

## AP WORLD HISTORY - PRINCETON REVIEW OUTLINE

### PERIODIZATION III: Regional and Transregional Interactions: 600 CE to 1450

#### A. The Rise of Islam

- Islam – monotheistic – Allah – Mohammed – Mecca – Quran (Koran)
- ~~Recognize the FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM~~
- Hegira (Mecca to Medina in 622) – significance?
- Caliph – caliphate
- Theocracy
- Umayyad Dynasty – capital = Damascus, Syria
  - know 5 facts
- Why the split in Islam between Sunni and Shiite (Shia)?
- Abbasid Dynasty = Golden Age of Islam (750-1258) – capital = Baghdad
  - importance of trade?
  - diffusion with India?
  - Main features that made it a “golden age”?
  - Role in preservation of Western culture/history?
  - What role did the Sufis play in the spread of Islam?
- Know how Islam treated women!! What examples illustrate Islam’s patriarchal nature?
- What factors led to the decline/end of the Abbasid Dynasty?

#### B. Developments in Europe and the Byzantine Empire

- Byzantine Empire
  - know 5 distinct features
  - Justinian Code
  - What happened in 1054 CE? What was the significance?
- The Vikings
  - Why is the Viking situation a good example of diffusion and assimilation?
- Height of the Middle Ages
  - Hanseatic League – what was it? Purpose?

#### Carefully READ the following “Gray Boxes”

- **Contrast Them:** Religion and State in Roman Catholicism and Christian Orthodoxy
- **Contrast Them:** Feudal Europe and the Islamic Empire
- **Focus On:** The Bubonic Plague
- **Focus On:** Urbanization

#### C. Developments in Asia

China = TANG (618-907)      SONG (960-1279)      MING (1368-1644)

- Tang – Song
  - effective bureaucracy based on?
  - Transportation/communication based on?
  - Importance of the tribute system? – how functioned?
  - Importance/effect of movable type?
  - Main features/examples of technological development-military-diffusion
  - footbinding
  - Why was Buddhism persecuted in China at this time?
  - Neo – Confucianism – define
- Japan
  - Why do the Japanese reject Confucianism as well as the civil service system?
  - In what particular way is the Heian Period considered a “Golden Age”?
  - Shogun – Daimyo - Samurai
  - Code of Bushido



Carefully READ the “Gray Box”

- **Contrast Them:** China and Japan
- **Compare and Contrast Them:** European and Japanese Feudalism

- **India**

- the Delhi Sultanate represents the establishment of what religion in India?
  - How were non-Muslims treated under the Sultanate?
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Carefully READ the “Gray Box”

- **Contrast Them:** Hinduism and Islam

**D. The Rise and Fall of the Mongols**

- Hordes
- Golden Horde
- Pax Mongolia
- Why was the Mongol civilization known as one of conquest not culture? What was the effect of this?
- Why didn't the Mongols have a great effect on the Chinese under Kublai Khan? How did this turn out to be a benefit to the Chinese?
- What are considered to be the TWO great consequences of Mongol rule?

Carefully READ the “Gray Box”

- **Contrast Them:** The Mongol Empire and All Other Major Civilizations

**E. Africa**

- Axum – what features of society represent diffusion?
- East Africa = “Swahili Coast”
  - what are some examples of “interactions” between this area and other parts of the world?
- **Ghana – Mali – Songhai**
  - what trade existed between the Arab traders of the Sahara and the empires of west Africa?
  - Before the trade with the western sub-Saharan kingdoms, where in Africa did Arab traders trade?
  - Mansa Musa
  - Sonni Ali
  - Timbuktu

**F. The Americas**

- **Aztecs**
  - political organization/control based on?
  - Unification of empire through?
  - How was religion tied to conquest?

Carefully READ the “Gray Box”

- **Compare Them:** The Aztec Civilization and the Roman Empire

- **Incas**

- control of massive empire through?
- Religious features?
- What does Machu Pichu represent about the Inca?
- No writing? Then what?

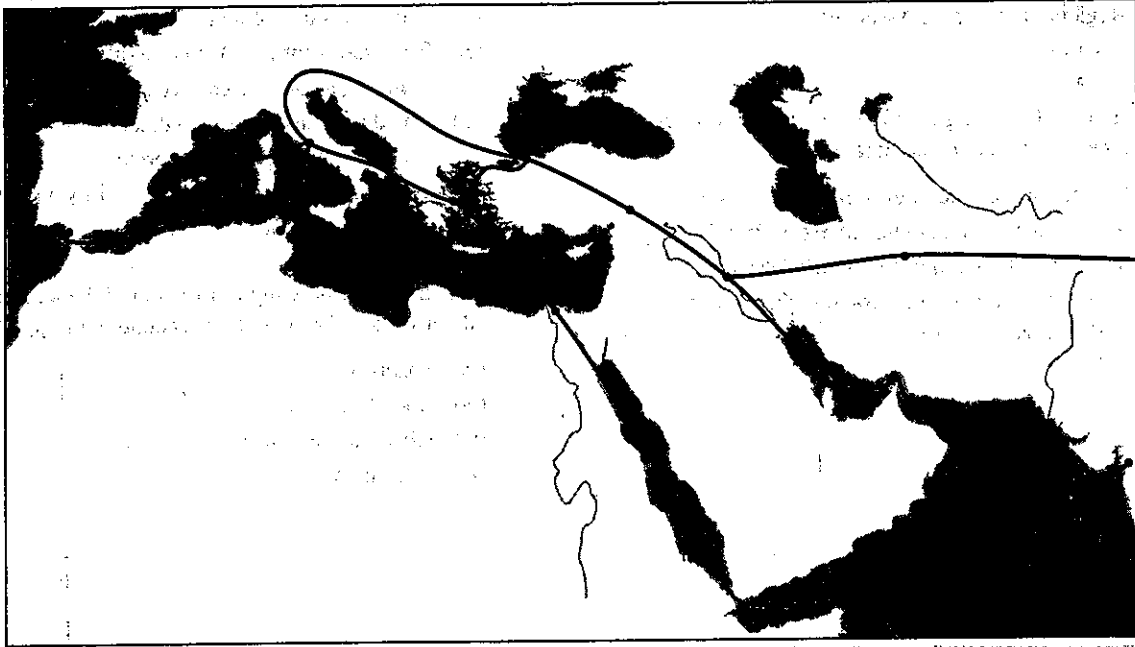


## PERIODIZATION III (600 CE – 1450)

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Use the map below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question.

Major Mediterranean and Near Eastern Trade Routes 200 c.E.–600 c.E.



- A. Identify and Explain TWO factors from 600 BCE to 600 CE that account for the development of the routes shown on the map.
  - B. Identify and Explain ONE reason that the land-bourne routes displayed on the map declined in significance between 600 CE and 1450.
2. Identify and Explain THREE ways in which rulers legitimized or consolidated their power during the period 600 CE to 1450. Use specific examples from one or more states or empires.
  3. Identify and Explain THREE ways in which improved transportation technology led to cultural diffusion during the period 600 CE – 1450. Use specific examples from one or more civilizations.
  4. Use the passage below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question.

“Collapse is manifest in such things as:

- A lower degree of stratification and social differentiation
- Less economic and occupational specialization, of individuals, groups, and territories
- Less centralized control; that is, less regulation and integration of diverse economic and political groups by elites
- Less behavioral control and regimentation
- Less investment in brain or mental activity of complexity, those elements that define the concept of ‘civilization’: monumental architecture, artistic and literary achievements, and the like
- Less flow of information between individuals, between political and economic groups, and between a center and its periphery
- Less sharing, trading, and redistribution of resources
- Less overall coordination and organization of individuals and groups
- A smaller territory integrated within a single political unit”

- Joseph Tainter, The Collapse of Complex Societies, 1988



A. Identify ONE piece of evidence from the fall of the Mauryan Empire, and explain how it supports one of Tainter's reasons for the collapse of societies.

B. Identify ONE piece of evidence from the fall of the Gupta Empire, and explain how it supports one of Tainter's reasons for the collapse of societies.

~~C. Identify ONE piece of evidence from the fall of the Han Empire, and explain how it supports one of Tainter's reasons for the collapse of societies.~~

**5. Answer ALL parts of the question that follows:**

A. Analyze the role geography played in the development of the imperial city of Constantinople in regard to both trade and the military.

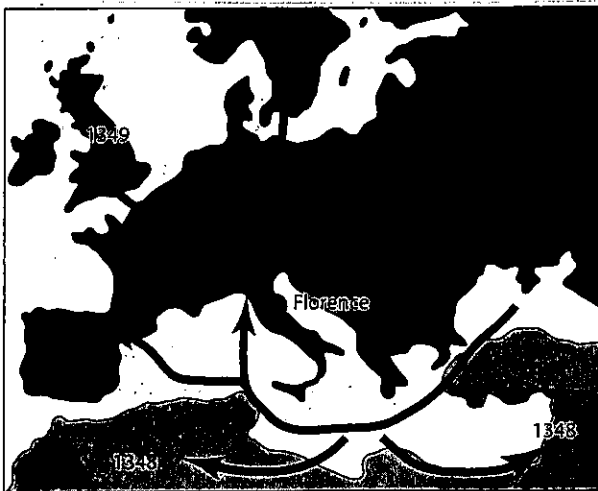
B. Give ONE specific historical example of the influence the Byzantine Empire had on another civilization.

**6. Answer ALL parts of the question that follows:**

A. Compare the social systems of Europe from the period 600 CE – 1450 to those of South Asia. Give ONE similarity and ONE difference.

B. Identify and Explain ONE political similarity between Europe and South Asia from the period 600 CE – 1450 that provided order and unity among the population.

