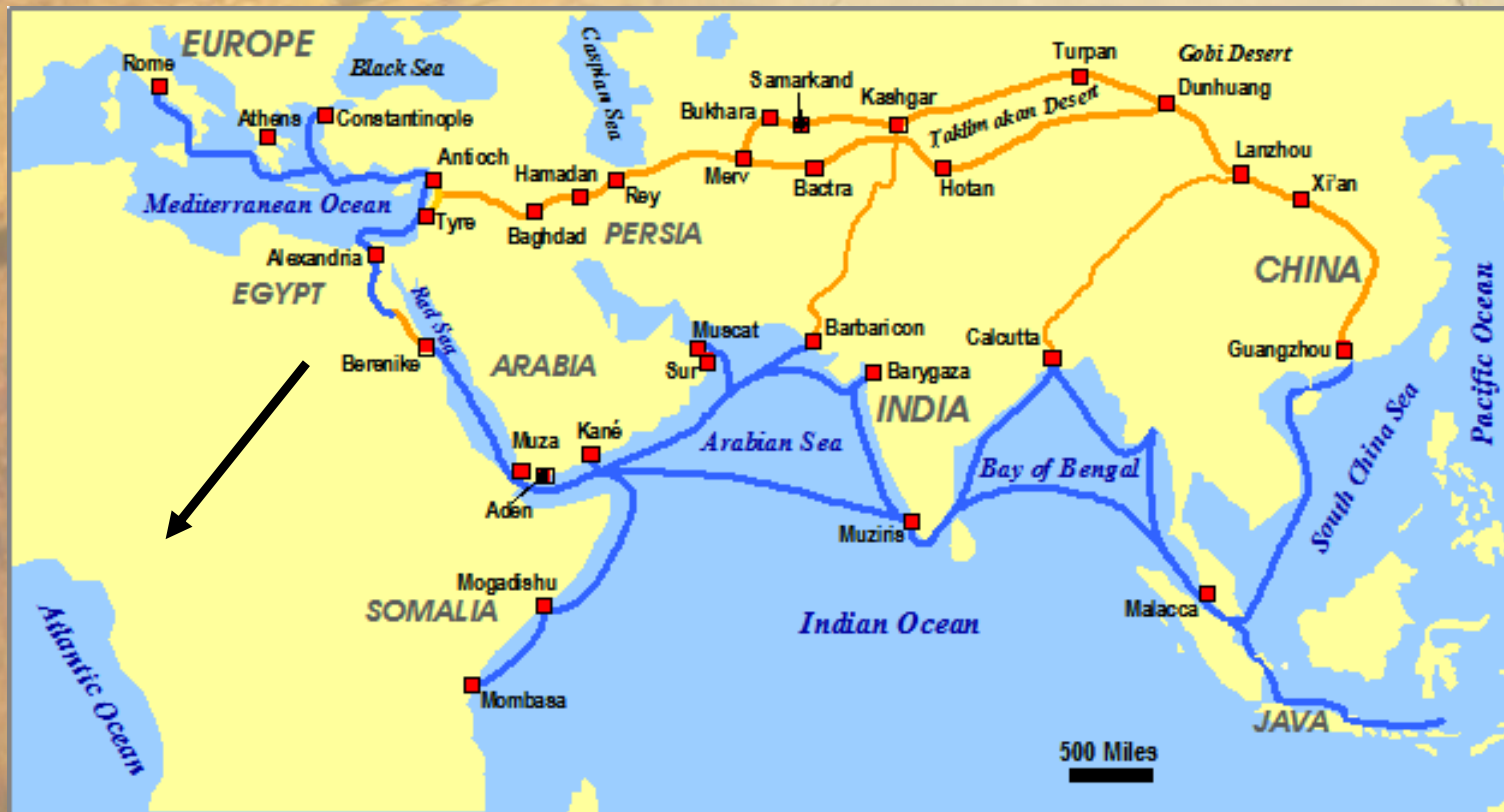


Unit II: 600-1450

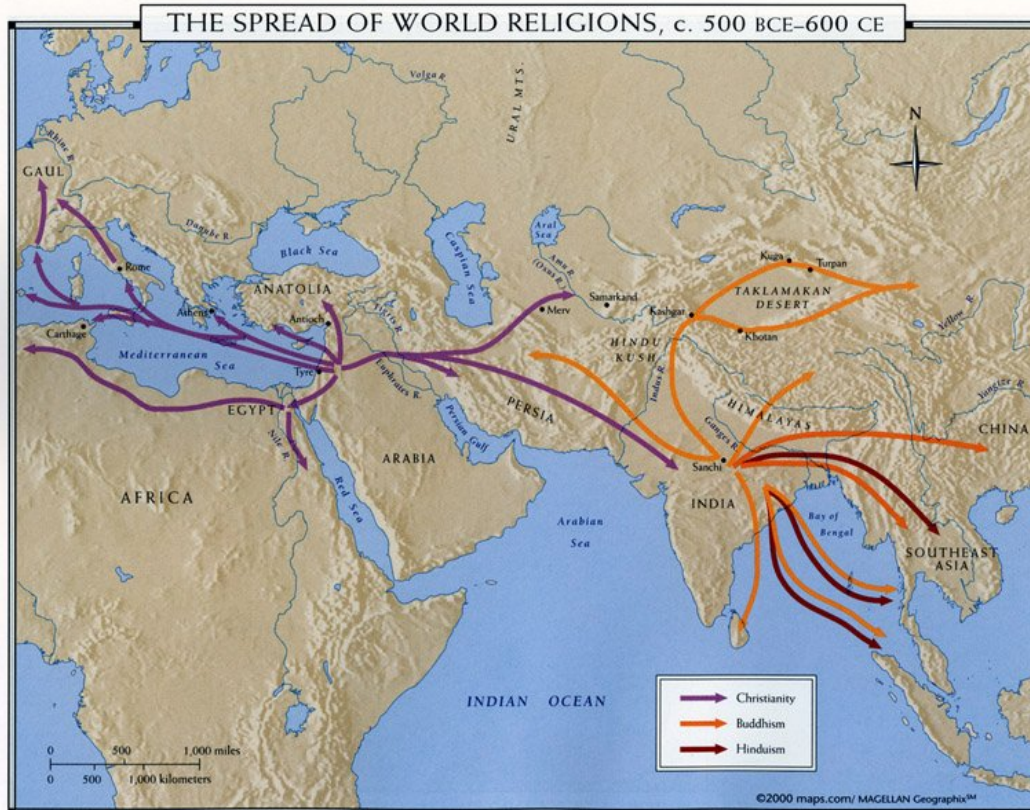
1. Patterns and effects of interactions: Trade, war, diplomacy, and international organizations.



This time period witnessed tremendous growth in long-distance trade through the Silk Road, the Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan trade, and the Mediterranean Sea. During the period of the Pax Mongolia, when peace and order was established due to the vast Mongol Empire, trade and interaction were at their height.

Unit II: 600-1450

2. The dynamics of change and continuity across world history



Major changes: Classical empires fall leaving behind new political units of organization such as feudalism, religious empires, and other decentralized states. Nomadic migrations of Turks and Mongols caused major changes throughout the world.

Continuities: Religion continued to be important in societies and continued to spread. Trade routes established in the classical period continued to grow in importance and most societies had patriarchal gender structures.

Unit II: 600-1450

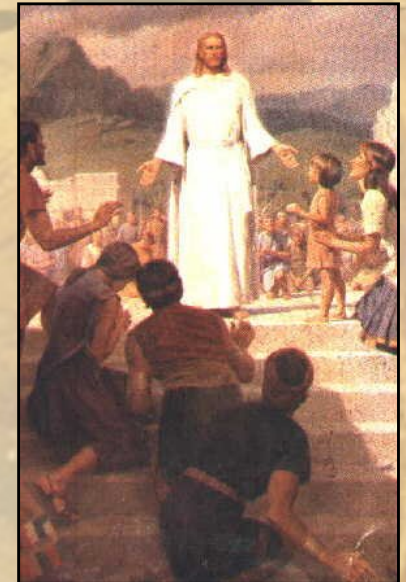
3. The effects of technology, economics, and demography on people and the environment.



Major technological developments: compass, improved ship building technology, and GUNPOWDER. The movement of people including the Bantus, Turks, Mongols, and Vikings greatly altered the world. One of the most epidemic diseases in history, the Bubonic Plague/Black Death, spread during this period due the movements of missionaries, nomads, traders, and increasing interaction.

Unit II: 600-1450

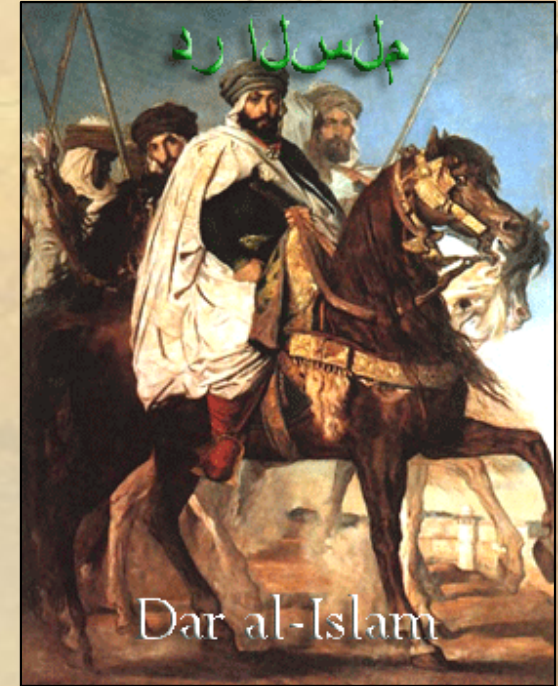
4. Systems of social structure and gender structure.



Although most societies continued to reinforce their patriarchal nature and strict social structure, the spread of universal religions had some effects. Religions such as Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism preached the equality of all believers and this seemed to be the case, at least in a spiritual sense. However, most women were treated as inferior and subjugated to cruel practices.

Unit II: 600-1450

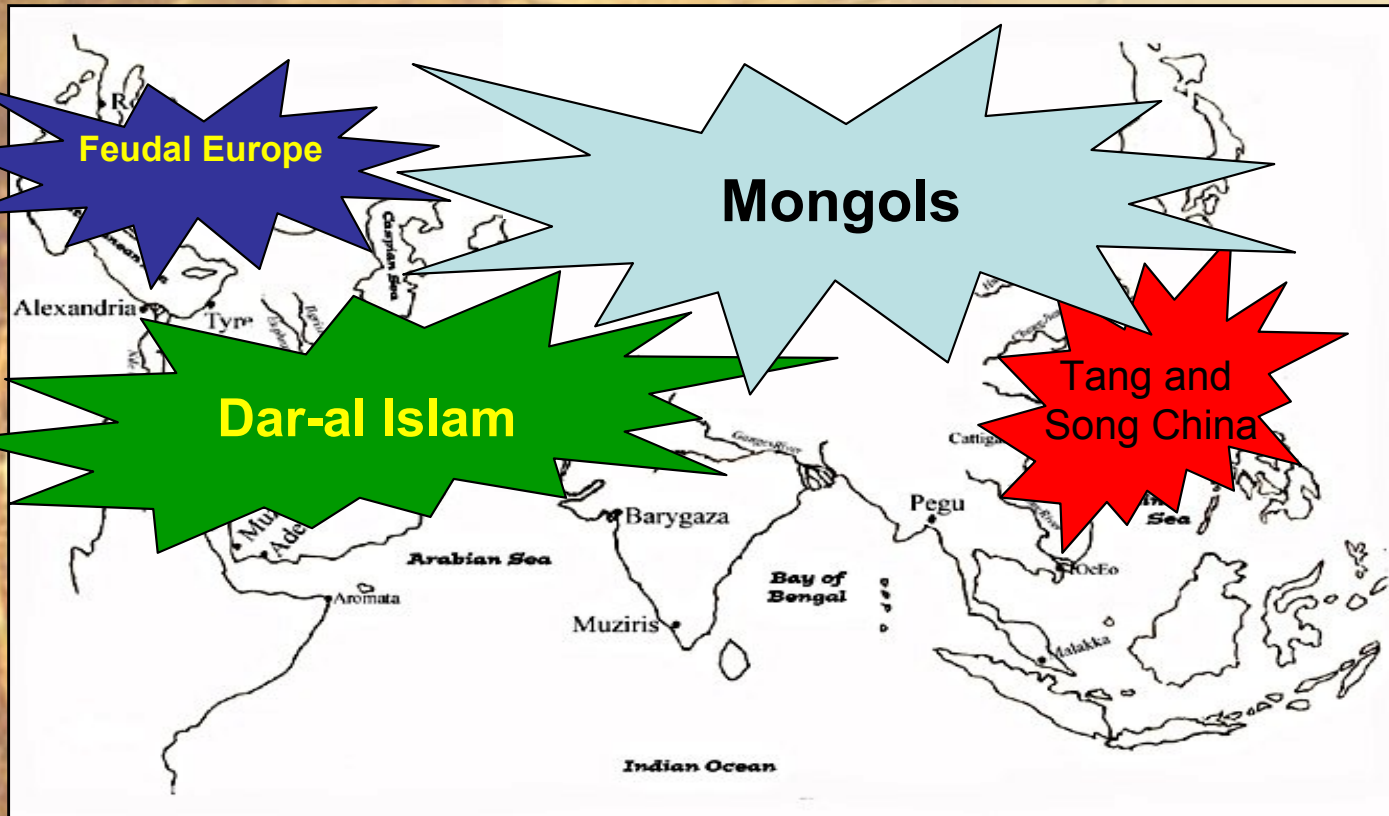
5. Cultural, intellectual, and religious developments and interactions among and within societies.



