

Worlds of the 15th Century

from *Ways of the World* Chapter 13

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Yongle Zheng He Hundred Years' War Renaissance humanism Vasco da Gama Janissaries Tenochtitlan Aztec human sacrifice quipu mita Machu Picchu</p>	<p>Big Picture</p> <p>Many historians view the 15th century as a transitional era from the post-classical era to the modern era. The era witnessed the rise of powerful empires in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas. Many of these empires would also create tremendous cultural legacies within their regions. While, this was a transitional era for many regions, other regions of the world continued their traditional lifestyles.</p>
<p>Document Analysis King Moctezuma I “Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations”</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review the characteristics of hunter-gatherers (foragers), pastoralists, and agriculturalists • compare characteristics of China and Europe at the beginning of the Modern Era • compare conditions in the Islamic world in the 15th century • compare characteristics of the Aztec and Inca Empires.
<p>Document Analysis None</p>	<p>Essential Understanding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How were foraging and agricultural communities changing in the 15th century? 2. What were the major accomplishments of the Ming dynasty? 3. Compare the political characteristics of Europe and China during the 15th century. 4. What were the political and cultural characteristics of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires? 5. Compare the characteristics of the Aztec and Inca Empires. 6. How did the 15th century set the stage for the creation of the Modern Era?