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Period _____

Tri 2 Final Exam Review

Chapter 7—China (pages 166-187)

1. Why is the Tang dynasty referred to as the “golden age” of Chinese civilization? (pg 167)
2. What were some of the greatest achievements during the Tang and Song dynasties? (*hint: be sure to look at the charts and pictures in this chapter*). (pgs 170-175)
3. How did these achievements help to improve Chinese society?
4. What are the basic ideas and practices of both Chinese Buddhism and Confucianism? (pgs 169 & 176)
5. What did China trade with other lands? (pgs 172-173)
6. What always gets traded when people come in contact with other peoples? (your brain)
7. How did Marco Polo affect trade with China? (pg 182)
8. What is a bureaucracy and what effect did it have on China during the Song dynasty? (178)
9. Why would people want to be a scholar official? (pg 178)
10. What were the advantages and disadvantages of China’s policy of isolationism? (pg 186)

Chapter 8—Japan (pages 198-217)

1. Why is *The Tale of Genji* important in history? (pgs 205 & 209)
2. How did Japan’s geographic location affect its history? (pgs 198-199)
3. What things did Japan learn from China and Korea? (pgs 201-203)
4. What is Shinto and why is it unique from other religions in Japan? (pg 200)
5. Why did noble women write most of the early works of Japanese literature? (pg 205)
6. What are the basic beliefs of both Zen Buddhism and Pure Land Buddhism? With whom was each form of Buddhism popular? (pg 208)
7. What were the most important duties and beliefs of the samurai? (pgs 212-215)
8. Who were the daimyo? (pgs 212-213)
9. Why did shoguns become more powerful than emperors? (pgs 212-213)
10. What aspects of Chinese society did Prince Shotoku bring to Japan? (pgs 202-203)

Chapter 9—The Early Middle Ages (pages 230-251)

1. Why have so many different ways of life developed in Europe? (pgs 230-233)
2. What were Charlemagne's major accomplishments? (pg 237)
3. Who was largely responsible for converting the Irish to Christianity? (pg 235)
4. What invaders came from Scandinavia and savagely attacked European settlements? (pg 237)
5. Describe the lord—vassal system? (pg 243)
6. Define feudalism. (pg 242-243)
7. Who was William the Conqueror? (pg 244)
8. How are the samurai and knight similar? (pg 249)
9. How were monks and missionaries similar? How were they different? (pg 235-236)
10. Describe "the manor system." (pg 245)
11. Why did towns and trade grow in the Middle Ages? (pgs 246-247)

Chapter 10—The Later Middle Ages (pages 260-285)

1. How did European power change between the early Middle Ages and the later Middle Ages? (pg 260)
2. Why would Christians not want to be excommunicated? (pg 261)
3. What caused Pope Gregory VII and King Henry's IV power struggle? (pg 263)
4. What were the causes of the Crusades? (pg 264)
5. Why were people willing to go on the Crusades? (pg 265)
6. Who controlled the Holy Land at the end of the Crusades? (pg 267)
7. How did the Crusades change Europe? (pg 268)
8. How did the plague (black death) affect Europe? (pg 279)
9. How did the plague get to Europe from Asia? (pg 279)
10. Why was the signing of the Magna Carta so important? (pgs 276-277)
11. What was the Reconquista? (pg 283)
12. What was the importance of the Spanish army conquering Granada? (pg 284)
13. How were Jews discriminated against in the Middle Ages? (pgs 284-285)
14. What is the Latin term that meant people couldn't be kept in jail without a reason? (pg 277)