

**AP World History
Summer Reading Assignment
Summer 2019**

[AP World History: An Essential Coursebook 4th Edition](#)

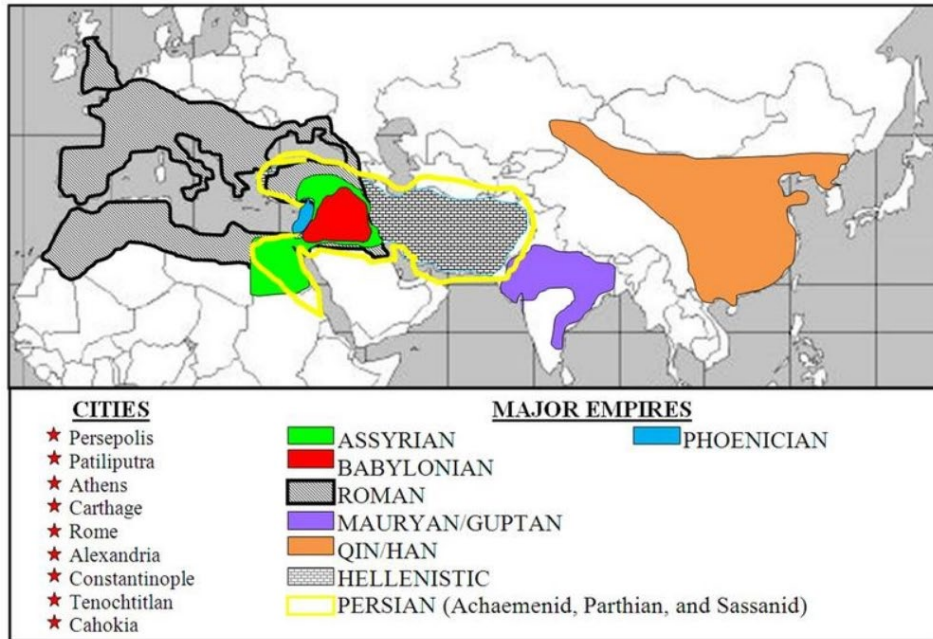
Ethel Wood

For the school year 2019-2020, the AP College Board has redesigned the AP World History curriculum, eliminating the first three units of study which encompass the time periods 10,000 BCE to 1199 CE. However, it is impossible to understand the full context of World History without the background, context, and perspective of these dismissed millennia. As such, the summer reading assignment for AP World History is to read and answer the guided reading packets for chapters 3-9 of the textbook students will be using. These questions are due the first FULL day of class, **September 5**, and are to be shared with me in a Google Doc. **ANY LATE ASSIGNMENT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED, AND STUDENTS WHO FAIL TO HAND THIS IN ON TIME MAY BE ASKED TO PERMANENTLY LEAVE THE COURSE.**

Do NOT wait until the last minute to begin this assignment; it will be impossible to complete if you do. I recommend you do a chapter a week. If you have any questions, send emails to Kathy.laughlin@ssfs.org



*Chapter Three: Empires and Transregional Trade Networks
600 BCE to 600 CE*



Answer the following questions as you read:

Unit Two: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE

1. List the 6 ways new civilizations of this era differed from the past.

- a. _____
 - i. What was the new system of rule?
 - ii. Give two examples of empires from this period.
- b. _____
 - i. What cultural element is particularly significant during this time period?
- c. _____
- d. _____
 - i. List the great trade routes:
- e. _____
- f. _____

Chapter Three: Empires and Transregional Trade Networks, 600 BCE to 600 CE

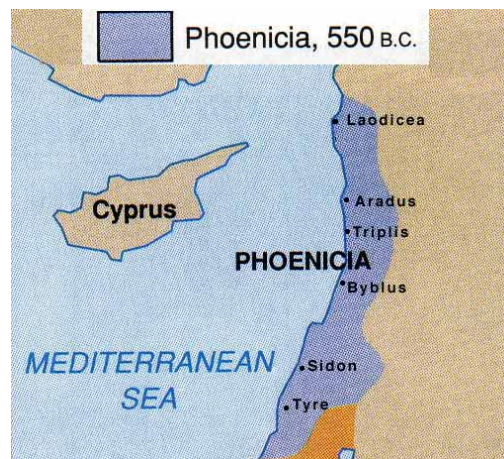
2. List the 5 new empires that emerged at this time:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

I. *Mediterranean Civilizations: Greece*



3. Describe the negative aspects of Greek geography, and one positive advantage:
4. What was the first civilization to control most of this area by 1600 BCE?
5. Who replaced them?
6. The ancient city of Troy was in what modern country?
7. What happened after the fall of the Mycenaeans?



8. Who reestablished contact between Greece and the Middle East in about 800 BCE?

A. Political Development

9. How did geographic features lead to each *polis* dominating its surrounding area?
10. How many were there?
11. What were leagues?
12. They never united under _____.
13. Who was Athens' main rival?
14. List the different political forms taken by the poleis:
15. What emerged from these conflicting governing styles?
16. The idea of one-man rule contradicted what?

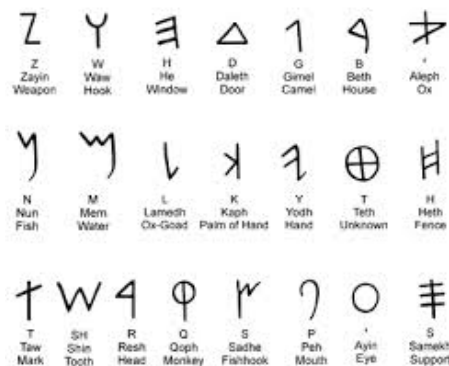
Perspectives: Alternatives to Sedentary Life

17. What were two alternatives to sedentary agriculture?

a. Early Athens

18. Who was Solon?
19. What was at the heart of Athenian democracy?
20. What determined political action?

Marker Event: The Phoenician Alphabet



21. Who absorbed the Phoenicians?
22. What was the legacy of the Phoenicians?

Historical Evidence: Homer's Iliad and Odyssey

23. When were these two poems written?

24. How are the heroes portrayed?

b. Early Sparta

25. What was the role of the helots in Sparta?

26. Why was Sparta so militaristic?

B. Economic Characteristics



27. What facilitated trade in the area of the Aegean and Anatolia?



28. What part-time occupation did farmers have in early Greek history? As such, when did military campaigns generally take place?

29. How did ancient Greek culture spread?

C. Social Distinctions

30. What was an important social distinction in most city-states?
31. In Sparta, how were social distinctions made?
32. How did democracy in Athens spread to all free male citizens?
33. Why did women in Sparta have more equality than women in Athens?

D. Cultural Characteristics



34. What type of religion did the Greeks practice?
35. What did the Greeks emphasize that led them to see answers to the dilemmas of human existence in philosophy, and what does philosophy mean?
36. Who was the first Greek philosopher to focus on ethical questions?
37. What happened to Socrates?
38. Who was Plato's student?
39. What 3 art forms did the Greeks develop?
40. What is this building, and what art form is it an example of?



41. What did Greek sculpture reflect?

Evidence: Plato on the Death of Socrates

42. What did Socrates' thoughts about death demonstrate?

II. The Rise of Persia



43. Ancient Persia rose in the region of what contemporary country?

44. Who was the first Persian warrior-king?

45. Under which ruler did the Persian Empire reach its peak?

46. What made the Persian Empire successful as it conquered various territories?

A. The Greeks v. the Persians

47. Why did clashes between the Greeks and Persians occur?

48. How do some historians see the clash between Athens and Persia?

49. Why were the Persian Wars significant?

50. How did Athens and the Delian League offend Sparta?

51. How did the Peloponnesian War lead to the Greek city-states?

B. The Hellenistic Synthesis



52. How was King Philip II able to conquer the poleis?

53. Who was his son?



54. How long did he rule?

55. What did he name many cities that he conquered?

56. Why is the era following the death of Alexander the Great known as the Hellenistic Age?

III. Mediterranean Civilizations: Rome



57. How long did Roman history last?

A. Political Development



58. In what year did the Etruscans come to Italy?
59. According to legend, who founded Rome?
60. When did Rome become a Republic?
61. What was the most important ruling body and who ruled it?
62. Who was represented in the General Assembly?
63. Who was part of the first Triumvirate in Rome?
64. What happened to Caesar?
65. Who established the Roman Empire?
66. What did the Senate believe Augustus Caesar had done for Rome?
67. What did the laws usher in and how long did it last?
68. What was one continuing problem that may have led to the downfall of Rome?

Perspectives: Who Was Cleopatra?

