Robert W. Strayer
Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources

Study Guide
Chapter 13, The Worlds of the Fifteenth Century, pp. 569-599

This entire chapter is on events and turning points of the 15th century or 1400’s.

Study the Snapshot on p 570

1. 1405 - 1433
2. 1492

The Shapes of Human Communities

3. Yoruba speaking people (include E, E, P)
4. Benin (include E, E, P, E)
5. Igbo people (include E, E, P, E)
6. Iroquois-speaking peoples (include E, E, P)
7. Iroquois League
8. Timur or Tamerlane

Civilizations of the Fifteenth Century: Comparing China and Europe

9. Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)
   a. Emperor Yongle
   b. Eunuchs
   c. Zheng He
   d. Why did Zheng He’s expeditions begin? Why were they stopped?

10. How was European political development different from China’s in the 1500’s? (p 578)

11. List rising competitive states and what they each were able to do in order to form strong states

12. The Renaissance
   a. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and Raphael
   b. Humanists
   c. Niccolo Machiaveli’s The Prince

13. 1415

14. Compare European and Chinese expeditions of the 15th century (1400’s):
   a. Size of their fleets
   b. Motives
   c. Impact

15. 1498
Civilizations of the Fifteenth Century: The Islamic World

16. List the three Islamic empires that ruled during the 15th century and the area each ruled. Be able to locate them on a world map – study map on page 585.
17. Describe the relationship between the Ottomans and European rulers in the 15th century. Give specific examples of their encounters. (p 585)
18. Describe the relationship between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires in the 15th century. Give specific examples of their encounters. (p 586)

Islam in The Middle East and SW Asia:

Complete the following chart. You may want to recreate it on your own paper for more room. (pp 585 – 586)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Origins, Descendants of: from where?</th>
<th>Political System</th>
<th>Religious Beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Safavid Empire</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Islam in Africa and South Asia:

Complete the following chart. You may want to recreate it on your own paper for more room. (pp 586 – 587)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songhay Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mughal Empire</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Malacca

Civilization of the Fifteenth Century: The Americas – Aztec and Inca Empires
This is very important as you will have to write a comparative essay on the Aztecs and Incas on your unit test.

Aztec Empire:  
20. Tenochtitlan  
21. Lake Texcoco  
22. Floating gardens  
23. Pochteca  
24. Human sacrifice

Inca Empire:  
25. Quechua  
26. Quipus  
27. Mita  
28. Chosen women  
29. Machu Pichu
Chapter 13, The Worlds of the Fifteenth Century, Reading Quiz

1. The agricultural civilizations of West Africa were characterized by what kind(s) of government(s)?
   (A) Highly centralized kingdoms only
   (B) Stateless societies only
   (C) A mixture of stateless societies, city states, and centralized kingdoms
   (D) City states only

2. Which of the following was a West African pastoral society?
   (A) Benin
   (B) The Fulbe
   (C) The Yoruba
   (D) The Igbo

3. Why did the Ming government suddenly stop the exploration of the Indian Ocean basin?
   (A) The Emperor cancelled the exploration because not enough riches and resources were found.
   (B) Most of the cultures they encountered were hostile and violent.
   (C) Emperor Yongle’s successors viewed expansion as a waste of time and resources.
   (D) Frequent stormy weather destroyed much of the Ming fleet.

4. In its effort to recover from the disruption of Mongol rule, the Ming dynasty took which of the following steps?
   (A) Ming rulers sought to recover the Chinese cultural past.
   (B) Ming rulers intensified the logging of its forests.
   (C) The Ming dynasty eliminated the civil service examination system.
   (D) The Ming dynasty suppressed Confucian learning.

5. This Muslim empire forcibly imposed a Shia version of Islam as the official religion of the state.
   (A) The Ottoman Empire
   (B) The Safavid Empire
   (C) The Mughal Empire
   (D) The Songhay Empire

6. Which of the following is a reason why Europeans put so much effort into expanding their power, while Chinese withdrew into their borders during the fifteenth century?
   (A) Europe had an abundance of land to grow into, whereas China was facing a shortage of land.
   (B) European Christianity was locked in a struggle with Muslims who threatened Europe and blocked easy access to the wealth of Asia, whereas China already had access to the wealth of Asia.
   (C) Expansion into the Indian Ocean brought formerly rival European states together, largely bringing an end to wars between them, whereas expansion into the Indian Ocean was divisive in the Ming China where it spawned several civil wars.
   (D) The Europeans had far greater wealth with which to fund the expansion, whereas the Ming state was relatively poor.

7. How did the Songhay Empire fit into the Islamic world of the fifteenth century?
   (A) It was a large Islamic state on the African frontier of the Islamic world.
   (B) It was located in the heart of the Islamic world.
   (C) It was an outpost of Islam in Christian Europe.
   (D) It was the successor to the Mughal Empire in India.

8. Why did the Aztecs perform ritual human sacrifice?
   (A) They used victims’ intestines to tell the future.
   (B) They believed the victims’ blood replenished the energy of the sun.
   (C) They did not have enough resources to feed prisoners, so they had to kill them anyway.
   (D) As an island, Tenochtitlán could not support its population and had to kill some people.

9. In what ways did the Incan and Aztec Empires differ substantially from each other?
   (A) The Incan Empire promoted women’s equality more than the Aztec.
   (B) The Incan Empire was much smaller than the Aztec.
   (C) The Incan Empire built an elaborate bureaucracy to integrate its subjects.
   (D) The Incan Empire did not draw upon earlier Andean cultures; the Aztecs did.

10. In both the Aztec and Incan Empires women
    (A) participated prominently in the military.
    (B) and men operated in two separate and autonomous but equivalent spheres.
    (C) had the right to do whatever men could do.
    (D) were treated as slaves and concubines.