The spread of religion often acted as a unifying force. Christianity and the Church served as the centralizing force in Western Europe. Also, the spread of Confucianism and Buddhism throughout East Asia solidified a cultural identity in those areas. The new religion of Islam created a new cultural world known as the Dar al-Islam which transcended political boundaries.

Unit II: 600-1450

6. Changes in the functions and structures of states



Following the fall of the classical empires, the political structures of many areas adapted and changed to the new conditions of the world.

Centralized empires like the Byzantine, Arab Caliphates, and the Tang and Song Dynasties built off the successful models of the past. Decentralized areas like Western Europe and Japan developed political organization that more effectively dealt with their unique issues. The Mongols altered much of Asia's political structure for a time.

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

“New Empires”: China, Byzantium, and the Islamic Caliphates

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



Political Developments

- Centralized Rule via Confucian bureaucracy and civil service exams.
- Tang extended control into Tibet and Korea.
- Weak military of the Song succumbed to the Mongols in 1279.

Empress Wu – First female Chinese Emperor



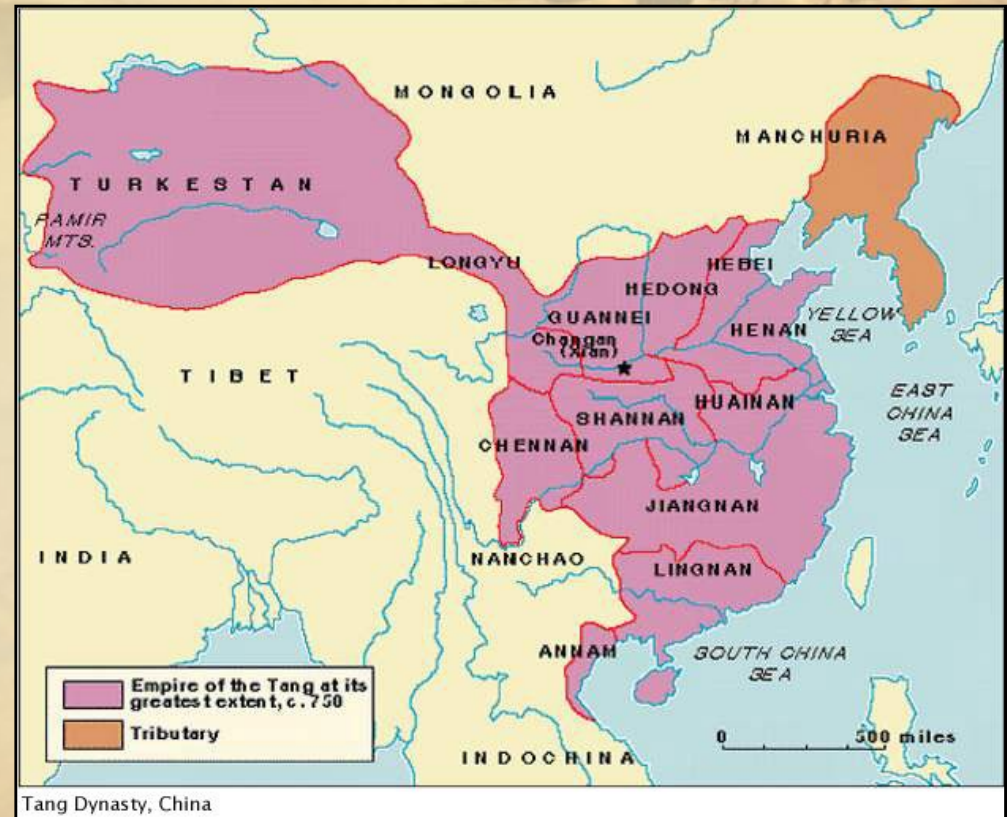
Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

“New Empires”: China, Byzantium, and the Islamic Caliphates

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



The Song Dynasty



The Tang at its peak, c.750

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



Cultural & Technological Developments

- Tang: State sponsored anti-Buddhist backlash resulted in development of Neo-Confucianism.
- Gunpowder developed in late 1000s.
- Compass aided maritime navigation.

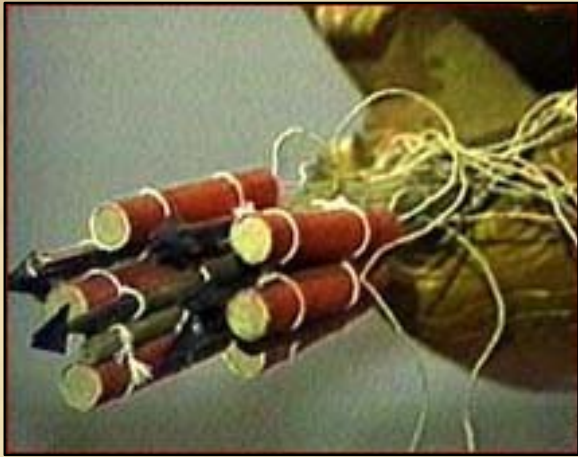
Economic Developments

- Grand Canal completed under Tang. Transport of southern rice to the north.
- Urbanization increased dramatically with improved food supplies and fast-ripening rice (Song) combined with a growing merchant and manufacturing economy. Capital of Changan was largest city in world w/ over 2 million people by 640.
- Distribution of land – Equal-field system, only 1/5th of property was the hereditary possession of a family

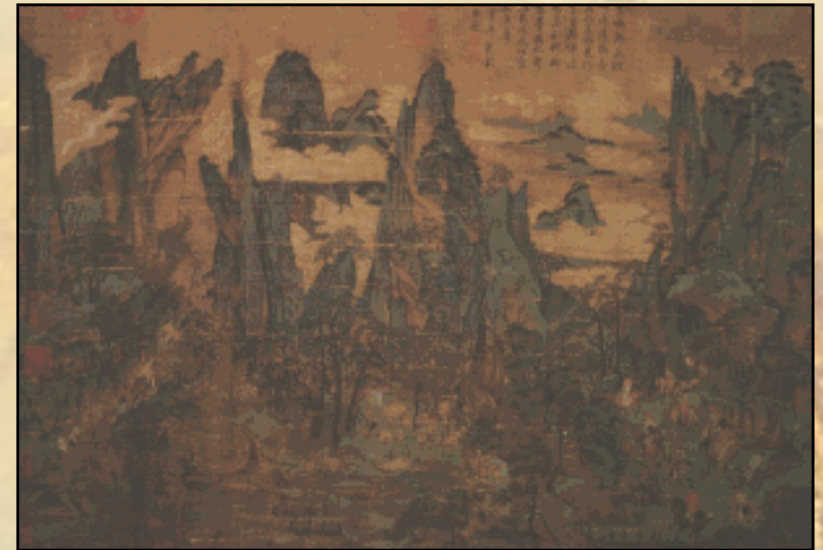
The Golden Age

Artistic, Technological and Industrial Developments

Gunpowder and Rockets



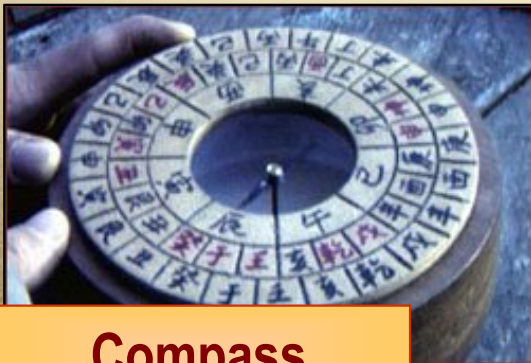
Porcelain -
Chinaware



Landscape art



Moveable Type



Compass



Chinese junks

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.



The Umayyad Dynasty

**The Arabic
Caliphates: The
Dar al-Islam**

What fueled
this “Golden Age”
of Islam?

The Abbasid Dynasty



Policy

Umayyad Policies

Impact

- Tightly run centralized government.
- Coins were stamped with Arabic words and symbols, replacing the Christian and Zoroastrian symbols that had previously adorned Islamic coins.
- Established Arabic as the language of administration
- Favored fellow Arabs and created policies that reflected the interests of the Arab military aristocracy.
- Ruled the dar-al-Islam as conquerors.
- Allowed conquered peoples to observe their own religions but levied a special tax, the jizya, on those who did not convert to Islam.

• The Umayyad dynasty succeeded in pulling the Islamic empire together into a coherent state, eliminating the remnants of the Arabs' nomadic lifestyle.

• Arabs gained from the monetary benefits and growing wealth of the Umayyad Dynasty.

• Arabs were appointed to positions such as governor and administrators of conquered lands.

• Deep Resentment among conquered people and restiveness against Umayyad rule occurred.

The Umayyad Dynasty



The Dome of the Rock

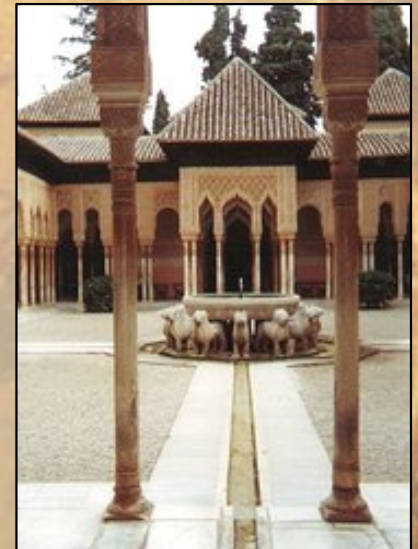
- In 685AD the Umayyad Khalif, 'Abdul Malik ibn Marwan, commenced work on the Dome of the Rock. Essentially unchanged for more than thirteen centuries, the Dome of the Rock remains one of the world's most beautiful and enduring architectural treasures.

- Córdoba, the seat of the Umayyad rulers in Spain, was the centre of cultural life. Its wonderful mosque has inspired Muslim poets right up to the 20th century.

- The Nasri palace of Alhambra, in Granada, is one of the finest examples of the high art and culture achieved by the Islamic civilization in Spain.



- Women gained some rights. They were employed in the fields of commerce and law and took greater control of household operations.

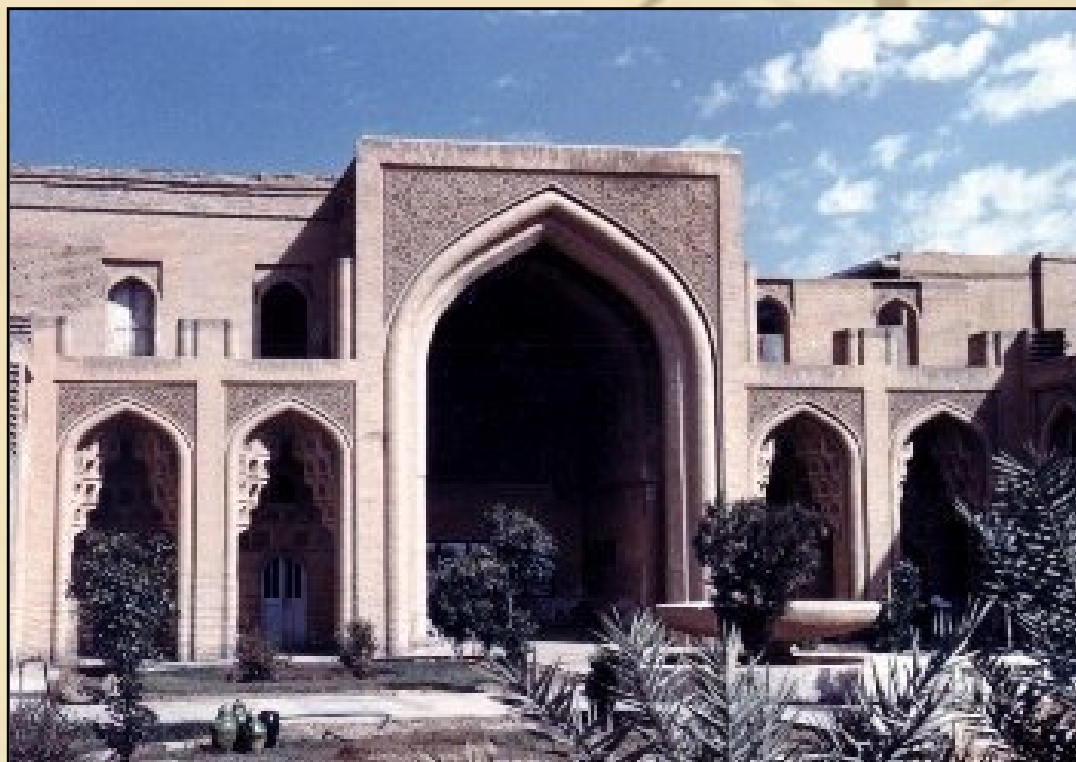


The Abbasid Caliphate

Baghdad: The House of Wisdom

- Within a generation of its founding, Baghdad became a hub of learning and commerce. Under Abbasid rule, Baghdad became a city of museums, hospitals, libraries, and mosques.

- Baghdad was one of the largest and most cosmopolitan cities in the world, home to Muslims, Christians, Jews and pagans from across the Middle East and Central Asia.

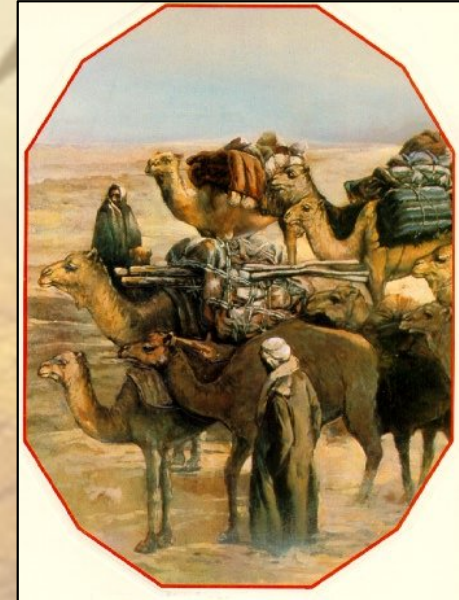


The Abbasid Palace in Baghdad

- By the 800's Baghdad probably had nearly half a million people (that is half as big as Rome during the Roman Empire), and was the largest city in the world outside of China.

