



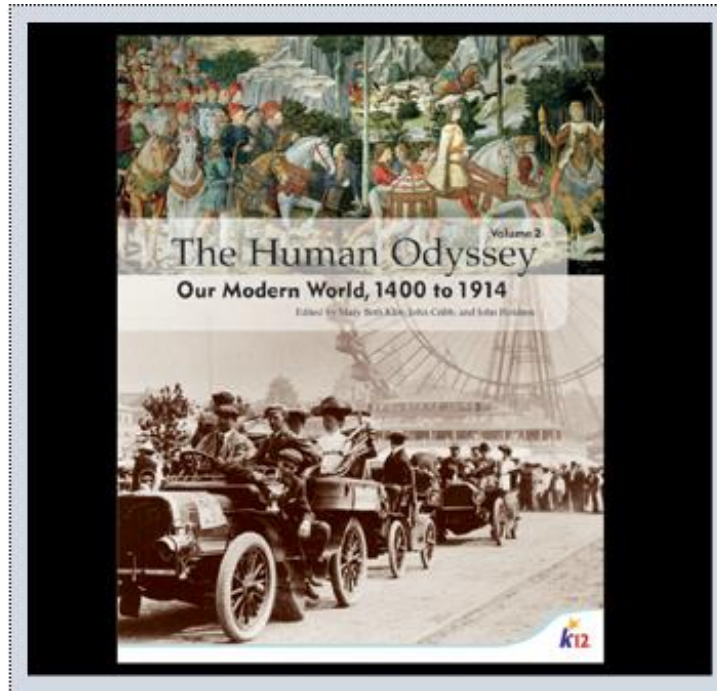
Intermediate World History B

Unit 4: New Powers in Asia

Lesson 1: Three Islamic Empires Pg. 137-149

Lesson 2: Ming China and Feudal Japan Pg. 151-163

Lesson 3: Russia Rising Pg. 165-175



Use this help packet as you work through Unit 4. In here you will find:

- Cornell notes from the chapter
- A Study Guide
- Links to videos to help you remember the concepts in this unit.



World History B	Unit 4: New Powers in Asia
2013-2014	Text pages 136-191; Reading Guide pages 110-115; 122-128; 134-138
Describe artistic and political achievements in China under the Ming dynasty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A poor peasant from south China named Zhu Yuanshang survived starvation by joining a Buddhist monastery and later a group of rebels battling to drive the hated Mongols out of his land. • By 1355 (13 years later), Zhu ad defeated both the Mongols and his Chinese rivals in the south. He established himself as ruler over most of southern China and proclaimed a new imperial dynasty. • Zhu called his dynasty the <i>Ming</i>, meaning “brilliant.” • Arts and crafts flourished under the Ming. It is known for its beautiful rugs and carpets, bridges, temples, tombs, superb porcelain, and fine designs carved on lacquered trays, bowls, and boxes. • The Ming rebuilt much of Beijing. They laid out the splendid new capital in a huge grid of streets in an area few foreigners were allowed – The Forbidden City. • The Forbidden City was 178 acres of temples, palaces, gardens, courtyards, carved stone bridges, and elaborate ceremonial halls. It was the emperor’s home, office, and retreat. • The Ming dispatched great fleets of sailing ships to explore distant lands, and used an admiral named Zheng He. • When Zheng died, the Chinese closed their borders because the Mongols were invading again. • The Chinese decided to rebuild and fortify the Great Wall of China. They used countless thousands of laborers to strengthen and extend the wall. They also build walls around their cities.
Recognize that the Islamic world experienced hardship at the hands of the Mongol conquerors during the time of the European Middle Ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fierce horseman of Mongolia, led by Genghis Kahn, swept Europe conquering many cities and towns. • Everywhere the horsemen rode they looted, pillaged, and killed. • They demolished mosques (Muslim places of worship). • In 1258, they took Baghdad itself, and nearly destroyed the city.
Identify locations and important individuals, events, and achievements of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottoman <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 1260, Osman was born into a tribe of Muslim nomads living in present day Turkey. ▪ He had a dream that he decided prophesied that he would lead his people to conquer Europe, Asia, and Africa. He set out to defeat his neighbors, inspired by his dream. ▪ His son and grandson continued his conquests after Osman died, and his people became known as the Ottomans, or the “people of Osman.” ▪ They conquered Asia minor, then invaded Europe. They conquered Constantiople. They continued on, and conquered Greece, Hungary, Syria, Egypt, and North Africa. ▪ Their secret were the janissaries, the best trained and most respected of all the sultan’s soldiers. They were not allowed to marry or have children, but devoted their life to defending the sultan. ▪ Suleyman became ruler, and he beautified Istanbul to make it the most beautiful city in the world. • Safavid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These were the Ottoman’s neighbors to the north. ▪ Their leader, Ismail, declared himself shah (emperor) of Persia and conquered more lands. ▪ The safavid artists were influenced by European Renaissance artists and strove to create lifelike miniatures. ▪ They focused on architecture, and their accomplishments are still visible in Isfahan (in the mosques, fountains, gardens, and parks). • Mughal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Muslim chieftain from Central Asia invaded northern India named Babur. He founded the dynasty of rulers known as the Mughals. ▪ His grandson, Akbar, conquered most of northern and central India. Since India is mostly Hindu, they had to find a way to combine Muslim and Hindu faiths peaceably. ▪ Akbar solved this problem by treating the Hindus well. He thought that every religion had something good to teach. ▪ They are most known in architecture for building the Taj Mahal.

