

Final Exam Review



Sunday, December 16, 2012

Part I (Chapter 1)



- The Rise of Agriculture and Agricultural Civilizations (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)
 - Mesopotamian Civilization (Tigris-Euphrates)
 - Egyptian Civilization (Nile River)
 - Indus River Civilization (India)
 - Huang He (Yellow River Valley) Civilization
- Neolithic Era: sedentary agriculture, metal working, civilizations
- Civilization?
 - Social stratification
 - Writing
 - Political organization (city-states)
 - Gender discrimination
 - Organized religion
 - Monumental architecture

Practice Question



- **Which of the following occurred as a result of the development of agriculture in societies that previously relied on hunting and gathering?**
 - (a) Conditions for women improved.
 - (b) The incidence of disease declined.
 - (c) Population density increased.
 - (d) Polytheism disappeared.
 - (e) Degradation of the environment lessened.

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Part II (Chapters 2-5)



- The Classical Period (600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.)
 - Classical China
 - ✦ Centralized Government: Zhou, Xin, Han Dynasties
 - ✦ Ideologies: Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism, Buddhism arrives
 - ✦ Social Arrangement (hierarchy, paternalistic, reciprocal relationships)
 - Classical India
 - ✦ Regionalized government
 - ✦ Caste as a means of social control (duty is the highest calling)
 - ✦ Hinduism and Buddhism
 - Classical Mediterranean
 - ✦ Greece, Hellenistic, Rome
 - ✦ Political structure (city-states, democracy, senate, empire)
 - ✦ Law to control distant areas of the empire
- The fall of classical societies
 - Causes: invasion, disease and depopulation, peasant uprisings, despair

Practice Question



- **Which of the following accurately reflects changes associated with the end of the classical era of world history (200 C.E. – 600 C.E.)?**
 - (a) Nomadic invasion brought down the Roman Empire but did not threaten either China or India.
 - (b) While both the Chinese and Roman empires developed new religious interests, India reasserted Hinduism.
 - (c) The spread of Islam by 500 C.E. challenged Chinese, Indian, and Mediterranean societies.
 - (d) The Silk Roads trade ended in this period, eliminating contacts between China and India and between India and the Mediterranean.
 - (e) In contrast to other crisis periods in world history, epidemic diseases played only a small role in disrupting major civilizations.

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Practice Question



- **Which of the following best describes both the Roman and Han Empires?**
 - (a) The empires used the family as the model for state organization.
 - (b) Merchants were viewed as key to the survival of both empires.
 - (c) The cost of defending imperial frontiers led to economic and political crises.
 - (d) Emperors were “Sons of Heaven.”
 - (e) New religions were successfully integrated into imperial religious ideologies.

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Part III (Chapters 6-15)



- **The Post-classical Era (600 C.E. – 1450 C.E.)**
 - The Rise and Spread of Islam
 - Abbasid Decline and Spread of Islam S and SE
 - Africa and the Spread of Islam
 - Byzantine Empire and Eastern Europe
 - Medieval Western Europe
 - The Americas
 - Tang and Song China
 - Spread of Chinese Civilization to Korea, Vietnam, & Japan
 - The Mongols
- **Period Ends as Columbus sets sail**

Islam



- **Begins in Arabia**

- Monotheistic
- Umayyad and Abbasid Empires
- Shia and Sunni split
- Rapid Spread (Conquest and trade)
 - ✦ Tolerance, but not embrace of conquered peoples
 - ✦ Preservation and transmission of existing knowledge
 - ✦ Refinement of technology and learning
- Gender relations

Practice Question



- **A significant example of the interaction among Indian, Arab, and European societies by 1200 C.E. was the transfer of knowledge of**
 - (a) iron and copper mining techniques
 - (b) the flying shuttle and spinning jenny
 - (c) the science of optics and lens design
 - (d) numerals and the decimal system
 - (e) gunpowder and cannons

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Islam and Africa



- **Pre-Islamic Africa**
 - Egypt
 - Ethiopia (Christianity)
 - Mediterranean Coast
 - Grassland kingdoms Ghana and Mali
 - Southeast Coast
 - Interior
- **Islam's impact is primarily on the elite**
- **Swahili Coast (Bantu + Arabic = Swahili)**

Byzantine Empire



- **Constantine moves capital to Byzantium**
 - Strategic location at the crossroads of the world
 - Rome falls, but Constantinople remains
 - ✦ East will be more sophisticated than Medieval Western Europe
 - Pressure from Turks throughout its existence
 - North-South trade leads to Kievan Rus and eventually Russia
 - Emperor has with divine authority
 - ✦ Bureaucracy similar to China except no exams
 - **The Schism between Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox**
 - ✦ Causes: rituals, papal authority, celibacy
 - ✦ Consequences
 - missionary activity differs from East to West, local Languages, Cyrillic
 - Visions of Christ as powerful vs. suffering
 - ✦ The Sack of Constantinople in 1204