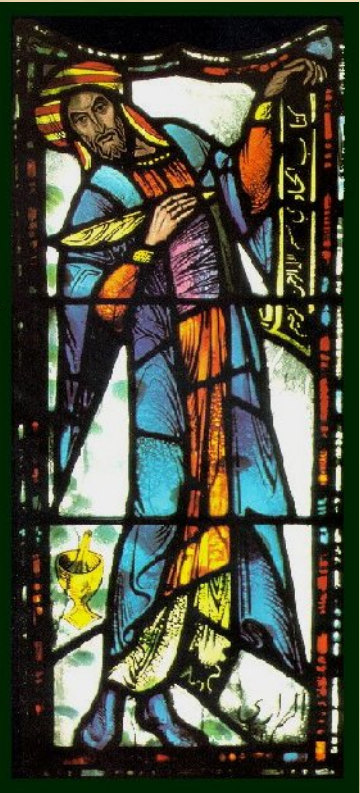
The Golden Age

- This period of glory has become known as the "Golden Age" of Islamic civilization, when scholars of the Muslim world made important contributions in both the sciences and humanities: medicine, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, literature, and more.

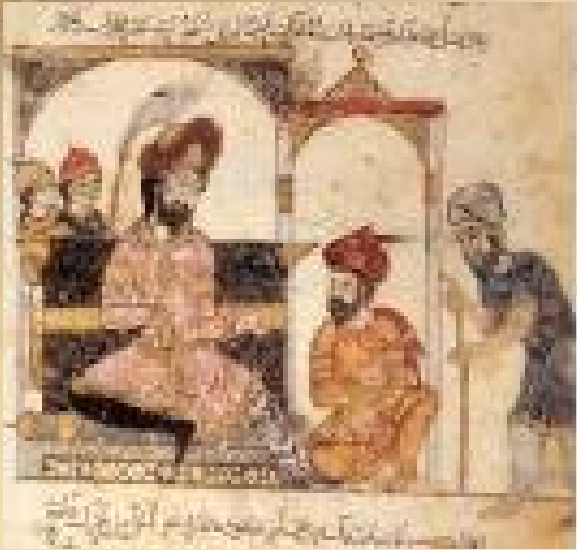


- Most of the famous Muslim scholars from the 9th to 13th centuries had their educational roots in Baghdad. Here, teachers and students worked together to translate Greek manuscripts, preserving them for all time. They studied the works of Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Euclid, and Pythagoras.

- The House of Wisdom was home to, among others, the most famous mathematician of the time: Al-Khawarizmi, the "father" of algebra.

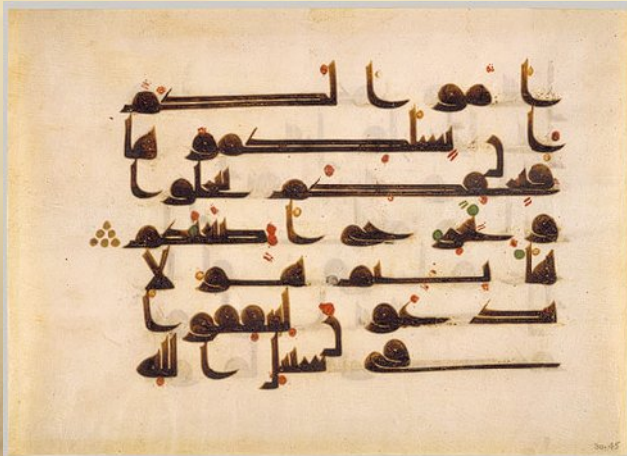


Abbasid Art and Architecture

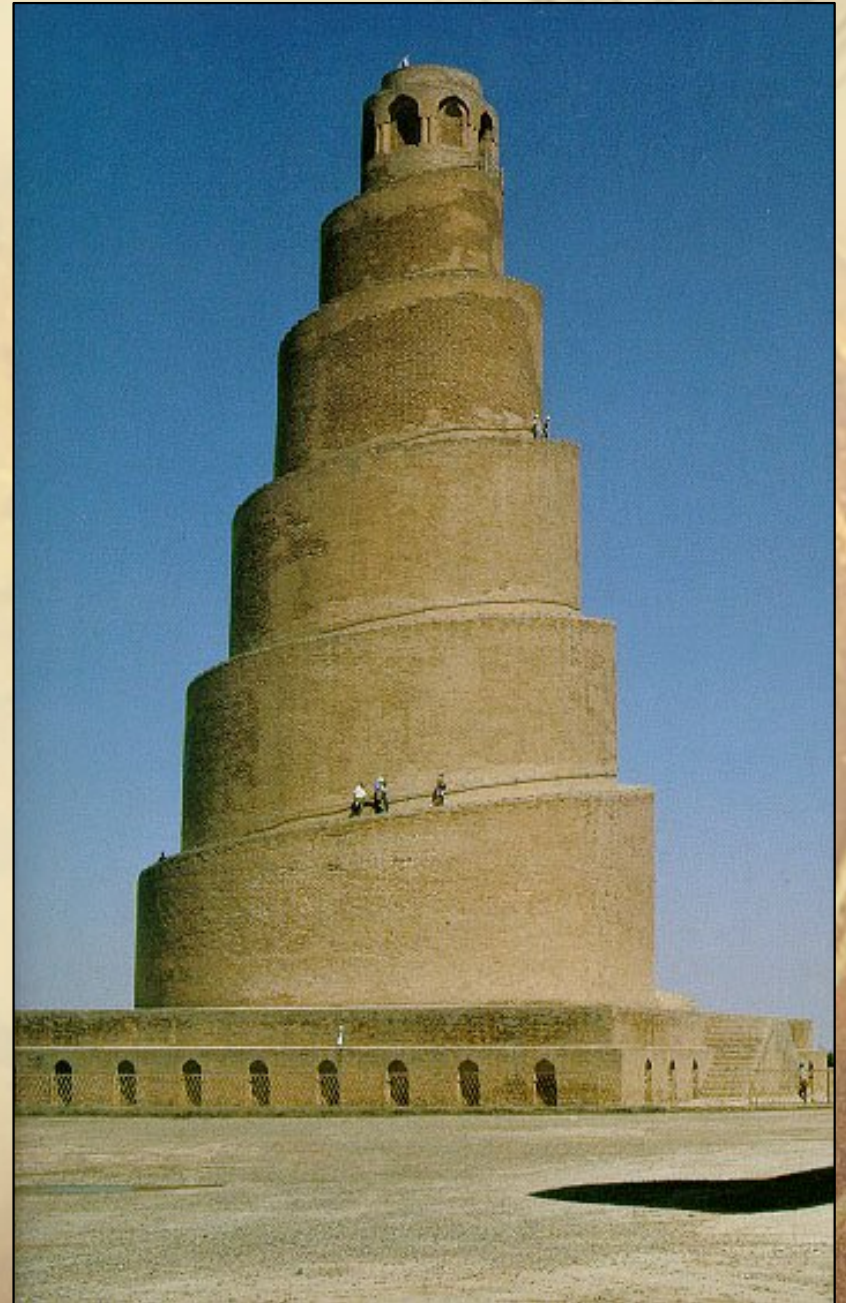


Paintings

Calligraphy



Great Mosque at Samarra



Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453

Political Development

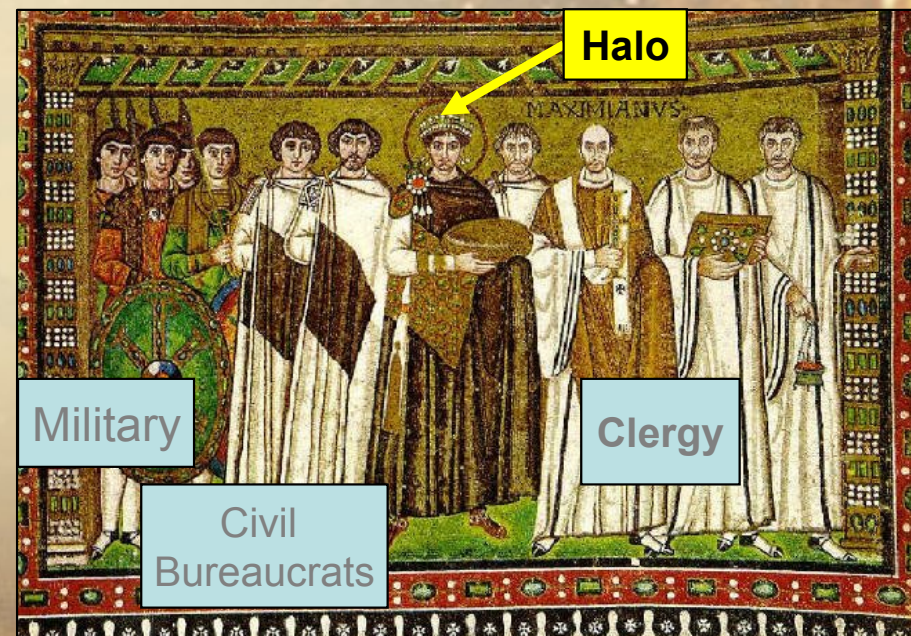
Off-shoot of the Roman Empire.
“Eastern Roman Empire.”

Centralized State: Hereditary Monarchy. Emperor Justinian, r. 527-565. Justinian’s Law Code was based on the Roman 12 Tables. Attempted to permanently recapture the Western Roman empire but was unsuccessful. Replaced Latin with Greek as official language.

Empire was divided into “themes” or districts in which military leaders ruled locally and free peasants were given land in exchange for military service.



Byzantium during Justinian’s reign.



Justinian (527-565AD)



- Re-conquered parts of the Roman Empire – North Africa, Italy, Southern Spain
- United Empire – Justinian Code, new law code, Corpus Iuris Civilis, based on Roman Law and individual rights, Greek official language
- Beautified Constantinople – Built Hagia Sophia, government buildings, roads, walls, public baths, law courts, underground reservoirs, supported art, sculptures, mosaics, etc.
- Autocratic Rule – Became the sole ruler of the government and the Church – had absolute power
- Theodora – Justinian's wife – worked for peace with Persia, fought for women's rights, built hospitals and schools for the poor

Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.

Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453



Economic Developments

Constantinople was center for Silk Road imports and exports.

Cultural Developments

Eastern Orthodox Church emerged. Pope and Patriarch mutually excommunicated each other in 1054.

Eastern Orthodoxy later spread to Russia and the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe.



Decentralized States



WESTERN EUROPE

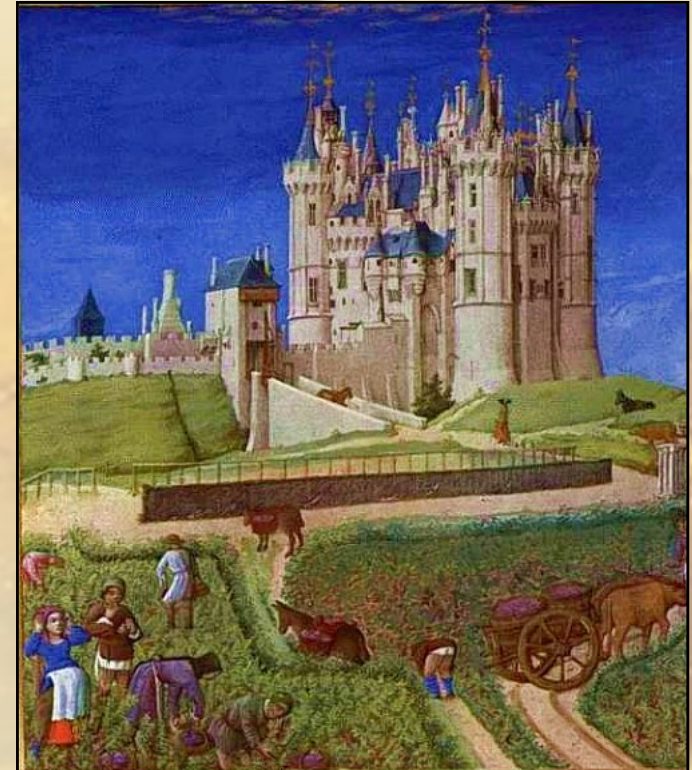


Political Developments

Feudalism prevailed.

Weak central authority meant that lords and vassals ruled locally through feudal obligations to the upper lords and king.

The Catholic Church was single strongest unifying factor across Western Europe during this period.



Detail from the month of September. From *Les Tres Riches Heures* du Duc de Berry.

Economic Developments

Serfdom and the manor system prevailed.

Serfs were obligated to give a percentage of their crops to the lord in exchange for a plot of land and protection.

Manorialism: Manors operated as self-sufficient communities and a lack of food surpluses resulted in most of the population being tied to agriculture.

