the Byzantine empire
- 410 Rome falls to the Goths
- 431 Nestorianism divides the Eastern Church
- 527-565 Reign of Justinian in Byzantium
- 552 Silkworms carried to Constantinople
- 632 Death of Muhammad
- 637 Arabs capture Jerusalem
- 658 Murder of Ali, 4th caliph of Islam. Origins of the Sunni-Shia divide



China

Timeline

- c. 800 Woodblock printing invented
- 845 Nestorianism suppressed by the Tang
- 9th c Kyrgyz migrate into north-west
- 960-1279 Sung Dynasties
- 11th c Islam advances into north-west. Buddhism wanes
- c. 1260-1294 Kublai Khan emperor
- 1260-1295 Marco Polo's supposed journeys
- 1279-1368 Yuan dynasty
- 1368-1644 Ming dynasty
- Mid 15th c The Ming close their borders
- 1644-1912 Qing dynasty
- 1949 People's Republic founded
- 1959 Flight of the Dalai Lama
- 1966 Cultural Revolution starts
- 1976 Mao Zedong dies
- 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre
- 1990-98 Uighur uprisings against Chinese

Central Asia

- 751 Battle of Talas. Arabs defeat the Chinese
- c 840 The Uighur migrate west to the Tarim
- 1220-7 Mongols invade under Genghis Khan
- 1260-1368 The 'Pax Mongolica'
- c. 1300 The Kyrgyz migrate from Siberia into the Tian Shan
- 1381 Tamerlane invades Afghanistan
- 1405 Tamerlane dies
- 1405-1530 Timurids rule at Herat
- 1500 Uzbek Shaybanids seize Samarkand
- 1504 Kabul captured by Babur
- 1747 Foundation of Afghan state
- 1885 Russians complete the conquest of Central Asia
- 1917 Soviet power established in Kyrgyz territory
- 1920 Bolsheviks seize Bukhara; Uzbek and Tajik refugees flee to Afghanistan
- 1924-7 Stalin defines the borders of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan
- 1979-80 USSR invades Afghanistan
- 1989 USSR retreats from Afghanistan
- 1991 The Central Asian states gain independence from USSR
- 1994 Rise of the Taliban
- 1997 Taliban seize Mazar-e-Sharif, then are massacred
- 2001 US-led invasion of Afghanistan
- 2004 First free Afghan elections

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Iran

Timeline

- 765 Birth of the Ismaili sect
- 874 Occultation of the 12th Shia Imam
- 1020 Death of Firdausi
- 1037-1220 Seljuk Turkish dynasty
- 1256-7 Mongols under Hulagu extirpate the Assassins
- 1256-1335 Ilkhanid Mongol dynasty
- 1258 The Mongols sack Baghdad
- 1304-1316 Reign of Oljeitu
- 1500-1736 Safavid dynasty
- 1925-1979 Pahlavi dynasty
- 1979 Islamic revolution under Ayatollah Khomeini. The Shah flees
- 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war
- 1989 Death of Ayatollah Khomeini

The West

- 680 Battle of Kerbela
- 800 Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman Emperor
- 1099 First Crusade captures Jerusalem
- 1260 Mamelukes turn back the Mongols
- 1453 Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople
- 1498 Portuguese pioneer the seaway round Africa
- 1914-18 First World War
- 1917 The Russian Revolution
- 1939-45 Second World War
- 1984-97 Kurdish rebellions in Turkey
- 2001 World Trade Center attack
- 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq

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AP World History
World Empires at a Glance

Region	Foundations - 600 C.E.	600- 1450 C.E.	1450- 1750 C.E.	1750- 1914 C.E.	1914 C.E.- present
Global			Portugal Spain Dutch Britain France	Britain France Germany U.S.	Britain France U.S.
East Asia	Shang Zhou Qin Han Sui	Tang Song	Ming Qing	Qing	
South Asia	Maurya Gupta	Delhi Sultanate	Mughal		
SE Asia		Angkor			
SW Asia (Middle East)	Sumer Egypt Persia	Umayyad Abbasid	Ottoman Safavid	Ottoman	
N & Central Asia		Mongol			
Sub-Saharan Africa		Ghana Mali Sahel Zimbabwe			
Europe	Greece Rome		Portugal Spain Britain Holy Roman Empire	Holy Roman Empire Britain Germany	
N. America	Olmec Toltec	Mayan Aztec			
S. America	Chavín Mochica Nazca	Inca			

Regional Outline for: Sub-Saharan Africa

	8000 - 600 CE	600 - 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 - 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	Pharaoh/queen (living incarnation of sun god), internal disorder, invasions (900 BCE), irrigation	Kingship legitimized by Islam, 'People of The Book', Bantu (stateless societies)	leaders cooperated with slave traders; monarchy	Re-colonization of Africa; Sierra Leone, Liberia; coastal kingdoms ruled by warlords/merchants; intertribal war; Revolutions; <i>White Man's Burden</i>	Decolonization of Africa; attempt at representative government; involved in WWII; renewed independence efforts → civil war, government corruption; socialism
Economy	Trade with Kush and Mesopotamia, agricultural villages engaged in trade.	Trade, with Islam as unifying factor, trans-Saharan trade routes; Ghana (gold), Mali; gold, salt, honey, slaves, ivory, imports, trade with Byzantine Empire, agriculture	Triangular Trade/ Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade; guns traded for slaves; slave trade with Mediterranean world	End of Atlantic Slave Trade → Islamic states of West Africa still trade slaves; rely on slave trade more; economic slump	Globalized economies; mercantilism in former colonies; poverty stricken countries; international debt
Social Class/Gender	Patriarchal, but women manage household, own property, regents of rulers, priestesses, scribes, can divorce, high priest class	Merchants valued; patriarchal society, rich women more restricted; Islamic law, 'People of the Book', religious tolerance, class centered around age group	Demographic shifts; more males in the slave trade than females (females traded more in the East coast); depopulated	Rapid population growth	Spanish Flu (global epidemic); clear black majority making decolonization easier (apartheid in South Africa)
Science/Inventions	Hieroglyphics, bronze tools, papyrus, 365 day calendar, medicine, math, astronomy, iron	Hellenistic thought, science/math	manioc, maize, sweet potatoes (from America); technology suffered due to slave trade	Industrialization; guns, textiles, alcohol (importance of foreign imports); Enlightenment	Slow technological development due to colonization, mercantilism, internal instability; miners; no money for industrial goods after WWII; oil (Nigeria)
Art/Architecture	Pyramids, temples, hieroglyphics	Linguistic, architectural, artistic version of Christianity; calligraphy, Mosques, minarets	Islamic art/architecture, paper making; arts suffered due to slave trade	Christian/ Islamic arts ; literary/ artistic forms of the west	Western artistic forms, religious art, native art (export)
Empire	Geography—protected, unique civilization, not as urban as Mesopotamia, Nile river	Islamic urban center, Bantu Migrations, trade centers, Trans-Saharan trade route	Part of Triangular Trade (with Europe and America); beginnings of European exploration ; Kongo, Benin, Mali, Songhay	Open to foreign takeover due to economic slump; colonized by Europe	Decolonization → new sovereign nations
Religion	Polytheism , afterlife (mummification), Book of the Dead	Islam , Christianity in Ethiopia and Egypt, animistic, syncretism,	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship → syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship → syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, atheists