

Periodization Overview

- A periodization is a major era in history. The year 1450 corresponds to the transition between Periodizations 3 and 4.
 - Examine the timeline provided & answer the questions in each box
 - When finished, be prepared to share your answers

Periodization 1: Foundations

Neolithic Revolution & River Valley Civilizations



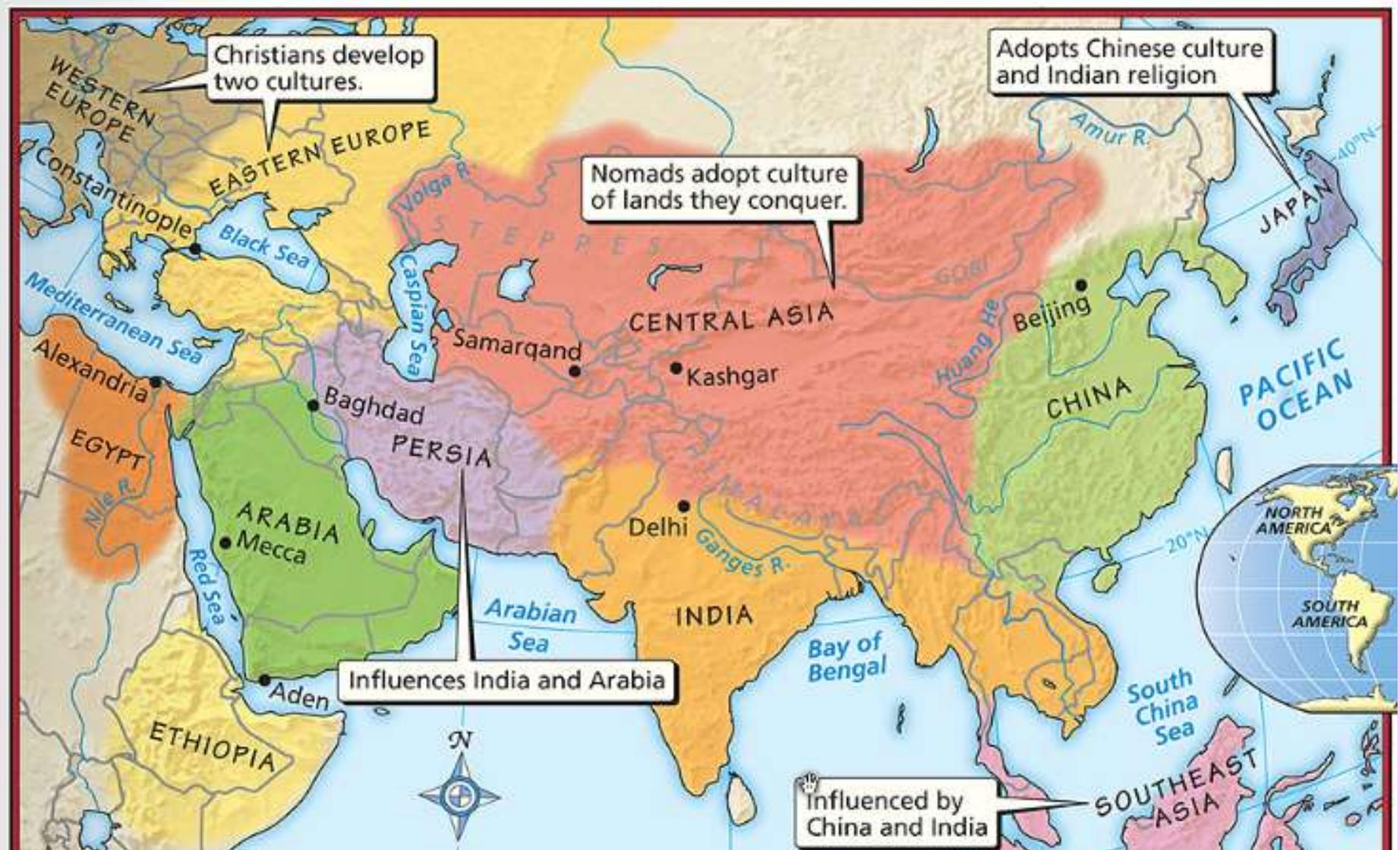
1. River valleys were good areas for farming
2. (a) Egypt, (b) Mesopotamia, (c) India, (d) China