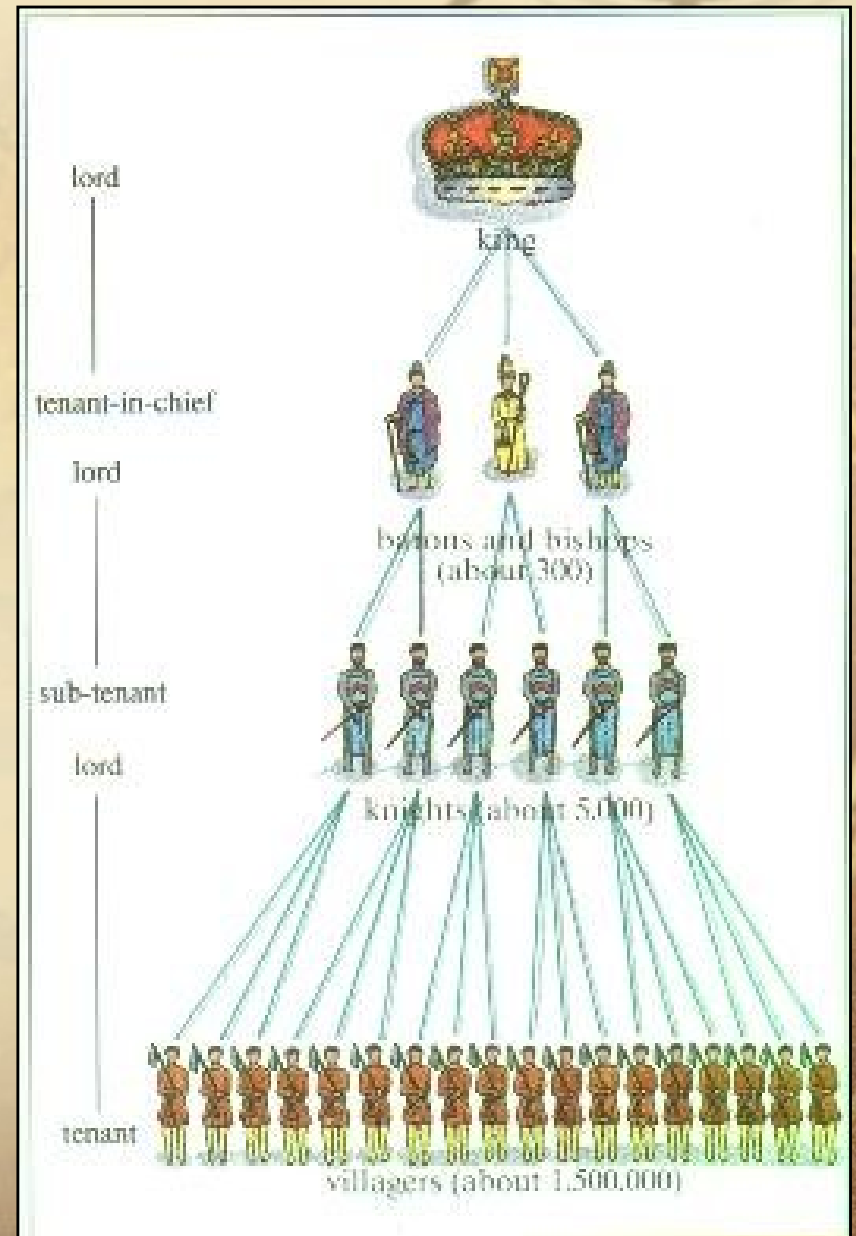


Decentralized States

WESTERN EUROPE

Social Developments

Nobility of birth determined one's social status. In the upper classes, marriage was key to political power, Honor, loyalty, and duty were stressed under the knight's code of chivalry. Religious and moral authority rested in the hands of the Catholic Church and the Pope.



Decentralized States

Japan 600-1000



Political Developments: Attempts at centralizing the Japanese state were relatively unsuccessful during the first millennium. The Japanese also attempted to fashion their bureaucracy in the image of the Chinese Confucian model. Emissaries and scholars were sent to China to study.

The Rise of Feudalism:

Eventually a system of feudalism developed in which a central figure, the Shogun, reigned as supreme military general and political authority over Japan. The power of the shogun was depended on the loyalties of the local *daimyos* and *samurais*.



Geography: Island configuration of Japan led to the development of isolated communities,

Decentralized States

Cultural Developments:

The traditional Japanese religion is Shintoism. Everything in nature possesses a spirit and natural forces govern the earth. Traditional Japanese customs combined with Buddhism produced Zen Buddhism.

Contacts with China were halted during the Heian Period (794-1185) as the Japanese were encouraged to express traditional Japanese culture.

Women dominated literature. The Tale of Genji was written by Lady Murasaki. Women enjoyed considerable legal and economic rights compared to later periods.



Japan 600-1000



Economic Development:

Japan was a predominantly agrarian society with a local artisan class of weavers, carpenters, and iron workers. Most people worked on land that was owned by other people and had to pay an in-kind tax on their harvests on a yearly basis.

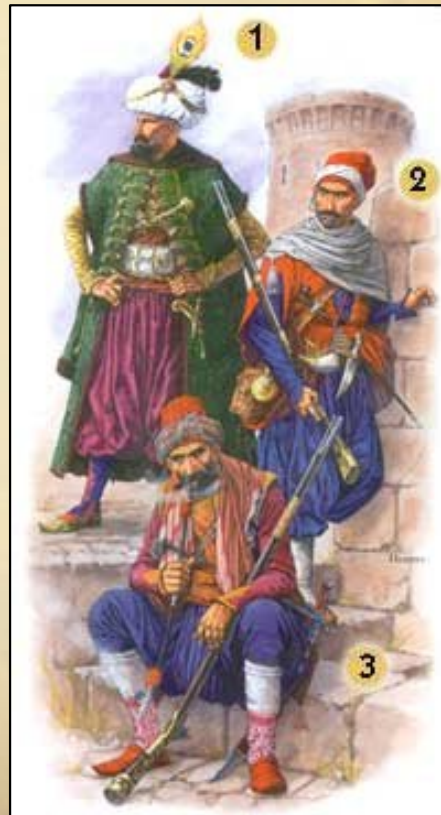
Nomadic Empires

Who were the BIG THREE???

The Vikings



The Turks



The Mongols



Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)

- Nomadic group from Scandinavia
- Conducted seasonal raids to supplement farm production
- Ransacked towns and villages across Europe
- Use of small maneuverable boats combined with ruthlessness in battle facilitated their success.



Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)



- Explored north Atlantic Ocean, including Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland Canada, and Northeast coast of United States (c. 1000).
- Established settlements in Scotland, Northern France, and Eastern Europe.
- Overtime, the Vikings adopted Christianity and were absorbed into the larger European feudal order (William the Conqueror).

Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

• The Seljuk Turks

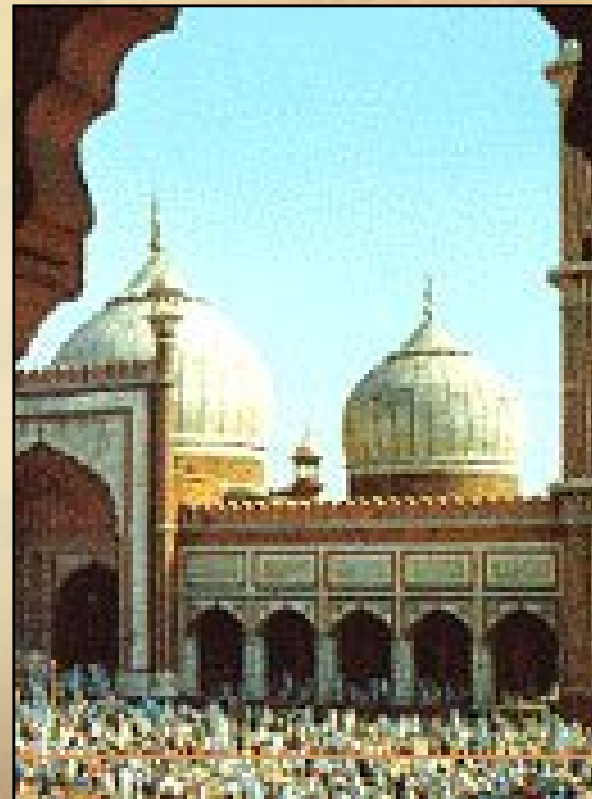
- Pastoral nomadic group from central Asian steppes.
- Often hired by Muslim leaders as mercenaries.
- The Seljuk Turks invaded Baghdad in 1055 and took over the Abbasid Caliphate. By 1071, they were able to push the Byzantine Empire out of most of Anatolia.



Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

The Afghan Turks

- Began series of raids into India in the 10th century.
 - Gold, Jewels, and destruction of Hindu temples.
- By the late 12th century, the Afghan Turks settled in northern India and began the Delhi Sultanate which lasted from 1206-1526.



Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, 1200-1550

- Pastoral Nomadic Group of the Asian Steppe
- Genghis Khan united the tribes of the steppe under the Mongol banner.
- Horsemanship, archery, terror, and military strategy were keys to the Mongols quick rise to power.
- Established the largest continual land empire in history.
- **GREATEST STRENGTH:** Mobility via horses and mandatory military conscription of all men during times of war (ages 15-70).

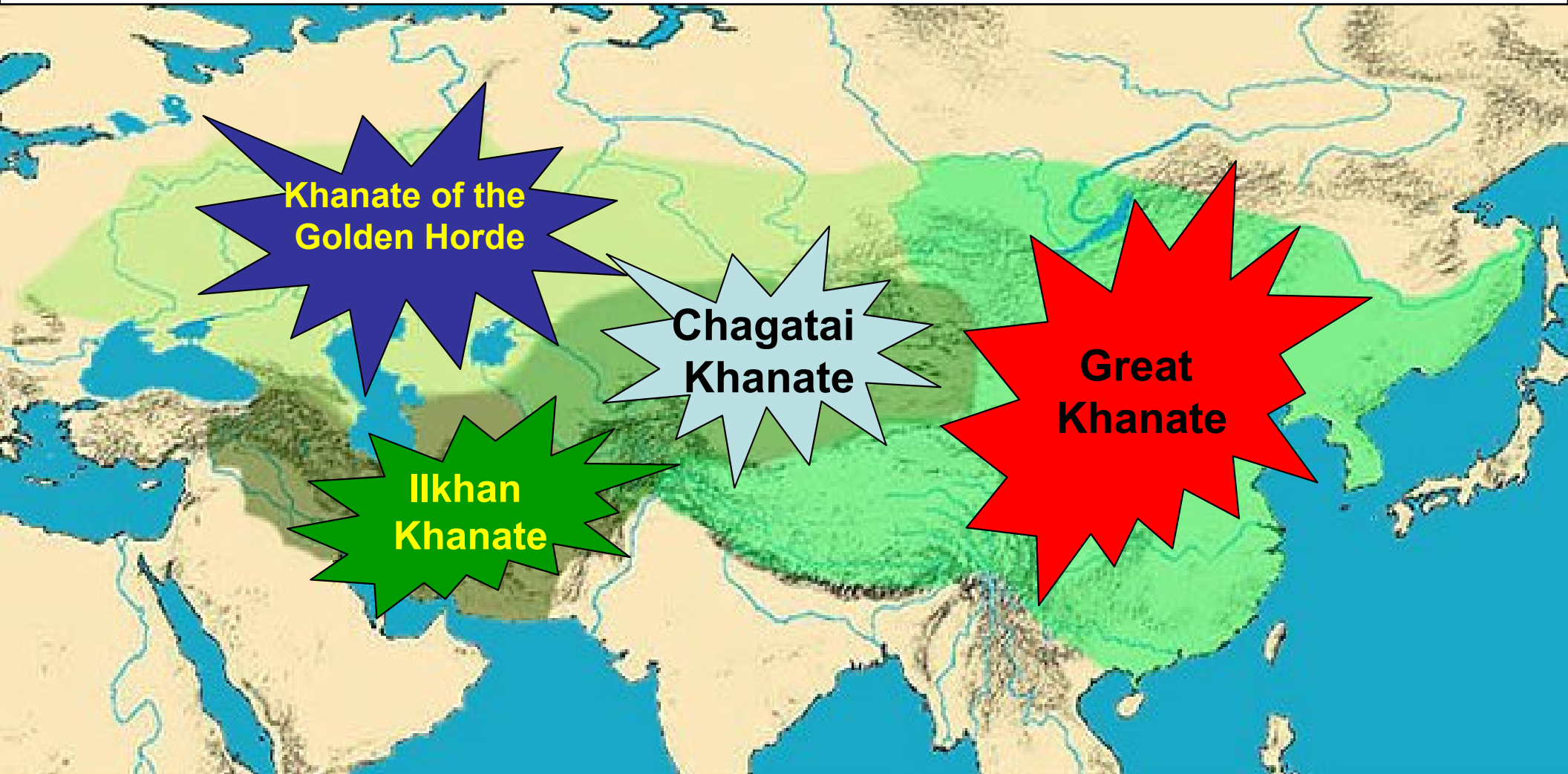


Resist and die. Submit and live.



Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, 1200-1550

Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.



Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, c. 1000-1450

Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.



China: The Yuan Dynasty

Established by Kublai Khan who defeated the Song Dynasty.

Established centralized rule via the use of Persian bureaucrats.

Confucianism outlawed, civil service eliminated.

Chinese were segregated from Mongol population.

Russia: The Golden Horde

Like their counterparts in the Middle East, the Mongol conquerors kept many of the local Russian rulers in place. Taxes on peasants were heavy, but they were collected by Russian bureaucrats. Trade was also supported.

The Middle East: The Ilkhantes

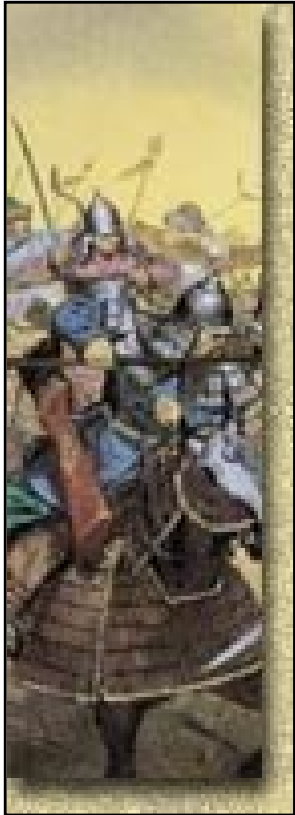
Mongols in Middle East employed local bureaucrats and converted to Islam by 1295.

Local rulers kept in place as long as sufficient tax revenues were delivered to Mongol authorities.

