

WHI.10 & WHI.11 Essential Knowledge Review



What Did We Learn About?

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- Trade Routes
- Japan
- Africa
- Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilization

WHI.10a

Essential Question: *Where were the major trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere?*

During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 CE

- Siik Road (Route) across Asia to Mediterranean basin
- maritime route (Spice Route) across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-saharan routes across North Africa
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

WHI.10b

Essential Question: *How did trade facilitate the diffusion of goods and ideas among different cultures?*

Regional trade networks and long distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Goods

- Gold from West Africa
- Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean
- Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe
- Porcelain from China and Persia
- Amber from the Baltic region

Technology

- Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- New Crops (sugar from India, peaches from China)
- Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East
- Navigation: Compass from China, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

Ideas

- Spread of religions across the hemisphere
 - Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
 - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
 - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- Printing and paper money from China

WHI.10c

Essential Question: How has Japan's geography influenced its development?

Location and place

- Mountainous archipelago – chain of islands
- Sea of Japan between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity (near; located by) to China and Korea

Essential Question: How did Chinese culture influence Japan?

Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to _____.

Influence of Chinese Culture



Essential Question: Why were Shinto and Buddhism important to the development of Japanese culture?

Shinto and Buddhism coexisted as religious traditions in the Japanese culture.



Shintoism

- Ethnic religion unique to Japan
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors
- State religion; worship of the emperor
- Coexisted with Buddhism

WHI.10d

Essential Question: What were the characteristics of civilizations in sub-Saharan Africa during the medieval period?

African civilizations developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa. Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilization from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeastern Africa.

Axum

- Located near the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River
- Christian kingdom

Zimbabwe

- Located between the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers and the near the Indian Ocean coast
- City of "Great Zimbabwe" as capital of a prosperous empire

West African Kingdoms

- Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires located near the Niger River and the Sahara
- Importance of gold and salt to trans-Saharan trade
- City of Timbuktu as center of trade and learning
- Practiced animism (belief that spirits inhabit everything) and Islam

Essential Question: What were the characteristics of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations?

The Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations emerged in South America, Central America, and Mexico.

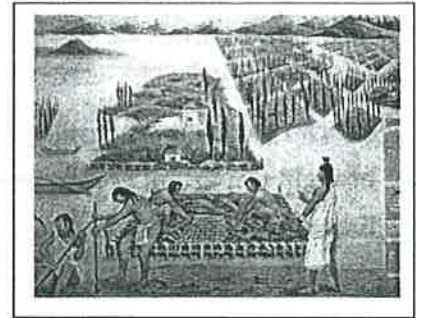
Mayan Civilization

- Located in the Mexican and Central American rain forests
- Represented by Chichén Itzá
- Groups of city-states ruled by kings
- Economy based on agriculture and trade
- Polytheistic religion; building of pyramids



Aztec Civilization

- Located in arid valley in central Mexico
- Represented by Tenochtitlan
- Ruled by an emperor
- Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples
- Polytheistic religion: Pyramids, rituals



Incan Civilization

- Located in the Andes Mountains of South America
- Represented by Machu Picchu
- Ruled by an emperor
- Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- Polytheistic religion
- Road system



Achievements of Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations

- Calendars
- mathematics
- Writing and other record keeping systems

