

1200-1450

Tang/Song -> 1279

- Confucian based examination system allows social mobility because meritocracy
- Champa Rice from Vietnam -> population growth
- Innovations: Compass, paper, paper money, Grand Canal, printing, steel and iron production
- Tribute system with its neighbors
- Exported tea and porcelain
- Footbinding, filial piety, but women were literate [same as Japan]
- NeoConfucianism mixed with Buddhism and Daoism. Spread to tribute states.
- Buddhism in China changes to Mahayana [Religions change when traveling]

Middle East -> 1258

- Baghdad center of learning - House of Wisdom, mathematics, medicine, preserve Greek and Roman learning -> Renaissance
- Built around trade (continues after)
- Religiously tolerant but has non-believer tax
- Decline of Abbasids -> Rise of new Islamic political entities and spread Islam by merchants

Mongols 1206-1347

- Good fighters on horses, use stirrups
- Protect trade routes
 - Marco Polo writes book in 1300s
 - Postal system
 - Increases Silk Route trade
 - Black Death 1347
 - Exposes Europeans to Eastern learning
 - Renaissance
- Religiously tolerant
- 1258 sack Baghdad and mix with the Persians
- 1240 Golden Horde in Russia as a vassal state and prevents it from uniting with the West
- 1279 Yuan dynasty keeps bureaucracy, but ends exam system and footbinding
- Use conquered people's resources and technology

Europe:

- Feudal and decentralized [same as Japan] with Catholicism as main religion
- 3-field system - agricultural development
- Crusades expose Europeans to technology, spices, and knowledge -> Renaissance

Africa:

- Islam -> Mali, Swahili, through Sand Roads and Indian Ocean
- Timbuktu Islam cultural center
- Ethiopia Christian kingdom - large stone churches

SE Asia:

- Strait of Malacca controlled trade routes -> Islam in SE Asia.
- Wealthy by taxing ships

- Hindu -> Buddhist -> Islam

Japan:

- Feudal [Same as Europe]
- Low women's rights but women are literate [Same as China]
- Code of Bushido [Confucian values]
- Zen Buddhism [Cultural diffusion]

Americas:

- Aztecs practiced human sacrifice (legitimizing power)
- Incas practice human sacrifice and are skilled builder (Roman roads, Temple of Sun) (legitimizing power)

Silk Road:

- Traded silk, porcelain, gunpowder, compass, paper, spices
- Spread Buddhism, Islam, and NeoConfucianism
- People: Marco Polo and his book promotes trade

Indian Ocean:

- Used Astrolate and dhows [Islamic] and compass and sternpost rudder [China]
- Traded gold, ivory, pepper, bananas, textiles
- Spread Islam and Buddhism
- People: Ibn Battuta, Zheng He

Sand Roads:

- Goods: Horses, salt, gold, slaves
- Spread Islam

1450-1750

1368-1644 Ming Dynasty

- Bring back Civil Service Exam and footbinding
- Zheng He sails Indian Ocean to get tribute (change in China)
- Silver tax policy
- Curious about Jesuit missionaries because of maps and clocks
- Emperor restricts foreigners and bans Christianity [same as Japan]

Ottoman Empire:

- 1453 take Constantinople
- Tax farming system
- Religiously tolerant
- Devshirme - controlling an ethnic group
 - Consolidates power by staffing large bureaucracy as well as Janassaires

Safavids:

- War with Ottomans because only Shia Islam

Mughals:

- Minority Muslims rule majority Hindu
- Religiously tolerant (legitimizing power)
- British East India Company starts chipping away at Mughal land

Russia:

- Expansion to Siberia
- Peter the Great makes attempts to modernize, but no social reforms

- Wants to Westernize by making men shave beards

European Exploration:

- Reconquista 1492 -> exile of Jews and Muslims in Iberian Peninsula -> European exploration
- New maritime trade allows European exploration
- Wanted money and resources to trade with Asia
- Silk Road controlled by Ottomans
- Wanted to spread Christianity (Jesuits)
- State sponsored exploration
- Joint stock companies get to outskirts of Asia