Westward expansion into Africa was stopped in 1260 when they were halted by the Mamluks of Egypt.

The Mongol Decline

What factors do you think caused the decline of the Mongol Empire?



- 1. Despite great military accomplishments the Mongol Empire only lasted three to four generations.**
- 2. They were great conquerors, but horrible administrators.**
- 3. Overexpansion (as seen in the failed invasion of Japan) and over spending**
- 4. Rivalries among Mongol leaders**
- 5. By 1350, most Mongol territories had been conquered by other armies.**

Impact of Interactions: Africa

**Which of the following statements
Accurately compares West and East
Africa during the time period
600-1450?**

- a) Trans-Saharan trade was for West Africa what Indian Ocean trade was for East Africa.**
- b) Christianity converted large parts of the population in both regions.**
- c) Both areas were ruled by centralizing governments controlled by an emperor.**
- d) Large percentages of the populations converted to Islam and eliminated native beliefs.**

A)

Trans-Saharan trade and Indian Ocean trade were the life blood of West Africa and East Africa, respectively.

Christianity influenced parts of the population in East Africa.

West Africa was controlled by a centralizing emperor, but East Africa was organized into city-states.

The areas were not isolated, but interacted extensively.

Large parts of the population did convert to Islam, BUT native beliefs were incorporated into Islam - NOT eliminated.

Impact of Interactions: Africa

• Ghana (500-1200)

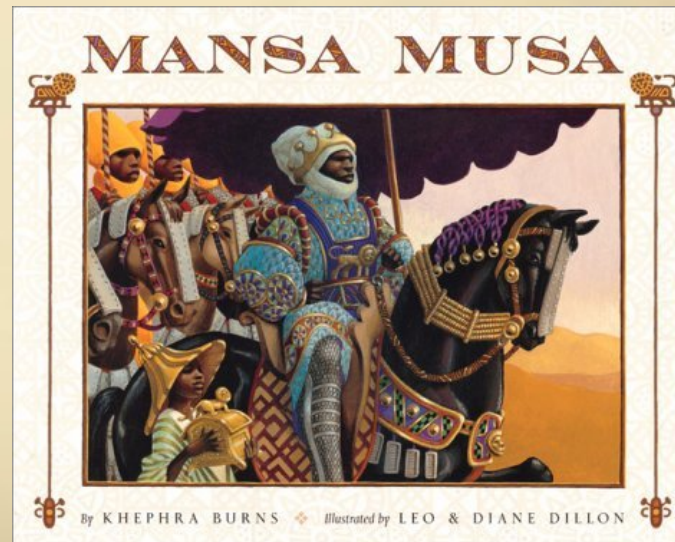
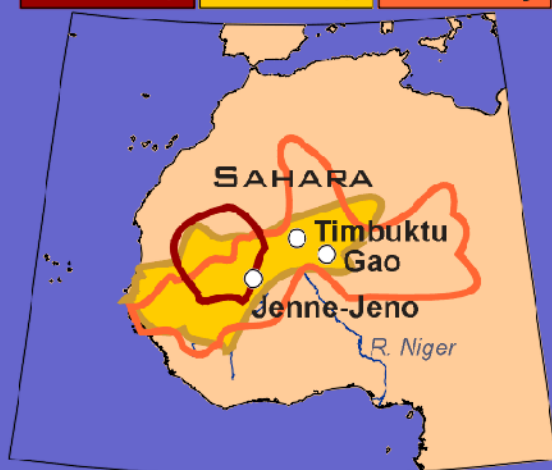
- Commercially based empire. Center of trade in gold from the south.
- Controlled and secured trade routes.
- Also traded in ivory, slaves, horses, cloth, salt.
- Conversion by emperors to Islam improved diplomatic and economic relations between West Africa and the Islamic World.

• Mali (1235 – late 1400s)

- Controlled and taxed gold salt trade.
- Timbuktu became economic, Islamic, and scholarly focal point of Kingdom.
- Mansa Musa: The Hajj
- Ibn Battuta: The Traveler.
- Absorbed into Songhai.

West African Kingdoms

Ghana 11th Century Mali 14th Century Songhai 15th Century



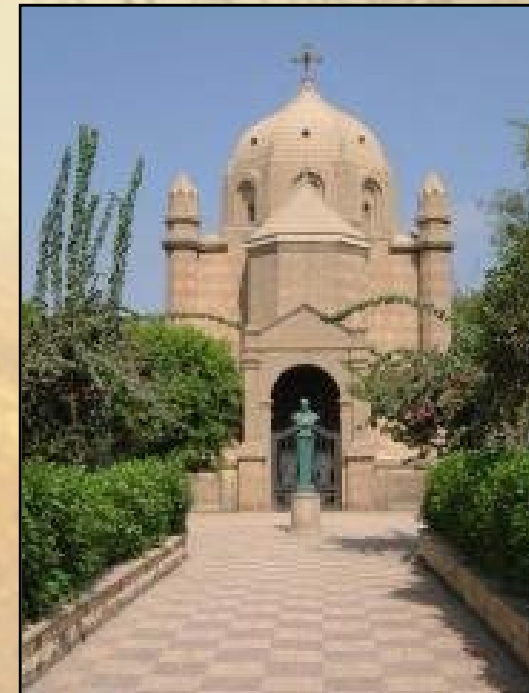
Musa's Hajj



Mosque @ Timbuktu

Christianity in North and East Africa.

• Many Africans in the northern part of the continent converted to Islam after 700 CE, yet there remained a significant Christian tradition in Egypt (Coptic) and Ethiopia. It is believed that St. Mark preached to the East Africans during the Roman period. Ethiopia evolved into a nation with strong Christian traditions.



Church of St. George, Lalibela complex, Ethiopia



East African City-States (c. 900-1500)

Indian Ocean trade was essential to the economic, political, and cultural development of the East African city-states. Bantu peoples have settled on the coast and came into contact with Arab trade merchants. City-states such as Mogadishu, Kilwa, and Sofala developed. These states are often referred to as Swahili city-states, named so for the language spoken there, a mix between Arabic and Bantu: Swahili.

During the 900s, Islamic merchants traded gold, slaves, and ivory for pottery, glass, and textiles from Persia, India, and China. As trade increased, so did the wealth of the city-states.

The ruling elite and wealthy merchants converted to Islam but did not completely give up their own religious and cultural traditions. For the rulers, Islam meant legitimacy and alliances.



Fight for the Holy Land...



- The crusades were a **SERIES** of battles for control of the Holy Land.
 - Christians and Muslims battle back and forth for the land.
- Eventually taken back by the Muslims.



Fight for the Holy Land...





Later Crusades

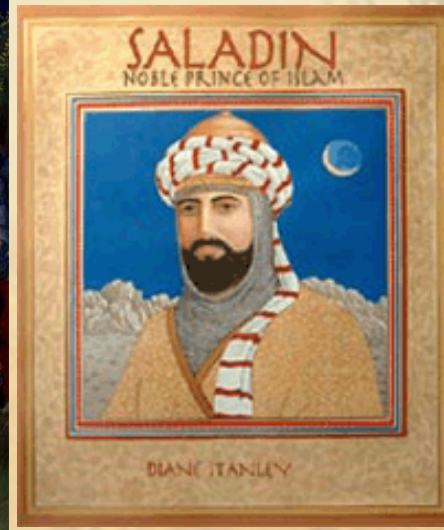
- **Earliest Crusaders TRULY intended to fight for God/Church**
- **Later Crusades were about greed and politics**
- **Crusaders attacked trade rivals and looted churches**

Results of the Crusades

- Later Crusades hurt image of Church
- New goods coming in from Middle East
- Leads to increased trade and exploration
- Brought about decline of feudalism and beginning of end of “Dark Ages”
- Increased “Cultural Diffusion” between Christian and Muslim world.



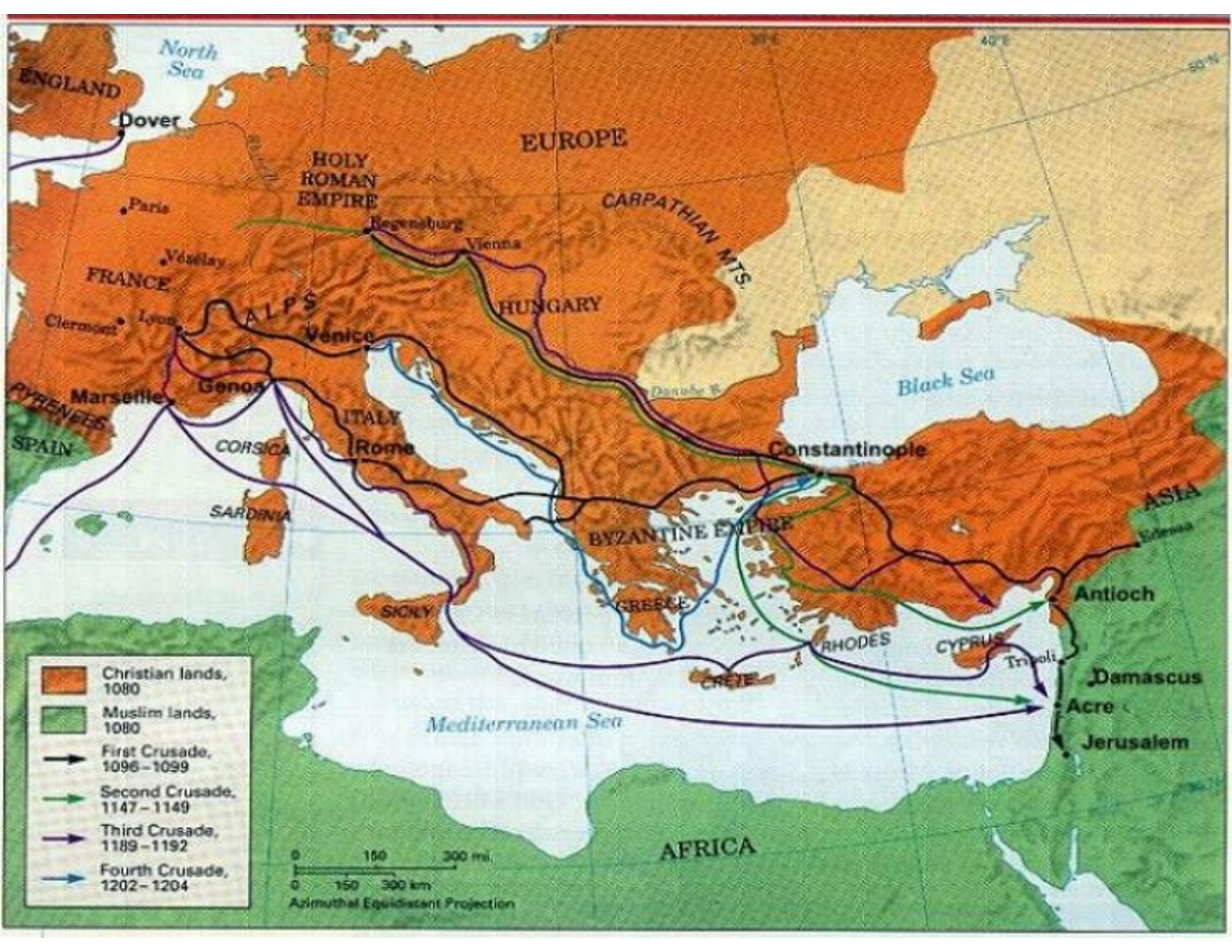
The Crusades, 1095 - 1204



The Crusades were a series of Christian holy wars conducted against “infidels” in the holy land of Palestine. The most significant was a massive expedition led by the Catholic Church to recapture Palestine from the Muslims. Pope Urban II launched the Crusades in 1095 when he called for Christians to take up arms and seize the Holy Land. The Pope encouraged recruitment by stating that all those who fought would be spiritually cleansed.

After the First Crusade, Christians captured territories including Jerusalem and established feudal states. But the disorganized Muslim forces reorganized, and retook Jerusalem in 1187. The Fourth Crusade went terribly wrong when crusaders conquered Constantinople and severely weakened the Byzantine empire and their ability to trade.

Though the quest for the Holy Land was a failure, it led to great economic developments in Europe; it encouraged trade with Muslim merchants and created an increase in European demand for Asian goods. As a result, Italian merchants (capitalizing on the weakened condition of Constantinople) greatly profited. Cities like Venice and Genoa prospered and Europe in general was reintroduced to the goods, technology, and culture of the outside



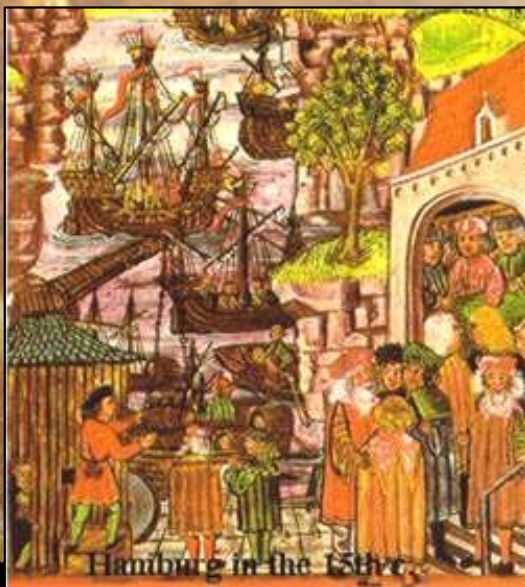
Impact of Interaction

Europe during the High Middle Ages (c.1000-1450)

While the traditional feudal economy was based on agriculture in the countryside, a new pre-modern economy was evolving by the year 1100.

Increased trade began to stimulate the growth of commercial sites in the heart of Europe. One example of this includes Hamburg in present day Germany. Part of the Hanseatic League, Hamburg was a major port on the North Sea. The Hanseatic League regulated taxes and created rules for fair trade among the member cities.

