

# Chronological Correlation to AP Key Concepts

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.</b>	
<b>Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth</b>	
I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting–foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.	Chapter 1 pp. 5–15
<b>Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies</b>	
I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems.	Chapters 1, 3 pp. 15–21, 22–23, 52–54
II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.	Chapter 1 pp. 2–3, 15–21
<b>Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies</b>	
I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished.	Chapters 2–6 pp. 27–30, 52–56, 75–80, 91–96, 112–115, 121–122, 124–125
II. The first states emerged within core civilizations.	Chapters 2–6 pp. 2–3, 29–35, 44–48, 45–48, 53–59, 81, 105–107
III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.	Chapters 2–6 pp. 27–30, 31–32, 33, 34, 35–39, 40–42, 42–48, 54–56, 59–61, 66–67, 67–69, 71–72, 76–79, 80, 81–88, 95–105, 113–119, 146–150, 120–121
<b>Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.</b>	
<b>Key Concept 2.1. The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions</b>	
I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.	Chapters 4, 7, 9, 11 pp. 40–42, 80–82, 83, 84–88, 146–150, 183–188, 188–191, 231–233, 233–235
II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.	Chapters 8–11 pp. 154–158, 184–188, 210–212, 231–233, 233–235
III. Belief systems affected gender roles. Buddhism and Christianity encouraged monastic life and Confucianism emphasized filial piety.	Chapters 8, 11 pp. 166, 234–235
IV. Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations.	Chapters 3, 5 pp. 71–72, 101–102, 122
V. Artistic expressions, including literature and drama, architecture, and sculpture, show distinctive cultural developments.	Chapters 6, 7, 9–11 pp. 114–115, 117–118, 120–121, 178, 187, 188–190, 191, 203, 213, 228–229

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>Key Concept 2.2. The Development of States and Empires</b>	
I. The number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.	Chapters 6–11 pp. 40–43, 115–116, 119–121, 122–125, 136–142, 159–162, 162–166, 176–178, 178–180, 200–202, 202–207, 222–226
II. Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.	Chapters 7–12 pp. 136–142, 154–166, 176–180, 180–181, 221–225, 226–227, 260–261
III. Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro–Eurasia and the Americas.	Chapters 6–11, 16 pp. 113–115, 115–116, 138–139, 143–145, 166–167, 167–171, 168–169, 176–178, 180, 197–201, 220–221, 226–231, 336–339
IV. The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan, and Gupta empires created political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires or states.	Chapters 8, 9, 12 pp. 162–171, 171–172, 178, 180, 250–252, 253–256
<b>Key Concept 2.3. Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange</b>	
I. Land and water routes created transregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Chapters 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18 pp. 132–133, 201, 224–225, 239–243, 244, 260–261, 318–319, 320–321, 386–390, 390–303
II. New technologies facilitated long–distance communication and exchange.	Chapters 12, 14, 15 pp. 240–241, 242–243, 300–302, 313–314, 318–322
III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across far–flung networks of communication and exchange.	Chapters 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 pp. 144–145, 146–147, 180–181, 187–188, 245–250, 252, 275–276, 277–281
<b>Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450</b>	
<b>Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks</b>	
I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.	Chapters 13–15, 17–21 pp. 265–266, 266–268, 271, 274–275, 282–283, 295–297, 300–302, 319–323, 330–332, 374–375, 386–393, 403–404, 409–410, 411–412, 427–428, 435, 448–452
II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.	Chapters 14, 16, 17, 18, 20 pp. 300–302, 303, 342–344, 364–367, 369–374, 384–386, 386–390, 390–393, 439–443
III. Cross–cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.	Chapters 13–15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 pp. 265–266, 278, 277–281, 289–290, 295–298, 304, 305–309, 313–314, 327–330, 365–378, 386–393, 403–404, 414, 428–431, 435–438, 447–454
IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.	Chapters 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21 pp. 268–271, 299–302, 378–379, 384–385

