

AP World Review

Post-Classical Civilizations



*Source: AP World History
An Essential Coursebook
by Ethel Wood

Post-Classical Era 600 CE–1450 CE

Map of the world had changed; large empire split into smaller, quarrelsome political units



Western Roman Empire

Germanic tribes settled in the area of the Western Roman Empire



Indian Sub-Continent

The Indian sub-continent returned to its regional political factionalisms but Hinduism gave structure to society



China

China on the verge of political centralization after the fall of the Han and resulting 400 years of political chaos due to the unifying influences of Confucianism and Daoism



Overall



The post classical era saw the emergence of:

- important new civilizations
- the revival and expansion of some old civilizations
- the peak of influence of nomadic groups
- the importance of belief systems as unifying forces
- the increasing interconnections among the world's people through trade networks

Keep in mind what did NOT happen!

Eastern and Western hemispheres were not joined.

- The Americans were developing in isolation from Asia, Europe, and Africa. Australia and Polynesia were also developing on their own.

Technology expanded but innovations were not numerous.

- Expansion was more characteristic than innovation. Previous technologies diffused far beyond the region of innovation
camel saddles, stirrups, silk-making techniques, steel plows

Keep in mind what did NOT happen!(cont)

No political form became dominant

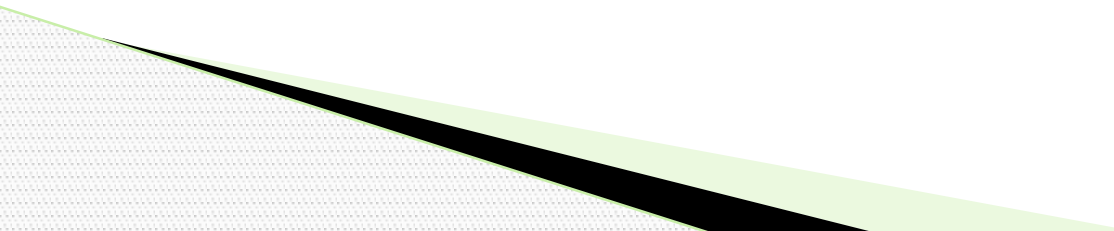
- Empires in this era were smaller and many other organizations emerged (previous era empire was the dominant political form)
kingdoms, caliphates, khanates

Environmental changes were not as great as in other eras

- More areas became agricultural, but no massive transformation such as during the classical era
*Roman era saw the soil become depleted of nutrients

Keep in mind what did NOT happen! (cont)

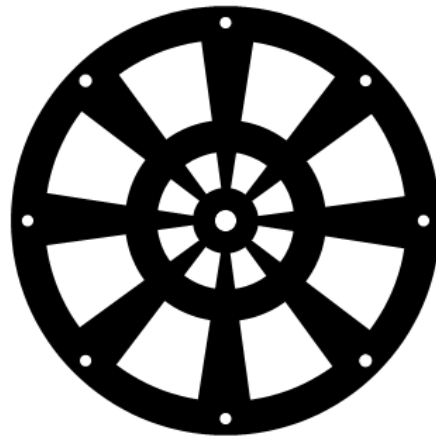
Most societies remained patriarchies with clear social distinctions

- Few changes in gender relations but in some areas inequality between the sexes grew
 - Slavery remained characteristic of *most* social systems
 - Status and wealth was still based primarily on land ownership
 - Land ownership disputes remained problematic
- 

The BIG Picture

Belief systems were unifying forces

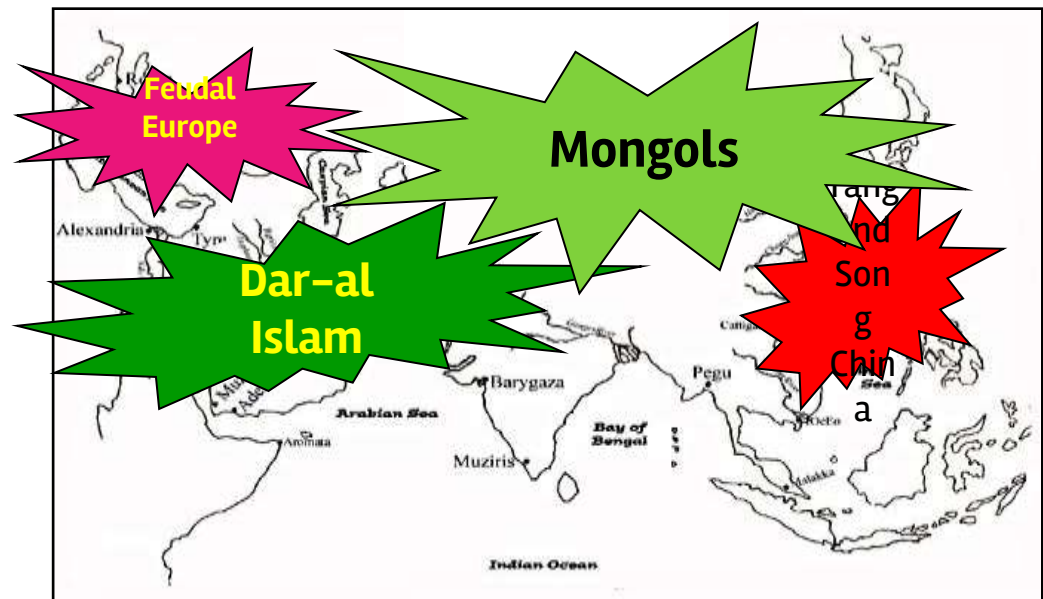
- Christianity, Buddhism, Islam (missionary religions)
- Islam spread from its origins
- Buddhism important in China and spread to Korea, Japan, and SE Asia.
- Christianity important in most of Europe.



The BIG Picture (cont)

Civilizations spread to many parts of the globe

- Including Sub-Saharan Africa, N and W Europe, Japan, SE Asia, and the Americas. Nomadic groups influence at its peak.



The BIG Picture (cont)

Trade and communications networks increased the interdependence of numerous societies

- Technologies spread and more cultural exchanges took place. Land and water routes became more complex; spread of disease also accelerated.





Islamic World

A vast region shaped by religious conquest that illustrates the importance of belief systems as unifying forces during this period

The Origins of Islam

Desert region

- Bedouins (kinship groups)

Conflicts over grazing lands/water

Mecca

- Shrines – religious pilgrims
- Ka'ba held Black Stone and idols
- Bedouin religion a blend of animism and polytheism



Muhammad's Visions



Merchants came into contact with other clans and people of different faiths

Visions: visited by Angel Gabriel as messenger from Allah

Received revelations that became tenets of Islamic faith

Gained a following as he shared revelations; set off rivalries

Flight to Medina known as hijrah and is the founding date of the new faith

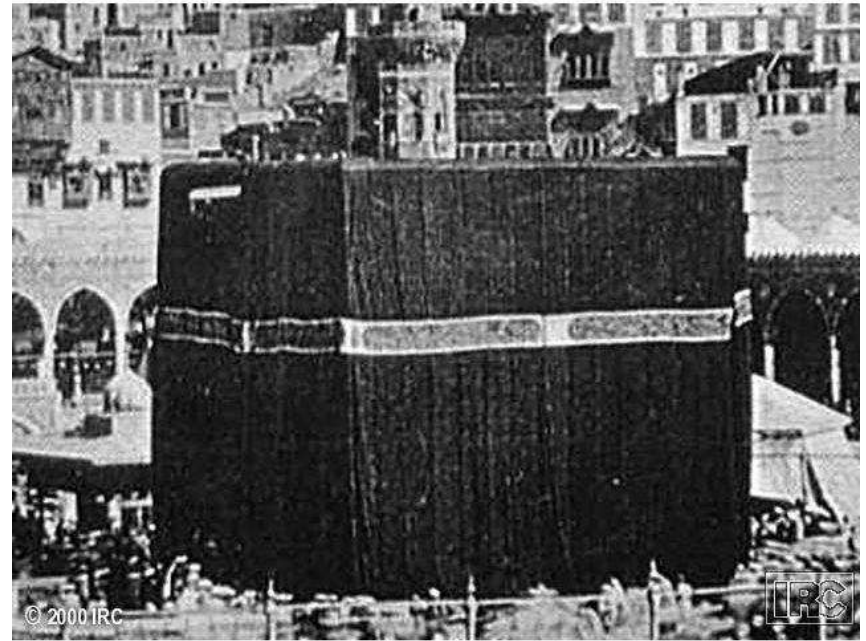
Growth of Islam

Muhammad returns to Mecca in triumph

Destroys idols, keeps Black Stone to symbolize acceptance of Allah as one god

Umma – Muslim community

Clans united under banner of Islam



A close-up of the Kaaba

Islamic Beliefs



Qu'ran

- Revelations believed to be sacred words of Allah

Hadith

Collection of sayings of Muhammad

Shari'a law based on Qu'ran and Hadith

Seal of the Prophets

- Muhammad as the last prophet sent by God

Abraham, Jesus

Five Pillars of Islam

Confession (declaration) of faith

Prayer (5x per day facing Mecca)

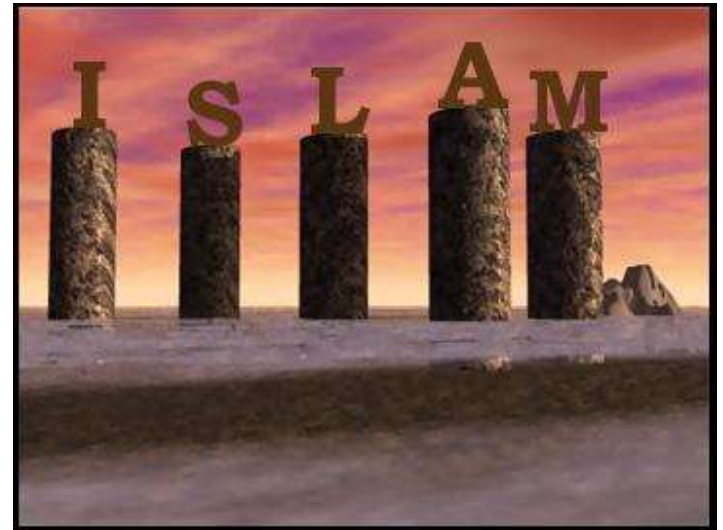
Fasting (Ramadan)

Alms (give to the needy)

Hajj – pilgrimage to Mecca to worship Allah at the Ka'ba.

