

Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions – c. 600 CE to c.1450 CE

Period 3 Highlights

Rise of Islam, Caliphates and various Islamic Societies, Medieval Europe, Byzantine Empire, Crusades, Sui and Tang and Song China, Mongol Khanates, major Eurasian long-distance trade, growth of Mesoamerican and Andean Civilizations

Key Concept and Focus Questions

Key Concept 3.1: Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

- Locate the following trade routes; discuss major trade items, technology, cultures, and cultural diffusion along the routes:

-Silk Roads

Spices, Ivory, Jade, Silk, Gold. Buddhism was traded. Culture like yoga was exchanged

-Mediterranean Sea

Fish, Iron, Bronze, Gold, Silver, Wine, Wheat, Cloth, Spices. Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Phoenician, Carthaginian, Iberian, Greek, Macedonian, Illyrian, Thracian, Levantine, Gallic, Roman, Albanian, Armenian, Arabic, Berber, Jewish, Slavic and Turkish cultures were all exchanged.

-Trans-Saharan

Silk, Gold, and Salt was traded. Islam was traded.

-Indian Ocean basins

African exported Gold, Slaves, Ivory, Hide, and Tortoise Shells and Imported Porcelain and Weapons as trade. Spices from India along with Jade, and Gold were also traded. Languages like Swahili were traded also. Islam spread by traders to Africa.

- Locate and explain how the following cities were affected by trade routes:

-Timbuktu

Located in central Africa, used as a slave trade route

-Hangzhou

Major trade route in China due to the linking of The Grand Canal.

-major Swahili coast city-states

Trade of African items like Gold, Iron and Ivory. Traded religions, ex Islam became dominant in Africa

-Baghdad

Became capital of Abbasid Empire, then during the 8th century, the Arab and Persian traders had established a colony in Canton (southern China). This linked the Islamic empire with Asia's large economy. Thus, expanded trade helped boost the economy of the Abbasid Empire, spurring social changes, greater innovation and new technology. This only increased the wealth of Baghdad and allowed the city to grow even richer with cultural influence and idea exchange.

-Melaka

A channel between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula connecting the Andaman Sea with the South China Sea.

-Venice

Venice acquired a commercial empire in the eastern Mediterranean. It included many of the Aegean islands, most importantly Crete and parts of Euboea, with valuable trading stations and fortified lookout posts on the Greek mainland

-Cahokia

Maintained trade links with communities as far away as the Great Lakes to the north and the Gulf Coast to the south, trading in such exotic items as copper, Mill Creek chert and whelk shells. Mainly, an North America trading Indian trading hub.

-Tenochtitlan

The Aztecs conducted trade with their primary enemy, the Tarascan Empire. The Aztecs sold them obsidian. They were the Aztecs' only source for bronze and copper goods

•What items were traded between Mesoamerica and the Andes?

Luxury goods, maize

•Explain how and where the following facilitated trade:

-compass, caravels, junks, astrolabe

Used all over Eurasia, used by Chinese as ships.

-camel saddles

Trans-Saharan and Silk Road, used for long distance traveling

-bills of exchange, credit, checks instead of cash

Silk Road, used because of light weight and safer

-banking and investment houses

China used to redeem bank notes

- How did Arab and Berber traders adapt to desert trade in Sahara and Arabia?

Camels helped people adapt to desert climate

- How did pastoral people adapt to trade and life on the Central Asian steppes?

Philippines, Malacca and every other major trading center

- How was the language of Swahili affected by long-distance trade?

Swahili incorporate Arabic into it

- Where in the Indian Ocean region did Islam spread through trade?

Chinese merchants only did trade nearby like Vietnam and small nearby islands

- Where did Chinese merchants do business in the Indian Ocean?

Buddhism was in India China and South East Asia

- Where was Buddhism present in Asia and Southeast Asia?

Andalus (Muslim/ Spain) Asian tech, Borobudur, Buddhist and Muslim culture, Istanbul,

- Give specific examples of post-classical trade leading to the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions:

Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions. Ex. Byzantines began to influence Bulgarian politics & culture, 8 century, Missions to the Slavs, Saints Cyril and Methodius, mid-9 century, Cyrillic writing stimulated conversion to Orthodox Christianity, Education and religion tied together, led to more conversions

- How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?

Post classical trade increased the spread of technology and sciences

- What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?