Classical Civilizations



3. These civilizations created cultural achievements that are still used today
4. (a) Greece, (b) Rome, (c) Persia, (d) Gupta India, (e) Han China, (f) Alexander the Great

Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era



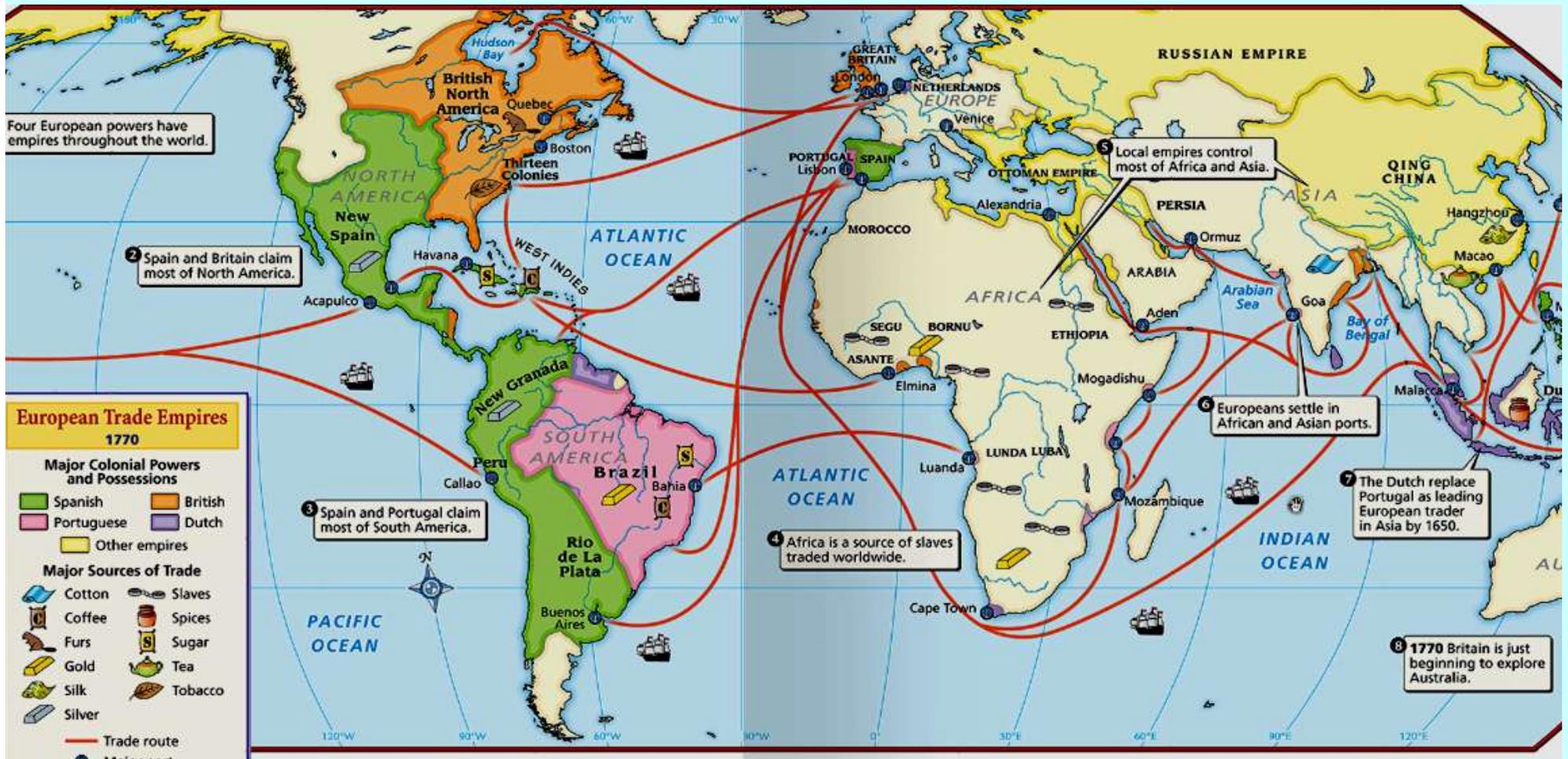
1. (a) Islamic Empire, (b) Mali, (c) Byzantine Empire, (d) Mongols, (e) Mayans, (f) China, (g) Medieval Europe