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions</b>	
Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.	Chapters 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 pp. 116, 266–271, 282–283, 297–298, 305–309, 315–317, 327–330, 336–339, 378–380, 408–409, 428–431, 435–438
I. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.	Chapters 13, 17, 19, 21 pp. 275–281, 374–375, 422–423, 454–456
<b>Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences</b>	
I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.	Chapters 13–15, 16, 19–21 pp. 271–273, 299, 319, 322, 346–347, 410, 430–431, 436, 454–456
II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.	Chapters 13, 19, 21 pp. 271–273, 410–412, 448–449, 456–459
III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.	Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 pp. 273, 278, 302–303, 323–324, 345–347, 350, 365–366, 385, 394–396, 396–397, 410–412, 412–415, 431–433, 438–439, 560–582
<b>Period 4: Global Interactions, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b>	
<b>Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing Networks of Communication and Exchange</b>	
I. In the context of the new global circulation of goods, there was an intensification of all existing regional trade networks that brought prosperity and economic disruption to the merchants and governments in the trading regions of the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, and overland Eurasia.	Chapters 22, 25 pp. 479–480, 489–494, 561–564
II. European technological developments in cartography and navigation built on previous knowledge developed in the classical, Islamic, and Asian worlds, and included the production of new tools, innovations in ship designs, and an improved understanding of global wind and currents patterns—all of which made transoceanic travel and trade possible.	Chapter 22 pp. 482–483
III. Remarkable new transoceanic maritime reconnaissance occurred in this period.	Chapters 22, 24, 26 pp. 483–489, 489–493, 553–557, 594
IV. The new global circulation of goods was facilitated by royal chartered European monopoly companies that took silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas to purchase Asian goods for the Atlantic markets, but regional markets continued to flourish in Afro-Eurasia by using established commercial practices and new transoceanic shipping services developed by European merchants.	Chapters 22–24 pp. 489–493, 502–503, 521–522, 546–549
V. The new connections between the Eastern and Western hemispheres resulted in the Columbian Exchange.	Chapters 22, 24, 26, 27 pp. 499–503, 536–538, 539, 593, 618, 619

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>VI.</b> The increase in interactions between newly connected hemispheres and intensification of connections within hemispheres expanded the spread and reform of existing religions and created syncretic belief systems and practices.	Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 pp. 507–512, 552–553, 567–568, 602–603, 610–616, 620–621
<b>VII.</b> As merchants' profits increased and governments collected more taxes, funding for the visual and performing arts, even for popular audiences, increased.	Chapter 21, 26, 27 pp. 463–465, 597–598, 602–604, 621–622
<b>Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production</b>	
<b>I.</b> Traditional peasant agriculture increased and changed, plantations expanded, and demand for labor increased. These changes both fed and responded to growing global demand for raw materials and finished products.	Chapters 22–26, 27 pp. 494–498, 525–526, 546, 546–548, 549–552, 565–567, 569–576, 596–597, 618–620
<b>II.</b> As new social and political elites changed, they also restructured new ethnic, racial, and gender hierarchies.	Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 pp. 515–517, 517–519, 521–525, 525–526, 545–546, 574–575, 591–597, 599–602, 616–617
<b>Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion</b>	
<b>I.</b> Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.	Chapters 20, 23, 25–27 pp. 437–439, 517–519, 562–563, 588–590, 601–602, 610–614, 620–621, 621–622
<b>II.</b> Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons, and armed trade to establish large empires in both hemispheres.	Chapters 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 pp. 490–493, 494–498, 536–545, 564–567, 588–590, 610–611, 614–616
<b>III.</b> Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion.	Chapters 22, 23, 27 pp. 498–499, 512, 519–521, 613–614
<b>Period 5: Industrialization and Global Interaction, c. 1780 to c. 1980</b>	
<b>Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism</b>	
<b>I.</b> Industrialization fundamentally changed how goods were produced.	Chapters 29, 31 pp. 667–672, 672–674, 729–730, 741–742
<b>II.</b> New patterns of global trade and production developed that further integrated the global economy as industrialists sought raw materials and new markets for the increasing amount and array of goods produced in their factories.	Chapters 29–31 pp. 687–689, 706–708, 709–710, 732–739
<b>III.</b> To facilitate investments at all levels of industrial production, financiers developed and expanded various financial institutions.	Chapters 23, 29 pp. 521–526, 674–677
<b>IV.</b> There were major developments in transportation and communication.	Chapter 29 pp. 670–671
<b>V.</b> The development and spread of global capitalism led to a variety of responses.	Chapters 29, 31 pp. 673, 683–687, 723–724, 729–732, 738–739, 739–743
<b>VI.</b> The ways in which people organized themselves into societies also underwent significant transformations in industrialized states due to the fundamental restructuring of the global economy.	Chapter 29 pp. 679–680, 680–683

