

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER EIGHT

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- AFRICAN TRADING KINGDOMS
- JAPANESE FEUDALISM
- INDIA'S CASTE SYSTEM
- INDIA'S MAURYA EMPIRE (321 B.C.E. – 184 B.C.E.), GUPTA EMPIRE (280 C.E. - 550 C.E.) AND MUGHAL EMPIRE (1526 C.E. – 1858 C.E.)

AFRICAN TRADING KINGDOMS

- **TRADE! - Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Mogadishu / Gold and salt / trans-Saharan trade [caravan] routes**
- **As a result of Mansa Musa's [the king of Mali] pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca, Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali**
The spread of Islam is an example of cultural diffusion
- **During the reign of Mansa Musa, Mali experienced a golden age [a period of prosperity and artistic creativity]**
- **Africans had centralized governments during the age of European feudalism**
- **African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development before the arrival of Europeans (e.g. Timbuktu [in Mali] was a center of learning and trade [a commercial and cultural center], the walls of Great Zimbabwe reveal a powerful and rich society, brass sculptures and plaques in Benin, Kilwa's Great Mosque, tribal masks, and polyrhythmic music [tension drums and rattles])**

One way in which the African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali are similar is that they

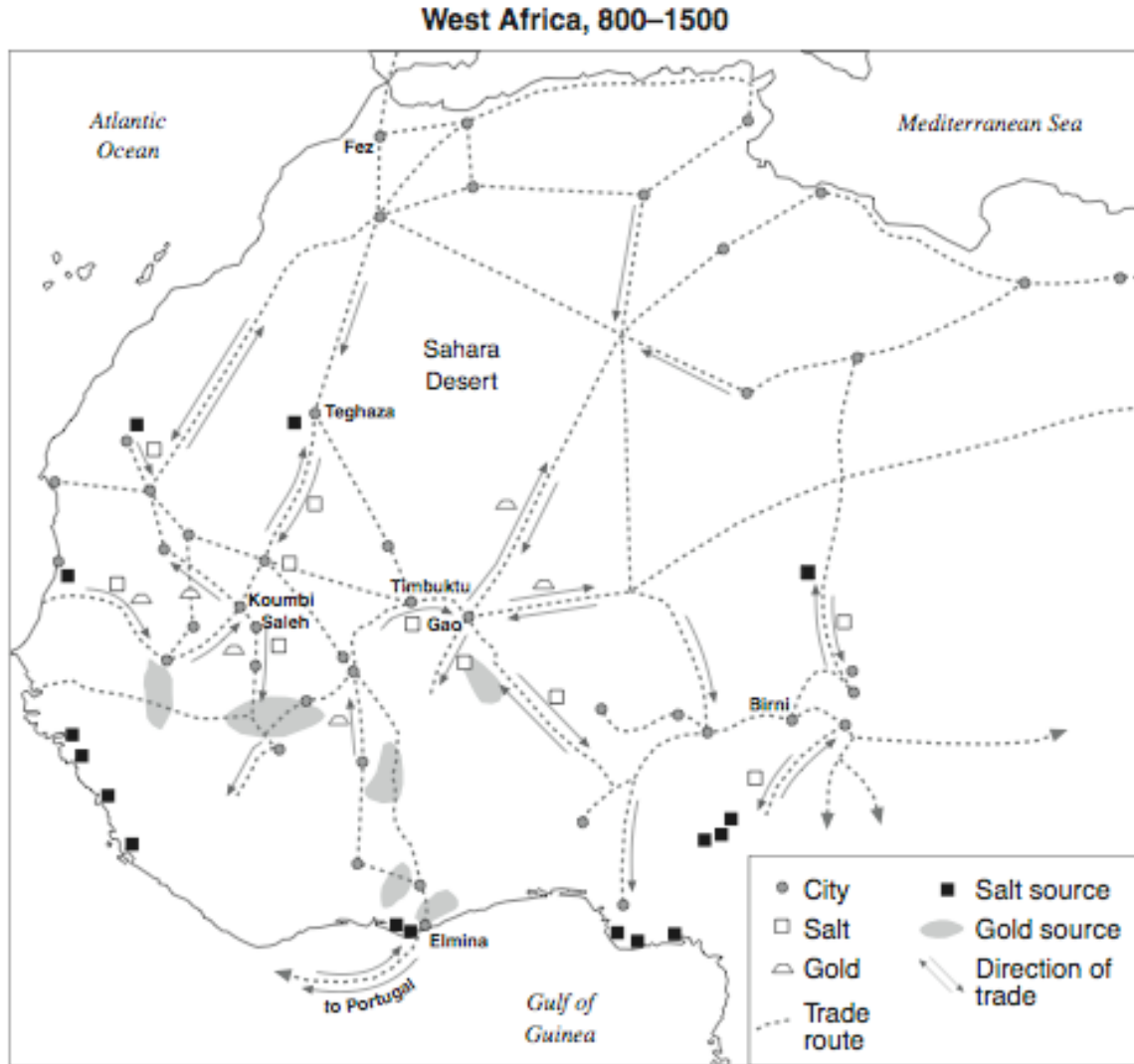
- (1) established their wealth through trade**
- (2) improved their military strength with the use of gunpowder
- (3) opened trade routes to the Americas
- (4) adopted Christianity as their major religion