Another example is Florence. This central Italian city-state controlled the flow of goods up and down the peninsula. Called the “Republic of Florence”, this city-state became a center for banking and commerce by 1300 and its economic wealth later enabled it to be right at the forefront of the Italian Renaissance.

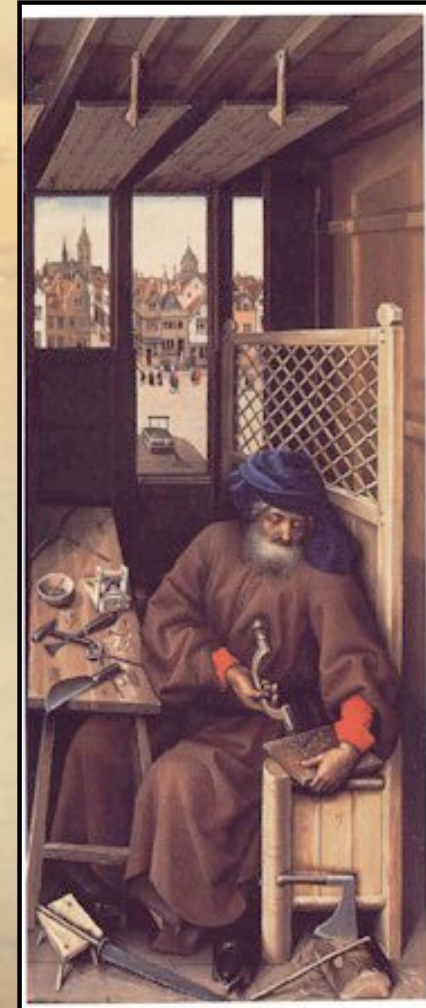


Formation of Guilds

The Guild System: A hierarchy of people who make up the work force or play an important role in the economy of a trade or trades.

Purpose of Guilds

- Renewed contact with the Islamic world created new opportunities for trade.
- Merchant guilds provided greater security and less risk of losses than did individual action.
- Craft guilds determined quality, quantity and price of the goods that they produced.
- Provided social safety nets for funeral expenses and pensions for widows and family members.

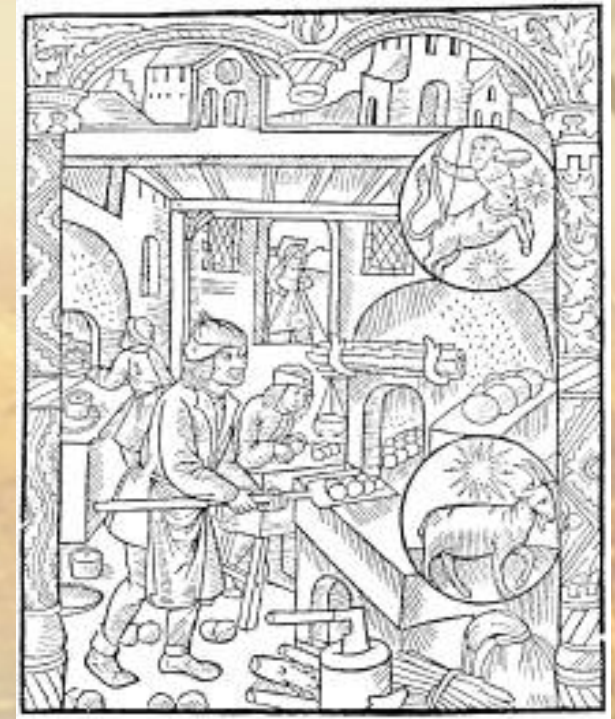


Metal worker guild



Medieval Guilds

Bakers guild



Carpenter guild



Boot maker guild

Stone mason guild



Economic Recovery in Europe

Italian Trade

Europe changed a great deal during the Later Middle Ages. Towns grew and trade increased along with all types of businesses. Even after the fall of the Roman Empire some trade with European countries still occurred. Sometimes manors would trade with one another and Europe still traded with the Byzantine Empire. They exchanged olive oil and wine from Europe for spices and silk from Asia.

The Crusades had the affect of reopening some of the trade routes. During the crusades both men and supplies were carried back and forth from Europe to Palestine. The Italian cities of Venice, Genoa and Pisa carried on most of this trade. The Italian ships traveled across the Mediterranean Sea to the Near East and carried back goods that came from as far away as India and China. From Italy other European traders took the goods and traded them all over Europe.

Of course the Europeans needed something worth while to trade. At first they only had raw materials to trade. Soon though, they learned to make products to trade. They made woolen and silk cloth, metal ware, and leather goods. The Italian traders not only traded with Europe but they sent their ships around to England and northern Europe from which the Italian ships brought back furs, wood, grain, copper and fish. Key centers of trade developed in the city-states of Milan, Florence and Venice.



Economic Recovery in Europe

The Hanseatic League

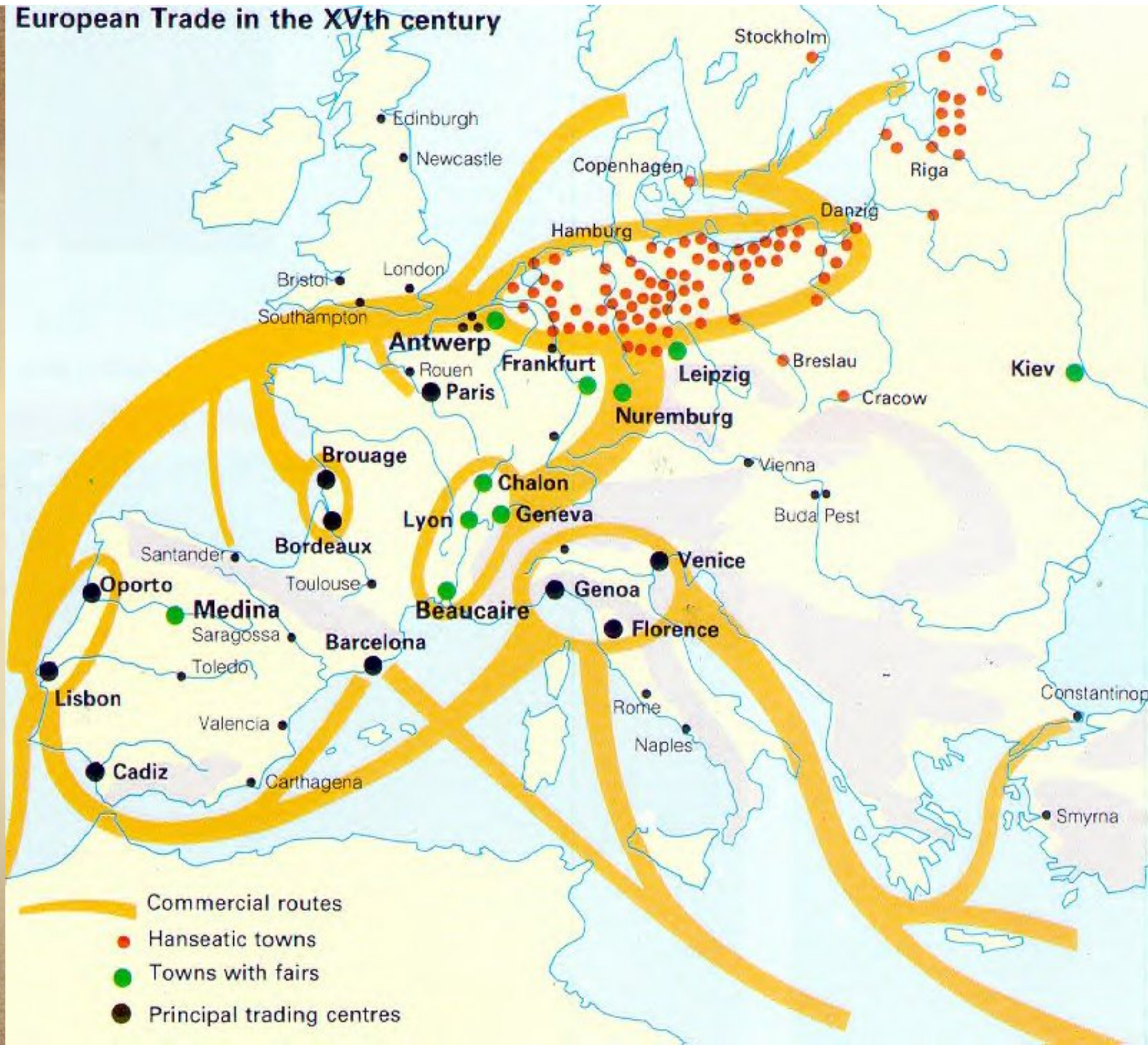
In the 1100's group of traders and merchants in medieval North German towns joined together to form an association. The league formed because central governments of the medieval period were weak, so there were no navies and no international law regulating trade. As a result, merchants in trading towns needed a way to protect their interests, and banded together. In order to obtain security, exclusive trading rights, and possibly a monopoly on trades, the towns drew closer together.

By the mid-1300's, many northern German towns, including Lubeck and Hanburg, were members of the Hanseatic League. Eventually the league was able to monopolize (control) trade in the Baltic and North Seas. It worked to make navigation safer by controlling piracy, building lighthouses, and training sailors.



A depiction of Hamburg, a Hanseatic trading city.

European Trade in the XVth century



- Commercial routes
- Hanseatic towns
- Towns with fairs
- Principal trading centres

Economic Recovery in Europe

The Portuguese Spice Trade

During the Middle Ages, spices such as pepper and cinnamon were extremely valuable. Spices could be used for many things; such as to preserve and flavor meat, in perfumes, and in medicines. Their value prompted many people to risk their lives traveling to Asia to obtain them. When the Ottoman Turks expanded their empire and blocked traders from crossing Eastern Europe and the Middle East into Asia, Europeans looked for new sea routes to the East.



Portuguese trade in China

In the early 1400's, Portugal began to explore Africa to find a direct sea route to Asia and its riches. Prince Henry the Navigator founded a school for navigational studies and expedition planning. From the late 15th century, the Portuguese dominated trade with the Arabs on Africa's east coast. Portuguese explorers eventually rounded the tip of Africa, and established trading posts in Africa, India, Japan, and China. Trade, especially the spice trade, brought great wealth to Portugal.

Portuguese Spice Trade



The map above shows the voyages of Vasco Da Gama, who was able to reach India by sea and gain access to the Spice Islands.