**7. Use the map below, which shows the progress of the Bubonic Plague, or Black Death, during the 1300's, and your knowledge of world history to answer the following questions.**



A. Discuss ONE way in which the plague spread from one region to another.

B. Identify and Discuss TWO effects of the Plague in Europe.

**8. Many historians argue that the Mongol invasions (ca. 1200's CE) marked a major turning point in human history**

A. Provide TWO pieces of evidence that supports this argument and how each piece supports the argument

B. Provide ONE piece of evidence that undermines this argument and explain how it undermines the argument.





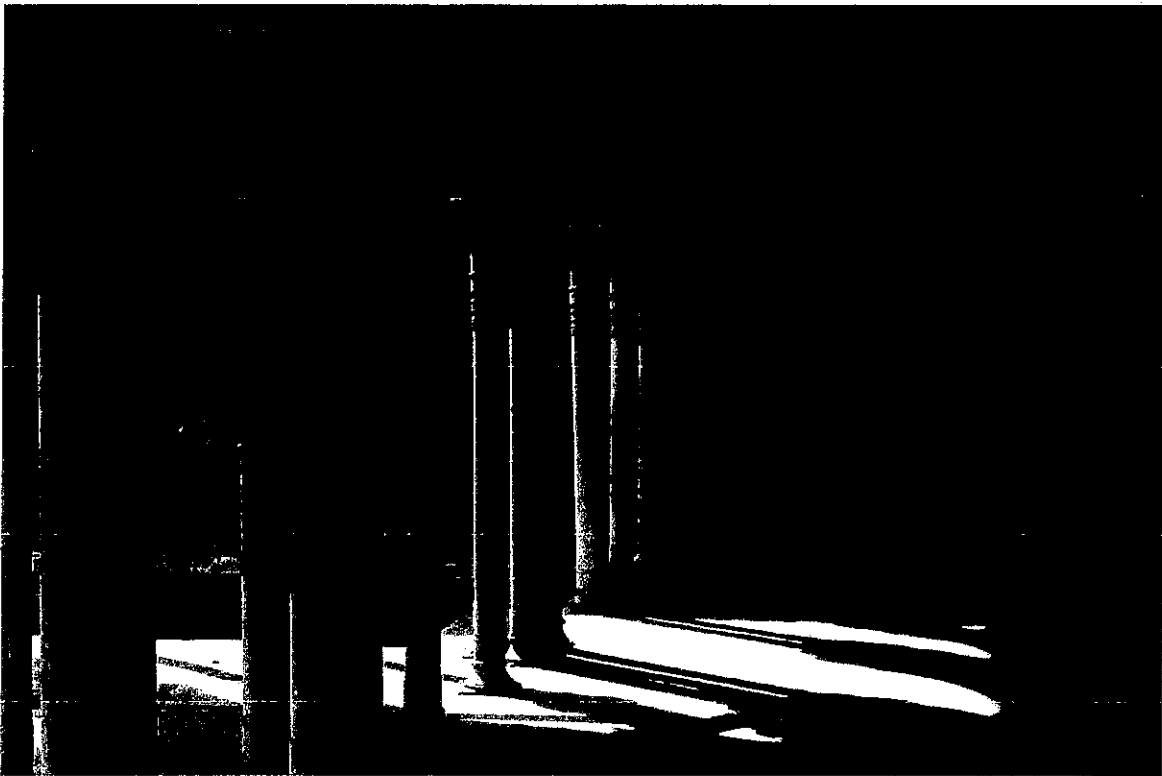
9. Use the passage below to answer all parts of the question.

"(This) book acknowledges that cultural traditions spread over long distances even in ancient times, but it also recognizes that expansive traditions often faced fierce opposition, and it holds further that cross-cultural conversion is a deeply problematic concept. Indeed, this book argues that religious and cultural traditions rarely won foreign converts except when favored by a powerful set of political, or social, or economic incentives. Sometimes the prospect of trade or political alliance drew people's attention to a foreign cultural tradition. Other times state sponsorship made political and military support available to an expanding cultural tradition. Yet even under the best of circumstances ... expansive cultural traditions rarely attracted large numbers of foreign adherents without the aid of a syncretic process."

Jerry H. Bentley, historian, *Old World Encounters*, 1993

- A. Identify and Explain TWO examples in the period 600 CE to 1450 that supports the author's argument concerning the role of political, social, or economic incentives in the spread of religious or cultural traditions.
- B. Identify and Explain ONE example AFTER 1450 in which syncretism played an important role in the spread of religious or cultural traditions.

10. Use the photograph below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question.



Photograph of the Court of the Lions, a portion of the Alhambra, a palace and fortress complex built in the mid-fourteenth century in Granada, Spain

- A. Identify and Explain ONE cultural factor that inspired the artistic style present on the architecture depicted in the photograph.
- B. Identify and Explain ONE way in which the architecture in the photograph mirrors other such architecture from different culture in the period 600 CE to 1450.
- C. Identify and Explain ONE factor which caused the architecture or the artistic style depicted in the photograph to fall out of use in Spain in the period 1450 to 1750

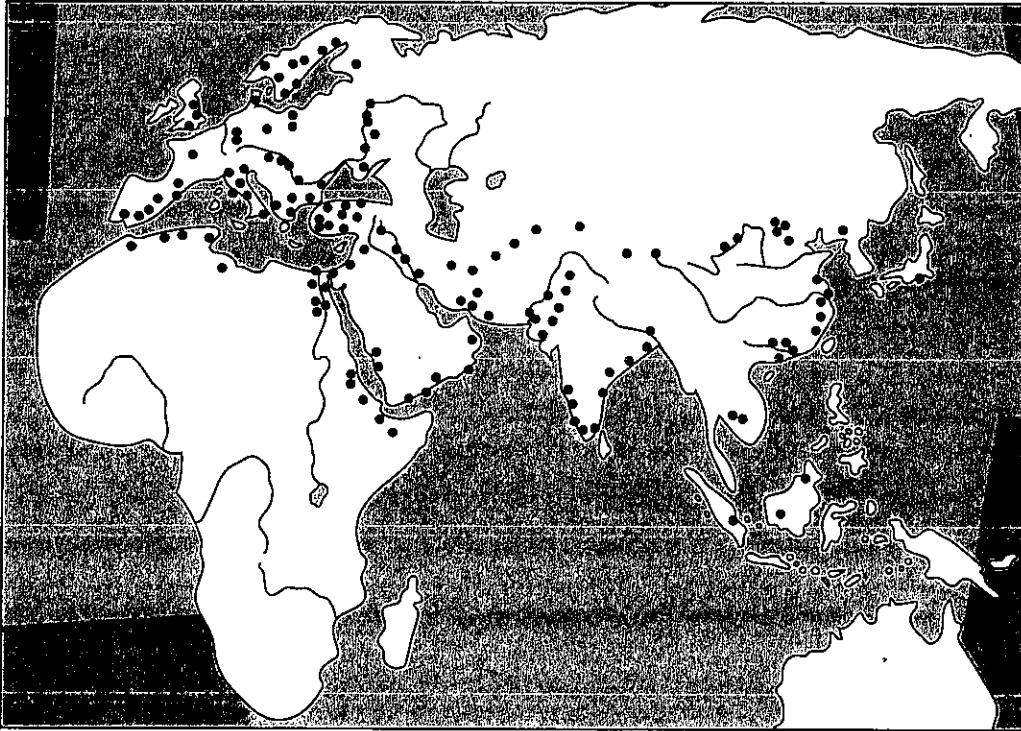


11. Answer ALL parts of the question that follows:

- A. Identify and briefly explain ONE reason why many Buddhists in the Post-Classical South Asian world converted to Islam.
- B. Identify and briefly explain TWO reasons why many Post-Classical Hindus in South Asia resisted conversion to Islam.

12. Use the map below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question.

Locations of Archaeological Finds of Byzantine *Nomismata* (Imperial Coins)  
from the 10th Century C.E.



- A. Identify and Explain TWO factor in the period 600 CE to 1450 that account for the pattern of the *nomismata* finds on the map.
- B. Identify and Explain ONE reason that the *nomismata* finds declined after 1450 CE.

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS**

- 1. Using specific examples, compare and contrast the process and results of technology transfer between China and the Middle East with the process and results of technology transfer between Europe and the Middle East during the period of approximately 500 CE to 1500 CE.
- 2. Describe and analyze the cultural, economic, and political impact of Islam on ONE of the following regions between 1000 CE and 1750. Be sure to discuss continuities as well as changes. (West Africa, South Asia, Europe)
- 3. Compare and contrast the political and economic effects of Mongol rule on TWO of the following regions. (China, the Middle East, Russia)



4. Analyze changes and continuities in commerce in the Indian Ocean region from 600 CE to 1750.

5. Analyze similarities and differences in TWO of the following trade networks in the period 600 to 1450. Your response may include comparisons of biological, commercial, or cultural exchanges. (Indian Ocean, Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan)

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6. Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks within Afro-Eurasia in the period from 600 CE to 1450.



## UNIT TWO

### 600-1450 C.E.

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This second era is much shorter than the previous one, but during the years between 600 and 1450 C.E. many earlier trends continued to be reinforced, while some very important new patterns emerged that shaped all subsequent times.

#### QUESTIONS OF PERIODIZATION

Change over time occurs for many reasons, but three phenomena that tend to cause it are:

- **Mass migrations** – Whenever a significant number of people leave one area and migrate to another, change occurs for both the land that they left as well as their destination.
- **Imperial conquests** – If an empire (or later a country) deliberately conquers territory outside its borders, significant changes tend to follow for both the attackers and the attacked.
- **Cross-cultural trade and exchange** – Widespread contact among various areas of the world brings not only new goods but new ideas and customs to all areas involved.

