**Unit 1 Study Guide – Global Tapestry**

Ultimately the best way to learn is to read the textbook and take notes. Then revise the notes into a more condensed version. This repetition and summarization will help you to learn the information.

Chapter 14 – pages 345-371: *The Expansive Realm of Islam*

Chapter 15 – pages 373-401: *The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia*

Chapter 16 – pages 405-429: *India and the Indian Ocean Basin*

Chapter 17 – pages 433-455: *The Foundations of Christian Society in Western Europe*

Chapter 18 – pages 461-480: *Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration*

Chapter 19 – pages 483-505: *States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa*

Chapter 20 – pages 509-535: *Western Europe during the High Middle Ages*

Chapter 21 – pages 539-562: *Worlds Apart: The Americas and Oceania*

Chapter 22 – pages 565-591: *Reaching Out: Cross-Cultural Interactions*

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| **GLOBAL TAPESTRY STUDY GUIDE** | |
| **Instructions:** Takes notes below. It is your goal to be able to explain in your own words the concept and its historical significance. You are collecting evidence. The items in the right-hand column are historical examples you should be able to use as evidence to show you are able to do what is in the left-hand column using multiple historical examples. The page numbers listed are from your textbook *Traditions and Encounters.* | |
| Explain the systems of government employed by the Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time (pages 382-395) | Song Dynasty |
| Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time. (pages 391-399) | **Cultural Traditions**  Define and explain Filial piety in East Asia  Explain the influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia  **Define and compare the branches of Buddhism**  Theravanda  Mahayana  Tibetan |
| Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time. (pages 383-389) | **Explain the effects of the following Technological innovations:**  Champa rice  Transportation innovations (Grand Canal expansion)  Steel and iron production  Textiles and porcelains for export |
| Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time. (pages 359, 408-408) | **Describe and give specific examples of New Islamic political entities:**  Seljuk Empire  Mamluk sultanate of Egypt (see Paragas)  Delhi Sultanate |
| Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam. (pages 363-364, 368-369) | **Describe and explain innovations from Dar al-Islam and their impact:**  Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi)  Advances in literature (A’ishah al-Ba’uniyyah)  Advances in medicine  **Describe and explain cultural and innovative transfers:**  Preservation of commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy  House of Wisdom in Abbasid Baghdad  Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain |
| Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time. (pages 366-367, 422-423, 392-393) | **Identify and explain the following beliefs and practices:**  Bhakti movement  Sufism  Buddhist monasticism |
| Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time. (pages 409-410, 425-426) | Vijayanagara Empire  Srivijaya Empire  Chola Kingdom  Khmer Empire |
| Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time. (pages 137-142, 540-548, 551-555, 548-549) | Maya city-states  Mexica  Inca  Cahokia  Mesa Verde or Chaco |
| Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time. (pages 491-492, 494-495) | Mali  Great Zimbabwe |
| Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society. (pages 522-529, 532-534) | Christianity  Crusades |
| Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c.1200-1450 CE. (pages 478-479, 443-446, 510-515, 529-532) | Fall of the Byzantine  Feudalism  Middle Ages (Dark Ages) |
| Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe c.1200-1450 CE. (pages 515-517) | Feudalism |

**KEY TERMS**

Sunni Muslim

Shia Muslim

Dar al-Islam

Hajj

Umma

Qadis

Quran

Caliph

Jizya

Sharia law

Sufis

Ka’ba

Saka

Madrasas

Jihad

Grand Canal

Equal-field system

Exam system (meritocracy)

Champa rice

Food binding

Neo-Confucianism

Monsoons

Caste-system

Bhakti movement

Feudalism

Serfs

Manor system

Mamluk

Pax Mongolia

Sultan

Kamikaze

Crusades

Swahili

Samurai

Shogun

The Three Estate system

Reconquista

Chinampas

Mexica

Calpulli

Bubonic plague

Little Ice Age

Renaissance

Carpa nan

Vikings

**PLACES**

Mecca

Medina

Baghdad

Damascus

Cordoba

Al-Andalus

House of Wisdom

Chang-an

Guangzhou/ Hangzhou

Delhi

Calicut

Cambay

Melaka

Angkor Wat/ Angkor Thom

Borobudur

Constantinople

Kiev

Scandinavia

Venice

Karakorum

Samarkand

Swahili coast

Sub-Saharan Africa

Timbuktu

Kilwa

The Great Zimbabwe

Hagia Sophia

Notre Dame Cathedral

Vinland

Tenochtitlan

Micronesia

Melanesia

Polynesia

The Ming Great Wall

The Silk Road

**PEOPLE**

Muhammad

Ibn-Battuta

Marco Polo

Chinggis Khan

Khubilai Khan

Tamerlane (Timur)

Mansa Musa

St. Thomas Aquinas

Pope Urban II

Zheng He

Prince Henry the Navigator

Christopher Columbus

**TECHNOLOGY**

Magnetic compass

Longboats

Dhows/ Junks

Triangular sails (lateen)

Camel saddle

Gunpowder

Paper money/ credit

Movable type

Paper

Composite recurve bow

Arabic numerals

Terraced farming

Mayan calendar

**EMPIRES**

Umayyad dynasty

Abbasid dynasty

Tang dynasty

Song dynasty

Yuan dynasty

The Sultanate of Delhi

Chola Kingdom

Vijayanagar Kingdom

Kingdom of Axum

Kingdom of Srivijaya

Khmer Empire

Byzantine Empire

Mongol Empire

* Ilkhanate
* Golden Horde (Kipchak)
* Chagatai
* Great Khanate (Yuan Dynasty)

Ottoman Empire

Kingdom of Mali

Hausa kingdoms

Kingdom of Zimbabwe

Holy Roman Empire

Aztec Empire

Inca Empire

The Ming Dynasty

**RELIGIONS**

Islam

Hinduism

Confucianism

Buddhism

* Theravada
* Mahayana
* Tibetan

Daoism

Shintoism

Roman Catholicism

Eastern Orthodox Catholicism