The economies of the western African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai relied on

- (1) industrial growth
- (2) shipbuilding
- (3) textile production
- (4) trans-Saharan trade routes**

807-14

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Based on the map, which conclusion can best be drawn about this region?

- (1) The Sahara Desert acted as a barrier to trade.
- (2) Rivers served as the primary trade routes for the entire region.
- (3) The economy of the region was influenced by extensive trade connections.**
- (4) Goods from the Gulf of Guinea were exchanged directly with English cities.

607-11

Which description best characterizes the city of Timbuktu?

- (1) port on the water route to East Asia
 - (2) major urban and industrial center on the Silk Road
 - (3) commercial and cultural center of West Africa**
 - (4) inland city of the Hanseatic League colonization of Latin America in the 1500s?
- 107-11

What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
 - (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
 - (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.**
 - (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.
- 806-16

Much of the wealth of the West African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali was gained from the

- (1) sale of slaves to Europeans
 - (2) creation of colonies on the Mediterranean coast
 - (3) taxation on goods brought by Indian merchants
 - (4) control of the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt**
- 606-13

Which civilization best completes the heading of the partial outline below?

| |
|-----------------------------|
| I. _____ |
| A. Spread of Islam |
| B. Gold and salt trade |
| C. Growth of Timbuktu |
| D. Pilgrimage of Mansa Musa |

- (1) Benin
 - (2) Kush
 - (3) Mali**
 - (4) Egyptian
- 106-15

Which economic activity was the basis for most of the wealth and power of the West African empires of Ghana and Mali?

- (1) hunting and gathering
 - (2) farming and cattle ranching
 - (3) trading in salt and gold**
 - (4) working in bronze and brass
- 805-11

Venice in Europe, **Mogadishu in Africa**, and Canton in China emerged during the 13th century primarily as important centers of

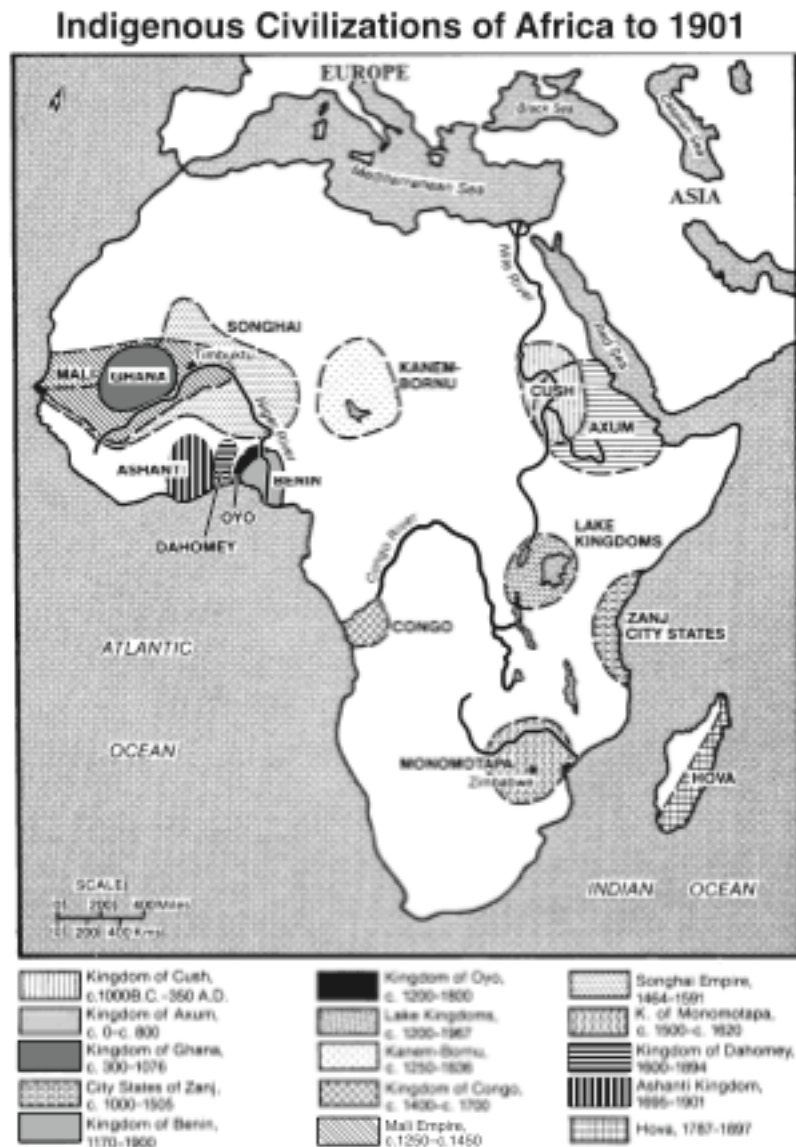
- (1) agriculture
 - (2) trade**
 - (3) manufacturing
 - (4) mining
- 605-14

