

STUDY GUIDE WORLD HISTORY CBA #2

1. Summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments in Tang and Song China and their impact on Eastern Asia.

Tang – The Tang Dynasty experienced a Golden Age as they suppresses peasant uprisings, reunited China, revived feudalism, and brought peace and prosperity. Used a census and built public works. A fixed amount of land was given to most male citizens.

Known for:

- sculpture, painting, literature, art, & porcelain
- unique form of garden designed for peaceful contemplation
- development of block printing
- encouraged commerce making the Silk Road busy
- Benefitted trading with Persia, Arabia, Byzantine Empire, and Japan

Song – Had social and economic progress. First use of paper currency. Large increase in farm production. Was the most populous and advance civilization of its day. The Grand Canal, connecting Beijing, Hwang Ho(Huang He), and Yangtze River, was used to ship grain within China.

Known for:

- Astronomers develop new instruments
- Acupuncture
- Gunpowder in war
- Compass in navigation
- Invented moveable type for printing
- practice of female foot binding

2. Summarize the changes resulting from the Mongol invasions of Russia, China, and the Islamic world.

Mongols established the greatest empire the world had ever seen. Mongol warriors controlled most of Russia during the 13th – 15th centuries. Mongol words, customs and clothing styles found their way into Russian culture

Took control of Northern China including Beijing. Captured the Muslim states of Central Asia. Was tolerant of other religions. Mongol rule also extended into Persia and Iraq.

3. Analyze how the Silk Road and the African gold-salt trade facilitated the spread of ideas and trade.

Silk Road – This was the overland trade routes which connected China to the Roman Empire and other regions. Merchants carried goods (silk, iron, bronze, porcelain, and tea) for trade over these routes in exchange for other goods. Ideas including the spread of religion like Buddhism, were aided via this trade route.

Gold-salt trade – Encouraged the growth of a series of prosperous kingdoms in West Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Overland caravans carried goods resulting in

cities and towns developing along the routes. The spread of Islam increased in popularity also due to the use of these routes.

4. Identify the characteristics of the “Golden Age of Muslim” culture.

- concept of zero
- Arabic numerals leading to advances in algebra & geometry
- Islamic art – geometric designs, flowers, and stars
- textiles, leather works, and rugs
- doctors learned to diagnose diseases (measles and smallpox)
- Architecture: built palaces and mosques, used mosaics, calligraphy
- influenced by the Greeks, Persians, Romans, Jews and Byzantines
- Language of Arabic achieved standardized use throughout the empire

5. Describe the interactions between Muslim, Christian, and Jewish societies in Europe, Asia, and North Africa.

Battle of Tours – Franks’ king , Charles Martel, stopped the advance of Islam from Spain into France.

Catholic Church in Middle Ages wages a “holy war” against Muslims.

- 11th century, Seljuk Turks took control of the “ Holy Land and drove out Christians.
- Pope Urban II call on all Christians in Europe to unite and fight a holy **Crusade** to recapture Holy Land from Muslim rulers. Several Crusades were fought over next two centuries.
- Christians captured Jerusalem in 1099, but it was later retaken by the Muslim leader, Saladin.
- 1492 Spain’s rulers, Ferdinand and Isabella, completed the Reconquista (reconquest) of Spain’s Muslim areas. Also expelled Spain’s Jewish community.

Muslim, Christian, & Jewish interactions:

- Abbasid Muslim rulers treated Jews and Christians with respect since they were believed to worship the same God. They were permitted to have self-governing communities but were required to pay a special tax.
- Ottoman Turks were located between Europe and Asia and cut European trade with Asia & took control of the Mediterranean. Ottomans allowed Jewish and Christian communities to be represented by their own leaders. These communities could be governed by their own laws and collected their own taxes.

Muslims in North Africa:

- Muslim merchants from the Mediterranean made the journey in Sub-Saharan Africa because they were motivated to take advantage of the gold – salt trade and other riches to be traded with West Africa (Ghana, Mali, and Songhai). Powerful kingdoms based on their control of trade routes would lead to an exchange of ideas, the rise of cities, and increasing wealth.
- Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, brought Muslim scholars and architects to Mali. Muslim scholarship flourished.

