

Name:

Periodization:

Creating a framework to understand the past

Historians decide when a new period in world history starts based on three factors:

1. Transformative events or historical processes take place that bring about major, significant changes that affect the lives of large numbers of people for a long period of time.
2. The transformative events or processes influence more than one region of the world.
3. The transformative events lead to more long distance interactions between cultures, nations, and/or states.

Why do historians use periodization?

1. To distinguish one cluster of interrelated historical events from another in order to discover patterns of change
2. To identify significant shifts in those patterns in terms of discontinuities or turning points, which serve as the start and end of periods
3. To highlight trends or events that appear dominant or important during a particular span of time

Matching Activity-

Match the groups or sets of transformative historical events below with the approximate beginning of the time periods below. Use your textbook and knowledge of world history to help you.

~10,000 BCE to 600 BCE

600 BCE to 600 CE

600 to 1450

1450 to 1750

1750 to 1900

1900 to the present

- a. No transformative events-beginning of the study of APWH; Humans are nomadic hunter-gathers
- b. Industrial Revolution; US War for Independence or Revolution; French and Haitian Revolutions
- c. Rise of Islam; Southeast Asian sea trade increases through the Straits of Malacca; Teotihuacan at height of regional power and influence-trade to current US Southwest.
- d. Confucius creates philosophy to address problems of political and social disorder in China; Daoism and Legalism emerge as philosophies in China; Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) established Buddhism; Greek city-states mostly change from tyrants to oligarchies- and Spartan reforms; Persian Empire expansion under Cyrus and Darius
- e. Increasingly rapid developments in science, technology, transportation, communication, and medicine; Japan and the US emerge as new great powers, using military and transportation tech.; Women's suffrage movements in Europe and the US
- d. Chinese and European maritime revolutions; Ottoman and early European imperialism? European Scientific Revolution