

APWH AMSCO 10: “East Asia in The Post-Classical Period” and Study Guide

Answer the following questions using COMPLETE sentences, your own words, and SPECIFIC details from the reading. You will not have a simple quiz over AMSCO 10 - but a mini-test over AMSCO 10 and the study guide included.

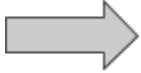
DUE DATES: Part 1 (Tues 11/6 B and Wed 11/7 A), Part 2 and Mini-Test (Thurs 11/8 B and Fri 11/9 A)

Missed something? Want to Review? Haiku!: www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh

Part 1 Includes Vocab and First Half of Packet

Part 2 Includes Second Half of Packet and Study Guide

(Format: Multiple Choice, Vocab, Short Answer, Map)



AMSCO 10| BIG QUESTION: *How did the developments that took place in China also affect and influence societies that surrounded it?*

Map and Review

1. MAP Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

China

Korea

Vietnam

Japan



2. REVIEW Answer the following review questions. Some of them may appear on the quiz.

- Describe the differences between the Qin and Han Dynasty's political systems.
- How did Confucianism allow social mobility?

- b. How did Confucianism allow social mobility?

Vocab

Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!

1. Bushido: _____

2. Chan (Zen) Buddhism: _____

3. Daimyo: _____

4. Foot Binding: _____

5. Flying Cash: _____

6. Grand Canal: _____

7. Junk: _____

8. Ming Dynasty: _____

9. Neo-Confucianism: _____

10. Samurai: _____

11. Scholar Gentry: _____

12. Shogun: _____

13. Sinification: _____

14. Song Dynasty: _____

15. Sui Dynasty: _____

16. Taika Reforms: _____

17. Tale of Genji: _____

18. Tang Dynasty: _____

19. Yuan Dynasty: _____

Reading Questions

POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN CHINA

1. ____ How did Emperor Sui Yangdi unite China under the Sui Dynasty?
 - A. Continuing the Civil Service Exam to unite various regions
 - B. Through violence and repression to control China
 - C. Through Buddhist policies and philosophy
 - D. By holding political elections using representative democracy

2. ____ Of the following, which was not true of the Grand Canal?
 - A. It used conscripted peasants to build the canal
 - B. It was a means of transporting rice and crops from the South to the North
 - C. Cities expanded because of trade
 - D. The population became more involved in trade with outside countries

3. ____ Of the following, which was not an issue that led to the downfall of the Sui dynasty?
 - A. Conscription
 - B. High oppressive taxes
 - C. Lack of trade between the Northern and Southern regions
 - D. Oppressive laws and repression

TANG DYNASTY

4. What are the starting and ending years of the Tang Dynasty? What was the extent of its territorial control?

- Starting Date:
- Ending Date:
- Areas of control:

5. A _____ is an arrangement in which other states have to pay money or goods to honor the Chinese emperor.

- Who usually paid this to the Tang dynasty?

6. What did Tang emperors expect visiting representatives to do? Why?

7. How did the Tang dynasty expand and improve the empire's bureaucracy? How did this impact society?

8. How and why did Buddhism spread throughout China during the Tang dynasty?

SONG DYNASTY

9. What are the starting and ending years of the Song Dynasty? How did they compare to the Tang concerning territorial control?

- Starting Date:
- Ending Date:
- Comparing to the Tang:

10. Answer the following True/False questions about the bureaucracy under the Song Dynasty by writing T or F in the space provided.

_____ The Song dynasty expanded the number of positions to allow lower status men to participate

_____ The Song dynasty focused on increasing the education of lower class men

_____ The Song dynasty included women in the bureaucracy

_____ The expansion of the bureaucracy hurt the Song dynasty because it depleted their wealth and they didn't know how to defend themselves.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN POST-CLASSICAL CHINA

11. What was the equal field system? How did it impact the economy of China?

12. ____ Of the following, which is not a major agricultural innovation/improvement during the Tang dynasty?