6. Describe the interactions between Muslim and Hindu societies in South Asia.

In 11th & 12th centuries, Turkish Muslims invaded India's northern plains, destroying Hindu temples and cities. Many Hindus were killed.

Muslims established Sultanates (Muslim independent kingdoms) ruling Northern and Central India for 320 years.

Mughal Muslim Empire – Akbar the Great conquered neighboring Muslim and Hindu states, uniting Northern India under his rule.

- united all his Muslim and Hindu subjects promoting religious toleration
- ended taxes paid by the Hindus and used some Hindu officials in government
- Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan – less sympathetic to Hindus; taxed them; destroyed their Hindu temples

Sikhism – a religion blending Muslim and Hindu beliefs.

7. Analyze how the Black Death was spread throughout Europe and contributed to the end of medieval Europe.

- 1347-1351
- Rats with fleas carrying the disease entered Europe from Asia on trading ships
- 25 million people died, about 1/3 of Europe's population
- Created a labor shortage in Europe. Large numbers of serfs left the manors and moved to cities that were in need of laborers.

8. Summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments of the Byzantine Empire.

Political – Strong central government ruled by a series of powerful emperors with a strong centralized administration and a single set of laws (Code of Justinian). Maintained a large army paid for by the taxation of merchants and peasants.

Economic – Constantinople was located along land routes that connected Europe and Asia, making it an economic powerhouse during its existence.

Cultural – Preserved ancient cultures (Greek and Roman). Created a new form of Christianity (Eastern Orthodox Christianity). Known for their mosaics, painted icons, gold jewelry, and silks. Hagia Sophia.

9. Explain the political, economic, and social impact of Islam on Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Impact of Islam on Europe:

- Crusades (holy war) brought rulers and nobles from different parts of Europe together in a common cause against Islam.
- Seljuk Turks defeated the Byzantine army in 1071 and took possession of most of Asia Minor.
- 1453 Constantinople was conquered by the Ottoman Turks.

Impact of Islam on Africa:

- Muslim trade within Africa boosts gold-salt trade, improves economy increasing wealth, lead to an exchange of ideas, and the rise of cities

Impact of Islam in Asia:

- Crusades – Muslims fought against Christians over control of the Holy Land
- Muslims invaded Northern India setting up their own forms of government control
- Sikhism – a religion blending Muslim and Hindu beliefs.

10. Explain the political, intellectual, artistic, economic, and religious impact of the Renaissance and Reformation.

Renaissance –turning point of history of Western civilization

- Economic – trade; Italy - banking, commerce, handicrafts; city-states– wealthy from banking, farming, and goods
 - products and ideas quickly spread
 - Push to improve material conditions
 - The wealthy amass luxury goods
 - All encourage an increase in trade, variety of products; growth of cities
- Artistic – wealthy patrons supported artists, writers & scholars
 - Painting in a new style – artists make their paintings realistic
 - Perspective – vanishing point
 - Shadowing for realistic effect

- Intellectual – Secularism due to worldly focus; observation and experience to explain the world rather than relying on traditional Church teachings; looked on man as the focus of things – **Humanism**. New ideas of science in astronomy, physics, new inventions

*Political – Niccolo Machiavelli said the most successful rulers were those willing to do whatever was necessary – “End justifies the means.”

Reformation:

Religious Impact

- Martin Luther, monk, challenged 1) Catholic Pope’s right to sell indulgences (pardon for sin) 2) claims that the Church had special powers to provide salvation to people
- Protestant Reformation – established Lutheran church
- Catholic Counter-Reformation – Church made limited reforms and curbed earlier abuses
 - Established the Inquisition – court to punish heretics – those who tried to dispel Church teachings

Political Impact

- Catholics checked further spread of Protestantism
- England’s king, Henry VIII, broke with the Catholic Church & turned to Protestantism; closed monasteries, seized all Church lands, became head of English Church
- Thirty Years War – between Catholics and Protestants
- Strengthening of power of secular rulers