European Trade, c. 15th century

Medieval Trade Routes

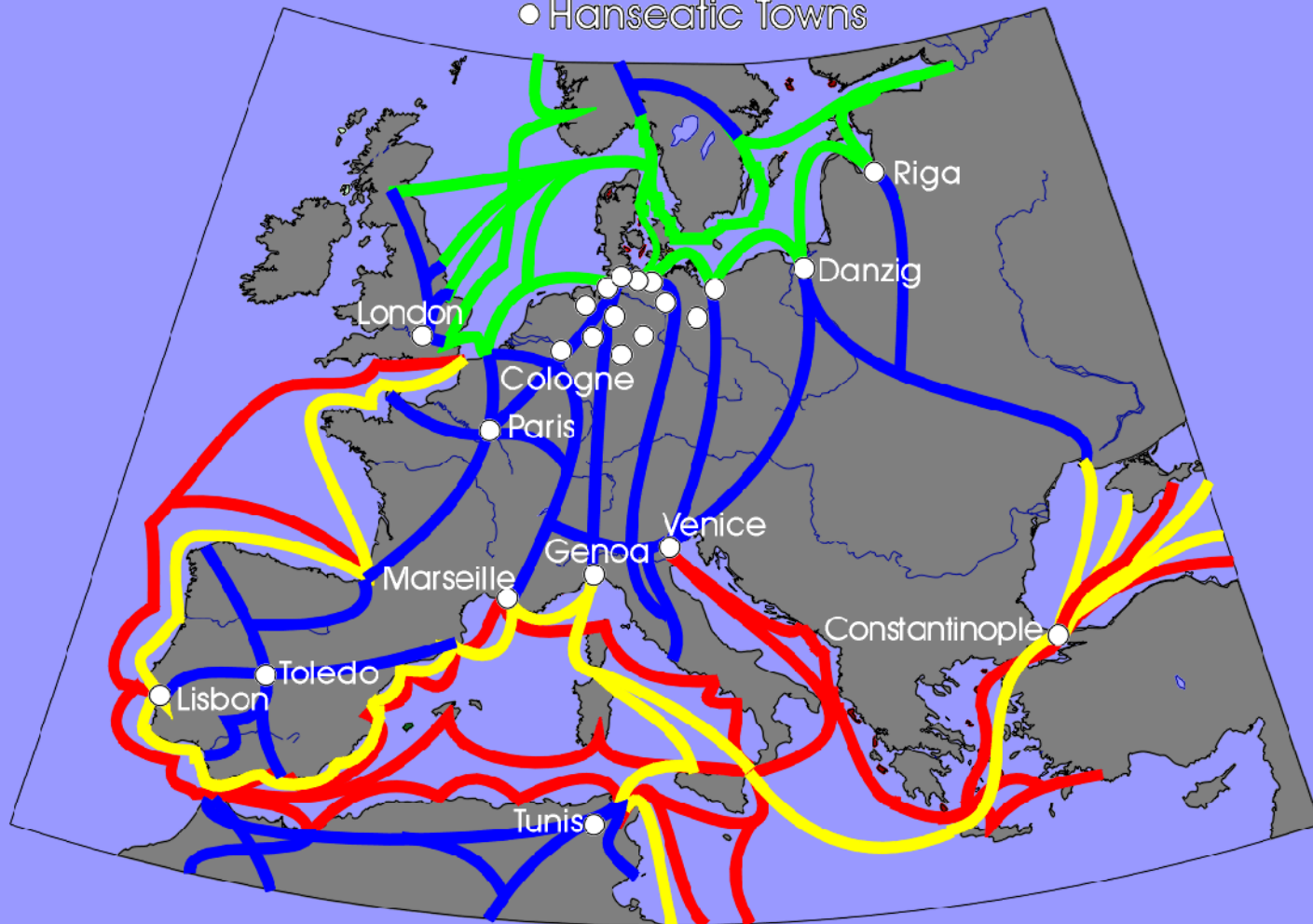
Hanseatic Routes

Venetian Routes

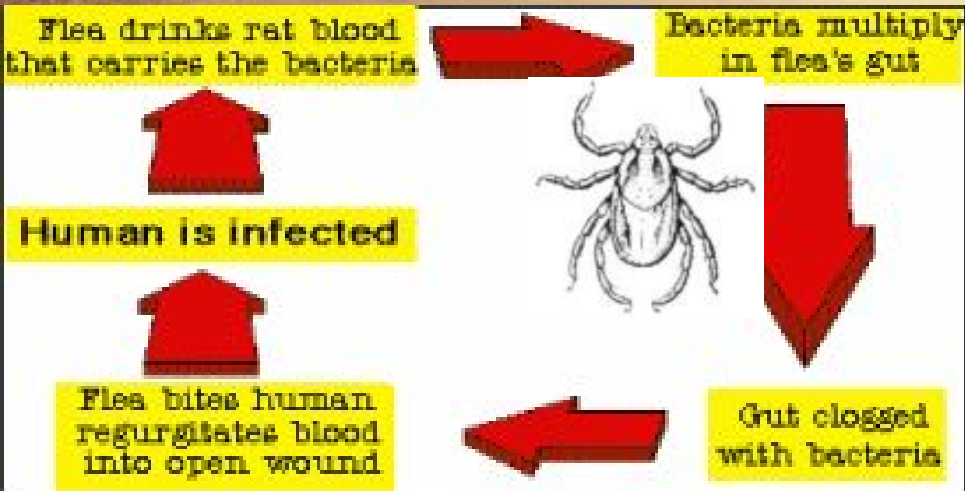
Genoese Routes

Overland Connections

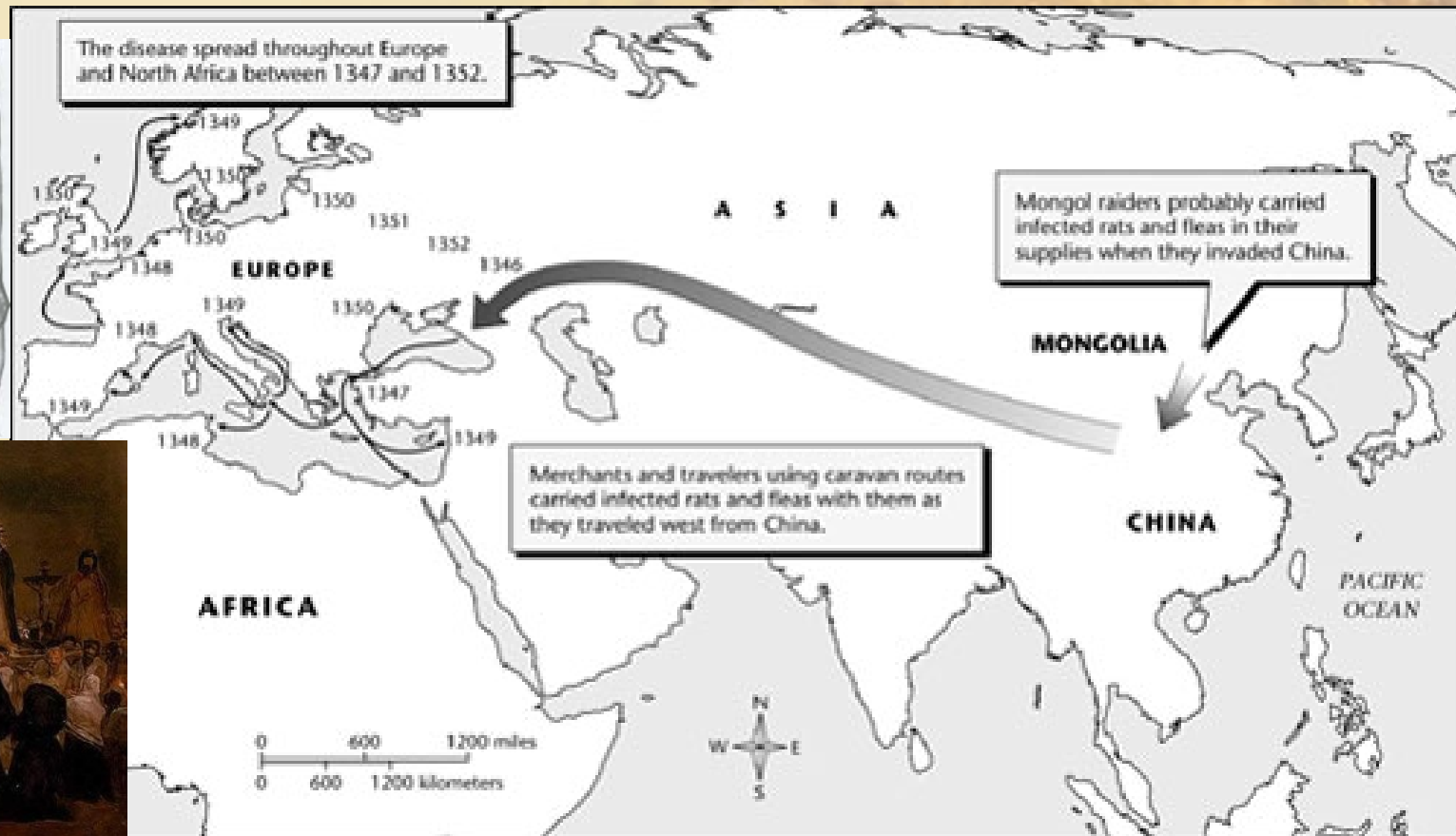
○ Hanseatic Towns



The Spread of Disease: Plague (1340s to late 1600s)

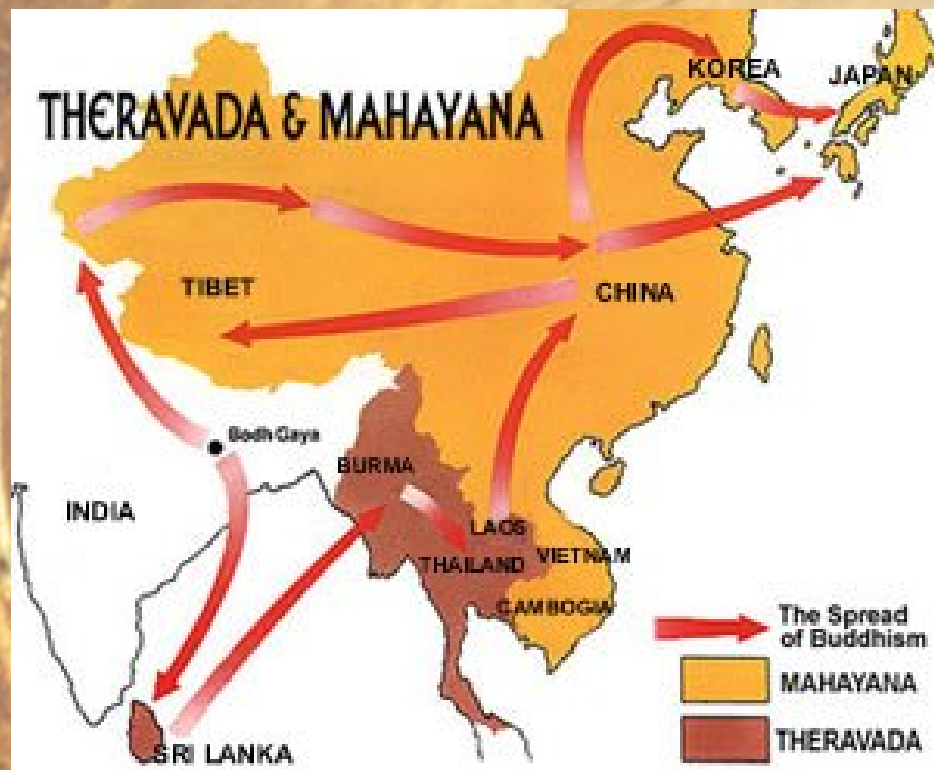


Most victims of the devastating disease died in just a few days. As a result, population decreased significantly, causing great labor shortages. In Western Europe, workers demanded higher wages and peasants rebelled, leading to a decrease in serfdom and a weakening of the feudal system, Anti-Semitism also increased as Jews, used as scapegoats were accused of poisoning the wells. Some Christians, questioned their faith amid all of the death and seemingly senseless destruction.



Missionary Campaigns

Buddhism: From the start, Buddhism was a missionary religion.



Theravada Buddhism:
Conservative, stricter form. Spread to S.E. Asia. "Southern Buddhism"

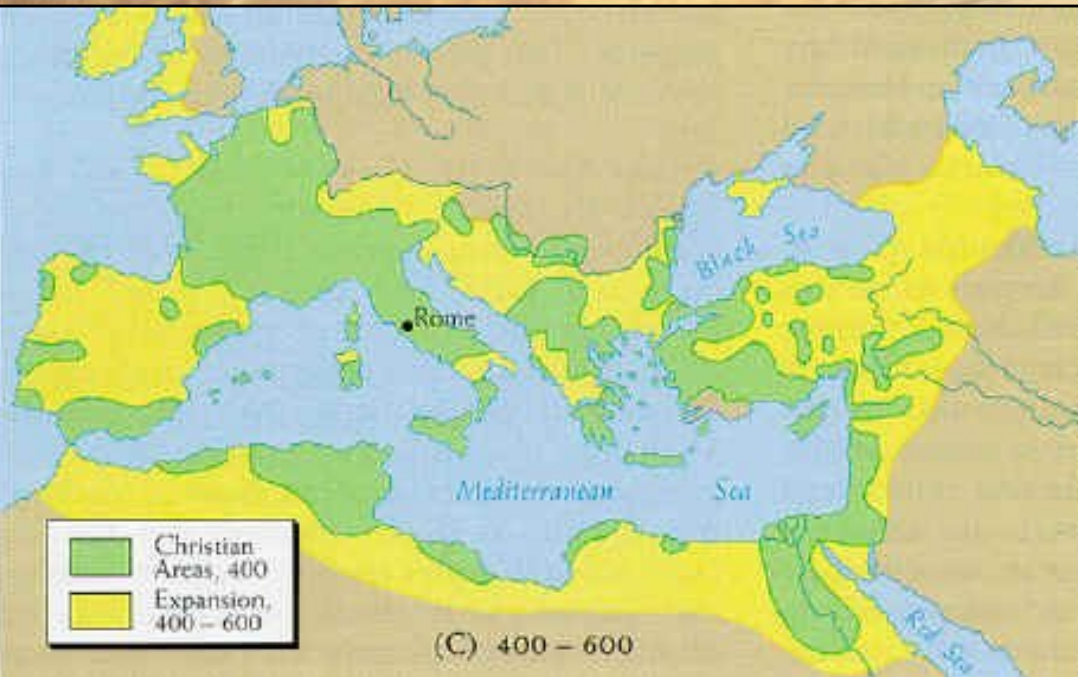
Mahayana Buddhism:
Central and East Asia. Focused more on rituals and meditation. Greater tolerance for prior traditions. Worshipped holy people known as Bodhisattvas

Because Buddhism lacked an organized church, it was able to merge with existing local customs. In Japan, it was initially resisted by Shinto leaders until it blended (Syncretism) in the worship of Shinto divinities. The lack of an organized structure also contributed to its loss of popularity in Central Asia during the time of Islamic expansion.