69. From whom was Cleopatra descended?
70. With whom did she have children?
71. What happened to her?

B. Economic Development and Social Distinctions

72. What did the early Roman economy resemble?
73. What was the basic unit of Roman society?
74. What was “paterfamilias”?
75. What was the Roman Forum?
76. What was the difference between women in Rome and Greece?



77. Who fought in the Punic Wars?
78. What did the Romans gain from this?
79. What happened to many conquered people in the Roman Empire?

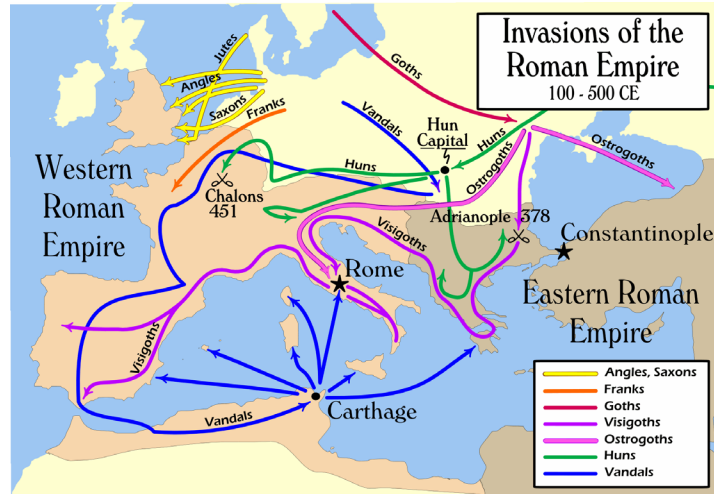
C. Roman Culture

80. What were most Roman contributions in?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
81. What were some Roman legal inventions?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

D. Roman Arts, Literature, and Religion

82. From where did Rome get its significant artistic influence?
83. What is a famous work of Roman literature?

E. The Decline of Rome

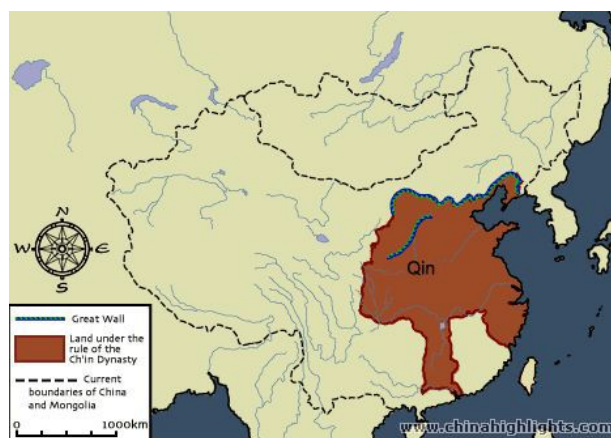


84. According to your text, what was a common problem for all large empires?
85. What led to the decline of Rome?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
86. Why was Constantinople established?
87. What happened to the Western part of the Roman Empire because of this?
88. When was the last Roman emperor deposed?

IV. *Qin and Han China*

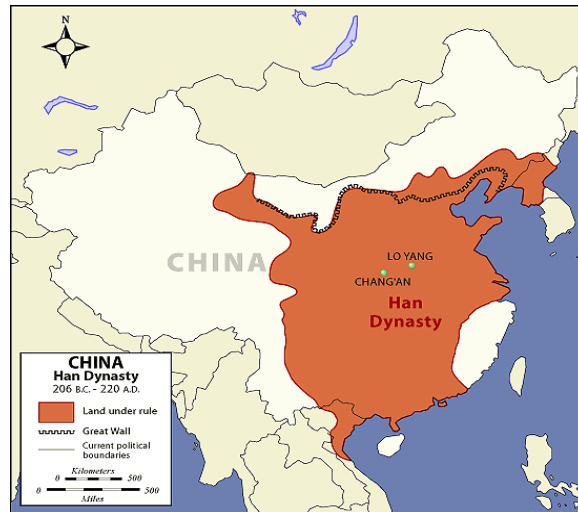
89. The Warring States Period ended with what 3 influential belief systems?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

A. *The Qin Dynasty*



90. Qin leaders were known as followers of what?
91. Why was Legalism not largely popular?
92. Who was the first emperor of the Qin?
93. What was he famous for building?
94. How did he treat Confucians?

B. The Han Dynasty (206BCE-220BCE)



95. Who brought China back under control after the fall of the Qin?

a. Political Development

96. How did the Han control their realm?
97. What belief system did the Han follow?
98. What was the basis of the government structure?
99. Who was troublesome to the Han?

b. Economic Developments and Social Distinctions

100. What percent of the population lived in towns and cities?
101. What was the most important export?
102. What was the purpose of the Confucian examination system?
103. How were government positions attained?
104. What were the 3 main social classes in Han China?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

c. _____

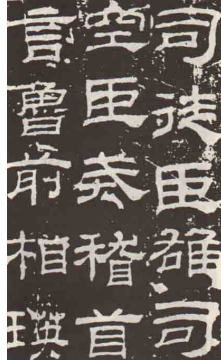
105. Why did the artisan and manufacturing class grow during the Han?

106. What was the role of women in Han China?

Marker Event: The Examination System in China

107. Why was the examination system a marker event?

c. Han Culture and Society



108. What was the highest art form in Han China?

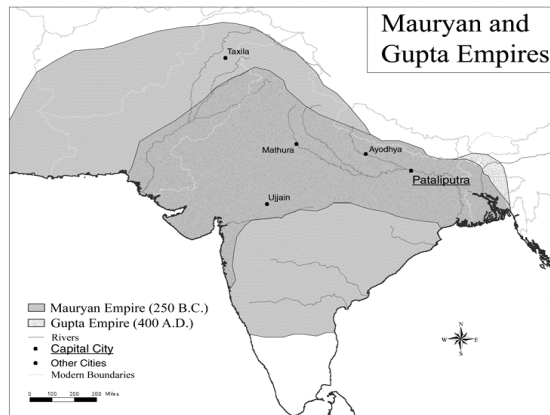
d. Decline of the Han Empire

109. How long did the Han dynasty last?

110. What were reasons for its decline?

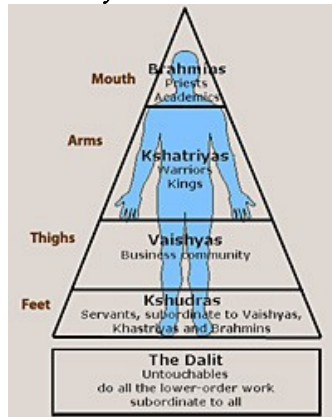
111. One of these reasons was a similar cause for the decline of Rome. What was it?

V. Mauryan and Gupta India



112. Who migrated into the Indus Valley from the Black Sea?

A. The Development of the Caste System



113. According to myth, what primordial creature was sacrificed to produce the caste system?

Original Documents: The Lawbook of Manu

114. What do the excerpts tell us about early Indian society and culture?

B. Early Religion and Culture

115. What was the period from 1500-500 BCE called?

116. What do the Vedas reflect?

117. What two major belief systems developed in the Indian subcontinent?

C. Political Development

118. Why did Ashoka turn to Buddhism?

119. What empire did he rule over?

120. What empire succeeded the Mauryan Empire?

121. What led to regional warrior elites controlling the Gupta Empire?

Comparisons: Theatre State in the Persian and Gupta Empires

122. What is "theatre state"?

123. What 3 components made up a theatre state?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

VI. *Transregional Trade Patterns and Contacts*



124. Who often controlled trade routes between 600 BCE and 600 CE?

125. What were the 3 large trade routes that developed during this time?

- _____
- _____
- _____

A. The Silk Road



126. The Silk Road connected China with what?

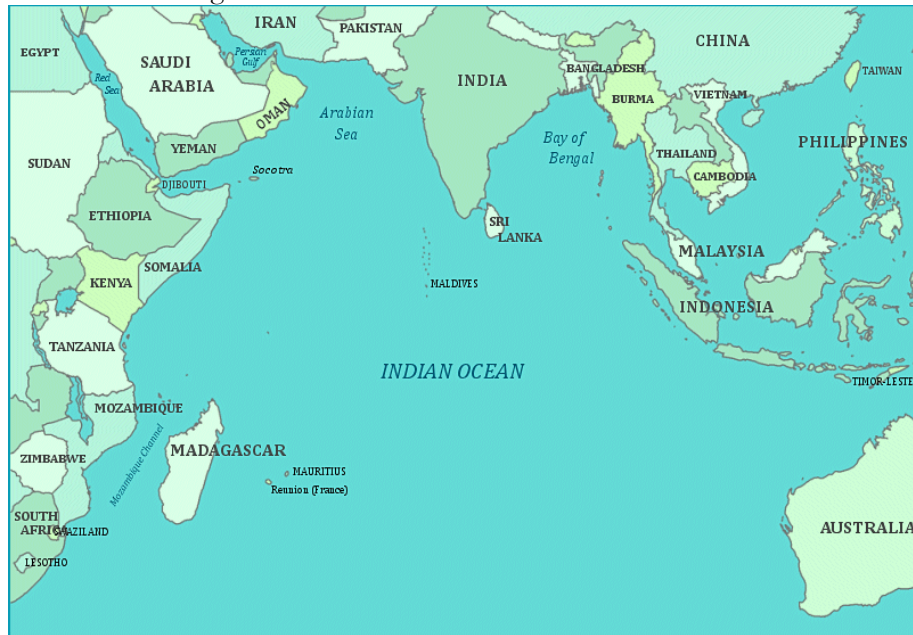
127. Why was the invention of the stirrup advantageous?

