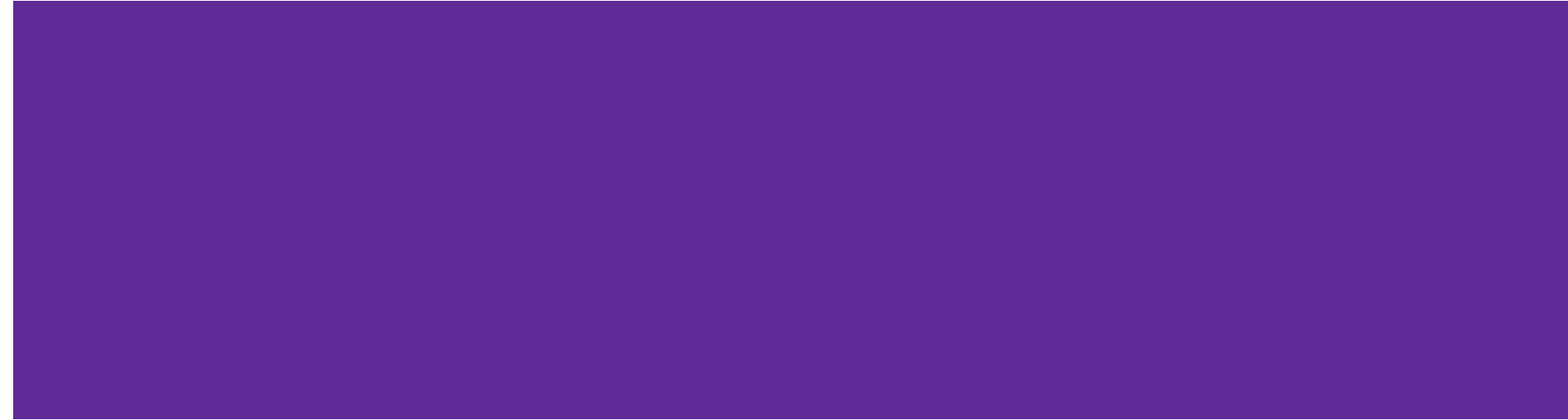


# Periodization Practice

Copy the chart. Answers at the end of the slideshow.  
Identify the Time Period when the event occurred.



<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Unit 6</b>
8000 BCE - 600 BCE	600 BCE - 600 CE	600 - 1450	1450 - 1750	1750 - 1900	1900 - Present
	Copy the chart.		Copy the chart.		

1. The Russian and Ottoman Empires collapse.
2. Persians create highly centralized empire with the king as a deity.
3. European Christianity forms syncretic religious beliefs with indigenous Latin American and Caribbean faiths.
4. The Russian Empire emancipated serfs in order to create a new labor force.

5. Vedic traditions were codified into patterns of rituals and sacrifices in South Asia.

6. The Chinese invade Vietnam, discover quick-ripening champa rice, and experience a population increase.

7. A slave revolt in the Caribbean creates a free black republic.

8. An exchange of crops, culture, animals, and disease pathogens begins between Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.

9. Migrating Huns add to the decline of empires in South Asia, East Asia, and Europe.

10. South Asia is partitioned into two states because of irreconcilable religious differences.

11. Olmecs and Chavin civilizations thrive.

12. Portugal creates a trading post empire in the Indian Ocean.

13. Islamic Caliphate first rises.

14. A substantial number of Asians migrate to the Americas for agricultural labor.

15. Using their longboats, the Vikings raid western Europeans who develop local institutions for security.

16. Hellenism spreads to Central Asia and forms syncretic cultures there.

17. Chinese and Roman civilizations each combined innovations with their own proven traditions to make more enduring political systems.

18. New racial classifications, such as mestizo, mulatto, and creole, emerge in colonial Latin America.

19. The Tanzimat Reform in the Ottoman Empire is resisted by the Janissaries & the Ulama by its attempt to secularize education and define society as a collection of individuals equal before the law.

20. Human population increases due to medical and scientific advances such as antibiotics and polio vaccinations.

21. Migrations into South Asia spread religious ideas and rituals associated with Vedic poetry and song.

22. The Spanish, Dutch, French, and British establish sea-based empires in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

23. Migration leads to cultural enclaves in major urban areas. They often experience legal discrimination.



24. Eurasian nomads create the largest contiguous empire in history. Silk Road trade is revived.

25. Women's suffrage movements are successful in Europe and North America

26. Zoroastrianism and Hebrew Monotheism form

27. A second wave of imperialism pushes Europeans to colonize the continent of Africa and to project power in much of Asia.

28. Networks of communication and exchange become truly global.

29. The most rapid and numerous independence movement in history occurs, some through armed conflict, others through negotiations.

30. The Cities of Persepolis, Carthage, Rome, Chang'an, and Teotihuacan serve as major centers of trade and political administration.

31. Pastoralism and agriculture emerge and increase human populations.

32. The Taiping Rebellion occurs in China.

33. As women gain some economic rights in European guilds while patriarchy becomes more intense in China.

34. Religious fundamentalism forms in the Americas and Middle East as reactions to, respectively, new scientific theories and political frustrations.

