

<p>Citing five (5) examples for <u>each</u> column [not counting the one listed], explain the “Southernization” effect on...</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Muslim Caliphates</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*Cite the page number in parentheses*</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ex: The introduction of the concept of zero to the number system. The Arabs called them “Hindi numbers.” (7)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>China</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*Cite the page number in parentheses*</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ex: Buddhist monasteries spread...and cultural exchange between India and China grew accordingly. (8)</i></p>
<p>Describe how the Mongol invasions brought about major changes to the world structure at that time.</p>	

Directions: Answer the following questions to the best of your ability. Use complete sentences when needed, and cite the page number where information is found.

1. Define and explain the significance of the term “Southernization.”
2. List the key commodities that drove growth in the world at that time.
3. Explain the significance of the Indian Ocean in the development of “Southernization.”
4. At its apex, how far did this interconnected network of trade stretch? (i.e. how far north, east, west, south).
5. Explain how the monsoons in the Indian Ocean dictated many of the trading patterns.
6. What was so remarkable about the navigational abilities of the Malay sailors (400 CE)?
7. List the various key technological/intellectual achievements of the Indians and Chinese.
8. What opinion did many foreigners have of India? Why?
9. Why was the Chinese discovery of Champa rice so significant?
10. Arab merchants not only sailed the seas in great numbers, they also improved trade routes throughout another vast “ocean.” Explain.
11. Briefly describe how the Mongol invasions brought about major changes to the arrangement of the “world” at that time.