128. What was the primary role of pastoral nomads along the Silk Road?

129. What moved along the trade routes besides goods?

B. The Indian Ocean Maritime System

130. Draw and label the 3 legs of Indian Ocean trade:

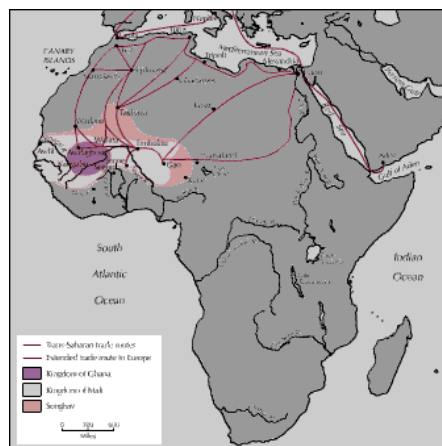


Comparison: Travel on the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean

131. Why were sails square on ships that traveled through the Mediterranean?

132. Why were the sails different in the Indian Ocean?

C. Trade Routes of Across the Sahara



133. What made travel across the vast Saharan desert possible?

VII. Significant Migrations

134. List the 4 major migrations between 200 and 600 CE:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

VIII. The Fall of Great Empires

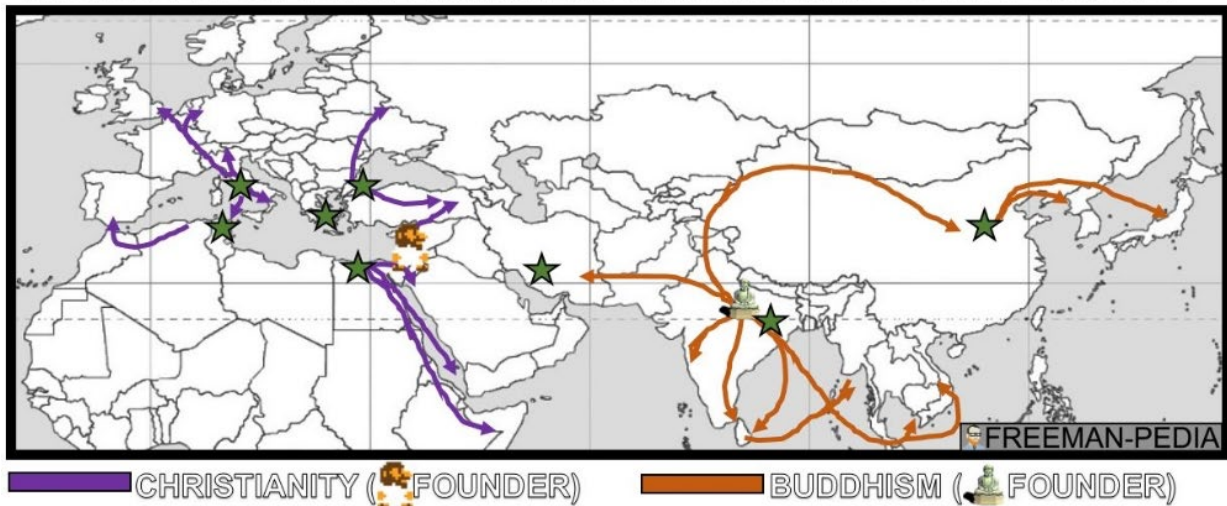
135. What 3 empires collapsed between 200 and 600 CE?

136. List 3 reasons why:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Unit 2 600BCE to 600 CE- Chapter Four: Major Belief Systems

REGIONAL & CULTURAL TRADITIONS TRANSFORMED AS THEY SPREAD.



Answer the following questions as you read:

Perspectives: The Sacred and the Profane, According to Emile Durkheim

1. According to Emile Durkheim, religion involves what?
2. What is the difference between the sacred and the profane?
3. What are the “big questions” religions answer?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
4. What is the difference between religions and philosophies?

I. Earliest Belief Systems



5. What did earliest belief systems seem to center on?
6. What two gods did farmers in agricultural societies seem to rely on the most? What did each represent?

7. What did the religions of most early civilizations have in common?
8. What civilization was the exception and what was their most important belief system?
9. What is one reason that Christianity and Buddhism spread so rapidly?
10. What does your text mean by *universalizing religion*?
11. What do ethnic religions *not* do.

II. Judaism



12. What civilization influenced the Hebrews?
13. When was the Hebrew Bible written down?
14. Who was the founder of Judaism and where was he from?
15. When and under whom did Israel reach its height?
16. What is a diaspora and why did the Jews suffer it twice?
17. What was the exchange of promises in God's covenant?
18. How was the Jewish concept of God different from the gods of early religions?

III. Zoroastrianism



19. Zoroastrianism was the official religion of what empire?
20. What was the basis of Zoroastrian belief?

Marker Event: The Development of Monotheism

21. Who do some scholars identify as the originator of the idea of monotheism?
22. What was the first monotheistic religion to last?

IV. Christianity



22. Who controlled Judea during the emergence of Christianity?
23. What belief to Christians associate with Jesus of Nazareth?
24. To whom did Jesus especially appeal and why?
25. What alarmed the Romans about his message?
26. Who spread the new religion of Jesus?
27. How did Paul make Jesus's teachings understandable to Greeks and Romans?
28. What announced the official toleration of Christianity in the Roman Empire? Who made this decision and when?
29. When did Christianity become the official religion of Rome?

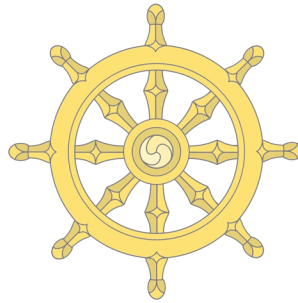
V. Hinduism



30. Where do most of the 800 million Hindus live?
31. What are its roots grounded in?

32. What does Hinduism emphasize?
33. How are dharma, karma, and atman connected?
34. What is the universal spirit?
35. What do the epic poems of Hinduism provide?

VI. *Buddhism*



36. Why did Siddhartha Gautama abandon his privileged life?
37. What does Buddha mean?
38. Nirvana is roughly equivalent to what in Hinduism?
39. What are the Four Noble Truths?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

40. What is the Eightfold Path?
41. Why did Buddhism have such broad appeal?
42. Who supported Buddhism and how did it spread?
43. What are the two major divisions of Buddhism?

VII. Confucianism



44. When did Kung Fu-tzu live?
45. What are the compilations of his teachings called?
46. What earlier Chinese traditions did his teaching build on?
47. Most importantly, what did he based his philosophy on?
48. What are the five basic relationships of reciprocity in society?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
49. According to Confucius, what duty do those in superior positions have?
50. What three essential values do Confucian teachings rest on?
51. Why is Confucianism viewed as a philosophy and not a religion?