35. In several major civilizations, there are changes in the power of elites who serve as intermediaries between the ruler and the ruled (i.e., zamindars, samurai)

36. Confucianism is adopted as the official state ideology for entry into China's bureaucracy.

37. Experiments in state managed economies take place in China and Russia.

38. Rather than a unified Dar al Islam, Muslim civilization is characterized by several empires strengthened by their use of firearms.

39. Major trade cities include Novgorod, Timbuktu, Malacca, and Kilwa.

40. Banana Republics, whose economies focused on a single export, formed in Latin America.

41. Eurasian land trade routes continue but are surpassed in volume by maritime routes in the Indian Ocean.

42. Slavery replaces indentured servitude as the primary source of agricultural labor in the Americas.

43. Production of pottery, textiles and metallurgy skills first appear.

44. European merchants in Southeast Asia must depend upon Asian women to gain access to trade.

45. Buddhism spreads into Central and Southeast Asia due to government edicts, missionaries and relics.

46. Pro-democracy movements are successful in Eastern Europe but crushed in East Asia.

47. The Grand Canal, a major state funded project to stimulate the economy, is created by the Sui Dynasty in China.

48. The development of systems of writing lead to literary traditions, such as the Rig Veda and Homer's Epics.



49. After the Battle of Talas, paper technology spreads from the Chinese to the Muslims.

50. After being humiliated by the British, China experiences a massive millenarian rebellion against the rule of foreign Manchus.

51. Global power structure is characterized by a bi-polar struggle between opposing economic ideologies.

52. After Mohammad's visions, Islam unifies Arab people and creates a durable monotheistic civilization.

53. An influx of American silver funds monumental architecture in Mughal India, such as the Taj Mahal.

54. Arabic numerals and Greek scholarship pass to Europe after Christian military campaigns to take Jerusalem from Muslims.

55. National identities form out of common cultural, ethnic, linguistic or religious traits.

56. Civilizations emerge mainly in river valleys.

57. On Lake Texcoco, the Aztecs build a decentralized state based on the collection of tribute and an agricultural system situated on raised islands called chinampas.

58. China experiences a population surge due to the transplanting of American crops and the global flow of American silver.

59. Invasions, disease, and a “Little Ice Age” decimate Eurasian urban centers, which later recover after improvements in transportation, rising commerce, and the end of invasions.

60. Enlightenment ideas about liberty and political legitimacy lead to independence movements and revolutions in Europe and the Americas.

61. China and the Byzantine Empire experience significant revolts of free peasants.

62. Global commerce is so interconnected that states become less relevant.

63. Greek colonies facilitate an exchange of commerce and culture in the Mediterranean.

64. Europeans learn the astrolabe from Muslims, develop the caravel, and navigate around the southern tip of Africa.

65. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta travel and interpret the world through their cultural lenses.

66. Colonial economies in the Americas depend on a wide range of coerced labor.

67. The Eurasian Silk Roads are the dominant trade system in the world.

68. Japan is pulled out of its isolation, quickly industrializes, and is accepted as an equal power by the empires of Europe.

69. Trading blocks of nations form; global organizations emerge to facilitate trade.

70. The Manchus overthrow the Ming and establish the Qing dynasty in China.

71. Buddhist and Daoist ideas blend with Confucianism to form Neo-Confucianism, the new state ideology in China.



72. Massive urbanization and industrialization in Europe lead to smaller families and lower fertility rates.

73. The needs of the “Second Industrial Revolution” lead to copper mining operations in Mexico.

74. Nestorian Christianity spreads to China and Mahayana Buddhism spreads across Eurasian trade routes. Both experience cultural syncretism.

75. Industrial production is critiqued by both economic liberals and communists.

76. The Self-Strengthening Movement is not successful in reforming China.

77. The first centralized government rises in China.

78. Ottoman and Chinese civilizations must balance industrial reform with their traditional identities.

79. Sepoys revolt against British rule in India.

80. Daoism influences Chinese culture in the areas of architecture, poetry, and medical practices.

81. Surpluses of food first lead to stratified, patriarchal societies.

82. Colonization is intensified by evolutionary theories of race.

83. The Ottoman army, based on conscripted janissaries, clash with their Shia Safavid neighbors.

84. A collection of city-states along the east coast of Africa reach their peak in Indian Ocean trade.

85. Mauryans develop a centralized state in South Asia; the Gupta create advanced numbering systems and mathematics.

86. Trade is facilitated by paper currency in Asia, and bills of exchange and credit in the Dar al Islam.

87. The new Russian Empire encourages peasant settlement into its eastern regions.

88. Global conflicts reap unprecedented civilian casualties.

89. Christianity and Buddhism are codified in core civilizations while shamanism and animism continue to thrive outside of them.

