

## APWH Daily Exam Review Questions

### **600 BCE-600 CE**

How did governments use architecture to display power? [monumental architecture]

Empires developed what type of governments to promote trade? [centralized]

Name three religions that were used to unify empires [Buddhism/Mauryan, Hinduism/Gupta, Christianity/late Rome]

Name three ways that religions were typically spread [trade, promoter, synthesis]

Provide an example of the synthesis of Hinduism and Buddhism [stupas, Brahminical temples]

What Indian religion was used to reinforce social classes? [Hinduism through Caste System]

Name three common characteristics of Vedic religions [reincarnation, karma, universal spirit]

Why did empires typically reward their elite classes? [wanted loyalty]

Identify three ways that Rome rewarded their elite classes [slaves, latifundia, Senate positions]

Identify one way that Christians synthesized Christian beliefs and Roman culture [put Christmas on a Roman holiday, patriarchy]

Why are syncretic faiths often formed? [to make new converts comfortable through familiarity]

The late Roman Empire spread what religion across the Mediterranean and down the East Coast of Africa? [Christianity]

How did Han Chinese leaders reward their elite classes? [civil service exams]

China's social class system was based on what philosophy? [Confucianism]

Han trade practices had what impact on Chinese population? [increased]

The decline of what two empires led to a decline in population between 200 and 800 CE? [Han and Rome]

How were the Indian and Chinese social class systems similar? [everyone had a proper role in society]

Name one example of the use of corvée labor during this period. [building of the Great Wall of China]

How was corvée labor used to demonstrate the power of the leader? [tribute]

Empires typically declined due to what three factors? [invasions, too much wealth in hands of elites, overexpansion]

## **600 CE-1450 CE**

How did Indian Ocean trade lead to new cities in Africa, India, and SE Asia?  
[middleman trade cities developed]

Name at least one middleman trade city, or society in the Sahara, SE Asia, India, East Africa, and along the Silk Roads [Sahara: Timbuktu, Mali, Ghana, Songhai; SE Asia: Melacca, Srivijaya; India: Gujarat, Calicut; East Africa: Kilwa (Swahili city-states); Silk Roads: Baghdad, Kashgar, Samarkand]

Great Zimbabwe was a trade city in what part of Africa? [Southern...traded ivory and gold with Swahili city-states]

The Hausa kingdoms were located in what part of Africa? [West/Sub-Saharan Africa]

What knowledge helped trade in the Indian Ocean? [monsoon wind patterns]

What technologies helped trade in the Indian Ocean? [lateen sails, compass, rudder, credit, checks, banks, astrolabe]

What empires helped promote Indian Ocean trade in the period? [Caliphates, Tang, Song, Mongol, Srivijaya]

What typical items were traded in the Indian Ocean? [practical goods such as cotton, sugar, rice, citrus, bananas, sweet potatoes]

Name two Chinese technologies that promoted Indian Ocean trade [rudder and compass]

Demand for what type of items promoted trade along the Silk Roads? [luxuries like silk, and porcelain]

What technologies helped promote trade along the Silk Roads? [saddles, stirrups, horse collar, yokes, paper money]

Name three technologies that were spread across the Silk Roads [gunpowder, steel, printing press]

Name a pathogen that was spread across the Indian Ocean and the Silk Roads [bubonic plague]

What Chinese empire moved the capital to Chang'an in order to promote trade? [Tang]

Confucianism promoted what relationship between men and women? [women were expected to be obedient and respectful]

Confucius believed what relationship was most important for societal harmony? [respect between father and son]

Tang and Song China had to deal with a clash between what two philosophies? [Confucianism and Buddhism]

How did Tang Chinese leaders deal with the problem? [used force to eliminate Buddhism]

How did Song Chinese leaders deal with the problem? [synthesized Buddhism and Confucianism into Neo-Confucianism]

Provide evidence that Tang China impacted Japan [Taika Reforms brought in Chinese Confucian-based government, Chinese architecture and Chinese writing]

Theravada Buddhism is found in what part of the world? [Southeast Asia/Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia]

