AP World History

Ack! I Can't Think of Any Continuities!

Possible		Continuities ¹	Turning Points/Changes
1	8,000-600 BCE	• Patriarchy (can be used in all periods!?)	
2	600 BCE-600 CE	Rulers' use of religion to reflect/promote power	
3	600-1450 CE	 Silk Roads² Islam (after 622 CE)² Large, Regional Empires 	 Silk Roads² Mongols Islam (after 622 CE)²
4	1450-1750 CE	Trans-Regional Empires	Columbian Exchange
5	1750-1900 CE	 Racism Industrialization Population Growth² 	 Industrialization Imperialism Population Growth²
6	1900-Present	Globalization	Globalization

- 1. Ideally, any continuity should be present for 100% of the time period, but history doesn't always conform to "neat and tidy numbers." The longer the time period, the more "wiggle room" there is to be a few years 'off.' Example: Islam was founded in 622 C.E. Use your interpretative skills as a historian. Could you make a plausible argument that 622-1450 is "enough" of 600-1450 to be considered a continuity? Could you also be able to make a plausible interpretation that Islam is a "change" during the same time period? You'll probably need to be more specific to make a such sophisticated argument, but if you can make a reasonable argument that " % of the time" is a change/continuity, your Reader will be happy to grant credit for your work.
- 2. Be careful *how* you describe these terms/trends. Many are inherently <u>changes</u>, so you have to be superspecific about what *part* of is a continuity or change. See below for examples.

Continuity Change

Islam's <u>existence</u> is a continuity from

600-1450.

the <u>presence</u> of Islam <u>in India</u> is certainly a change (Islam didn't 'arrive' in India in substantial numbers until c. 1000 C.E.)

The Industrial Revolution continuously but <u>the rate of technological innovation</u> has accelerated since 1750.

Ugly, **Unacceptable** Writing:

"There was continuous change."

or

"X was continuous because it changed, and then changed back."

"Continuity is LACK of change, not CONTINUOUS change."
(Direct Quote from AP World History Chief Reader)