During the classical era (about 1000 BCE to 600 CE), all of these phenomena occurred, as we saw in Unit I. With the fall of the three major classical civilizations, the stage was set for new trends that defined 600-1450 CE as another period with different migrations and conquests, and more developed trade patterns than before. Some major events and developments that characterized this era were:

- Older belief systems, such as Christianity, Hinduism, Confucianism, and Buddhism, came to become more important than political organizations in defining many areas of the world. Large religions covered huge areas of land, even though localized smaller religions remained in place.
- Two nomadic groups – the **Bedouins** and the **Mongols** – had a huge impact on the course of history during this era.
- A new religion – **Islam** – began in the 7th century and spread rapidly throughout the Middle East, Northern Africa, Europe, and Southeast Asia.
- Whereas Europe was not a major civilization area before 600 CE, by 1450 it was connected to major trade routes, and some of its kingdoms were beginning to assert world power.
- Major empires developed in both South America (the Inca) and Mesoamerica (the Maya and Aztec.)
- China grew to have hegemony over many other areas of Asia and became one of the largest and most prosperous empires of the time.

- Long distance trade continued to develop along previous routes, but the amount and complexity of trade and contact increased significantly.

This unit will investigate these major shifts and continuities by addressing several broad topics:

- 1) **The Islamic World** – Islam began in the Arabian peninsula in the 7th century CE, impacting political and economic structures, and shaping the development of arts, sciences and technology.
- 2) **Interregional networks and contacts** – Shifts in and expansion of trade and cultural exchange increased the power of China, connected Europe to other areas, and helped to spread the major religions. The Mongols first disrupted, then promoted, long-distance trade throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe.
- 3) **China's internal and external expansion** – During the Tang and Song Dynasties, China experienced an economic revolution and expanded its influence on surrounding areas. This era also saw China taken over by a powerful nomadic group (the Mongols), and then returned to Han Chinese under the Ming Dynasty.
- 4) **Developments in Europe** – European kingdoms grew from nomadic tribes that invaded the Roman Empire in the 5th century C.E. During this era, feudalism developed, and Christianity divided in two – the Catholic Church in the west and the Eastern Orthodox Church in the east. In both cases, the Church grew to have a great deal of political and economic power.
- 5) **Social, cultural, economic patterns in the Amerindian world** – Major civilizations emerged, building on the base of smaller, less powerful groups from the previous era. The Maya, Aztec, and Inca all came to control large amounts of territory and many other native groups.
- 6) **Demographic and environmental changes** – Urbanization continued, and major cities emerged in many parts of the world. Nomadic migrations during the era included the Aztecs, Mongols, Turks, Vikings, and Arabs. Long distance trade promoted the spread of disease, including the plague pandemics in the early fourteenth century.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES**

The era from 600 to 1450 C.E. was a time when civilization spread geographically, covering many more parts of the world than previously. However, it was also a time of great migrations of people that had wide impacts on the people in settled areas. Arabs, Vikings, Turks, and Mongols all moved from one part of the globe to another, instigating change wherever they went.

- **Arabs** – The most significant effect of the Arab movement from the Arabian Peninsula was the spread of Islam. Arabs invaded, settled, and eventually ruled the Middle East, northern Africa, and southern Europe. Although the political structure of the caliphate did not survive, Islam held the areas together culturally as it mixed with native customs and religions. Despite the political disunity and the splits between Sunni and Shi'a, the Islamic World emerged as an entire cultural area during this era.



- **Vikings** – The Vikings swept into many parts of Europe – from Normandy, to Mediterranean areas to Russia – during the 8th and 9th centuries, looting and destroying communities, churches, and monasteries. Some settled and intermarried with natives, forming new groups such as the Normans and the Rus (Russians). However, a very important consequence of their invasions was the development of feudalism in Europe. The attacks convinced Europeans that protection was vital, and so they organized into a network of lords and vassals, that eventually built kingdoms with great armies ready to fight.
- **Turks** – The Turkish people were originally Indo-Europeans who migrated into the Middle East during various times of the era. The Seljuk Turks invaded the Byzantine Empire, sparking another great migration from Europe to the Middle East – the Crusaders. Seljuk Turks were indirectly responsible, then, for Europe's growing interest and involvement in long-distance trade. By the end of the era the Ottoman Turks were on the rise. They captured Constantinople and many other parts of Europe, and they gained control of trade on the Mediterranean. Turks even invaded India, forming the Delhi Sultanate, and introduced Islam to India with such force that the consequences reverberated through the rest of Indian history.
- **Mongols** – The Mongol conquests have been depicted as assaults by savage and barbarian people who brought nothing but death and destruction to the areas they attacked. Whereas no one can deny the brutality of the Mongols, their conquests had a much more varied impact on world history than has been acknowledged by many historians in the past. At the peak of their power, the *Pax Mongolica* meant that once-hostile people lived together in peace in areas where most religions were tolerated. From the Il-Khan in the Middle East to the Yuan Dynasty in China, Mongol rulers established order, and most importantly, provided the stage for intensified international contact. Protected by Mongol might, the trade routes carried new foods, inventions, and ideas from one civilization to the others, with nomadic people acting as intermediaries.
- **Bantu-speaking people** – Another important source of cultural diffusion during this era was the **Bantu Migration**, which took place in Africa. Bantu-speaking people originally lived in an area south of the Sahara, but probably because the desert was spreading southward, they began to migrate to better land. They spread south and east into many parts of Africa, and their language became a basis for the formation of many later languages. The Bantu Migration is generally believed to be a major source for **Africinity**, or a set of cultural characteristics (including language) that are commonly shared on the continent. Examples include music, the use of masks, and scarification (permanent beauty etchings on the skin).

## CULTURAL DIFFUSION AND THE 14TH CENTURY PLAGUES

Cross-cultural exchanges had deadly consequences for many parts of the eastern hemisphere during the 14th century. As Eurasians traveled over long distances, they not only exchanged goods and ideas, but they unwittingly helped disease to spread as well. Since people who have had no previous exposure to a disease react to it much more seriously than those that have, the consequences were profound. The **bubonic plague** erupted in epidemics throughout most of Asia, Europe, and North Africa. Even though it abated in subsequent centuries, it broke out sporadically from place to place well into the seventeenth century.

The plague probably originated in southwestern China, where it had been incubating for centuries, but once long-distance trade began, it spread rapidly during the 14th century. The pathogen was spread by fleas that infested rats and eventually humans. Mongol military campaigns helped the plague spread throughout China, and merchants and travelers spread it to the west. By the 1340s it had spread to Black Sea ports and to Italian cities on the Mediterranean. From there, the plague spread rapidly throughout Europe as far as the British Isles.

Europeans referred to the plague as the **Black Death** because its victims developed black or purple swellings caused by buboes, internal hemorrhages that gave the plague its name. Once the plague hit a community, typically 60-70 percent of the population died, and in some cases, no one survived. Important results of the plague (other than individual death) are:

- **Decline in population** – In China decreasing population caused by the plague contributed to the decline of the Yuan Dynasty and lent support to the overthrow of Mongol control there. Europe's population dropped by about 25% during the 14th century. In Egypt population levels did not recover to pre-plague days probably until the 19th century.
- **Labor shortages** – The plague was no respecter of social class, and the affected areas lost craftsmen, artisans, merchants, religious officials, farmers, bureaucrats and rulers. In many areas farms fell into ruin, towns deteriorated, and trade almost came to a standstill. Labor shortages turned into social unrest, and rebellions popped up in many areas.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

The era from 600 to 1450 C.E. was not a period of massive environmental change. The most significant changes occurred because of population growth. The structures of civilization spread across sub-Saharan Africa, northern Europe, and Japan. As civilizations spread, agriculture claimed additional land, with some deforestation (especially in Europe) taking place. However, soil depletion around the Mediterranean was not nearly as great as it was during Ancient Roman times. The most severe effects were probably felt in Central America, where population density increased significantly. Small civilizations and nomadic groups that were easy on the environment were replaced by ever larger empires that claimed rain forests and other natural habitats.

The process of urbanization continued during this era, and cities grew larger and more numerous. As Islam spread, administrative centers appeared in the Middle East, and many grew into cities that attracted people to live under the protection they afforded. China especially during this era became urbanized, with the Tang and Song emperors building roads that connected cities to one another. Trade from the Silk Road and the Indian Ocean circuits enriched these cities, and great differences in status were accorded those that lived in urban vs. rural areas. Great cities grew up in the Americas, and towns in Europe grew to be the cities of Paris and London. However, agriculture still remained the primary occupation of people in civilizations around the world, so that large numbers still lived in rural areas.

### IMPORTANT ISSUES: 600-1450 C.E.

During this era several major religions spread across large areas, creating cultural regions that unified based on their belief systems. As historians, we may speak of "Islamic lands" or "Christendom" or "Confucian Asia," and these terms are handy for comparisons. They may be used effectively to point out commonalities as well as differences. However, cultural areas are imperfect as units of analysis. Some problems include:

- **Imperfect boundaries between areas** – If you are comparing political units with definite boundaries, the geographic differences are clear. However, in using cultural labels, how do you categorize areas of mixed influence? For example, parts of the Middle East during this era had significant numbers of Muslims, Christians, and Jews, with a mixture of customs from all three religions. Southeast Asia, a crossroads area for trade, had virtually every religion imaginable.
- **Wide differences within the culture zones** – The areas are so broad that the categories often blur important cultural differences within. For example, Christendom's two parts were very different, and Christianity was interpreted in many ways. Muslims in Mali had only limited commonalities with Muslims in Central Asia.

Still, political boundaries do not provide perfect units to measure either. Boundaries often cut through cultural areas and represent artificial categories for analysis.

