**Unit 4 Exam Review**

**Learning Goal 1**

1. Describe interactions in Africa and Spain.

Africa – Muslims engaged in trade with African traders spreading their religion

Spain – Muslims were the dominate group in Spain, was a “Golden Age” of learning (libraries, paved roads, hospitals, colleges) literature, poetry, and architecture flourished. Christians, Jews, and Muslims generally got along well. Spread Muslim innovations and advances to Europe

1. How were Christians and Jews treated in Spain by Muslim rulers?

They were not forced to convert is Islam or work as slaves. Often took jobs that Muslims shunned such as banking. Were forced to pay a tax and didn’t have equal status as Muslims. However, they were tolerated and not persecuted by Muslims.

1. What was the Delhi Sultanate?

Government in India that was ruled by Muslims

**Learning Goal 2**

1. What were the main items traded on the Trans Saharan trade route or “sand road”?

Gold and Salt

1. How were the trade routes influential in spreading ideas?

Ideas, such as religion, as well as new technology were spread along the trade routes

1. What new advancements made trading through the Sahara desert possible?

Introduction of camels made trade in desert possible

1. Why did Muslim’s turn to East Africa for slaves?

Slaves were traded on the East coast of Africa because Muslims were not allowed to enslave fellow Muslims

**Learning Goal 3**

1. How did the Mongol invasion change Russia? China? Islamic World?

Russia – Mongols allowed rulers to remain in power and heavily taxed the peasants. Russia became a Vassal state expanded serfdom and a lack of political unity

China – First time China was ruled by a foreign power, ended civil service exams. Allowed Chinese to maintain separate cultural identity from the Mongols

Islamic World – Although many Mongols converted to Islam they ended Muslim Caliphate which brought an end to political unity of the Muslim world

1. How did the Mongol invasion impact Europe, China, India, and Southwest Asia?

Thought Mongols made no advancements themselves, they facilitated Europeans learning about advances made by the Chinese.

**Learning Goal 4**

1. What contributed to the end of medieval Europe? Explain each.

Crusades – Military adventures by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule. Increased the power of European king and revived trade in Mediterranean Sea which ended feudalism and Manorialism in Europe.

Black Death – reached Europe in the mid-14th century, responsible for death of over 1/3 of the population, huge population loss helped end serfdom

Hundred Years’ War – Conflict between England and France, introduction of the longbow made it possible to pierce armor making knights vulnerable. Centralized power to king to help end feudalism

Great Schism – multiple popes from different places were elected, this divided the church and showed the corruption of the church, decreased the power of the Church

1. What impact did the Crusades have on the spread of ideas in Medieval Europe?

Brought back trade to Western Europe and reconnected it with the Middle East

1. What new political ideas emerged in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages (Medieval Europe)?

Kings were able to consolidate their power and the power of the church decreased