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**Chapter 15 & 16 Review**

**Period 3: Post Classical India and Europe**

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| Chinese Monk Xuanzang | *Missi Dominci* |
| 1054 Europe | Largest 2 producers of silk |
| Greek Fire | Reasons for Viking expansion |
| Similarities of Post Classical India and Europe | Political system after Roman Empire |
| Angkor Wat temple | Bhakti movement (2) |
| Delhi Sultans | Invasion by Mahmud of Ghazni effect |
| Reason for increased European agricultural production | Melaka versus rest of Southeast Asia |
| Ways Islam reached India | Prosperity of the Chola kingdom |
| Caste system in Southeast Asia | Similarities of Harsha and Chola Kingdom |
| Marco Polo accounts of Islam | Kingdom of Axum |
| Change in Post Classical Indian Caste system (2) | India’s influence in Southeast Asia |
| Differences between China and India’s hemisphere of influence | Inventions because of monsoonal agriculture |
| Virtues of monasteries | Roles of the Patriarch |
| Similarities of Post Classical Europe to Abbasid Dynasty | Importance of Charlemagne’s coronation |
| W Europe versus Byzantine Economy | Justinian’s accomplishments |
| Cause of decline of the Carolingian Empire | Reasons India developed into an emporia |
| Charlemagne’s Muslim counterpart | Charlemagne’s Indian counterpart |
| European medieval political system | Achievements of early middle ages |
| Most effective way to diffuse Islam | Differences between Post Classical Northern & Southern India |
| Charlemagne’s achievements | *Corpus Juris Civilis* |