- Timbuktu is known as a great center of learning and trade.
- Walls of Great Zimbabwe reveal a powerful and rich society.
- Complex culture produces brass sculptures in Benin.

What generalization can be made on the basis of these statements?

- (1) Religious beliefs were the most important element in many African societies.
 - (2) Some African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development.**
 - (3) North African societies were more advanced than South African societies.
 - (4) Most African societies were hundreds of years behind Asian societies in using technology.
- 605-16

Base your answers to the following questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

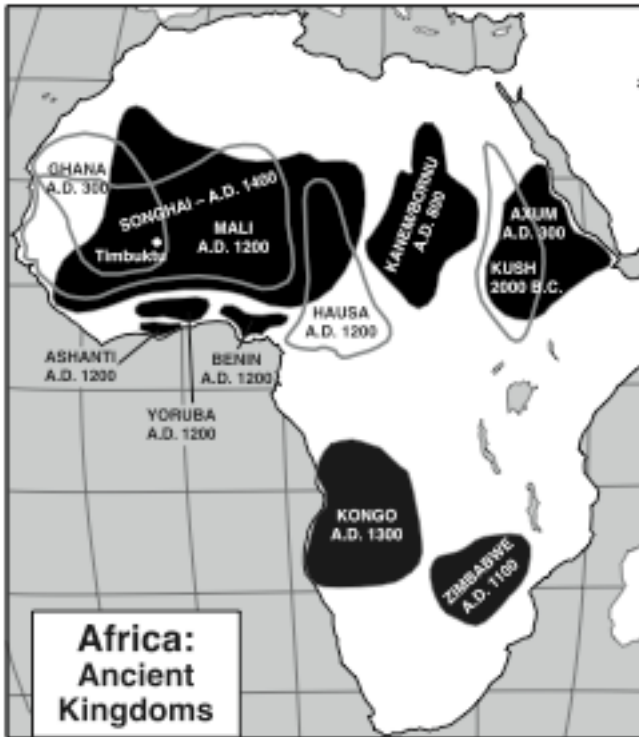


Source: Martin Greenwald Associates, *Historical Maps on File*, Facts on File, Inc. (adapted)

Which civilization was located at the mouth of the Niger River?

- (1) Ghana
 - (2) Congo
 - (3) Benin**
 - (4) Ashanti
- 604-19

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Sue Ann Kime, et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing, Inc. (adapted)

What is a valid conclusion that can be reached by studying this map?

