Post-Classical Asia and Beyond

* In this chapter, you will learn about developments in Asia during the “post-classical” era of history, especially in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Central Asia, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You will also learn about later developments in parts of Asia, reaching into the next historical time period.

**Rise of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Empire**

* In the last chapter, we saw how Arab Muslims created a vast Islamic civilization that eventually spread from Spain to the Indus River. The **Ottomans**, a nomadic group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people originally from Central Asia, emerged as rulers of the Islamic world in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1453, they succeeded in capturing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottoman Empire was located between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and interacted with both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture throughout history.



* For a time, the Ottomans cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trade with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and took control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Ottomans also conquered Egypt and North Africa, reuniting all of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world under their rule, except for \_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also conquered parts of Eastern Europe.
* By the mid-1500’s, under **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-**, the Ottoman Empire reached its height. The Ottoman fleet controlled much of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Mediterranean Sea until their defeat in 1571 by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

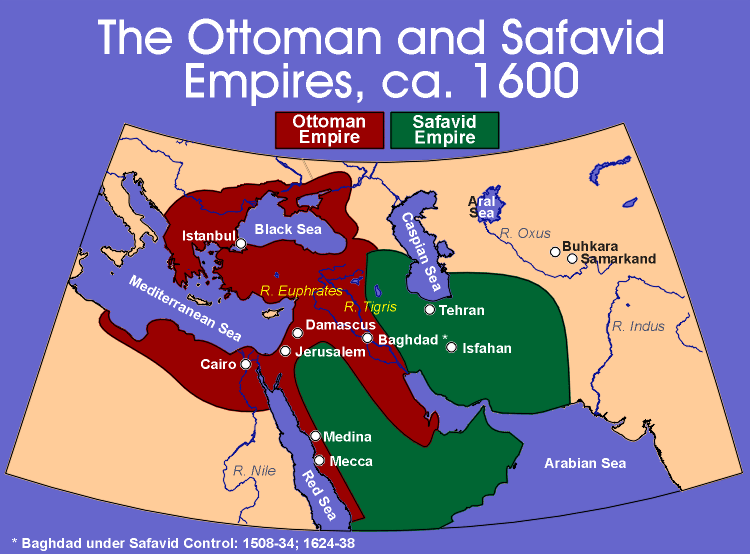


Sulaiman   
the Magnificent

* At the heart of the Ottoman system was the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (*ruler*) and his lavish court. The Sultan in **Istanbul** (*Constantinople*) governed the entire empire as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ruler. Under the Sultan’s rule, the early Ottoman Empire was well-organized and efficiently governed. He was assisted by a special army – the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, made up of soldiers recruited in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Ottomans recognized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their empire. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_communities were represented by their own leaders. These communities were governed by their own laws and collected their own taxes. These methods of government, as well as Ottoman control over the crossroads of trade, promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Safavid Empire in Persia**

* Islam also spread to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Safavids** created a great Islamic empire in Persia in the early 1500s. Members of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribe, the Safavids, were Shi’ite Muslims. They were opposed to the Ottomans, who followed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Islam.



* Their association with Shi’ite Islam gave the Safavids and identity separate from their Turkish and Arab neighbors, still affecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today. Safavid rule eventually extended as far south as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and east to the Indus River. Safavid rulers, known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, used their large standing armies to maintain control. The Safavid court became famous for its beautiful palace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in miniature.

**The Muslim Invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* The impact of Islam was felt even farther east than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As early as the 8th century, Muslim invaders reached the Indus Valley by entering across the mountains through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the northwest of the Indian subcontinent.
* In the 11th and 12th centuries, Turkish Muslims invaded India’s northern plains, destroying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cities. Historians believe large numbers of Hindus were tragically killed in these invasions. Muslims established independent kingdoms in Northern India, known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* The most important Sultanate was established around 1200 in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For the next 320 years, the Sultans at Delhi ruled much of Northern and Central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Unlike prior conquerors, the Muslims never fully adopted Indian ways. For example, Muslim women wore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even though \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women did not.
* At the end of the 14th century, the Mongol ruler, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** destroyed the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and slaughtered its inhabitants. The Delhi Sultanate never fully recovered from this blow.

