

Answer Key

- 1) They enjoyed greater freedom and higher status than Byzantine and Sasanian women.
- 2) The Umayyads displayed tolerance towards the religions of dhimmi peoples.
- 3) The establishment of the harem
- 4) The Abbasid elite demanded growing numbers of both male and female slaves for concubines and domestic service.
- 5) Christians adopted military techniques, words, scientific learning, and Arabic numerals among other things.
- 6) Buddhists and low caste Hindus
- 7) The arrival of Islam
- 8) Much of the region lacked a market economy and was based on self-sufficient agricultural units.
- 9) The Muslim concept of a ruler who united civil and religious authority reinforced traditional ideas of kingship.
- 10) Slavery became a more widely diffused phenomenon and the slave trade developed rapidly.
- 11) Islam penetrated very little into the interior among the hunters, pastoralists, and farmers, and even the areas near the trading towns remained relatively unaffected.
- 12) They produced different versions of Christianity, culturally as well as organizationally separate.
- 13) Both bureaucracies were open to talented commoners, not just aristocrats.
- 14) Russia's religious culture and social and economic patterns developed separately from western Europe's.
- 15) The process of conversion produced a religious blend in which beliefs in magic and supernatural spirits coexisted with Christianity.
- 16) With the few literate people concentrated in monasteries, little was achieved other than copying older manuscripts.
- 17) Their political organization provided the foundation for the political order established in France, Germany, and England.
- 18) Although it inhibited the development of strong central states, some kings were able to use feudalism to build their own power.
- 19) The universities were not tied into a single bureaucratic system.
- 20) A single imperial government replaced the smaller kingdoms of the Middle Ages
- 21) remained entirely separate from those of the Old World.
- 22) Monotheistic practices

- 23)The Aztec state redistributed many goods received as tribute and there was a specialized merchant class.
- 24)The rebuilding of the imperial bureaucracy using Confucian ideology
- 25)The Tang supported the rebirth of the Confucian scholar-gentry, often at the expense of the aristocracy.
- 26)Buddhism survived the repression, but in a reduced state without the political influence of the early Tang years.
- 27)The Yangtze River valley was becoming the major food-producing region of China by the late Tang era.
- 28)Foot-binding sufficiently crippled women to effectively confine their mobility to their household.
- 29)The agrarian societies in the East and South
- 30)Buddhism
- 31)Local members of the aristocracy were ordered to organize militia forces.
- 32)Japanese peasants were reduced to the status of serfs bound to the land they worked.
- 33)Women were excluded from inheritance and treated as defenseless appendages of their warrior fathers or husbands.
- 34)Because of the monopolization of all things Chinese by the tiny Korean elite, neither a merchant nor an artisan class developed in Korea.
- 35)The Vietnamese resistance to Chinese crossed both class and gender barriers
- 36)The movement of merchants and commercial goods facilitated the spread of disease.
- 37)Russia was divided into numerous petty kingdoms centered on trading cities.
- 38)Due to the crushing burden of tribute paid to Mongols and princes, the Russian peasantry was reduced to serfdom.
- 39)Mongol women remained relatively independent, refused to adopt the practice of foot-binding, and retained their rights in property.
- 40)Spain and Portugal developed effective new governments with a special sense of religious mission and religious support.
- 41)Western nations began explorations of alternative routes to Asia that would bypass the Middle East and Muslim realms.