- (1) Africans had centralized governments during the age of European feudalism.**
 - (2) African kingdoms did not exist before the Europeans arrived in Africa.
 - (3) African civilizations existed only in southern Africa.
 - (4) Africa's civilizations established many trade routes to India.
- 104-11

The wealth and power of Mali's ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the

- (1) start of the Crusades
 - (2) spread of Islam**
 - (3) growth of European imperialism
 - (4) rise of Arab nationalism
- 104-15

“ . . . The King is a declared enemy of the Jews. He will not allow any to live in the city. If he hears it said that a Berber merchant frequents them or does business with them, he confiscates his goods. There are in Timbuktu numerous judges, teachers, and priests, all properly appointed by the king. He greatly honors learning. Many hand-written books imported from Barbary are also sold. There is more profit made from this commerce than from all other merchandise. . . .” – Leo Africanus, *The Description of Africa*, 1526

This passage suggests Timbuktu was a city that

- (1) participated frequently in war
 - (2) emphasized literacy and trade**
 - (3) protected the human rights of all citizens
 - (4) selected political leaders through democratic elections
- 803-14

The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all

- (1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold
 - (2) traded with many other nations**
 - (3) maintained highly structured feudal systems
 - (4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires
- 603-10

The spread of Islam into the kingdoms of Ghana and Mali resulted from

- (1) imperialism
 - (2) ethnocentrism
 - (3) cultural diffusion**
 - (4) self-determination
- 103-18

| Items travelers found on a study tour |
|--|
| Masks, expressing supernatural forces |
| Bronze plaques, providing detailed descriptions of life in Benin |
| Tension drums and rattles that can produce polyrhythmic music |
| Drawings of Kilwa's Great Mosque |

From this evidence, a social scientist could conclude that the tour visited sites that reflect the culture of the

- (1) Mughal Empire of South Asia
 - (2) Ottoman Empire
 - (3) African civilizations of West Africa**
 - (4) Frankish Empire
- 802-10

Between A.D. 800 and 1600, the West African city of Timbuktu became prosperous with the trading of

- (1) spices and silk
- (2) iron ore and coal
- (3) gold and salt**
- (4) rifles and diamonds

802-11

The journals of early travelers such as **Ibn Battuta of Morocco**, Zheng He of China, and **Mansa Musa of Mali** are examples of

- (1) primary sources describing observations of the travelers**
- (2) works of fiction intended to describe the adventures of the travelers
- (3) secondary sources that record the travelers' interpretations of history
- (4) outdated resources for historical research

602-11

The Tang dynasty of China, the Gupta Empire of India, and the **Mali Empire of Africa** were similar in that each experienced a period of

- (1) prosperity and artistic creativity**
- (2) feudalism and oppression
- (3) war and constant invasion
- (4) mercantilism and industrial expansion

602-12

The rise of the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai can be attributed to

- (1) their emphasis on nationalism
- (2) the spread of Christianity
- (3) the rise of European imperialism
- (4) their locations near the trans-Saharan trade routes**

102-11

Mansa Musa commissioned great mosques to be built in Timbuktu, Mali's capital, and in other Mali cities. Under Musa's patronage, Muslim scholarship flourished, and Timbuktu began its tenure as an important center of learning. This public display of wealth and power enhanced Mali's reputation and prestige throughout the world.

Which phrase best describes Mali under the rule of Mansa Musa?

- (1) a golden age**
- (2) a poverty-stricken era
- (3) a decade of colonial unrest
- (4) a period of political chaos

102-12

The use of the Silk Road in Asia and caravan routes in northern Africa and southwestern Asia encouraged

- (1) self-sufficiency
- (2) cultural isolation
- (3) ethnocentrism
- (4) cultural diffusion**

801-6

Which term best completes the partial outline below?

| |
|--|
| I. Rise of Civilizations of Ghana and Mali |
| A. _____ |
| B. Spread of Islam |
| C. Development of centers of learning |

- (1) Use of gunpowder
- (2) Trade of gold and salt**
- (3) Development of Hammurabi's Code
- (4) Distribution of the printing press

801-13

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which conclusion can be drawn from the information provided by the map?

- (1) Songhai was the only inhabited area of Africa.
- (2) The Sahara Desert blocked Songhai's trade with other parts of Africa.
- (3) Songhai traded exclusively with central and eastern Africa.
- (4) Rivers and overland trade routes helped Songhai become powerful.**

601-14

Which title is best for the partial outline below?

| |
|---|
| I. _____ A. Indian Ocean sea lanes B. Central Asian Silk Road C. Trans-Saharan trade D. East African coastal trading system |
|---|

- (1) Areas in the Hanseatic League
- (2) Routes of European Crusaders
- (3) Movement of People and Goods**
- (4) Regions Under Mongol Control

601-22

One conclusion that can be reached from the evidence about Mansa Musa's rule of Mali is that

- 1 Christianity was a dominant religion in Africa in ancient times
- 2 complex civilizations existed in West Africa before the arrival of Europeans**
- 3 trade was not necessary for a civilization to survive
- 4 the slave trade originated in West Africa

101-10

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

| |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">The Kingdom of Mali (c. 1300)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibn Battuta</p> <p>The [people] possess some admirable qualities. They are seldom unjust, and have a greater abhorrence [hatred] of injustice than any other people. There is complete security in their country. Neither traveler nor inhabitant in it has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence.</p> |
|--|

Which point of view about the culture of Mali does Ibn Battuta express in this passage?

