

1.1 Developments in East Asia

I. Introduction

- A. The essential question: How did developments in China and East Asia between c. 1200 and c. 1450 reflect continuity, innovation, and diversity?
- B. The focus on the Song Dynasty in China (960-1279) as a diverse and innovative period.

II. Government Developments in the Song Dynasty

- A. Establishment of the Song Dynasty in 960.
- B. Loss of northern lands to Manchurian pastoralists.
- C. Prosperity and flourishing arts under the Song.
- D. Imperial bureaucracy as a continuity from earlier dynasties.
- E. Meritocracy and the Civil Service Exam.
 1. Emperor Song Taizu's role in expanding educational opportunities.
 2. Meritocracy in the bureaucracy.
- F. Growth of bureaucracy contributing to later weaknesses.

III. Economic Developments in Post Classical China

- A. Agricultural developments.
 1. Champa rice and its impact on agricultural production.
 2. Innovative farming methods, including irrigation and plowing.
- B. Manufacturing and trade.
 1. China's manufacturing capability and the use of coal.
 2. Proto-industrialization and home-based production.
 3. The importance of porcelain, textiles, and tea in trade.
- C. The role of the Grand Canal in facilitating internal trade.
- D. Use of the compass in maritime navigation and its impact on trade.

IV. Social Structures in China

- A. Rise of the scholar gentry as a new social class.
- B. Four main social classes: scholar gentry, farmers, artisans, and merchants.
- C. Peasants and urban poor in Chinese society.
- D. The role of the government in providing aid to the poor.
- E. Patriarchal society and the practice of foot binding.

V. Intellectual and Cultural Developments

- A. The development of paper and woodblock printing.
- B. Expansion of literature, particularly among the privileged classes.
- C. Influence of Buddhism and Confucianism on intellectual pursuits.
- D. Syncretic faith of Chan Buddhism (Zen Buddhism) and its popularity.
- E. Rise of Neo-Confucianism and its emphasis on ethics.

VI. Comparing Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

- A. Japan's relationship with China through trade and cultural influence.
 1. Adoption of Chinese traditions in politics and culture.
 2. Development of its own writing system.
- B. Feudalism in Japan and its similarities to European feudalism.
- C. Korea's close relationship with China and its emulation of Chinese culture.
- D. Powerful aristocracy in Korea and its impact on governance.
- E. Vietnam's adversarial relationship with China and resistance to Chinese influence.
 1. Differences in gender roles and social structures.
 2. Military conflicts with China and Vietnamese resistance.

VII. Conclusion

- A. Recap of key developments in China and East Asia during the specified period.
- B. Emphasis on diversity, innovation, and continuity in these developments.

1.2 Developments in Dar-al Islam

I. Introduction

- A. Rapid spread of Islam after the death of Muhammad in 632
- B. Tolerance towards Christians, Jews, and monotheists in Islamic states
- C. Role of Islamic states in shaping society during the period c. 1200 to c. 1450

II. Invasions and Shifts in Trade Routes

- A. Challenges faced by the Abbasid Empire
 1. Conflicts with Central Asian nomadic groups
 2. European invasions
- B. Rise of the Egyptian Mamluks
 1. Enslaved soldiers and bureaucrats
 2. Prosperity through cotton and sugar trade
 3. Decline with the emergence of new European sea routes
- C. Seljuk Turks' expansion
 1. Conquest of the Middle East
 2. Transition from caliphate to sultanate
- D. Crusaders and their efforts to regain access to holy sites
- E. Mongol conquest of the Abbasid Empire
 1. Mongol invasion and rule
 2. Stopped by the Mamluks in Egypt

III. Economic Competition and Decline of Baghdad

- A. Baghdad as a center of trade and knowledge transfer
- B. Shift of trade routes and the decline of Baghdad
- C. Economic consequences of trade route changes

- D. Infrastructure decay in Baghdad

IV. Cultural and Social Life

- A. Fragmentation of the Islamic world
- B. Influence of Turkic cultures on Islamic states
- C. Cultural continuity and exchange
- D. Role of Islamic scholars in knowledge transfer
 1. Translation of Greek classics
 2. Study of mathematics from India
 3. Adoption of paper-making techniques from China
- E. Notable Islamic scholars and their contributions
 1. Nasir al-Din al-Tusi
 2. Ibn Khaldun
 3. 'A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah
- F. Role of Sufi missionaries in spreading Islam

V. Commerce, Class, and Diversity

- A. Prestige of merchants in Islamic society
- B. Discrimination against non-Arabs in non-Arab areas
- C. Slavery in Islamic society
- D. Status of women in Islamic society
 1. Muhammad's policies
 2. Rights and roles of Islamic women
 3. Changes in women's status with urbanization

VI. Islamic Rule in Spain

- A. Umayyad rule in Spain
- B. Battle of Tours and the limit of Islamic expansion into Western Europe
- C. Prosperity under Umayyad rule in Cordoba
- D. Cultural and scholarly transfers in al-Andalus
 1. Ibn Rushd (Averroes)
 2. Influence on Jewish and Christian philosophers
 3. Contribution to the Renaissance and Scientific Revolution

VII. Conclusion

- A. Impact of Islamic states on society during the period c. 1200 to c. 1450
- B. Legacy of Islamic scholarship and cultural exchange

1.3 Developments in South and South East Asia

I. Introduction

- A. Quote by Lal Ded, highlighting self-learning and cross-interaction of religious traditions

- B. Essential Question: How did beliefs and practices in South and Southeast Asia impact society and state development?

II. The Poetry of Lal Ded

- A. Lal Ded (Mother Lalla) - Hindu from Kashmir, appealed to Muslims, particularly Sufis
- B. Interaction of Hindus and Muslims led to dynamic developments in various aspects of life
- C. Coexistence of Hindu kingdoms, Islamic presence, and Buddhism in the region

III. Political Structures in South Asia

- A. Periodic unity in South Asia, followed by disunity after Gupta Dynasty
- B. Cultural unity through Hinduism, combining local faith traditions with core beliefs
- C. Southern India - Stability, Chola Dynasty (850-1267), Vijayanagara Empire (1336-1646)
- D. Northern India - Rajput kingdoms, lack of centralized government, vulnerability to Muslim attacks
- E. Islamic presence in South Asia over centuries, Delhi Sultanate (13th-16th centuries)

IV. Religion in South Asia

- A. Dominant role of religion in South Asian history
- B. Islam's arrival and differences from Hinduism
- C. Conversion to Islam - voluntary, attracted low-caste Hindus and Buddhists
- D. Influence of Islam on gender relations, adaptation within existing traditions

V. Social Structures in South Asia

- A. Persistence of caste system, its flexibility, and absorption of Muslim migrants
- B. Challenges for low-caste Hindus converting to Islam
- C. Similarity in treatment of women in Hindu and Islamic traditions
- D. Preservation of traditions by most converts

VI. Cultural Interactions in South Asia

- A. Exchange of intellectual and cultural achievements between South Asia and Middle East
- B. Arab astronomers and mathematicians building upon Indian knowledge
- C. Influence of Indian architectural styles in Islamic buildings in Delhi
- D. Development of Urdu language among South Asian Muslims
- E. Bhakti Movement - focus on emotion and attachment to deities, appeal to women and low social status individuals
- F. Comparison of Bhakti Movement and Sufi Islam in spreading their respective faiths

VII. Southeast Asia

- A. Influence of South Asia on Southeast Asia through trade and religious diffusion
- B. Key kingdoms - Srivijaya Empire (Hindu), Majapahit Kingdom (Buddhist)
- C. Impact of irrigation systems in Sri Lanka and Khmer Empire

- D. Cultural influences from India in Khmer architecture
- E. Arrival of Islam through local merchants in Southeast Asia
- F. Role of Sufis in spreading Islam with tolerance for local faiths

VIII. Conclusion

- A. Summary of key points in the article
- B. Significance of the interactions between religious traditions and their impact on South and Southeast Asia's development.

1.4 Developments in the Americas

I. Introduction

- A. New civilizations emerged in the Americas after the decline of the Olmecs and Chavin.
- B. Key civilizations discussed: Mayans, Aztecs, Incas, and Mississippian culture.
- C. Sources of knowledge: archaeology, oral traditions, and European writings post-1492.

II. The Mississippian Culture

- A. Emerged in the 700s-800s in the eastern United States.
- B. Known for enormous earthen mounds, including Cahokia.
- C. Rigid class structure, matrilineal society, and enslaved people.
- D. Decline theories: environmental factors or European-introduced diseases.

III. Chaco and Mesa Verde

- A. Developed in the southwestern United States.
- B. Adaptations to dry regions and scarcity of trees.
- C. Chaco: large stone structures.
- D. Mesa Verde: multi-story cliff dwellings.
- E. Decline due to increasing aridity.

IV. The Maya City-States

- A. Flourished between 250 and 900 C.E.
- B. Extensive territory across southern Mexico and Central America.
- C. City-state government, wars for tribute, and human sacrifices.
- D. Mayan innovations in math, writing, and astronomy.

V. The Aztecs

- A. Originated as hunter-gatherers, founded Tenochtitlan in 1325.
- B. Tenochtitlan's growth, aqueducts, and floating gardens.
- C. Tribute system and tribute collectors, allowing indirect control.
- D. Theocracy, human sacrifices, and the role of women.
- E. Factors leading to decline: technological limitations, expansion, and resentment.

VI. The Inca

- A. Founded by Pachacuti in 1438, extended from Ecuador to Chile.
- B. Provincial administration, mit'a system, and conquered leaders' rewards.
- C. Religion centered on Inti, the sun god, and royal ancestor veneration.
- D. Achievements in mathematics, agriculture, and engineering.
- E. Decline during the civil war of succession and Spanish conquest.

VII. Continuities and Diversity

- A. Debate on the relationships between Mesoamerican cultures.
- B. Olmec influence on later civilizations, e.g., religious aspects, ball courts.
- C. Some argue for independent development of complex civilizations.

VIII. Conclusion

- A. Recap of key developments in the Americas.
- B. Importance of understanding the rise and fall of these civilizations.
- C. Diverse cultures with unique contributions to history.

1.5 Developments in Africa

I. Introduction

- A. Ibn Battuta's commentary on Mali society in the 14th century
- B. The impact of Islam on African cultures
- C. Essential Question: How and why did states develop in Africa and change over time?

II. Political Structures in Inland Africa

- A. Bantu-speaking people's migrations and adoption of agriculture
- B. Kin-based networks and decentralized governance
- C. Competition among communities leading to the rise of larger kingdoms

III. The Hausa Kingdoms

- A. Formation of seven states by the Hausa ethnic group in Nigeria
- B. Loose connections among states with no central authority
- C. Thriving trans-Saharan trade and specialization of city-states
- D. Introduction of Islam in the 14th century

IV. Political Structures of West and East Africa

- A. Increased trade leading to wealth and political power
- B. Religious diversity with the spread of Islam
- C. Overview of four key kingdoms: Ghana, Mali, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia

V. Ghana

- A. Location and founding in the 5th century
- B. Peak of influence from the 8th to the 11th centuries
- C. Gold and ivory trade with Muslim traders
- D. Centralized government with nobles and iron-equipped army

VI. Mali

- A. Rise of Mali as the most powerful trading society
- B. Sundiata's leadership and the cultivation of the gold trade
- C. Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca and its impact

VII. Zimbabwe

- A. Architecture reflecting growing wealth
- B. Prosperity based on agriculture, grazing, and gold trade
- C. Trade connections with coastal city-states and the Indian Ocean trade
- D. Development of the Swahili language

VIII. Ethiopia

- A. Development of Christianity in Ethiopia
- B. Axum's trade with India, Arabia, and the Roman Empire
- C. Emergence of a new Christian-led kingdom
- D. Unique blend of traditional faith and Christianity

IX. Social Structures of Sub-Saharan Africa

- A. Lack of strong central governments
- B. Importance of kinship, age, and gender in social organization
- C. Distinct roles of men and women in society

X. Slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southwest Asia

- A. Long history of slavery in Africa
- B. Different forms of slavery
- C. Indian Ocean slave trade and the Zanj Rebellion

XI. Cultural Life in Sub-Saharan Africa

- A. Significance of music, visual arts, and storytelling
- B. Connection between song lyrics and ancestor veneration
- C. Role of griots and griottes as storytellers and historians

XII. Griots and Griottes

- A. Oral nature of literature in Sub-Saharan Africa
- B. Griots' knowledge of family lineages and leaders' deeds
- C. The power and influence of griots in preserving history and culture

