**Unit 4**

**The First Global Age**

Section 1:

Mesoamerican Civilizations (p.106-111)

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pre-Columbian | Civilizations that emerged in Mesoamerica prior to Columbus |
| Aztecs | Capital of Tenochtitlan |
| Mayas | Created a complex agricultural society, large city states in Southern Mexico |
| Incas | Land included areas of Andes Mountains and Pacific Ocean coast |
| terraces | Flat land cut into sides of mountains to farm |

2. Identify the Achievements of Mesoamerican Civilizations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mayans | Aztecs | Incas |
| * Writing system * 365 day calendar * Numbering system and concept of zero | * Capital of Tenochtitlan * Chinampas, artificial islands made of earth that were anchored in shallow water. Floating Garden | * Roads, bridges and tunnels * Used terrace to farm |

3. List Three ways in which the Incan and Roman Empires were similar

* Road system
* Centralized government
* Architecture Achievements

Section 2

The Ming Dynasty in China (p.112-115)

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ming Dynasty | Peasant-like rebellion lead to overthrow of Mongols |
| Middle Kingdom | China though they were the center of the earth and the source of civilization |
| Zheng He | Established trade links with many distant commerce centers and brought exotic animals back to China |

2. Why did China’s attitude toward commercial contacts with foreign lands change after 1433?

Was not profitable to China to continue their dealings with foreigner

3. What contributions did the Ming dynasty make to China and to the world?

-Fertilizer

-Porcelain

4. List two ways in which China influenced each of the following areas

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Korea | Japan | Southeast Asia |
| Porcelain helped create celadon | Buddhism | Buddhism |
| Civil Service system | Art | Civil Service system in Vietnam |

Section 3

The Ottoman Empire( P116-118)

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Constantinople | Byzantine capital and center of trade/learning |
| Suleiman | Ruled during the Ottoman Golden Age, used the Shira law to rule |
| Sultan | Turkish Ruler |
| Mosques | Muslim house of worship |

2. What factors contributed to the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire?

Destroyed the walls of Constantinople to take over and change its name to Istanbul

Internal fighting and the technological advancements of the European helped the fall of Ottoman Empire

Section 4

Exploration, Encounters and Imperialism (P.119-125)

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reconquista | Campaign begun by Christians in 700s to recapture Spain from Muslims |
| cartographers | Mapmakers |
| astrolabe | Magnetic compass to determine directions for sailors |
| imperialism | Domination by one country of the political or economic life of another country |
| sepoys | Indian troops |
| conquistadors | Spanish conquerors |
| encomienda | Spanish law where colonies could only trade with Spain |
| Columbian Exchange | Global exchange of people, plants animals and ideas |
| mercantilism | Competition for gold and silver |

1. Why did Portugal and Spain pursue sea exploration?

Looking for new trade route to India, geographic location on the outside of the Mediterranean Sea

2. List two reasons why Spanish conquistadors came to America

Gold

Glory

3. Show the cause and effects of the slave trade

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Causes  European brought diseases to the Native Americans and killed off their labor force | The Slave Trade | Effects  Africans were brought to America to do the work of the natives |

4. Describe two positive and two negative aspects of the Columbian Exchange

Positive:

Ideas and good were exchanged that have not been introduced before

Negative:

Disease and the birth of the African slave trade

5. In what ways were the voyages of Columbus a major turning point in global history?

Opened new land to settle, find natural resources, competition amongst European powers for land

Section 5

Absolutism and Puritan Revolution (p.126-130)

1. Identify the following terms and people

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Absolutism | autocratic rulers had complete authority over the government and the lives of their people |
| Akbar the Great | Leader of the Mughal Empire, tolerant of others religions |
| Philip II | Felt that he was ruling because of divine right |
| Louis XIV | Sun King, French King |
| Ivan the Terrible | Centralized Royal power in Russia, harsh ruling styles |
| Peter the Great | Centralized power in Russia, limited nobility power to control of the Russian Orthodox Church |
| The Leviathan | Written by Thomas Hobbes, people were born evil |
| Glorious revolution | Parliament asked Protestant William and Mary took over the throne of England to protect Protestant ways |
| English Bill of Rights | Set of acts passed by parliament to ensure its superiority over the monarchy |
| Limited Monarchy | A government in which a legislative body limits the monarch’s power |

2. How did Europeans exploration and expansion from 1500-1700 affect the rise of absolutism in Western Europe?

The desire to gain as much land and resources influenced the Absolute monarch to invest in exploration and expansion

3. Why did Louis XIV consider himself the “Sun King”? How is that name an example of his belief in absolutism?

Felt that he was the center of life, he was the most powerful person

Belief that the absolute ruler is above everyone and everything

4. How was absolutism in Spain, France and Russia similar and different