VIII. Daoism

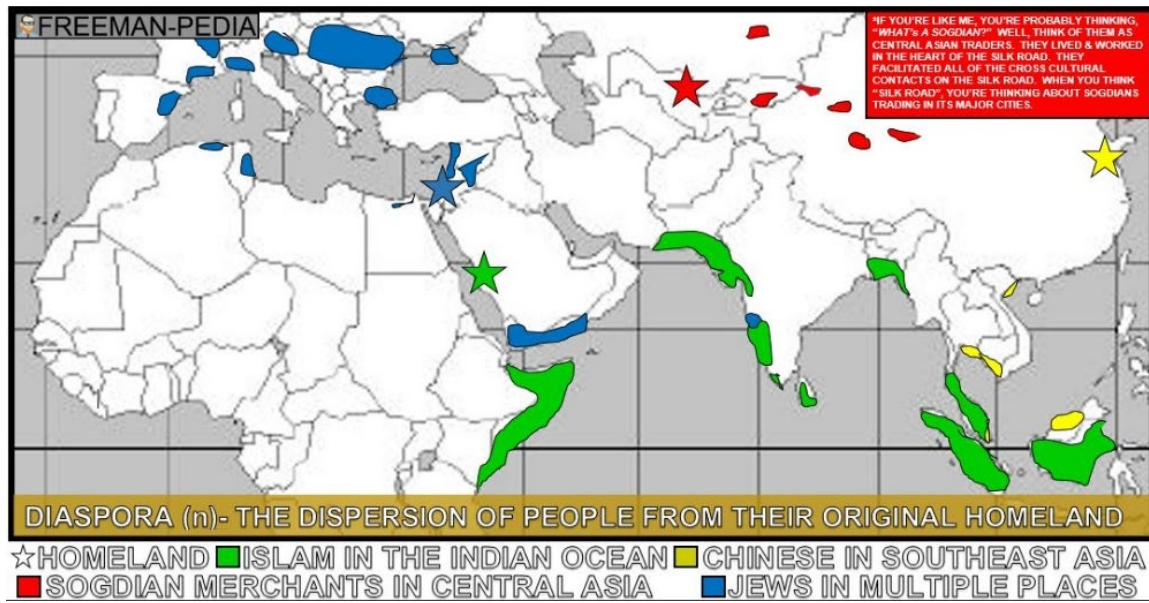


52. How do Daoism and Confucianism differ?
53. What is Dao?
54. What has Dao been compared to?
55. What is “wuwei”?

56. Who was the founder of Daoism?

57. What did he warn Chinese leaders about?

Unit 3 600 CE to 1450 CE – Chapter Five: The Islamic World



Answer the following questions as you read:

Regional and Transregional Interactions

1. What happened to large empires during this period?
2. Who had settled into the Western Roman Empire?
3. What did NOT happen during this era:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - i. What new technologies were invented in East Asia
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

The Big Picture: 600-1450 CE

4. What three themes run through this era?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

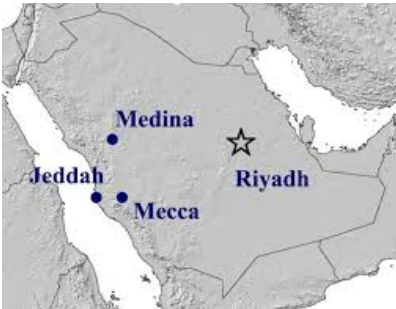
Chapter 5: The Islamic World

5. Why is Islam considered a universalizing religion?

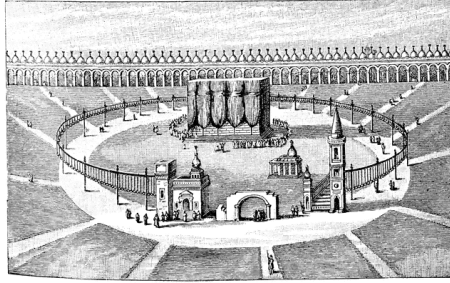
I. The Origins of Islam



6. Why do you think the name given to a large part of the Arabian Peninsula, “Empty Quarter,” is significant?
7. How were Bedouin organized socially?
8. What caused conflict between them?



9. What were the two main towns in Arabia?
10. What role did Arabia play in the trade networks of the time?
11. Survival in Arabia’s harsh climate depended on what?
12. What could lead to war between clans?
13. Why was it difficult for these clans to unite under one political leader?
14. Who founded Mecca?



15. Besides trade, why was Mecca important?
16. What did Bedouin religion consist of?
17. Who was recognized as the supreme god among many Bedouin gods?

A. *Muhammad's Visions*

18. What did Muhammad do for a living?
19. Who was Khadijah?



20. Who delivered the message of Allah to Muhammad?
21. Why did Mecca's merchants feel threatened by Muhammad?
22. Why did Muhammad leave Mecca?
23. In what year did he leave?
24. Why is that year important?
25. Where did he go?
26. Why did he choose to go to there?

B. *The Growth of Islam During Muhammad's Life*

27. What led to a significant increase in Muhammad's esteem while he was in Medina?

39. Why were the early Islamic armies so successful?
40. What does *jihad* mean?
41. What happened to three caliphs after Abu Bakr?
42. What happened to Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali?
43. What did this lead to?
44. What did Ali's supporters believe?
45. What are followers of Ali called?
46. Who was Ali's successor?
47. What dynasty did he found?
48. What were his successors called?

Examining the Evidence: The Qur'an on Muhammad's Night Journey



48. What is a *sura*?
49. What was Al Burak?
50. Why is the Dome of the Rock controversial?

E. The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750)

51. How was succession of the caliphate determined after the death of Ali?
52. Caliphs had two roles. What were they?
53. To where did Muawiya move the caliphate?
54. How did he ensure the succession of his son to the caliphate?
55. What finally halted the Muslim advances?

56. Regarding taxation, what was the difference between Muslims and non-Muslims?
57. How were Christians and Jews treated?
58. Why were they treated differently than other non-Muslims?
59. What were *mawali*?
60. How did they lead to the fall of the Umayyad Dynasty?
61. Who took over the caliphate, and where did they move the capital?

F. The Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258)

62. Who did the Abbasids claim to be descended from?
63. How did they help establish Islam as a universalizing religion?
64. What common fate of large empires began to affect the Abbasids?
65. Who finally defeated the Abbasids?
66. All other areas conquered by the Muslims remain Muslim in to present day except which?
67. The 'ulama play a significant role in interpreting religious law, and this went on to impact what?
68. What group of people contributed huge numbers to Muslim armies?
69. What impact did this have on the caliph?

II. The Golden Age of Islam

70. What differentiates a 'golden age' from other aspects of civilizations?
71. When was Islam's 'golden age'?

Comparisons: Wandering Holy Men in Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity



72. What is another term for wandering holy men?
73. What do they believe in?

A. Economic Activities and Social Distinctions

74. What was the main economic basis of the Islamic domains?

75. What overall result did agriculture have on the Islamic Empire?
76. Along with China and India, what did the Arabs control?
77. Who did most of the unskilled work of the Abbasid Dynasty?

Perspectives: Gender Roles in early Islamic Society



77. How did women fare in early Islamic societies?
78. According to this piece, what seems to cause the restrictions of women's rights as civilizations expand?
79. Describe a harem.

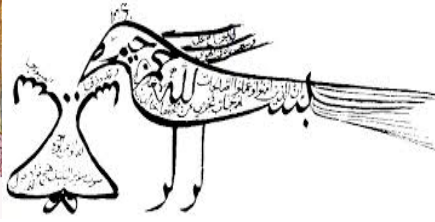
B. Literary, Artistic, and Scientific Accomplishments

80. What was a unifying force within the Islamic caliphate?
81. Why did it spread so far so fast?
82. What help contribute to widespread literacy and the flourishing of literature?



Rumi

83. What did the *madrasas* do?
84. What did their scholars resurrect?



85. What was the artistic creation of human form not allowed in Islam?
86. How did some Persian artists portray Muhammad?



87. What is the role of the *muezzin*?

Marker Event: The Development of Arabic Numerals

٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
sifr		eeth-nayn		arba'a		sitta		thamaaneeya	
	waahid		thalaatha		khamisa		sab'a		tis'a

88. Today, why is the system of Arabic numerals important?

III. The Decline and Fall of the Abbasid Caliphate

90. What 5 things contributed to the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

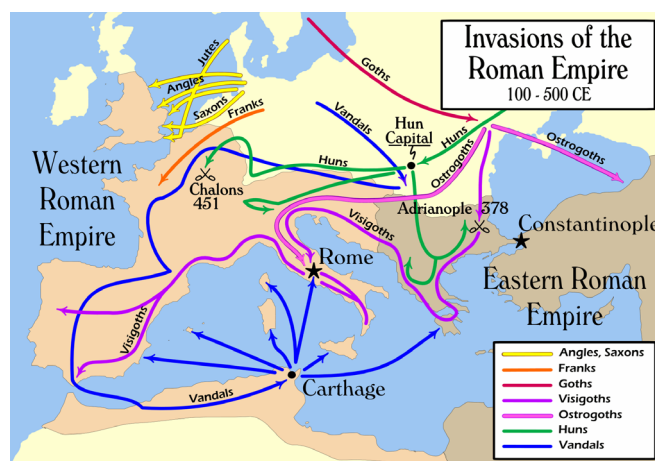
91. By 1055, who had become de facto ruler of Baghdad?