Practice Question



- **The Crusades launched by European Christians at the end of the eleventh century were motivated primarily by**
 - (a) the desire of Italian city-states to seize control of the spice trade from Central Asian and Chinese merchants
 - (b) the desire to demonstrate Europe's new technological supremacy over Islam
 - (c) resentment toward Islamic missionaries seeking to spread their faith along the Mediterranean
 - (d) western European fears that Byzantium and the Muslim kings would launch a military attack against western Europe
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Medieval Western Europe



- **Starts as a backwater**
 - Unsophisticated, illiterate, pagan
 - Feudalism & Manorialism
 - Church is only organized institution initially
 - Moors are in Spain (contained by Charles Martel)
- **Charlemagne's efforts at reunification fail**
 - regional monarchies emerge
- **Influences flow north and West**
 - Trade brings innovation and tech
 - Crusades affect Europe more than their target
- **100 Years War brings end to Feudalism**
 - Professional armies are better
- **Plague**

Practice Question



- **Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the political systems in western Europe and China during the time period 1000–1300?**
 - (a) Western Europe developed multiple monarchies, while China maintained a single empire.
 - (b) Developments in the legal systems of China emphasized individual political rights, while western Europe concentrated on maritime law.
 - (c) Both societies began an aggressive policy of imperialism and territorial expansion.
 - (d) Both societies gradually adopted a representative democratic system.
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The Americas Pre-Invasion



- **Aztec and Inca**
 - Aztecs are in Mesoamerica (Mexico)
 - Inca are in Peru and the Andes
- **Polytheistic, animistic**
 - Rituals and sacrifice are about nature
- **Women's roles: (Maize grinding)**
- **No writing**
- **Treatment of the conquered**
- **Aztec tribute**
- **Inca socialism**
 - State claimed all resources and redistributed
 - No tribute, but "Mita"

Practice Question



- **Which of the following is accurate regarding both West Africa and South America before 1000?**
 - (a) Both areas depended on the trade in gold and salt.
 - (b) Most people were polytheists in both areas.
 - (c) The domestication of large animals provided the means of extensive agricultural production and transportation.
 - (d) Both areas depended on grains such as wheat and rye as major dietary components.
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Chinese Reunification: Tang & Song



- Han collapse leads to Era of Division
 - Local control
- Sui first, then Tang and Song
- Public works projects
- Reestablishment of the bureaucracy
- Women decline: neo-Confucian revival
 - Foot binding
- Battle over Buddhism
- Pressure from the North: The Mongols
- Culture and education valued in leadership
- Scholar-gentry strong; military weakened

Practice Question



- **Buddhist successes in China during the Tang era**

- (a) were opposed by merchants and farmers.
- (b) provided the state with tax revenues and conscripted labor.
- (c) were counterbalanced by the introduction of Islam into China.
- (d) encouraged the scholar-officials, who were largely Buddhist.
- (e) led to persecutions and seizures of Buddhist monastic lands.

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Spread of Chinese Civilization to Japan, Korea, and Vietnam



- China dominant in the region; J, K, & V emulate: Sinification
 - Japan: Buddhism is the conduit
 - ✦ Confucianism
 - ✦ Ambassadors
 - ✦ Refinement at the Royal Court: *Tale of the Genji*.
 - ✦ Feudalism
 - Korea: not isolated geographically; Buddhism
 - ✦ Even more effort to emulate Chinese; limited to elite
 - ✦ Tribute to China
 - Vietnam
 - ✦ Invasion: the Trung sisters.
 - ✦ Indian influences here
 - ✦ Tribute to China
- Southeast Asia is isolated from rest of world: why go elsewhere?

The Mongols



- **Nomadic herders from the Steppe**
 - Limited resources – constantly on the move
 - No sedentary agriculture
 - Fierce warriors on horseback
 - ✦ Surrender or be killed
 - ✦ Religious tolerance once conquered
 - Women are more valued than elsewhere
 - Trade routes are kept open and enhanced
 - ✦ Western Europe benefits immensely
 - Conquest of Song leads to Yuan Dynasty

Practice Question



- **What was the religious policy of the Mongol Empire under Chinggis Khan?**
 - (a) Buddhism became the state religion of the Mongol Empire.
 - (b) He was converted to Islam late in life.
 - (c) He practiced no religious beliefs himself, but tolerated Islam only
 - (d) All religions were tolerated in his empire
 - (e) After the Russian campaign, the Mongols became Orthodox Christians.

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Part IV (Chapters 16-18)



- **The World Shrinks**
 - The West Rises
 - Russia Transforms and Rises

The West Rises



- Causes

- ✦ Trade imbalance
- ✦ Religious change permitting commercial pursuits
- ✦ Missionary zeal
- ✦ Population concerns and famine
- ✦ Humanism, Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

- Changes in the family

- Religious changes: the Reformation

- Political Changes: Absolute vs. Parliamentary systems

- The Nation-state

Practice Question



- **A Nation-state differs from an empire or many medieval states because it**
 - (a) grants rulers absolute rights to govern.
 - (b) rules a state with one dominant people, government, language, and culture.
 - (c) limits the power of monarchs and rulers.
 - (d) has many large and different ethnic groups under a common government.
 - (e) is democratic and representative of the people's wishes.

