

# Sociology and new belief systems

[Sociology](#)



1. 1 Big Geography and Peopling the Earth.

1. Describe and evaluate Paleolithic human society; demography, migrations, social gender structures and impact on environment.

1. 2 The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies 10, 000 years ago the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.

2. Compare and contrast the locations of first Agricultural societies, the plants and animals they domesticated and their impact on the environment (Mesopotamia, Nile River, Sub-Saharan Africa, Indus River, Huang He valley and Mesoamerica)

Agriculture and Pastoralism began to transform human societies.

3. Describe and evaluate the changes in demography, social structure and technology that accompany the Neolithic Revolution.

1. 3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies Core Civilizations developed in regions where agriculture flourished.

4. Locate the following on your map: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Mohenjo-Daro, Shang, Olmec and Chavin [pic] First Political States Emerged within core Civilizations.

5. Compare and Contrast the political structures, new weapons, modes of transportation and methods of territorial expansion. Egypt, Mesopotamia) Culture played a significant role in unifying states.

6. Compare and contrast the use of monumental architecture, arts, record keeping, legal codes, religious beliefs, long distance trade and literature. (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, the Americas) Period 2: 600 B. C. E. to 600 C. E. Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies; Classical Civilizations 2. 1 The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions Codification and further development of existing religious traditions unified the people and provided an ethical code to live by.

7. Compare and contrast beliefs, relationship with political authorities and contributions to social order of Judaism and Hinduism New belief systems emerged and spread asserting universal truths.

8. Compare and contrast the locations of founding, circumstances of founding, basic beliefs and relationship with political authority of new belief systems. (Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism Christianity and Greco-Roman philosophy).

9. Compare and contrast the responsibilities and rewards of believers, the extent and method of expansion of new belief systems. (Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism Christianity and Greco-Roman philosophy)

Belief Systems affected Gender roles.

10. Compare and contrast the impact on gender roles of Buddhism, Christianity and Confucianism. Other religious and cultural traditions persisted.

11. Describe and evaluate the locations, beliefs and practices of Animism, Shamanism and ancestor veneration. Artistic expressions show distinctive cultural developments.

12. Compare and contrast the distinctive literature and drama, architecture, and sculpture of Greece, Rome, India and Mesoamerica. 2. 2 The Development of States and Empires. Empires expanded and imposed political unity.

13. Locate the Persian, Qin, Han, Maurya, Gupta, Rome, Greek, Maya, Teotihuacan and Moche Empires [pic] Classical Empires developed new administrative methods.

14. Compare and contrast the administrative systems of the empires of Persia, Qin, Han, Maurya, Gupta Alexander and Rome.

15. Compare and contrast the government actions that united the empires of Persia, Qin, Han, Maurya, Gupta, Alexander and Rome militarily and commercially. Classical Empires developed unique social and economic dimensions.

16. Compare and contrast cities as centers of trade, religious ritual and political administration. (Persepolis, Pataliputra, Chang'an, Rome, Athens).

17. Compare and contrast the social class hierarchies, labor systems and gender structures in Rome, China and India. Classical empires fell as a result of both internal and external causes.

18. Compare and contrast the internal and external cause of the Roman, Mauryan, Guptan, Qin and Han Empires. 2. 3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange Land and Water routes became the basis of Eastern hemispheric trade.

19. Compare and contrast the climate/location, typical trade goods, ethnicity of traders and egalitarian(? relationships of Classical trade routes. (Silk <https://assignbuster.com/sociology-and-new-belief-systems/>

Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Indian Ocean Trade and Mediterranean)  
New Technologies facilitate long distance communication and Trade.

20. Describe and evaluate new technologies for pack animals and maritime innovations that strengthen trade in classical times. Ideas, domesticated plants and animals, and pathogens all spread along Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange.

21. Describe the spread of crops, agricultural technologies, diseases and their effects in classical times.

22. Compare and contrast the spread and transformation of cultural traditions. Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism) Period 3: 600 C. E. to 1450 C. E. Regional and Transregional Interactions; Post Classical or 3rd Wave Civilizations 3. 1 Expansion and intensification of communication and exchange networks. Improved transportation technologies and Commercial practices expand trade.

23a. Draw in the following trade routes (Silk roads, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan). 23b. Locate, (Draw dots) and label the following cities on the correct route; Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili City-States, Hangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan, Cahokia pic.]

24. Compare and contrast the luxury goods, transportation innovations and new forms of monetization associated with each trade route. (Silk roads, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan).

25. Compare and contrast the ways that expanding empires support trade with infrastructure, monetary practices and by drawing their conquered

peoples into trade. (China, Byzantine, Caliphates, Mongols) Movement of people had linguistic and environmental effects.

26. Evaluate the economic, environmental and linguistic consequences of migrations. Cross cultural exchanges were enhanced by networks of trade and communication.

27. Explain how Monotheistic religions influence Islam and how, in turn, Muslim military and commercial expansion affects Afro-Eurasia.

28. Describe and evaluate the diasporic merchant communities, diffusion of cultural traditions (art, literature) and scientific and technological traditions.

29. Evaluate the extent and limitations of interregional travelers as sources of cultural knowledge in the post classical period. (Xuanzang, ibn Battuta, Marco Polo) Hemispheric trade routes spread crops and pathogens.

30. Evaluate the impact of new foods and pathogens on post classical populations. Continuity and Innovation of political structures and interactions Collapsed empires reconstitute and new empires emerge.

31. Compare and contrast the traditional sources of power and the innovations of reconstituted empires (China, Byzantine).

