

Global History and Geography I

Unit 4 Exam Review Sheet

Exam Date: Monday March 6th

Key Vocabulary/Terms:

Japanese feudalism pages 391-393	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Tokugawa Shogunate pages 392-393	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term <i>shogunate</i> refers to the Japanese government during the time it was ruled by Tokugawa shoguns (leaders of Japan's military) • The Tokugawa shoguns isolated Japan from the rest of the world • This period in Japanese history is an example of centralized feudalism
Mongols pages 376-379	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great conquerors • Genghis Khan • Skilled on horseback • Tolerant of other cultures after conquering their land
Marco Polo pages 378-379	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Ottoman Empire pages 329-332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim empire that took over Byzantine Empire • Troops (janissaries) used guns to conquer lands in Europe, Asia (Middle East), and Africa
Suleiman the Magnificent page 330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim ruler of the Ottoman Empire • Expanded the borders of the Ottoman Empire • United Ottoman lands and created an efficient government structure • He promoted religious tolerance between Muslims, Christians, and Jews
Mughal Empire pages 327-328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded by Muslim Turk in 1500s in modern day Pakistan and India • Known as a gunpowder empire because its rulers used gunpowder technology to expand
Akbar the Great pages 327-328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim ruler of the Mughal Empire • Expanded the Mughal territory by using ideas from other culture (guns) • He promoted religious tolerance between Muslims and Hindus • He reformed government (changed it and made it better)
Black Death (Bubonic Plague) pages 269-270 pages 274-275	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease from Eastern Asia spread to Europe • Spread by trade and merchants and had many negative effects on Europe • Jews were blamed by really caused by bacteria and unsanitary conditions • Spread mostly to urban areas (cities)
Zheng He pages 379-382	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese explorer from the Ming Empire who traveled with fleets (large ships) • A major reason for Zheng He's voyages was to promote trade and collect tribute; Ming dynasty also wanted to show China's strength to the rest of the world. • As a result of Zheng He's voyages, the Chinese came into contact with peoples of other cultures between 1405 and 1422. China interacted and traded with many diverse cultures in Asia and Africa

Key ideas on the back of this sheet.

Key Ideas:

1. Describe the achievements, technologies, inventions of the Tang and Song period of China.
 - **During the Tang and Song dynasties, China traded extensively with other nations and regions across overland trade routes (the SILK ROAD).**
 - **One reason for the growth and success of 9th-century Chinese city of Ch'ang-an (Xian) was that it was located on a major trade route (the SILK ROAD).**
 - **The 9th-century cities of Baghdad and Constantinople prospered for the same reason.**
 - **The era of the Tang Dynasty was a golden age – art, science, mathematics, technology and learning prospered.**
 - **During the Tang and Song dynasties, the Chinese invented gunpowder, block printing, the abacus, and the compass. They also became expert manufacturers of porcelain.**
 - **The Tang Dynasty is comparable to the Age of Pericles in Athens, the Gupta Empire of India, and the Mali Empire of Africa because each of these time periods was a golden age during which art and science prospered.**
2. Why were the Mongols such great conquerors and able to control so much land?
 - **The Mongol Empire ruled peoples from China, Russia, eastern Europe, and the Middle East.**
 - **Kublai Khan and Genghis Khan extended Mongol influence to other parts of Asia**
 - **The Mongols employed (used) superior military skills to create a vast empire, especially horse riding skills**
 - **As a result of the Mongol invasions of Russia, the Russian people were cut off from most of western Europe Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire from the Mongols**
 - **The Mongols were brutal conquerors but fairly tolerant rulers**
 - **The expansion of the Mongol empire resulted in significant increases in trade and travel between Europe and Asia**
3. How did the Black Plague spread through Europe? Why was it able to spread so quickly? What were some effects of the plague on Europe?
 - **The Bubonic Plague (Black Death) spread from China to Asia and Europe through merchants (traders); These merchants carried the disease through crowded urban (city) centers**
 - **Effects of the plague on European society:**
 - **population loss (1/3 of European population dies)**
 - **Economic decline**
 - **working population decline (loss of labor)**
 - **people demanded higher wages and prices rose**
 - **Social and political change**
 - **feudalism declines**
 - **monarchies gain power**
 - **Confucian and disorder:**
 - **people question their faith**
 - **some blamed the Jews and thousands were murdered**
4. How are Suleiman the Magnificent and Akbar the Great similar rulers?
 - **Both rulers were strong absolute rulers that strengthened their governments**
 - **Both rulers promoted religious tolerance in their empires**
5. How was Kievan Rus (early Russia) influenced by the Vikings, the Slavs, the Byzantines, and the Mongols? (pages 289-393)
 - **The Vikings traded and settled with the Slavs in eastern Europe – this became Kievan Rus**
 - **Byzantine influence: Russia adopted the Eastern Orthodox religion, the Cyrillic alphabet, and different styles of art [mosaics] and architecture [domes] through contact with missionaries from the Byzantine Empire [this is an example of cultural diffusion]**
 - **Results of the Mongol invasions of Russia: the Russian people were cut off from most of western Europe Russian and leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire from the Mongols**



ADDITIONAL NOTES: Korea served as a cultural bridge that spread ideas from China to Japan