

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Stearns, 12, 13, & 14 & 11 Traditions and Encounters 15, 16, & 18**  
**Middle and High Middle Ages – Regional View of Asia and Americas**

1. The man responsible for the creation of the Sui dynasty was 265	
2. What led to the downfall of the Sui dynasty? 256-266	
3. What was the primary reform enacted during the reign of the first Sui emperor? 265	
4. What was the attitude of the Tang emperors toward the Confucian scholar-gentry? 267	
5. What kinds of territorial changes occurred during the Tang Empire? 267	
6. Explain the decline of Buddhism in the later Tang and Song dynasties. 265-272	
7. Who was the founder of the Tang dynasty? 267	
8. The title of jinshi was reserved for who? 268	
9. Members of the elite class of China were more attracted to what variant of Buddhism? 269	
10. What Tang ruler actually <b>attempted</b> to have Buddhism recognized as a state religion? 270	
11. What proved to be the most damaging attack on Buddhism's popularity with the people during the early Tang dynasty? 271	
12. What was the impact on Confucianism of the Tang repression of the Buddhists?: 272	
13. What was the result of the imperial attempt to suppress Buddhism within the Chinese empire? 272	
14. List the problem and events that led to the decline of the Tang dynasty. 272-73	
15. Who was the founder of the Song dynasty? 274	
16. What accounts for the relative weakness of the Song empire? 274	
17. Describe the position of the scholarly gentry under the Song Dynasty? 274-275	
18. What elements of Chinese society and culture were impacted by the development of the Neo-Confucian school? 275	
19. Wang Anshi, a prime minister in the 1070s and 1080s attempted to reform Song government on the basis of what Confucian school of thought? 276	
20. What caused the flight of the Song dynasty from their capital in northern China? 276	
21. Why was the construction of the Grand Canal necessary? 277	
22. What are the "flying cash" and the "south pointing needle" that were first used during the Tang and Song dynasties? TE 15	

23. What was the trend towards urbanization during the Tang-Song Era? 278-79	
24. What was the capital of the southern Song dynasty? 279	
25. List three changes that resulted from the agricultural policies of the Sui and Tang emperors. 279-280	
26. What was the primary difference between marriages of the upper and lower classes in Tang-Song China? 281	
27. What were the elements of Tang-Song economic prosperity? 276-280	
28. In what way did foot binding serve to diminish the independence of Chinese women by the end of the Song era? 282	
29. List four significant technological innovations during the Tang-Song era. 283	
30. Which intellectual schools was responsible for the production of most literary and artistic works during the Tang-Song era? 283	
31. What group was responsible for the fall of the southern Song dynasty in 1279? 286	
32. In what ways did the Chinese empire during the Tang-Song era depart from previous developments in Chinese civilization? 286	
33. Name four Asian satellites of Chinese civilization? 289	
34. When did Japan begin to borrow heavily from Chinese culture? 289	
35. What religion played a key role in the transmission of Chinese civilization to Japan? 289-290	
36. What were the reforms enacted in 646 that intended to thoroughly incorporate Chinese culture and political structure into Japanese society? 290	
37. What is the name of the nature spirits of Japan? Page Ref: 290	
38. What was the central purpose of the reforms of 646 in Japan? 291	
39. What group so threatened the security of the Japanese imperial court in the eighth century that the imperial family moved to Heian age? 291	
40. What was the immediate impact of the imperial move to Heian? 291	
41. Life in the imperial court at Heian was described in what Japanese novel? 292	
42. What was the military organization of the Heian government in Japan? 291	
43. Warrior leaders in the tenth century in Japan who controlled provincial areas and ruled from small fortresses in the countryside were called what? 292	
44. What appears to have been the primary concerns at the imperial Japanese court at Heian? 292	
45. By the middle of the ninth century, what aristocratic family exerted exceptional influence over imperial affairs at the Japanese court at Heian? 294	

46. Describe the rise of a provincial military elite during the tenth century in Japan? p. 294	
47. Mounted troops owing loyalty to the military elite were called ? 294	
48. What was the impact of the rise of the samurai on the peasantry in Japan? 295	
49. Between 1180 and 1185 the struggle between the two major provincial families the Taira and the Minamoto were decided in what wars? 296	
50. The victory of the Minamoto marks the beginning of what period in Japanese history? 296	
51. When was the bakufu or military government of Kamakura created? 296	
52. By the eleventh and twelfth centuries, what was the status of the Japanese court aristocracy? 295-296	
53. In what year did the Japanese cease to send official embassies to the Chinese emperor? 298	
54. What title was given to the military leader of the bakufu at Kamakura? 298	
55. How did the principles of warfare change under the daimyos? 299	
56. What government replaced the Kamakura regime in the early 14th century in Japan? 298	
57. The development of regional power bases in Japan among the warrior elites of the countryside corresponded to what events in China? 298	
58. Following the death of Yoritomo, what family dominated the military government of the Bakufu at Kamakura? 298	
59. What was the political result of the wars that destroyed the Ashikaga Shogunate? 299	
60. What Japanese ruling faction was destroyed by the full-scale civil war that raged from 1467 to 1477? 299	
61. What was the status of women during the era of the daimyos? 300	
62. Describe the characteristics of the Japanese warlord era. 300	
63. During the period of the warring daimyos, what was the factor that led to a revival of Chinese influence on the cultural level? 300	
64. What kingdom was successful in establishing a unified and independent government in Korea? 303	
65. Describe the Korean bureaucracy under the influence of China? 303	
66. How was <b>Sinification</b> imposed on Korea and how did it affect the social development of the country?	
67. What was the religious preference of the Korean elite? 304	
68. Why did a merchant or artisan not develop in Korea? 304-305	