- 1 It was considered more primitive than those of the rest of the world.
- 2 It was heavily influenced by European culture.
- 3 It was centered around peace and justice.**
- 4 It was generally concerned with establishing democratic principles.

800-6

A similarity between the ancient western African kingdoms of Mali, Ghana, and Songhai is that these kingdoms

1 limited the power of their rulers

2 practiced Christianity

3 established economies based on trade

4 isolated themselves from contact with other cultures

600-8

JAPANESE FEUDALISM

- Samurai = warrior

Code of Bushido = an oath of loyalty (a samurai pledged loyalty to a daimyo)

The code of Bushido is often compared to medieval European knights' code of chivalry (both guide the behavior of the warrior class).

- FEUDALISM is a DECENTRALIZED POLITICAL SYSTEM that also provides SOCIAL STABILITY (or social structure). For this reason, feudalism is sometimes referred to as a political and social system.

Know the political and social structure of feudal Japan:

(Emperor>Shogun>Daimyo>Samurai>Peasants and Artisans>Merchants)

- Tokugawa SHOGUNS enforced a policy of ISOLATIONISM (They severely limited outside influences. No foreigner or Japanese could enter or leave the country on penalty of death!) This policy began with the Edict of 1635 and lasted until 1854 when Commodore Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up trade with the West. (Tokugawa = the name of the family that ruled Japan from 1600 – 1868)

The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the strengthening of traditional culture (See Question 603-3).

***This subject will be explored more thoroughly in a future Regents Review packet**

The terms Bushido, samurai, and daimyo are most closely associated with which group in Japanese history?

(1) emperors

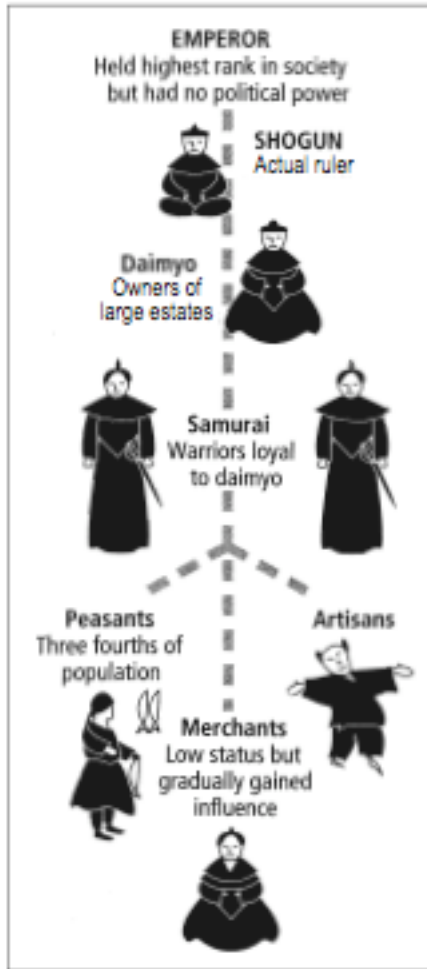
(2) warriors

(3) peasants

(4) merchants

607-12

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which type of political and social order is shown in this diagram?

- (1) theocratic
- (2) tribal
- (3) fascist
- (4) feudal**

107-6

Both European medieval knights and Japanese samurai warriors pledged oaths of

- (1) loyalty to their military leader**
- (2) devotion to their nation-state
- (3) service to their church
- (4) allegiance to their families

806-15

The feudal systems in both medieval Europe and early Japan were characterized by

(1) a decentralized political system

- (2) religious diversity
- (3) an increased emphasis on education
- (4) the development of a wealthy middle class

105-11

Base your answer to the following question on the information below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Edict of 1635 Ordering the Closing
of Japan**

- Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries.
- No Japanese is permitted to go abroad. If there is anyone who attempts to do so secretly, he must be executed. The ship so involved must be impounded and its owner arrested, and the matter must be reported to the higher authority.
- If any Japanese returns from overseas after residing there, he must be put to death. . . .
- Any informer revealing the whereabouts of the followers of padres (Christians) must be rewarded accordingly. If anyone reveals the whereabouts of a high ranking padre, he must be given one hundred pieces of silver. For those of lower ranks, depending on the deed, the reward must be set accordingly. . . .

