Content Search 3.3

All the things that have happened over Unit 3 have led to some even bigger changes: productivity capacity changed, social structures and gender structures changed, and environmental structures changed.

New technologies and innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.

1. How did the chinampa field system increase agricultural yield for the Aztec?
   1. Website: <http://offgridquest.com/green/chinampas-the-floating-agricultural-gard>
   2. Article: <https://www.upworthy.com/chinampas>
   3. AMSCO pg. 259
2. What did porcelain production look like in the Tang Dynasty of China?
   1. Article: <http://education.asianart.org/explore-resources/background-information/porcelain-tang-618%E2%80%93906-and-song-960%E2%80%931279-dynasties>
   2. Article: <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/content/chinese-porcelain>
   3. AMSCO pg. 184-185
   4. Website: http://www.comuseum.com/ceramics/tang/
3. During this time period, labor management developed in new ways. There were new forms of labor. Describe the characteristics of each labor form:
   1. Craft production
      1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craft_production>
      2. Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LwpMXg1USV8>
   2. Guild Organization
      1. <http://employees.oneonta.edu/farberas/arth/ARTH200/artist/guilds.html>
      2. AMSCO pg. 231
      3. Simple Website: <https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages_guilds.php>
4. Gender Roles also shifted during this time period.
   1. While patriarchy continued, how did the Mongols demonstrate that women could have power and respect within a society?
      1. <http://www.coldsiberia.org/monwomen.htm>
      2. <https://www.historyonthenet.com/mongol-society-women-men-and-children/>
      3. Example of A Strong Mongol Empress: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld2XkM1W-XY>
5. New religions caused significant changes in gender relations and family structures.
   1. How did Confucianism contribute to the rise of foot binding in China?
      1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6vVb2V9xt0o&list=PL_JUR616VuQQ8mOj9Z0PZLMoGHJ4QDaRy&index=44>
      2. Article: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/why-footbinding-persisted-china-millennium-180953971/>
      3. Article: https://www.theatlantic.com/china/archive/2013/09/the-peculiar-history-of-foot-binding-in-china/279718/
   2. Christianity encourage female monastic orders. What did convents look like for women in Europe?
      1. <http://www.lordsandladies.org/medieval-nuns.htm>
      2. <http://www.clioproject.org/files/PDF/Medieval_Nuns_Lesson.pdf>
      3. Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbT6IkMQxck>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Historical Vocab** | **Non-historical Vocab** |
| * Monastery * Monasticism * Nun * Monk * Footbinding * Guild * Apprentice * Journeyman * Chinampa * Genghis Khan/Chingis Khan (same person) | * Patriarchy * Siberia |