69. What is the name of the Korean dynasty that ruled in the 7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> centuries? TE Ch. 15	
70. While the Korean elite turned to Neo-Confucianism during this time, what is the name of the Buddhism that the Korean peasants turned to?TE Ch. 15	
71. How did the social development of post-classical Japan differ from the development of Korea during the period of Chinese influence? 295-305	
72. Following the assertion of Vietnamese independence from China in the tenth century, what aspects of Chinese culture were retained by the Vietnamese rulers? 309	
73. How did the Japanese importation of Chinese culture differ from that of Vietnam and Korea? 310	
74. How did the extension of Chinese culture to its satellite civilizations differ from other global civilizations? 312-313	
75. What was the political result of the Vietnamese drive to conquer regions south of the Red River basin? 312	
76. What three aspects of Vietnamese culture were most influenced by China? 309-311	
77. Why was China unable to assimilate the Vietnamese despite direct rule for almost a millennium? 308-312	
78. During what period did the nomads of central Asia impact the other global civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere during the post-classical era? 315	
79. In most ways, the Mongols epitomized what type of society and culture? Page Ref: 317	
80. Describe the political leadership of the Mongolians. p. 318	
81. Chinggis Khan was elected Khagan (supreme ruler) of the Mongol tribes in what year? 321	
82. Describe the organization of the Mongolian army. 321	
83. What tactic on the field of battle was employed most frequently by Chinggis Khan's forces? 322	
84. What was the religious policy of the Mongol empire under Chinggis Khan? 323	
85. Following the death of Chinggis Khan, who succeeded him as Khagan of the Mongols? 323	
86. Where was the capital of the Mongol empire under Chinggis Khan? 323	
87. Following Chinggis Khan's death, what was the provision for the administration of the empire? 323	
88. What was the political organization of Russia at the time of the Mongol invasion in the first half of the thirteenth century? 325	
89. Describe the manner in which the Russian princes resisted the Mongolian rule. p. 325	

90. What is the YASA and how does it help in the centralization of tribal/clan organization for the Mongolians?	
91. What Russian city profited most from the Mongol invasion? 326	
92. How did the Monglians change the Russian peasantry during their occupation of the region? p. 326	
93. When and where did the Prince of Muscovy in alliance with other Russian princes defeat the Golden Horder? p. 326	
94. How did the Monglians change the Russian peasantry during their occupation of the region? p. 326	
95. Why did the Mongols not pursue the conquest of western Europe? 327	
96. What accounts for the growing political dominance of Moscow under Mongol rule? (Duchy of Muscovy) P. 326	
97. What are the Russian nobles called?	
98. What was the most significant impact of the period of the Mongol rule on Russia? Page Ref: 327	
99. In what way was the political impact of the Mongol conquests of Russia and the Islamic heartland similar? 325-329	
100. Which of the khanates undertook the task of conquering Russia? 325	
101. What was the most significant impact of the period of the Mongol rule on Russia? Page Ref: 327	
102. Which of the khanates undertook the invasion of the Muslim heartland? 328	
103. Who ruled the l Khan horde and where did it settle? 328	
104. Whom did the Mamluk dynasty of Egypt defeat in 1260 at Ain Jalut and what is the significance of this battle? 328	
105. In addition to destruction of the Abbasid political capital at Baghdad & the weakening of Muslim military strength, what significant impact did the Mongol conquest have on the Islamic heartland? 328	
106. What is the name of Mongol commander in the thirteenth century campaigns against the Song who was also Chinggis Khan's grandson? 329	
107. In addition to the Mamluk power in Egypt, why did the khan of the l Khan horde not follow up on the conquest of the Islamic heartland? 329	
108. How did Kubilai Khan maintain the separation of Mongols and Chinese? 330	
109. Describe the social structure of the Yuan dynasty of China. 330	
110. What was the status of Mongolian women during the Yuan dynasty of China? 331	
111. What was the Yuan policy with respect to religion during the Mongol occupation of China? 332	