Established customs:

- don't eat pork or drink alcoholic beverages
- Men could have up to four wives.
- Marriage with non-Muslims was forbidden.
- Equality of all believers.
- Worship in a mosque.



Muhammad's Successors

Ali (cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad) passed over for Abu Bakr to be caliph

- raided large areas revealing the weaknesses of the Byzantine and Sassanid empires
- Islamic lands from NW Africa and Spain to Indus River
- Arabs passionate about new faith
- Jihad – struggle and also used to describe warfare



Muhammad's Successors (continued)

Succession issues led to split

Shi'ites – caliph to be selected according to hereditary lines

Sunni – pious Muslim



Umayyad Dynasty



Election of Muawiyah led to split between Sunni and Shi'ite sects

Sunni

Capital at Damascus

- Caliph powerful and imperial

Continued expand under this dynasty; from Afghanistan to Spain

- Charles Martel; battle of Tours

Umayyad Dynasty (cont.)

- ❖ Government:

 - Bureaucracy

 - Muslims taxed for charity, non-Muslims paid taxes to support govt

 - Some intermarrying and conversion (few financial benefits at this time)

 - Converts not considered part of umma but mawali

 - People of the Book treated better than other beliefs but had to pay same taxes

- ❖ Exclusion of non-Arabs in government led to problems and chaos as empire grew and demands grew for social and religious equality for Arab Muslims.

- ❖ Mawali rebellion

- ❖ Abbasid clan took control



Abbasid Dynasty



Claimed descent from Muhammad's uncle; more acceptable to Shi'ites

Changed policies opening religion to all on equal basis

- Helped est. Islam as a universalizing religion

Cosmopolitan mix of cultures emerged

Golden Age of Islam

Problems with governing vast area

Abbasid Dynasty (cont.)

Muslim shari'a took shape

Ulama interpreted Qur'an and Hadith

Govt in Baghdad under a vizier

- Provinces governed by emir

Military commanders had power

- As army grew difficult for caliph to control commanders
- Ulama undermined caliphs powers due to control of shari'a.



Golden Age of Islam

Based on agriculture

- Organized system of trade led to new crops and techniques
- Increase in food supply to support growth of cities

Cities were also govt and religious centers

Dhows w/lateen sails traded across seas

Caliphs had lavish lifestyles
Merchants grew wealthy from trade

Elaborate mosques and buildings

Domestic servants

Slaves (most Zanj – non-Muslim east Africans)

Economic Activities

Social Distinctions

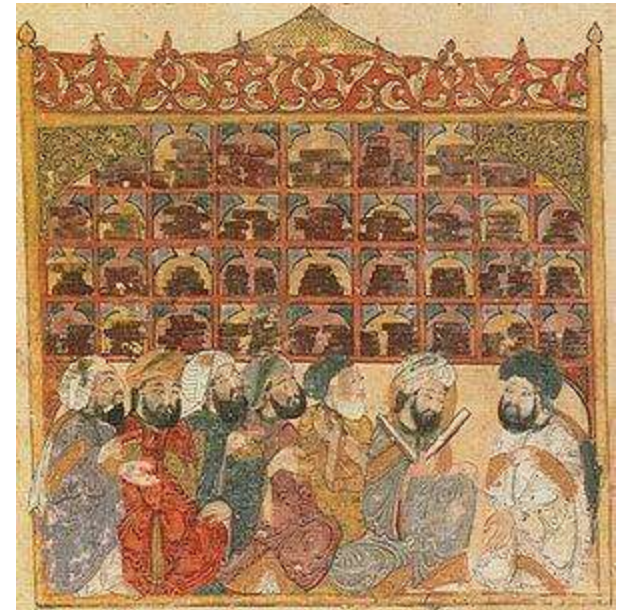
Golden Age of Islam (cont.)

Arabic language was unifying force

Promoted partly due to Qur'an
Paper from China encouraged production of books

Poetry

Universities – madrasas
(preserved writings of ancient Greeks and Indians)



Golden Age of Islam (cont.)



Muslim art; forbade lifelike representation of human figures, including Muhammad

*Persian art depicts Muhammad w/veil

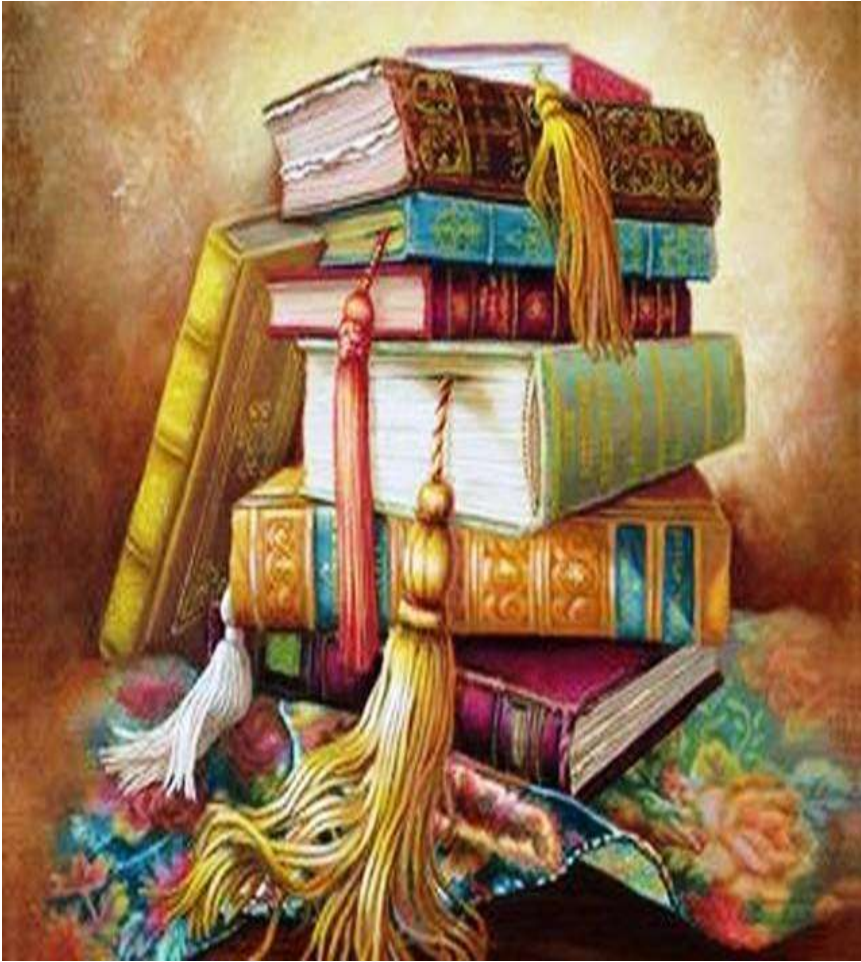
Designs of garlands, plants, and geometric figures

Calligraphy

Mosques w/minarets



Golden Age of Islam (cont.)



Arabic numerals (from India)

- Marker event – calculate large sums

Algebra

Optical Science

Pharmacology

Anatomy

Maps and geographical information

Decline and Fall of the Abbasid Caliphate

Hostility increased between Sunni/Shi'ites

Difficult to hold diverse empire together from one central location

Slave revolts and peasant uprisings

Incompetent caliphs

Abbasids hired Seljuk Turks as soldiers; gained power

Seljuk leader Tughril took over Baghdad; caliph is figurehead

Mongols seized throne in 1258

- The Mongol IL-Khan Empire



Mongols seized throne

Christian Societies in Europe and the Middle East



- Follows the changes in Europe after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, including the rise of important branches of Christianity in the area



After the fall of the Western Roman Empire.....

Christianity came to dominate many of the areas formerly controlled by the Roman Empire but did not unite the lands

Similar to Islam dominating lands controlled by caliphates except Islam united its lands

Patchwork of tribal kingdoms emerged in Western Europe
Byzantine Empire in the lands around eastern Mediterranean

By the end of the era, the Byzantine Empire on the verge of collapse and Western Europe had laid the foundation for the central place it would play on the world stage

Western Europe: After the Fall of Rome

Middle Ages or medieval times

- Between the fall of Roman Empire and the European Renaissance

Dark Ages?

Divide into the

- Early Middle Ages
 - Germanic tribes.
 - Nomadic peoples
 - Subsistence farmers
 - Chieftains
 - Most people illiterate
- The High Middle Ages
 - Signs of recovery
 - Growth of towns
 - Trade w/Eastern Hemisphere established
 - Emergence of middle class
 - Renaissance begins at the end of the era



The Early Middle Ages



Collapse of political, social, and military order left Europe in chaos
Continuing invasions and conflicts

The Church provided cultural unity and enabled the area to regain some control

The Early Middle Ages: Political Development



Germanic Tribes; borders changed with fortunes of war

Roman governors replaced with tribal chieftains

Roman concept of rule of law replaced with informal governments based on family ties and loyalty

Warriors bound to chiefs w/oaths of loyalty

People settled on manors, feudalism and manorialism developed

- Complex system with mutual obligations

The Early Middle Ages: Political Development (cont.)



Franks managed to organize Germanic kingdoms under their kings and looked as if they might unite Western Europe under one king

- Clovis: converted to Christianity
- Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer) Carolingians takes control

Charlemagne

Grandson of Charles Martel
temporarily unified most of western Europe
People needed protection from Vikings
Administrative system divided into counties
governed by a count
Missi dominici were the eyes and ears of the king
Charlemagne moved around the empire
Pope crowned Charlemagne emperor;
implying heir to Roman throne
 Showed superiority of church over political
 leaders
After his death, the empire was divided:
Treaty of Verdun



The Early Middle Ages: Economic Development



Manorialism defined both economic and political obligations between lords and peasant laborers

- Serfs tied to the land; received protection, justice, and the right to graze animals. In return, they were obliged to give a portion of their products to the lord.

