

# Unit 1: The Global Tapestry Exam Study Guide

c. 1200 - c. 1450

## Topic 1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the <b><u>Song Dynasty</u></b> of China, which utilized traditional methods of <b><u>Confucianism</u></b> and <b><u>imperial bureaucracy</u></b> to maintain and justify its rule.	<b>1. Describe Song China (include SPICE-T characteristics).</b>  <b>2. Explain the influence of Confucianism on Song China's political system.</b>
<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.  <b>Cultural traditions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>Filial piety</u></b> in East Asia</li><li>• Influence of <b><u>Neo-Confucianism</u></b> and <b><u>Buddhism</u></b> in East Asia</li><li>• Confucian traditions of both respect for and expected deference from women</li><li>• Chinese literary and scholarly traditions and their spread to Heian Japan and Korea</li></ul> <b><u>Buddhism</u></b> and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.  <b>Branches of Buddhism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>Theravada</u></b></li><li>• <b><u>Mahayana</u></b></li><li>• <b><u>Tibetan</u></b></li></ul>	<b>3. Explain the influence of Confucianism on Song China's society and culture.</b>  <b>4. How did Buddhism arrive in China?</b>  <b>5. What were the cultural impacts of the arrival of Buddhism?</b>
<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on <b><u>free peasant</u></b> and <b><u>artisanal labor</u></b> .	<b>6. Explain the effects of each of the following on Song China:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>The Grand Canal</b></li></ul>

	<p>The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.</p> <p><b>Technological innovations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Champa rice</u></li> <li>• Transportation innovations like the <u>Grand Canal</u> expansion</li> <li>• Steel and iron production</li> <li>• Textiles and <u>porcelains</u> for export</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Champa rice:</b></li> <li>• <b>Chinese production of textiles and porcelain:</b></li> </ul>
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## Topic 1.2 Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450

<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p><u>Islam</u>, <u>Judaism</u>, <u>Christianity</u>, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.</p>	<p><b>7. List the core beliefs/practices of Islam:</b></p> <p><b>8. List the core beliefs/practices of Judaism:</b></p> <p><b>9. List the core beliefs/practices of Christianity:</b></p>
<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p>As the <u>Abbasid Caliphate</u> fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic people. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.</p> <p><b>New political entities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Seljuk Empire</u></li> <li>• <u>Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt</u></li> <li>• <u>Delhi Sultanates</u></li> </ul>	<p><b>10. Describe the Abbasid Caliphate (include SPICE-T characteristics):</b></p> <p><b>11. Describe the Seljuk Empire:</b></p>

	<p>Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam, subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and <b>Sufis</b>.</p>	<p><b>12. Explain the causes of the expansion of Muslim rule; how and where did it expand before 1450?</b></p> <p><b>13. What were the effects of the rise of Islamic states?</b></p>
<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p>Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.</p> <p><b>Innovations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi)</li> <li>• Advances in literature (A'ishah al-Bu'unyyah)</li> <li>• Advances in medicine</li> </ul> <p><b>Transfers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation and commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy</li> <li>• <b>House of Wisdom</b> in Abbasid Baghdad</li> <li>• Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain</li> </ul>	<p><b>14. Describe the intellectual innovations and transfers of Muslim States:</b></p> <p><b>15. What effects did these innovations have in Dar al-Islam?</b></p> <p><b>16. Explain the significance of the House of Wisdom in Abbasid Baghdad:</b></p>

