

Globalization, Trade, and Expansion Exam Review KEY 2018-19

The Ottoman Empire

1. Where was the Ottoman Empire located & how did this impact it?
Empire was in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa – the crossroads –which allowed them to control trade & charge taxes on all goods being traded through this important region.
2. What event marked the end of the Byzantine Empire?
The Ottoman invasion of Constantinople
3. What was the capital of the Ottoman Empire (*provide both names*)?
Constantinople (renamed to Istanbul)
4. Why was the creation of the Ottoman Empire an important moment in World History?
Reestablished the power of Islamic world after the Islamic Empire had been defeated by the Mongols
5. What was the devshirme system?
System in which the Ottoman gov. selected Christian boys from conquered regions, forced them to convert to Islam, & trained them to become janissaries
6. What were janissaries?
Elite Ottoman soldiers in Ottoman Empire
7. What are millets? Why were they important?
Millet: Community of non-Muslims organized by religion and/or ethnicity within the Ottoman Empire
Importance: Helped to prevent conflict between religious groups
8. How did the European traders respond to the Ottomans controlling the trade routes?
Frustration led Europeans to search for new routes to avoid dealing with the Ottomans

Maya, Aztec & Inca

9. Maya, Aztec, or Inca: Which American civilization(s)...
 - a. used quipu for keeping records?
Inca
 - b. were polytheistic?
Maya, Aztec & Inca
 - c. had very clear social classes?
Maya
 - d. practiced bloodletting & human sacrifice?
Aztec & Maya
 - e. had mita, a labor tax paid by commoners?
Inca
 - f. was organized in city-states?
Maya
 - g. had a writing system?
Aztec & Maya
 - h. built monumental structures?
Maya, Aztec & Inca
10. What are two physical adaptations the Inca made to their environment?
Network of roads through mountains & terrace farming to farm on mountain sides
11. How was the Inca economy structured?
Gov. controlled the distribution of food and goods to citizens

Ming China & Global Trade

12. What product from the East Indies and Southeast Asia were in high demand in Europe?
Spices
13. Describe the impact Ming China had on trade with Western Europe & with Spain.
China produced goods that were in high demand in Europe such as silk, tea, porcelain, gunpowder then bought silver from Spain
14. What is Zheng He known for?
Zheng He explored the Indian Ocean & East Africa for China

15. Why did the Chinese stop investing in overseas exploration after Zheng He?
After he died, Chinese leaders saw no purpose or value in exploration
16. What led to the decline of the Ming Dynasty?
End of foreign trade, famine, epidemic, corruption in the government, end of exploration

European Exploration & Effects on the Americas

17. What impact did European exploration have on the Americas?
Social class system dominated by Spanish Peninsulares, natives exploited, increased trade, spread culture, religion & languages, encomienda system, colonization, native populations killed by European diseases, new social structures
18. Why did European exploration start?
To gain trade advantages, find a fast sea route to Asia to avoid the Ottomans, learn more, access to desired goods in Asia, Mercantilism (wanted colonies to benefit them)
19. What new technologies enabled Europeans to start exploring?
improved navigational techniques, compass, improved ships, triangular sails
20. How did Europe benefit from exploration?
Start of a middle class, began to rise as a world power, commercial revolution
21. What is mercantilism?
Policy in which a country's wealth is determined by the amount of wealth (gold & silver) they have and colonies are established to support the mother country and provide trade benefits.
22. What are major accomplishments of Ferdinand Magellan, Vasco de Gama, and Marco Polo?
 - Magellan circumnavigated the globe
 - da Gama found a new sea route to the Indian Ocean
 - Polo 1st to formally explore Asia, wrote famed book

Triangular Trade, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade & The Columbian Exchange

23. Explain what the Columbian Exchange was.
Transfer of food, plants, and microbes between the New World (Americas) and Old World (Europe, Africa, Asia)
24. What were the major impacts of the Columbian Exchange?
New crops improved European diets, Native American populations became ethnically mixed, many Native Americans died due to new diseases
25. Why did the Atlantic slave trade start?
To provide a source of cheap labor in the Americas
26. What impact did the Slave Trade have on Africa?
 - Divided African families
 - Introduced guns to African leaders because they were traded for slaves
 - Loss of young, healthy citizens
 - Change to culture, tradition, economies
27. What was the middle passage?
The middle portion of the triangular trade route between West Africa and the Americas for transporting humans as slaves

Be able to describe the achievements of the Mayan, Aztec, Inca, and the impacts of the Columbian Exchange on the New & Old Worlds!