Trade based on barter

- New ideas like the iron plow and three field system helped the serfs produce more goods

Political and Religious Power of the Roman Catholic Church

Constantine moved capital to Constantinople

Split in political authority led to split in religious authority

- Popes
- Patriarchs

Missionaries traveled in Western Europe

Bishops directed churches in urban areas

Church supported monasteries in rural areas

- The Benedictine Rule

Monasteries played important role in providing stability during Dark Ages

- Protection, schools, libraries, copied books which saved part of the intellectual heritage of the classical civilization



The Revival of Civilization: The High Middle Ages

Changes about 1000 CE

- Innovations from eastern Europe and Asia make the difference
 - Moldboard plow
 - Three field system
 - Horse collar
 - Stirrups
 - Better agricultural methods promoted by monasteries
 - Viking raids became less serious as regional governments grew stronger
 - Population increased with agricultural production
 - Created demand for more trade/towns grew
- As local economies grew, political and cultural changes occurred



Political Developments in the Age of Faith

*Ditavit. De edificacione tem
pli p sanctum stphm regem
in veteri Buda p Canonicis*



- Feudalism discouraged growth of strong central governments
- Political Power of the Church countered power of the kings
 - Canon law filled the void of political authority in early days
 - Excommunication and interdict
 - Friction between popes and kings grew
 - Nobles resisted growth of strong, central governments since they enjoyed the independence that came with feudalism and manorialism

Political Developments (cont.)

Holy Roman Empire (German princes) and Eastern Europe remained feudalistic

England, Spain, France grew into centralized governments but faced many challenges

England

- Magna Carta/limited government
- Parliament gave people a voice in policy making

These ideas led to the growth of modern democracies

Stronger monarchs gathered large armies

- William of Normandy (the Conqueror)
- The Hundred Years War



The Impact of the Crusades

Western European states expanding by 11th century

- Population increases
- Missionary zeal of Christians
- Crusades

Request from Byzantine emperor Alexius I

Urban II calls upon knights

Remission of sins, place in Heaven, god wills it

Series of attacks that lasted for two centuries

First crusade won Jerusalem from Turkish armies

Saladin took it back in 12th century

Venice turned Fourth Crusade into attack on commercial rivals in Constantinople

Ultimately the Crusaders failed to accomplish their goals



The Impact of the Crusades (cont.)

Crusades laid the foundation for the emergence of European countries in the next era

- Put them into direct contact with oldest areas of world civilizations

As Crusaders returned they brought back silks, porcelains, carpets, perfumes, spices, and preservatives

Europeans would not be content to remain in isolated, drafty castles; a whole new world awaited them



Economic Developments

Genoa and Venice benefitted from the Crusades

- Carried knights and goods to and from the Holy Land; grew wealthy
- Brought ideas about banking to the West

Merchants invested in trading ships

Internal trade grew

- Hanseatic League (north) formed to facilitate trade
- ## Kings sold charters/feudal ties severed
- Kings received revenue from towns and built armies gaining power over aristocrats

Guilds formed

Merchant class develops

- Social class structure more complex; serfs became craftsmen, etc



Economic Developments (cont.)



Growth of trade and banking formed the basis of western capitalism

Church against usury (charging interest); bankers were Jews

- Church eventually eased its policies and became landholder and money lender

European Christians discriminated against Jews who lived in segregated communities (ghettos)

- Limited their occupations
- In 13th C English and French kings seized property
- Pogroms drove Jews to eastern Europe



Economic Developments (cont.)

As life became more complex women faced more restrictions

- In early Germanic societies women had considerable freedoms and gained respect. Many joined monastic life

As cities grew, women were excluded from guilds and their role in commerce decreased.

- Women seen as subservient and were encouraged to be docile and obedient.



Culture and Arts

As wealth grew rise in specialized occupations

Charlemagne brought teachers to his court and opened a school for clergy and officials (Carolingian Renaissance)

After the 1st Crusade universities established in Italy

Others follow; most established for clergy

Combination of Christian learning and the classics which had been preserved in the Middle East

Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, and Peter Abelard tried to reconcile values of Christianity with reason (scholasticism – Aquinas)



Culture and Arts (cont.)



Development of vernacular

- Previous literature written in Latin
- Dante's *Divine Comedy* written in vernacular; began to replace old Roman language
- Chaucer wrote *Canterbury Tales*; provided insight into medieval life in England
- Others follow and by end of 14th C Latin no longer the preferred written language



Culture and Arts (cont.)

Cathedrals combined

- Architecture
- Painting
- Sculpture
- Inlay
- Stained glass
- Music
- Literature

Painting became more sophisticated after 13th C

- Most formal art produced for the Church or clergy

Renaissance reached full flower during 15th and 16th centuries



The Byzantine Empire



Lasted almost 1000 years after the Western Empire fell

- Controlled the eastern Mediterranean
- Inherited Roman authority, roads, communications, imperial institutions
- Economic powerhouse with manufactured goods and silks

Influenced by the Slavic people of eastern Europe and Russia

- By 12th C weakened with the Islamic states to the east and Slavic people to the north and Western Europe gaining strength.

Survived until 1453; fell to Ottoman Turks and renamed Istanbul

Byzantine Empire: Political Developments

East wealthier and better fortified than the western empire

Sassanids threaten to the east

Constantine claimed divine favor and sanction for his rule

Emperor in the east intervened in theological disputes

Used position to define orthodox (accepted/true) beliefs and condemn others as heretical (false/dangerous)

Political and religious power: caesaropapism (caesar and pope)



Byzantine Empire: Political Developments

Most important of early emperors:
Justinian

- Hagia Sophia – one of the most important examples of Christian architecture in the world
- Major military campaigns to win back lost lands of the Roman Empire
- Most important contribution codification of Roman Law; *corpus juris civilis* (basis for civil law codes that developed throughout much of western Europe)

Empire under almost constant attack
Greek fire



Economic and Social Distinctions



Economy centrally controlled
(Constantinople)

Large peasant class

- Food prices kept low for urban lower class; hardship for peasants

Location ideal for defense and trade

- Brisk silk production
- Manufactured cloth
- Carpets
- Luxury products

Merchants did not have political power
(like Chinese)

- Merchants in western Europe had greater power

Economic and Social Distinctions

Women found themselves confined to the home

- May have concealed their faces when they left home under veils
- Only men they socialized with were family members
- Empress Theodora had great influence over Justinian



Cultural Achievements

Greek replaced Latin

Influence of classics

Education valued for children of wealthy; peasants and urban workers no formal education

- Literacy widespread

Many converted to Eastern Orthodox Christianity

- Russia
- Romania
- Serbia
- Bulgaria
- Greece

Cyrillic alphabet

Schism in 1054



Byzantium and Russia

Kiev – thriving trading center

Princes sought alliances with Byzantine rulers

Prince Vladimir conversion brought Byzantine influences (marker event)

- Art
- Cyrillic alphabet
- Architecture
- Law codes
- Missions



After Constantinople fell Byzantine influences lived on in Russia

As 600 – 1450 came to an end..

Western Europe on the rise

Byzantium headed for fall

- Leaves lasting imprint on the world's history through

Law codes

Distinctive architecture

Religion

Organizational structure





The Americas

- The emergence of two great empires in this era which unified Mesoamerica and the Andes Mountains area



Western Hemisphere Civilizations

Nomadic groups and subsistence farmers in North America

Complex civilizations in Mesoamerica and around the Andes in South America

- Olmec society replaced by the Maya, the people of Teotihuacan, the Toltecs, and eventually the Aztecs
- In South America the Chavin was replaced by the Mochica and the Chimu state.

At the end of the era the people of the Americas were in their last days of isolation from the east before the devastation that the 16th century would bring

Societies in Mesoamerica

Classical period ends about 900

Post-classical ends 1450

Note difference from Eastern Hemisphere!

Classical civilizations:

- include Maya and people of Teotihuacan

Post-classical:

- Toltecs and Aztecs



Classical Mesoamerica: Maya



Heirs of Olmecs were Maya
Ceremonial center at
Kaminaljuyu which fell under
control of Teotihuacan

Maya moved to poorly drained
Mesoamerican lowlands

- Built large ceremonial centers with
- Pyramids, palaces, and temples, stelae (memorial pillars)

Large cities with peasant
populations on the periphery

Classical Mesoamerica: Maya (cont.)

Slash and burn (shifting) agriculture

Terraced farming

- Maize
- Cotton
- Cacao

Cities were religious and administrative centers

Social stratification

- Rulers and elite serving priestly and political functions
- Tattoos and feathers; elaborate costumes

Kings not divine but communicated with ancestral spirits

- Rituals included blood letting and hallucinogenic trances

Large numbers of people to build altars and temples; did not use wheels or metal tools.



Classical Mesoamerica: Maya (cont.)

Religion was central

- Pantheon of gods
- Human sacrifice
- POW – especially elite



Priests had magical powers giving them access to underworld; nine levels of hell

- Gods believed to interfere in human affairs, possessing both human and animal traits (jaguar)

Please the gods through bloodletting – victims lacerated before being decapitated to produce more blood

Classical Mesoamerica: Maya (cont.)



Priests constructed elaborate calendars

- Solar based on agricultural cycle (365 days) and ritual (260 days)
- Wrote inscriptions on temples/monuments and books on paper or vellum

Mayan began to leave cities about 800 CE and within 100 years the cities disappeared

- Civil war, epidemic disease, foreign invasions?

Classical Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan

Teotihuacan develops in the highlands to the north of the Maya

Large lakes

Center of religious ritual and government administration

Pyramidal monuments

Pyramids of the Sun and Moon among largest masonry structures ever built

City laid out in barrios

(quarters) for ordinary people.

- Also temples, palatial residences, markets and workshops for craftsmen



Classical Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan (cont.)



No written records; the story is in the stone

- Paintings and murals suggest priests important (similar to Maya)
- Priests kept calendars for agriculture (similar to Maya)

Cities were centers of extensive trade

Evidence of centralized planning

Collapsed about 750 CE

- Walls suggest that later days not as peaceful as earlier
- Violent murals
- Temples and houses burned

Post- Classical Mesoamerica

Regional states arose;
conflicts led to more
emphasis on military
organization
Capitals on well-
defended hills
Art illustrated warriors



Post- Classical Mesoamerica: Toltecs



Toltecs first to unify central Mexico after the people of Teotihuacan

- Agriculture included maize, beans, peppers, tomatoes, chiles, and cotton

Centralized state based on military power

- Buildings decorated w/warriors and scenes of human sacrifice

Two rulers; most famous was Topiltzin, a priest associated with god Quetzalcoatl (forced into exile)

Replaced by Mexica – the Aztecs

Post- Classical Mesoamerica: Aztecs



Tenochtitlan built where an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its mouth

Large city, position on small island in Lake Texcoco, connected by causeways

Chinampas – floating gardens; boosted agricultural production

Tribute system on conquered peoples

Post- Classical Mesoamerica: Aztecs (cont.)

Aztecs rose through military might

Aggressive expansion

Semi-divine king top of social structure

- Officials (military heroes) ruled conquered people like feudal lords
- Warriors
- Free people
- Serfs and slaves

Patriarchal society

- Women received high honor for bearing warrior sons
- Spirits of women who died helped the sun on his journey through the sky each day



Post- Classical Mesoamerica: Aztecs (cont.)