<p>Describe the Japanese feudal pyramid and the role of the samurai and bushido.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1000, Japan was organized on the principles of feudalism – the system in which rulers grant land to those who pledge their loyalty and military service in return. • At the top of the feudal structure stood the shogun, the military dictator of Japan. The shogun granted feifs (parcels) of land to local lords, who were called daimyo. • The daimyo built castles on their land and pledged their political and military support of the shogun in exchange for the land. The Daimyo held the real power in feudal Japan. • The daimyo commanded their own private armies and often waged war with one another. They depended on the skilled services of the samurai. • The samurai were originally personal attendants, but became a term that applied to professional warriors employed by a lord. The samurai’s first loyalties were to the daimyo. In exchanged for their services, the samurai were given their own tracts of land. • As part of the samurai apprentice, they endured hardships (like walking barefoot through long marches of snow and fasts. • They had to live according to a strict code of behavior called the <i>bushido</i>.
<p>Identify the Tokugawa shogunate and describe its accomplishments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the early 1600s, on man vanquished all other warlords in Japan. He came from the Tokugawa family and his name was Ieyasu. • By 1603 he succeeded in uniting the country under his rule. • In the years that followed, power passed to his descendants, thus forming a dynasty known as the Tokugawa shogunate. • Under this dynasty, his people enjoyed a 250-year period of peace. • However, the dynasty became alarmed at the number of Japanese people converting to Christianity, so it expelled many Christian missionaries and closed its borders to all but a handful of foreign traders.
<p>Identify important individuals, events, and cultural characteristics in the development of Russia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vikings, warlike mariners from Scandinavia, plundered much of Europe during the Middle Ages. One group of Vikings, known as the Rus, settled in a land called “the land of the Rus,” or Russia. • In 980, a young man named Vladimir became a grand prince of Kiev, an important city to the south along the river. • Vladimir decided to choose an official state religion, and chose to convert to Orthodox Christianity and ordered his subjects to do the same. • In 1462, a prince named Ivan III (Ivan the Great) came to the thrown of a city-state called Muscovy, and he decided to get out from under Mongol rule. He used any means he could to get out from their control. He ended up meeting the Tatar army across a river, but the Tatar army retreated and Ivan was free from control. • He began to take steps to unify the realm. His wife helped to attract scholars, painters, and architects to Moscow. His court played host to many of the masters of the Italian Renaissance. • He also looked at the crumbling kremlin, and rebuilt it. • He died when his son was 3, and his wife soon followed. Ivan IV (Ivan the terrible) became tsar of Russia at 17. He took little interest in the peasants, and forced them to stay on the land where they were born. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life as a peasant was difficult. They owned a few rough pieces of furniture, some chickens, a cow, and maybe a little house. One bad harvest could lead to starvation. ▪ On certain days they had to work on the landowner’s fields in addition to paying him in crops or cash. If the owner sold the estate, the peasants went to the new owners. ▪ They led miserable lives and their only hope of escape was death. • When Ivan IV (the terrible) conquered Kazan, he ordered the construction of a new cathedral in Moscow. • By the end of his reign, most of the boyar class lay dead as a result of Ivan’s distrust of his followers.
<p>Explain the division of Islam into Sunni and Shi’ah.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not long after the prophet Muhammad’s death in 632, Muslims disagreed about how to choose a successor. • One group believed that the leader should always be someone from Muhammad’s family. They are called Shi’ah (or “the party of Ali”, Muhammad’s descendant). They are often referred to as Shi’ites. • Other Muslims said it was wrong for the leadership of Islam to stay in Muhammad’s family, and the most capable Muslim should lead following the Qur’an and the example of Muhammad. They are called Sunnis (after the Arabic word “sunna” meaning “example”).