Economic Impact

- Weakening of Papal authority may have stimulated economic growth in Northern Europe, where Church no longer taxed people
- Religious wars –destructive; stimulated economies by the need for new goods

11. Identify key individuals and their contribution and impact on the Renaissance and Reformation.

- **Leonardo Da Vinci** – artist, painter, inventor; *Mona Lisa, Last Supper*
- **Michelangelo** sculpted *David, Moses and the Pieta* – appeared realistic; painted ceiling of Sistine Chapel
- Architecture – use of columns and circular arches for classical style – like Filippo **Brunelleschi**
- Petrarch** - “Father of Humanism”

Erasmus – questioned the Church

- **Copernicus** – concluded Earth orbited the sun (idea opposed Church doctrine)
- **Galileo Galilei**–Study of motion laid the foundation for modern physics
- **Gutenberg** – Revolution in printing press with movable type in Germany. Results in mass production of books; spread of ideas; increased literacy

Martin Luther – German monk challenged Pope’s authority; posted his *Ninety-five Theses* on the door of the Church; began Protestant Reformation; church reformer

John Calvin – church reformer; proposed idea of predestination – salvation of who would be saved and those who would not be saved

Niccolo Machiavelli – wrote *The Prince* – “the end justifies the means”

England’s king, **Henry VIII**, broke with the Catholic Church & turned to Protestantism

12. Identify the contributions of significant scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, Isaac Newton, and Robert Boyle.

Copernicus – Concluded that the Earth orbited the sun

Galileo – studies of motion laid the foundation for modern physics. Confirmed Copernicus’ theory

Isaac Newton – Law of gravity, 3 laws of motion

Robert Boyle – “Father of Chemistry” who found gas pressure increased as the volume of gas decreased

13. Explain the impact of religious ideas contained in documents such as Martin Luther’s Ninety-five Theses, Henry VIII’s “Act of Supremacy” and John Calvin’s *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.

Martin Luther’s Ninety-five Theses were statements that criticized the Catholic Church for the sale of indulgences.

Henry VIII's "Act of Supremacy" was a piece of legislation that granted King Henry VIII of England Royal Supremacy, which means that he was declared the supreme head of the Church of England.

John Calvin's Institutes of Christian Religion reasoned that since God was all-knowing, it was predestined (already decided by God) who would be saved and who would be damned.

14. Explain the development of the slave trade and its impact on Western Africa and the Americas.

- Many Native Americans died after the arrival of the Europeans, creating a shortage of laborers in the New World
- The solution to the problem was to bring slaves from Africa to the New World
- It is estimated as many as 15 million African men and women were taken away during the Atlantic slave trade, significantly reducing population in Africa
- Once the slaves arrived in the Americas, most Africans worked long hours in the sugar fields of the Caribbean and Brazil, or toiled raising tobacco and cotton in North America

15. Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on the Americas and Europe.

Europe – Created great wealth for Europe. European diet greatly improved (tomatoes, corn, potatoes, peppers, squash, pineapples, and chocolate).

Americas – Smallpox killed a significant portion of the Native American population. Wheat, sugar, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, chickens and grains were introduced from Europe into the Americas.

16. Compare the major political, economic, social, and cultural developments of the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations and explain how prior civilizations influenced their development.

Maya

- Developed a complex civilization in present day Guatemala.
- Built huge cities in the jungle with large palaces, temples, and pyramids
- Hieroglyphics
- Math and Science (complex number system, 365 day calendar, astronomers measured the movement of the sun, moon, and Venus to predict the future)
- Most Maya were peasant farmers who lived in thatched huts and grew corn
- Chichen Itza
- (1500 B.C.-1546 A.D.)

