

Ways of the World: Chapter 2 Overview & Study Guide

Outdated v. Preferred Language

To be considered complete, your notes must be in this format (use this sample as a guide), and include a definition for every reading term and notes that correspond to every guiding question.

Chapter 2: Varieties of Civilizations: Eurasia and the Americas, 1200-1450

Big Picture Questions:

- What similarities and differences can you identify between the civilizations examined in this chapter?
- What distinguishes the civilizations of the Americas from those of Afro-Eurasia?
- In what different ways were civilizations spreading beyond their traditional heartlands between 1200 and 1450?
- Considering Chapters 1 and 2 together, what major political and social processes changed between 500 and 1450?

Geographic Locations:

(Locate each location on your [world map](#) and label it)

- ☐ Hangzhou, China
- ☐ Korea
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ Japan
- ☐ Baghdad, Iraq
- ☐ India
- ☐ Córdoba, Spain
- ☐ Constantinople
(modern day Istanbul in Turkey)
- ☐ Kyiv (Kiev), Ukraine
- ☐ Mesoamerica
- ☐ Tenochtitlan
(modern day Mexico City in Mexico)
- ☐ the Andes
- ☐ Cusco, Peru

Key Terms:

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|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Song dynasty • China's economic revolution • metallurgy industry (iron & steel) • gunpowder • Hangzhou • foot binding • <i>hangul</i> • <i>chu nom</i> • <i>bushido</i> • Abbasid caliphate • Seljuk Turkic Empire • al-Andalus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byzantine Empire • Constantinople • Caesaropapism • Eastern Orthodox Christianity • Crusades • Kievan Rus • Western Christendom • feudalism • manorialism • serfs • gunpowder • cannons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magnetic compass • astrolabe • wind & sea currents • innovations in ship designs • Roman Catholic Church • European Renaissance • Maya civilization • Triple Alliance (Aztec Empire) • Inca Empire • <i>mita</i> |
|--|--|---|

* For each key term you should know who, what, when, where, and why it is significant

Academic Vocabulary: Define each term using the glossary or dictionary

- bureaucracy
- tribute
- orthodox
- excommunication
- legitimacy
- theology
- alchemy
- secular
- individualism
- prolific
- pervasive
- reticence

READING ASSIGNMENTS: *Not all of the reading terms are bolded in the textbook. You are responsible for defining all reading terms (even those that are not bolded) in your notes. You also need notes that can be used to answer all of the guiding questions (however, you do not need to answer the guiding questions in complete sentences.)

• Chapter 2 Assignment 1: pages 51-63

Reading Terms: Song Dynasty, China's economic revolution, Champa rice, Hangzhou, metallurgy industry ([iron & steel](#)*), printed books, gunpowder, paper money, foot binding, hangul, chu nom, Samurai, bushido, Shinto

Guiding Questions:

1. What were the cultural, political, economic and social features of Song China?

2. How was Song China not a “golden age” for many Chinese women? How was it a “golden age” for them?
3. How was the political relationship between Song China and its neighboring states (Korea, Vietnam and Japan) similar and different?
4. To what extent did China's culture influence the cultures of Korea, Vietnam and Japan?
5. How did the experiences of women in Song China, Japan, Vietnam, and Korea differ?

**This term is not explicitly stated in the textbook; I have linked a resource you can use to define it. You should also infer how it relates to the other information in this section.*

- **Chapter 2 Assignment 2: pages 63-69**

Reading Terms: Abbasid caliphate, Seljuk Turkic Empire, Sultan, Ottoman empire, Sultanate of Delhi, Vijayanagar Empire, al-Andalus, Ferdinand and Isabella

Guiding Questions:

6. Where did Islam expand by 1200?
7. When did the Ottoman Empire emerge and what were its goals?
8. How did religion and government differ in northern India and southern India?
9. To what extent was there religious toleration in Muslim Spain?
10. How did Muslim Spain influence Christian Europe?

- **Chapter 2 Assignment 3: pages 69-85**

Reading Terms: Byzantine Empire, Constantinople, caesaropapism, Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Crusades, Kievan Rus, Prince Vladimir, end of Byzantine Empire, Western Christendom, feudalism, manorialism, serfs, cannon, magnetic compass, [astrolabe](#)*, lateen sail, [wind & sea currents](#)*, [innovations in ship designs](#)*, Roman Catholic Church, “natural philosophy”, European Renaissance

Guiding Questions:

11. How was the relationship between the Byzantine state and Eastern Orthodox Church?
12. Why were politics fragmented in Western Europe?
13. When did European political life change and what were the effects of that change?
14. What was the role of merchants in Europe? How did it compare to China?
15. What economic and social changes occurred during the High Middle Ages in Europe?
16. What impact did new farming techniques have on the environment in Europe?
17. How did women’s role in Europe change during the Middle Ages?
18. What were the causes and impacts of the crusades?
19. How was the European Renaissance a movement away from the church?

**This term is not explicitly stated in the textbook; I have linked a resource you can use to define it. You should also infer how it relates to the other information in this section.*

- **Chapter 2 Assignment 4: pages 86-93**

Reading Terms: Mesoamerica, Maya civilization, [Triple Alliance \(Aztec Empire\)](#), enslaved people in [Mexico \(Aztec\)](#) society, Inca empire, *quipus*, *mita*, gender parallelism

Guiding Questions:

20. What were some of the Maya civilization’s intellectual and architectural achievements?
21. How did the Mexica rise to power?
22. Describe the social structure of Mexica society and how conquered cities / peoples were treated.
23. How did the rise of the Inca Empire compare to the Triple Alliance?
24. How did the management structures of the Triple Alliance and Inca Empire differ?
25. What were gender systems like in the Inca Empire and Triple Alliance?