**APWH | Unit One “The Global Tapestry from c. 1200 to c. 1450” Reading Questions**

*Directions:* For each reading section of Unit 1, define the important vocabulary words and answer the reading questions that follow using specific details. Certain sections will be due each week, typically the day of our weekly reading quiz. It is imperative that you complete your readings thoughtfully and independently. Students who do not do their reading will not do well in this course.

**UNIT 1.1| Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450**

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Song Dynasty |  |  |
| Grand Canal |  |  |
| Champa Rice |  |  |
| Tributary System |  |  |
| Kowtow |  |  |
| Scholar Gentry |  |  |
| Foot Binding |  |  |
| Zen Buddhism |  |  |
| Filial Piety |  |  |
| Neo-Confucianism |  |  |
| Sinification |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time. | A. Explain how an **imperial bureaucracy/meritocracy** works.  B. How did the Song Dynasty’s imperial bureaucracy represent a **political continuity**?  C. How did the imperial bureaucracy **change over time**?  D. How did Song China also utilize **Confucianism** to maintain control (see pg. 8)?  E. How How did China’s **imperial bureaucracy/meritocracy** lead to the decline of the Song? |
| Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time | A. What lasting economic impact did the **Tang Dynasty** have on the Song Dynasty?  B. Trade networks:   * How did the **Grand Canal** allow Song China to flourish economically? * What **major trade network** allowed China to trade items and technology (like guns) with Eurasia? * What two major developments allowed Song China to **trade by sea**?   C. Give examples of and explain how **innovations in agriculture** led to population growth and economic success.  D. China’s earlier discovery of **coal** led to the manufacturing of **steel**.   * How did **steel** impact Song China? * List **three** other items of trade from Song China.   E. Song China became increasingly **commercialized** during proto-industrialization.   * Explain what **commercialization** means for an economy. * Explain how Song China continued to rely on **free peasant and artisan labor**.   F. Explain how the **Tributary System** supported both economic and political power for Song China. |
| Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time. | A. Prior to the Song Dynasty, most of Chinese society lived in rural areas. How does Song China **differ** from earlier history, and what makes this change happen?  B. From most powerful to least powerful, list the **six classes** of social hierarchy.  C. What evidence is there that Chinese society was **patriarchal** (male dominated).  D. Intellectual pursuits, such as literature, thrived in the Song Dynasty. What **inventions from earlier Chinese history** allowed this to happen?  E. **Buddhism** continued to shape societies in **Asia**, especially in **Song China**.   * How did it **migrate** to China? * What do the three main types **(Theravada, Mahayana, and Tibetan)** of Buddhism have in common? * Explain how **Zen Buddhism is a syncretic** religion. * Buddhism posed a problem for the Tang Dynasty, who grew jealous. How did the Song Dynasty treat Buddhism? (make sure to include **Neo-Confucianism** in your answer).   F. For each of the following countries, analyze the process and impact of **sinification**.   * **JAPAN**   + Similarities to China:   + Differences: * **KOREA**   + Similarities to China:   + Differences: * **VIETNAM**   + Similarities to China:   .   * + Differences: |

UNIT 1.2| Developments in Dar al-Islam

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| House of Wisdom |  |  |
| Hijab |  |  |
| Swahili |  |  |
| Battle of Tours |  |  |
| “People of the book” (Dhimmi) |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450. | A. Throughout the chapter are references to the teachings of **Islam** and **Muhammad**. Go through and summarize the impact of Islamic teachings on:   * **Tolerance:** * **Education:** * **Economics:** * **Slavery:** * **Women:** |
| Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time. | A. The Abbasid Empire began to crumble in the 1100s and 1200s due to attacks from outsiders. Summarize the key characteristics/significance of each group below:   * **Mamluks:** * **Seljuk Turks:** * **Crusaders:** * **Mongols:**   B. Explain what/how economic challenges also led to the decline of the Abbasid Empire.  C. As new Islamic political entities emerged, they demonstrated several cultural continuities. Summarize them.  D. New Islamic political entities also demonstrated several cultural innovations. Explain how the following contributed to this “golden age”.   * **Nasiral-Din al-Tusi (1201-1274):** * **Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406):** * **A’ishah al-Ba’uniyyah (1460-1507):**   E. Summarize how the activities of Sufis, merchants, and the Islamic military led to the expansion of the Islamic Empire.   * Sufis: * Merchants: * Military:   F. How were **slaves** and **women** treated under Islam?  G. What was the impact of Islam in:   * **Africa:** * **Spain:**   H. What marked the limit of Islamic expansion into Western Europe? |
| Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam. | A. Looking back at **intellectual innovations** and **cultural transfers**, explain the significance of education and tolerance within the Islamic empire. |

