Unit 3 Study Guide   Name:

The following will be what is asked of you for the short answer section of the test. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW THE TERMS WELL ENOUGH TO ANALYZE. Key vocab is italicized.

- o Read a description of a state. Is the described place an *empire*? Why?

- o You may get any of the following questions for Short or Medium responses:
  - What was the main cause for Rome's fall?
  - How close was the Song Dynasty to experiencing industrialization?
  - Were the Chinese Imperial Exams good for China?
  - What was the main cause for China's decline as a world power from 1300-1900?
  - What was the main reason the Caliphate declined?

GENERAL CONTENT:

- o What is the definition of an *empire*?
  A state with control of over states, countries, or nations
- o What is a state?
  A state is a single political community living under one government. The USA is a state.
- o What is a nation?
  A nation is a group of people who identify with each other as a political unit—bound together by culture, territory, language, etc.
- o What is a country?
  A country is either a state or it is the land occupied by a certain nation.
- o What does it mean to pacify?
  Pacification is the process of making people no longer resist your rule—to make them peaceful
- o What does it mean to *assimilate*?
  Assimilation is the process of encouraging people to abandon their former ethnic, national, religious, or cultural identity to adopt that of the dominant culture.

ROME:

- o What did you need to be a roman citizen?
  You just needed be willing to dedicate yourself to Rome.
- o Why did liberal citizenship laws help to pacify conquered peoples?
  It encouraged people to become Roman and therefore stop resisting Roman rule
- o What other things did Rome use to pacify?
  Distractions such as chariot races and gladiators. They made sure to keep their people fed and content, therefore less likely to revolt.
- o How did Rome treat those that it conquered? Who got lighter/rougher treatment?
  Rome was typically pretty harsh to conquered peoples. At best, many of your people would be enslaved and your churches changed to Roman gods. At worst, you would face genocide. Cultures Rome respected usually were treated better.
- o What are some things that led to the fall of Rome?
  Division of the Empire into east and west, end to its ability to conquer new lands and take new slaves, cultural struggles with Germans, adoption of Christianity reduced loyalty to the empire
- o Who conquered the Western Roman Empire?
  Germanic tribes

- o What does it mean to latinize? how did Rome encourage people to do that?
  To Latinize means to abandon your previous ethnicity and become Roman. Rome encouraged people to do so by giving better positions in government and military to citizens and to people who could speak latin.
- o What are some legacies of the Roman Empire?
  Romance languages, Julian calendar, roman architecture, roads, aqueducts, baths, sewers, republican governments, etc.

CHINA:

- o Name all 8 of the imperial dynasties in order
  Qin han sui tang song yuan ming qing
- o What are the imperial exams? What did they measure?
  The imperial exams were tests that had to be passed to become part of China's ruling class of bureaucrats. They mostly measured your memorization of 9 old books (the Confucian books and classics)
- o How did the imperial exams make China a meritocracy?
  They made it so that everyone could have a chance at becoming part of the ruling class—no matter how poor they were born. It also meant that people were not guaranteed a civil service position just because their parents were wealthy/powerful
- o What are some of the beliefs of Confucianism?
  Confucianism says that people are essentially good but can be made evil by flaws in the system. It believes that people should express such virtues as wisdom, propriety, mercy, honesty, and compassion in all of their relationships. Confucianism states that everyone should know their place in society and perfect that place.
- o What are some of the beliefs of legalism?
  Legalism believes that all humans are essentially evil and cannot be made better. It believes that extremely harsh laws are required to force people to act civilly
- o What is Sinification?
  sinification means to abandon your previous ethnicity and become Chinese.
- o What was the Song Dynasty good at? What struggles did they have?
  The Song had a fantastic economy, coming close to many of the things we associate with industrialization. The Song struggled militarily—never actually totally uniting the Chinese. More so, they struggled with foreign invaders such as the Jurchens and Mongols.
- o In what ways can the Song economy compare to industrialization?
  The Song saw remarkable increases in population, agricultural production, and metal industry. There was an increases in the use of mechanical energy such as windmills and watermills. Many mechanical inventions such as seedling horses, paper presses, and movable type printers were invented.
- o How did the Song Dynasty fall? What dynasty came after? Who ruled that dynasty?
  The Song were conquered by the Mongols who formed the Yuan Dynasty.
- o What is *Haijin*? What was it created to do? How successful was it?
  The Haijin or Sea Ban was a ban on all private naval trade in China. It was created to combat piracy and was extraordinarily ineffective, directly resulting in a massive increase in piracy.
- o How did *Haijin* contribute to China's decline?
  The Haijin closed China off from trade and diffusion. It weakened the economy and caused China to miss out on many new inventions from Europe such as steam engines, rifles, ironclads, etc.

- o What is the Qur'an according to Muslims? What other sources of religious instruction do Muslims follow?
  According to Muslims, the Qur'an is the literal word of God as recited to Muhammad. This is reinforced by the Sunnah—words, acts, or beliefs of the prophet Muhammad.
- o What are the Hadiths? Why are some followed and others are not?
  Hadiths are reports of the words, acts, or beliefs of Muhammad. Some are not from particularly reliable sources and therefore not followed.
- o What does "Caliph" mean?
  Means "successor." The Caliphs claimed to be the successors to Muhammad
- o How were the first four "rightly guided" caliphs unique?
  All of them personally knew Muhammad
- o What geographic advantages did the Abbasids possess?
  They stood at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa—which allowed them to become very successful traders.
- o What regions were the Abbasids trading with?
  Europe, Byzantine Empire, Africa, India, China (Tang, Song, and Yuan), Indonesia, Central Asia
- o What legacies did the Abbasid Caliphate leave for the Middle East and rest of the world?
  A focus on education and law—both instructed by religion. Numerous developments in math and science—such as the development of Algebra, use of Arabic Numerals, and understanding of how light works. They also had a very sophisticated understanding of medicine and pioneered pharmacies, surgical instruments, and were the first to understand how some diseases spread while some did not.
- o How did the Abbasid Caliphate come to an end?
  Conquered by the Mongols
- o What are some factors that led to the decline of the Caliphates?
  Conquest by the Mongols destroyed Baghdad and stole away the prosperity of the Caliphates for centuries. Intellectual conservativism discouraged science and philosophy, slowly ending the era of learning in the Caliphate. New trade routes permanently erased the Caliphate's position at the heart of trade and allowed Europeans to block the Caliphate out from trade.