112. What two social groups that suffered low status under the Confucian social system benefited most from the Yuan administration? 333	
113. What caused a decline in the military reputation of the Mongol Yuan dynasty in China? 333	
114. What was a major change in the administration of China under the Mongols? 333	
115. Who was the founder of the Ming dynasty? 334	
116. Who was the Turkic nomadic leader who began a period of conquest beginning in the 1360s? 336	
117. The Turkic expansion from the 1360s to 1400 compares to the Mongol expansion in what way? 337	
118. What can be said to have been the positive aspects of the Mongol conquests? 336-337	
119. How does the territorial extent of the Mongol empire at its largest contribute to inter-cultural exchange?	
120. Who was the Turkic nomadic leader who began a period of conquest beginning in the 1360s? 336	
121. The Turkic expansion from the 1360s to 1400 compares to the Mongol expansion in what way? 337	
122. In what ways did the Mongol dynasty of China (the Yuan) attempt to alter the traditional Chinese social structure? 329-336	
123. Why did sedentary civilizations progressively dominate nomadic societies after the fifteenth century? 335-338	
124. Describe the state and problems of Arabic trade after 1100? p. 340	
125. What <b>symptoms</b> were present <b>indicating</b> a decline in the Arabic Caliphate by 1300? 340	
126. In what way does the political fragmentation of the Arabic world appear in the late 12th century? p. 341	
127. From what source did many technological innovations arrive in the West during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?	
128. In what sense were the civilizations outside the world network of cultural exchange (the Americas, Africa, and Polynesia) vulnerable to interaction with other civilizations? 350-352	
129. What factors led to the pending economic crisis of the fourteenth century? p. 342	
130. What admiral commanded China's great overseas expeditions between 1405 and 1433?	
131. Which civilizations first attempted to fill the commercial vacuum created by the decline in Arabic trade? p. 341	
132. Why did the Ming mount huge state sponsored trading expeditions? 341 .	

133. What were the reasons for the withdrawal of the Chinese from international trade? 340-342	
134. What proportion of the European population died as a result of the fourteenth century plague? p. 343	
135. Why did the western explorers try to avoid the eastern Mediterranean?	
136. In what way did Polynesian culture spread from the seventh century to 1400? p. 351	
137. Describe the significant aspects of the characteristics of hawaiian culture and society. pg 351	
138. What is the most significant difference between New Zealand and Hawaii? Page Ref: 351	
<b>Stearns Chapter 11 - Americas</b>	
139. What was the impact of expansion and conquest on the Aztec social system? p. 242	
140. After the sack of Tula, the center of population and political power in Mexico shifted where? 241	
141. What city did the Aztecs establish ca. 1325 on a marshy island in Lake Texcoco? 242	
142. In the period shortly after the arrival of the Aztecs in the valley of Mexico, what was the nature of the political organization of the region? 242	
143. How did the Aztecs view the cultural achievements of the Toltecs? 240	
144. What was the relationship between the Toltecs and their predecessors in central Mexico? 240	
145. Describe the Aztec religion. How does its deities compare with the Hindu deities? 243-44	
146. What is the name of the dominant city of the Aztec? 244	
147. List characteristics of this city. 244	
148. What is the <b>chinampas</b> and its significance in the development of the Aztec empire? p. 245	
149. In what ways did the Aztecs continue the culture of the classical Mesoamerican civilization and the Toltecs? 240-246	
150. What are the clans called that were one of the most permanent features of the organization of Aztec society? 246	
151. What was the function of the Aztec kinship groups? 246-247	
152. Describe Aztec social organization. 246-250	
153. What is the <b>pipiltin</b> in Aztec social hierarchy? 247	
154. What is the trade road from the Inca's along the coast to the Southwestern portions of North America called?	
155. What was the nature of the Aztec economy? 245-246	
156. What is the Aztec view of marriage and family? 249	

157. What was the nature of the Aztec administration of subject territories? 250	
158. Describe Inca socialism. p. 251	
159. How does Marvin Harris explain the Aztec practice of human sacrifice? 252	
160. What are the differences of the Inca and Aztec empires in terms of political administration? 252-257	
161. What are the similarities of the Inca and Aztec empires in terms of political administration.? In terms of the integration of a <b>centralized empire</b> , how did the Incas and Aztecs compare?	
162. What was the Inca practice of split inheritance? 254	
163. What was the Andean principle of inheritance? p. 255	
164. What are the cultural difference between the Incas and Aztecs? p. 257	
165. How did the population numbers of the Americas compare to those of Europe during the 1400s? 258	
166. By 1500, what was the nature of agriculture in the Americas? 259	
167. What was the capital of the Inca empire? 254	
168. Why does a strong merchant class not develop in the Inca empire but does appear in the Aztec Empire? 256	
169. Who was the Inca ruler associated with the first creation of the Inca empire in 1438? 254	
170. From which part of society did the Inca nobility derive? 256	
171. Describe the process of colonization by the Inca.	
172. Why does this pattern not occur in the Aztec Empire?	
173. Name the dynasties of the Chinese civilization up to the Ming dynasty.	
174. Name the dynasties Japanese civilization up to the Tokugawa.	
175. Name the ruling dynasties of Korea up to the Yi.	
176. Name the ruling and influential dynasties of the Islamic Empires of the Arabian Peninsula up to the Abbassids.	
177. Name the ruling Islamic dynasties of Southwestern and South Asia up to the Mughuls. (Caliphates and Sultanates)	