Powerful group of priests

- Advisers to the king and officials

Elaborate religious rituals

Chief god, Huitzilopochtli
needed blood which came from
frequent human sacrifices

- Thousands taken captive for that
purpose

Cut the heart from a live victim's
chest (with large obsidian knife)
which was eaten by the nobility



Mesoamerican Ball Game: Continuity

All enjoyed ball games

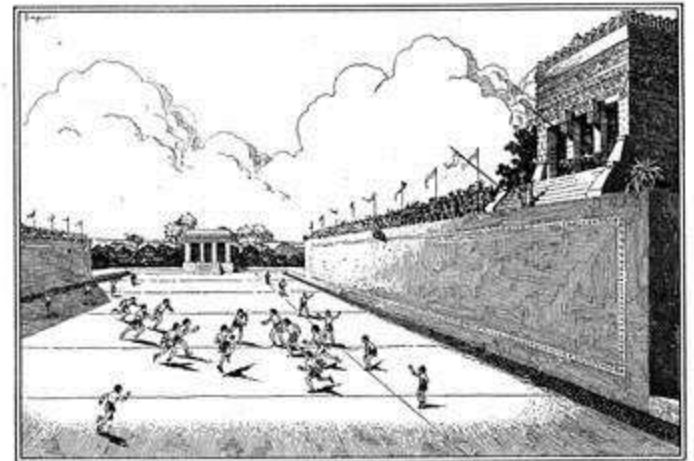
Olmec to Aztecs

Large courts in cities with long
alleys and side-walls for
bouncing balls

Similar to racquetball or
volleyball; keep the ball in
play

Often featured human
sacrifice

Some representations show
the balls to resemble human
heads



Change Over Time: Classical and Post-Classical Mesoamerica

Lower Population

Land less intensively
farmed

Warfare among groups
frequent

Small armies, relatively
simple forms of
government

Population density increased,
large cities and overall larger
populations

Agriculture intensified (partly
due to population increase)

Warfare intensified, more
frequent and involved more
people as competition for land
increased

Centralized, strong governments
maintained large armies

Classical (Maya, Teotihuacan)

Post-Classical (Toltec, Aztec)

Andean Civilizations: Moche

After Chavin declined the Moche thrived in the region

Extensive irrigation systems

- Cultivated maize, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes, and coca

Stratified society

- Wealth and power in hands of priests and military
- Wealthy adorned with rich clothing, jewelry, and headdresses

No written records; evidence from tombs reveals ceramics, gold ornaments, jewel, and textiles

Decline not well understood; natural disasters and drought



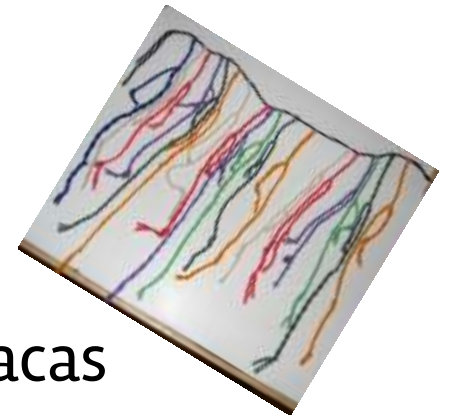
Andean Civilizations: Comparisons

Unique partly due to their relative isolation to others and the natural environment

- Sea coasts
- High mountain valleys
- Jungles

Only beasts of burden were llamas and alpacas

1. No written language. Records kept on khipus (quipu)
2. Mit'a labor system – workers responsible for certain tasks each year; developed for public works



Andean Civilizations: Inca

Most powerful to occupy region after Moche
Began about 1100

Strong, ambitious leaders began aggressive expansion

- Empire 2500 miles north to south

Possible due to agricultural advances: increased supply

- Metal tools
- Fertilizers
- Irrigation systems
- Dams and canals
- Terraced farming
- Used alpacas and llamas
- Surpluses were stored
- Mit'a system meant all owed compulsory labor services
- Khipu system kept track owed by communities (allyllus)



Andean Civilizations: Inca (cont.)



Ruler was considered a deity descended from the sun: The INCA

Senior wife a link to the moon

The Inca owned everything in theory; governed as absolute ruler

Status as god-king reflected in elaborate dress (special clothing every day)

Aristocrats and priests led privileged lives with large ear spools

Priests highly educated; many rituals

No distinct merchant class; Inca self-sufficient

Andean Civilizations: Inca (cont.)

Polytheistic

Sun god most important: king was representative on earth

Deceased rulers mummified and displayed during festivals

- Each new Inca needed to secure lands in order to support the dead Inca's mummy for eternity; reason for expansion

Temple of the Sun was center of state religion; mummies of past Incas kept there

Well-organized military and road system

- Runners carried messages

Quechua language



Comparisons: Aztec and Inca

	Aztecs	Inca
Social	Distinctive classes with priests as elites Large middle class of merchants and traders	Distinctive classes with priests as elites No real merchant class; govt controlled trade
Cultural	Religion central to society Human sacrifice Elaborate calendar writing system	Religion central to society Human sacrifice but less central to rituals Quechua native language. No written language
Economic	Tenochtitlan – large city and suburbs Economy based on agriculture Trade important Chinampas	Economy based on agriculture Trade not important Terraced farming Extensive road system
Political	Powerful elite families chose leader Bureaucracy less elaborate Powerful military	The Inca god-king ruled with absolute power and help of large bureaucracy Powerful military

The People of North America

No major civilizations

Variety of people with various lifestyles and languages

Many nomadic

Some agriculture

- Anasazi

- Multi-storied stone and timber villages connected by roads

- Kivas were ritual enclosures for ceremonies



The People of North America (cont.)

Agricultural societies emerged east of the Mississippi
Earthen mounds built as stages for ceremonies, platforms for dwellings, and burial sites

- Cahokia – most impressive
- No writing and information from archaeological discoveries
- Kinship based groups

Alaska to South America
nomadism was common



The Aztecs and the Incas were all that stood in the way of the Spanish conquerors when they arrived in the Western Hemisphere in the 16th century

Central and East Asia: the Revival of China and the Impact of the Mongols



After the fall of the Han Empire

Beset by nomadic invasions; fell in the 3rd century

Fragmented into regional kingdoms; 400 years

- Era of Division saw bureaucracy collapse, position of scholar gentry decline, large landholders vied for power

Non-Chinese nomadic warlords ruled much of China

- Buddhism gained popularity challenging Confucianism

Great Wall poorly defended

- Trade and city life declined (similar to Warring States period)

Sui Dynasty established by northern Chinese noble family and reunited China

The Sui–Tang Era

The Sui paved the way for the Tang Dynasty

- Sui emperor Wendi was murdered by his son

The Duke of Tang held the empire together and became the first of the Tang emperors

- Descended from the Turks who had small states in China after the Han era
- Upheld Confucian values
- Influenced by cultures of central Asia, including Buddhism
- Strong military organization
- Capital at Chang'an

One of the most brilliant epochs of China's long history



Political Organization



Extended borders

Placated nomadic people; played groups off each other and took control

Repairs to the Great Wall

Made leaders of Turkic tribes vassals to Tang rulers

Rulers took title “heavenly khan”

Defeated kingdoms on the Korean peninsula

- Tribute from Silla Kingdom

Elaborate bureaucracy needed for the expansion of the empire

- Scholar gentry helped offset the power of the land-holding aristocrats; filled most govt positions
- Examination system expanded

Political Organization (cont.)

Established regional hegemony through establishment of tributary system

Called empire “The Middle Kingdom”; central to the world around them

Envoys delivered goods with a kowtow

- Chinese returned favors with gifts of their own

Ceremonies established diplomatic contacts and encouraged trade and cultural exchanges



Economic Changes and Social Distinctions

Equal field system restricted inheritance of land checking the power of the aristocrats and improving lot of average peasants

Emphasis on scholar-gentry elevated status of bureaucrats

- Bright commoners could enter the university (usually with sponsorship)
- Birth and family connections continued to be important

Chang'an grew in size

Grand Canal built by Sui linked the Yellow and Yangzi as key component to internal trade



Cultural Developments

Shaped by Turkik and Chinese culture

- Continued Confucian exam system
- Valued horsemanship

Massive statues of Buddha carved on cliff sides

- Tang artists and sculptors focused on horses and camels along the silk road

Literature described foreign foods, music, and customs

Polo popular

Gentlemen expected to write poetry

Li Bo and Du Fu, famous poets, lived during Tang era



Cultural Developments (cont.)



Buddhism influential

- Buddhist monk Xuanzang brought hundreds of Buddhist texts from India he used to help people understand Buddhism in China

Monasteries were established

- Chan(Zen) emphasized importance of meditation to reach nirvana

Monasteries and temples often provided banking services

- Owned land and profited from wealthy patrons

Cultural Developments (cont.)

Mid 9th C Confucian and Daoist rivals attacked Buddhism

- Convinced Tang rulers that monasteries were an economic challenge to the government (also couldn't be taxed)

Under Emperor Wuzong thousands of monasteries and shrines destroyed; lands divided among landlords and peasants

- Buddhists never again had as much political influence and Confucianism emerged as the central ideology of Chinese civilization

唐 武 宗 像



The Decline of the Tang Empire

Mid-700's dynasty began to decline; neglectful emperor inspired a rebellion

Troubles began along the northern borders; Uighurs sacked Chang'an and Luoyang

Tang emperors gave more and more power to regional military commanders and gradually lost control of the empire by 907.

China again fell into chaos with warlords competing for regional power. Three states competed to replace the Tang

- Liao Empire: pastoral nomads related to Mongols. NE frontier
- Xi Xia (Tangut Empire) in Western China
- Song Empire – reunited much of China under central imperial rule.