Chapter 6: Christian Societies in Europe and the Middle East



Answer the following questions as you read:

1. What emerged in western Europe during this time?
2. What empire controlled the lands around the eastern Mediterranean Sea?



I. Western Europe: After the Fall of Rome

3. In western Europe, the years from 500 to 1500 were known as what?
4. What two periods did this fall in between?

5. What two periods is this divided into?
- a. _____
 - i. What were the main economic activities of this period?
 - ii. What was the political organization?
 - b. _____
 - i. This period was characterized by signs of what?
 - ii. What social class emerged during this period?

**A. *The Early Middle Ages*
(Political Development)**

6. Who replaced Roman governors?
7. What replaced the Roman concept of rule by law?
8. With what did the Germanic people identify politically?
9. In return for oaths of loyalty, what did chiefs give warriors?
10. These loyalty patterns prevented what for forming?
11. What were manors?
12. What was the difference between feudalism and manorialism?



Clovis

13. For a brief time, it looked as though the Franks would unite Europe under whom?
14. How did Clovis manage to win support from the Pope in Rome?
15. Charles Martel was from which family?
16. What united people under the Carolingians?
17. How did Charlemagne insure the loyalty of those he conquered?
18. How did he control the power of his counts?

19. What was the symbolic significance of the Pope naming Charlemagne 'emperor'?
20. What would this lead to throughout the Middle Ages?
21. What was the outcome of the Treaty of Verdun?

Perspectives: William Manchester on the Dark Ages



22. Why was this time called the Dark Ages?
23. What were virtually the only stone building raised during this time?

(Economic Development)



24. Serfs were tied to what?
25. In exchange for a portion of their production, what did serfs get in return?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
26. Why did the manorial system develop?
27. Why did outside trade become limited?
28. What two innovations made farming easier in western Europe?

(The Political and Religious Power of the Roman Catholic Church)

30. When Constantine moved the religious and political capital to Constantinople, what happened to the political and religious authority in both Rome and Constantinople?
31. What names did leaders in Rome and Constantinople take?

32. Who established Christian churches throughout Ireland?
33. Why was Clovis's conversion so significant?
34. Why were church officials able to become politically powerful?
35. Why were monasteries important during the Dark ages?

B. The Revival of Civilization: The High Middle Ages



36. What demonstrated that western Europe was showing signs of waking?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
37. How was agricultural production linked to political and cultural change?

(Political Developments)

38. What prevented the growth of strong central government in western Europe?
39. What impact did canon law have on the development of political authority?
40. How were the powers to excommunicate and interdict actually political?
41. Why did the nobility resist the growth of strong central government?
42. When was the Holy Roman Empire officially established?
43. What did the emperor being crowned by the pope imply?
44. What document was an example of limited government?
45. Why were parliaments created?
46. Why did more large-scale warfare develop during this time?

47. Where did William of Normandy conquer?
48. What was the Hundred Years' War fought over?

(The Impact of the Crusades)



49. What fueled the expansion of western European states during the 11th century?
- _____
 - _____
50. What were the Crusades?
51. What was promised those who participated in the Crusades?
52. How long did the Crusades last?
53. What did the Fourth Crusade end up being about?
54. What were the Crusades in general really about?
55. Although they were ultimately unsuccessful, why were the Crusades were very important to history?
56. What did Crusaders bring back with them when they returned?

Perspectives: Motivations for the Crusades

57. What was the Pope's primary reason for the Crusades?
58. What were the knights' reasons for going on the Crusades?

(Economic Developments)

59. What two cities directly benefitted from the Crusades?
60. Why did the cities of Italy never succumb to the feudalistic patterns in the rest of Europe?
61. What role did Venice and Genoa play in regard to the Crusades?
62. How did many knights pay for their passage to the Crusades?

63. What was introduced to facilitate long-distance exchange of money and goods?
64. What was the Hanseatic League?
65. What increased in response to growing trade?
66. The increase in trade and demand for specific goods led merchants to form what?
67. How did this increase the quality of goods produced?
68. The growth in trade, towns, and cities led to the rise of what class?
69. They began to rival whom?
70. What led to increasingly complex social class structures?
71. The growth of trade and banking in the late Middle Ages formed what?
72. What led to an increase in violence against Jews in Europe?
73. How were Jews discriminated against?
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
74. As medieval social and economic life grew more complex, what happened to women?
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

(Culture and Arts)

75. What did increased wealth lead to?
76. What was this era known as the “Carolingian Renaissance?”
77. The Crusades brought the rise of what to Europe?
78. How had the books of the Ancient Greeks and Romans been maintained?
79. What did this influence?
80. What was scholasticism?
81. What book led to the development of vernacular languages?
82. What was the first book written in English?
83. What was the most common form of art in the late medieval period?
84. What did art begin to focus on?

II. *The Byzantine Empire*

85. What was it called the “Byzantine” empire?

86. What region did the empire control?

A. *Political Developments*



87. Why was the east better fortified?

88. Who was a major political threat to the early Byzantine Empire?

89. Why did the Byzantine emperor play a different role in political and religious affairs than his counterpart in the west?

90. What does “orthodox” mean?

91. What was caesaropapism?

92. What was the defining attribute of eastern bureaucracy?



93. What famous church did Justinian have built?

94. What areas did Justinian reclaim for the Roman Empire?

95. What was Justinian’s most important contribution?

96. Why?

97. Who constantly threatened the Byzantine Empire?

98. What was “Greek fire?”

99. This constant threat led to what?
100. Who threatened Byzantium from the north?
101. What does 'tsar' mean?

B. Economic Development and Social Distinctions

102. Where was the Byzantine economy controlled?
103. What put a great hardship on the peasants?
104. Why was the Bosphorus important?
105. What did the Byzantines learn from the Chinese?
106. Why didn't the Byzantines grant political powers to merchants?
107. What happened to the role of women in Byzantium?

C. Cultural Achievements

107. What had a much deeper influence in Byzantium than in western Europe?
108. What were the east and west competing for regarding the Slavs?
109. Where was the Eastern Orthodox most successful?
110. Constantinople was influential not only as a religious model, but how else?
111. Who turned more toward the Catholic Church?
112. What writing system did Eastern Orthodox countries adopt?
113. What did the two Churches end up doing to each other?

D. Byzantium and Russia

114. What was the most important early city of the Russians?
115. Where is that city today?
116. What religion did the Russian Slavs adopt?
117. Why?

Marker Event in Russia: Acceptance of Byzantine Culture

118. Why did Vladimir I not convert to Islam?
119. Why did he reject Judaism?
120. What swayed him toward the Eastern Orthodox Church?
121. How did this influence Russian history?

Chapter 7: The Americas from 600-1450



1. What type of economic activities dominated North America during this time?
2. Who replaced the Olmec in Central America?
3. How replaced the Chavin in South America?

I. Societies in Mesoamerica

4. What two eras do scholars divide Mesoamerica into?
5. What does the fact that the classical era in Mesoamerica occurred several hundred years after the classical period in the Eastern Hemisphere reflect?

A. Classical Mesoamerica



6. Where was the Mayan civilization located?
7. What type of monumental architecture did they build?
8. Why did the Maya practice slash and burn agriculture?
9. What did Mayan farmers do to support the large populations of their cities?
10. What was a relatively minor part of Mayan life?
11. What are stelae?
12. What function did the elite of Mayan society serve?
13. Although kings were not believed to be divine, what did they do?
14. Why was the monumental architecture of the Mayan such an architectural feat?
15. What was central to Mayan life?
16. Who was most often used for ritual sacrifices?
17. What animal trait did many gods have?
18. What two types of calendars were important to the Maya?
19. Did the Maya have a writing system?
20. Why did Mayan civilization decline?



21. Teotihuacan was the center of what type of activities?
22. What type of monumental architecture is associated with Teotihuacan?
23. Approximately large was the population of Teotihuacan?
24. What made Teotihuacan unusual?
25. As with the Maya, who was important elite in Teotihuacan?
26. How was Teotihuacan different from Maya civilization?
27. Why is centralized government of Teotihuacan a mystery?
28. How may the elite have ruled?
29. Why may Teotihuacan collapsed?

Change of Time: Classical and Post-Classical Mesoamerica

30. Which Mesoamerican civilizations were in the classical era?
31. Which Mesoamerican civilizations were in the post-classical era?

B. Post-Classical Mesoamerica

32. What was one of the main changes from classical to post-classical societies?
33. Where was the Toltec civilization located?
34. How did they irrigate their crops?
35. What type of state did the Toltec have?
36. What was unique about Toltec leadership?
37. Who was their most famous ruler?
38. What civilization replaced the Toltec?