Change over time during this era was more characterized by modification, rather than innovation, with the notable exception of the Tang and Song economic revolutions. Nomadic groups during this time period probably reached their peak of influence on the course of world history. Whereas change emanated from both nomadic groups and civilized areas, the effects of the great migrations of the Arabs, Vikings, Turks, and Mongols during this era have been unmatched to the present day. However, little change occurred in other areas, such as gender and social class structures. Patriarchal families continued to be the norm, and social class distinctions that we saw in the river valley and classical civilizations tended to be drawn along the same lines: peasants v. aristocrats and rural v. urban. Elite women seem to have suffered the most, with ties to the home reinforced through practices such as veiling and footbinding. Although in these cases differences were accentuated,

gender roles went through no basic structural changes. Long distance trade grew significantly, but it continued to follow the old routes established in the previous era. The western hemisphere still was not drawn into regular contact and communication. However, by 1450 the previously inconsequential Europeans were on the cusp of changing all of that, as worldwide trade began to develop in the 1450-1750 era.

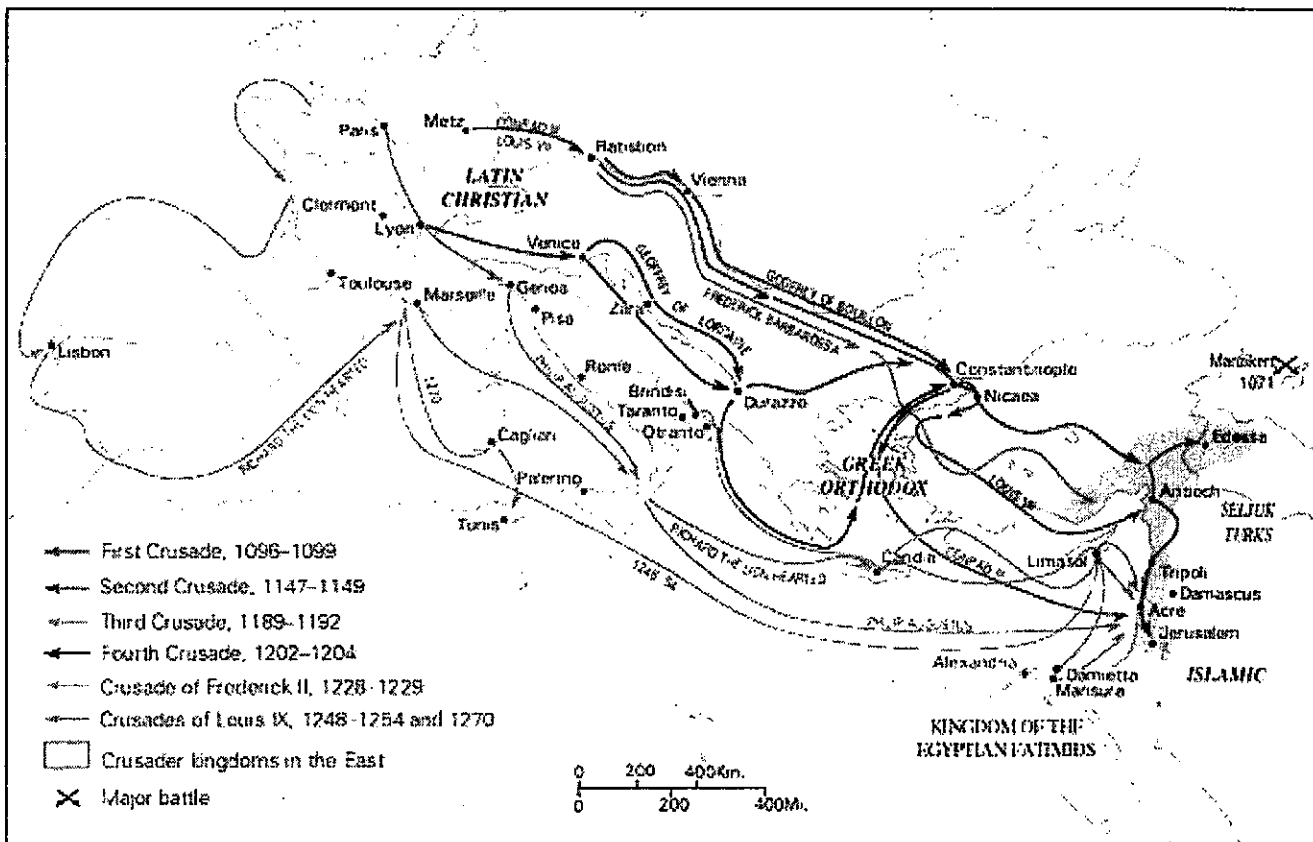
# THE CRUSADES

600 CE —1450 CE

“EXPANSION OF RELIGIONS AND EMPIRES LEADS TO CULTURAL CONTACT”

## THE CRUSADES: Late 1100's—1300's

- **Military campaigns to take back the Holy Land from Islamic conquerors—the Seljuk Turks = result of the expansion of Islam**
- **Crusades = “A Splendid Failure”**
  - militarily unsuccessful after some early victories (Antioch, Jerusalem) **BUT** later lost
  - 4th Crusade was the “sack” of Constantinople
- **RESULTS:**
  - religious intolerance between Christians and Muslims
  - Interaction and Diffusion between the two cultures
  - Re-establishment of **TRADE ROUTES** in Med. Sea (and Far East)
    - centered in Italy (Venice, Genoa, later Florence)
    - increased **DEMAND FOR GOODS**
- **Muslim culture is far advanced and superior to that of Europe**
- **Building techniques for fortifications—castles**
- **Recovery of Greek learning preserved by Muslim scholars**
- **Arabic numbers and the decimal system**
- **Rugs, textiles, silks, chess, coffee, yogurt, citrus fruits, sugar cane, spices, paper making, compass, gunpowder**



# THE MONGOLS

600 CE —1450 CE

**“EXPANSION OF RELIGIONS AND EMPIRES LEADS TO CULTURAL CONTACT”**

**MONGOLS: 1200’S—1400’S - Central Asian nomads—pastoralists**

- **Largest empire in world history: Russia, China, Persia, North India, Middle East—expansion in Middle East stopped by Mamluk armies near present day Syria.**
- **Early 1200’s—Ghenghis Khan unifies the Mongol clans**
- **Highly skilled horsemen—highly organized military strategies**
- **Brutal tactics, spies, trickery are used to conquer**
- **Generals are kin to Ghenghis or very trusted friends**
- **Empire divided into 4 Great “Khanates” or “hordes”**
- **Tribute paid by conquered people and most allowed to keep customs and religions**
- **KUBLAI KHAN—establishment of Yuan Dynasty in China**
  - unified China through military campaigns (but NO JAPAN)
  - continued to unify through building roads, canals, and a bureaucracy
  - capital at Beijing
  - adapted to many Chinese ways—Buddhism, Mandarin Chinese
  - **PAX MONGOLIA—the period of the Mongol Peace—a linking of East and West (Eurasia) by the mid 1200’s**
    - great economic exchange
    - safe travel along the trade routes
    - use their written language to create a law code
    - paper currency
    - postal system

## **IMPACT OF MONGOL RULE:**

- **TRANSMISSION OF THE Black Plague—1300’s—China—Central Asia—Europe**
- **SILK ROAD**
  - becomes a vital trade link between East and West in the 1200’s
  - great increase in Trade and Exchange and spread of ideas
  - increase in the status of merchants
  - Samarkand—early Mongol capital along the Silk Road in Central Asia
- **RUSSIA**
  - conquered by the 1240’s and controlled for about 200 years
  - Russians enslaved—**ISOLATED**—forced to pay heavy tribute
  - “Tatar Yoke” of the Golden Horde
  - Russia development severely hindered in relation to the West
  - princes of Moscow will overthrow the Mongols and drive them out

# TRADE

600—1450 C.E.

## SILK ROAD

Remember RELIGIOUS DIFFUSION along the Silk Road = Christianity, Buddhism, Islam

- I. TANG—SONG (600's-1200's)
- Golden Age Cultures = stability
- Civil service/merit system
- Extensive transportation/communication systems developed
- Increase in TRADE = power base
- Horses, Persian rugs, tapestries imported by China—China exported silk, porcelain, paper
- Use of paper money ( and “flying money”)
- Tang capital = Xian = eastern end of the Silk Road
- Military garrisons along the road
- Collected tribute from vassal states
- Song capital = Hangzhou
- More industrial than Tang with more of an urban population
- Wealth from a powerful navy/trade through SE Asia
- Use of merchant ships—”junks”
- Song = Indian Ocean Trade as well!
  - overseas trade = manufactured goods out—spices in
- II. MONGOLS (1200's-1500's)
- Movement of silk, porcelain, paper, military technology

## INDIAN OCEAN

- Earliest TRADE dominated by Persians and Arabs
- Trade between India-Persian Gulf-East Africa (even China)
- Abbasids even created money chargers and banking to facilitate
- EAST AFRICA = “Swahili Coast”
  - urban coastal trading ports develop by the 13th c. (1200's) - most ruled by powerful Muslim families
  - Mogadishi, Mombasa, Zanzibar (great Slave Trading port through the 1800's)
  - bring gold, ivory, slaves, iron, exotic animals to coast for trade to Arab Muslims and India (silks, porcelain)
  - many in East Africa convert to Islam = led to better political and economic relationships
  - Portuguese—arrive on East Coast of Africa around 1500—participate in but never control trade—they do loot and destroy many of the port cities
- CHINA—with the Ming Dynasty = new era of huge state sponsored trading expeditions in the Indian Ocean to India, M.E. and Africa
- ZHENGHE—commands huge treasure ship expeditions between 1405 and 1433
  - brought ostriches, zebra, and giraffes from African coast

## TRANS-SAHARAN

- WEST AFRICA/Sub-Saharan Empires of Ghana, Mali, Songhai
  - establish trade with Arabs to Med. Sea when Islam spreads across North Africa in the 600's-700's
  - Caravan
  - Berbers—peoples of the desert who are a key part of Trans-Saharan trade
  - Arabs seek GOLD
  - West Africans want SALT from Sahara regions—they also get ISLAM!
  - the slave trade also develops on a huge scale
- MALI—Mansa Musa = convert to Islam and pilgrimage to Mecca (1324)
  - travel very safe and secure—traders protected by the state
  - Trading center at Timbuktu—the “book trade”
- SONGHAI—founded by Sunni Ali—conquers large part of West Africa
  - under Songhai Empire, the city of Timbuktu becomes a great cultural center and university city—scholars!
- Portuguese arrive in West Africa in mid 1400's—start to take slaves to work on their plantations (sugar, tobacco) in the Madeiras and Canary Islands.