32. Compare and contrast the political structures in Muslim Caliphates, Swahili City-States and Mongol Khanates and decentralized states of Europe and Japan (Centralization, right to rule, administration, and borrowed traditions) 33. Compare the dates, locations, political and administrative structures of American empires. (Maya, Aztec, Incan) Interregional contacts led to technological and cultural transfers.

34. Evaluate the technological and cultural transfers of the postclassical period. Tang/Song, to the Abbasid, across Mongol Empires, Crusades) 3. 3 Increased production and its results Innovation stimulated agricultural and industrial production.

35. Evaluate the ways that innovations and demand for luxury items led to increased agricultural and industrial production The fate of cities varies widely with some declining and others increasing.

36. Identify and evaluate the reasons for decline, the reasons for increase and assert why some cities declined while others succeeded While social and labor systems remained essentially the same, changes in labor management and effects of conversion on gender occur.

37. Describe and evaluate the established labor systems, new labor systems, locations of labor revolts.

38. Describe the established gender systems, location of limited patriarchy, (where women had some power), and the effects of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and NeoConfucianism on gender systems.

Period 4: 1450 C. E. to 1750 C. E. Global Interactions; Age of Exploration 4. 1 Globalizing networks of communication and exchange. The emergence of Global networks effect regional networks.

39. Evaluate the prosperity and disruption to existing networks by the emerging global network. (Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara, overland Eurasia) European advances built on previous knowledge and allowed transoceanic exploration and trade.

40. Evaluate the new maritime tools, ship innovations and understanding of winds and currents on exploration and trade. Remarkable maritime exploration occurs from 1450-1750.

41. Compare and contrast the goals, individuals, voyages and long term results of maritime explorations (China in Indian Ocean, Portugal and coastal Africa, Spain in Americas, British North America) New Global trade effects local markets.

42. Compare and contrast the participants, routes and goods along the following trade routes. (carrying trade, Manila Galleon trade, triangle trade).

43. Describe and evaluate the ways that European rulers used mercantilism and joint stock companies to control their economies. The Columbian Exchange .

44. Describe and evaluate the exchange of food, cash crops and pathogens and the results of each. Increased interactions led to the spread, reform and syncretization of existing religions.

45. Compare and contrast the spread, reform or syncretization in Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism from 1450-1750 Increased wealth, leads to increased funding for arts and popular culture worldwide.

46. Compare and contrast examples of visual and performing arts and literature in Europe, Africa and East Asia 4. 2 New forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production Traditional Labor practices intensified and demand for coerced labor increased.



47. Describe and evaluate the intensification of peasant labor in Europe and a range of coerced labor over time, in the Americas. Ethnic, racial and gender hierarchies are restructured.

48. Describe and evaluate the new economic or political elites, challenges to existing elites, gender & family restructures in Africa & new ethnic and racial classifications in the Americas. 4. 2 State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power.

49. Describe the way rulers used the arts and religion to legitimize their rule. (Europe, SW Asia, E Asia).

50. Compare and contrast the treatment of ethnic or religious minorities and the use of bureaucratic and military elites in the Ottoman and Qing. Empires used gunpowder to expand.

51. Compare and contrast the motives of conquerors and results for the conquered in the following empires. (European trading post empires, Manchu/Qing, Russia, Spanish in America, British in America).

52. Compare and contrast the effects of competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance as challenges to state consolidation Period 5: 1750 C. E. to 1900 C. E. Industrialization and Global Integrations: Age of Revolutions 5. Industrialization changed how goods are produced.

53. Compare and contrast the causes, new processes and energy sources of the Industrial Revolution.

54. Describe the chronology of the spread of Industrialization. New patterns of trade integrated the Global economy.

55. Describe and evaluate the increase in single export economies, decline of ag based economies, search for new markets, and the development of extensive mining centers. Development and expansion of financial institutions emerged.

56. Describe and evaluate the development of capitalism, socialism, Limited Liability Corporations, transnational business. Major developments in transportation and communication.

57. Describe and evaluate, with specific examples of each, the Railroad, Steamship, Telegraph, Canals and their consequences. There were varied responses to the spread of Global Capitalism.

58. Describe and evaluate the goals of the following groups or ideas as a response to Industrial capitalism: Labor Unions, Utopian Socialists (Robert Owen), Marxism.

59. Describe and evaluate the government responses to the spread of Global Capitalism including resistance in the Ottoman and Qing, state sponsorship in Russia, Japan and China, and mitigating reforms in Britain and the U.

S. There were significant transformations of society as a result of global capitalism.

60. Compare and Contrast the changes in class structures in both Britain and Japan, the family and gender structures in Britain and the results of urbanization. 5. 2 Imperialism and the formation of Nation-States. Industrializing powers established transoceanic empires.

61. Describe and evaluate examples of: European nations strengthening existing empires, creating new empires through diplomacy and warfare, <https://assignbuster.com/sociology-and-new-belief-systems/>

establishing settler colonies, and economic imperialism. Imperialism influenced state formation and contraction.

62. Compare and Contrast the influence of Imperialism on the contraction of the Tokugawa and the Ottoman.

63. Compare and Contrast the influence of Nationalism on Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy.

64. Explain the connection between Social Darwinism and Imperialism. 5. 3 Nationalism, Revolution and Reform The spread of Enlightenment thought often preceded rebellions against existing political structures.

65. Enlightenment thinkers insisted on the use of reason rather than revelation in order to understand the world, critiquing traditional religion and political structures.

Describe and evaluate the most important ideas of Rousseau, Kant, Locke, Montesquieu.

66. Describe and evaluate the impact of enlightenment thought on revolutionary documents. Choose one document and give specific examples.

67. Describe and evaluate the social inequalities that enlightenment thought exposed and the reform movements associated with them. Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to reform and rebellion.

68. Describe and evaluate the extent to which the Atlantic revolutions were political, Economic and social.