American Exploration:

- Effect on Americas:
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Kills 90% of Native Americans
 - Potatoes increase world population
 - Horses to Americas changed ways they hunted
 - Triangular trade
 - MITA system
 - Casta System
 - Plantations - cash crop economy
 - Syncretic religions
 - Maroon colonies
 - Mercantilism
- Effect on Europeans
 - Population growth from New world crops
 - Inflation from silver
- Effect on Asia
 - Chinese silver taxation policy
 - Population growth from potatoes
 - Japan Edict of 1635 and Chinese Canton System

1517 Protestant Reformation and Revolts:

- Critiquing of church for selling indulgences
- Spread ideas by printing press
- Questioning of church -> peasant revolt 1524
- Counter Reformation addressing issues with Catholic church
 - Jesuits
 - Religious wars
- Challenging of authority -> Scientific Revolution -> Increased literacy, universities, free thinking, new technology
 - Newton's law of gravity and Calculus

1750-1900

Enlightenment ideas and people:

- Against the divine right of kings
- John Locke - natural rights

- Rousseau - social contract between people and government
- Adam Smith - Free trade
- All inspire Atlantic Revolutions

American Revolution 1776-1783

- Upset about taxes and mercantilism (Political and Economic inspiration)
- Create a republic
- Not very revolutionary because no women's rights, abolition, or Native citizenship

French Revolution 1789-1815

- Motivated by 3 estates (political)
- Beheaded king, new constitution, Declaration of Rights of man (More Revolutionary)
- Reign of Terror
- Napoleonic Codes: equality of French individuals and Enlightenment ideals
- Napoleon's invasion -> Nationalism for those who defend

Haiti Revolution 1791-1804

- Inspired by French and Enlightenment
- Social inequalities
- Only successful slave revolt
- Land reform and citizenship for blacks

Latin American Revolutions 1800s

- All lead by Creoles
- Simon Bolivar wants to unit South America, fails but inspires independence
- Free from mercantilism but leads to Neocolonialism (not revolutionary)
- Creoles still in charge (not revolutionary)

Industrial Revolution

- Caused by:
 - population growth from New World
 - raw materials from colonies
 - protection of private property (that's why it doesn't happen in Spain)
 - technology from Scientific Revolution
- Innovations: steam engine, cotton gin, power loom
- Effects: deskilling of labor, poor working conditions, women and children working, imperialism
- Changes: Economic ideologies, urbanization, Factory Act of 1833, feminism

Russian Industrialization

- 1861 freed serfs
- Trans-Siberian Railroad
- No reforms because of the tsar
- Lose 1905 war to Japan -> Revolution

Japan

- Feudal to industrial after 1868 Meiji Restoration
- Win wars against China and Russia
- Become imperial power

Ottoman Empire

- Considered the sick man of Europe
- Tanzimat Reforms -> Railroads, universities, constitution
- Young Turks

Motivations for Imperialism

- Raw materials and a market (economic)
- Competition (Nationalism)
- Social Darwinism (1884) teach European Enlightenment values
- Take Africa after 1884 Berlin Conference and 1884 machine gun

India:

- British East India Company continues to chip away at Mughals
- 1857 Sepoy Rebellion -> British Raj
 - Indians used as indentured servants as migrants across British Empire

Qing Dynasty:

- Manchu but keep Chinese traditions.
- Restrictive policies on Han Chinese (make them wear hair in queue)
- Use art to legitimize their rule
- 1842 Opium War -> Treaty of Nanjing -> Spheres of influence, opens ports, lose Hong Kong
 - Resets balance of trade
- 1850-1864 Taiping Rebellion -> Religious peasant uprising against Manchus
- 1861-1895 Self strengthening movement
- 1894-1895 Sino-Japanese War
- 1898-1901 Boxer Rebellion against foreigners
- 1905 last Civil Service exam (change)
- 1911 Qing dynasty ends