COMPARATIVE AMERIDIAN CIVILIZATIONS			
PATTERNS	MAYA	AZTEC	INCA
<b>Social</b>	<p>Priests had highest social status; warriors also highly valued</p> <p>War captives often became slaves (and sacrifices); mysterious demise of civilization about 900 C.E.</p>	<p>Rigidly hierarchical society, with a strong military elite who received land grants and tribute from commoners; large gap between rich and poor</p> <p>Priests also elite; learned complex calendars, presided over all important religious rituals</p> <p>Skilled craftsmen, merchants middle status</p> <p>Large number of slaves, mainly household servants</p> <p>Patriarchal society, but women received high honor for bearing warrior sons; women who died in childbirth equally honored to men who died in battle</p>	<p>Rigidly hierarchical society, with the Inca and his family having status of gods</p> <p>Main classes: rulers, aristocrats, priests, and peasants</p> <p>Military and administrative elite for large army and bureaucracy</p> <p>Small merchant class and fewer skilled craftsmen than Aztec; trade controlled by the government</p> <p>Carefully selected virgin women served the Inca and his family</p>
<b>Cultural</b>	<p>Religion central to civilization; cities were ceremonial centers with great temples; practiced human sacrifice to their many gods; Tikal main city with population of about 40,000; jaguar an important symbol</p> <p>Two elaborate calendars used for agriculture and for religious rituals</p> <p>Flexible and sophisticated writing that used both symbols and pictures</p> <p>Inherited Olmec ballgame, with losers executed and sacrificed</p>	<p>Religion central to civilization; cities were ceremonial centers with great temples decorated with gold; practiced human sacrifice to their many gods</p> <p>Principal gods – Tezcatlipoca (“the Smoking Mirror”) and Quetzalcoatl (“the Feathered Serpent”)</p> <p>Tenochtitlan – major city of 200,000 + large suburbs</p> <p>Inherited Olmec ballgame, with losers executed and sacrificed</p> <p>Elaborate calendar, writing system</p>	<p>Religion important, with Inti, the sun god, the major deity; Impressive temples, palaces, public buildings; used skillfully cut giant stones with no mortar decorated with gold</p> <p>Quechua native language, but no writing; use of a counting device, the quipu to keep elaborate records</p> <p>Elaborate road system, with two roads (one on the coast and one in the mountains) running the entire length of the empire</p> <p>Rich textiles, jewelry, and pottery made by general population</p>

<b>Economic</b>	Agricultural based; built platforms to catch alluvial soil; main crop maize, but also cacao bean (source of chocolate) and cotton; no domesticated animals for work	Agricultural base; designed "floating gardens" of trapped soil to raise crops in swampy areas; raised maize, beans, squashes, tomatoes, peppers, and chiles; no domesticated animals for work Exacted extensive amount of tribute from conquered people; established significant trade with others in western hemisphere, including luxury goods such as jade, emeralds, jaguar skins, and sea shells	Agricultural and pastoral base; designed terraces in mountain valleys to raise crops; variety of crops, depending on elevation, included potatoes, maize, beans, peppers, chiles, coca leaves (stimulant), guinea pigs Large professional army Peasants owed compulsory labor to the state; women gave tribute through textiles, pottery, and jewelry
<b>Political</b>	Organized into city-states with no central government for the civilization; city of Chichen Itza dominated some other states; frequent fighting among city states; defeated ones became human sacrifices	Ruled by a central monarch in Tenochtitlan that did not have absolute power; council of powerful aristocrats made many decisions, including who the new ruler would be; winning wars and elaborate rituals increased legitimacy of rule No elaborate bureaucracy	Highly powerful centralized government, with the Inca (the ruler) believed to be a god; Inca theoretically owned all land; elaborate bureaucracy kept in touch with subjects; used quipu to keep extensive records Elaborate road system reinforced the Inca's power

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MONGOLS

The Mongol invasions and conquests of the 13th century are arguably among the most influential set of events in world history. This nomadic group from Central Asia swept south and east, just as the Huns had done several centuries before. They conquered China, India, the Middle East, and the budding kingdom of Russia. As it is, the Mongols established and ruled the largest empire ever assembled in all of world history. Although their attacks at first disrupted the major trade routes, their rule eventually brought the Pax Mongolica, or a peace often compared to the Pax Romana established in ancient times across the Roman Empire.

## THE RISE OF THE MONGOLS

The Mongols originated in the Central Asian steppes, or dry grasslands. They were pastoralists, organized loosely into kinship groups called clans. Their movement almost certainly began as they sought new pastures for their herds, as had so many of their predecessors. Many historians believe that a severe drought caused the initial movement, and that the Mongols' superior ability as horsemen sustained their successes.

Around 1200 CE, a Mongol khan (clan leader) named Temujin unified the clans under his leadership. His acceptance of the title Genghis Khan, or "universal leader" tells us something of his ambitions for his empire. Over the next 21 years, he led the Mongols in conquering much of Asia. Although he didn't conquer China in his lifetime, he cleared the way for its eventual defeat by Mongol forces. His sons and grandsons continued the conquests until the empire eventually reached its impressive size. Genghis Khan is

usually seen as one of the most talented military leaders in world history. He organized his warriors by the Chinese model into armies of 10,000, which were grouped into 1,000 man brigades, 100-man companies, and 10-man platoons. He ensured that all generals were either kinsmen or trusted friends, and they remained amazingly loyal to him. He used surprise tactics, like fake retreats and false leads, and developed sophisticated catapults and gunpowder charges.

The Mongols were finally stopped in Eurasia by the death of Ogodai, the son of Genghis Khan, who had become the Great Khan centered in Mongolia when his father died. At his death, all leaders from the empire went to the Mongol capital to select a replacement, and by the time this was accomplished, the invasion of Europe had lost its momentum. The Mongols were also contained in Islamic lands by the Mamluk armies of Egypt, who had been enslaved by the Abbasid Caliphate. These forces matched the Mongols in horsemanship and military skills, and defeated them in battle in 1260 before the Mongols could reach the Dardanelle strait. The Mongol leader Hulegu decided not to press for further expansion.

## THE MONGOL ORGANIZATION

The Mongol invasions disrupted all major trade routes, but Genghis Khan's sons and grandsons organized the vast empire in such a way that the routes soon recovered. They formed four Khanates, or political organizations each ruled by a different relative, with the ruler of the original empire in Central Asia designated as the "Great Khan," or the one that followed in the steps of Genghis. Once the Mongols defeated an area, generally by brutal tactics, they were generally content to extract tribute (payments) from them, and often allowed conquered people to keep many of their customs. The Mongol khans were spread great distances apart, and they soon lost contact with one another. Most of them adopted many customs, even the religions, of the people they ruled. For example, the Il-khan that conquered the last caliphate in the Middle East eventually converted to Islam and was a great admirer of the sophisticated culture and advanced technologies of his subjects. So the Mongol Empire eventually split apart, and the Mongols themselves became assimilated into the cultures that they had "conquered."

### *China's internal and external expansion*

*The importance of the Tang and Song economic revolutions and the initiatives of the early Ming dynasty:*

- Paper money
- Mass production of tea
- Porcelain
- Silk
- Champa rice
- Canton city in China becomes a major trading city
- Exploration and trade (Zheng He)

## ECONOMIC REVOLUTIONS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES

Even though the Song military weakness eventually led to the dynasty's demise, it is notable for economic revolutions that led to Chinese hegemony during the era. China's economic growth in turn had implications for many other societies through the trade that it generated along the long-distance routes. The changes actually began during the Tang Dynasty and became even more significant during Song rule. Some characteristics of these economic revolutions are:

- Increasing agricultural production - Before this era, Chinese agriculture had been based on the production of wheat and barley raised in the north. The Tang conquest of southern China and Vietnam added a whole new capability for agriculture; the cultivation of rice. In Vietnam they made use of a new strain of fast-ripening rice that allowed the production of two crops per year. Agricultural techniques improved as well, with the use of the heavy iron plow in the north and water buffaloes in the south. The Tang also organized extensive irrigation systems, so that agricultural production was able to move outward from the rivers.
- Increasing population - China's population about 600 C.E. was about 45 million, but by 1200 (the Song Dynasty) it had risen to about 115 million. This growth occurred partly because of the agricultural revolution, but also because distribution of food improved with better transportation systems, such as the Grand Canal and the network of roads throughout the empire.
- Urbanization - The agricultural revolution also meant that established cities grew and new ones were created. With its population of perhaps 2,000,000, the Tang capital of Xi'an was probably the largest city in the world. The Song capital of Hangzhou was smaller, with about 1,000,000 residents, but it too was a cosmopolitan city with large markets, public theatres, restaurants, and craft shops. Many other Chinese cities had populations of more than 100,000. Because rice production was so successful and Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade was vigorous, other farmers could concentrate on specialty fruits and vegetables that were for sale in urban markets.
- Technological innovations - During Tang times craftsmen discovered techniques for producing porcelain that was lighter, thinner, more useful, and much more beautiful. Chinese porcelain was highly valued and traded to many other areas of the world, and came to be known broadly as chinaware. The Chinese also developed superior methods for producing iron and steel, and between the 9th and 12th centuries, iron production increased tenfold. The Tang and Song are best known for the new technologies they invented, such as gunpowder, movable type printing, and seafaring aids, such as the magnetic compass. Gunpowder was first used in bamboo flame throwers, and by the 11th century inventors had constructed crude bombs.
- Financial inventions - Because trade was so strong and copper became scarce, Chinese merchants developed paper money as an alternative to coins. Letters of credit called "flying cash" allowed merchants to deposit money in one location and have it available in another. The Chinese also used checks which allowed drawing funds deposited with bankers.

