

WORLD HISTORY TIME PERIODS



1 THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY

Major world religions and philosophies from Islam to Christianity to Confucianism continue to spread and impact the way societies, cultures, and governments work.



2 NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE

Exchange along the Silk Road, Indian Ocean, Saharan Desert, and within the Mongol Empire lead to exchange of technology, religion, scholarship, and biological material.



3 LAND BASED EMPIRES

Land based empires expand, especially with the use of gunpowder, and administer their empires with a variety of techniques. Religions spread within empires but also cause conflict.



4 TRANSOCEANIC INTERCONNECTIONS

Technological innovation facilitates oceanic exploration, leading to the establishment of maritime empires. European imperialism, especially in the Americas and South East Asia causes major social, cultural, and environmental changes.



5 REVOLUTIONS

Enlightenment ideas lead to revolutions and establishment of new nation states. Nationalism on the rise. Industrial Revolution causes major economic, political, and social changes.



6 CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Need for raw materials for industry leads to a second wave of imperialism, especially in Africa and South Asia, leading to local resistance. Economic imperialism also has major impact. Global Migration increases



7 GLOBAL CONFLICT

Imperialism and conflict for resources, among other factors, lead to global conflict such as WWI and WW2. Rise in political extremism leads to mass atrocities such as genocide.



8 COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION

The ideological struggle between capitalist democracy and communism leads to the Cold War. New states are created as previously colonized areas gain independence.



9 GLOBALIZATION

Technological innovation leads to improved medical care, agricultural production, travel and communication. Globalization has economic, environmental, political, social, and cultural consequences.

1200-1450

1450-1750

1750-1900

1900 to present