**UNIT 1.3| Developments in South and Southeast Asia**

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Delhi Sultanate |  |  |
| Jizya |  |  |
| Proselytize |  |  |
| Caste System |  |  |
| Qutub Minar |  |  |
| Bhakti Movement |  |  |
| Angkor Wat |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time. | *SOUTH ASIA*  A. Most South Asians practiced **which religions** before the arrival of Islam?  B. Summarize the **main differences** betweeen Hinduism and Islam.  C. The arrival of Islam was at first forceful, as Muslim rulers tried to force Hindu and Buddhist subjects to convert. This was unsuccessful, which led to voluntary conversion - **who voluntarily converted and why**?  D. Describe how Islam impacted the **social structure** of South Asia.  E. Describe how Islam interacted with and impacted **South Asian culture**.  E. How do the **Bhaktis** and **Sufis** compare?   | **Strictly Bhaktis** | **Comparative to Both** | **Strictly Sufis** | | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |   *SOUTHEAST ASIA*  A. How did Islam spread to Southeast Asia? Why did many in Southeast Asia convert? |
| Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time. | *SOUTH ASIA*  A. How is South Asia characterized **politically** after the collapse of the **Golden Age** (Gupta Dynasty)?  B. Southern India was more stable than Northern India - summarize the two kingdoms that evidence this.   * **Chola Dynasty (850-1267):** * **Vijayanagara Empire (1336-1646):**   C. Northern India had more upheaval than Southern India - summarize the two states that evidence this.   * **Rajput Kingdoms:** * **Delhi Sultanate (13th-16th centuries):**   *SOUTHEAST ASIA*  A. What countries of today correspond with the region of Southeast Asia?  B. Summarize the importance of the **sea-based kingdoms** in Southeast Asia:   * **Srivijaya Empire (670-1025):** * **Majapahit Kingdom (1293-1520):**   C. Summarize the importance of the land-based kingdoms of Southeast Asia:   * **Sinhala Dynasties:** * **Khmer Empire/Angkor Kingdom (802-1431):** |

**1.4| Developments in the Americas**

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cahokia |  |  |
| Matrilineal Society |  |  |
| City-State |  |  |
| Tenochtitlan |  |  |
| Great Pyramid |  |  |
| Chinampas |  |  |
| Theocracy |  |  |
| Pochteca |  |  |
| Mita System |  |  |
| Carpa Nan |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time. | *Early Cultures*  A. Explain how the **Mississippian Culture** organized their government and society.  B. How did the Mississippian Culture **decline**? Why might there be different theories?  C. How do the **Chaco** and **Mesa Verde** exemplify innovative advancements? Why did they have to do this?  *The Maya City-States (peak: 250-900 CE)*  A. Summarize the **governing structure** of the Maya.  B. Explain the **role of religion** in Maya government and culture.  C. Why were the Mayans called the **“Greeks of the New World”** (give specific examples in your answer)?  *The Aztecs (c. 1200-1500 CE)*  A. How did the Aztecs utilize a **tribute system** to control their population?  B. What other **methods** of control did the Aztec utilize to govern?  C. How was the Aztec **society** organized? What role did **women** have?  D. Explain the role of **religion** in Aztec government and culture. How does this differ from the Maya?  E. What key developments led to the **decline** of the Aztec?  *The Inca (1438-1572 CE)*  A. How did the Inca rule their extensive territory efficiently?  B. Explain how the Inca’s **mita system** differed from the Aztec tribute system.  C. Explain the role of **religion** in the Inca Empire (make sure to look at priests, human sacrifice, and animism).  D. Summarize **key achievements** of the Inca; why were these significant to the empire?  E. What led to the **decline** of the Inca Empire?  F. What arguments surround the connection of these Mesoamerican cultures? |