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire   
(1526-1837)**

* In 1526, Babur, a descendent of both Tamerlane and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, defeated the Sultan of Delhi and founded the **Mughal Empire**. Although the name was taken from “\_\_\_\_\_\_,” the Mughals were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with close ties to Safavid Persia. Because the later Ottoman and Mughal Empires used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to control their populations and fight their enemies, historians often refer to these as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Empires.”



* The most famous Mughal ruler was Babur’s grandson, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1542-1605), Akbar conquered neighboring Muslim and Hindu states, uniting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under his rule.
* Akbar next set out to unite all his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subjects by promoting religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He ended the special taxes paid by the Hindus and made use of Hindu officials in government. To govern his large empire more efficiently, Akbar divided it into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_provinces. Well-trained imperial officials were sent to supervise local government, enforce laws, and ensure the collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Akbar also encouraged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, painting, music, and literature.
* Akbar’s grandson, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1628-1658), showed less sympathy for Hindus. He re-imposed special taxes on them and ordered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of many Hindu temples. In the northwest and northeast, many people converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some of these people changed their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid paying the special taxes. Others converted because they were from lower castes and hoped to escape the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- system.
* Under Jahan’s rule, Mughal artistic and architectural achievements reached a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ point. Jahan built palaces, fortresses and Mosques to glorify his reign. The most famous and beautiful of his buildings, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, was a tomb built for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It stands as one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture, merging elements of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ styles. Although the Mughals continued to rule in the north until 1857, a series of small, independent kingdoms developed in Central and Southern India. Soon afterwards, the Mughal Empire began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Taj Mahal 

**Sikhism**

* Sikhism developed in Northern India as a result of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- of Muslim and Hindu beliefs. Like Hindus, Sikhs believe in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Like Muslims, Sikhs believe in one God, and that God can be known through meditation (*a form of deep contemplation*). The goal of every Sikh is to build a close and loving relationship with God. Sikhs believe that everyone has equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the eyes of God. Sikh scriptures teach the idea of moderation, urging followers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ little, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little, and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as little as possible. Unlike Hindus, Sikhs do not have castes. It is customary for Sikhs of all social ranks to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together. Sikh men do not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is often worn under a turban.

Sikhism – The Golden Temple 

**The Tang and Song Dynasties of China**

* Like Western Europe after the decline of the Roman Empire, China entered a long period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and unrest after the collapse of the Han Dynasty in 220 A.D. As in the West, the advance of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped plunge China into disunity. Several warring kingdoms arose, and science, art, and culture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In these same years, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread through much of China.
* This period in China’s history is known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. It took several hundred years before China re-emerged as one of the world’s leading civilizations under the Tang Dynasty.

**Tang Dynasty   
(618-907)**

* During the **Tang Dynasty**, China experienced a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. Early Tang rulers suppressed peasant uprisings, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional feudal relationships, and brought about peace and prosperity. They ruled over an immense empire of more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. China expanded into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Manchuria, and parts of Central Asia. The government took careful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*population counts*), gave examinations, and built public works. Under the early Tang, every adult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ received a fixed amount of land from the government. Peasants had to perform labor for the imperial government and paid taxes in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



* Under **Empress Wu Zetian**, government officials made recommendations and reforms. A magnificent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was built at Chang’an. At the time, this city was the largest city in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Merchants and officials from Persia, India, Arabia, and Syria could be found there.
* Architecture, sculpture, painting, and porcelain all made great advances. Stimulated by its contacts in the Middle East, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty became one of the high points in Chinese civilization, especially with its accomplishments in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Artists developed a distinct style of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and with painted glazed figures of green, yellow, and orange. Artists also excelled in metalwork and jade. Vessels and utensils of all kinds were made by skilled craftsmen. Tang painters depicted nature with brushwork on scrolls, and Tang poets celebrated court life.
* Under the Tang, the Chinese developed a unique form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – with streams, rocks, and trees – designed for peaceful contemplation. The tang also made important innovations in map-making, medicine, and printing. Tang China developed block printing, so that copies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ texts could be printed to help candidates for government service with their examinations. The Tang encouraged commerce and handicrafts, making the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ busier than ever before. Tang China benefitted from its trade with Persia, Arabia, Japan, and the Byzantine Empire.