Pd 3: Transition to the Modern Era (1450-1750)



1. Trade, cities, banking, Greco-Roman culture (Classicism), art, literacy, questioning
2. (a) Leonardo da Vinci, (b) Medici, (c) Machiavelli, (d) Martin Luther, (e) John Calvin, (f) Johannes Gutenberg

Pd 3: Transition to the Modern Era (1450-1750)



3. (a) Prince Henry, (b) Vasco daGama, (c) Magellan, (d) Mercantilism, (e) Columbian Exchange, (f) Louis XIV, (g) Peter the Great, (h) Copernicus

Periodization Overview Matching:

Read each periodization description and match it to the correct periodization title

1. Periodization 1: Foundations
(5,000 B.C. – 600 A.D.)
2. Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era
(600 –1450)
3. Periodization 3: Transition to the
Modern Era (1450-1750)

Periodization 1: Foundations

B

A time after the discovery of farming when civilizations began to form along the fertile soils of river valleys. Over time, many river valley societies developed into advanced civilizations which then led to the rise of large empires. Finally, some societies developed such important cultural achievements that they became “classical” civilizations because their achievements influenced other societies and the modern world.

Periodization 2: Post-Classical Era



A time when numerous societies became more connected to each other due to an increase in trade. New trade routes led to cultural diffusion, spread technology, and spread major world religions such as Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity (Catholic and Eastern Orthodox).

Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)

A

A time when Western Europe emerged from the Middle Ages and experienced a “rebirth” in trade, cities, learning, & art.

During this era, Europeans questioned many existing preconceptions such as ideas about religion, science, and government.

This era marked the rise of the West, a time when Europeans began to spread their influence to parts of America and Asia

Periodization 4 Predictions

- What will happen in world history during Periodization 4 (1750—1914)?
 - Examine the next four images & make a prediction about what will happen in Periodization 4
 - Be prepared to discuss your answers

