**World Civilizations to 1500**

**HIST 201, Section 8**

**Winter, 2022**

**Final Exam Review Guide**

Exam Details:

The exam will take place in the **Testing Center from Friday, April 15 through Wednesday April 20**. The exam will be available during the Testing Center’s open hours and must be taken within this scheduled timeframe. You will need to bring a Bluebook or blank sheets of paper to write your essay question answers on. Make sure you check the Testing Center’s website for updates on hours and capacity as you plan when to take the exam: <https://testing.byu.edu>

Exam Format

Four Sections:

Section I Multiple Choice (20 questions, 1 point each)

*Choose the most correct answer for each question*.

Section II Primary Source Identification (5 questions, 2 points each)

*Correctly identify primary source excerpts from a list provided*

Section III Key Term Identification (10 questions, 2 points each)

*Correctly identify key terms from a list provided*

Section IV Essay (2 questions, non-comprehensive worth 20 points, and comprehensive worth 30 points)

*For both the non-comprehensive and comprehensive questions, you will choose one of several options to answer. Responses should be sure to answer the question fully and use specific examples, including any relevant names, dates, events, and sources.*

What to Review:

Sections I, II, and III will cover Chapters 7-15 of the textbook (material from Weeks 8-15). Section IV will cover this material and have a comprehensive element. Use the list below to help you identify specific themes and issues you should review.

* The Christian World, from Multiple Christianities and the Christian World after Rome to the Crusades
* Commerce and Trade Routes = Silk, Sand, and Sea Roads; what was exchanged (important goods, religions, diseases), which areas of the world participated in specific routes, and the ways in which trade contributed to accelerating connections and the growth of new urban societies
* China and the World (key Chinese Dynasties after the Han and their contributions, including where and in what ways Chinese influence spread, how China both benefitted from and contributed to the rest of the world)
* The Islamic World (including the rise of Islam, key aspects of the religion, how and why it spread, the impact of this spread on India, Southeast Asia, East and West Africa, Persia, and Europe; also important Islamic empires and governments)
* Societies and networks outside of Afro-Eurasia (including Oceania, North America, Mesoamerica and South America)
* Byzantium and Medieval Europe (the “fall” of the Roman Empire, development and spread of Christianity, political characteristics and key figures like Justinian and Charlemagne)
* Learning and Culture in the Christian and Islamic worlds, as well as India and China (900-1300 CE)
* The Mongol Empire (characteristics of nomadic peoples, development of the Mongol conquest and organization of the empire, the impact of the Mongol Empire on other societies and global connections)
* The Black Death (Causes and impact of the plague, including demographic, economic, social, religious cultural impacts)
* Revival in the Fifteenth Century (Ming China, the Ottoman Empire, West Africa, and the Renaissance in Europe)
* Fifteenth Century American Empires: the Aztec and the Inca (origins, organization, politics, religion, looking ahead to Spanish conquest)

**Section I: Multiple Choice**

These questions will be like the questions on the midterm exam. The only difference is that there will only be 20 of these questions on the final.

**Sections II and III: Primary Source Identification and Key Term Identification**

These sections will look exactly as they did on the midterm. You will match quotes from primary sources with the correct source title and you will match definitions with the correct key term.

**Section IV: Essay Questions**

Two of these three non-comprehensive questions will be selected at random and placed on the exam; you will choose one to answer:

1. Why do historians identify the period from 1050-1350 CE as one of Eurasian integration? Give at least two examples of events, processes, or developments that occurred during this period and explain how they exemplify the theme of integration.

2. Choose any two of the following world religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, or Hinduism. For each of the two, discuss the significant developments that occurred in the growth, spread, and influence of the faith during the period after 300 CE. Be sure to use specific examples to illustrate the developments you discuss.

3. Choose any two of the following world empires: the Byzantine Empire, the Kingdom of Mali, the Aztec Empire, the Incan Empire, or the Mongol Empire. For each of the two that you choose, discuss their political organization, culture within their realm, and the empire’s lasting influence on world history.

Two of these three comprehensive questions will be selected at random and placed on the exam; you will choose one to answer. Remember, the aim is to be comprehensive so if your answer focuses mostly on material from the second half of the course, then it is not sufficiently comprehensive.

1. Cross-cultural encounters and contact are important themes in the development of human societies. Beginning with the earliest urban societies and moving forward in time, identify and explain at least three crucial developments (social, religious, political, economic, etc.) that resulted from cross-cultural encounters and contact. Also, provide at least one example of how lack of contact created variation in human societies. Use specific examples to illustrate your answer.

2. Beginning with Paleolithic hunter-gathers, explain how the organization of human societies (in terms of hierarchy, gender, and government) has changed over time and what brought those changes about. Be sure to consider both positive and negative developments in your discussion, and draw on examples from the various time periods we have covered as well as different places around the globe.

3. To understand the world’s past, historians are dependent on the source material that survives. What kinds of sources do historians use to learn about the past and how does the type of source material change from early humanity to the fifteenth century? What are some of the challenges historians face when attempting to understand and interpret these sources? How do the limitations of sources influence what we can know about the past? Be sure to use specific examples from across the course to illustrate the points you make in your answer.