

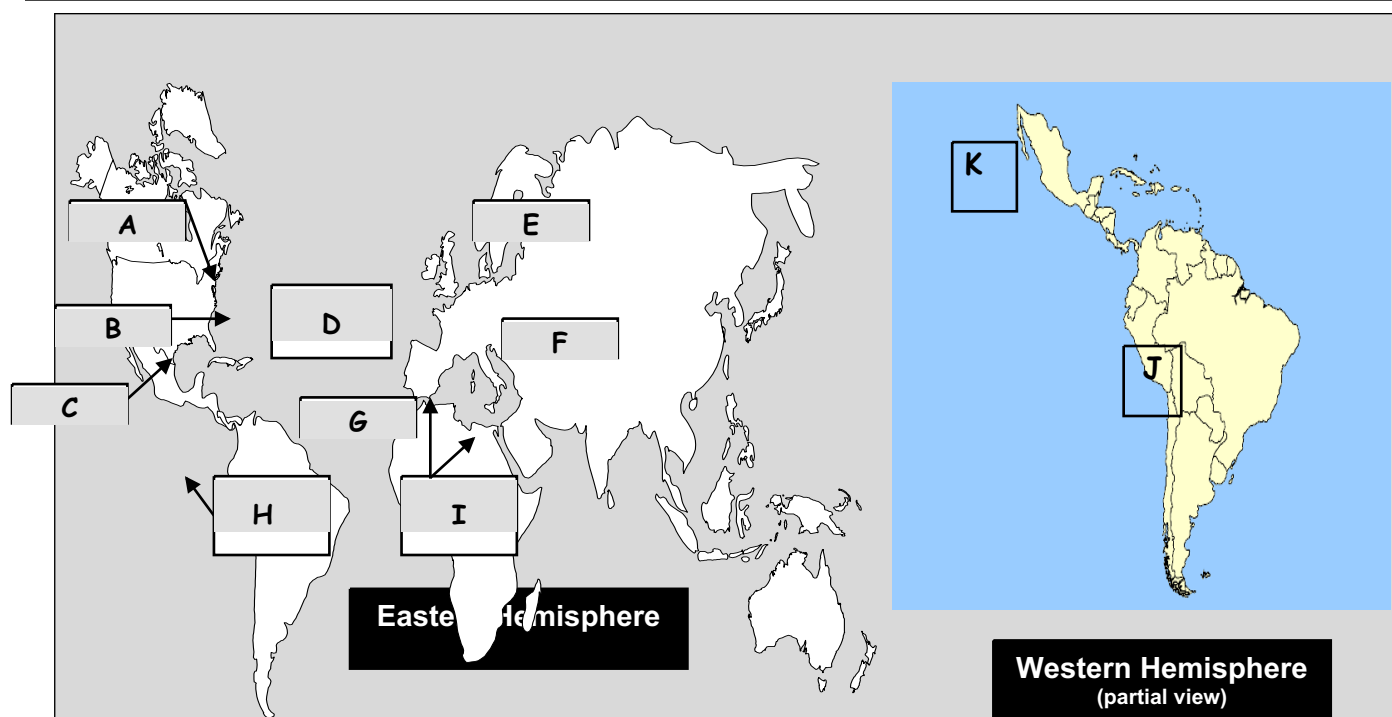
THE WORLD IN 1500 A.D. [C.E.] (WHII-2)

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world. Using a classroom or textbook map, locate each of these major states and empires. The small maps can be used for a review, but locating the regions on a larger map will give you practice in locating these important places in a more precise manner.

Using these small world political maps, locate some of the major states and empires as they were around 1500 A.D. (C.E.). Match the major state or empire to the correct letter on the maps. (2a)

_____ Aztec Empire
 _____ China
 _____ England
 _____ France
 _____ Incan Empire
 _____ Mughal India

_____ Ottoman Empire
 _____ Persia
 _____ Russia
 _____ Songhai Empire
 _____ Spain



THE MODERN WORLD—New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world. (2b)

RENAISSANCE	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RENAISSANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Rebirth” of _____ knowledge and the “birth” of the _____ world ▪ Spread of the Renaissance from the _____ city-states to northern Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci —accomplishments in the _____ arts ▪ Shakespeare —accomplishments in _____ (sonnets, plays, essays) ▪ Erasmus — accomplishments in intellectual ideas (_____)

