

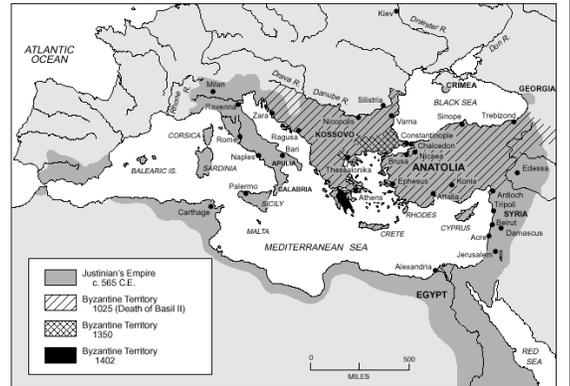
# Global History and Geography I

## Interim Assessment 3

### Exam Date: Monday, March 22<sup>nd</sup>

#### 1. Byzantine Empire:

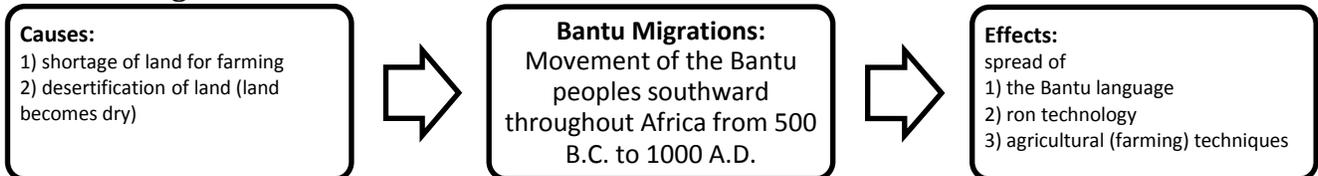
- a. Justinian's achievements:
  - He borrowed ideas from Roman law and created his own laws called the Justinian Code
  - He built the Hagia Sophia, a church in Constantinople, that was similar to the Pantheon in Rome because it shared the architectural technique of a dome
- b. Other Byzantine achievements:
  - Justinian helped preserve Roman and Greek traditions
  - Constantinople: trading city (wealth)
- c. Influence on early Russia:
  - Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, art [mosaics] and architecture [domes] through contact with missionaries from the Byzantine Empire [cultural diffusion]



#### 2. Islam:

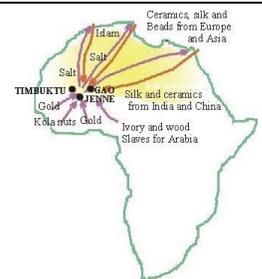
- a. Founder:
  - Muhammad is the last prophet (messenger) of one god (Allah)
  - Qur'an is the holy book that contains the words of Allah as given to Muhammad
- b. Five Pillars:
  - 1) belief in one god 2) praying 5 times a day 3) fasting during the month of Ramadan 4) giving charity, 5) and taking a pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj)
- c. Important Islamic golden age achievements:
  - developed medical books, algebra, advancements in astronomy
  - produced literature, calligraphy, and geometric art

#### 3. Bantu migrations:



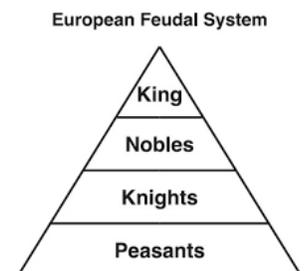
#### 4. West Africa:

- a. Define Gold-Salt trade / Trans-Saharan trade:
  - Salt from the Sahara desert was traded for gold from West Africa
- b. Importance of the Mali Empire:
  - Became wealthy from the gold-salt trade, cities like Timbuktu grew wealthy, Islam spread to Mali through trade
- c. Importance of Mansa Musa:
  - Muslim ruler of Mali who went on pilgrimage to Mecca; He helped spread learning and built libraries



#### 5. The Middle Ages:

- a. Describe European feudalism. Use the pyramid to the right.
  - Political instability in Europe allowed for invasions from outsiders (like the Vikings) led to feudalism (land exchanged for protection/service)
  - Strict social classes: Kings gave lords land. Lords swore loyalty to the king. Knights protected lord's lands. Lords provided knights with food and shelter. Serfs tended the fields and produced food in exchange for a plot of land from the lords. Knights followed a code of conduct (chivalry) that stressed loyalty (similar to bushido of Japanese samurai)
- b. Describe a typical manor of the Middle Ages:
  - Everything needed was on the manor (church, fields for crops)
- c. Describe the role of the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages:
  - Life revolved around going to church, worshipping god, and trying to go to heaven.