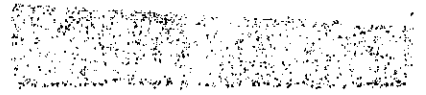
### *Chinese influence on surrounding areas and its limits*

- Japan: copied Tang government, architecture, Buddhism; but NO foot binding
- Conquered most of Asia
- Neoconfucianism
  - The conflict between Buddhism and Confucianism during the late Tang Dynasty eased under the Songs, partly because of the development of Neo-Confucianism. Classical Confucians were concerned with practical issues of politics and morality, and their main goal was an ordered social and political structure. Neo-Confucians also became familiar with Buddhist beliefs, such as the nature of the soul and the individual's spiritual relationships. They came to refer to li, a concept that defined a spiritual presence similar to the universal spirit of both Hinduism and Buddhism. This new form of Confucianism was an important development because it reconciled Confucianism with Buddhism, and because it influenced philosophical thought in China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan in all subsequent eras.

## TWO TRAVELLERS

Much of our knowledge of the world in the 13th and 14th century comes from two travelers, Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo, who widened knowledge of other cultures through their writings about their journeys.

- Marco Polo - In the late 13th century, Marco Polo left his home in Venice, and eventually traveled for many years in China. He was accompanied by his father and uncle, who were merchants anxious to stimulate trade between Venice along the trade routes east. Polo met the Chinese ruler Kublai Khan (Genghis Khan's grandson), who was interested in his travel stories and convinced him to stay as an envoy to represent him in different parts of China. He served the khan for 17 years before returning home, where he was captured by Genoans at war with Venice. While in prison, he entertained his cellmates with stories about China. One prisoner compiled the stories into a book that became wildly popular in Europe, even though many did not believe that Polo's stories were true. Europeans could not believe that the fabulous places that Polo described could ever exist.
- Ibn Battutu - This famous traveler and prolific writer of the 14th century spent many years of his life visiting many places within Islamic Empires. He was a Moroccan legal scholar who left his home for the first time to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. After his hajj was completed, he traveled through Mesopotamia and Persia, then sailed down the Red Sea and down the east African coast as far south as Kilwa. He later traveled to India, the Black Sea, Spain, Mali, and the great trading cities of Central Asia. He wrote about all of the places he traveled and compiled a detailed journal that has given historians a great deal of information about those places and their customs during the 14th century. A devout Muslim who generally expected fine hospitality, Ibn Battutu seldom kept his opinions to himself, and he commented freely on his approval or disapproval of the things that he saw.



## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

### Questions 1.1 to 1.3 refer to the passage below.

"In the name of God the Merciful and the Compassionate: This is the safe-conduct accorded by the servant of God 'Umar, the Commander of the Faithful, to the people of [Jerusalem].

He accords them safe-conduct for their persons, their property, their churches, their crosses, their sound and their sick, and the rest of their worship. Their churches shall neither be used as dwellings nor destroyed. They shall not suffer any impairment, nor shall their dependencies, their crosses, nor any of their property.

No constraint shall be exercised against them in religion nor shall any harm be done to any among them. . . .

The people of [Jerusalem] must pay the jizya [required tax on non-Muslims] in the same way as the people of other cities.

They must expel the Romans [Byzantine soldiers and officials] and the brigands from the city. Those who leave shall have safe-conduct for their persons and property until they reach safety. Those who stay shall have safe-conduct and they must pay the jizya like the people of [Jerusalem].

Those of the people of [Jerusalem] who wish to remove their persons and effects and depart with the Romans [Byzantines] and abandon their churches and their crosses shall have safe-conduct for their persons, their churches, and their crosses, until they reach safety."

Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari, *History of the Prophets and Kings*,  
"Peace Terms with Jerusalem, 636 C.E.," c. tenth century C.E.

1.1 This passage about religion in the seventh century provides evidence of

- (A) the persecution of other religions by Islamic leaders
- (B) the toleration of other religions by Muslims in conquered territory
- (C) the conflict between Romans and Byzantines over territory
- (D) the cooperation between Jewish and Muslim leaders in governing Jerusalem

1.2 Which statement best describes the reason behind this leader's action?

- (A) He did not actively seek converts to his faith.
- (B) He believed that Christians and Jews were not a threat to his faith.
- (C) He was more concerned with political than religious issues.
- (D) He considered Christians and Jews to be "People of the Book."

1.3 Why would capturing Jerusalem be a key accomplishment for this leader?

- (A) The city had important religious significance to Islam as well as Christianity and Judaism.
- (B) Jerusalem was the most important trading city in Southwest Asia, and with its capture, Muslims could control an important trade network.
- (C) Jerusalem was the capital of the Byzantine Empire and capturing it would greatly weaken the empire.
- (D) The Crusaders had been defeated and therefore could be taxed using the jizya.

### Questions 2.1 to 2.3 refer to the passage below.

The cities of Arabian Spain became the resort of Christian artisans, to instruct themselves in the useful arts. The Universities of Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Granada, were sought by the pale student from other lands, to acquaint himself with the sciences of the Arabs, and the treasure lore of antiquity; the lovers of the gay sciences resorted to Cordova and Granada, to imbibe the poetry and music of the East, and the steel-clad warriors of the North hastened thither to accomplish themselves in the graceful exercises and courteous usages of chivalry."

Washington Irving, *The Alhambra*, 1865

2.1 Which aspect of al-Andalus does this passage most clearly describe?

- (A) the conquest of Spain by the Christian forces
- (B) the sharing of ideas between artists and scientists
- (C) the transfer of Arab learning to Europeans
- (D) the art and practice of chivalry

2.2 The primary reason the Muslim population in Spain grew between the time of Muhammad and the time the Alhambra was built (c. 900) was that

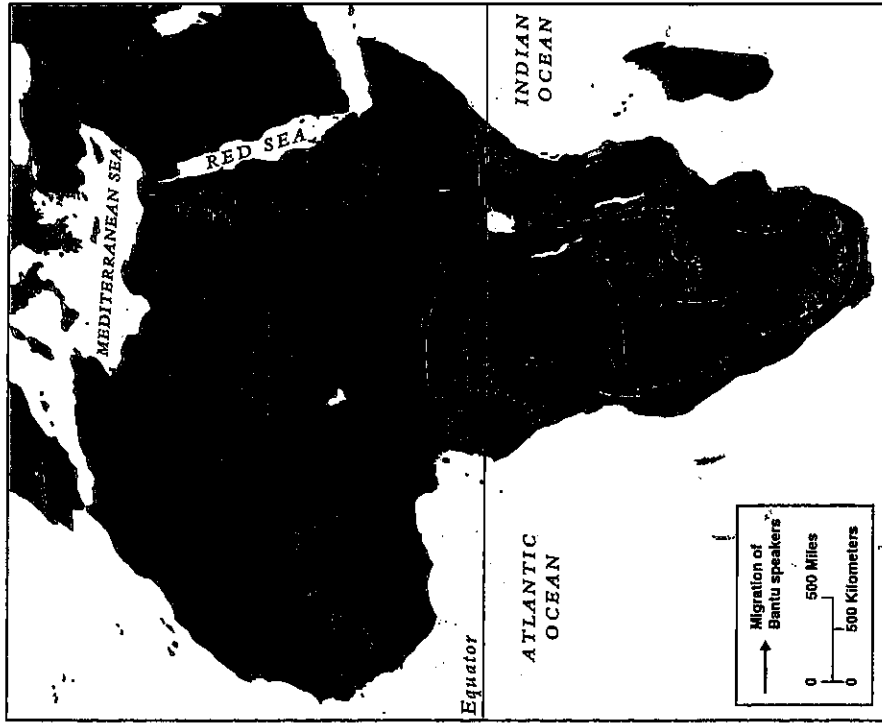
- (A) Arab and Moorish armies had conquered Spain militarily
- (B) Christians and Jews living in Spain had converted to Islam
- (C) Arab Muslims had migrated to Spain to escape the Crusades
- (D) Spanish monarchs had invited them to settle in Spain

2.3 Which statement provides the best reason for Europeans to travel to Spain, to learn at universities established by Arabs?

- (A) Europe had no universities other than the ones in Spain.
- (B) Europeans wanted to increase trade with Arabs.
- (C) Europeans were curious about new forms of art and architecture that Arabs had developed.
- (D) Europeans wanted to learn about classical Greek science and culture and new Arab discoveries in astronomy, mathematics, and medicine.

Questions 2.1 to 2.3 refer to the map below.

MIGRATION OF BANTU-SPEAKERS



2.1 This map shows that the migration of Bantu speakers extended from the "Bantu cradle" to

- (A) the northern side of the Sahara
- (B) the island of Madagascar
- (C) the southern tip of Africa
- (D) the Niger River

2.2 One important reason that Bantu speakers were successful in spreading their culture was that they

- (A) used iron technology, which gave them advantages over other cultures
- (B) had the help of Islamic allies in many areas
- (C) found many citizens were disenchanted with their existing rulers
- (D) were immune to the diseases they encountered

2.3 How were the religious practices of Bantu speakers similar to those of a later faith that would spread in Africa?

- (A) They believed in a messiah, as did Christians.
- (B) They practiced ancestor veneration, as did many people brought to work on the east coast of Africa.
- (C) They worshiped several deities, as did Arabs after the eighth century.
- (D) They spread a form of monotheism, as did Muslims.

Questions 3.1 and 3.2 refer to the table below.

