Unit 3 Test – Part Two (Chapters 11-13)

Chapter 11, The Worlds of Islam: Afro-Eurasian Connections, 600-1500,

The Birth of a New Religion
1. Why was the location of Arabia important?

2. Why was Mecca an important city? Why was Mecca’s dominant tribe important?

3. How does the core message of Islam compare with that of Judaism and Christianity?
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   •
   •

4. Why did the message of the Quran challenge the tribal and clan structure of Arab society?

5. Explain the concept of the umma.

6. Explain the five Pillars of Islam.
   A.
   B.
   C.
   D.
   E.

7. How was the umma different from the traditional tribes of Arab society?

8. In what ways was the young Islamic community seen as revolutionary and distinct from Christianity?

The Making of an Arab Empire
9. What civilizations became part of the new Arab state?
10. Why were Arabs able to construct such a huge empire so quickly?

11. Why did the Battle of Talas River in 751 leave lasting consequences for Asia?


13. What were the incentives for the conquered people to claim a Muslim identity?
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14. What’s the difference between Shia and Sunni Islam?

   Shia—

   Sunni—

15. Describe the first dynasty after the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs.

16. Why did Umayyad rule provoke growing criticism and unrest?

17. What was the impact of the Abbasid rule after the overthrow of the Umayyad Dynasty?
18. Who were the Sufis?

19. In what ways were Sufi Muslims critical of mainstream Islam?
   •
   •
   •

20. How did the rise of Islam change the lives of women?
   • Socially:

   • Spiritually:

21. As Islamic empires spread through traditional Middle Eastern cultures, what were some signs of the separation of the sexes and a tightening patriarchy?

*Islam and Cultural Encounter: A Four-Way Comparison*

22. Identify some similarities and differences in the spread of Islam to India, Anatolia, West Africa, and Spain. (*Hint: How did Islam spread and was it the dominant faith?)

23. In what ways was Anatolia so much more thoroughly Islamized than India?
   •
   •
   •
   •
   •

*The World of Islam as a New Civilization*

24. Why was commerce in the Islamic world valued as a positive thing?
25. What ideas and technologies were diffused and exchanged as trade and commerce developed a “capitalist” economy that spanned the Old World?

Reflections: Learning from Outsiders: A Tale of Two Travelers
26. What did the journeys of the travelers Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo, reveal about the world of the 13th and 14th centuries? What happened after 1700?
Explain the significance of the following:

Jihad—

Hijra—

Sharia—

Dhimmis—

Jizya—

Rightly Guided Caliphs—

Ulama—

Imams—

al Ghazali—

Hadiths—

Sikhism—

Ibn Battuta—

The Great Mosque at Jenne (You will have to look elsewhere for the significance of this)—

Mozarabs—

Madrassas—

Shaykhs—

Ibn Sina (Avicenna)—

Chapter 12, Pastoral Peoples on the Global Stage: The Mongol Moment, 1200-1500
Looking Back and Looking Around: The Long History of Pastoral Nomads

1. What kind of food-producing economy emerged in 4,000 B.C.E. where productive farming was difficult and what did they learn from that?

2. In what regions did pastoralists/herders shape their societies?

3. Why didn’t pastoralism emerge in the Americas?

4. In what ways did pastoral societies differ from their agricultural counterparts?
   - Population—
   - Family unit—
   - Social structure—
   - Status of women—
   - Most characteristic feature—

5. In what way were nomadic pastoralists connected to their agricultural neighbors and what did this stimulate?

6. Why was constructing large empires among pastoralists no easy task?

7. What sustained the tribal nomadic states?
8. What new technologies were adapted or invented by pastoral societies?

9. In what ways did the Xiongnu, Arabs, and Turks make an impact on world history?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xiongnu</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Turks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The empire effected a revolution in nomadic life transforming—</td>
<td>Arabs, Berbers, Turks, and Mongols created—</td>
<td>A major turning point and new role in Turkic history occurred—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Xiongnu Empire created—</td>
<td>The most dramatic Arabian development was—</td>
<td>In the Seljuk Turkic Empire—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With this new advantage---

In Anatolia---

Camels served as---
10. How did the pastoral Masai and their settled agricultural neighbors bind their people together and what did such a system provide for them?

11. How could outsiders become Masai?

**Breakout: The Mongol Empire**
12. Why didn’t the Mongols try to spread their faith as did the Arabs?

13. What was Chinggis Khan’s mission?

14. Describe some ways of the Mongol’s military effectiveness and success.

**Encountering the Mongols: Comparing Three Cases**
15. How did Mongol rule change China?

16. In what ways were the Mongols changed by China?
17. How was Mongol rule in Persia different from that in China?

18. How was the Russian experience of Mongol domination different from that of Persia or China?

The Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network
19. In what ways did the Mongol Empire contribute to the globalization of the Eurasian world?

20. Beyond the devastation of a greatly decreased population, what were the longer-term changes in European society and what were the larger consequences from the impact of the plague?

Explain the significance of the following:

Xiongnu—

Modun—
Chapter 13, The Worlds of the Fifteenth Century

The Shapes of Human Communities
1. What distinguished the northwest coast peoples from those of Australia?
2. Between 1000 and 1500 C.E. three different patterns of **political** development emerged in West Africa. Compare the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YORUBA</th>
<th>BENIN</th>
<th>IGBO</th>
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<tr>
<td>TRADE ?</td>
<td>TRADE ?</td>
<td>TRADE ?</td>
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</table>
3. What were the values of the Iroquois League?


5. Who was Timur (Tamerlane) and what did he do?

Civilizations of the Fifteenth Century: Comparing China and Europe
5. After Mongol rule, how would you define the major achievements of the Ming Dynasty?

6. Why did Emperor Yongle send Zheng He on his voyages and why were the voyages stopped?

7. What was the reason for the Hundred Years’ War? Did the Ming Dynasty experience a comparable conflict?

8. What was the Renaissance?

9. What were the differences between the Chinese and European oceangoing ventures?

Civilizations of the Fifteenth Century: The Islamic World
10. Fill in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OTTOMAN EMPIRE</th>
<th>SAFAVID EMPIRE</th>
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<tbody>
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11. Fill in the chart.

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<thead>
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<th>SONGHAY</th>
<th>MUGHAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>
12. What was the importance of Malacca?

Civilization of the Fifteenth Century: The Americas
13. What distinguished the Aztec and Inca empires from each other?

14. Why did the Aztecs perform ritual human sacrifice?
15. Describe the roles of Aztec and Incan women.

**Webs of Connection**

16. How were Afro-Eurasian peoples linked to one another by the fifteenth century?

17. What kind of growth accompanied the industrial revolution?
Explain the significance of each of the following:

Firestick farming—

Oba—

Great Law of Peace—

Fulbe—

Eunuchs—

Niccolo Machiavelli—

Vasco da Gama—

Seizure of Constantinople (1453)—

Janissaries—

Timbuktu—

Triple Alliance (1428)—
Floating gardens—

Pochteca—

Quipus—

Miša—