**Song Dynasty   
(960-1279)**

* After the fall of the Tang Dynasty in 907, China again \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in size. In 960, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty** emerged in the south. Later, a rival dynasty was established in the north. Despite this reduction in area, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China continued to build upon the achievements of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Song Dynasty was one of the most brilliant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eras in Chinese history. It was a time of great social and economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. China saw the first use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ currency, making it possible to pay taxes using money rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The government further minted strings of standardized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, made of copper and iron. The Song also eliminated forced labor for the emperor. These factors helped bring about a large increase in farm production, which led to a greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for China’s people and government.
* Song China was the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilization of its day. Merchants, craftspeople, and scholars lived in the larger towns and cities. Bustling shops lined city streets. The Song capital housed more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. China engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with many other parts of the world.
* The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, connecting Beijing, the Hwang Ho, and the Yangtze River, was used to ship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within China. Caravans carried silks over the Silk Road. Large ships brought Chinese goods to Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, India, and Africa. Science and technology also made advances. Song astronomers developed new instruments; doctors studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; and mathematicians solved advanced equations. They introduced the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in war, the compass in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and invented movable type for printing.

China’s Grand Canal

* The greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Song faced consisted of tribes on China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ border. In order to secure their borders, the Song allied themselves with a new people in the north, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The alliance proved to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Mongols soon overran the empire and established a foreign dynasty to rule over China – the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty**.

**Women in China**

* The Tang and Song followed the traditional beliefs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a woman must obey her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Girls left their families when they married. So long as they gave birth to sons, they would eventually gain a respected place in their new family by marriage. If a woman’s husband died, she could share in receiving a portion of her husband’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Divorce was allowed only if accepted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ husband and wife.
* The practice of female **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** began under the Song Dynasty and illustrated the desire to limit female \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Girls’ feet were bound in tight bandages. This gave wealthy women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet, which were considered attractive, but which often made it difficult for them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**China’s Influence on Japan**

* One area deeply influenced by Chinese culture was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Chinese and Korean scholars and merchants brought many aspects of Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Japan, a group of islands located close to Korea. Confucianism instilled loyalty to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ruler. Buddhism taught the Japanese to renounce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Daoism encouraged the love of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Chinese method of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters was also adopted in Japan. Chinese music, art, and dance and even cooking influenced Japanese styles and tastes. The Japanese were greatly impressed by the quality of many Chinese goods, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The ruler of Japan set up an imperial court, in imitation of China, and declared himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Although greatly influenced by China, Japanese society was not an exact copy. As time passed, Japanese emperors freed some of their nobles from their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many noble landowners began to raise their own private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of warriors. The imperial government, collecting less taxes, grew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Open warfare finally broke out between the leading noble families.
* In 1192, one of the nobles emerged as the most powerful. Instead of overthrowing the emperor, he had the emperor appoint him as Japan’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” known in Japanese as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. For the next 600 years, the Shoguns were the real rulers of Japan, with the emperors merely acting as figureheads.
* The Shogun stood at the top of Japan’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To provide military protection for their lands, noble landowners recruited **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** warriors – knights on horseback with armor of leather and iron, and swords. Each samurai swore an oath of loyalty to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to his local **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (*noble*). A samurai promised to follow a strict code of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*bushido*) that emphasized the loyalty of the samurai to the daimyo. In return for this loyalty, the daimyo provided the samurai with social status and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support.

**The Mongol Empire**

* The Geographic Setting

Stretching across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains of Eastern Europe to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Northeast Asia is an almost unbroken band of treeless grasslands, known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This band is situated between forests to the north and mountains and deserts to the south. From earliest times. Nomadic people have lived in this area by herding horses, sheep, camels, and goats. They have made use of the vast grasslands as pastures for their livestock.

* The steppes provided a unique environment in which these nomadic peoples developed excellence at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And fierce fighting skills. Throughout history, a series of nomadic peoples have pushed out of this region to conquer their more civilized neighbors, sometimes with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, repelled by the Chinese emperors, invaded Europe and contributed to the collapse of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire. Later, the Turks and the Mongols also came out of Central Asia. The **Mongols** lived in the steppes of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of Central Asia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China. They slept in domed tents of felt, which could be easily moved. Like other Central Asian nomads, the Mongols were excellent horsemen and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. During the 1200s, the Mongols established the greatest empire the world had ever seen.

