

Global Interactions, c. 1450-c. 1750 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 21: Expanding Horizons of Cross-Cultural Interaction

1. How did Ivan III transform Russia's future?
2. What exactly was the Renaissance? In what ways was it something fresh and new, and in what ways was it a continuity of the past?
3. What was the best life according to humanism? How did humanists differ from medieval theology?
4. What was the purpose and impact of Zheng He's expeditions? Why were they abruptly cut off?
5. How did Henry the Navigator promote Portuguese expansion?

Chapter 22: Transoceanic Encounters and Global Connections

6. What were the major motives for European exploration?
7. What technological advantages aided in oceanic exploration?
8. Describe Christopher Columbus' miscalculation.
9. Describe Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
10. Why did da Gama go so far out into the Atlantic before rounding the Cape of Good Hope?
11. What did Magellan's crew experience during their circumnavigation?
12. How did Spanish, English, and Russian motives for Pacific exploration differ?
13. Where did James Cook explore during his three voyages?
14. Which European powers displaced the Portuguese domination of the Indian Ocean?

15. Note the major ports of each of the following powers:

	Africa/Middle East	India	East Indies	China/Japan
Portuguese				
Dutch				
English				
French				
Spanish				

16. What sparked the Seven Years' War? What were its results?

17. What crops were transferred from the Old World to the New World and vice versa through the Columbian Exchange?

Chapter 23: The Transformation of Europe

18. What motivated Martin Luther to post the 95 Theses? How did his beliefs differ from the standards of the Catholic Church? What was the impact of his protests?

19. Explain Calvin's theory of predestination.

20. After Calvinism spread from Geneva, which places established large Calvinist communities?

21. How did Henry VIII's reforming motives differ from Luther's and Calvin's motives?

22. What reforms did the Catholic Church adopt in the Counter-Reformation?

23. What was the global impact of the Society of Jesus?

24. What were the major conflicts during the European Wars of Religion?

25. What was the long-term impact of the Thirty Years' War?

26. What lands were under the control of the Hapsburg dynasty under Charles V?

27. Who were the New Monarchs? In what ways were their monarchies new?

28. Why did Inquisition trials of Jews end in Spain in 1492?

29. What were the major steps in the development of constitutional monarchy in England?

30. How did Louis XIV of France exemplify absolutist monarchy and the theory of the divine right of kings?

31. Why did Louis XIV construct the Palace of Versailles?

32. How did Peter the Great transform Russia?

33. Which powers divided Poland during the 1770s-1790s?

34. How did the Peace of Westphalia transform international politics?

35. What early capitalist practices developed in the Netherlands?

36. How was the Copernican view of the universe a radical reconceptualization of the cosmos?
37. How did Galileo support Copernicus' findings and what fate did he suffer for his support?
38. Explain what Isaac Newton meant when he said "If I have seen further, it is because I stand on the shoulders of giants." What scientific laws did he postulate?
39. What medical advances were made during the Scientific Revolution?

Chapter 24: New Worlds: The Americans and Oceania

40. Why is Dona Marina reviled as a traitor?
41. How did the encomienda system oppress native peoples and support Spanish colonizers?
42. How did guns, germs, and steel help the Spanish topple the Aztec and Incan empires? What other factors were also responsible?
43. How did the Spanish politically organize their new colonies?
44. Why did Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and what did each gain as a result?
45. Where did the French, English, and Dutch establish American colonies?
46. Explain how each fit into the sistema de castas: peninsulares, criollos, mestizos, mulattos, zambos.
47. How did Potosi transform the global economy?
48. Explain what happened during each of these native uprisings: Pueblo Revolt, Tupac Amaru II rebellion, Poma de Ayala letter.
49. How did indentured servitude differ from slavery?
50. What impact has the Virgin of Guadalupe had on Mexican culture?

Chapter 25: Africa and the Atlantic World

51. In what ways was the Songhai empire a continuity from the Mali empire?
52. What factors were responsible for Songhai collapse in the 1590s?
53. Explain the relationship between Nzinga Mbemba and the Portuguese.
54. In what ways did Queen Nzinga provide strong leadership in the kingdom of Ndongo?
55. Why did the Dutch establish Cape Town? What was its role in their trading empire?
56. In what way was the cult of the Virgin of Guadeloupe in Mexico similar to the Antonine movement in Kongo?
57. Which African states were home to the Yoruba and Mande people, the main victims of the transatlantic slave trade?
58. Where were most victims of the Islamic slave trade taken from?

59. Explain the triangular trade network.
60. How did slavery in Africa contrast to slavery in the Americas and the Islamic world?
61. Where were most slaves sent to in the Americas? What was the most common type of forced labor for slaves?
62. Why did some African slave catchers complain when the European states outlawed slavery in the 19th century?
63. Explain the importance of creole languages, Vodun, and maroons to people of African ancestry in the Americas.
64. How did Olaudah Equiano's experiences shape him and motivate his later life?

Chapter 26: Tradition and Change in East Asia

65. What were the major achievements of the Hongwu and Yongle emperors?
66. Where is the Forbidden City and why is it forbidden? What groups of people did live there?
67. What led to the collapse of the Ming dynasty?
68. What new lands and islands did the Qing emperors incorporate into the Chinese empire?
69. Why is Kangxi remembered as one of the great Confucian-style emperors?
70. How did Chinese society enforce patriarchal standards? In what ways were women subjugated?
71. Which emperor was more isolationist and why – Yongle or Kangxi?
72. Czar Peter the Great forced Russian boyar nobles to shave their beards in the 1700s to refashion Russian culture after western European styles. How did the Qing do something similar in China?
73. In your opinion what was the most valuable cultural contribution to Chinese society – Yongle's Encyclopedia, Kangxi's *Collection of Books*, or Qianlong's *Complete Library of the Four Treasuries*? Why?
74. Which three leaders brought an end to the Japanese sengoku (Age of Warring States)?
75. What led to the Tokugawa shogunate's establishment of a Closed Country policy?
76. Describe a visit to the ukiyo (Floating Worlds).
77. How did the Tokugawa shogunate limit and then expel Christianity?
78. What European ideas and methods did the Japanese allow in during this isolationist period through "Dutch learning"?

Chapter 27: The Islamic Empires

79. What were the three great Islamic gunpowder empires?
80. What was the ethos of the ghazi as celebrated by the poet Ahmadi?

81. Describe the devshirme system and the janissary corps.
82. How did Mehmed II reshape the political status quo of the eastern Mediterranean world?
83. What places did Selim the Grim bring under Ottoman control?
84. What Italian city-state was the greatest Ottoman rival for control of the eastern Mediterranean?
85. Why is Suleyman celebrated as the greatest Ottoman sultan?
86. Where was the Ottoman advance into Europe stopped?
87. What are the beliefs of Twelver Shiism? How did the Safavids impose this belief onto the Persian population?
88. Why is Akbar celebrated as the greatest Mughal emperor?
89. Describe the syncretic religion created by Akbar. What religions did it take aspects of? How was it designed to strengthen Mughal rule? Why did it not have the intended effect?
90. How did Aurangzeb impose a more orthodox Islamic rule?
91. Describe Sultana Roxelana's influence in the Ottoman empire.
92. How did the millet system help order the Ottoman empire?
93. If Akbar created a syncretic religion, then Sinan Pasha created a syncretic architecture. What combination of styles went to the Suleymaniye?
94. Unlike Istanbul and Isfahan, the Mughals abandoned Fathepur Sikri. Why?
95. Why did Shah Jahan order construction of the Taj Mahal?
96. Describe the intentions of the Wahhabi movement.