Unit 3 Proficiency Scale

*Unit 3: 600 CE-1450 CE: Regional and Interregional Interactions*

This will act as your study guide for the Unit 3 Exam.

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| Key Concept | Content Search Questions to Reference | Proficiency Scale Rating |
| Insufficient | Developing | Proficient | Advanced |
| Key Concept 3.1; A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.  |
| 3.1.I.A; Existing trade routes flourished  | 3.1A-Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.I.B; Exchange networks in the Americas | 3.1A-Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.I.C; New technologies help trade including development of Money Economies | 3.1B-Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.I.D; Commercial growth through state-sponsored practices (Inca Roads, Hanseatic League, Grand Canal) | 3.1A- Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.I.E; Expansion of Empires helped trade (Byzantine, Muslim States, Mongols) | 3.1B-Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.II.A; Expansion of trade routes caused the need for adaptations  | 3.1.A- Q2/Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.II.B; Bantu and Polynesian Migrations environmental effects | 3.1A- Q5/Q6 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.II.C; Bantu migrations caused the diffusion of their language | 3.1A- Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.III.A; Islam creation and ways it spread | 3.1B- Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.III.B; Merchant Diasporic Communities  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.III.C; Travel Writers Ibn Batutta and Marco Polo | 3.1B- Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.III.D; Cross-cultural interactions resulted in cultural diffusion of religions as well as art, technology, and science | 3.1B-Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.IV; Spread of diseases and crops to new places | 3.1B- Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| Key Concept 3.2; State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.  |
| 3.2.I.A; New Empires and political systems emerged from collapsed empires (Byzantine/ Chinese-Sui, Tang, Song, Feudalism, importance of the Catholic Church) | Q1Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.I.B; New Governments emerged (Mongol Khanates, Islamic Caliphates, and Feudal Japan) | Q2Q4Q6 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.I.C; Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions (Japan borrowing from China) | Q5 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.I.D; Maya, Aztec and Inca started in America | Q8 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.II.A; Technological and Cultural Transfers were taking place (During the Crusades/ through Zheng He) | Q3Q5c |  |  |  |  |
| Key Concept 3.3; Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.  |
| 3.3.I.A; Agricultural production increased due to new technology | Q1 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.I.B; Increase in demand for luxury items such as porcelain  | Q2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.II.A; Urban areas declined due to invasions and disease |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.II.B; Urban revival due to safe trade/ the end of invasions and disease |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.III.A; Labor organization (serfdom, craft and guild production) | Q3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.III.B; Patriarchy continued but some empires gave women greater freedom  | Q4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.III.C; coerced labor sometimes led to peasant revolts  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3.III.D; Religions spreading caused new gender relations (foot binding/monastic life) | Q5 |  |  |  |  |