Camel Saddles			
South Arabia	sits behind the hump	makes riding easiest	
North Arabia	sits on top of the hump	gives rider the best visibility	
North Africa	sits in front of the hump	gives rider the best control	
East Africa	not designed for a rider	carries the largest load	

3.1 Which was the most important impact of the improvements in saddles in assisting the spread of Islam to Sub-Saharan Africa?

- (A) They allowed younger people to ride camels.
- (B) They increased the demand for camels.
- (C) They contributed to increased Trans-Saharan trade.
- (D) They strengthened Islamic armies.

3.2 The information on camel saddles is an example of how

- (A) people adapted technology based on their needs
- (B) differences in camels suited them for different tasks
- (C) innovation results from outside influences
- (D) climate variations influenced the relationship between people and animals



## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1.1 to 1.3 refer to the passage below.

“One alderman shall be appointed for each ward in the capital, and one chief alderman for four wards. The latter shall be responsible for maintaining the household registers and investigating criminal matters. The chief alderman shall be chosen from those men belonging to the wards, of unblemished character, strong and upright, who can discharge the duties of the time effectively. In principle, aldermen of rural villages or of city wards, shall be selected from ordinary subjects belonging to the villages of city wards, who are sincere, incorrupt, and of strong disposition. . . .

The prefects for these districts shall be chosen from local nobles (*kuni no miyatsuko*), of unblemished character, strong and upright, who can discharge the duties of the time effectively. . . . Men of ability and intelligence, who are skilled in writing and arithmetic shall be appointed to assist them in the tasks of governance and book-keeping.”

The Reform Edict of Taika, 646

1.1 The main purpose of this document is to establish or re-establish

- (A) traditional, decentralized government structures in Japan
- (B) a more centralized government, run by bureaucrats and scholars
- (C) a political structure in Japan based on Buddhist beliefs
- (D) laws allowing government officials to exploit Japanese peasants

1.2 What statement supports the conclusion that ministers who had traveled to China persuaded Japanese Emperor Shōtoku to enact these reforms?

- (A) The document describes political reforms that would create a very decentralized government, similar to China's.
- (B) The word *taika* in Japanese means “China.”
- (C) The document emphasizes Confucian values, such as education, virtue, and ethical behavior.
- (D) Both Japan and China used the words *kuni no miyatsuko* to describe local nobles.

1.3 How did the Taika Reforms affect the political structure of Japan?

- (A) Japan became a vassal state of China.
- (B) The reforms encouraged wider participation in government because the civil service examination system became open to all people.
- (C) The Japanese emperor shed his role as political figurehead and took a new, more active role in political affairs in Japan.
- (D) Japan did not sustain the political reforms enacted by the Taika Reforms and soon developed a feudal political structure.

## KEY TERMS BY THEME

ECONOMICS	STATE-BUILDING	CULTURE
equal-field system	Sui Dynasty	kowtow
fast-ripening rice	Grand Canal	Uighurs
proto-industrialization	Hangzhou	foot binding
flying cash	Tang Dynasty	Li Bo
paper money	Middle Kingdom	Du Fu
magnetic compass	Silla Kingdom	Chan (Zen)
rudder	tributary system	Buddhism
junk	Song Dynasty	Neo-Confucianism
wood-block printing	Southern Song Dynasty	Shotoku Taishi
<b>SOCIAL STRUCTURES</b>	Tang Taizong	Taika Reforms
nuclear family	Song Taizu	Fujiwara clan
sinification	Chang'an	Nara
polygyny	Kaifeng	Heian
Xuanzang	Yuan Dynasty	Murasaki Shikibu
Hsuan Tsung	Ming Dynasty	<i>The Tale of Genji</i>
An Lushan	Minamoto clan	bushido
scholar gentry	shogun	
daimyo	samurai	
	Kumsong	
	guerilla warfare	

**Questions 2.1 to 2.3 refer to the passage below.**

In this part [of the city of Hangzhou, China] are the ten principal markets, though besides these there are a vast number of others in the different parts of the town. The former are all squares of half a mile to the side, and along their front passes the main street, which is 40 paces in width, and runs straight from end to end of the city, crossing many bridges of easy and commodious [convenient] approach. At every four miles of its length comes one of those great squares of 2 miles (as we have mentioned) in compass [i.e., square miles]. It is also parallel to this great street, but at the back of the market places, there runs a very large canal, on the bank of which towards the squares are built great houses of stone, in which the merchants from India and other foreign parts store their wares, to be handy for the markets. In each of the squares is held a market three days in the week, frequented by 40,000 or 50,000 persons, who bring thither for sale every possible necessary of life."

Marco Polo, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, c. 1300

2.1 Which of the statements concerning trading cities in China, such as Hangzhou, is most accurate?

- (A) Foreigners were not welcome in Chinese trading cities, because they were considered barbarians and had nothing of value to trade.
- (B) Many of the people coming to trade in cities in China were Europeans traveling along the Silk Roads.
- (C) The invention of "flying cash" made trade easier by enabling Chinese merchants to use paper money instead of cumbersome copper coins.
- (D) Chinese imperial governments limited the number of markets in Hangzhou to just a few centrally located areas of the city.

2.2 What development, which began prior to Marco Polo's travels to China, allowed Europeans to obtain the products of China and other parts of Asia?

- (A) The Islamic caliphates and Chinese dynasties, such as the Tang and the Song, grew stronger, so long-distance trade could be conducted with less risk.
- (B) The improvement in maritime technology allowed for ocean-going ships to establish sea-trade routes from Asia to Europe via Southern Africa.
- (C) The Tang Dynasty expanded into the Middle East, which meant that the trade routes between Europe and Africa were under one ruler.
- (D) Europeans defeated the Islamic caliphates, which allowed those Europeans to establish direct contracts with the Tang and the Song Dynasties.

2.3 What products would Indians and other non-Chinese merchants be most likely to purchase in a market such as the one described in the passage?

- (A) silk, porcelain, and tea
- (B) pepper, nutmeg, and cinnamon
- (C) cows, pigs, and oxen
- (D) rugs, parchment, and horses

**Questions 3.1 and 3.2 refer to the passage below.**

"Foot-binding is believed to have begun during, or just before, the Song Dynasty in China around the 10th century, and became widespread within a couple of hundred years. Bound feet were seen as a status symbol for wealthy women who did not need to work, although eventually the practice became widespread.

[Photographer Jo] Farrell writes: 'Although considered fairly barbaric, it was a tradition that enabled women to find a suitable partner. Matchmakers or mothers-in-law required their son's betrothed to have bound feet as a sign that she would be a good wife (she would be subservient and without complaint).'"

Phil Coomes, "Chinese Foot Binding," BBC News, July 16, 2014

3.1 One result of the custom of foot-binding during the Song Dynasty was that

- (A) the patriarchal system grew stronger, particularly among aristocrats
- (B) peasant women suffered more difficulty working than did aristocratic women
- (C) women in aristocratic families looked for additional ways to demonstrate their status
- (D) aristocratic women resisted the procedure because they considered it barbaric

3.2 During the Post-Classical period, gender relations in China and the societies of Sub-Saharan Africa were

- (A) similar in that both societies allowed women to have very little economic or political status
- (B) similar because both societies were matrilineal in practice
- (C) different because women in China had a greater role in politics and the economy
- (D) different because some societies in Sub-Saharan Africa were matrilineal, and women there were not as restricted as women in China

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1.1 to 1.3 refer to the excerpt below.

"The Hindus believe that there is no country but theirs, no nation like theirs, no kings like theirs, no religion like theirs, no science like theirs. They are haughty, foolishly vain, self-conceited, and stolid. They are by nature niggardly in communicating that which they know, and they take the greatest possible care to withhold it from men of another caste among their own people, still much more, of course, from any foreigner. . . . Their haughtiness is such that, if you tell them of any science or scholar in Khorasan and Persia, they will think you to be both an ignoramus and a liar. If they traveled and mixed with other nations, they would soon change their mind, for their ancestors were not as narrow-minded as the present generation is."

Al-Beruni, Muslim scholar at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni, early eleventh century

1.1 Al-Beruni perceives a significant difference between Hindus and Muslims in

- (A) the number of gods each worships
- (B) their feelings of equality with other people
- (C) their attitudes toward women
- (D) the methods used in religious conversion

1.2 Which historical development most directly supports al-Beruni's interpretation of earlier Indian culture?

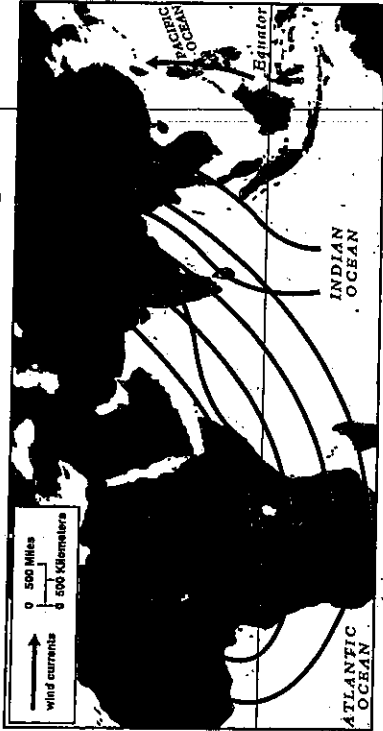
- (A) the development of the caste system
- (B) the policies on religion of Ashoka
- (C) the expansion of the Umayyads in the Sind
- (D) the raids by Mahmud of Ghazni

1.3 The most likely intended audience of this excerpt consisted of

- (A) Hindus in Khorasan and Persia
- (B) the older generation of Vaishyas in South Asia
- (C) Buddhists who may not be familiar with Hindus
- (D) Muslims who lived in South Asia

Questions 2.1 to 2.3 refer to the map below.