### Topic 1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p><b>Hinduism</b>, <b>Islam</b>, and <b>Buddhism</b>, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p><b>Beliefs and practices:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhakti movement</li> <li>• Sufism</li> <li>• Buddhist monasticism</li> </ul>	<p><b>17. Explain how Hinduism impacted societies in South and Southeast Asia:</b></p> <p><b>18. Explain how Islam impacted societies in South and Southeast Asia:</b></p> <p><b>19. Explain how Buddhism impacted societies in South and Southeast Asia:</b></p>
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<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p>State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.</p> <p><b>Hindu/Buddhist States:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vijayanagara Empire</li> <li>• Srivijaya Empire</li> <li>• Rajput kingdoms</li> <li>• Khmer Empire</li> <li>• Majapahit</li> <li>• Sukhothai kingdom</li> <li>• Sinhala dynasties</li> </ul>	<p><b>22. How did the Srivijaya Empire develop and maintain power?</b></p> <p><b>Money accessed through their location in terms of trade in the Indian Ocean Trade Basin - <a href="#">Strait of Malacca</a>.</b></p>

#### Topic 1.4 State Building in the Americas

<p><b>Learning Objective</b></p> <p>Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time.</p>	<p><b>Historical Developments</b></p> <p>In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.</p> <p><b>State systems in the Americas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maya city-states</li> <li>• Mexica</li> <li>• Inca</li> <li>• Chaco</li> <li>• Mesa Verde</li> <li>• Cahokia</li> </ul>	<p><b>23. Describe the Maya city-states (include SPICE-T characteristics) :</b></p> <p><b>24. Describe the Inca (include SPICE-T characteristics) :</b></p> <p><b>25. Describe the Mexica (include SPICE-T characteristics):</b></p>
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### TOPIC 1.5 State Building in Africa

<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach.  <b>State systems in Africa:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Great Zimbabwe</li><li>• Ethiopia</li><li>• Hausa kingdoms</li></ul>	<b>26. Describe Great Zimbabwe (include SPICE-T characteristics):</b>  <b>27. Describe Ethiopia (include SPICE-T characteristics)</b>
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### TOPIC 1.6 Developments in Europe

<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.	<b>28. Explain the impact of the Roman Catholic Church on Western Europe:</b>  <b>The Roman Catholic Church was the cultural unifier in decentralized feudal Europe. The pope also had considerable political power through excommunication. The Catholic Church was also where most learning/education occurred in Medieval Europe.</b>
<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to 1450.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by <u>decentralized monarchies</u> , <u>feudalism</u> , and the <u>manorial system</u> .	<b>29. Describe the political organization of feudal Europe:</b>  <b>Decentralized monarchies who exchanged land for military loyalty (feudalism).</b>  <b>30. Describe the <u>manorial system</u>:</b>  <b>Self-sufficient economic system where the serfs supply all the labor in return for a place to live and protection from invaders.</b>
<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.	<b>Historical Developments</b>  Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including <u>serfdom</u> .	<b>31. Describe the social hierarchy of feudal Europe:</b>  <b>32. What was the role of <u>serfdom</u> in Europe?</b>

		<b>33. What eventually happened to serfdom? (How did it change moving into the 1450-1750 time period)?</b>
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TOPIC 1.7 Comparisons in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450	
<b>Learning Objective</b>  Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450	<b>Historical Developments</b>  State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity</li> <li>• Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.</li> <li>• State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia</li> <li>• In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach</li> <li>• In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach</li> </ul>

## CONTEXT STATEMENTS PRACTICE:

**Instructions:** Write a contextual statement for each of the prompts below. This will not only help you review content from Unit 1 (1200-1450), but also help you practice writing context statements which, if done successfully, can earn you one point on both the DBQ and LEQ essays.

*To earn this point, the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or reference.*

The final sentence of your context should narrow down to the topic of the prompt, tying your contextual statement to your thesis statement.

**Prompt 1:** Evaluate the extent to which agriculture affected social organization in Europe from c. 1200 - 1450.

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<b>Prompt 2:</b> Evaluate the extent to which the diffusion of Islam impacted the development of African states in the 1200 - 1450 time period.

<b>Prompt 3:</b> Evaluate the extent to which belief systems and practices impacted South and Southeast Asian societies in the 1200 - 1450 time period.

<b>Prompt 4:</b> Evaluate the extent to which European and East Asian state development differed in the 1200 to 1450 time period.