Mahayana Buddhism is found in what part of the world? [East Asia/China, Japan, Korea]

Name one way that Gupta India and Tang China were philosophically similar. [both used social classes to order society; both patriarchal]

What Chinese city helped facilitate trade between the interior of China and the Pacific? [Hangzhou, which was China's principal port city and the beginning of the Grand Canal]

What new agricultural innovation contributed to population growth? [Champa rice]  
Chinese trade with what area of Southeast Asia led to the transfer of agricultural technologies? [Vietnam]

Name at least three ways that the Tang and Song facilitated trade. [moved the capital to Chang'an, built the Grand Canal, cleaned up port cities like Hangzhou, promoted Chinese merchant communities, took over Sogdia]

Name three areas where Chinese merchant communities were established [Sogdia, SE Asia/Indonesia, Vietnam]

Angkor Wat demonstrates the synthesis of what two philosophies? [Buddhism and Hinduism]

Angkor Wat was in the Khmer Empire, which was located in what modern country? [Cambodia]

A similar empire, the Majapahit, was located in what modern country? [Indonesia]  
Melacca was located in what Southeast Asian empire? [Srivijaya]

Name the two Islamic Caliphates [Umayyad and Abbasid]

What technologies helped promote trade along the Trans-Saharan trade routes? [camel saddles, caravanserai, credit, checks, banks]

Name three Arab financial innovations [credit, checks, banks]

Name three Muslim irrigation technologies. [Qanat, noria, shaduf]

New irrigation was developed due to the introduction of what Indian Ocean crops? [rice, cotton, sugar]

The Muslim Agricultural Revolution had what demographic impact? [population increase]

Nasir al-Din al-Tusi was a Persian mathematician who helped prove what about the universe? [universe was sun centered/heliocentric]

Nasir al-Din al-Tusi would likely have studied at what Baghdad library? [House of Wisdom]

That library helped keep what philosophy alive? [Greco-Roman/humanism]

Name one method that Arabic traders used to promote Indian Ocean trade.  
[establishment of merchant communities]

How did that method create cross-cultural linguistic exchanges?  
[synthesis languages were created]

Name three diasporic communities along trade routes. [Jewish along Silk Roads, Sogdian along Silk Roads, Uighur along Silk Roads, Chinese and Muslim merchant communities]

What two events led to a decline in population between 1200 CE and 1400 CE?  
[Mongol violence and the Black Death]

Name three ways that the Mongols facilitated trade [made trade routes safe, united the Silk Roads, promoted Uighur script]

Name four travelers during this time period that help with understanding the nature of trade during the period. [Xuanzang, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Margery Kempe]

The building of the Hagia Sophia and public religious rituals demonstrated that the Byzantine emperor Justinian promoted what faith? [Orthodox]

Provide one example of the use of religious symbolism in Eastern Christian culture  
[use of icon paintings by Orthodox Christians]

Provide evidence that shows that women played an important role in Byzantine Empire. [Theodora ruled equally with Justinian]

Emperors often used paintings showing them as divine in order to accomplish what goal? [display power]

The collapse of what empire led to decentralization in Western Europe during the period from 600 to 1100? [Roman Empire]

Increased trade in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century led to the rise of what three Western European landowning classes? [gentry, burghers, bourgeoisie]

How did the rise of new elite classes in Italy contribute to the Renaissance?  
[patronized the arts]

What factors led to the rise of urbanization in 12<sup>th</sup> Century Western Europe?  
[warmer temperatures, increased agricultural production, more trade]

The return of what philosophy to 12<sup>th</sup> Century Western Europe led to cultural and political growth? [humanism]

Name one Mesoamerican irrigation technology. [chinampas]

Name one Andean irrigation technology. [waru waru]

Name one example of Aztec monumental architecture [pyramids]

The Aztec were influenced by what earlier civilizations? [Olmec, Teotihuacan, Maya]

Name one example of Inca corvée labor [mit'a]

The Inca practiced what type of ancestor veneration? [mummification]

How did Vladimir shape Russia? [centralized government and established

Orthodoxy as a state religion]

