

Unit III Mashup

600-1450

Unit topics

1. The Rise and Influence of Islam
2. Byzantine Civilization
3. China's Recovery and Influence
4. Western Europe
5. Mongols and Nomads
6. Sub-Saharan Africa
7. The Americas
8. Trade and Cross-Cultural Interaction

The Rise and Influence of Islam

New forms of governance: caliphates (3.2.I.B.)

Synthesized local and borrowed traditions: Abbasids and Persian influences (3.2.I.C.)

Muslim Caliphates facilitate trade: sharia, Islamic legal system, protection of merchants (3.1.I.E.)

Migration of Arabs and Berbers across Africa (3.1.II.A.)

Spread of Arab language (3.1.II.C.)

Islamic merchant communities (3.1.III.A.)

Diffusion of science: Greek and Hindu concepts in Abbasid Baghdad (3.1.III.E.)

Spread of Islam in Iberia: architecture of Cordova (3.1.III.E.)

Spread of crops across the Dar al Islam (3.1.IV.A.)

Diasporic communities: Muslims in Indian Ocean, Jews in Alexandria and Cairo (3.1.I.B.)

Islam and gender: influence of Persia and Battuta's observations in Africa (3.2.I.C.) and (3.3.III.C. and D.)

Byzantine Civilization

New forms of state: Caesaropapism (3.2.I.A.)

Innovation of continuity and innovations in forms of state: Roman Law, Code of Justinian (3.2.I.A.)

Byzantine Empire facilitates trade: Constantinople, Code of Justinian (3.1.I.A. and E.)

Labor organization: theme system (3.3.III.A.)

Rise of Kiev and Novgorod (3.1.I.A.)

China's Recovery and Influence

Sui China

State practices facilitating trade: the Grand Canal (3.1.I.D.)

Tang China

Interaction of continuity and innovations in forms of state: civil service exam, new taxation (3.2.I.A.)

Interregional trade in luxury goods: silk and porcelain (3.1.I.C.)

Tang/Song China facilitates trans- Eurasian trade (3.1.I.E.)

Spread of Buddhism to Japan (3.1.III.D.)

Diffusion of new crops: champa rice from Vietnam to Tang China (3.1.IV.A.)

Diffusion of agricultural practices: equal field systems to Japan (3.1.IV.A.)

Synthesized local and borrowed traditions: Japan, Taika Reforms (3.2.I.C.)

Revolt of free peasants (3.3.III.C.)

Song China

Artisans increase production of luxury goods for export (3.3.I.C.)

Intense urbanization (3.3.II.B.)

Role of cities in trade: Xian (3.1.I.A.)

Neo-Confucianism and gender (3.3.III.D.)

Labor organization: conscription of peasants (3.3.III.A.)

Western Europe

New forms of governance: decentralized feudalism, divine right of kings (3.2.II.B.)

Technological innovation stimulates agricultural production (3.2.I.A.)

Technological and cultural transfers: Crusades (3.2.II.)

Urbanization expands and contracts (3.3.II.A. and B.)

Labor organization: serfs, guilds and craft production (3.3.III.A.)

Trading organizations facilitate trade: Hanseatic League (3.1.I.D.)

New forms of governance: city-states in Italy (3.2.II.B.) (3.1.I.A.)

Christianity and gender (3.3.III.D.)

Mongols and Nomads

Innovations in States: Mongol political system (3.2.I.A.)

Organization of labor: nomadic pastoralism (3.3.III.A.)

Spread of paper and gunpowder technologies (3.1.III.E.)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Migrations and their impact: Bantus (3.1.II.B. and C.)

Spread of Islam to Sub-Saharan Africa: Political and economic effects (3.1.III.D.)

New forms of governance: Ghana and Mali empires (3.2.I.B.)

Role of cities: Timbuktu (3.1.I.A.)

The Americas

New forms of governance: Incan and Aztec political systems (3.2.I.B.)

The role of cities in the Americas (3.2.I.B.)

Mesoamerican trade routes (3.1.I.B.)

Technological innovation stimulates agricultural production: chinampas and terracing (3.2.I.A.)

New forms of labor: mita system of Incas (3.3.III.C.)

Trade and Cross-Cultural Interaction

Silk road trade

Mongols reconnect Silk Road trade (3.1.I.E.)

More sophisticated trade organization: caravanserai (3.1.I.C.)

Bills of exchange (3.1.I.C.)

Spread of disease: Black Death to Europe (3.1.IV.B.)

Use of state produced currency (3.1.I.D.)

spread of gunpowder technology (3.1.III.E.)

Indian Ocean trade

Islam catalyst for trade in Indian Ocean (3.1.I.E.)

improved technologies: compass, astrolabe, ships (3.1.I.C.)

New forms of governance: city-states in east Africa (3.2.II.B.)

Some cities grew, some declined: Malacca, Kilwa (3.3.II.C.)

Diffusion of religion in Southeast Asia (3.1.III.D.)

Two travelers: Polo and Battuta (3.1.III.C.)

Polynesian migrations (3.1.II.B.)