**Unit 3: Post-Classical Civilizations (600-1450)** **Study Guide**

*Vocabulary you are responsible for understanding the definition and importance of by the end of the unit:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Standard 3.1: Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks**    **General Vocabulary:**  Interregional  monetization  commerce  Maritime  Credit  diffusion  **Historical terms to know:**  caravanserai  astrolabe  Hanseatic League  Bantu  Islam  Ibn Battuta  Neoconfucianism  bubonic plague  Dar al-Islam  Inca road system  Grand Canal in China  Berbers  Arabic/Islam/Islamic/Muslim (when to use each)  steppes | **Standard 3.2: Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions**    **General Vocabulary:**  reconstituted  [governmental] legitimacy  tributary system  feudalism (decentralized gov.)  **Historical terms to know:**  Byzantine Empire  Caliphates  Mongol Khanates  Sui Dynasty  Tang Dynasty  Song Dynasty  Mexica (“Aztecs”)  Inca  Abbasids  Admiral Zheng He  The Crusades | **Standard 3.3: Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences**    **General Vocabulary:**  textiles  guilds  coerced labor  labor taxes  Luxury goods v. bulk goods  Urban revival  Continuities  Labor organization    **Historical terms to know:**  chinampas  Mit'a  foot binding  serfs |

***Directions:*** *Using the content from the chart and what you have learned through reading the chapters, categorize specific historical content as it fits under each theme and objective.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks** |  |
| **Concept** | **Content to support** |
| **Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.**  **(*Key Concept3.1.I*)** |  |
| **The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.**  **(*Key Concept3.1.II*)** |  |
| **Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.**  **(*Key Concept3.1.III*)** |  |
| **There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.**  **(*Key Concept3.1.IV*)** |  |
| **Key Concept 3.2 Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions** |  |
| **Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.**  **(*Key Concept3.2.I*)** |  |
| **Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant *technological and cultural transfers, including transfers between Tang China.* Pires, transfers during the Crusades, and transfers during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.**  ***(Key Concept3.2.II)*** |  |
| **Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences** |  |
| **Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.**  **(*Key Concept3.3.I*)** |  |
| **The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.**  ***(Key Concept 3.3.II*)** |  |
| **Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life**  ***(Key Concept 3.3.III)*** |  |