## WINTER WIND PATTERNS



2.1 The map above helps explain why South Asian merchants preferred to travel

- (A) to Africa in the winter months
- (B) to Southeast Asia in the winter months
- (C) to China in the summer months
- (D) to the Middle East in summer months

2.2 Since merchants often were delayed in foreign ports for lengthy periods of time, they frequently

- (A) became involved in local political affairs
- (B) married and converted their wives to their religion
- (C) lost their connection to the culture of their homeland
- (D) settled in the foreign port and converted to the local faith

2.3 The coastal cities of Mombasa, Sofala, and Mogadishu would typically export

- (A) silks and porcelain
- (B) cotton and steel
- (C) horses, figs, and dates
- (D) slaves, ivory, and gold

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1.1 to 1.3 refer to the image below.



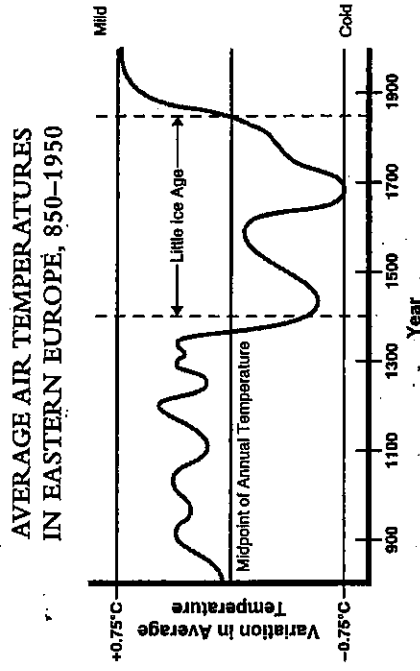
Source: The Coronation of Emperor Charlemagne (742-814) by Pope Leo III (c.750-816) at St. Peter's, Rome in 800, *Grande Chroniques de France, 1375-79* (volum), French School, (14th century) / Bibliothèque Municipale, Castrès, France / Bridgeman Images

- 1.1 Which of the following changes to Western Europe during the period 400–1450 occurred under the reign of Charlemagne?
- (A) A blend of Germanic and Eastern Orthodox Christianity emerged.
  - (B) The Christian Church became less entrenched as the main religion of Western Europe.
  - (C) A new model of civilization emerged in Western Europe for the first time since the fall of Rome.
  - (D) Charlemagne's defense against Viking invaders helped to consolidate secular rule in Western Europe.
- 1.2 Which event occurred in the previous century and led most directly to the event shown above?
- (A) the defeat of Muslim forces at Tours
  - (B) the conversion of Normans after the invasion of England
  - (C) the fall of western Rome to Germanic invaders
  - (D) the development of stronger steel in Europe for swords

1.3 What conclusion about Europe and China does the painting support?

- (A) Monastic lifestyles were available to both men and women in both Western Europe and Tang China.
- (B) Chinese valued education more than did Europeans.
- (C) Both leaders of Western Europe and Tang China legitimized their rule through religious or ethical beliefs.
- (D) Both Western Europe and Tang China sought an allegiance with the Christian Church to defend against outside invaders.

Questions 2.1 and 2.2 refer to the chart below.



2.1 Which trend followed the temperature pattern shown in the graph?

- (A) the centralization of political power
- (B) the rate of growth in the urban population
- (C) the use of systems of coerced labor
- (D) the spread of Christianity in Europe

2.2 Which trend followed the temperature pattern shown in the graph?

- (A) The Little Ice Age caused shortages of food and reduced the amount of agricultural surplus available for trade.
- (B) One result of the Little Ice Age was that Vikings from Scandinavia began raiding coasts along England and France.
- (C) As climates in Spain cooled, Ferdinand and Isabella financed the voyages of Christopher Columbus in search of land for cash crops.
- (D) As a result of the pollution from the growth of industry in Western Europe, temperatures began to rise as the ozone became more depleted.

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

### Questions 1.1 to 1.3 refer to the passage below.

"The road you travel from Tana to Cathay [China] is perfectly safe, whether by day or by night, according to what the merchants say who have used it. . . . Cathay is a province which contained a multitude of cities and towns. Among others there is one in particular, that is to say the capital city, to which is great resort of merchants, and in which there is a vast amount of trade; and this city is called Cambalec. And the said city hath a circuit of one hundred miles, and is all full of people and houses and of dwellers in the said city."

Francesco Balducci Pegolotti, *The Merchant's Handbook*, c. 1471

1.1 Which statement about China and trade is best supported by this passage?

- (A) Trade between Europe and Cathay was greatly enhanced by the security established by the Mongol Khanates.
- (B) Merchants rarely traveled between Tana and Sara because the road was more dangerous than the route between Tana and Cathay.
- (C) Cambalec was an important trading hub, but it was not a large city.
- (D) The author felt the risks of trade with China outweighed the rewards.

1.2 Which development was the turning point that led to the expansion of trade between Asia and Europe?

- (A) The formation of the Silk Roads by Marco Polo allowed goods from Asia to be imported into Europe for the first time.
- (B) The conquests by Genghis Khan began the Pax Mongolica, which led to improved trade routes and reduced trading costs.
- (C) The invention of silk cloth during the early Mongol rule allowed the Mongols to trade for pottery, wool, and other European goods.
- (D) The invention of paper money by Venetian bankers helped to facilitate trade between Europe and Asia.

1.3 Which objects, ideas, or germs was the author most likely writing about?

- (A) silver, gems, and gold went from Europe to China; wool, horses, and the ideas of Islam went from China to Europe
- (B) silk, paper, and Christianity went from Europe to China; gunpowder, silver, and Buddhism went from China to Europe
- (C) silver, gems, and gold went from Europe to China; silk, paper, gunpowder, and diseases went from China to Europe
- (D) diseases, paper, and Christianity went from Europe to China; silk, gunpowder, horses, and wool went from China to Europe

### Questions 2.1 to 2.3 refer to the passage below.

"The [Russian] Duke who had spoken before gave a short account of all that had taken place since the death of [Genghis Khan], and the partition of his vast dominions. And then the younger Duke, Wsewolodovics, took up the tale.

'Lord King! he began, 'these Mongols don't carry on warfare in an honorable, chivalrous way. They fight only to destroy, they are bloodthirsty, merciless; their only object is to plunder, slay, murder, and burn, not even to make any use of what lands they conquer. They are like a swarm of locusts. They stay till everything is eaten up, till all are plundered, and what they can't carry off, that they kill, or reduce to ashes. They are utterly faithless; their words and promises are not in the least to be trusted, and those who do make friends with them are the first upon whom they wreak their vengeance if anything goes wrong. We are telling you no fairy tales! We know to our own cost what they are, we tell you what we have seen with our own eyes. And let me tell you this, my lord king, their lust of conquest and devastation knows *no bounds*! If it is our turn today, it will be yours tomorrow! And, therefore, while we seek a refuge in your land, we at the same time warn you to be prepared! For the storm is coming, and may sweep across your frontiers sooner than you think for.'"

Baron Nicholas Jósika (1796–1865), *Neath the Hoof of the Tartar, or The Scourge of God*, a novel about the Mongols

2.1 Which statement best states the Russian duke's view of the Mongols?

- (A) The Mongols were interested only in plunder and treasure but not in controlling Russian territory.
- (B) The Mongols used horse-mounted warfare and gunpowder to completely overpower and destroy their enemies.
- (C) The Russians had been fooled by rumors of Mongol atrocities.
- (D) The Russians lost because they were inexperienced in warfare.

2.2 The most valid counterargument to the description of the Mongols by the Russian duke was that the Mongols

- (A) took only what they needed to survive from people they conquered
- (B) appreciated architecture and art and, hence, rarely destroyed cities
- (C) had no reason to invade other areas west of Russia
- (D) established political institutions in the territories they conquered

2.3 How would the Mongols use the Russian duke's description to their advantage if they chose to invade Hungary?

- (A) to frighten the Hungarians into surrendering
- (B) to persuade Hungarians to fight against other Christian kingdoms
- (C) to cause the Hungarians to convert to Islam
- (D) to attract Hungarian knights who admired their style of warfare



Questions 3.1 and 3.2 are based on the illustration below.



Source: Iran / Persia: The fall of Baghdad to the Mongols in 1258. Rashid al-Din, Jami al-Tawarikh, c. 1305 CE / Pictures from History / Bridgeman Images

The Mongol conquest of Baghdad in 1258

3.1 Which statement about military tactics is best supported by the illustration?

- (A) The Mongols used mounted horsemen only to attack and conquer walled cities.
- (B) The Mongols' siege technology was inadequate to breach the walls of a city like Baghdad.
- (C) The Mongols adopted military technology from people they conquered and used it to attack others.
- (D) The residents of Baghdad surrendered to the Mongols rather than face the wrath of the Mongols.

3.2 Which statement best describes the effects of the Mongol invasions on large cities such as Baghdad?

- (A) Large cities lost importance as trading centers as the Mongols provided safe and secure passage for long-distance traders.
- (B) Large cities were little affected by the Mongol invasions because the Mongols usually bypassed them during their conquests.
- (C) Large cities were often torn down by the Mongols in order to force people to adopt a nomadic lifestyle.
- (D) Large cities absorbed Mongols as residents as they slowly abandoned their nomadic customs and beliefs.

Questions 3.1 and 3.2 refer to the image below.



Source: Byelikova Oksana / Thinkstock  
The Taj Mahal, Agra, India

3.1 The Taj Mahal, depicted above, combines the architecture of which two religions?

- (A) Hinduism and Buddhism
- (B) Hinduism and Islam
- (C) Buddhism and Zoroastrianism
- (D) Confucianism and Buddhism

3.2 The combination of domes and towers in this building is most clearly an example of

- (A) monumental architecture designed for a political purpose
- (B) a mixture of old and new technology
- (C) syncretism in architecture
- (D) the influence of Angkor Wat on architecture in India