## 6. The Crusades:

### Causes:

- 1) Byzantines emperor asked for help from Western Europe to take back Jerusalem (Holy Land) from the Muslims
- 2) Pope Urban II promised anyone who fought forgiveness of their sins



**The Crusades:** Series of wars that began in 1095 between Christians and Muslims for control of the Holy Land (Jerusalem)

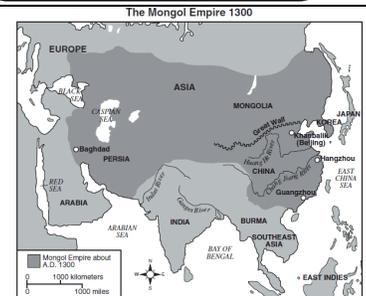


### Effects:

- 1) trade increased between Europe and the Middle East
- 2) Europeans learned about the achievements that Muslims made during their golden age
- 3) feudalism declined in Europe and towns grew

## 7. The Mongols:

- a. Reasons for successful conquest:
  - Used technology (stirrup), excellent horse riding skills and tactics (siege warfare) to brutally take over cities
- b. Impact on lands conquered (especially Russia):
  - Tolerant of people they conquered – allowed them to practice their religions and way of life
  - made trade along the Silk Road safe during the Pax Mongolica (Mongol Peace)
  - Cut of Russia from Western Europe



## 8. Who was Zheng He? What is he known for?

- Famous Chinese explorer from the Ming Dynasty in the 1400s who explored along the Indian Ocean to places in Asia, India, Middle East, Eastern Africa

## 9. Describe Japanese feudalism. Use the pyramid to the right.

- Feudalism is a system in which land is exchanged for military service and loyalty
- Feudalism can be described as a decentralized political system that also provides social stability (or social structure)
- Japan's social structure: Emperor > Shogun > Samurai > Peasants > Merchants
- Samurai (warriors) followed a code of conduct called Bushido; this was similar to European knights and the code of chivalry



## 10. Describe the similarities in the rule of Akbar the Great (of the Mughal Empire) and Suleiman the Magnificent (of the Ottoman Empire):

- Both absolute rulers, both tolerant of religions, and both set up a strong governments

## 11. Why are Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta important to history?

- Italian merchant who traveled to places in Europe, Africa, and Asia
- The travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta resulted in increased trade between Europe and China and an increased interest in different cultures
- The writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta serve as primary sources about trade and culture

## 12. Black Death:

### Causes:

- 1) spread from China to Asia and Europe through merchants (traders)
- 2) These merchants carried the disease through crowded urban (city) centers



**The Black Death (Bubonic Plague):** Disease that spread from Asia to the Middle East and Europe during the 1300s



### Effects:

- 1) population loss (1/3 of European population dies)
- 2) working population decline (loss of labor)
- 3) people demanded higher wages and prices rose
- 4) feudalism declines
- 5) people question their faith in Christianity

## 13. European Renaissance:

- a. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?
  - Italian cities on the Mediterranean Sea were centers of trade after the Crusades (trade = wealth)
- b. What is humanism?
  - intellectual (thinking) movement where people began to focus on life in the present, stressed the importance of education, studied ancient Greek and Roman, and stressed the importance of the individual.
- c. How did the development of the printing press impact Europe?
  - The printing press is an example of a technology that resulted in increased spread of ideas, cheaper books, and higher literacy rates
- d. What advice does Machiavelli give to rulers in his book *The Prince*?
  - he advised that rulers should do whatever is necessary to maintain power