Name one method that the Ming used to project power in the Indian Ocean [Zheng He's treasure ships; kowtow]

What group of nomads began threatening to invade the Ming? [Manchus]

The Ming was impacted by what environmental problem beginning around 1350? [Little Ice Age]

Identify one commercial change that occurred during the Ming. [China ended long-distance trade; more isolationist; still traded with Korea, Japan, Vietnam]

### **1450-1750 CE**

What two cultural renaissances were going on during this time period? [Japanese and European]

From the 11<sup>th</sup> Century until the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, Japan was ruled by what type of decentralized political system? [Shoguns]

Japan adopted what Chinese form of government in the 1600's due to increasing centralization under Tokugawa Ieyasu and due to philosophical conflict? [Neo-Confucian]

What empire took over the Byzantine Empire in 1453? [Ottoman Empire]

Provide an example of the sponsorship of art by new elites. [Medici during Renaissance]

Name one religious change that occurred in this period [rise of Protestantism, rise of syncretic faiths]

What was the name of the gentry rebellion in France that contributed to the rise of absolutism? [Fronde]

The expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain was known by what name? [Reconquista]

Russian landowning elites were known by what name? [boyars]

What factors motivated European exploration? [desire for wealth, desire to spread Christianity, and desire for imperial glory]

What factors led to increasing population levels in Western Europe between 1450 and 1600? [more food from the Americas]

Name two European technological innovations that allowed for exploration? [discovery of wind patterns by Portuguese, new ships such as caravels, carracks, and fluyts]

The Portuguese sailed around Africa in order to find a shorter route to what country? [India]

What was one difference between Indian Ocean trade in the period 600-1450 and that of 1450-1750? [mostly free trade in earlier period; attempted force by Portuguese in later period]

What factors allowed Europeans to dominate much of the world? [gunpowder weapons]

Name one product that was sent from the Americas to Europe and how that product impacted Europe. [potatoes increased population; tobacco was a cash crop; quinine helped treat malaria]

Name one demographic impact of the Columbian Exchange upon the Americas. [increased numbers of Europeans and Africans; decreased numbers of Native Americans]

Name one American food that became a staple crop in Africa [cassava]

Name three prominent migrations during this period. [Europeans and Africans to the Americas, Jews and Muslims expelled from Spain]

Provide three examples of a syncretic faiths in the Americas. [Vodun/Voodoo, Mexican/Aztec Catholicism, Andean Catholicism]

What was the purpose of syncretic faiths in the Americas? [to promote Christianity]

Name three cash crops. [cotton, sugar, tobacco]

The demand for cash crops was part of what economic system? [mercantilism and plantation economies]

How did labor change in the Americas? [rise of slavery and indentured servants; encomienda was abandoned for the hacienda system; mit'a was changed to a forced labor system]

How were social hierarchies restructured in the Americas after 1500? [Las Castas was created]

Provide evidence that shows Spanish-born individuals were favored in the American social class system [Peninsulares were on top]

How was the population of Western Europe impacted by trade with the Americas? [increased due to foods from the Americas]

How did economic systems in Europe change during this period? [rise of mercantilism]

The trade network in the Americas was called the Triangular trade network or what other name? [Atlantic System]

Mestizos, mulattoes, creoles and peninsulares were all part of what social class system? [Las Castas]

Discuss the difference in rights between mestizos, mulattoes, and creoles [mestizos and mulattoes had limited rights such as education; creoles could own land and slaves]

The Columbian Exchange had what environmental impact on the Americas? [deforestation and soil erosion]

How were families impacted by the Ottoman and Western European policies?  
[Devshirme impacted Christian families; slavery contributed to the rise of  
patriarchies in Africa]

How did exploration in East Asia change? [China stopped Indian Ocean trade]

The Mughal, Ottoman, and Safavid Empires had what religious similarity? [all  
Islamic]

How did the Mughal Empire unite India religiously? [tried to create syncretic  
faiths]

What technology did the Mughal Empire use to unite their empire? [gunpowder]

How did the Ottoman Empire solve the problem of disloyalty among the nobility?  
[Devshirme and creation of janissary class]