

Global Regions, c. 1200-c. 1450 CE

Unit Review

To prepare for the unit exam (worth 25% of your quarter grade!):

- Review ALL key terms.
- Review ALL maps.
- Answer the practice questions at the end of each chapter.
- Answer the following review questions, which by no means is an exhaustive list of everything that could be asked, but rather, a few critical questions for each chapter that go over key developments.

Chapter 13: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

1. What is similar about the Khitan, Jurchen, and Mongol peoples from the Chinese perspective?
2. What advantage did the city of Hangzhou give to the Song after they fled Kaifeng?
3. What technologies did the Song develop and how did they transform Chinese society?
4. Contrast a good Zen Buddhist life to a good Neo-Confucian life.
5. In what ways did China influence Korea, Vietnam, and Japan?

Chapter 14: The Expansive Realm of Islam

6. Islamic art emphasizes geometric shapes and calligraphic design more so than images of deities and saints like, for example, Hindu and Christian art. Why is this?
7. Signs of Abbasid collapse started in the 900s. What was responsible?
8. What allowed trade to thrive in Dar al-Islam?
9. How did Sufis help spread Islam?
10. How was Islam influenced by Persian, Indian, and Greek culture?

Chapter 15: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

11. As sultan of Delhi, what Mahmud of Ghazni's relation to the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad?
12. What prevented Islam from spreading throughout the entire Indian subcontinent?
13. Explain the importance to Indian Ocean trade: dhows, junks, emporia, Calicut
14. What was the impact of the sack of the city of Nalanda?
15. How did the bhakti movement invigorate Hinduism?
16. Why did the Khmer empire collapse in the 1430s?
17. What was the significance of the Isthmus of Kra and Strait of Malacca to Southeast Asian kingdoms?

Chapter 16: The Two Worlds of Christendom

18. What is caesaropapism? How did help make the role of the patriarchs of Constantinople differ from the popes of Rome?
19. Describe the feudal contract (the lord-vassal relationship) in terms what each gave the other.
20. What caused the Great Schism of 1054?

Chapter 17: Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration

21. What was nomadic “fluid nobility”?
22. Summarize Mongol battle tactics.
23. How did Hulegu affect the long-term development of the Middle East?
24. The Mongols were finally stopped at some point in each direction they expanded. Where and why?
 - a. Eastern Europe
 - b. Syria and Egypt
 - c. Japan
 - d. Southeast Asia
25. In what ways were the Mongols absorbed into Persian civilization? In what ways did the Mongols remain separate from Chinese civilization?
26. How did the Mongols facilitate Eurasian integration?
27. Match the statement to the historical thinking skills:
 - a. historical causation
 - b. continuity and change
 - c. periodization
 - d. comparison
 - e. contextualization
 - f. historical argumentation
 - g. interpretation
 - h. synthesis
 - Nomadic Central Asian had long been living on the fringes of civilization.
 - The postclassical era was one of regional and interregional interactions.
 - The Silk Road was revitalized by the Mongols during the 13th century.
 - The Silk Road being revitalized by the Mongols was a good thing.
 - A power vacuum opened up in China with the fragmentation of the Song.
 - The Mongol period brought 150 years of relative stability to Eurasia.
 - The nomadic groups of Central Asia were destined to emerge at some point.
 - Heavier goods could travel via the Indian Ocean easier than over the Silk Road.

Chapter 18: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa

28. What were the key trading cities of the Trans-Saharan trade?
29. What did al-Bakri describe as the functions of Ghana's army?
30. How did Mansa Musa support the spread of Islam?
31. What led to the emergence of the Swahili language?
32. What items did Arabs and Swahili Africans trade?
33. How did African women who converted to Islam live a different lifestyle than average Arab or Persian Muslim women?
34. How did the expansion of Trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean trade affect the institution of slavery in Africa?
35. In what ways did Ethiopian kings support Christianity?

Chapter 19: The Increasing Influence of Europe

36. 18th century French philosopher Voltaire commented that Holy Roman Empire was "neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire." What did he mean?
37. How did Europeans increase food supply during the Middle Ages?
38. What items were traded by Italian city-states in the Mediterranean? What items were traded by the Hanseatic League in the North and Baltic seas?
39. Explain the social role of each estate: clergy, nobility, and commoners.
40. How did guilds help regulate urban life?
41. What was the role of saints in medieval Christian life? Who was the most popular saint and why?
42. How did Dominicans help lay the foundations for modern science?
43. Why did the Church view the Waldensians, Bogomils, and Cathars as heretics?
44. How did European Christendom expand in the southwest, southeast, northwest, and northeast respectively?
45. How did the Battle of Manzikert and Fourth Crusade affect the Byzantine Empire?

Chapter 20: The Americas and Oceania

46. How did Bernal Diaz del Castillo describe Tenochtitlan?
47. What items would be traded in Aztec central markets?
48. What was the role of priests in Aztec society?
49. Why did the Aztecs practice human sacrifice on a large scale?
50. What was the largest mound complex in North America? For what purposes were mounds constructed?
51. How did the Inca maintain records and facilitate communication in their empire?
52. What was the social role of Mexican calpulli and Incan ayllu?
53. In what ways were Polynesians and Vikings similar?

Chapter 21: Expanding Horizons of Cross-Cultural Interaction

54. Look at the map on p. 450. Who passed through each of these places? Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, or both?
- Fez
 - Cairo
 - Mecca
 - Kilwa
 - Malabar Coast
 - Strait of Malacca
 - Khanbaliq
 - Venice
 - Mali
 - Black Sea
 - Baghdad
 - Russia
 - Jerusalem
 - Delhi
 - Hangzhou
 - Constantinople
55. How did the spread of gunpowder and sugarcane affect Eurasian development?
56. How did the bubonic plague affect Chinese society and European society?
57. In what ways was Ming, meaning “bright”, an appropriate name for that dynasty?
58. How did the Hundred Years’ War reshape the French and English states?
59. What was the purpose of Zheng He’s voyages, and why did they come to a sudden end?