Deforestation in order to make ships, spread of animals and crops out of original habitats, mixing of races, better food diets

- Explain the environmental impact of Bantu migrations.

Bantu wiped out pastoralists because they used agriculture, so they were competitive, spread agriculture

- Trace the origin and spread of Turkic and Arabic languages.

Turkish people started out in Anatolia and moved around them ended up back in Anatolia

Arabic people stayed in Arabia, moved to Africa, into Spain, southeast Asia, and some into India.

- Identify the travel route and historical significance of the following travelers:

-Ibn Battuta

He actually documented or recorded all of his travels. Wherever he went to and whatever civilizations he encountered, Ibn Battuta always documented his own feelings towards their customs and traditions, political and social setup.

-Marco Polo

Marco Polo was a great explorer. He even had a book written about his travels which gave Europeans some of their earliest information about China. Marco Polo also inspired many explorers, including Columbus.

-Xuangzang

Because he risked his life to travel to India from China to retrieve Buddhist Sutras that were not available during the 7th century. He then translated them upon his return.

•In what ways did Greek and Indian mathematics influence Muslim scholars?

Indian numerals and algebra, and Greek...stuff, helped advance Arabian in navigation and other mathematical areas, made them intelligent

•In what ways was Muslim control of Al-Andalus good for medieval Europe?

Al-Andalus helped spread Arabian technology and science and skills of navigation

•What significant East Asian technologies were spread in the Middle East and Western Europe during this period?

Astrolabe, compass

•Trace the path of diffusion for bananas, cotton, sugar, citrus fruits, and Champa Rice in this period.

Cotton-India, sugar-india and Arabia, rice Vietnam and India

•What diseases and pathogens also spread via post-classical trade networks?

Black plague

Key Concept 3.2: Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

•How did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?

Most reconstituted governments following the collapse of empires, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties—Sui, Tang, and Song—combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy (such as patriarchy, religion or land-owning elites) with innovations better suited to the current circumstances. (such as new methods of taxation, tributary systems or adaptation of religious institutions)

•What new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?

In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states (such as the Abbasids, Muslim Iberia or the Delhi sultanates), the Mongol Khanates, and city-states. (such as in the Italian peninsula, East Africa or Southeast Asia)

•How & where did governmental diffusion occur in the post-classical era?

The Byzantine Empire developed out of the remains of the Roman Empire, maintaining the legacy associated with Rome but with a changing culture, including the adoption of Christianity, and shifting from Latin to Greek. The Muslim world was united under the Caliph.

•How did states and societies in the Americas develop in the post-classical era?

In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach: networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region, and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica ("Aztecs") and Inca.

•Contrast the Maya, Aztecs and Incan societies.

The differences of Aztecs, Mayans and Incas is that the Maya civilization occupied what is now Guatemala, Belize, and the Mexican countries of Tabasco, Chiapas and the whole Yucatan peninsula, whereas the Aztecs lived in central Mexico from 1325 to 1523 ad. It is not known where they originated from, as they did not have a written linguistic, but it is said that they originated from an island known as Astlan, but on the other hand, the Inca civilization also existed at the same time as the Aztecs.

•What technological and cultural exchanges did states encourage in the post-classical era?

Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, for example between Tang China and the Abbasids, across the Mongol empires and during the Crusades

•Give specific examples of patriarchy in Eurasian post-classical empires?

Tang and Song China: Although a strictly patriarchal society, women still had their place in Asia and Eurasia. Empresses lived alongside emperors, and took care of the family at home. Some ancient customs, such as foot binding, limited the power of women further and gave it to their male counterparts.

•How did Persian history influence Islamic administration?

Caliphate had a lot of power and controlled government completely, I guess like Persian leaders, large United empire.

How did Chinese administration and culture influence Japan?

Foot binding, concubines, Confucian values, head scarves, harem

•What factors would cause a city to decline?

Lack of trade, deforestation, etc.

•What were the negative and positive aspects of the various Mongol Khanates?

Mongols helped unite Afroeurasia and had tolerance and spread technologies, but killed people inadvertently spread black plague

•What types of duties did subjects owe to the leader/state in this time period?

Taxes, work on land, loyalty, serving king in war, etc.

Key Concept 3.3: Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

- What were the overall worldwide economic trends in the post-classical era?

Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes. Productivity rose in both agriculture and industry. Rising productivity supported population growth and urbanization but also strained environmental resources and at times caused dramatic demographic swings. Shifts in production and the increased volume of trade also stimulated new labor practices, including adaptation of existing patterns of free and coerced labor. Social and gender structures evolved in response to these changes.

- Identify and explain creative agricultural techniques from Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas.

Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations. (such as Champa rice varieties, the chinampa field systems, waru waru raised field cultivation in the Andean areas, improved terracing techniques or the horse collar)

- How and why did crops migrate during the post-classical era? What was the effect of this on specific regions?

In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.

- How did textile and porcelain production develop in the post-classical era?

Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.

- Explain how China was ahead on metallurgy.

Advanced in Ironworking. Ex: Sculptures/Cloisonné

- What factors caused some post-classical urban areas decline?

Factors that contributed to declines of urban areas in this period included invasions, disease, the decline of agricultural productivity, and the Little Ice Age.

- What factors caused some post-classical urban areas prosper and grow?

Factors that contributed to urban revival included the end of invasions, the availability of safe and reliable transport, the rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300. Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population and greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth.

- What roles did cities play in their societies during the post-classical era?

While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as governmental, religious and commercial centers, many older cities declined at the same time that numerous new cities took on these established roles. NOTE: Students should be able to explain the cultural, religious, commercial and governmental function of at least two major cities.

- How did social and labor systems develop during the post-classical era?

Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effects of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.

- Explain the effects on family and gender from the diffusion of Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, and Neoconfucianism during this period.

Christianity preached Patriarchal homes, thus woman in W. Europe retained home roles. Buddhism allowed for more equality; woman could join monasteries. As the Silk Road opened, Christian women started to become nuns and also join monasteries. Islam allowed women to own businesses as long as they followed Sharia Law. Neoconfucianism was less harsh than Confucianism, but still preached a subservient role of women.

- What pre-existing labor systems continued through the post-classical era?

The main forms of labor organization included free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft production and guild organization, along with various forms of coerced and unfree labor and government imposed labor taxes and military obligations

- How did social and gender hierarchies develop in the post-classical era? Which societies and regions gave women better treatment?

Social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan and Southeast Asia.

- What new labor forms developed in the post-classical era?

New forms of coerced labor appeared including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the mit'a in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. (such as in China or the Byzantine Empire) The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa and the eastern Mediterranean

- Why did some gender roles and family structures change in the post-classical era?

The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.

- You must be able to explain the specific cultural, religious, commercial, and governmental functions of two major cities. Choose two major cities from this period and practice below:

Functions

City 1: _ Djenne Djenno _

City 2: _ Malaka _

Oldest urbanized centers in sub-Saharan Africa

Major trade hub

Cultural:

Urban social center for African trade

multi-racial population of Malays, Chinese and Indians

Religious:

Ancestral Worship

Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu

Commercial

Leading commercial center in West Africa

Trade

Governmental:

Tribute-paying fiefdom status during the time of the Mali Empire

Malacca Sultanate

Practice Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was a major reason for the rapid expansion of Islam during the seventh and the eighth centuries?
 - a) The economic growth of the Mughal Empire
 - b) The advanced military technology of the Islamic forces**
 - c) The political divisions within the Byzantine and other neighboring empires
 - d) The political unity of the North African peoples
 - e) The discovery of moveable type, which made the Qur'an widely available
2. The Crusades launched by European Christians at the end of the eleventh century were motivated primarily by
 - a) the desire of Italian city-states to seize control of the spice trade from Central Asian and Chinese merchants
 - b) the desire to demonstrate Europe's new technological supremacy over Islam**
 - c) resentment toward Islamic missionaries seeking to spread their faith along the Mediterranean
 - d) western European fears that Byzantium and the Muslim kings would launch a military attack against western Europe
 - e) papal efforts to unite western European rulers and nobles in support of the papacy
3. Which of the following is accurate regarding both West Africa and South America before 1000?
 - a) Both areas depended on the trade in gold and salt .
 - b) Most people were polytheists in both areas.**
 - c) The domestication of large animals provided the means of extensive agricultural production and transportation .
 - d) Both areas depended on grains such as wheat and rye as major dietary components .
 - e) Both areas developed an extensive and widely used written language
4. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the political systems in Western Europe and China during the time period 1000–1300?
 - a) Western Europe developed multiple monarchies, while China maintained a single empire.**
 - b) Developments in the legal systems of China emphasized individual political rights, while western Europe concentrated on maritime law .
 - c) Both societies began an aggressive policy of imperialism and territorial expansion .
 - d) Both societies gradually adopted a representative democratic system .
 - e) Both regions experienced Mongol imperial rule
5. A significant example of the interaction among Indian, Arab, and European societies by 1200 CE was the transfer of knowledge of
 - a) iron and copper mining techniques
 - b) the flying shuttle and spinning jenny
 - c) the science of optics and lens design
 - d) numerals and the decimal system**
 - e) gunpowder and cannon