Missionary Campaigns

na

Christianity



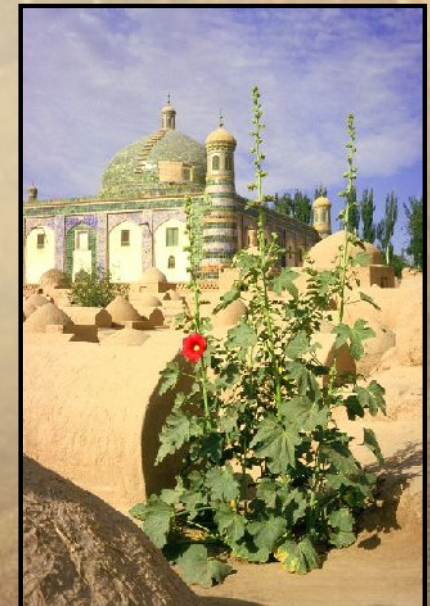
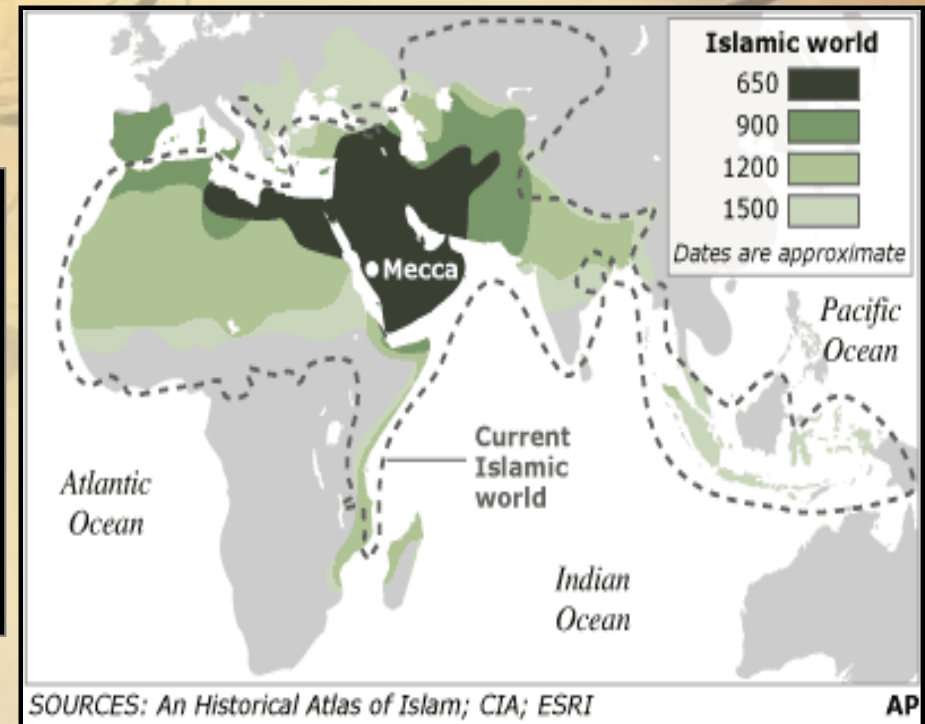
Like Buddhism, syncretism aided the spread of Christianity. Pagan heroes or holy figures (saints) were seen as mediators between God and his people. Polytheistic holidays such as the winter solstice were incorporated by placing Christmas on the same day. In Asia, Nestorian Christianity spread to Mesopotamia and Persia, where Islamic conquerors allowed them to practice their religion. Merchants spread Nestorian Christianity as far as India, Central Asia, and China, but they received little or no support from established rulers. For the most part, Christianity seemed alien to most East Asians. **WHY??**

Missionary Campaigns

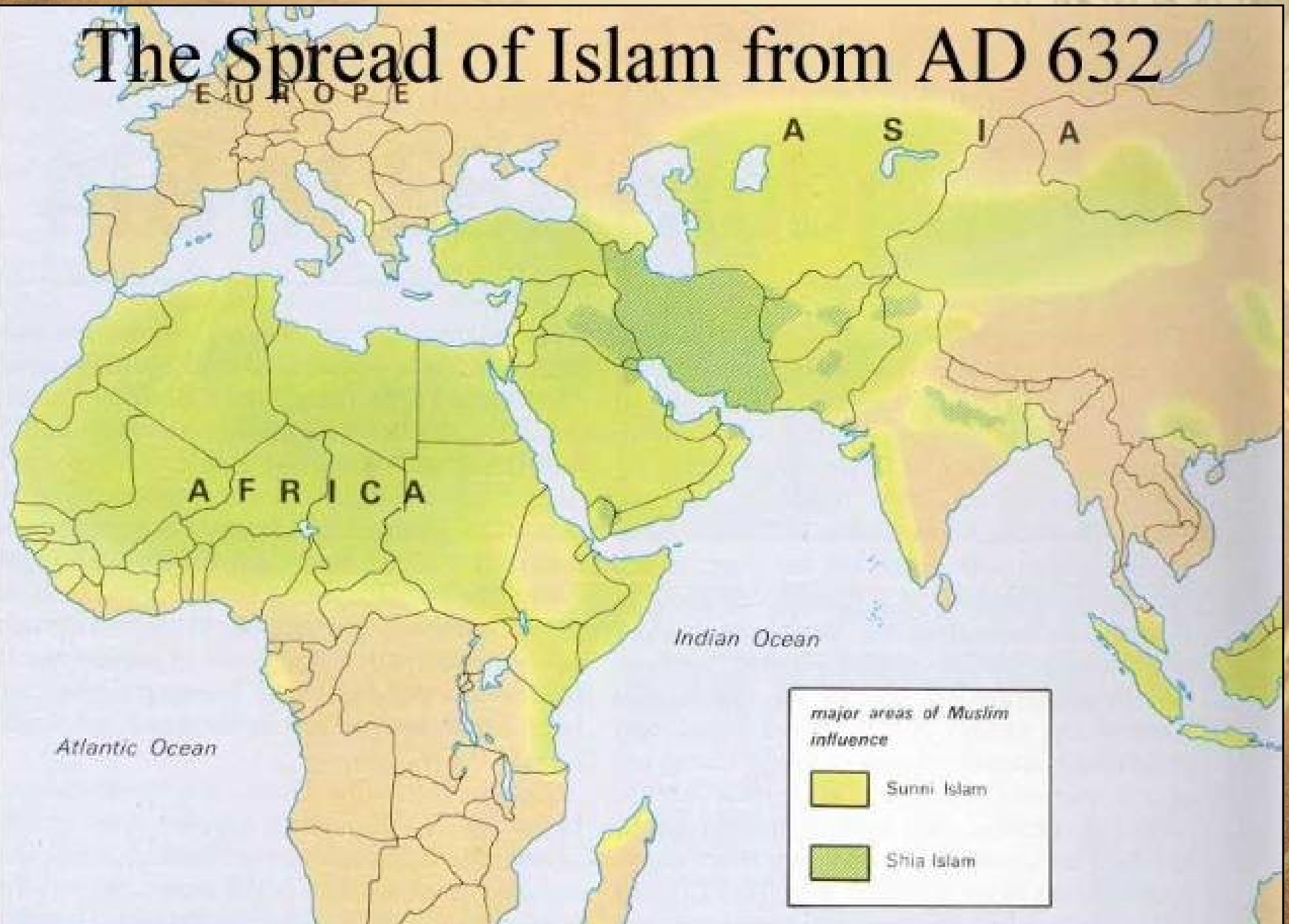
Islam

Islam spread through two main avenues: military conquest, and trade and missionary activity. Through military conquest and political influence, the religion spread because of its tolerance for other beliefs and a special tax (jizya) levied against infidels.

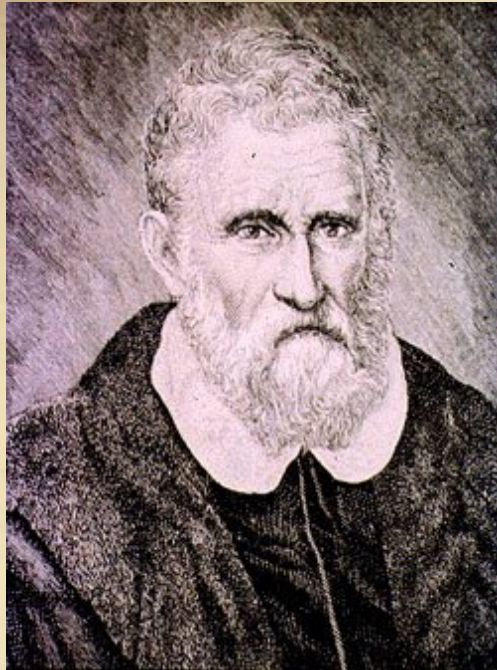
Through trade and missionary activity, the religion spread because of its simple message of what to do and what not to do. Plus, lower-class individuals welcomed their inclusion as spiritual equals as well as Islam's influence on charity.



The Spread of Islam from AD 632



Marco Polo



Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years.

He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.



Ibn Battuta

Ibn Battuta was born at Tangier, Morocco, in 1304 C.E. He began to travel when he was twenty one years of age. His travels lasted for about 30 years, after which he returned to Fez, Morocco at the court of the Sultan and dictated accounts of his journeys, the famous Travels of Ibn Battuta. He died in 1369.

Ibn Battuta was the only medieval traveler who is known to have visited the lands of every Muslim ruler of his time. He also traveled in Ceylon, China, Byzantium and South Russia. The mere extent of his travels is estimated at no less than 75,000 miles, a figure which is not likely to have been surpassed before the age of steam.



Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges



Reasons: Commercial, political, militaristic, diplomatic, or Missionary

Cultural Diffusion: Songs, stories, religious ideas, philosophical views, and technological and scientific knowledge. (Compass)

Spread of Crops: Muslims introduced Citrus fruits, rice, and cotton to west and Sub-Saharan Africa. They also brought sugarcane to southwest Asia and north Africa. Europeans brought sugarcane to Mediterranean islands of Sicily, Cyprus, and Crete. (Led to use of slave labor)

Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges



Spread and development of gunpowder: Mongol invaders learned about gunpowder in China and by 1214, they had an artillery unit in their army. They used catapults to lob powder bombs into cities. Muslim armies soon developed similar weapons.

By 1258, gunpowder had reached Europe, who began making gunpowder-fueled rockets and cannons.

Result: Cultural Diffusion led to increased population, promoted economic development, enabled mariners and explorers to travel more safely and efficiently, and changed the nature of warfare.

Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Political Development

Mongols collapsed in 1368.

Hongwu established the Ming Dynasty.

Erase memory of Mongol occupation.

Confucian education and civil service reinstated.

Private merchants traded and manufactured porcelain, silk, and cotton.

Ming "Brilliant" lasted until 1644.



China



Intellectual Development

Neo-Confucianism promoted

Yongle Encyclopedia promoted Chinese traditions.

Jesuit missionaries (Mateo Ricci) introduce European technology. Clock.

Wider production of printed materials.

Zheng He



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Political Developments

By 1400, regional states were developing into powerful monarchies.

Taxed citizens directly and maintained standing armies.

Spanish *Reconquista* put Spain back in the hands of Iberian Catholics and not the Moors.

Italian city states grew wealthy from trade. Florence, Milan, Venice.

Competition between nations led to innovative weapons, ships, and other technology that would allow Europe to exert its influence world wide.

The stage was being set for a GLOBAL SHIFT IN POWER STILL FELT TODAY.

Europe



Reconquista de Granada



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Intellectual Development

The Renaissance / “Rebirth”

Sparked by renewed contact with classical Greek and Roman heritage via the Islamic world and trade.

Increased wealth led to more resources begin devoted to the arts.

Humanism: Stressed the importance of human existence. Reflected in art and literature.

Italy’s favorable trading location gave rise to the Renaissance.

Medici family of Florence.

Painting, science, and sculpture flourished.

Europe



Davinci

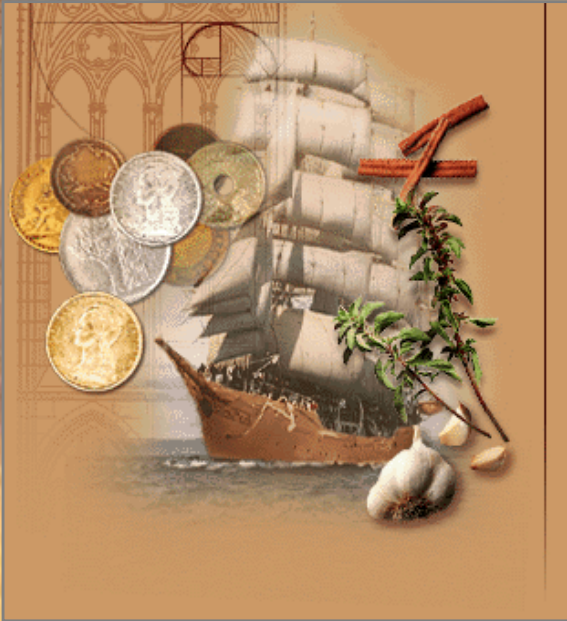


Michelangelo



Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

Europe



Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella

European Exploration

Questioning spirit of Renaissance inspired Europeans to look outward and explore.

Major Motivations: GLORY, GOLD, GOD.

Portuguese: Find a trade route bypassing the Middle East and middlemen. Prince Henry the Navigator promoted expeditions along African coast.

Portugal was first European nation to sail around tip of Africa and into Indian Ocean for trade.

Spanish: Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus' journey. Western Route to Asia, 1492.

American Civilizations

Maya (c. 300 to 900)

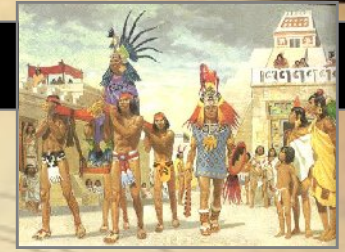
Borrowing from Olmec traditions, the Mayans developed large domain and lived in scattered settlements on the Yucatan peninsula in southeastern Mexico. Archaeologist have discovered the following features of their regional culture

- An agricultural economy
 - Lack of large domesticated animals for labor
- A ritualistic polytheism
 - Urban areas with thousands of people
- Independent city-states, linked by trade
- A staple diet of maize (corn) and beans



American Civilizations

Aztecs 1400-1521



Also known as the Mexica people, the Aztecs were the last great Mesoamerican culture before the arrival of the Europeans. Taking advantage of the Toltecs decline, the Aztecs used their fighting skills to take control off the Lake Texcoco region. The Aztec culture was characterized by:

- A militant warrior tradition to subdue tributary city-states. Present day central Mexico.
 - Rule by severe despots
- A priestly class to oversee rituals, including human sacrifice
 - A ritualistic polytheistic religion with an extensive pantheon
- A large urban capital, Tenochtitlan, with 150,000 inhabitants built on an island in Lake Texcoco
- A decentralized network of city-states that paid tribute.
 - Aztecs fell due to contact with the Spanish (Cortes). Warfare and disease played major roles in the extinction of the Aztec people.



American Civilizations

Incas 1400-1540



In the South American highlands, clans developed an Andean culture which led to the rise of an empire in the 1300s CE. These people—the Incas—conquered a large area and absorbed many tribes in central-western South America. In 90 years, the Incan empire grew into a stretch of land that covered over 3,000 miles from north to south. History remembers the Inca for:

- Centralized empire with its capital at Cuzco (present day Peru)
- An extensive, irrigated agricultural economy that adapted to the rugged terrain of the Andes Mts. By building terraces for farming and extensive network of roads
- Polytheistic religion: Sun worship
- Patriarchal society
- Privileged class of nobles, headed by a king, in which royal ancestors were revered and worshipped
- No written language. Used quipu, a system of colored, knotted ropes to keep records.
- Fell to the Spanish conquistador, Pizarro