#1

Gunpowder technology led to powerful Islamic Empires in Asia



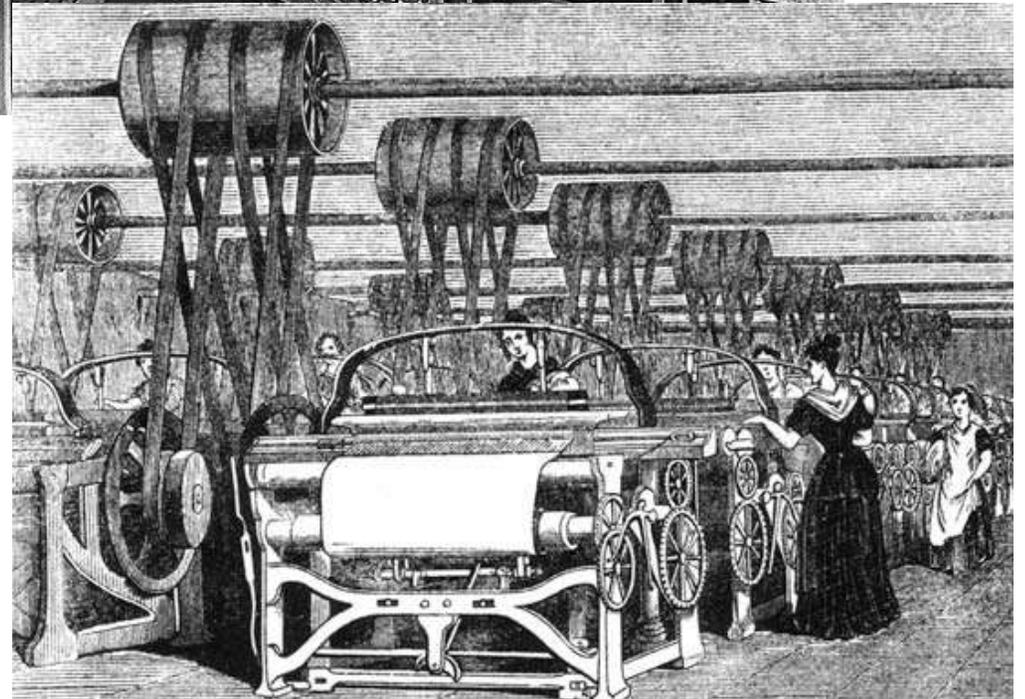
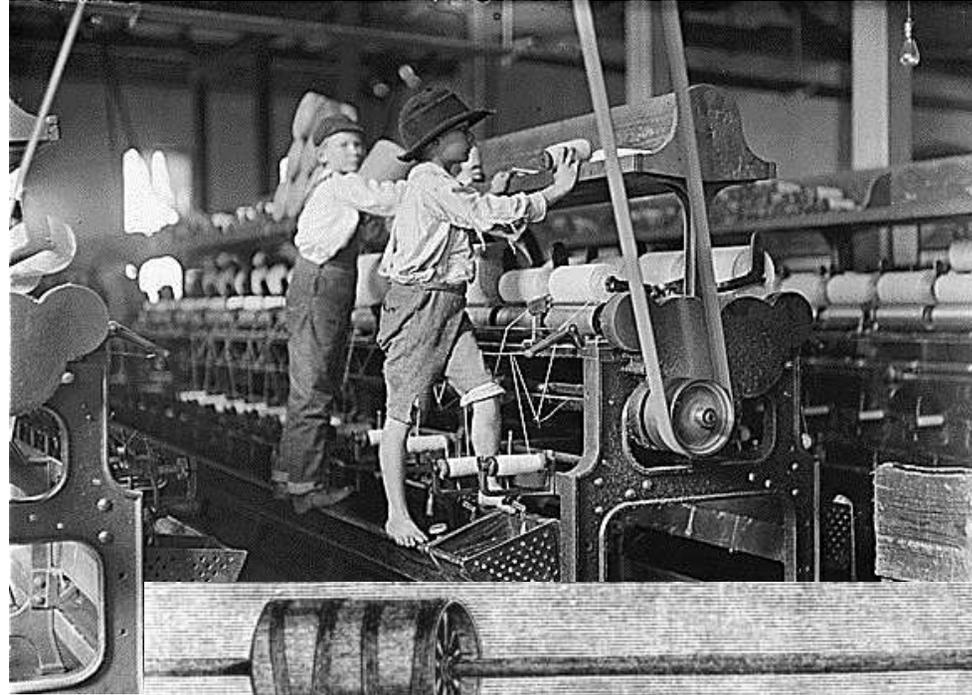
#2