Inca

- Powerful civilization across the Andes Mountains
- Grew potatoes and other root crops to adjust to environment

- Built over ten thousand miles of stone road
- Quipu – bundles of knotted and colored ropes to count, keep records, and send messages
- Superior engineering skills
- Machu Picchu
- (1200-1535)

Aztec

- Complex civilization in the center of Mexico
- Floating gardens
- Engaged in frequent wars to conquer other peoples in the region
- All powerful Emperor
- Most people were commoners (farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, or warriors)
- Worshipped many gods (Sun God)
- Practiced human sacrifice
- (1200-1521)

17. Describe the origins of the Scientific Revolution in 16th century Europe and explain its impact on scientific thinking.

The roots of the Scientific Revolution can be found in the Renaissance with the work of Copernicus, Galileo, Harvey, and other scientists. It rejected traditional authority and church teachings in favor of the direct observation of nature. Was based on the new scientific method.

18. Explain the political philosophies of Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Machiavelli, as well as other significant Enlightenment thinkers.

John Locke

- Challenged both divine right and views of Hobbes (people were naturally bad and needed a strong ruler)
- Believed governments obtain their power from the people they govern, not from God
- People join together to form a community to protect themselves
- Social Contract

Jean Jacques Rousseau

- Believed a government should express the “general will” of the people
- His book, The Social Contract, helped to inspire the democratic ideals of the French Revolution

Voltaire

- Criticized traditional authority in society, government, and church

- His views on religious toleration and intellectual freedom influenced the leaders of the American and French Revolutions

Adam Smith

- Described capitalism in his book, The Wealth of Nations
- Competition and the division of labor help to guide a free-market economic system based on self interest
- Laissez-faire (government stay out of the economy)

19. Identify the impact of political and legal ideas contained in the Magna Carta and English Bill of Rights as well as the political impact of the English Civil War.

Magna Carta (1215)

- Guaranteed that Englishmen could not be fined or imprisoned except according to the laws of the land
- King could not raise new taxes without the consent of his barons
- Demonstrated the kings powers could be limited

English Bill of Rights (1689)

- Established Parliament's supremacy over the king
- William and Mary agreed that they would neither collect new taxes nor raise an army without obtaining Parliament's consent
- Marked a shift of power from monarch to Parliament

English Civil War (1642-1649)

- Civil war between the king and Parliament
- Limited Royal power

20. Explain new economic factors and principles that contributed to the success of Europe's Commercial Revolution.

- Transition of Europe from the local economies of the Middle Ages to the formation of a truly global economy
- Global Trade
- Mercantilism – Rulers increased their power by amassing gold and silver through conquest taxes, trade, and obtaining colonies (Spain, Holland, Portugal, France, and England developed overseas empires).
- Emergence of Free Enterprise – Large business ventures, borrowing money, joint-stock companies

21. Summarize the major ideas in astronomy, mathematics, and architectural engineering that developed in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec civilizations.

Refer to # 16

22. Identify the characteristics of the political systems of absolutism and monarchy.

- Kings increased sizes of their army
- Kings raised more taxes among their subjects
- Kings subdued nobility
- Kings ruled using divine right – the will of God
- Absolutism – monarch's total control over his subjects. King's will is the law. Any critic challenging the King would be punished.

23. Explain Ming China's impact on global trade and its relationship with European imperialism.

- In the 1400s the Ming emperor sponsored several great naval expeditions in order to spread the news of China's wealth and power
- China exported silk and porcelain to Europe and imported silver as well as new foods such as sweet potatoes and corn

24. Explain the impact of the printing press on the Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe.

- Allowed mass production of printed books for the first time
- Aided the spread of The Renaissance to Germany, France, England, and Spain in the late fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries
- Encouraged the spread of new ideas (e.g. Protestant Reformation)

25. Identify major causes and describe the major effects of European exploration.

Causes

- Natural resources (gold)
- Convert Native Americans to Catholicism
- Glory

Effects

- Collapse of Aztec, Maya, and Inca civilizations
- Columbian Exchange (cultural diffusion between Europe and the Americas)
- Atlantic Slave Trade
- European colonialism of New World

26. Define the roles of archaeologists, historians, and geographers.

- Archaeologists study ancient societies based on discovered artifacts.
- Historians use primary and secondary sources to study the past.
- Geographers study patterns of Earth's surface, including where people live, how they interact with their environment, and how they migrate.