Song Empire

Constant pressure from northern and western empires

Paid tribute to Liao Empire

Jurchens (northern people) destroyed Liao and exacted

tribute from Song

Song relocated capital

Invasion of Jurchens marks division of Northern Song and Southern Song



Political Development of the Song Empire

Never matched the Tang in political or military strength

- Subordinated the military to civilian administrators of the scholar gentry class to keep military from becoming too powerful
- Rotated military commanders from region to region to weaken power

Scholar gentry filled bureaucracy; political power flowed from aristocrats and Buddhist rivals to Confucian scholar-gentry

- Large bureaucracy strained treasury; peasants rebelled when emperors tried to raise taxes

Increased need for military action and increased the debt

Scholar bureaucrats lead the armies with little military education; vulnerable to defeat

Economic Developments of the Song Empire: Industry and Production



Paper-making/book production
Salt and tea processing
Ceramics
Iron industry (military equipment) and tools, nails, etc
Gunpowder
Printing (re-usable, movable type)

Economic Developments of the Song Empire: Commerce

Built off the Sui and Tang

- Capital city, Kaifeng, center of trade, guilds

Paper money facilitated trade

Large oceangoing ships

Compass

In the south Hangzhou largest trading city and capital of Southern Song

- Silk, copper coins, ceramics



彩 14 清 大清寶鈔伍百文 (中國錢幣學會藏)
Colour Picture 14. Qing Dynasty
500 Wan Da Qing Bao Cao
(Kept in China Numismatic Society)

Economic Developments of the Song Empire: Agriculture

Harvests increase during the Song/Southern Song

- New strains of rice
- Fertilizers
- Improved farm tools
- Advanced water control

In the south – not disturbed by Jurchen invasion of the north

Contrast to coal and iron industries in the north



Cultural Change in Song China

Appeal of Buddhism led to Neo-Confucianism

- Emphasis on the importance of social life and rejection of withdrawal through meditation
- Formal education in morals and arts and sciences
- Traditions reinforced class, age, gender



Cultural Change in Song China

During Tang and early Song women had more rights

- Empress Wu Zhao only woman to rule in her own name in Chinese history
- Turned to Buddhism for legitimacy (claimed to be an incarnation)

Over time Confucian writings expressed contempt for powerful women

- Created laws that favored men

Late Song the practice of foot binding

- Ensured that women would not venture far from home
- Lives managed by husbands or male guardians



Other East Asian Societies: Korea, Vietnam, and Japan

All involved in world trade patterns influenced by Chinese political, economic, and cultural developments

- Chinese armies invaded Korea and Vietnam
- Merchants traded with all three
- Buddhism spread

These societies emphasized links to China more than to the wider world

- Tended to isolate Korea and Japan
- Vietnam had strategic location in the Indian Ocean Trade Basin

Korea

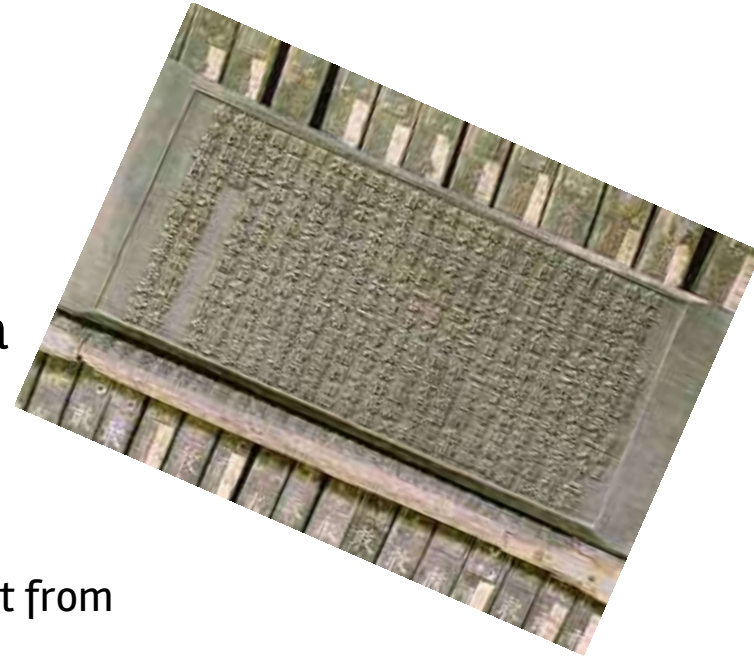
Buddhism became chief religion

Silla kingdom took control of the peninsula

- Tributary state to Tang China
 - Studied Confucianism; prefer Buddhism
- Political control in hands of royal family and aristocracy
 - Aristocratic elite filled the bureaucracy (different from China with examination system)
- Artisans seen as servants to elite
 - No distinct social class for merchants/traders

Replaced by the Koryo Dynasty

- Chinese influence peaked
 - Create pale green glazed bowls and vases: celadon
 - Superb woodblocks
 - Experimented with movable type



Vietnam

Resistance and resentment to Chinese conquerors

Absorbed Chinese culture

- Agriculture and irrigation
- Confucian texts

Some tributary relationships

Buddhism came from China

- More devout

Language not related to Chinese

Women had greater influence and freedom than Chinese

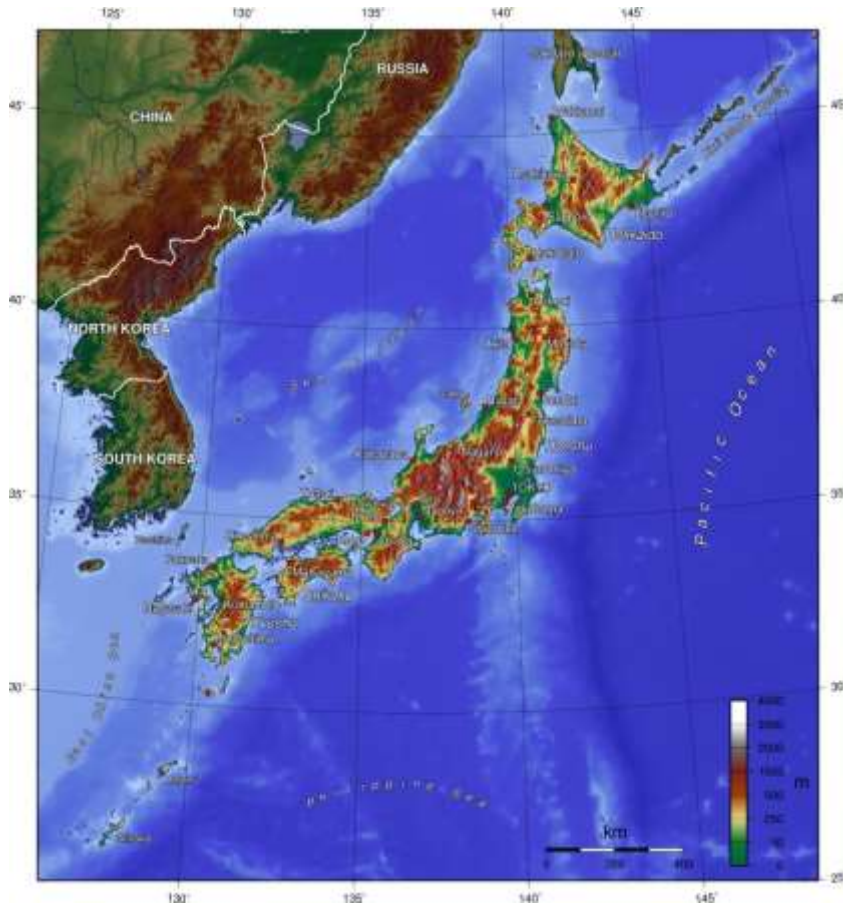
Distinct literature

Chinese considered the differences 'barbaric'

Vietnamese win independence 939 CE



Japan



Developed in isolation

- Mountainous; small states developed dominated by aristocratic clans
- Isolation meant language and belief system developed unrelated to China
- Shintoism

Animistic; nature and spirits

Yamato clan centralized power and established a court modeled on the Tang

Fujiwara Rule

By mid 8th C Confucianism and Buddhism well established;

- Shintoism remained

Centralized government at Nara and Kyoto

- Fujiwara family controlled power and protected the empire
- Ruling dynasty didn't change much; didn't wield much power

Heian Era saw Fujiwara family as the power behind the throne

- Elegant lifestyle

Tale of the Genji

- Female author Murasaki Shikibu
- View of lives of nobility

Struggles for power ensue

- Two powerful families; Taira and Minamoto struggle
- Minamoto installed as shogun and dominated political life for the next 4 centuries



Japanese Feudalism



Minamoto established bakufu (tent) government
Feudal order developed

- Military talent valued
- Samurai support lords
- Bushido
- Seppuku

Era characterized by in-fighting

- Rival lords clashed over and shogun's power challenged (even floors had devices to warn of intruders)

Loyalty emphasized

Japanese Feudalism (cont.)

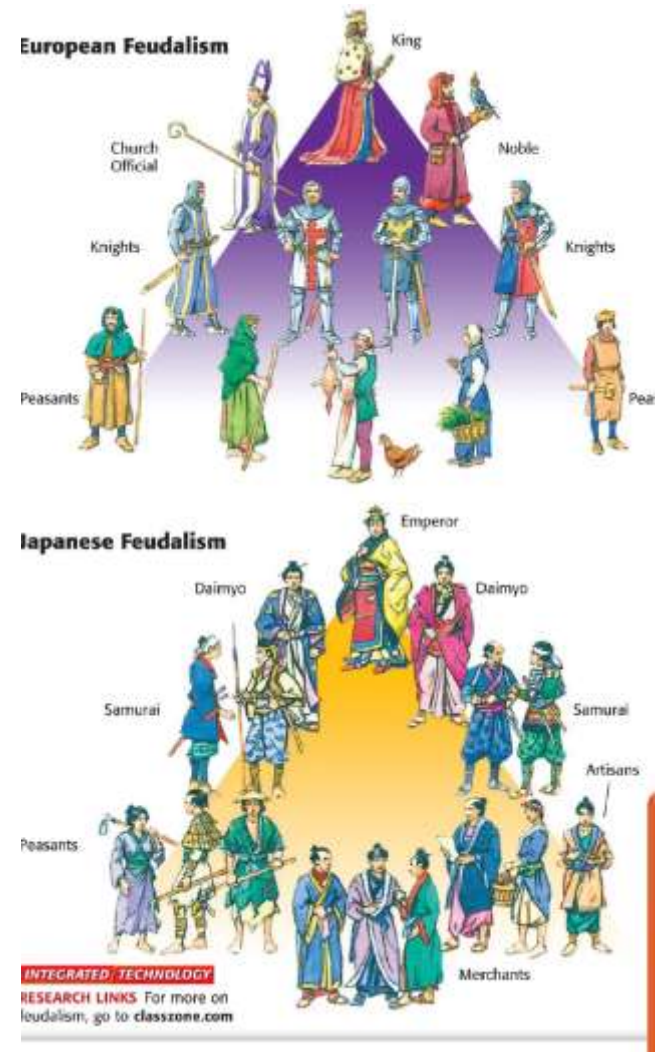
Western:

