

Unit 3 chapter 7 review questions and chapter 8 part 1

Pg. 284

1. How did Christianity spread to North Africa?
2. Which part of Africa did the Christian faith gain a more permanent foothold?
3. Define the term **Berber**, and where they live.
4. Nubia/Meroe (where it is located, what they traded) (285-286)
5. Axum – (where is it located and what they traded) (287)



6. In the Kingdom of Axum, what is this monument called? What were they built for? (page 287)
7. What distinctive branch of Christianity was established in Axum? (287)
8. How did the Bantu expansion occur? (290)
9. What did it bring to Africa south of the equator? (290)
10. Describe the religious practices of the Bantu (292)
11. How did the Bantu religions differ from that of other classical era religions (292)
12. Complete the chart below

Page 294-295	Maya
Location	
Major city	
Notable Achievements	
Writing System	
Farming Techniques	
Decline	

13. Complete the chart below

Page 295-297	Teotihuacan
Location	
Major city	Teotihuacan
What don't we know about it?	
Describe the city (295) AND what kind of pattern it was laid out in (296)	
What was the Pyramid of the Sun?	
Describe the works of art	
Decline	

14. Which two Andes civilizations were around before the Inca? (300)

15. What crop was acquired by North American civilizations from Mesoamerica?

16. Look at the image on page 302. Which civilization built this? What is it?

17. What was the earliest documentary reference to Axum, which was composed in the first century? (page 307)

18. Axum was a major source of what luxury material, according to document 7.5 (page 313)

Chapter 8 Trade Route Terminology: Directions: Include the page number of the term. Then, a brief definition/description. Provide relevant examples if they are given in the text. You will need to read the chapter and use several different pages to complete the chart below. #1 was done for you as an example

1. Silk Roads	- Long-distance land-based trade network that linked civilizations of western and eastern Eurasia. Named after its most famous product, silk. Provided unity and coherence to Eurasian history (333)	(336) Often carried in large camel caravans. Supplied luxurious goods (338) Buddhism spread across Silk Roads from India to Central Asia, China and beyond. (340) Diseases also traveled along Silk Roads
2. Sea Roads		
3. Sand Roads		