6. The prosperity of ancient Ghana (circa 800 c.e.) rested primarily on which of the following?
- Control of the gold and salt trades**
 - The trade in kola nuts to the northeast
 - Use of the camel in long-distance trade
 - The elites' embrace of Islam
 - The fertile farmland of the Niger River valley
7. Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are best known for
- exploring the Western Hemisphere
 - leading religious movements
 - opening trade between Africa and Japan
 - providing extensive information about lands and people**
 - aligning against the expansion of Mongols
8. Which factor most influenced the development of diverse cultures in pre-Columbian South America?
- trade agreements
 - geographic features**
 - imported religious ideas
 - peasant revolt
 - long-distance oceanic trade
9. What was one influence of Mongol rule on the history of Russia?
- Contact with kingdoms in Western Europe greatly increased.
 - Russian leaders adopted the idea of strong, centralized control of the empire**
 - The Chinese writing system was introduced and adopted.
 - Most Russians converted from Orthodox Christianity to Islam.
 - Most Mongols converted to Orthodox Christianity.
10. Islam in Al Andalus (Spain) in the city of Cordoba was famous for
- its focus on culture, learning, and tolerance between Muslims, Christians, and Jews.**
 - its cruelty enacted on non-Muslim people.
 - its sea-faring empire that crisscrossed the Atlantic Ocean.
 - its success in spreading Islam into the kingdoms of France and Britain.
 - its controversial use of images of Muhammad that adorned its Mosques.
11. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the Mongol Empire?
- It attempted to impose Mongol religious beliefs and practices on conquered peoples.
 - It reestablished the Silk Road between East Asia and Europe.**
 - It attempted to create a self-contained economic system by banning all merchants from non-Mongol territories.
 - It developed a sophisticated bureaucracy staffed by talented Mongols.
 - It established and maintained clear rules of succession that insured the unity of the empire.
12. Buddhism began to exert its influence in China during the period of disunity and early Tang Dynasty for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- The Chinese associated Confucianism with the fallen Han Dynasty.
 - Its potential to unify the Chinese with a universal philosophy.
 - The patronage of powerful rulers
 - The Chinese consistent desire for exotic, foreign ideas**
 - The access to India and Buddhism traditions provided by the Silk Roads
13. Muslim conflicts with China in the eight century CE had the positive effect of teaching Muslims about
- gunpowder technology.
 - the magnetic compass.
 - paper-making technology.**
 - tea brewing techniques.
 - silk-weaving techniques.
14. Which of the following languages came into existence after 1000 as the direct result of expanding global trade patterns?
- Arabic
 - Chinese
 - Latin
 - Sanskrit
 - Swahili**

“Yet their women show no bashfulness before men and do not veil themselves, though they are assiduous in attending the prayers. Any man who wishes to marry one of them may do so, but they do not travel with their husbands, and even if one desired to do so her family would not allow her to go....A man may go into his house and find his wife entertaining her ‘companion’ but he takes no objection to it.”

15. Which of the following is demonstrated by the quote above?
- a) West Africans were not devout Muslims and were looked down on by others of their faith.
 - b) Islam came to West Africa through trade across the Sahara.
 - c) Women of Mali had virtually no personal or political rights.
 - d) The introduction of a new religion temporarily destroys a region’s social order.
 - e) **Religions may change as they are diffused into new regions and cultures.**



16. The above image shows
- a) strong fortification techniques by the Zulu tribe.
 - b) **Islamic heritage in West Africa.**
 - c) the diffusion of Buddhism across continents.
 - d) European style architecture during the New Imperialism in Africa.
 - e) a secret prison in Africa used by the CIA during the Cold War.

Outline Map for Review/Labeling