<p>Explain why the Chinese and Japanese decided to cut off contact with foreigners and describe the results of those decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ming cut off contact when their admiral in charge of exploration died. They decided they did not need to explore faraway parts. ▪ They came to distrust foreigners. ▪ They feared that outsiders (especially Christian missionaries) wanted to change traditional Chinese practices and beliefs. ▪ The Ming dynasty ruled for nearly 300 years by repelling invaders. • Japanese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 1600, a Dutch ship sailed into Japanese waters, and soon more and more Europeans began to arrive. The Japanese were alarmed at the number of Japanese people converting to Christianity. ▪ They expelled many Christian missionaries and began to persecute Japanese Christians. ▪ They closed Japan's borders to all but a handful of foreign trade.
<p>Describe the major geographic features of Russia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Baltic Sea washes Russia's northwestern tip. • The Black Sea and Caspian Sea lie to the southwest. • The Pacific Ocean marks the country's western edge. • The Arctic Ocean stretches across Russia to the north. • Complete page 137-138 in your student guide using a map, globe, and/or Google to better understand Russia's geographic features. The answers can be found in the learning coaches guide.
<p>Describe the political and religious conflicts between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The shah of Persia (the Safavid empire) made the mistake of invading Asia Minor, the heartland of the Ottoman empire. The Safavid could not withstand the discipline of the sultan's janissaries, or the firepower of his cannons. ▪ The Ottomans and Safavids became bitter enemies, partly because each empire wanted to expand into the other's territory. • Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ottomans belonged to the Sunni branch of Islam. ▪ The Safavids belonged to the Shi'ite branch. ▪ Shah Ismail declared Shi'ism to be the state religion of his empire, and he persecuted Sunni Muslims who refused to change their faith. The Ottomans resented the shah's cruel treatment of their fellow Sunnis.

Summary:

- There were many dynasties and empires in Asia and Europe that fought for power.
- Causes of battles and fights were political or religious in nature.
- Sometimes countries shut down their borders to prevent invaders from coming in.

1. **Go try your unit assessment! If you pass your unit assessment, please let me know and I will mark all of the lessons assessments as "mastered" so that you can go on to the next unit!**
2. **If you don't pass, read your textbook pages 136-191, and highlight or take notes. Then take the assessment again.**
3. **If you don't pass again, complete the reading guides in your student guide. These can be found in your student guide on the following pages: 110-115; 122-128; 134-138. Use your textbook and reading guide as you work through the unit assessment.**

Unit 4: New Powers in Asia Assessment Study Guide

This guide will allow you to test your knowledge as you are studying for the Unit 4 Assessment. Quiz yourself or have someone else quiz you to test your knowledge **before** you take the test. If you can't answer a question, go back to your textbook or notes to look up the information 😊

To master this assessment, you should be able to answer the following:

- Recognize that the Chinese people sought to be free of Mongol rule in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
- Identify Russia as the largest country in the world.
- Recognize that the Islamic world experienced hardships at the hands of Mongol conquerors during the time of the European Middle Ages.
- Identify the accomplishments of Zheng He and his expeditions.
- Explain why the Chinese rebuilt the Great Wall in the 1400s.
- Locate on a map the four major islands of Japan.
- Identify the major religions of Japan and their beliefs.
- Describe the Japanese feudal system and the role of the samurai and the code of bushido.
- Identify the Tokugawa shogunate and its reasons for closing Japan to foreign influence.
- Describe artistic and political achievements in China under the Ming dynasty.
- Define *civil service*.
- Describe the Forbidden City.
- Locate Russia on a map and identify its boundaries, major land features, and cities.
- Identify Vladimir as the tenth-century Grand Prince of Kiev who ordered Russians to convert to Orthodox Christianity.
- Describe the Mongol conquest of Russia.
- Identify Ivan III as Ivan the Great and describe his accomplishments.
- Describe the methods Ivan the Great used to conquer Russia and then unify and glorify it.
- Define *kremlin* and explain Ivan's purpose in restoring the Kremlin in Moscow.
- Identify Ivan IV as Ivan the Terrible, and describe how he earned his nickname.
- Demonstrate mastery of important knowledge and skills taught in this unit.
- Identify locations and important individuals, events, and achievements of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires.
- Describe the Japanese feudal pyramid and the role of the samurai and bushido.
- Describe the political and religious conflicts between the Ottoman and Safavid Empires.
- Identify the Tokugawa shogunate and describe its accomplishments.
- Identify important individuals, events, and cultural characteristics in the development of Russia.
- Describe the major geographic features of Russia.
- Recognize that the Islamic world experienced hardship at the hands of Mongol conquerors during the time of the European Middle Ages.

- Identify Osman as the Muslim, Turkish nomad who founded the Ottoman Empire in the thirteenth century.
- Identify Süleyman as the sixteenth-century Ottoman emperor who developed a code of law for the empire and was known outside the empire as "Süleyman the Magnificent."
- Recognize the extent of the Ottoman Empire at its height, identify the countries in that area today, and identify Istanbul as the capital of the empire.
- Locate on a map the fifteenth-century Persian Safavid Empire, and identify the countries that are in that area today and their religious affiliation.
- Recognize the Taj Mahal as the seventeenth-century architectural masterpiece of the Mughal Empire.
- Identify Akbar as the ruler of the Mughal Empire who practiced religious and cultural tolerance in India.
- Explain the division of Islam into Sunni and Shi'ah.
- Explain why the Chinese and Japanese decided to cut off contact with foreigners, and describe the results of those decisions.

Unit 4: New Powers in Asia

Video Links:

Building the Taj Mahal: <http://www.history.com/topics/taj-mahal/videos/seven-wonders-the-taj-mahal>

Background information- The Story of the Mongols:
<http://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us-genghis-khan>

China's Ming Dynasty: <http://youtu.be/YXc0yHxzaL8>

History of the Great Wall of China: <http://youtu.be/Ye3zrijqSKA>