39. How did the Aztec identify where to build their city?



40. Where was Tenochtitlan built?

41. What are chinampas and why were they used?

42. How did the Aztec rise to power?

43. Who comprised the ruling groups among the Aztec?

44. Who was at the top of the social hierarchy?

45. How was the Aztec king chosen?

46. How did warriors prove themselves?

47. Who was at the bottom of the Aztec social hierarchy?

48. How did women in Aztec society attain high praise?

49. What was the role of priests in Aztec society?

50. How did the Aztec believe they could keep the god Huitzilopochtli in his proper place in the sky?

C. Andean Civilizations



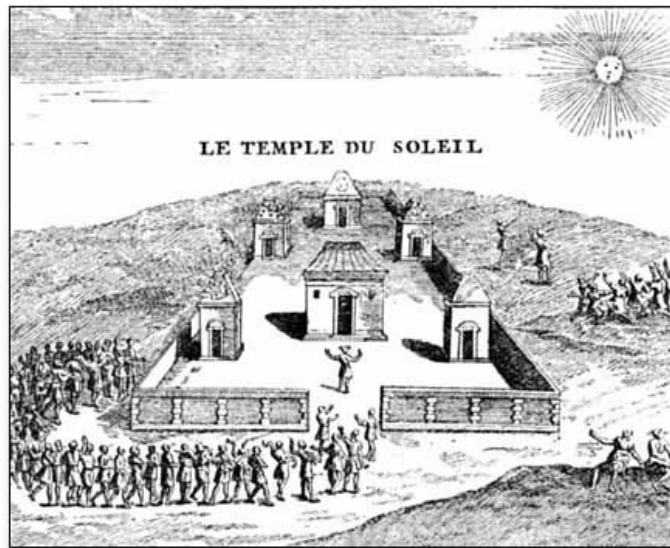
51. How followed Chavin civilization in South America?
52. Who had the most power in Moche civilization?
53. What didn't the Moche have?



54. What was the most powerful and well-organized civilization of South America?
55. What made the expansion of the Inca Empire possible?
56. How did the Inca prepare in case of famine?
57. What was the mit'a system?
58. How did they keep track of labor services and tribute?
59. What was the chief ruler called?
60. What was distinctive about the Inca's clothing?
61. What was noticeably absent from Inca society? Why?



62. What did the Inca do with their rulers after death?
63. What was one reason for the expansion of the Inca Empire?



64. What was kept at Cuzco?
65. How were messages carried throughout the Inca Empire?
66. How was local administration of conquered areas managed?

Comparisons: The Uniqueness of Andean Civilizations

67. Why were the Andean civilizations different from unique in some ways?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

D. The People of North America

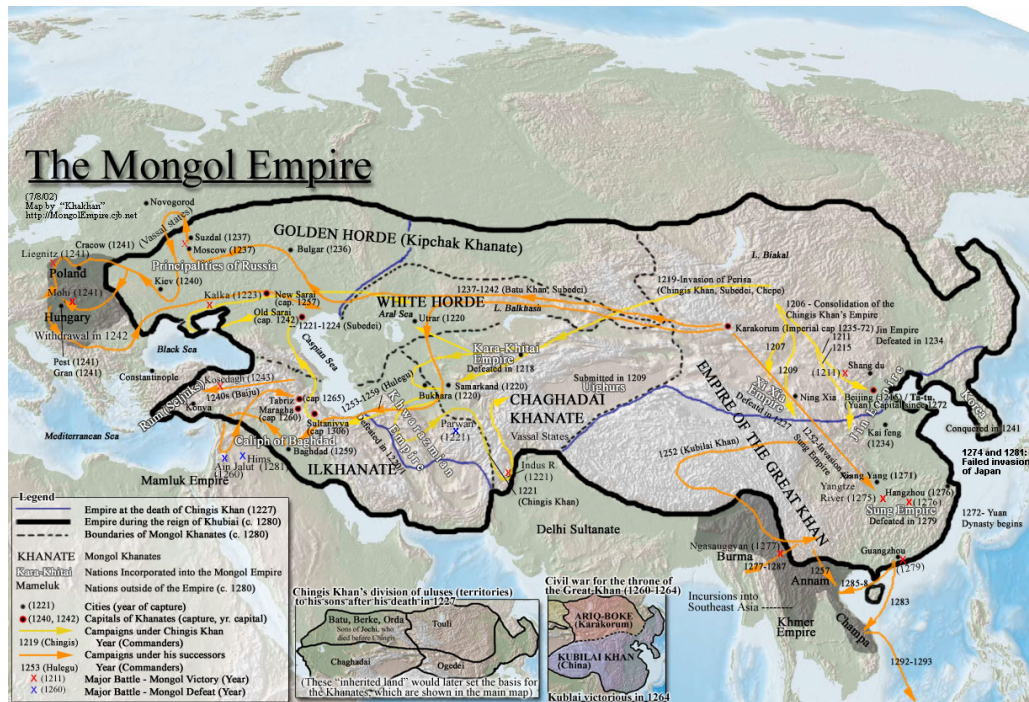


67. How did civilization in North America differ from that of central and south America?
68. What economic activities did most participate in?
69. What were kivas?



70. What were the agricultural societies of the Mississippi River know for?
71. About how many mounds have been found there?
72. What did North American societies not have?

Chapter Eight: Central and East Asia – The Revival of China and the Impact of the Mongols



1. What plagued the Han Empire during its latter years?
2. What was the Era of Division and how long did it last?
3. What happened to the bureaucracy and the scholar-gentry?
4. Why was the Great Wall essentially ineffective during this time?

I. *The Sui-Tang Era*



5. When was China reunited and by whom?
6. What kingdom was defeated?
7. Who followed the Sui?
8. What happened to Wendi and his son?
9. How did Li Yuan become the first Tang emperors and from whom was he descended?

A. *Political Organization*

10. How did the Tang placate the nomadic people?
11. How did the Tang subdue the Turkic tribes?
12. What did the Tang do to the bureaucracy and scholar-gentry?
13. Who did the Tang feel threatened them?
14. How did the Tang establish hegemony over much of east Asia?
15. Why were they called the “Middle Kingdom”?
16. What is a kowtow?

B. *Economic Changes and Social Distinctions*

17. How did the early Tang check the power of the landowning aristocracy?
18. How much land remained under hereditary control?
19. How did this benefit the peasants (whom we should never piss off)?
20. What was the impact of the reemphasis on the scholar-gentry on the landed aristocracy?
21. How was social mobility made more accessible to commoners?

22. What was the Grand Canal?

Marker Event: Construction of the Grand Canal



23. How long is the Grand Canal?

24. How did the construction of the Grand Canal contribute to political and cultural unity?

C. Cultural Developments

25. What cultures shaped the Tang?



26. What religion did the Tang support?



27. What animals did Tang artists and sculptures focus on?



Polo

28. What game did Tang men and women enjoy?

29. What did Li Bo's poetry reflect?

30. What did Du Fu's poetry reflect?

31. Who was Xuanzang?

32. What important economic functions did Buddhist monasteries perform under the Tang?

33. How did Buddhist monasteries come to own so much land?

34. How did the Confucian scholar-administrators convince the Tang rulers that the Buddhism was bad for China?

35. What happened to Buddhism under Wuzong?

36. What affect did this have on Confucianism?

Original Documents: Han Yu's Memorial on Buddhism

37. Why was Han Yu banished?

D. The Decline of the Tang Empire

38. Who were the Uighurs?

39. What brought down the Tang Dynasty?

II. The Song Dynasty

40. How did the fall of the Tang demonstrate a theme of continuity in Chinese history?

41. Which states replaced the Tang



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

42. What were the two Song eras?

A. *Political Development of the Song Empire*

43. Why was the Song never as strong as the Tang?

44. How did the Song weaken the military?

45. What affect did this have on the scholar-gentry?

46. What were the three levels of bureaucracy?

47. How did the broadening of the civil service lead to an increased need for the military?

48. Who led the armies and why was this a bad idea?

**B. *Economic Development of the Song Empire*
(Industry and Production)**



49. List the four main industry and production advances of the Song.

(Commerce)

- 50. What did the Chinese invent that facilitated commercial transactions?
- 51. What did the Chinese invent to assist with navigation?

(Agriculture)

- 52. What was the Chinese population by the Song era?
- 53. How the size of harvest increased to meet the needs of the population?
- 54. What was champa rice and where was it from?

C. Cultural Change in Song China

- 55. Song emperors were supporters of what philosophy?
- 56. What was neo-Confucianism?
- 57. What is li and qi?
- 58. How did neo-Confucianism differ from Buddhism?
- 59. What did neo-Confucianists believe was absolutely necessary for a decent life?
- 60. What did neo-Confucianism reinforce?
- 61. How did life change for women from the Tang and early Song to the later Song period?