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Russia Transforms and Rises



- Mongol occupation ends
 - Expansion eastward: increase in territory
- Peasants and agriculture
 - Serfdom becomes hereditary and slave like
- Westernization
 - Limited to elite
 - Sought to become European
 - Expansion towards the Baltic Sea
- Tension between Tsars and nobility

Practice Question



- **Russia experienced neither Renaissance nor Reformation because**

- (a) Russia did not exist at the time of either movement.
- (b) Russia was engaged in a long war with the Ottoman Empire.
- (c) both revolutions were confined to Italy.
- (d) Mongol rule cut Russia off and isolated her from Western contacts.
- (e) Russia had no intellectual elites able to understand either movement.

Practice Question



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Religion Review

Religions

- Belief systems
- Provide structure and comfort
- Provide moral framework
- Provide explanations for the unknown
- Have a supernatural component
 - Belief in something divine or otherworldly

Animism

- Polytheistic
- Seemingly inanimate objects have a soul.
- Native religions and traditions
 - Africa, the Americas, Western Europe
- Explain nature through the behavior or personality of the gods
 - E.g. Aztecs believed they must offer human blood to the gods so that it would rain.

Hinduism

- World's oldest organized religion
- Almost exclusive to South Asia
- Polytheistic
- Very adaptable - assimilated invaders through caste
- Reincarnation
- Caste
- Nirvana and dharma
- Non-proselytizing

Buddhism

- Originated in India
- Arose from Hinduism when the Buddha rejected caste and rituals
- Monks and trade spread religion
- Proselytizing
- Spread to Far East and Southeast Asia
- Competed with Confucianism in China

Judaism

- Arose in Middle East
- Oldest monotheistic religion
- Spread around the world due to diaspora
- Adherents persecuted throughout history
- Connected to Christianity and Islam through Abraham and Jesus
- Non-proselytizing

Christianity

- Arose in Middle East 2000 years ago
- Belief that Christ is divine
- Early adherents persecuted by Romans
- Proselytizing
- Spread world wide
- Roman Catholic/Eastern Orthodox schism
- Roman Catholic/Protestant schism

Roman Catholicism

- Christian religion
- Pope is the spiritual leader
- Predominant in Western Europe and South America
- Schism with Eastern Orthodox over rituals, language and priestly celibacy
- The Crusades
- Depictions of Christ as suffering on the cross

Eastern Orthodox

- Originates in the Byzantine Empire
- Predominant in Eastern Europe
- Closely linked with the State; Emperors have divine authority
- Leads to national religions Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, etc.
- Cyrillic developed to gain converts in Eastern Europe
- Depictions of Christ as powerful
- Proselytizing

Protestantism

- Martin Luther and the Reformation
- Nails the 95 theses to the door of the church in 1517
- Rejects strict Catholic indulgences (payment by sinners for salvation)
- Predominant in Western Europe
- Fundamentalist versions spreading around the world due to aggressive proselytizing

Islam

- Newest major religion, Arose on the Arabian peninsula, Received by Muhammad in 7th century
- Monotheistic - Quran is the word of God
- Spread rapidly to Middle East, Southern Mediterranean, Spain, and Africa.
- Dhimmi, Malawi, Ulama, Sufi
- Sunni/Shia split over principle of succession
- Umayyad then Abbasid
- Proselytizing

Confucianism

- Established by Confucius during Era of the Warring States during Zhou Dynasty decline
- Stresses reciprocal relationships between government and the governed
 - Leaders must show humility
 - Led must show respect and deference
- Women and children are subservient
- Resurrected as neo-Confucianism later in Chinese history
 - Foot-binding

Daoism

- Laozi develops during Era of the Warring States during Zhou decline
- Explains the world in terms of natural harmony and balance
- Much softer approach than Confucianism

Legalism

- Established during Era of the Warring States
- Stresses strict obedience of the people to their government
- Harsh punishments for wrongdoing
- People are not to be trusted, but led for their own good.
- Qin Dynasty employs to end the Warring States period.

Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism

- Developed in response to turmoil during the Warring States period.
- All attempt to find solutions to the chaos and disorder
- Qin Emperor eventually chooses legalism, Han Dynasty opts for Confucian approach.

Questions?

DBQ Review



- Remember the rubric!
 - Thesis – 1 point
 - Refers to all docs – **don't just quote** – 1 point
 - Uses evidence from all or all but 1 to support thesis – 2 points
 - Uses evidence from all but 2 to support thesis – 1 point
 - Analyzes point of view for 2 docs
 - Groups the docs in 3 groupings
 - Asks for and **explains** the need for a missing source or doc
- Start by writing a simple thesis
 - Restate the prompt.
- Brainstorm using PERSIAN
- Analyze the docs: SOAP, POV, Group

Study Advice



- Take practice quizzes.
- Use the flashcards.
- Look at the chapter outlines on Moodle.
- Go over the DBQ rubric so you remember how to get easy points. The goal is to write a competent essay.
- Eat a good breakfast the morning of the final exam.
- If you're stressed out, write about that for a minute or two to lessen your anxiety.