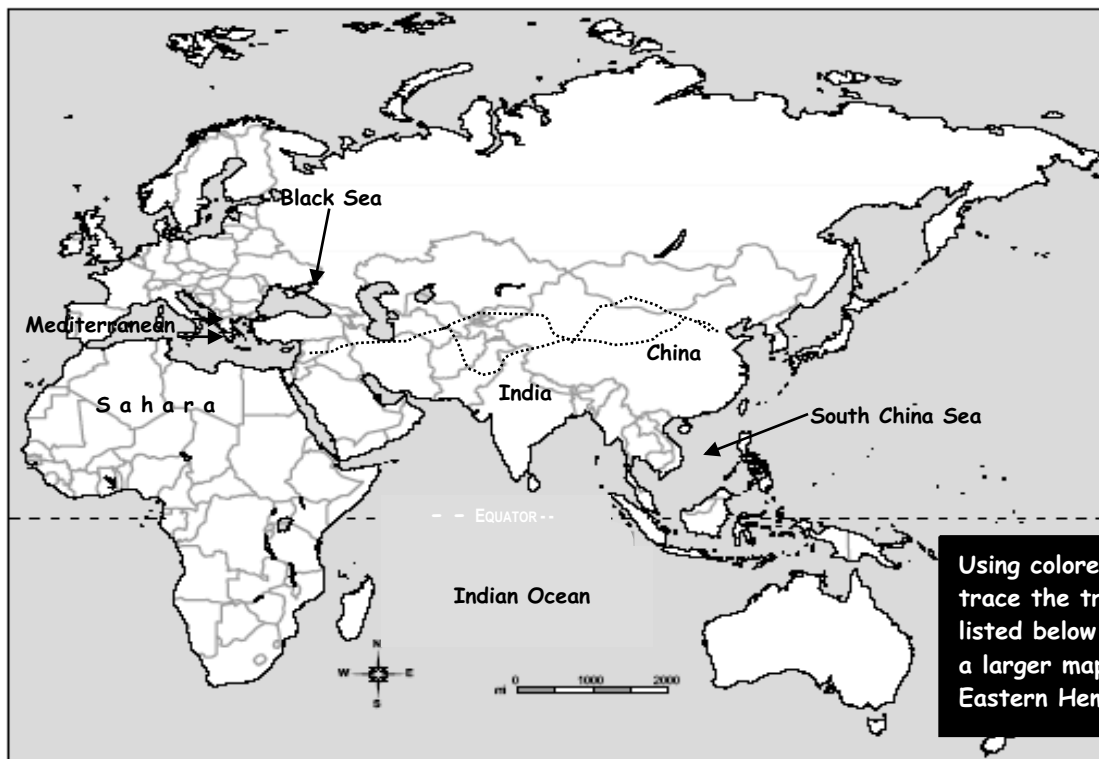
LOCATION OF WORLD RELIGIONS—By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere. (2c)

Judaism	▪ Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
Christianity	▪ Concentrated in _____ and the Middle East
Islam	▪ Parts of Asia, _____, and southern Europe
Hinduism	▪ _____ and part of Southeast Asia
Buddhism	▪ East and Southeast _____

Using the map on page 18 or the Trade Patterns map below, locate where these religions were concentrated. In standard 15, you will see how these concentrations change with time.

Being able to visualize locations and events on a map will assist you with understanding many of the concepts in history. Maps are useful for clarifying points of confusion and for forming mental maps for remembering.

TRADE PATTERNS (2d)



Using colored pencils, trace the trade routes listed below on this or a larger map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe. These trade patterns were very important in the exchange of _____ and _____. Using your text or the Internet research these routes—and then using the map above, visualize and trace the following trade patterns that linked Europe with Asia and Africa.

- Silk Routes across Asia to the _____ basin (note the dotted line to represent the Silk Routes)
- _____ routes across the Indian Ocean (locate the Indian Ocean and visualize the routes)
- Trans-Saharan routes across _____ Africa (locate the Sahara Desert in Africa—visualize these routes)
- _____ links with the Black Sea (locate the Black Sea—note the possible connections from Europe to Asia)
- Western European _____ and _____ trade (think of the possible routes for moving people and goods about)
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast _____ (important for connections from China and India)

By 1500 A.D. (C.E.) technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.
(2e)

- Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (from _____)
- Textiles, _____ system (from India and Middle East)
- Scientific knowledge—Medicine, _____, _____

If you studied World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.), you studied the world from the first homo sapiens emerging in Africa to the development of the first permanent settlements which grew into city-states and later empires and kingdoms. You also studied the early religions and the development of mankind through the Renaissance. In World History and Geography 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the Present, you will continue learning about the changing world through the next five centuries to our present world.

BONUS FROM THE RENAISSANCE—HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR ART? (2b)

Write the name of the artist (Michelangelo or Leonardo da Vinci) in the box with the matching work of art.



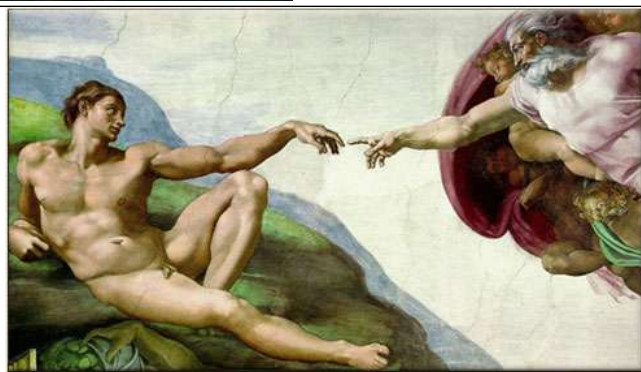
MONA LISA

(at the Louvre in Paris)



THE PIETÀ

(in St. Peter's Basilica in
Vatican City, Rome)



**A SMALL SECTION OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL—
“Creation of Adam”**

(at the Vatican Museums, Vatican City, Rome)



THE LAST SUPPER

(at the Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan)

*This painting is over 500 years old—and restorations have been
done several times in attempts to preserve this famous painting.*