

Unit Guide Key – Period 1 (1200 CE-1450 CE)

Unit I – The Global Tapestry

TOPIC 1.1 - Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

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.

The Song Dynasty cultivated certain competitive industries, such as iron, to flourish in some regions while setting up its opposite of strict government-regulated and monopolized production and trade in others. In the beginning of the Song, the government supported competitive silk mills and brocade workshops in the eastern provinces and in the capital city-- a policy that greatly increased production and profit. However, at the same time the government established strict legal prohibition on the merchant trade of privately produced silk in other provinces.

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

Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions

Confucianism, spread of Confucianism to Korean Japan to the Taika Reforms, tribute system, protectorate states

Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.

Marayana and Theravada Buddhism

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 Song dynasty actively promoted overseas trade and engage with over 50 various states-- including Egypt, Japan, Korea, India, and others. To promote overseas trade and maximize government profits in control of imported goods, in 971 the government established a Maritime Trade Supervisorate. The roles of the Maritime Trade Supervisorate included the Taxation of imported goods, tax rate varied over the Song dynasty, from 10% to as high as 40%, and the government purchase and sale of imported goods. In 976, all imported goods from overseas merchants had to be sold only to the government, private sales was prohibited, penalty for violation depended on the quantity of goods involved, and the highest penalty was tattooing of the face and forced labor.

The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.

Accompanying the widespread printing of paper money was the beginnings of what one might term an early Chinese industrial revolution in the steel and iron industries. Iron and steel of this period were used to

mass-produce ploughs, hammers, needles, pins, nails for ships, musical cymbals, chains for suspension bridges, Buddhist statues, and other routine items for an indigenous mass market. Iron was also a necessary manufacturing component for the production processes of salt and copper. In the smelting process of using huge bellows driven by waterwheels, massive amounts of charcoal were used in the production process, leading to a wide range of deforestation in northern China. Many newly constructed canals linked the major iron and steel production centers to the capital city's main market.

TOPIC 1.2 - Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450

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.

Judaism played an important role in impacting and forming Islam; choose also spread throughout the Silk Rd., Mediterranean

Christianity continued in Europe and East Africa

Islam spread throughout North Africa, the Middle East, Spain, the Balkans, Central Asia, India, East Africa, Southeast Asia via the Muslim trade diaspora and conquest by the caliphates

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

Seljuk Turks, Ottoman Turks

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.

Islam spread throughout North Africa, the Middle East, Spain, the Balkans, Central Asia, India, East Africa, Southeast Asia via the Muslim trade diaspora and conquest by the caliphates

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

Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfer.

Nasir al-Din al-Tusi and trigonometry, 'A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah spread Sufism and female literature, the Hellenistic ideas were preserved and transferred, the Baghdad House of wisdom, hospitals, clinics, diagnoses, algebra, astrolabe

TOPIC 1.3 - Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450

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.

*Buddhist states - **Srivijaya Empire** (7th-14th century) to the south and the **Khmer Empire** (9th-15th century)*

*Hindu states – **Khmer** and the **Champa Empire** (192-1471)*

Empires respected the prestigious Indian civilization, Hindu deities, and the justification of their position via the caste system

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.

*Buddhist states - **Srivijaya Empire** (7th-14th century) to the south and the **Khmer Empire** (9th-15th century)*

*Hindu states – **Khmer** and the **Champa Empire** (192-1471)*

Stupas, Hindu temples, Buddhist temples, Angkor Wat

TOPIC 1.4 - State Building in the 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.

Aztec empire - Confederacy of city states that spread via conquest collecting tribute and blood sacrifices in Mesoamerica

Inca Empire - centered in Cusco, Peru, Concord and diplomatically assimilated the Andes region and kept records with quipos, as well as complex records, and the mit'a system-- all without a written language or wheels

TOPIC 1.5 - State Building in 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.