1900-Present

World War I

- Caused by Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism
- Total War: women replace men in factories, use all colonial resources
- Tech: Airplanes, tanks, submarines, barbed wire
- Treaty of Versailles 1919
 - Made Germany pay reparations for the war
 - Broke up multiethnic empires

Russia:

- Russian Revolution 1917 -> land reform and Bolsheviks in charge
- 1918-1921 Civil War -> 1922 USSR -> centralized control over everything
- 1924 Lenin dies -> Stalin
- 1928 Collectivization of agriculture -> Famine [like China]
- Great Purges under Stalin to silence critics [like China]

Germany:

- Great Depression + Versailles -> facism in Germany (nationalistic, violent)
- Rise of Hitler, employs people through army
- Totalitarian government, utilizes propaganda

- Controls almost all parts of nation, but owners could still make profits

Italy:

- Facism led by Mussolini
- Nationalistic and violent like Hitler
 - Italy invades Ethiopia in 1935

Japan:

- Sought to unify the Pacific under their rule [Like S. America]
- 1931 Take Manchuria
- 1937 Invade Nanjing

Mexican Revolution 1910-1920

- Different groups wanted power
- Caused by economic imperialism and dictatorship
- Leads to land reform, new constitution, and marxist principles

World War II

- Decolonization
- Cold War
- Changes for women
- International Organizations

China:

- 1911-1949 Republic of China - political turmoil between Nationalists vs Communists
- 1949 Chiang Kai Shek flees to Taiwan -> Communist China
- Modernize but under heavy government control (1 child policy, end footbinding, restrict civil liberties)
- 1966-1968 Cultural Revolution [similar to Russia's Great Purges] attacks intellectuals and not true communists
- 1981 Deng Xiaopeng brings capitalists reforms, but not democratic reforms
- 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre

Cold War:

- 1947 Truman Doctrine to support aid in stopping communism
- 1948 Marshall plan helps European nations recover
- NATO and Warsaw Pact fight proxy wars - Korea, Vietnam, Cuban Missile crisis
- Non aligned movement: India, Ghana, Egypt, Indonesia, Yugoslavia
- Cambodian genocide

Decolonization:

- Peaceful: India, Ghana
- Violent: (typically settler colonies) Vietnam, Kenya, Algeria, Angola, South Africa (apartheid)
- Rwandan Genocide - Example of ethnic groups fighting after decolonization

Russia after Cold War:

- Nuclear arms treaties signed with the US
- Glasnost (openness)
- Perestroika (restructuring)
- US world's only superpower

Globalization:

- World Trade Examples (all negotiate tariffs)
 - IMF
 - World Bank
 - WTO
 - NAFTA
- World more connected
- Protests of environment and economic consequences
 - Green peace
 - Brexit
 - 1999 vs WTO in Seattle
 - Earth Day
- Terrorism associated with Nationalism and fundamentalism (ISIS, 9/11)

Green Revolution:

- 1960s increased technology, farming practices, chemical fertilizers, GMOs
- Due to concerns about the world not being able to feed itself and prevent communism to keep people happy
- Leads to population growth and environmental consequences

Patterns

Examples of Colonization resistance

- Ghost Dance movement
- Xhosa Cattle killing
- Latin American revolutions

Examples of syncretic religions

- Sikhism
- Voodoo - response to religion (mix of Christianity)

Examples of ruler legitimizing or consolidating power:

- Ottoman tax farming
- Ottoman devshirme to build large bureaucracy
- Qing art
- Americas human sacrifices and tribute goods
- Mughal art like Taj Mahal
- Japan daimyo in government
- Divine right of kings
- France building Versailles
- Qing restrictions on Han

Examples of Cultural diffusion

- Buddhism to SE Asia

- Buddhism from India to China
- Buddhism from China to Japan
- Islam in West Africa

Effects of Enlightenment

- Decolonization movements
- Atlantic Revolutions
- Feminism