Wu Zhao

- 62. Who was Wu Zhao?



63. How was female subordination exemplified?

III. Other East Asian Societies: Korea, Vietnam, and Japan

A. Korea

- 64. What compromised “The Three Kingdoms”?
- 65. What was the main religion of Korea?
- 66. What dynasty ruled from the late 9th century until 1892?
- 67. How did the tributary system benefit the Koreans?
- 68. How did the Korea differ from China regarding the bureaucracy system?
- 69. Which did Korea favor, Confucianism or Buddhism?
- 70. What is celadon?
- 71. Where do many scholars believe movable type was first discovered?

B. Vietnam

- 72. How did the Vietnamese react to the Chinese invasion?
- 73. What three things did the Vietnamese borrow from China?

C. Japan

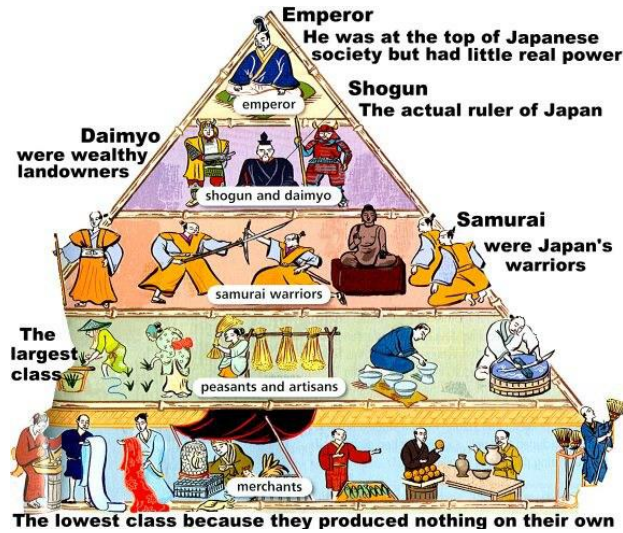
- 74. Where were Japan’s earliest inhabitants from?
- 75. Why was Japanese language unrelated to Chinese?
- 76. What is Shintoism?
- 77. What did the Japanese adopt from the Chinese?

(Fujiwara Rule)

- 78. How was the Japanese ruling dynasty able to remain in power for so long?
- 79. Who had actual power in Japan?
- 80. What was the Heian Era?

81. Why is *The Tale of Genji* considered so unique?
82. Who had control over local government, policing, and tax collection?
83. What did this lead to?
84. What is a shogun?

(Japanese Feudalism)

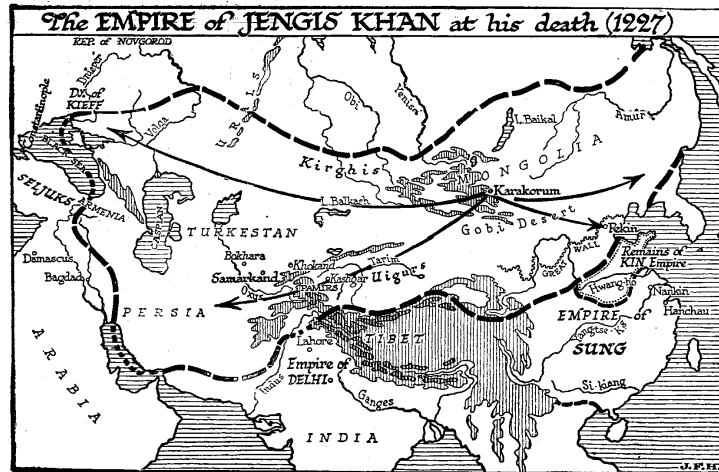


85. What is bakufu?
86. What are samurai?
87. What is the bushido code?
88. What is hari-kiri?
89. What were the differences between western European and Japanese feudalism?

III. The Rise of the Mongols

90. Where did the Mongol empire begin?
91. The Mongol Empire has the distinction of being what?

A. Genghis Khan and the Rise of the Mongols

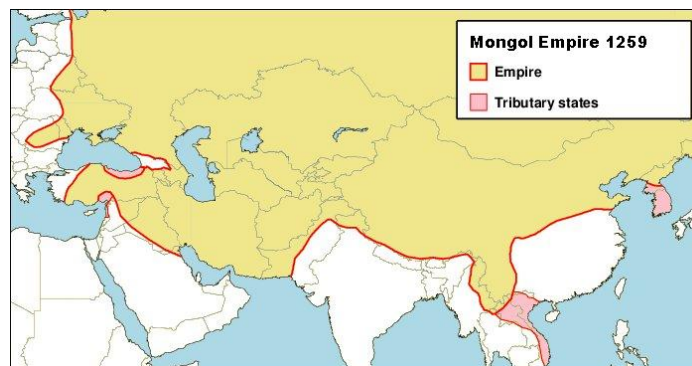


92. How were the Mongols politically organized?
93. What does Genghis Khan mean?
94. How did Genghis Khan organize his armies?
95. Who were his top military commanders?
96. How were the armies divided?
97. How were soldiers promoted?
98. What were the weapons of siege warfare used by the Mongols?
99. What military techniques did Genghis Khan use?

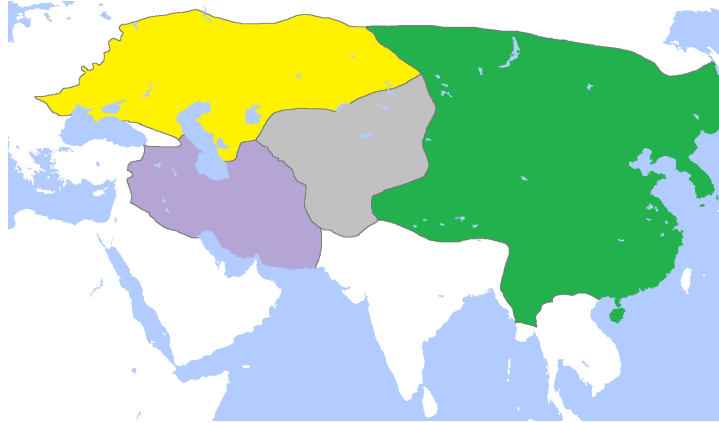
The Big Picture: The Importance of Nomadic Movements

100. What 3 nomadic groups are mentioned here?
101. How were Turkic people organized?

B. The Mongols After Genghis Khan



102. What saved western Europe from Mongol attack?
103. Who defeated China?



104. Label the above map as found on p. 217.
105. What was the Khanate of the Great Khan called in China?
106. Who was the leader of the Khanate of Jagadai?
107. What is one story for how the Golden Horde got its name?
108. Who captured the Abbasid capital in 1258?
109. Who defeated the Mongols at Ain Jalut?
110. What made Mongol expansion possible?
- C. The Fragmentation of the Empire**
111. Along what did the Mongol empire split by the 14th century?
112. Why was it difficult to maintain unity?
113. What did Mongol rulers tend to do regarding the lands they conquered?

Perspectives: Views of the Mongols

114. How did most literature depict the Mongols?

D. Impact of the Mongols

What was one overall impact of the Mongols?

115. What was Pax Mongolica?
116. What disappeared along with the Pax Mongolica?
117. What essentially replaced the Silk Road?

118. What was another significant impact of Mongol unification?

119. Where did bubonic plague likely begin?

(The Mongols and Islam in the Middle East)

120. What happened to the Abbasid caliph?

121. How was tension between the Mongols and Muslims finally eased?

122. Why did Timur's territory fall apart after his death?

123. What was the connection between Timur and the Ottoman Turks?

(The Mongol Impact on Russia)

124. How was Russia ruled at the time the Mongols invaded?

125. How did the influence of the Mongols lead to the rise of serfdom in Russia?

126. How did the Russian princes benefit from the Mongols?

127. How did Mongol rule further separate Russia from western Europe?

(China under Mongol Control)

128. In what year did Kubilai Khan claim to be the Chinese emperor?

129. What dynasty did he found?

130. Why did Kubilai never conquer Japan?

131. What did the Mongols do regarding various ethnicities in China?

132. What did the Mongols do to the Confucian examination system?

133. What happened to the scholar-gentry class?

134. How were merchants and physicians treated under the Mongols?

135. How did the Mongols keep Mongol and Chinese identities apart?

136. What elements of Chinese culture did Kubilai Khan keep?

(The Decline of the Yuan and the Rise of the Ming)

