

## Continuity and Change in the Post-Classical Period: MC Test and Graded Discussion Topics

*The information below is organized into major concepts from the College Board Framework, general arguments of CCOT, and includes specific content topics and identifications to focus your studying.*

### 3.1 ~ Expansion of Communication and Exchange

$\Delta$  = The world's regions, cultures, and people interacted with one another far more extensively resulting in a "mini-globalization" that linked Afro-Eurasia.

$\Delta$  = The transfer of new ideas, crops, products, disease, and people

- Spread of ideas, technology, crops, resources, germs, and people
  - The Crusades
  - The Black Death
  - Ibn Battuta
  - Mansa Musa
  - Marco Polo

$\cup$  = Curiosity, power, new technology, and changes in the environment continued to motivate cultural diffusion.

$\cup$  = A civilization's size, stability, and appeal allowed for greater cultural diffusion, whereas smaller and less developed cultures were often forced to adapt.

### 3.2 ~ Continuity and Innovation of State Forms

$\Delta$  = New Civilizations emerged and developed in regions where informal civilizations had existed or previous populations were unsettled.

$\cup$  = Patterns of development mirrored early civilizations as societies grew in size, formalized political structures, specialized economic roles, established class and gender inequalities

- New Civilizations
  - East Africa: Swahili Coast
  - West Africa: Ghana, Mali
  - Eastern Europe / Central Asia: Kievan Rus / Russia
  - East and Southeast Asia: Japan, Korea, Vietnam
    - Sinification; tribute system
  - Middle East: Islam
    - Islam's Beginnings; 5 Pillars; Reasons why Islam Spread; Caliphates
- Older Civilizations
  - Eastern Europe / Middle East: Byzantine
    - Constantine; Justinian; Eastern Orthodoxy
  - East Asia: China – Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties
    - Golden Age of China; Technology and Innovations

$\cup$  = Older civilizations persisted, reconstructed, or innovated with differing degrees of success.

$\cup$  = Hybrid civilizations developed distinctively blending and integrating people and institutions from both pastoral and agrarian worlds

- Hybrid Civilizations
  - Western Europe: Feudalism
    - Dark Ages; Christianity; organization of Catholic Church; Pope
  - Central Asia: Mongols
    - Pastoralism; Chinggis Khan;

### 3.3 ~ Increased Economic Productive Capacity

$\Delta$  = Long distance trade grew considerably in both geographic scope and efficiency fostering increased contact and exchange.

$\Delta$  = Economic production changed to a market or profit based model from basic consumption and persistence.

$\cup$  = Success and power remained in the hands of civilizations who were able to control the environment, secure trade routes, and maintain political control.

$\cup$  = Afro-Eurasian economies remained largely agricultural with basic production of farmed goods, mined/extracted resources, and tools

- Long Distance Trade
  - Silk, Sea, and Sand Trade Routes
    - Causes; Regions/Locations linked; Products traded; effects of trade