Mali and the Hausa Kingdoms rose and fell on West African trade around Timbuktu

The Solomonic dynasty rose in Ethiopia as alone Christian kingdom

Great Zimbabwe acted as the tail end of a vast trade network until trade declined

TOPIC 1.6 - Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450**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.

Christianity dominated medieval Europe as the Catholic Church determined theological and political policy

Islam entered the Balkans and Spain, and remained a threat to Christian Europe until the industrial era

Jews remain largely in enclaves in Europe, and endured medieval discrimination that would continue into the 20 century

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.

Feudal hierarchy, peasant agriculture, Holy Roman Empire

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.

Peasant agriculture

TOPIC 1.7 - Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450**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.

- 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.

The Seljuk Empire, Ottoman Empire

- 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.

Neo-Confucianism, Han Yu, foot binding

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

Delhi Sultanate, Majapahit Empire, Srivijaya Empire, Khmer Empire, Champa Empire

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

Inca and Aztec empires

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

Mail, Hausa Kingdoms, Solomonic Dynasty, Great Zimbabwe

Unit II – Networks of Exchange

TOPIC 2.1 - The Silk Roads

Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.

Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.

Venice, Malaka, Novgorod, Baghdad, Timbuktu, Swahili city-states, Samarkand, Kashgar, etc.

The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies.

Printed money, minted coins, bills of exchange, bank houses, checks, camel saddles, long boats, junks, etc.

Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.

Song Dynasty steel, caliphates in Persia and the Middle East

TOPIC 2.2 - The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World

Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.

Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanate

Mongol Empire, Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasid Caliphate, Byzantine Empire, Delhi Sultanate, Mongol khanates

Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.

The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.

Mediterranean Sea trade network, trans-Saharan trade network, Silk Rd., Indian Ocean trade network

Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.

Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.

Chinese gunpowder, compass, printed paper, etc., To the Mongols, India, Muslim states, and Europe

TOPIC 2.3 - Exchange in the Indian Ocean**Explain the causes of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.**

Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the Indian Ocean, promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.

Compass, astrolabe, junk, longboat, camel saddle

Venice, Malaka, Novgorod, Baghdad, Timbuktu, Swahili city-states, Samarkand, Kashgar, etc.

The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the use of the compass, the astrolabe, and larger ship designs.

Compass, astrolabe, junk, longboat, camel saddle

The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of new states.

Majapahit Empire, Srivijaya Empire, Khmer Empire, Champa Empire, Swahili city states, Omani

Explain the effects of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.

In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.

Muslim Diaspora, Chinese diaspora, Japanese diaspora,

Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.

Adm. Zheng He connected the Muslim states and China in the Indian Ocean

Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds.

Monsoon winds

TOPIC 2.4 - Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

Explain the causes and effects of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.

The growth of interregional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies.

Compass, astrolabe, junk, longboat, camel saddle

Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the trans-Saharan trade network.

Trans-Saharan trade network, Swahili city states, Hausa kingdoms, Mali, Mansa Musa

Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.

The expansion of empires—including Mali in West Africa—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.

Trans-Saharan trade network, Hausa kingdoms, Mali, Mansa Musa

TOPIC 2.5 - Cultural Consequences of Connectivity

Explain the intellectual and cultural effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.

Arab medicine, algebra, hospitals, diagnoses, Greek philosophy and medicine, Greek science, compass, astrolabe, gunpowder, printed money, printing, classical texts to Europe, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Margery Kempe, etc.

The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization, buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks

Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols; Black Death in China and Europe

As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels.

Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Margery Kempe, etc.

TOPIC 2.6 - Environmental Consequences of Connectivity

Explain the environmental effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Champa Rice, bananas, coconuts

Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

West African slave trade with the Arabs; Mongol conquests, slavery, and tributes; Aztec conquests, slavery, and tributes; Muslim, Chinese, and Jewish diasporas; Turkic migration with the Seljuk Empire; Arab migration with the conquests of the caliphs