- A. Using manure to enrich the soil
- B. Using the Grand Canal to irrigate soil
- C. Using new plows pulled by buffalo or oxen
- D. Using new irrigation techniques to grow food

13. How did China compare to the rest of the world when it came to the trade of nonagricultural goods?

14. To what extent was China urbanized during the Song Dynasty? Why was this important?

15. ____ What was the original purpose of gunpowder?

- A. Weapons, duh! Starting with cannons and moving to normal pistols
- B. It was found while trying to find eternal life and then is used for fireworks and weapons
- C. It was used to speak to ancestors in the afterlife and ask questions for nobles
- D. It was used to build the Grand Canal by exploding mountains and land

16. What innovations helped China manage and improve trade? List their exports and imports below.

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

End of Part 1

SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN CHINA

17. How did the social structure of China change during the Tang and Song dynasty?

18. What was the purpose of foot binding? What was the social impact of the practice?

INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

19. What was the importance of wood-block printing?

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN CHINA

20. Answer the True/False questions about Buddhism and Daoism below by marking a T or an F.

- _____ Buddhism was introduced to China by monks who related it to Daoist beliefs (Taoist)
- _____ The combination of Buddhism and Daoism was called Neo Buddhism
- _____ The focus was on meditation, not formal learning and scripture
- _____ The government celebrated Buddhism and its popularity
- _____ Buddhism was seen as a threat because it took Daoists and Confucians away from their religions

21. What was Neo-Confucianism?

22. JAPAN	<p>A. Circle the elements of Chinese society that were implemented in Japan; cross out the ones that are false.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● A constitution● An extremely powerful emperor● A decentralized government● A canal system to link the islands together● Exchange of nobility from Japan to China (to study culture)● Exchange of laborers to Japan from China for construction● Wood block printing● The use of the scholar gentry program to create a bureaucracy● Buddhism and Confucianism as religions instead of Shintoism <p>B. What were the Taika Reforms? What was the purpose of the reforms?</p> <p>C. _____ Of the following, which did not happen to Japan's government during the Heian Period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The capital moved away from Heian so the emperor had more supportB. The aristocracy became too strongC. The emperor had little to no power, so needed to find supportD. The political exam was not open to all <p>D. _____ Which describes the role of the samurai after the end of the Heian period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The Samurai were used by the emperor to keep the aristocracy at bayB. The Samurai were sent to China to resist sinificationC. The Samurai were noble families who enlisted soldiers to protect their landsD. The Samurai were the soldiers noble families enlisted to protect their lands <p>E. Describe the system of feudalism in Japan.</p>
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SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP: Make sure to prep for BOTH SAQs of this chapter below. You may see one on your mini-test, so be prepared!

SAQ1	A	B	C
SAQ2	A	B	C

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS: *Many of these questions may appear on the reading quiz!*

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____

Study Guide Questions

Use your Notes and AMSCOs/Book to complete the following.

Byzantine Empire

1. What was the significance of Constantinople?
2. What were some of Justinian's accomplishments?
3. How was the Byzantine Empire organized politically?
4. What was the Great Schism - how did it happen?
5. How did the Byzantine Empire influence Kievan Rus? What other accomplishments was the Byzantine Empire known for?
6. How did its decline compare to the Roman Empire?

Islamic Empire

7. What are the Five Pillars of Islam (list and explain). Which is the most unifying pillar globally?
8. Who was Muhammad - how did his early life prepare him for spreading Islam?
9. What caused the Sunni - Shia split? Who were the Sufi?

10. What was the significance of Baghdad? Discuss several reasons.
11. Give three specific developments/achievements of the Islamic Empire.
12. Why did the Islamic Empire spread so efficiently?

Early Africa

13. Who were the Bantu and why are they significant/how to early Africa?
14. Compare and contrast Ghana/Mali/Songhai (look at political, social, economic developments).
15. Who were griots? Why were they significant to early Africa?
16. What were the Swahili City States? Why were they important?
17. How was Zimbabwe different than Ghana/Mali/Songhai? What led to its decline?
18. ALL vocab from these chapters may be included on your mini-test, along with the vocabulary from AMSCO 10.
19. ALL geographic locations from these chapters may be included on your mini-test, along with the locations from AMSCO 10.

End of Part 2.