- More emphasis on written contracts
- European knights received land and became lords themselves

Japanese:

- ideals of honor, not contracts
- Samurai granted land rights, didn't own land; kept the social division clear

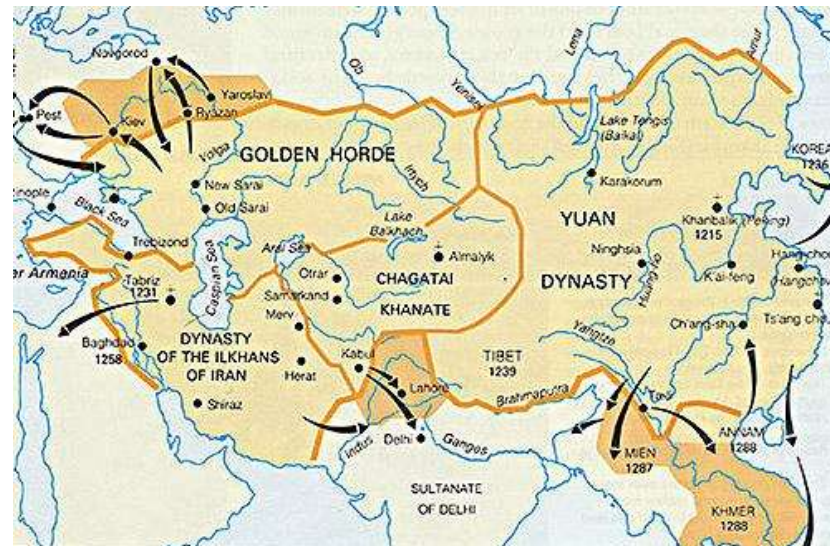
Both had intricate loyalty relationships with Europe's being the most baffling



The Rise and Fall of the Mongols

Nomadic peoples united under Muslim leaders to conquer territories from Spain to the Middle East, becoming sedentary themselves

- Of the many nomadic groups, perhaps the most impressive was the Great Mongol Empire which formed the largest, if not longest lasting, empire of all times



Genghis Khan and the Rise of the Mongols

Strong horsemen

Yurts

Temujin

- Sought vengeance (father poisoned)
- Reputation for ferocity and brutality
- Shrewd diplomat who understood loyalty to allies

Ruled all of the Mongol tribes; universal ruler –
Genghis Khan

- Organized troops into pyramids of officers (units)
- Broke up alliances based on tribes or clans
- Highest officials were family members

Armies divided into light and heavy cavalry

- Light moved more swiftly

Promotion usually based on merit



Genghis Khan and the Rise of the Mongols



Genghis took the Jin capital (Beijing) and conquered the Xi Xia

- Mastered weapons of siege warfare, the mangonel and trebuchet that could catapult huge rocks, giant crossbows mounted on stands, and gunpowder launched in bamboo tubes

- Faked retreats
- Excellent with bows and arrows

Also went west, conquering vast areas

The Mongols after Genghis Khan

Mongols drove the Teutonic Knights of German back to Vienna (from Russia)

- Death of the Great Khan Ogodei (Genghis' son) spared Europe
- Leaders in army called back to elect a new leader

Persia and Iraq not as fortunate

- Hulego (grandson) defeated the last Baghdad caliph
- Caliph's relatives fled to Egypt and continued under the protection of the Mamluk Sultanate

Kublai completed the conquest of China (grandson)

Empire stretched from the Pacific to Eastern Europe

- After Genghis' death, the vast realm divided into four regional empires

The Mongols after Genghis Khan

Khanate of the Great Khan

- Seen as successor to Genghis Khan
- In China, called the Yuan Dynasty

Khanate of Jagadai (Chagatai)

- In central Asia
- Leader Tamerlane

Khanate of the Golden Horde

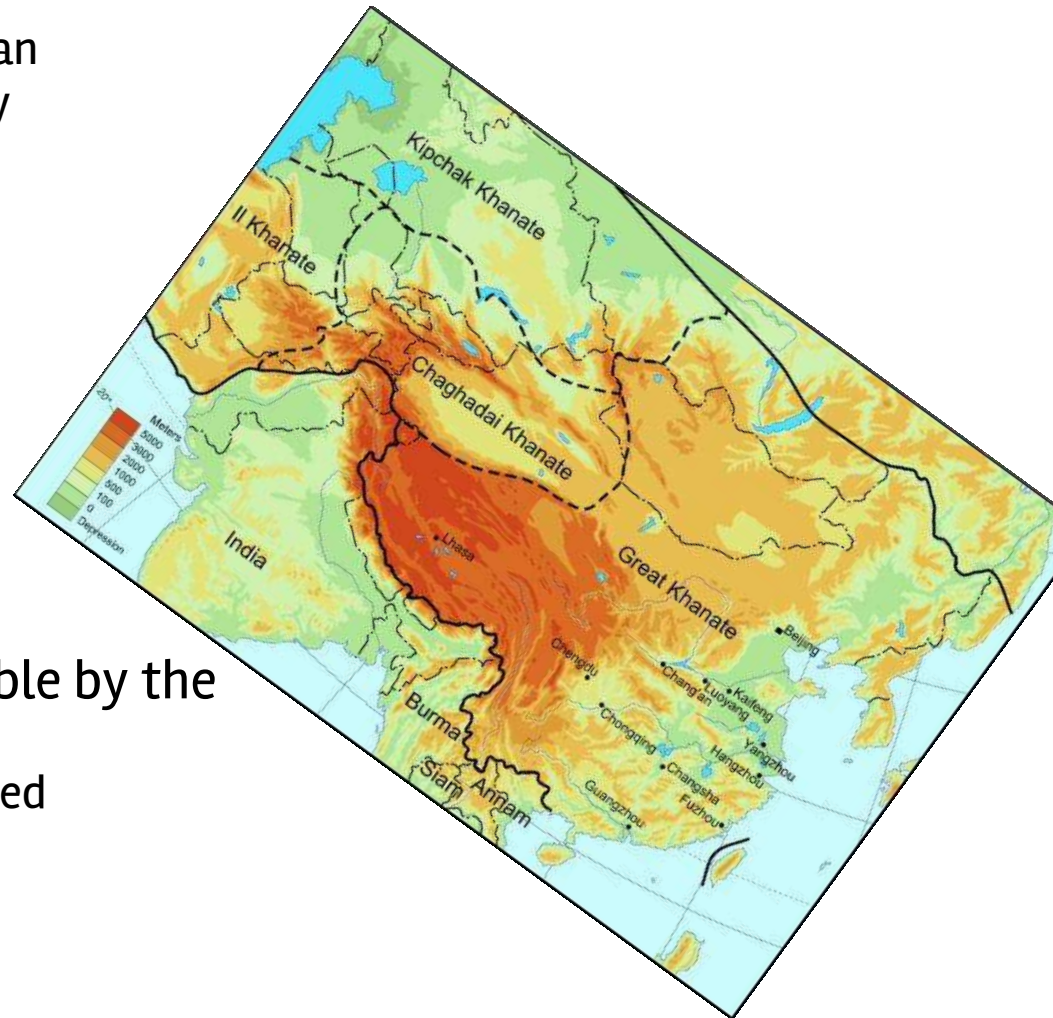
- Southern Russia
- Batu (grandson)

Il-Khan

- Hulegu (grandson)
- Captured Abbasids capital

Mongol expansion made possible by the superior bows.

- Used enlisted men from conquered territories



The Fragmentation of the Empire



Empire split along ethnic lines

Distance between the capital and borders made it impossible to maintain unity for long (similar to large empires before)

- Lands separated, weakened and divided by distance and feuds

Mongol rulers also tended to adopt the cultural preferences of the people they conquered (Buddhism, Eastern Orthodox, Islam)

Impact of the Mongols



After the shock of the Mongol attacks, **Pax Mongolica** was established

- Lines of direct communication were established and people traded between east Asia and Western Europe
- Goods, people, ideas, and diseases traveled faster than ever before

After the empire broke up, trade along the Silk Road ended and many turned to Indian Ocean trade

Black Death caused millions of deaths and in many ways brought more devastation than the Mongol attacks

- Disruptions it caused in Eurasian societies was a factor in the breakup of the Mongol Empire

The Mongols and Islam in the Middle East



Hulegu's troops stormed Baghdad

- Rolled last Abbasid caliph in rug and horses trampled (custom regarding spilling the blood on the ground)

Muslims shocked/outraged; tension in the empire

- Il-Khan ruler Ghazan converts to Islam and eventually the Il-Khans declare themselves protectors of Islam

All Mongols ordered to convert

Supported education and scholars

- Contributed to the Golden Age of Islam

“Mongols civilized by the Islamic culture”

- Illustrates the power of religion as the glue that held societies together at this time

The Mongols and Islam in the Middle East (cont.)

Timur (aka Tamerlane) from the Khanate of Jagadai broke the peace
Attacked area between India and
Moscow

Ruled from Samarkand

- Ruled through tribal leaders

Turk; opened the door for more
Turkish migrations

Osman migrated and settled in
Anatolia

- Gathered a following
- Ottoman Turks
- His successors captured Constantinople



The Mongol Impact on Russia



Area divided into kingdoms who didn't cooperate

- Easy to defeat
- Kiev in decline

Novgorod agreed to pay tribute and survived
Mongols dominate; Russian princes as vassals of the Golden Horde

- Peasants sought protection of nobles and bound themselves to the land

Russians benefitted from the Pax Mongolica through trade

Moscow became tribute collector and spread control over towns who didn't pay dues; grew wealthier and more powerful

- As Mongol power declined, the Moscow princes stepped in to claim power

The Mongol Impact on Russia (cont.)

Russia already shaped by Orthodox Christianity when the Mongols arrived

Cut Russia off from Christian lands to the west, cementing Russian isolation

- Europe entering Renaissance Era
- Mongols did protect Russia from the Teutonic Knights (military crusading Christian order)
- Believed Orthodox Christianity to be heresy



China under Mongol Control



China (Southern Song) militarily and politically weaker than during the Tang

- Song paying tribute to Jin Empire of the Jurchens
- Song held off the Mongols until Kublai Khan came to power and established the Yuan Dynasty

Never conquered Vietnam or other SE Asian kingdoms

Kublai failed twice trying to attack Japan

- Kamikaze (divine winds)

China very ethnically diverse

Confucian scholars saw Mongols as intruders

- Kublai kept Mongols as top officials
- Dismantled examination system
- Scholar gentry greatly reduced in status

Confucians resented Mongols and reasserted their power when Mongols weakened

- Many in the Yuan Dynasty were Buddhist and threatened deep Confucian roots of China (similar to Tang break-up)

China under Mongol Control (cont)

Yuan favored merchants

- Confucians saw them as inferior

Yuan elevated status of physicians

- Confucians saw them as technicians

Yuan encouraged the sharing of Chinese medical and herbal knowledge

Kublai passed laws keeping the Mongol and Chinese identities separate

- Chinese forbidden from learning Mongol script
- Mongols not allowed to marry ethnic Chinese



China under Mongol Control (cont.)