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation</b>	
I. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.	Chapter 32 pp. 753–760, 760–762, 763–765
II. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction around the world.	Chapters 22, 28, 30, 31, 32 pp. 493–499, 660–663, 694–698, 722–725, 739–743, 757–760, 763–765
III. New racial ideologies, especially Social Darwinism, facilitated and justified imperialism.	Chapter 32 pp. 768–769
<b>Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform</b>	
I. The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments.	Chapter 28 pp. 636–639, 653–656
II. Beginning in the eighteenth century, peoples around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. These newly imagined national communities linked this identity with the borders of the state, while governments used this idea to unite diverse populations.	Chapter 28 pp. 657–660
III. Increasing discontent with imperial rule propelled reformist and revolutionary movements.	Chapter 25, 28, 30–32 pp. 580–582, 639–642, 642–647, 647–652, 653–656, 660, 695–696, 722–725, 727–729, 736–737, 737–739, 757–759, 768
IV. The global spread of European political and social thought and the increasing number of rebellions stimulated new transnational ideologies and solidarities.	Chapters 25, 28–29 pp. 579–581, 653–654, 654–656, 683–687, 712
<b>Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration</b>	
I. Migration in many cases was influenced by changes in demography in both industrialized and unindustrialized societies that presented challenges to existing patterns of living.	Chapter 29 pp. 668–683
II. Migrants relocated for a variety of reasons.	Chapters 29, 30 pp. 679–680, 705–706
III. The large-scale nature of migration, especially in the nineteenth century, produced a variety of consequences and reactions to the increasingly diverse societies on the part of migrants and the existing populations.	Chapter 30, 32 pp. 705–707, 706–707, 707
<b>Period 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments, c. 1900 to the Present</b>	
<b>Key Concept 6.1. Science and the Environment</b>	
I. Researchers made rapid advances in science that spread throughout the world, assisted by the development of new technology.	Chapter 34, 38 pp. 814–816, 920–923, 928–929
II. As the global population expanded at an unprecedented rate, humans fundamentally changed their relationship with the environment.	Chapter 38 pp. 924–927
III. Disease, scientific innovations, and conflict led to demographic shifts.	Chapters 29, 33, 36, 38 pp. 677–679, 786–791, 801, 855–856, 860, 869, 926–927, 928–929

Period	Chapter/Pages
<b>Key Concept 6.2. Global Conflicts and Their Consequences</b>	
I. Europe dominated the global political order at the beginning of the twentieth century, but both land-based and transoceanic empires gave way to new forms of transregional political organization by the century's end.	Chapters 31, 33, 35, 37 pp. 730-732, 796-798, 805-807, 834-836, 887-890, 890-892, 895-896, 896-900
II. Emerging ideologies of anti-imperialism contributed to the dissolution of empires and the restructuring of states.	Chapters 35, 37 pp. 843-845, 845-846, 887-888, 889-890, 890-891, 894-896, 897-900, 907
III. Political changes were accompanied by major demographic and social consequences.	Chapters 33, 36-38 pp. 795-796, 800-801, 805-807, 869-871, 890, 938-940
IV. Military conflicts occurred on an unprecedented global scale.	Chapters 33, 35, 36, 38 pp. 781-782, 782-785, 785-791, 794-796, 841-842, 855-859, 860-867, 870, 878-882, 913-914
V. Although conflict dominated much of the twentieth century, many individuals and groups—including states—opposed this trend. Some individuals and groups, however, intensified the conflicts.	Chapters 34, 35, 37, 38 pp. 813-816, 835-836, 890, 900-903, 906-908, 920-923, 929-931
<b>Key Concept 6.3. New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture</b>	
I. States responded in a variety of ways to the economic challenges of the twentieth century.	Chapters 34, 35, 37, 38 pp. 816-821, 821-826, 836-338, 842-843, 847-848, 900-903, 904-905, 906-908, 912-916, 916-920
II. States, communities, and individuals became increasingly interdependent, a process facilitated by the growth of institutions of global governance.	Chapters 33, 36, 38 pp. 800-804, 875-878, 916-917, 919-920, 920-922, 928-929, 932-934
III. People conceptualized society and culture in new ways; some challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion, often using new technologies to spread reconfigured traditions.	Chapters 37-38 pp. 896-897, 934-938
IV. Popular and consumer culture became global.	Chapter 38 pp. 922-923