**Chinggis Khan Unites the Mongols**

* Like other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples, the Mongols were divided into several loosely organized tribes. A Mongol leader named **Chinggis Khan** (or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Khan**) united the various Mongol tribes by 1206. After he had established himself as undisputed master of Mongolia, he set out on a career of conquest. Chinggis Khan next began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neighboring peoples beyond Mongolia.



* Others had little chance against 200,000 skilled Mongol horsemen, riding with sturdy stirrups, carrying strong bamboo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and attacking cities with giant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Mongols became known for their fierce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sometimes killing all the defenders of a city that refused to surrender without resistance.
* Chenggis Khan attacked Northern China, successfully taking the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1219, he turned westward and captured the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states of Central Asia.
* Although he was greatly feared as a brutal warrior, Chenggis Khan was tolerant of other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within his conquered territories. He made use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ administrators and craftspeople. He promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the vast Mongol Empire and even ordered the creation of a written script for the Mongol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Under Chenggis Khans’ successors, Mongol rule extended into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the rest of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Mongols then held sway over one of the largest empires the world had ever seen -- from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean. Under this “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,” people could safely trade from one end of the empire to the other. The Mongol Empire was so vast that it soon divided into four separate kingdoms, each ruled by a different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Chinggis Khan.

**The Yuan Dynasty**

* Chinggis’ grandson, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, was born a Mongolian, but developed a great fascination with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture, traditions, and art. He became emperor of Northern China in 1260. In 1279, he reunited Northern and Southern China under his rule. Mongols served as military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ruling China with the help of Chinese officials. Kublai Khan encouraged the Mongols to adopt Chinese ways and even adopted the Chinese name Yuan for his dynasty. He claimed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ruling China.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, a merchant from Venice, journeyed along the Silk Road and visited China in the 1270s. He was astounded at the magnificence of Kublai Khan’s court and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ superiority of the Chinese over the Europeans of his day. He was especially impressed by their use of gunpowder and their burning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a source of heat.



**Mongol Influence on Russia**

* In the 13th century, Mongol warriors also conquered most of Russia. They controlled it for the next \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years. Mongol words, customs, and even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ styles found their way into the Russian culture. Moscow and its surrounding territories, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became the strongest Russian state. Muscovites eventually rebelled against the Mongols. In 1480, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** declared Muscovy’s independence from the Mongols. He proclaimed himself **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (“*Caesar*” or *Emperor*). Ivan soon set about increasing Muscovy’s size by conquering neighboring lands.

**The Rule of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* In the 14th century. Mongol power enjoyed a brief resurgence in Central Asia. **Tamerlane**, a Turkish-Mongol ruler, expanded his kingdom from Samarkand into Persia, Afghanistan, Russia, Syria, Turkey, and Northern India. Tamerlane was known for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in warfare and his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of civilian populations. His empire did not long outlast his death.

**The Ming Dynasty   
(1368-1644)**

* Despite their achievements, the Mongols remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China. In 1368, the Mongols were overthrown by a Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who established the Ming Dynasty.
* Under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty, China enjoyed nearly 300 years of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ming emperors expanded the empire to include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Ming constructed an immense imperial palace in **Beijing**. Known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, it became home to all later Chinese emperors, where they were revered as gods.
* Under the Ming, Chinese society consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main classes. Most people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, barely earning a living. The peasants were largely illiterate, and their lives centered around their relatives and the village. The other main social group consisted of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class. They owned the land on which the peasants worked. The gentry greatly respected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Ming restored China’s civil service \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and children of the scholar-gentry studied to pass these demanding tests, which focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teachings.
* In addition to these two classes, there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who lived in the Ming cities. Craftsmen excelled at printing and in producing silks and porcelains of great beauty. Urban life and trade prospered, while China exported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, porcelain and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods.
* The Ming emperor sponsored several great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expeditions in the early 1400s in order to spread the news of China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and power. The Chinese explorer **Zheng He** sailed to the coasts of India and Arabia. However, in the 1430s, the Ming emperor suddenly ordered an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those voyages because of the opposition of several noble families at court. Thus, just when Europe began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its horizons, Chinese rulers halted their explorations, believing their system was already in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that change would be harmful.
* Direct European contact with China was already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 16th century. In 1557, Portuguese traders established a settlement on China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coast. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missionaries followed these merchants to China. They attempted to convert the Chinese to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ming China became involved in a pattern of global trade. China exported silk and porcelain to Europe and imported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as new foods such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.