Source: David John Lu, *Sources of Japanese History*,
McGraw-Hill

These rules reflect the Japanese policy of

- (1) totalitarianism
- (2) appeasement
- (3) interdependence
- (4) isolationism**

105-14

Feudalism influenced Europe and Japan by

- (1) providing social stability**
- (2) fostering the growth of religion
- (3) eliminating warfare
- (4) encouraging formal education

803-8

The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the

- (1) development of trade
 - (2) strengthening of traditional culture**
 - (3) promotion of cultural diffusion
 - (4) growth of international alliances
- 603-3

One way in which the code of chivalry in Europe and the code of Bushido in Japan were similar is that both codes were intended to

- (1) help the ruler control his people
 - (2) guide the behavior of a warrior class**
 - (3) benefit all the social classes
 - (4) support revolutionary ideas
- 103-11

INDIA'S CASTE SYSTEM

- **The caste system is the social class system established in traditional India. It is characterized by a lack of social mobility (A person is unable to climb the social ladder [not able to become a member of a higher caste] during their lifetime. It was believed this could only be achieved thru reincarnation.)**
- **The caste system is closely related to the Hindu faith.**
- **A person's social position in early Indian societies is determined at BIRTH.**
- **Know social structure established by the caste system: (Brahmins>Kshatriyas>Vaisyas>Sudras>Untouchables)**

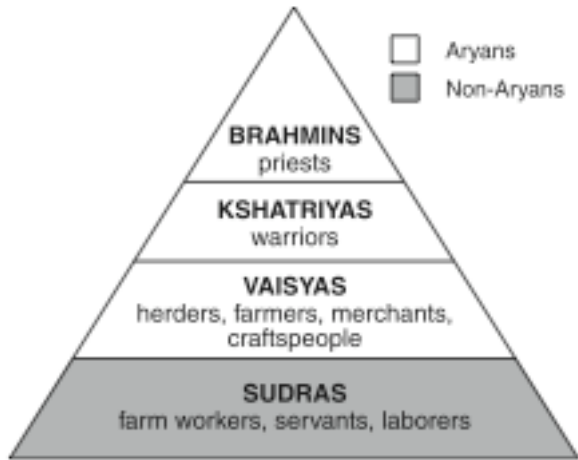
The caste system in India was characterized by

- (1) toleration for various religious beliefs
 - (2) equality between men and women
 - (3) a lack of social mobility**
 - (4) the right of people to choose their occupations
- 607-5

Which factor most influenced a person's social position in early Indian societies?

- (1) education
 - (2) birth**
 - (3) geographic location
 - (4) individual achievement
- 106-14

Base your answers to the following two questions on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Which concept is illustrated in the diagram?

- (1) manorialism
- (2) apartheid
- (3) caste**
- (4) encomienda

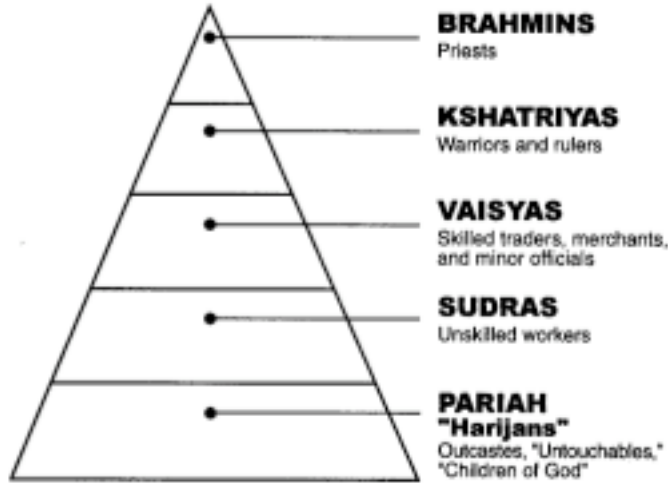
605-5

Which religion or belief system is most closely associated with the social class system illustrated in the diagram?

