

# Period 1 (1200-1450) Overview and Historical Developments

## Big Picture

### At the start in 1200:

- Eastern & Western Hemisphere not connected
- Innovations were not numerous
- No political form was dominant
  - o Empires smaller than previously
- Environmental changes were not as great as in other eras
  - o Agriculture had spread, but not massively transforming the environment
- Most societies remained patriarchies with social distinctions

### Themes:

- Believe systems were unifying forces for societies
  - o Ex. Catholic Church in Europe
  - o Islam spread
  - o Buddhism in China
- Trade and communication networks had increased the interdependence of many societies

### During 1200-1450:

- Large empires re-emerged or newly emerged (such as China: Song Dynasty and Aztecs)
- Mongols dominated central Asia and beyond

## Unit 1: The Global Tapestry: 1200-1450

### 1.1 Developments in East Asia

Strayer: Ch. 2 (p. 52-63; pdf p. 107-118)

Song Dynasty	Porcelain	Vietnam
Golden age	Gunpowder	Mandate of Heaven
Confucian philosophy	Paper money	Hien Japan
Bureaucracy	Grand Canal	Samurai
Civil service exams	Patriarchy	Bushido
Economic revolution	Foot binding	Shintoism
Technology	Silla Dynasty	<i>The Tale of Genji</i>
Movable type	Confucianism in Korea	

### Extra Terms to know:

Filial piety  
Sinification  
Confucianism  
Daoism  
Shogun

### 1.2 Developments in Dar-al-Islam

Strayer: Ch. 2 (p. 63-69, pdf p. 118-124)

Abbasid Caliphate		<b>Extra Terms to know:</b>
Seljuk Turkic Empire		Muhammad
1258		Night of Power—610
Ottoman Empire		Allah
Spain (al-Andalus)		Quran
Muslim advances		Mecca
Granada—1492		Ka'ba

People of the Book  
Sunni/Shia  
Five Pillars  
Caliph  
Sufis  
Hajj

### 1.3 Developments in South & Southeast Asia

Strayer: Ch. 2 (p. 63-69, pdf p. 118-124)

Delhi Sultanate	<b>Extra Terms to know:</b>	
Sufis	Kingdom of Axum	Bhakti movement
Islam vs. Hinduism in S. Asia	Caste system	Srivijaya
Vijayanagar Empire		

### 1.4 State Building in the Americas

Strayer: Ch. 2 (p. 86-92; pdf p. 141-147)

Maya	Chinampa	Quipu	Mita
Teotihuacan	Human sacrifice	Quechua	“chosen women”
Mexica—Aztecs	Huitzilopochtli	Cuzco	Gender parallelism
Tenochtitlan	Inca		

### **1.5 State Building in Africa**

### **Not in Strayer: AMSCO Reading**

Kin-based societies	Mali Empire	Great Zimbabwe	Kingdom of Axum
Hausa Kingdoms	Mansa Musa	Indian Ocean Trade	Ethiopian Christianity
Trans-Saharan Trade	Sundiata	Swahili	Griots
Kingdom of Ghana			

### **1.6 Developments in Europe**

### **Strayer: Ch. 2 (p. 69-85; pdf p. 124-140)**

Byzantine	Cyrillic Alphabet	Black Death	Universities
Rus	1453	Horse collar	Aristotle
Constantinople	Western Christendom	Crop rotation	Thomas Aquinas
Caesaropapism	Feudalism	See chart p. 79; 134	Renaissance
Eastern Orthodox	Serfs	Guilds	Da Vinci, Michelangelo
Crusades	Roman Catholic Church	Crusades	<b>Extra Terms to Know:</b>
Keivan Rus	Italian city-states	Anti-Semitism	Hanseatic League

## **Unit 2: Networks of Exchange**

### **2.1; 2:3-2-6 Trade Routes**

### **Strayer: Ch. 3 (pdf p. 168-198)**

Merchants (as social group)	Smallpox, measles	Chinese technological innovations	Swahili Coast
Silk Roads	Bubonic plague	Islamic traders	Great Zimbabwe
Byzantine, Abbasid, Tang	Venice	Southeast Asia in trade	Trans-Africa Trade
Mongols	Indian Ocean Trade Route	Srivijava	Arabian camels
Silk	Monsoons	Khmer Kingdom	Ghana, Mali, Songhay
Buddhism	Technological inventions	Buddhism & Hinduism	Ibn Battuta
Central Asian people	Junks	"Indianization"	Vikings
Mahayana Buddhism	Astrolabe		American trade/contact issues

### **2.2: Mongols**

### **Strayer Ch. 4 (pdf p. 220-247)**

Chinggis Khan	Yurts	Marco Polo	Golden Horde
Pastoral people	Ortughs—economy	Civil service exams	Silk Roads
Temujin	Khubilai Khan	1258	Eurasian trade routes
Military techniques	Yuan Dynasty	Ilkhanate (Persia)	Bubonic plague

### **SNAPSHOT ~1200 C.E.**

- Song dynasty – peak, then decline of Buddhism in China
  - Chinese Buddhism diffused/spread to Japan
- Japan – unifying, centralizing political structure by Yamato clan (emperor) modeled after Tang China
- Ghana Empire - first west African advanced, urban culture
- polytheistic and animist north Africa and southwest Asia
- expanding trans-regional trade routes, interactions (Indian Ocean, Tran-Saharan Africa, Silk Roads)
- Feudalistic, Christian, Jewish, and pagan western Europe after fall of western Roman Empire
  - cultural and technological backwater
- continuing Polynesian migrations throughout Oceania
- Decline of Teotihuacan in Central Mexico
- early Anasazi culture in North America

### **1.1—East Asia**

Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.

- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.

Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.

- Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
- Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.

Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.

- The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor.
- The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.

### 1.2—Dar al-Islam

Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c.1200 to c. 1450.

- Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.

Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.

- As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.
- Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.

Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.

- Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.

### 1.3—South and Southeast Asia

Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time.

- Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.

Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.

- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.

### 1.4—Americas

Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and changed over time.

- In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.

### 1.5—Africa

Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.

- In Africa, as in Eurasia and the Americas, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity and expanded in scope and reach.

### 1.6—Europe

Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe affected European society.

- Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.

Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

- Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.

Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c.1200 to c. 1450.

- Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom.

### 1.7--Comparison

Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

### 2.1 The Silk Roads

- I can describe how improved trading practices led to the expansion of trade routes and new trading cities
  - Samarkand, Paper money, Banking houses
- I can explain how the following increased luxury good trade
  - Caravanserai, Credit
- I can explain how different regions expanded luxury good creation
  - Chinese artisans (along with iron & steel), Persian artisans, Indian artisans

### 2.2 Mongols & the Modern World

- I can analyze how empires collapsed and replaced by new states such as the Mongol Khanates
- I can explain how the expansion of empires helped trade and communication
- I can explain how interregional contacts & conflicts led to technological & cultural transfers
  - Mongols, Greco-Islamic medical knowledge to Europe, Spread of Arabic numerals

### 2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean

- I can analyze the growth of new trading cities and states along the Indian Ocean basin
  - Swahili City-States, Sultanate of Malacca
- I can explain how Innovations increased Indian Ocean luxury trade
  - Compass, Astrolabe, Larger ship designs
- I can describe how merchant diasporic communities influenced and adoption indigenous cultures
  - Arab & Persians in East Africa, Chinese in Southeast Asia
- I can analyze how the maritime activities of Zheng He encouraged technological and cultural transfers
- I can explain how environmental adaptations helped to expand trade- such as the use of monsoon winds

### 2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

- I can analyze the causes and effects of the growth of the trans-Saharan trade
  - Innovations like camel saddle & caravans, Empire expansion (Mali) added new people

## 2.5 Cultural Consequences of Connectivity

- I can describe how cross-cultural interactions diffused cultural and technological innovations
  - Buddhism into East Asia, Hinduism & Buddhism into Southeast Asia, Islam into sub-Saharan Africa & Asia, Gunpowder from China, Paper from China
- I can give reasons why cities grew & declined based on trade networks
- I can give examples of travelers that shared stories about their journeys
  - Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta

## 2.6 Environmental Consequences of Productivity

- I can describe the diffusion of crops
  - Bananas into Africa, New rice into East Asia, Spread of citrus into Mediterranean
- I can describe the diffusion of the bubonic plague

## 2.7 Comparison of Economic Exchange

- I can compare how improved commercial practices increased trade and expanded trade networks
- I can compare how trade networks promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities
- I can compare how innovations grew luxury good trading
- I can compare how luxury good demand increased production

## TRANSFORMATIVE EVENTS

- ❖ Rise of Islam
- ❖ Southeast Asian trade increases through Straits of Malacca
- ❖ Mongol invasion
- ❖ Teotihuacan at height of regional power and influence-trade to current US Southwest

## KEY EVENTS

- Origins and diffusion of Islam
- Turkic conquest of India (creating Muslim, Delhi Sultanate)
- Population growth and agricultural improvements led to powerful, new regional states in Africa, western Europe, Americas, smaller states in Polynesia
- Russian tsars convert to Christianity, monotheism
- Diffusion of Indian mathematics to Arabs
- Mongol conquests of Song China, much of Eurasia (Russia and Ukraine)
- Crusades
- Papal- European monarchs conflict, "Investiture Controversy"
- Nomadic Turkic gradual conquest of fragmented Abbasid (first Muslim) caliphate
- Rise and decline of Mali
- Travel of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo
- Swahili dominance of east Asian trade
- Black Death, bubonic plague diffuses from Asia to Europe and Africa

## CONTINUITIES

- European and Japanese feudalism
- Chinese cultural patterns & dynastic cycle
- Major cities centers of trade, government, religion, and culture
- Trans-regional trade
- Roman legal system maintained in Byzantine Empire basis for western European legal system
- Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism in Japan and the Japanese imperial family
- Patriarchy - regional inequality increased
- Slavery and other forms of forced labor
- Mixture of African agricultural, nomadic, and urban cultures
- Nomadic trade and conflict with settled, advanced, urban cultures (civilizations)

## CHANGES

- Increase in long-distance trade, interactions of Indian Ocean and trans-Saharan trade routes
- Revival of earlier Silk Road trade and interactions (under Mongol protection)
- Bantu migrations
- Diffusion of Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism
- Song restrictions on women's legal rights, foot binding
- Early European Renaissance
- Long-distance trade from Mesoamerica to North America