90. Polynesians, Arabs and Bantu people migrate, spreading their languages and foods.

**91. When was this monument created?**





92. When was this painting created?



**93. When were these statues created?**

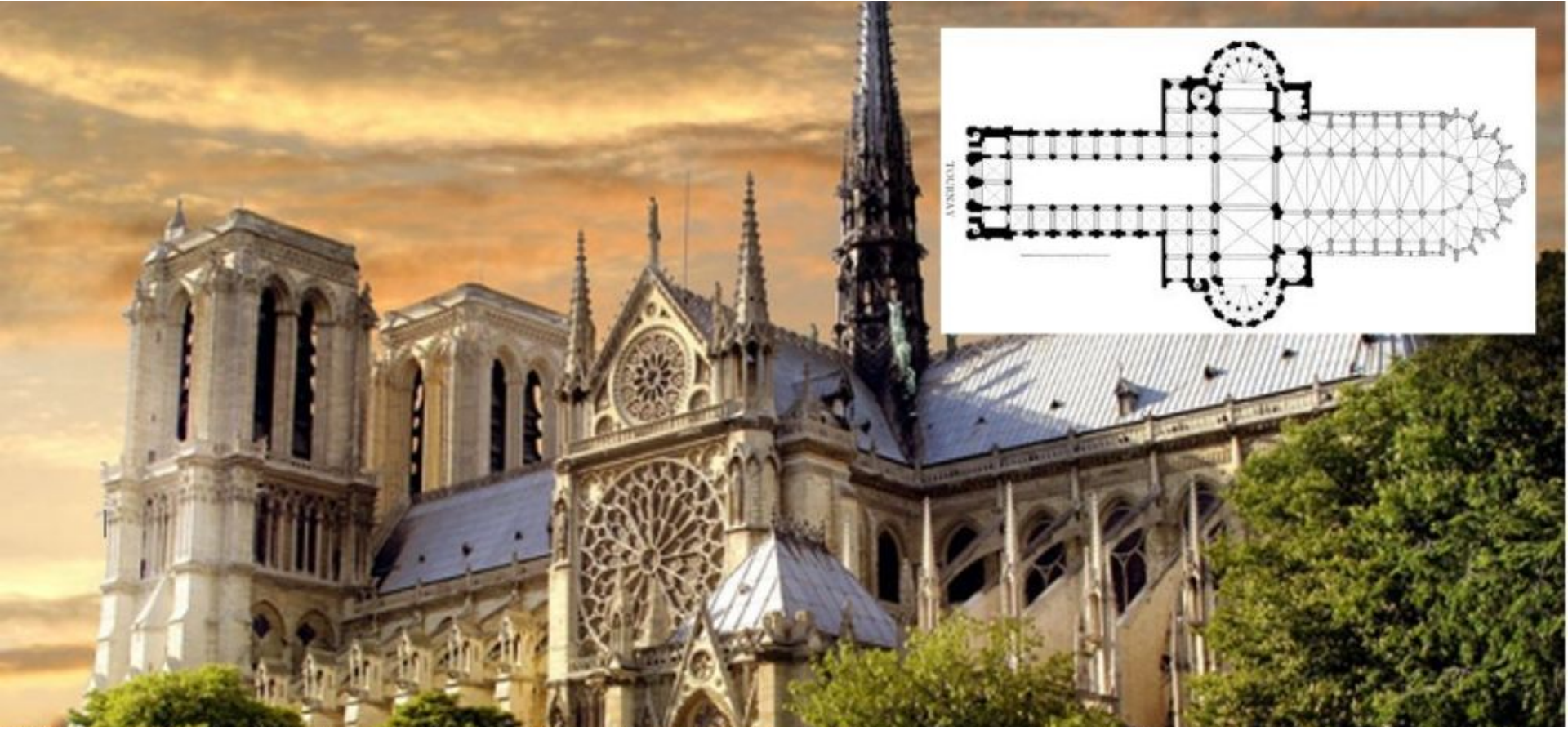




94. When did this event occur?



95. When was this cathedral constructed?





# 96. When was this painted?



**97. When were these portraits created?**





98. When was this painted?



99. When was this photograph taken?





# 100. When did this get painted?



Español con India,  
Mestizo.



Mestizo con Española  
Castizo.



Castizo con Española  
Español.



Español con Negra  
Mulato.



# Questions by Period

## Period 1 Questions

5, 11, 26, 31, 43, 48, 56, 81, 91

## Period 2 Questions

2, 9, 16, 21, 30, 36, 45, 63, 67, 74, 77, 80, 85, 89, 93

## **Period 3 Questions**

6, 13, 15, 17, 24, 33, 39, 41, 47, 49, 52, 54, 57, 59, 61, 65,  
71, 84, 86, 90, 95, 97

## **Period 4 Questions**

3, 8, 12, 18, 22, 28, 35, 38, 44, 53, 58, 64, 66, 70, 83, 87, 98  
100,

## **Period 5 Questions**

4, 7, 14, 19, 23, 27, 32, 40, 42, 50, 55, 60, 68, 72, 73, 75, 76,  
78, 79, 82, 96, 99

## **Period 6 Questions**

1, 10, 20, 25, 29, 34, 37, 46, 51, 62, 69, 88, 92, 94