- (1) Hinduism**
- (2) Daoism
- (3) Catholicism
- (4) animism

605-6

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The diagram represents the rigid social class system of

(1) colonial Latin America

(2) traditional India

(3) feudal Japan

(4) dynastic China

601-9

The histories of the serfs in medieval Europe, **the harijans in traditional India**, and the native population in colonial Latin America are similar in that each group

(1) used political power to improve living conditions

(2) successfully revolted against rulers

(3) was socially mobile

(4) had little or no political power

801-32

INDIA'S Maurya Empire (321 B.C.E. – 184 B.C.E.), Gupta Empire (280 C.E. – 550 C.E.) and Mughal Empire (1526 C.E. – 1858 C.E.)

- **The Mauryan Empire controlled more of the Indian subcontinent than the Gupta Empire did.**
- **Expansion was limited by geographic factors (The Himalayas, the Hindu Kush Mountains, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal).**
- **During the era of the Gupta Empire, India experienced a golden age (a period of prosperity and artistic creativity).**

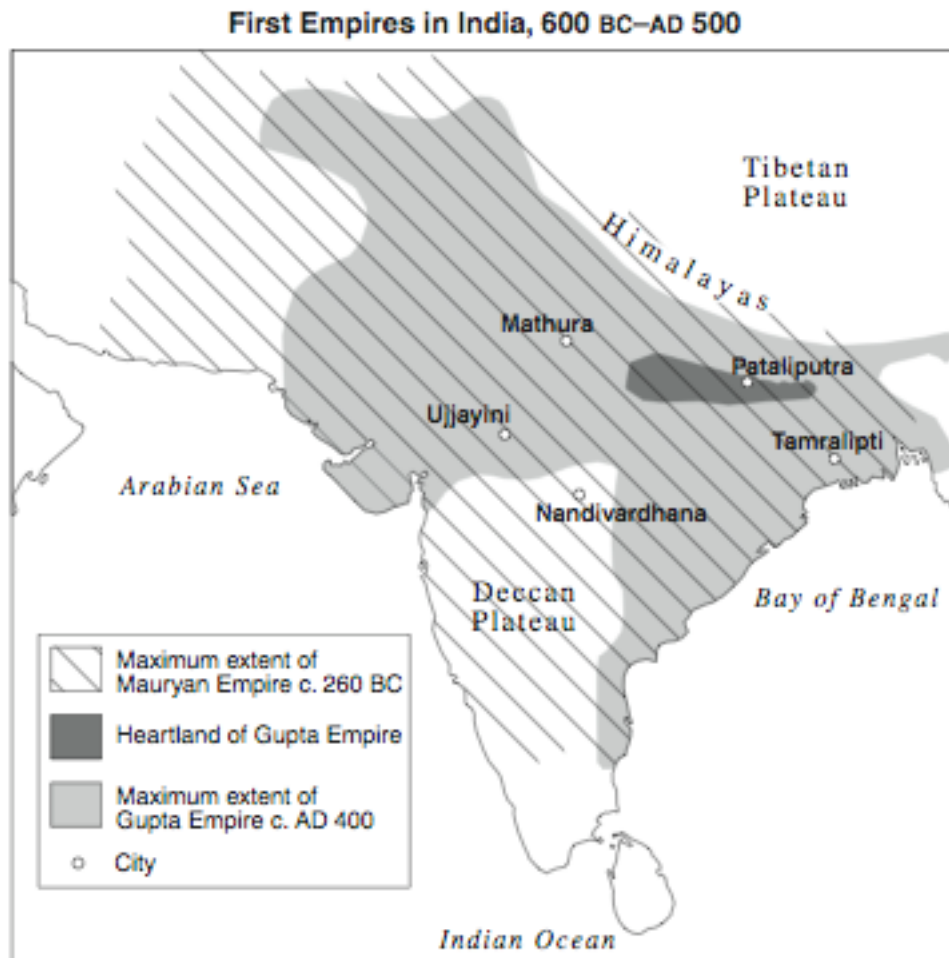
Art and literature flourished.

Indian scholars contributed to mathematics by developing the decimal system and the concept of zero.

Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war.

Indians used the Sanskrit language

- Like Peter the Great of Russia, Mughal emperor Akbar the Great modernized and expanded his empire using ideas from other cultures.