The Enlightenment inspired political revolutions in the Americas & in France

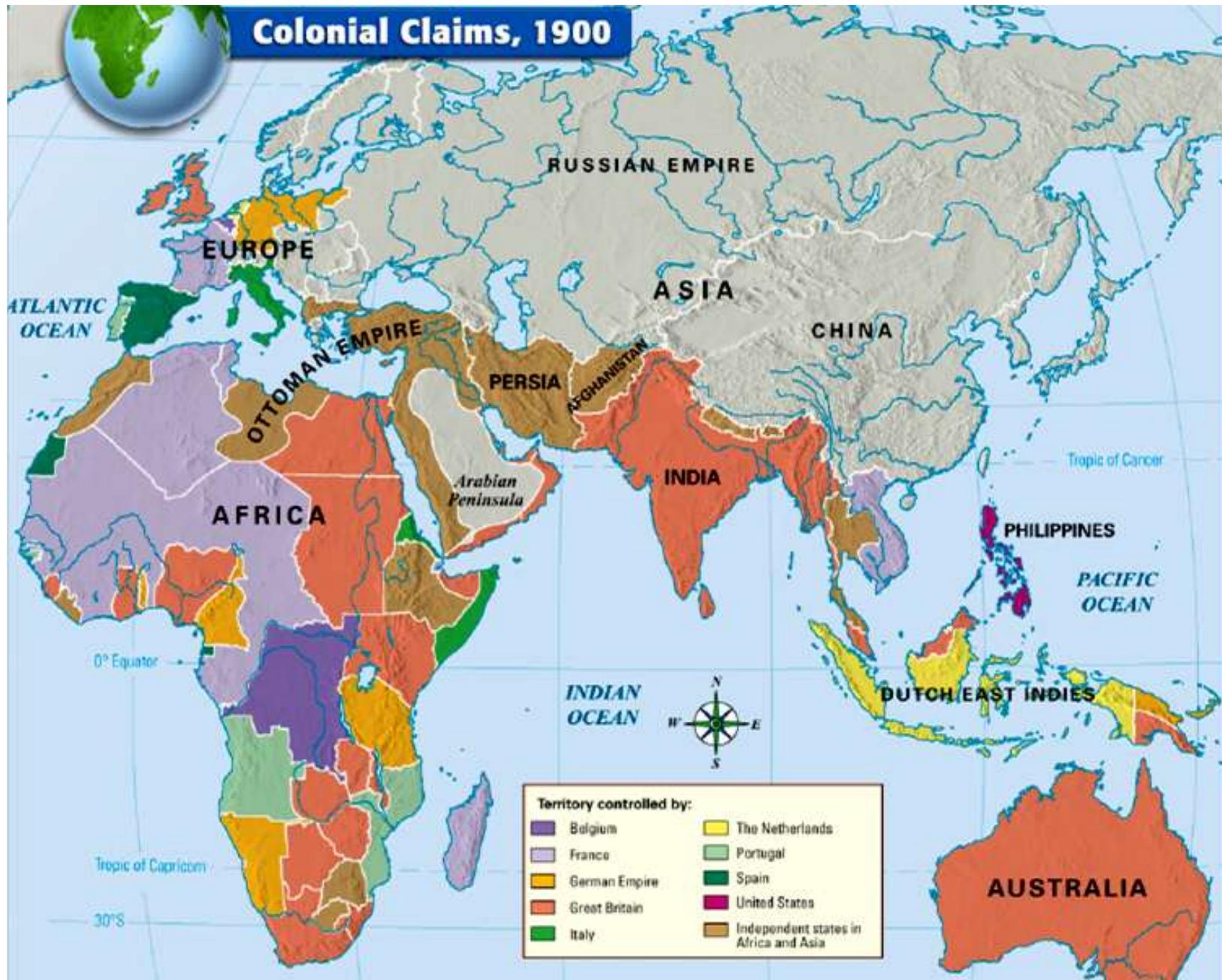


Western Europe and the United States experienced an industrial revolution



#3

Industrial nations used imperialism to create colonies & dominate Africa & Asia



#4

Definition of Periodization 4: The Early Modern Era (1750-1914)

A time when revolutionary ideas about government led to political revolutions & democracies in America & Europe.

During this era, gunpowder & industrial technologies made Western Europe the dominant force in the world & weakened formerly powerful empires in Asia. Industrial nations used imperialism to create colonies in Africa & Asia