137. Who founded the Ming dynasty?

138. What was his most important goal?

139. What were mandarins?

140. Why did the Ming rely on eunuchs?

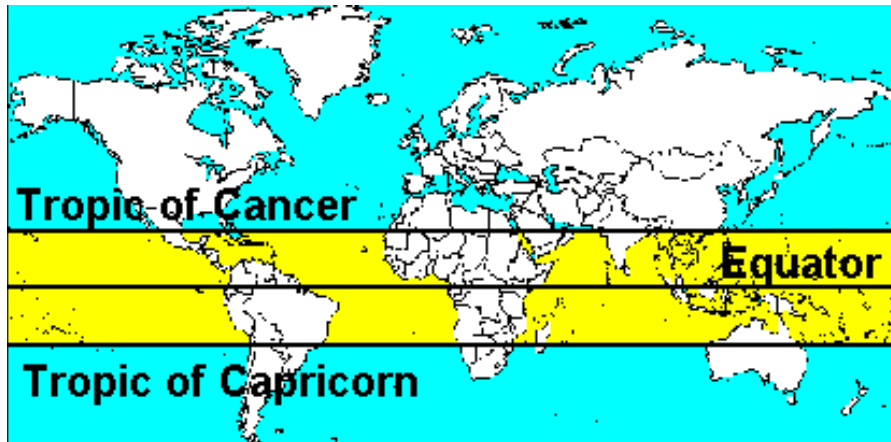
141. How did Mongol rule affect how Ming China interacted with the outside world?

Comparison: Customs and Attitudes of Mongol and Chinese Women

142. Who had more freedom?

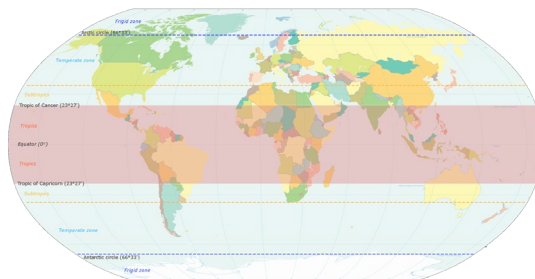


Chapter Nine: Tropical Africa and Asia – 600-1450



1. Why didn't the influence of Islam decline as a result of the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate?
2. What linked the tropical lands of Sub-Saharan African and Southeast Asia?

I. The Tropical Environment



3. What are the 'tropics'?
4. What influences wet and dry seasons in around the Indian Ocean?

II. Sub-Saharan Africa



5. What provided the major external contact between Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world until 1450?
6. What was a common form of social organization in Africa during and after the Bantu migrations?
7. What is a stateless society?

Empires of the Western Sudan



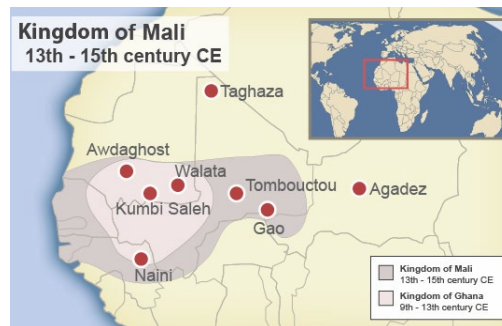
8. What is the Sahel?
9. What state developed south of the Sahara, in Western Sudan?
10. What was Ghana's power partly based on?
11. What contributed to Ghana's decline?
12. What state replaced it?
13. What state replaced Mali in the 15th and 16th centuries?
14. What economic activities did most people of the Sudanic states participate in?
15. Why was polygamy common in the region?

Seeing Similarities: "Africinity"

16. What five commonalities made up the "Africinity" of culture?

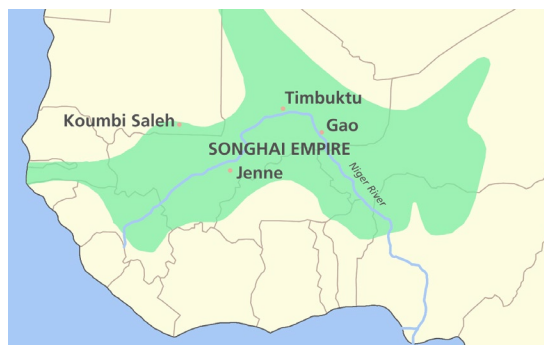
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

(The Kingdom Mali)



17. What two issues caused the decline of Ghana in the early 13th century?
18. Who was Sundiata?
19. What were griots and why were they important?
20. What linked Mali to north Africa?
21. What was the largest and most populous city in the Mali kingdom?
22. What religion were Mali kings?
23. What was Mansa Musa famous for?

(Songhay)



24. Who was the best-known Songhay leader?
25. What technology led to the downfall of the Songhay state?

B. The Swahili States of East Africa



26. Why was this region called the 'Swahili Coast'?
27. The East African coast was tied to what trade?
28. What was the main religion of the Swahili Coast?
29. What form of central government had control over the cities of the Swahili Coast?

(Great Zimbabwe)



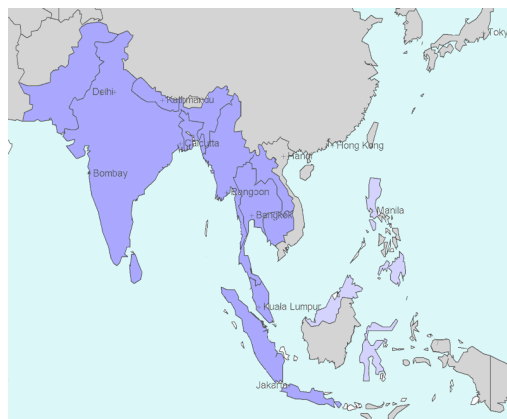
30. What was found in great quantities in this region?
31. What monumental architecture existed here?

(Ethiopia)



32. What was the predominant religion of Ethiopia?
33. Why do Christian beliefs in Ethiopia reflect ancient African religions?

II. The Spread of Islam to India and Southeast Asia



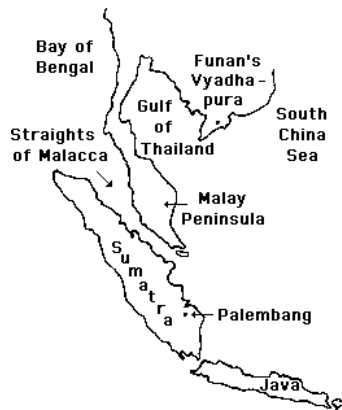
34. What was the 'glue' that held Indian society together?

A The Delhi Sultanate

35. What warlords invaded India in the early 11th century?
36. What was the Delhi Sultanate?
37. How long did the Islamic sultans rule India?
38. What part of India largely escaped the Islamic invasion?
39. What characterized politics in the south?
40. How was most of the conversion to Islam done?

41. Why did Sufism grow?
42. What are two other reasons conversion to Islam occurred?
43. Most Indians remained faithful to what religion?
44. What Hindu customs did some Muslim princes adopt?
45. What were the main differences between Islam and Hinduism?

A. *Southeast Asia*

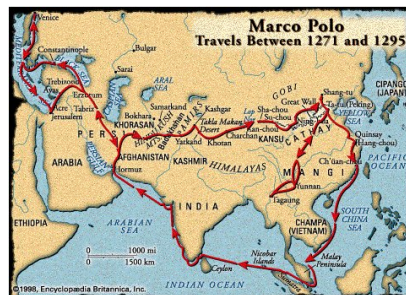


46. What led to the spread of Islam to Southeast Asia?

III. *Two Travellers*

47. What two unifying forces made long-distance travel more appealing during the era between 600 and 1450?
48. What made communication easier in the Dar al-Islam?

(Marco Polo)



49. Where was the first place Marco Polo visited?
50. For how many years did Marco Polo travel?

B. *Ibn Battuta*



51. How long was Ibn Battuta's journey?

IV. *Long Distance Trade and Travel: Patterns, Motivations, and Consequences*

52. What three trade routes were relied upon during this period?

A. *Motivations for Long Distance Trade*

53. What were the three motivations for trade?

54. Who asked the Pope for help to defend the Christian Holy Lands?

55. Who invited the Mongols to become help in the struggle against the Muslims?

56. Why did they decline?

B. *Consequences of Interregional Networks and Contacts*

57. What three consequences resulted from trade, travel, and communication?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

58. What invention allowed mariners to sail long stretches without getting lost?

59. What did Mongols use as bombs?

60. What did those brilliant Muslims introduce to Europeans that sweetened their lives?

61. What led to vast changes in demographics because of the trade routes?

62. What percentage of European population was lost to the Black Plague?

63. What group was most affected by the Plague?

Comparisons: Communal vs. Convergent Cities

64. What do communal cities emphasize?

65. Where were these cities found?

66. What do convergent cities emphasize?

67. Where were these cities found?