

Study Terms: World History 1 (Dachowski), Exam 3, Spring 2013

Format: chronological order (10%), map (10%), primary sources (20%), terms (30%), lists (30%).

Chapters covered: *Patterns of World History*, chapters 10-12, 14-16.

Lectures and handouts: April 4 to May 2.

Web page: http://faculty.tnstate.edu/edachowski/world_history_i.htm

Primary sources (you are responsible for the specific selections assigned on the syllabus):

selected hadith; Einhard, Life of Charlemagne; Johannes of Trokelowe; Marchione di Coppio Stefani; al-Biruni; ibn Battuta; Marco Polo; letter of Columbus.

Index card: You may bring a 3x5 index card (or a piece of paper cut to 3 inches by 5 inches) to consult during the exam. You may write or type whatever you want using both sides of the card, but cannot bring magnifying glasses or other extraordinary aids to read minuscule writing. You must have your name on the card. I will initial the card before the exam starts, and you must hand in the card with your exam.

Consider the following questions (these questions will be valuable to you in figuring out how to explain historical significance and "why" in the writing sections of the test, as well as helping you to figure out what concepts you should focus on most):

1. What thinkers are associated with the "Axial Age"? What ideas and approaches to knowledge did they share? What unique contributions did each thinker make? What major religions had begun to take shape by the end of the Axial Age? Does it make sense to speak of an "Axial Age" even though these thinkers were widely separated in time and place and never met each other (or even read each others' writings)?
2. What patterns existed in the "**successor states**" founded following the fall of the Roman Empire, the fall of the Chinese Han Dynasty, the fall of the Mauryan empire of India, the decline of Meroë and Aksum in Africa, and the decline of Teotihuacan and the Classic Maya in Mesoamerica? How did these successor states compare with those established after the division of the Mongol Empire and the fragmentation of the area Islamic rule?
3. How did **trade routes** change (either the routes or the volume of trade) in the period between about 300 and 1600 CE?
4. What role did the **major world religions** (Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism) have on political, cultural, and economic developments in the period 300-1600 CE? What **philosophical and religious ideas** had the greatest influence on the running of government in the period of about 300 to 1600 CE?
5. How did the **increased connection** between the Americas and the "Old World" of Europe, Africa, and Asia affect each part of the globe?

Terms

<p>Axial Age Buddhism Four Noble Truths Confucius Analects five relationships Mencius Xunzi Daoism Legalism Parmenides Zeno of Elea Eratosthenes Hippocrates Archimedes Plato Socrates Sophists Aristotle</p> <p>Islam Muslim Arab Muhammad Five Pillars of Islam caliphs dhimmi hadith hegira jihad Mecca Quran sharia</p>	<p>Black Death Byzantine Empire Charlemagne Constantinople Crusades epidemic epizootic First Crusade Jerusalem Great Famine Hanseatic League Hundred Years War manors pandemic plague Reconquista vernacular</p> <p>Chola Kingdom Guru Nanak Ghaznavid Empire Harsha Babur Mahmoud of Ghazni Mughal Empire Sikhs Sultanate of Delhi Timur</p>	<p>Sui Dynasty Grand Canal Tang Dynasty Song Dynasty foot-binding paper money Ming Dynasty Silk Road Yuan Dynasty Zhenghe Chagatai Khanate Genghis Khan Golden Horde Il-Khanate Mongols</p> <p>Luba Kingdom Mali Mansa Musa Mapungubwe Nubia oral poetry saqiya Solomonid Dynasty Sundiata Swahili Coast Timbuktu Zagwe Dynasty camels</p>	<p>Ethiopia Ghana Great Zimbabwe griots Ife</p> <p>Aztecs chinampas Classic Maya Cuzco Incas kipu Lake Texcoco Mit'a Tawantinsuyu Tenochtitlan Teotihuacan Tiwanaku Tlatelolco Tlaxcala Toltecs Tula Wari</p> <p>Prince Henry the Navigator Christopher Columbus Vasco da Gama Columbian Exchange Zhenghe</p>
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Lists

<p>principles of Legalism types of questions asked by Axial Age thinkers conditions supporting Axial Age thinkers Five Pillars of Islam Abbasid lands crops introduced into Muslim lands influences on Muslim culture (on medicine, literature, philosophy, artwork, mathematics, urban culture--including both areas influenced and sources of influences) Muslim conquests</p>	<p>spread of Islam (places) African states (300-1600) African rainforest kingdoms religious policies of Solomonid Dynasty trading areas in Africa divisions of Mongol Empire features of Mongol culture policies of the Sultanate of Delhi religious ideas and practices of Sikhs features of Toltec culture features of Aztec culture</p>	<p>New World items introduced in Old World Old World items introduced in Americas causes of the Crusades causes of the Black Death classical inheritance of medieval Europe features of Charlemagne's rule Jewish and Christian inheritance of medieval Europe medieval technological innovations (1000 CE) results of the Crusades results of the Black Death</p>	<p>three strands of medieval European culture vernacular (Germanic, Celtic) inheritance of medieval Europe areas of Byzantine influence (outside of Byzantine Empire) Byzantine lands lost Byzantine lands retained Chinese accomplishments (Sui, Tang, and/or Song Dynasties) Chinese Dynasties (300-1600) policies of the Ming Dynasty</p>
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