**Global Interactions**

**Section 1: Early Japan and Feudalism (P.72-75)**

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Shoguns | Top military commanders, real power of japanese feudalism |
| Bushido | Samurai code of conduct (Similar to Knights “chivalry”) |
| Samurai | Warriors |

2.Describe the two effects of geography on the development of Japanese Culture

1. Mountain range caused difficulty with farming caused difficulty with political unity
2. Island isolated Japan from cultures on mainland

3. List Three ways in which China influenced Japan

1. Writing system
2. Buddhism
3. Customs and Art (Tea drinking, music)

4. Were the reasons for the development of feudalism in Europe and Japan the same? Explain your answer

Feudalism in both Japan and Europe main goal was to protect the land from being taking over by others

5. List at least two details for each main idea

Tokugawa Shogunate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Centralized Feudal Government | Made daimyo in capital, watched their familiesEnded fighting |
| Economic Prosperity | New farm methods allowed for growthRoads and trade (internal) emerged |
| Cultural Advances | Tea ceremonyHaiku poetry |

**Section 2:**

**Mongols and Their Impact (p.76-79)**

1. Identifying the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Genghis Khan | Helped built the largest empire in the world |
| Akbar the Great | Leader of Mughal dynasty in India, tolerated Hindu religion even though he was a Muslim |
| Pax Mongolia | Stability in Mongol world, exchange of goods and ideas |
| Marco Polo | Traveler whose writings introduced Europeans to China |
| Ibn Battuta | Traveler who wrote down his travels |

2. “The Mongol empire in 1279 brought together many different groups and cultures”

Support the quote above with facts about the Mongols

3. List two causes of the decline of the Mongol Empire

Two much land

Death of strong leaders

**Section 3**

**Global Trade and Interaction (P.80-83)**

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Zheng He | Chinese admiral.Chinese trade and to collect tribute from less powerful lands. |
| Hanseatic League | Group of traders and merchants to protect their interest |
| Bubonic Plague | Black Death, highly contagious disease spread by fleas that lived on rats |

2. List the major trade routes in each area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cities/Countries/Regions |
| Asia |  |
| Africa |  |
| Middle East |  |
| Europe |  |

3. Discuss one reason for the growth of cities in each of the following areas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| China | Silk Road between Asia and Europe |
| Italy | Venice location on the sea and canals |
| Northern and Western Europe |  |

4. Describe three ways in which the plague affected Europe, Asia and North Africa during the 1300s

1. Population loss
2. Economic decline, production decline because a lack of workers and buyers
3. Question of faith and the Church

**Section 4**

**The Resurgence of Europe (P.84-85)**

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Guild | All people who worked in one craft, such as baking or weaving, would join together |
| Capitalism | Based on trade and capital, investment |
| Commercial Revolution | Business revolution |
| Renaissance | Rebirth of Greek and Roman ideas |
| Humanism | Focus on the living life and not the afterlife |
| Michelangelo | David, Dome of St.Peter’s Church in Rome |
| Leonardo da Vinci | Mona Lisa, Painter, sculptor and inventor |
| Martin Luther | Protested the sale of indulgences by the Catholic church |
| 95 Theses | 95 arguments against indulgences |
| Protestant Reformation | Period when Europeans broke away from the Catholic Church and formed new Christian churches |
| Magna Carta | Charter that placed limits on the king’s power |
| Parliament | Representative assembly in England |

2. How does capitalism determine what goods and services are to be produced and in what quantities?

Determined by what people purchase, drives the production of goods

3. Why were bankers important to the commercial revolution and the development of capitalism?

Lend money to merchants

Bills of exchange

Deposit of gold

4. What new business practices developed during the commercial revolution?

Joint-stock companies to invest in trading ventures around the world

Insurance companies

5. Name three renaissance artist and describe an achievement for each

6. How did writing in the languages of ordinary people rather than Latin or Greek help Renaissance ideas to spread?

People were able to read in their own language which allowed for a better understanding of what was being spread.

Easier to spread ideas

7. List three ways in which the printing press had an impact on European culture.

 Increase the way news was spread

Literacy rates increased among the non wealthy classes

8. What was the cause of the Reformation? What impact did it have on Europe?

Sale of indulgences, cleanse of sins for sale

Catholic church lost power because new sections of the church emerged

9. What action were taken by kings to increase royal power?

Throne hereditary and playing rival nobles against one another to gain more land

10. What limits were placed on the power of monarchs in England?

Magna Carta, Monarch must obey the law

Parliament were created to make laws

**Section 5**

**African Civilization (P.92-96)**

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ghana | Income from gold trade allowed for large army |
| Mali | Gold Salt trade kingdom |
| Mansa Musa | Brought islam to Mali and Northern Africa |
| Songhai |  |
| Axum |  |

2. As you read write the main idea about traditional society and culture in Africa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | Family | Religion |
| power shared among community, no single ruler | Clan identification, close knit community | Forces of nature, worshiped many gods |

3. What influence did Islam have on the kingdoms of Africa?

Spread Islam to members of the Gold Salt trade route

Timbuktu became the center of Muslim Learning

4. Describe one positive and one negative effect of global trade on Africa

Positive

Mixture of Cultures

Rise of New Languages

Negative

Slavery