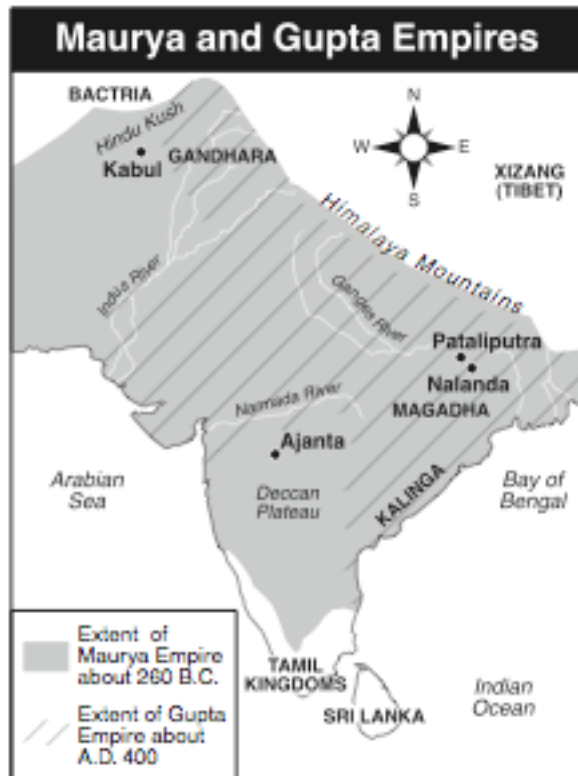


Source: Patrick K. O'Brien, ed., *Oxford Atlas of World History*, Oxford University Press, 1999 (adapted)

Which statement can best be supported by the information shown on this map?

- (1) By 260 B.C., the Mauryan Empire extended north into Central China.
- (2) The Mauryan Empire controlled more of the Indian subcontinent than the Gupta Empire did.**
- (3) Most of the Gupta Empire was located on the Deccan Plateau.
- (4) The economies of India's early empires were based on trade.

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Ellis and Esler,
World History: Connections to Today,
Prentice Hall, 2003 (adapted)

Which generalization about the Maurya and Gupta Empires is supported by the map?

- (1) **Expansion was limited by geographic factors.**
- (2) Trade contributed to stable societies.
- (3) Extensive road systems unified India.
- (4) Southern India was isolated from northern India.

606-4

Which accomplishments are associated with the Gupta Empire?

- (1) adoption of democracy and construction of the Pantheon
- (2) defeat of the Roman Empire and adoption of Christianity
- (3) establishment of Pax Mongolia and founding of a Chinese dynasty
- (4) **use of Sanskrit language and development of the concept of zero**

805-8

The Age of Pericles in Athens, the **Gupta Empire in India**, and the Tang dynasty in China all experienced a golden age with

(1) advancements in the principles of democratic governments

(2) outstanding contributions in the arts and sciences

(3) the end of foreign domination

(4) the furthest expansion of their borders
17 How did the Inca adapt to their physical environment?

104-12

- Art and literature flourished during the Gupta Empire.
- Indian scholars developed the concept of zero.
- Indian provinces were united after 200 years of civil war.

The information in these statements refers to

(1) effects of European involvement in India

(2) India's Golden Age

(3) effects of isolationism

(4) Islamic achievements in India

802-5

The history of which classical civilization was shaped by the monsoon cycle, the Himalaya Mountains, and the Indus River?

(1) Maurya Empire

(3) ancient Greece

(2) Babylonian Empire

(4) ancient Egypt

602-5

The Tang dynasty of China, the **Gupta Empire of India**, and the Mali Empire of Africa were similar in that each experienced a period of

(1) prosperity and artistic creativity

(2) feudalism and oppression

(3) war and constant invasion

(4) mercantilism and industrial expansion

602-12

One similarity between the rule of Peter the Great of Russia and that of **Akbar the Great of India** was that both leaders

(1) implemented strict religious codes of conduct within their nations

(2) modernized and expanded their empires using ideas from other cultures

(3) relied on peaceful resolutions of conflicts with neighboring peoples

(4) introduced democratic ideas into their political systems

102-22

One similarity between the **Gupta Dynasty (A.D. 320–550) in India** and the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–907) in China is that each dynasty

(1) promoted equality for women

(2) made advances in the arts, sciences, and mathematics

(3) gained overseas colonies

(4) developed a representative government

801-8

Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- Indian scholars contributed to mathematics by developing the decimal system and the concept of zero.
- Arab mathematicians transmitted the decimal system and the concept of zero to the Western world.

Based on these statements, which conclusion is valid?

1 Indians and Arabs developed the first civilizations.

2 Through contact, ideas were exchanged and then spread.

3 Trade is an inefficient way to spread ideas.

4 Western civilization had few ideas to share with Indians and Arabs.

101-4