XIII. Conclusion

- A. Summary of key points regarding the development and cultural aspects of Sub-Saharan Africa

1.6 Developments in Europe

I. Introduction

- A. Transition from the Roman Empire to the Middle Ages
- B. Impact of religious beliefs, agricultural practices, and political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450

II. Feudalism: Political and Social Systems

- A. Description of feudalism
 1. Exchange of land for loyalty
 2. Mutual obligations among monarchs, lords, knights, and peasants
- B. Code of chivalry
- C. Manorial system
 1. Economic self-sufficiency and defense
 2. Life on manors
- D. Agricultural improvements
 1. Three-field system
 2. Technological developments

III. Political Trends in the Later Middle Ages

- A. Rise of powerful monarchies
- B. Development of bureaucracy and military
- C. Examples: France, Holy Roman Empire, Norman England
- D. Influence of Estates-General in France

IV. The Hundred Years' War

- A. Rivalry between England and France
- B. Role of English longbow
- C. Impact on identity and warfare

V. Christians versus Muslims

- A. Reconquista in Spain
- B. Crusades to reclaim the Holy Land
- C. Religious and political motivations
- D. Cultural exchange with the Middle East

VI. Roman Catholic Church during the Middle Ages

- A. Dominance in Europe
- B. Education and art
- C. Church and state relationship
- D. Monasticism and role of women
- E. Reform and eventual schism

VII. Economic and Social Change

- A. Growth of trade and commerce
- B. Emergence of the middle class
- C. Urbanization and its challenges
- D. Impact of the Little Ice Age
- E. Discrimination against Jews and Muslims
- F. Gender roles and changing social dynamics

VIII. Renaissance

- A. Revival of classical Greek and Roman culture
- B. Humanism and focus on individuals
- C. Role of the printing press
- D. Southern Renaissance in Italy and Spain
- E. Northern Renaissance in Northern Europe

IX. The Origins of Russia

- A. Kievan Rus and trade connections
- B. Adoption of Orthodox Christianity
- C. Mongol rule and resistance
- D. Emergence of the modern state of Russia

1.7 Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450

I. Introduction

- A. Timeframe: c. 1200 to c. 1450
- B. Essential Question: In what ways was the process of state-building in various parts of the world between c. 1200 and c. 1450 similar and different?

II. State-Building and New Empires

- A. Global trend towards larger, more centralized states
- B. Influence of nomadic societies declining
- C. Emergence of new empires and states
 1. Song Dynasty in China
 2. Fragmentation of the Abbasid Caliphate
 3. Muslim states in Africa, the Middle East, and Spain
 4. Chola Kingdom and Vijayanagar Empire in South and Southeast Asia
 5. Delhi Sultanate in northern India
 6. Mali Empire in Africa
 7. Aztec and Inca Empires in the Americas
 8. Centralized states developing in Western Europe
 9. Decentralization and feudalism in Japan

III. The Role of Religion in State-Building

- A. Religion as a vital part of state-building
- B. Islam's unifying role in the Islamic world
- C. Confucianism in China and its tie to civil service
- D. Hinduism and Buddhism in South and Southeast Asia
- E. Complex relationship between Roman Catholic Church and European state-building
- F. Spread of major religions through missionary activity
- G. Influence of religion in trade networks

IV. State-Building Through Trade

- A. Increased trade leading to cross-cultural exchanges
- B. Technological innovations in agriculture (e.g., Champa rice)
- C. Development of China's manufacturing capability
- D. Spread of paper manufacturing and its impact on literacy
- E. Advances in mathematics and medicine in Islamic centers of learning
- F. Contacts between Europe and Asia through conquests and trade
- G. Slow but noticeable state-building process in Europe

V. The Impact of Nomadic Peoples

- A. Mongols' rule and its political stability
- B. Expansion of trade and cross-cultural interactions
- C. Turkish peoples and their empires in the eastern Mediterranean, Persia, and South Asia
- D. Differences between Mongol and Turkish approaches
- E. Decline of nomadic peoples in commerce and cross-cultural exchange

VI. Patriarchy and Religion

- A. Persistence of patriarchal social organization

- B. Mixed impact of religion on women's roles
 1. Opportunities for learning and leadership in Christian convents and Jainist/Buddhist communities
 2. Decline in women's independence due to foot binding in China