

Name: _____

Date: _____

Global History Review – Can you answer these questions?

I. Byzantine Empire and the Justinian Code

- a. What role did the Byzantine Empire play in the preservation and transmission of Greek and Roman knowledge and culture? Of Roman concept of law?
- b. What impact did the Byzantine Empire have in the development of historical Russia? Of Russia today?
- c. What impact did the fall of Constantinople (1453) have on Western Europe? To what extent was this event a turning point in global history?
- d. How did the location of Constantinople make it a cross roads of Europe and Asia?
- e. How did geography affect early Russia?

II. Spread of Islam

- a. What contributions did Islamic culture make to global history?
- b. What was the status of women under Islamic law?
- c. How did Islam link Eastern and Western cultures?
- d. What was the role of Islamic missionaries in Africa? In other regions?
- e. How did Islamic art and architecture reflect a blend of many different cultures?

III. Medieval Europe (500 – 1400)

- a. What assumptions did medieval Europe make regarding power, authority, governance, and law?
- b. How did the roles of men and women differ in medieval society?
- c. What role did individual citizens play in feudal society?
- d. How were decisions made about the use of scarce resources in medieval Europe? What principles was the basis of these decisions?
- e. Causes and effects of the Crusades

IV. Early Japanese History and Feudalism

- a. How are Japanese and European feudalism similar? Dissimilar?
- b. How did location impact Japanese history?
- c. What are the Japanese social classes?
- d. What are the defining characteristics of the Japanese social system?

V. The Rise and Fall of the Mongols and Their Impact on Eurasia

- a. How did geography contribute to the success of the Mongols?
- b. What forces led to the rise and fall of the Mongols?
- c. How were a nomadic people able to conquer more advanced civilizations?
- d. Why was the Mongol defeat in Japan significant?
- e. How did the Mongols in China change?

VI. *Global Trade and Interactions*

- a. What was the relationship between the rise of capitalism and the decline of feudalism?
- b. What role did a class of merchants and bankers play in the rise of capitalism?
- c. In a market economy, how does the system determine what goods and services are to be produced and in what quantities? And for whom?
- d. How did a capitalist economy change the way men and women worked?
- e. Why did cities like Venice and Mogadishu become trading centers?
- f. What were the major land and sea trade routes of the early 1400s?
- g. What goods were being traded?

VII. *Rise and Fall of African Nations – Ghana, Mali, Axum, Songhai, Timbuktu*

- a. What role did African kingdoms play in overland and maritime trade routes of the era?
- b. What impact did Islam have on these kingdoms?
- c. What forces contributed to the rise and fall of African kingdoms? How did they compare with the rise and fall of other empires?
- d. How did traditional art reflect the beliefs of African kingdoms?
- e. Who was Mansa Musa?

VIII. *Renaissance and Humanism*

- a. What impact did capitalism have on the Renaissance?
- b. How did the Renaissance differ from the medieval period?
- c. How was the Renaissance similar to the medieval period?
- d. Who were da Vinci? Michelangelo? Dante? Cervantes? Shakespeare? Gutenberg? Machiavelli?

IX. *Reformation and Counter Reformation*

- a. How did religion reform lead to conflict? To what extent were the conflicts resolved?
- b. What role did Elizabeth I play in the English Reformation?
- c. What forces led to the rise of nation-states?
- d. In what ways did nationalism support centralized governments headed by powerful rulers?
- e. What forces opposed absolute monarchies?
- f. How did nationalism lead to conflict between secular and ecclesiastical powers?
- g. Anti-semitic laws and policies
- h. Henry VIII
- i. Calvin
- j. Council of Trent
- k. Meaning of Nationalism
- l. Joan of Arc

X. *Ming Dynasty*

- a. What were the Ming achievements in science and engineering?
- b. What impact did China's self-concept of the "middle kingdom" have on its political, economic, and cultural relationships with other societies in Eastern and Southeastern Asia?
- c. To what extent was Europe more interested in trade with China, than China was interested in trade with the West? Why?
- d. What factors made the Ming turn away from expeditions of trade and exploration?

XI. *Spain and Portugal*

- a. What were Spain and Portugal like on the eve of the encounter?
- b. In what ways was 1492 a turning point in global history?
- c. What impact did the encounter have on demographic trends in the Americas, Africa, and Europe?
- d. How did life change as a result of this encounter?
- e. How did life change as a result of this encounter?
- f. How did the standard of living in Europe change as a result of the encounter?
- g. What technologies made European overseas expansion possible? What were the original sources of those technologies?
- h. How did Jews and Muslims view the Reconquista? The Inquisition?
- i. Expulsion of Jews and Moors
- j. Overseas expansion
- k. Columbus
- l. Magellan

XII. *The Rise of the Mesoamerican Empires, The Encounter Between Europeans and The Peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Asia*

- a. What forces came together in the mid-1400s that made the Age of European Exploration possible?
- b. What impact did European technology, food, and disease have on the Americas?
- c. What impact did food and diseases from the Americas have on Europe, Africa, and Asia?
- d. What impact did the introduction of American foodstuffs (corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts) have on the increase in Chinese population?
What impact did mercantilism have on European colonies? On Europe?