

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM CHAPTER 3, 4, & 8

Chinese influence on Viet Nam, Korea, & Japan timelines

Know the periodization of Central Asian nomadic influence on the Eastern hemisphere

How did Mongols select their rulers?

They were elected by heaven amongst senior males

What was Mongol religious policy?

They allowed religious freedom were tolerant of religious beliefs

sets kind of east

What was the social impact of the Mongol conquest on Russia?

Protected from more powerful kingdoms, Moscow = home for orthodoxy, Moscow center

What was the most significant impact of the period of the Mongol rule on Russia?

Established Moscow as the capital for orthodoxy, wealth from annexing towns

What was the status of women during the Yuan Dynasty?

Mongol women stayed the same, Confucian proliferated

By what year had the Arabs been virtually excluded from European trade?

1100 ad

Which nation first tried to fill the void in trade following Arabic decline?

China - Ming Dynasty

What year did the Ming Dynasty put a stop to their state-sponsored commercial voyages?

1433

Understand the period of the Ming's state-sponsored commercial voyages

Shift in the balance of power between civilizations in Asia, Africa, and Europe

Renaissance culture was more concerned with humanism, the world compared to Medieval culture?

Secul

What is *ethnocentrism*?

The tendency to look at the world from the perspective of one's own culture

Which European monarch is most commonly associated with the concept of *absolute monarchy*?

King Louis XIV

What were some of the reforms suggested by Luther?

no monasticism, priests should marry, bibles should be translated from Latin

Which Church did Henry VIII establish?

Anglican Church / Church of England

What was the "Edict of Nante"?

gave rights Huguenots (Calvinists) religious freedom

What is *proletariat*? People without access to wealth-producing property, forced to find work elsewhere

What are the characteristics of the commercial revolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> century?

Trade rose, new goods, involvements with merchants and markets increased

Who proved the heliocentric theory?

~~Copernicus~~ Galileo

People started to think things at home

What is mercantilism?

Government should promote internal economy to improve tax revenues and limit imports

What economic theory did Adam Smith propose?

The free market, in the wealth of nations

What is *cottage industry* and how does it apply to manufacturing in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century?

Cottage industry - an industry based on producers working from home

What technological innovation was James Kay credited with?

the "Flying Shuttle" it "permitted" the precursor to the industrial revolution

Who were the first Europeans to begin maritime exploration? The Portugueses.

Nation who own goods

What region of the Americas was claimed by Portugal? **Brazil**

(8) Describe the state of religion in Africa during the post-classical period?

*There was no unifying religion*  
*dominant*  
*Africa was sending raw materials, receiving imports.*  
*no industrial innovation*

(8) what was the major drawback to African trade with other civilizations?

(8) What region of Africa was first converted to Islam by AD700?

*North East Africa, Egypt*

(3) How was the Qin different from the Zhou?

*Qin - centralized Zhou - ruled through regional nobles*

(3) know the differences between Confucianism, Taoism, & Legalism

*Confucianism - social hierarchy Tao - nature-spiritual, Legalism - obey laws (strict)*

(4) What is Socratic method?

*Inquiry - question and answers*

(4) be able to describe Greek & Roma, agriculture, Greek democracy, laws, & politics.

*ROMAN*

**Greek Democracy** - *Basic direct democracy*  
*assemblies for all white men*  
*vote on issues*  
*athens*  
*large commercial estates*  
*Citizens (land holding men) to participate in w/ chosen officials*

**Law** - *Lightly applied*  
*personal*

**Politics** - *Military based*  
*city-states*  
*no unifying government*

**Roman Law** - *law codes designed to balance the defense of private property w/ protection of poor citizens*  
*republic empire*  
*engineers*

**Politics** - *Roman aristocracy established a republic*  
*Senate was most important ~~senate~~ legislative body*  
*aristocratic assemblies*  
*Military-active based Gov.*

**Roman Agriculture** - *Farmers became laborers for Landlords*  
*- slaves and stuff*