**1.5| Developments in Africa**

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Trans-Saharan Trade |  |  |
| Hausa Kingdoms |  |  |
| Sundiata |  |  |
| Indian Ocean Trade |  |  |
| Great Zimbabwe |  |  |
| Zanj Rebellion |  |  |
| Griots/Griottes |  |  |
| Indian Ocean Slave Trade |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time. | A. Sub-Saharan Africa did not centralize power like most Asian or European societies. Explain **how they governed** their societies.  B. Why did **larger kingdoms** grow in prominence (mostly after 1000)?  C. Locate the **Hausa Kingdoms** on the map on pg. 44. Why did these states need to rely on the Trans-Saharan trade network?  D. Summarize the key characteristics of **government** and **economy** for the following West and East African kingdoms, as well as the impact of **Islam** on each:   * **Ghana:** * **Mali:** * **Zimbabwe:** * **Ethiopia:**   E. Sub-Saharan Africa was also **socially** organized around **kinship, age, and gender**. Explain how the role of gender impacted men and women in society.  F. Slavery also has a long history in Africa, with prisoners of war, debtors, and criminals often enslaved. Compare the **three types of slavery** below:   * **Chattel:** * **Domestic:** * **Debt Bondage:**   G. Why was the **Zanj Rebellion** considered one of the most successful slave revolts in history?  H. Explain the **significance** of music, visual arts, and literature to the culture of Sub-Saharan Africa. |

**1.6| Developments in Europe**

| **Key term/event** | **Definition (Who, What, When, Where…)** | **Significance (Why this term matters)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Feudalism |  |  |
| Fiefs |  |  |
| Serfs |  |  |
| Three-field system |  |  |
| Absolutist (government) |  |  |
| Estates-General |  |  |
| Magna Carta |  |  |
| Great Schism |  |  |
| First Crusade |  |  |
| Fourth Crusade |  |  |

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450. | A. Summarize the **Middle Ages** (medieval period) of Western Europe.  B. Describe the system of decentralized governance used by Europe in the Middle Ages.  C. In feudalism, there were several relationships, explain them below:   * **Monarch:** * **Lords:** * **Peasants:**   D. How did this system impact the groups above? How did this system impact women?  E. Describe the **manorial system**; how was it similar and different to **feudalism** (think about which of the PIECES themes each reflects)?  F. Explain two new characteristics in the later Middle Ages that led to **stronger monarchies**. Why did this change create **conflict**?  G. Describe the bureaucracy of **France** in the Middle Ages and evaluate its level of success.  H. Describe the governing system of the **Holy Roman Empire** and what led to its decline.  I. Describe the feudal system of **Norman England** and explain how it changed in 1215 and 1265. |
| Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society. | A. Explain how the **Roman Catholic** and **Orthodox** Churches emerge from the Christian Church in Europe in 1054.  B. The Roman Catholic church was extremely influential in Europe at this time - why?  C. Explain the impact of the Roman Catholic Church on:   * Education and Art: * Church and State: * Monasticism: * Reform:   D. Summarize the **main goal** of the Christian Crusades.  E. Explain how religious, social, and economic pressures resulted in the **Crusades.** |
| Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450. | A. What **developments** allowed agriculture to become more efficient near the end of the Middle Ages?  B. How did **greater agricultural prosperity** impact European society in the Middle Ages?  C. Explain how **Marco Polo’s** travels abroad impacted the economy of Europe.  D. Explain how the **middle class** emerged in Western Europe, and who made up this new social group.  E. How did population growth and agricultural prosperity lead to **urban growth**? How did the **Little Ice Age** impact society during this time?  F. Although **Jewish, Muslim, and female** citizens positively impacted their communities, they also faced ostracism or negativity from Europe. Explain using specific examples.  G. How did the **Renaissance** and its interest in **humanism** impact Europe?  H. Explain the general evolution of **Kiev** to the modern state of Russia. |

**1.7| Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450**

| **Objective** | **Key Developments** |
| --- | --- |
| Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450. | A. The author makes the claim that states in core areas of civilization grew larger, while smaller states began to decline. Identify and explain two examples that prove this argument.  B. How was the role of religion in empire and state building similar or different throughout Afro-Eurasia?  C. Explain how the increase in cross-cultural exchanges impacted regions throughout Afro-Eurasia.  D. Explain how the role of nomads changed over time in the process of state building.  E. Using the chart on page 68, describe two major types of state building that you believe are the most successful. |

**UNIT 1 Review**

**PIECES Review |** *Using your SPICES chart, identify continuities and changes for each of the six regions in this Unit.*

| **Region** | **Society** | **Politics** | **Interactions** | **Culture** | **Economy** | **Science** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **East Asia (1.1)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Dar al-Islam (1.2)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **South and Southeast Asia (1.3)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Americas (1.4)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Africa (1.5)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Europe (1.6)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |