

CORE 1220: SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD
Fall 2012 – Brooklyn College

CHAPTERS 26 & 27 REVIEW SHEET

Chapter 26: Tradition and Change in East Asia

CHINA

Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

- Emperor Hongwu (r. 1368-1398)
- Emperor Yongle (r. 1403-1424)
- Emperor Wanli (r. 1572-1620)

Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

- Emperor Kangxi (1661-1722)
- Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795)

JAPAN

Era of *Sengoku* (1500s)

Tokugawa *bakufu* (1600-1867)

- Tokugawa Ieyasu (1600-1616)

Study Questions

- What steps did the Ming dynasty take to restore traditional Chinese culture and remove all foreign influences associated with Mongol rule?
- What factors led to the collapse of the Ming dynasty? How did Manchu invaders gain control of China?
- How did the Manchus incorporate Chinese society and tradition into their rule? How did they remain aloof from Chinese society?
- How was Chinese society structured? Which classes enjoyed the greatest status? Which the least?
- What were some of the principles of Confucianism that influenced Chinese notions of government and society during the Ming and Qing empires?
- What tone does Emperor Qianlong take in his letter to George III of England (p. 581)? What might have George III's response been to this letter?
- What was the status of women in the typical family under the Ming and Qing dynasty?
- Why did the Qing dynasty discourage contact with foreigners and travel abroad? What impact did this policy have?
- Why was it so difficult for Christian missionaries to attract converts in China?
- How did the Tokugawa shogunate come to power by 1600 in Japan? What steps did the shoguns take to control the daimyo?
- What was the shogun's relationship to the emperor?
- Why did the shoguns decide to cut off Japan from the rest of the world? Why were they so hostile to Christianity in particular? To which western ideas did the shoguns later become receptive?

Chapter 26 Key Names & Terms (aside from rulers & dynasties listed above)

- Neo-Confucianism
- Zhu Xi
- civil service examination
- scholar-bureaucrats
- "Son of Heaven"
- eunuchs
- footbinding
- Admiral Zheng He
- Matteo Ricci
- *Yongle Encyclopedia*
- filial piety
- Manchus
- Nurhaci
- Vassal States: Vietnam, Burma, Nepal
- kowtow
- Forbidden City
- *sengoku*
- shogun
- "Floating Worlds"
- *kabuki*
- *bunraku*
- *bakufu*
- *ukiyo*
- *daimyo*
- Edo
- Shinto
- Fabian Fucan
- St. Francis Xavier

[FLIP OVER]

Chapter 27: The Islamic Empires

EMPIRE	DATES	FOUNDER	GEOGRAPHY	STATE RELIGION
Ottoman	1289-1923	Osman Bey	Turkey/Balkans Mediterranean Rim Egypt/Middle East	Sunni
Safavid	1501-1722	Shah Ismail	Iran/Mesopotamia/ Caucas	Twelver Shiism
Mughal	1526-1858	Babur	Northern India/Pakistan	Sunni (most subjects Hindu)

Study Questions

- What are some important similarities between these three empires? What are some significant differences?
- How did the Ottoman Turks defeat the Byzantine empire? What was the basis of their military strength?
- By what steps did Shah Abbas achieve a strong and unified Safavid state?
- What was Babur's assessment of India during his invasion? Why did he decide to remain?
- How did the policies of Mughal emperors Akbar and Aurangzeb differ?
- What made political succession so uncertain in these three empires? What often happened when a ruler died?
- What were the principal commodities traded by Islamic states? Which one of these states traded the most with Western merchants?
- Identify and compare the status of religious minorities in all three empires. Which empire faced the greatest challenge in this regard?
- What factors led to the economic and military decline of the Islamic empires? Why did they start to become more conservative in the 1600s in particular? For example, what was the Ottoman attitude toward publishing books in Turkish and Arabic languages?
- What role did Turkish and Mongol steppe traditions play in the formation of political structures and ideologies?

Chapter 27 Key Names & Terms

- Osman
- Mehmed the Conqueror
- Suleyman the Magnificent
- Shah Ismail
- Shah Abbas
- Babur
- Akbar
- Aurangzeb
- *ghazi*
- Janissaries
- Ghislain de Busbecq
- Twelver Shiism
- *qizilbash*
- Isfahan
- Sufism
- Sikhs
- Taj Mahal
- Battle of Chaldiran
- *millet*
- *jizya*
- Shah Jahan
- Akbar's Divine Faith
- *dhimmi*
- Hürrem Sultana

[FLIP OVER]