Kublai was fascinated by Chinese civilization

- Retained Chinese rituals and music in his court
- Used Chinese calendar
- Sacrifices to ancestors
- Expanded Forbidden City
- Confucianism tolerated

Welcomed emissaries from many lands, including Marco Polo



The Decline of the Yuan and the Rise of the Ming

Failure to defeat Vietnam and Japan undermined strength of Mongols

- Successors were weak and bureaucracies characterized by greed and corruption

Scholar-gentry encouraged rebellion against 'barbarian' oppressors

- Banditry widespread in countryside
- Piracy in the open seas

China fell into chaos



Rise of the Ming

Ju Yuanzhang (peasant) founded Ming (brilliant) Dynasty

- Renamed Hongwu, the first Ming emperor

Established government model of traditional Chinese dynasties

- Revived Confucian educational system and examinations system
- Centralized authority at Nanjing
- Ming emperors suspicious of non-Chinese
- Insisted on absolute obedience
- Relied on mandarins and eunuchs



Rise of the Ming (cont.)



Belief that contact with others weakened China and were cautious in trade with outsiders

- Trade products included porcelain

Focus on rebuilding the empire to be independent

- Repaired irrigation system
- Great Wall
- Internal trade connections
- Promoted Chinese culture
- Education

Built a strong China that kept intruders out

Comparison: Customs and attitudes of Mongol and Chinese Women

Patriarchal

More freedom and independence

Wouldn't bind feet

Formed hunting parties

Wrestled

Advisers to husbands

Politically savvy

Patriarchal

Foot binding

Mongol

Chinese

Tropical Africa and Asia

»» Including Sub-Saharan Africa, India,
and SE Asia

Islam

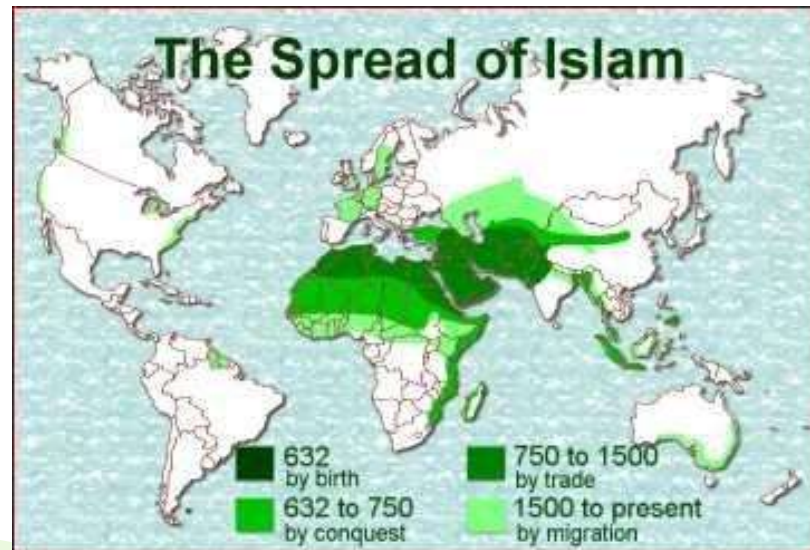
After the fall of the Abbasid Caliphate Islam continued to flourish

At times spread quietly and others violently

In tropical areas peoples were linked by this common religion and also by increasingly complex long-distance trade networks

The tropical environment:

- Temperate climates, monsoon winds, diverse geography



Sub-Saharan Africa

Islam provided external contact between Sub-Saharan Africa and the world

Centers of civilizations arose building from the Bantu migrations

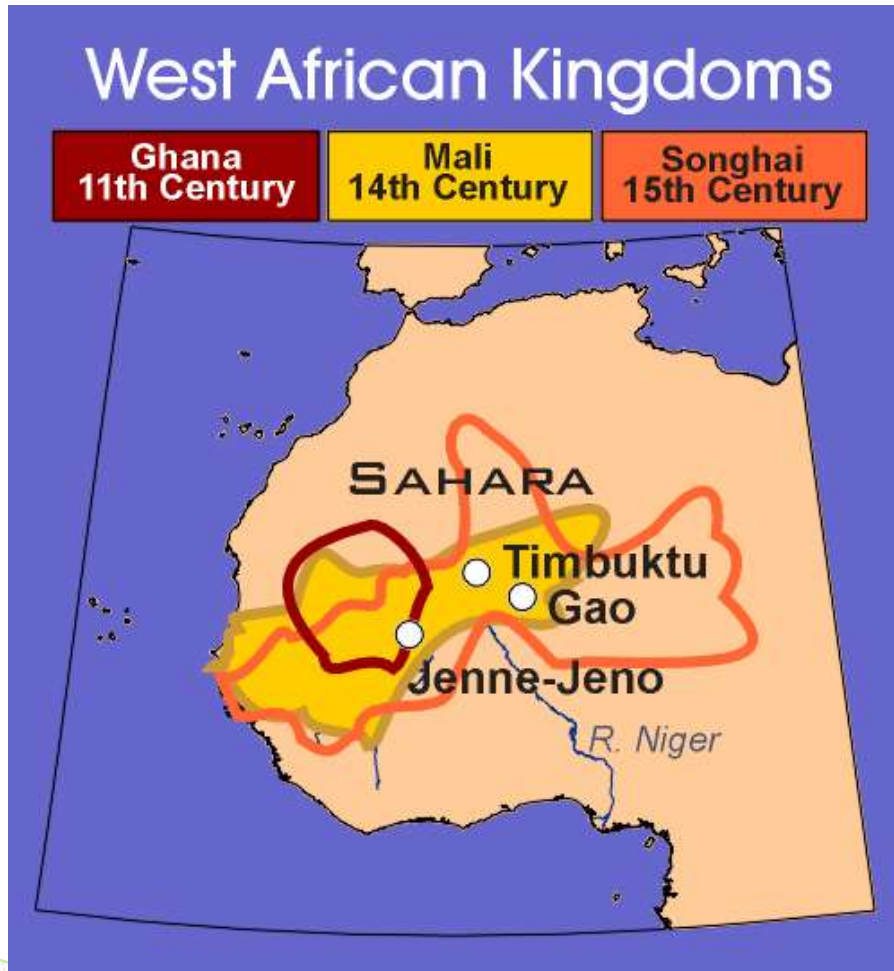
Some very connected with the world

- Sudanic empires of Mali, Ghana, Songhay
- City states of Swahili coast

Stateless society common and continued to thrive but large states developed and connected economically and politically with other parts of the world



Empires of the Western Sudan



Camels traveled across the Sahel
Ghana

- gold for salt and dates (taxed salt and gold exchanged)
- Rulers converted to Islam; improved relationship with Muslim merchants and nomads

After decline, Mali grew to dominate the area, followed by Songhay.

The Hausa states became powerful to the east

People of the Sudanic states

- farmers (soil sandy/shallow) and fishers
- Polygamy common – larger families could farm larger areas of land

The Kingdom of Mali

SUNDIATA



Ghana fell into decline due to Berber defeats and less gold

Regional leaders battle; Sundiata emerges

- Lion-king founded Mali
- Stories told by griots
- Successive kings made wise alliances
- Courageous in battle

Mali successful as trading state
Reached its peak during reign of Mansa Musa

- Pilgrimage to Mecca

Market cities included

- Timbuktu, Gao, Jenne

Timbuktu

Large population

Great mosque

- Library and university

Muslims; provided protection, lodging and services for merchants

Encouraged spread of Islam



Songhay (Songhai)

As Mali declines, Songhay rose

People mostly farmers, herders, fishers

Kings controlled trade

- New sources of gold brought wealth

Sunni Ali best known leader

- Successors continued to build mosques, support book production

Muslim army from Morocco arrived with muskets; Songhay had no chance



Similarities in Sudanic States of Africa

While they had different periods of greatness, there were commonalities.

- Led by patriarch or council of elders
- Usually states centered on people speaking common language
- Rulers sacred/legitimacy reinforced by rituals and traditions
- Rulers converted to Islam, population follows native/animistic faith
- Oral traditions/griots highly valued
- Connected the region w/the long-distance trade networks of the Eastern Hemisphere

Swahili States

Swahili Coast named for common language

Bantu speaking people and people from across the Indian Ocean settled

Language was Bantu based but Arabic influenced

Cities growing wealthy from trade across Indian Ocean

- Chinese porcelains and silks, Indian cotton and glass beads
- African Iron, timber, ivory, animal hides, shells and gold.

Kilwa became especially wealthy

- Trading cities stretched the length of the coast.

Cosmopolitan cities, mosques, plumbing, multi-storied buildings, wealthy citizens could afford silks, porcelain.

City states were economically connected; no central government



Great Zimbabwe

Inland; traded great quantities of gold with Sofala

- Shipped across Indian Ocean

Magnificent stone complex

- Walled enclosure
- Cone shaped tower

King controlled and taxed trade

Inhabitants not Muslims



Ethiopia

Christian

Ruling elites in Axum may have wanted to enhance relations with Christian Egypt

Islam spread after the decline of Axum until a new ruling dynasty promoted Christianity again

Muslims surround the region; Christians basically cut off from Christians in other lands

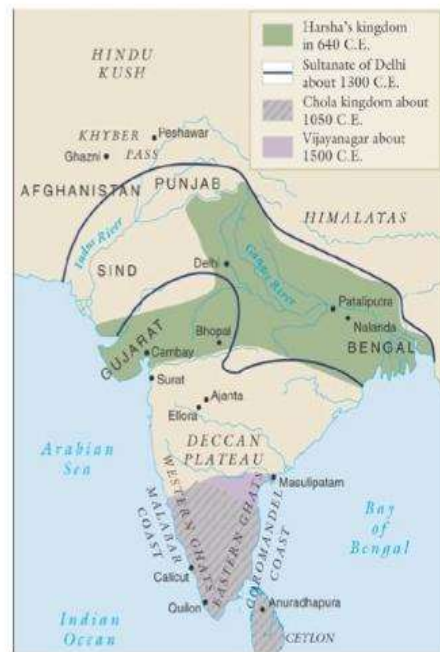
- Beliefs reflect native African religions
 - Existence of evil spirits
- Carry amulets for protection

African Islam also reflects native religions

Portuguese introduced Roman Catholicism to the Kongo but for the most part, Islam continued to grow



The Spread of Islam to India and SE Asia



Gupta disintegrated

India fragmented into regional kingdoms

- Social and cultural conditions were the 'glue' that held Indian society together (like the Church in Europe)

Caste system and Hindu religion gave the region its own identity

- The arrival of Islam was much more violent than in West Africa or the Swahili Coast

The Delhi Sultanate

11th C Afghan warlords invade

- Mahmud of Ghazni leader
- Looted Hindu and Buddhist temples; established mosques or Islamic shrines

Successors eventually established the Delhi Sultanate; 1st Muslim empire on Indian subcontinent – not an extension of a Middle Eastern or Persian Empire

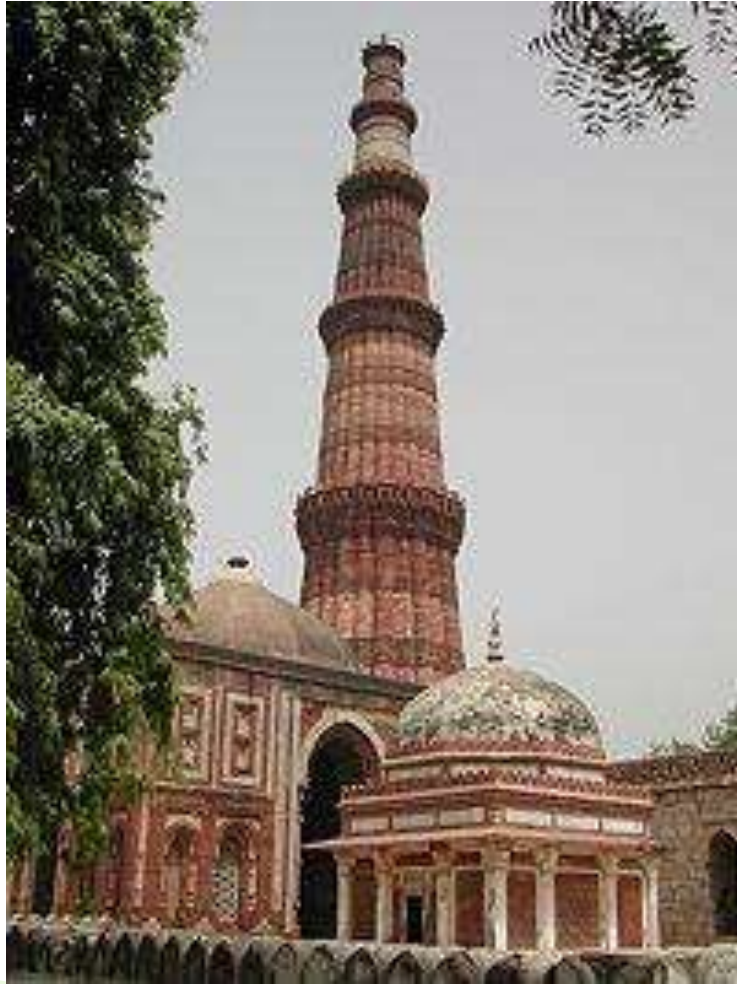
- Sultans fought Hindu princes for control
- Large armies and extravagant courts



Southern India escaped the invasions (small states)

Vijayanagar in the south was an independent empire

The Delhi Sultanate (cont.)



Indians allowed to keep their native religions

- Buddhism dwindled

Muslim communities increased

- Merchants were the main carriers of the faith; especially Sufis
- Welcomed Indians of lower castes
- Avoid head tax/marriage

Many remained Hindu; some Muslim princes adopted Hindu customs at court (along caste lines – Muslims leaders on top)

The Delhi Sultanate (cont.)

Difficult to reconcile Hinduism and Islam

Equality

Submissive to one god

Muslim ulamas warned against the pollution of Islam by Hindu practices and tried to promote unity in the Muslim community to oppose majority Hindu population

Met stiff resistance by Hindu elites (compare to Africa)

Hierarchical caste system

Many gods

Brahmins denounce Muslims as destroyers and meat eaters

Many believed their religion was superior to Islam; tensions built (compare to Africa)

Islam

Hinduism

Southeast Asia

Expansion of Islam to India set the stage for spread to SE Asia; trade routes across the region

- Previously Buddhism and Hinduism; Muslim traders now influence region

Buddhist Shrivijaya trading empire on the decline; helped Islamic influence – Muslim trading centers become established

Most contact peaceful

- Spread from Malacca; converts wanted to strengthen ties and prove common basis in Muslim laws

In other areas Sufis allowed natives to keep rituals and local beliefs If paid homage to Allah and followed Islamic doctrine

Two Travelers

Long distance trade increasing by 1000

Encouraged by Vikings, Turks, and Mongols

- May have brought destruction, but also new ideas and knowledge
- Invaders tended to settle

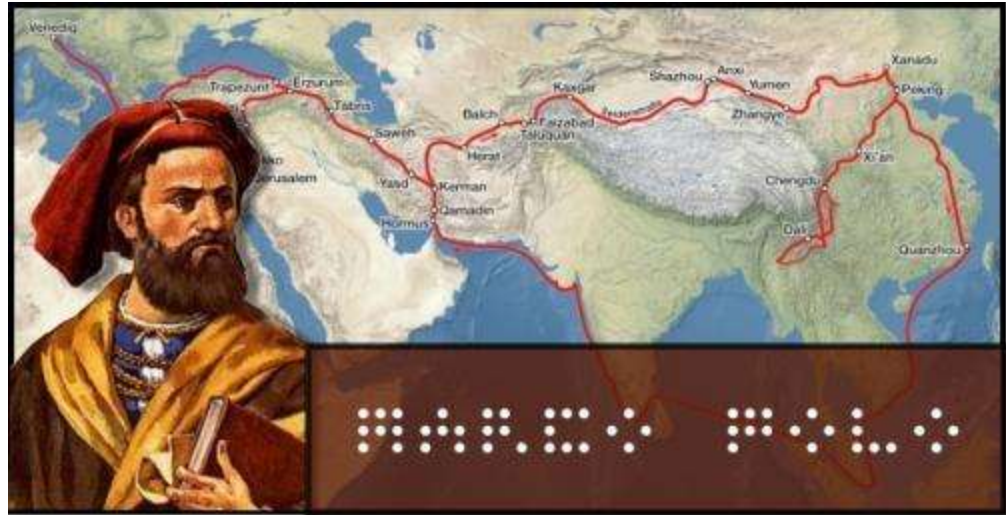
Pax Mongolica and Dar al-Islam (House of Islam) made travel more appealing

Dar al-Islam

- United tropical lands; religious motives were the driving factor
- Spoke Arabic/communication
- Shared obligation of hajj



Marco Polo



Travels to China and enters the service of the Great Khan (court of Kublai Khan)

- Close to twenty years

Captured by soldiers from rival city state Genoa and spends time in prison

- Produces a book of his travels
- Enjoyed exaggerations; questions as to validity

Sparked great interest in a world beyond Europe

Sense of adventure sets the stage for Europeans to embark on major exploration

Ibn Battuta

Traveled over 73,000 miles

- Constantinople, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Burma, Sumatra, Spain, Mali, and perhaps southern China

Most within cultural area of Dar al-Islam (unified by religion)

Narrated his experiences for a book

- Invaluable information about life in Islamic lands



Long Distance Trade and Travel: Patterns, Motivations, and Consequences



Long distance trade at this time relied primarily on the Silk Road and the Indian Ocean

- Trade across Sahara increasing
- Light luxury goods usually on the Silk Road
- Silks and precious stones for example

Bulkier goods by ship

- Steel, stone, coral, building materials

Motivations for travel

- Trade, diplomacy and missionary activity

Motivations for Long Distance Travel

Diplomacy examples

- Byzantine Emperor called on the Roman Catholic Pope for help defending the Holy Land
 - Crusades
 - Changed Europe forever
- Mongols destroyed Abbasid dynasty
 - Pope Innocent IV sent diplomats inviting Mongols to convert
- Ibn Battuta took government positions



Motivations for Long Distance Travel



Missionary examples

- Sufi mystics
 - would tolerate worship of traditional deities but must be pious and devoted to Allah
- Roman Catholics
- Mongols
- China (John of Montecorvino)
- Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox in Russia

Consequences of Interregional Networks and Contacts

Technological and Agricultural Diffusion

- Magnetic compass
 - Could sail long stretches of water without getting lost
- Gunpowder
 - Used by Mongols to catapult bombs
 - cannons developed; Mongols mainly responsible for quick spread
- Food: citrus fruits and Asian rice
- Muslims learned to crystallize sugar from cane
 - Europeans enjoy sugar cubes in their tea and coffee



Consequences of Interregional Networks and Contacts

Spread of Disease

- Black Death
 - 60 – 70% of those infected died
 - Millions in China
 - Europe lost 25% of population
- Disrupted society
 - In western Europe workers demanded higher wages;
 - rebellions when wages frozen



Consequences of Interregional Networks and Contacts



Demographic Changes

- Urban population levels recovered
- Tremendous growth of cities along trade routes
Khanbalik, Hangzhou, Samarkand, Baghdad, Cairo, Constantinople, Venice, Kilwa, and Timbuktu

Many merchants traveled the whole distance in pursuit of profit

Nomadic population didn't recover as easily

- Groups never again had the kind of power of the Mongols and Turks

Sedentary people could resist nomadic peoples' invasions

Comparisons: Communal vs. Convergent Cities

Uniqueness of cities as they represent the culture of the territories around them

- Europe at this time
- Paris is uniquely French
- London – English

Places where many people of different ethnicities come together to trade, sell arts and crafts, and visit government centers
Emphasize the commonalities

- Islamic and Chinese cities

Communal

Convergent

Comparisons: Communal vs. Convergent Cities

Neither theory is completely accurate but they do focus on the fact that European cities were less connected to world trade circuits than Islamic and Chinese cities

- London and Paris were not yet the cosmopolitan centers that they would become

