

Unit 3: SSWH 4, 5, 6

SSWH 4 – The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol Empires between 450CE and 1500 CE.

- a) Analyze the importance of Justinian, include the influence of the Empress Theodora, Justinian's Code, and Justinian's efforts to recapture the West.
- b) Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires; include the impact on Byzantium had on Moscow and the Russian Empire, the effect of Byzantine culture on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev, the rise of Constantinople as a center for law, religion, and the arts.
- c) Explain the Great Schism of 1054 CE.
- d) Analyze the spread of the Mongol Empire: include the role of Chinggis[Genghis] Khan in developing the empire, the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China and the West, the development of trade, and European observations through the writings of Marco Polo.
- e) Explain the Ottoman's Empire's role in the decline of Byzantium and the capture of Constantinople in 1453 CE.

EQ 47 – How did the Byzantine Empire come to exist? [304, 305]

- Constantine – New Rome “Constantinople”
 - Created new capital because Germanic Tribes weakened western half of Roman Empire
- After Justinian's death
 - Eastern Roman Empire territories diminished
 - Islamic forces conquered Syria and Palestine
 - Bulgarian forces conquered Lower Danube River territory
 - 8th Century Eastern Roman Empire referred to Byzantine
 - Territories – Eastern Balkans/Asia Minor
- Byzantine Empire Different from Eastern Roman Empire
 - Unique characteristics – combined Greek and Christian elements – Greek not Latin official language [Language = Culture]
 - Eastern Orthodox Church – art/architecture unique and considerable amount of
 - Emperor – not a god but chosen by God – absolute monarch
 - Able to appoint head of/leader of Eastern Orthodox Church called the Patriarch – no separation of church and state
 - Mission of Empire to preserve the true Christian faith

EQ 48 – Why did the Byzantine Empire continue while the Western Roman Empire fell?

- Justinian's rule/Empire
 - Reestablished partial unity of Roman Empire over Mediterranean World
 - Reconquered city of Rome and Parts of Italy
 - After death/three years Western part/Rome taken over by barbarians again
- Byzantine Empire centered on city of Constantinople
 - Largest city in Europe during the Middle Ages
 - Greatest center of commerce – richest city

World History

- Chief center of exchange between eastern and western products
- Silk worms stolen from China makes silk industry most valuable product of Byzantine empire

- Justinian's building projects
 - Hippodrome
 - roads, bridges, walls, public baths, law courts, schools, churches, colossal underground
 - Hagia Sophia – Church of the Holy Wisdom
- Macedonian emperors
 - Series of Byzantine emperors – 867 to 1081
 - Expanded empire – military efficiency
 - Expanded trade – prosperity via silk and metal products

EQ 49 – How did Christianity become the official religion of the Byzantine Empire? [305]

- Christianity official religion of Roman Empire
- Byzantine Empire creates a Greek/Christian hybrid = Eastern Orthodox Church
 - Patriarch of Eastern Orthodox Church unwilling to accept Roman Catholic Pope's authority over all of Christianity
 - 1054 Pope Leo IX and Patriarch Michael Cerularius excommunicated each other
- Schism – separation between two branches of Christianity

EQ 50 – Why is Justinian's law code significant in the development of western civilization? [304]

- Justinian inherited vast quantities of legal materials from reconquest of Rome and parts of Italy
 - Wanted to simplify and codify law materials
- Codification of Roman Law
 - The Body of Civil Law
 - Basis of imperial law in Eastern Roman Empire and Byzantine Empire til 1453
 - Used as basis for legal system of Europe

World History

EQ 51 – How did Theodora specifically and women in general play a significant role in the Byzantine Empire?

- Theodora – empress of Byzantine Empire – wife of Justinian
 - Most influential and powerful woman in Byzantine history
 - Saved Justinian's rule during the Hippodrome riots [Nika revolt]
 - Promoted Justinian's public works projects
- Theodora as reformer
 - Enacted laws ending forced prostitution and closed brothels
 - Created a convent for ex-prostitutes and widows
 - Expanded rights of women in divorce and property ownership
 - Instituted death penalty for rape
 - Prohibited the practice of killing a wife for adultery

EQ 52 – How does the art and architecture of the Byzantine Empire continue to influence western and eastern civilizations?

- Byzantine Art/Architecture – derivative of Roman Classical themes
 - Balance, symmetry, harmony
 - Biggest difference – symbolic/abstract vs. Classical realism/idealism
 - Reflected religious/political themes – government and church entities with the wealth to commission art/architecture
- Examples
 - Hagia Sophia
 - Iconography – images of saints/Christ/Virgin Mary
 - Illumination of manuscripts

EQ 53 – How did the Schism impact eastern and western cultures?

- Great Schism 1054
 - Western Europe – Latin/Roman Catholic cultural influences
 - Eastern Europe – Greek/Orthodox cultural influences
- Cultural Separation of Europe
 - Conflicts over cultural differences – Europe
 - Conflicts over cultural differences – Asia

EQ 54 – How did the Byzantine Empire influenced Russia, specifically Tsar Ivan III and the city of Kiev?[301]

- City-state of Kiev
 - Center of Russian Culture – hybrid of Slavic and Swedish Vikings
 - Missionaries from Byzantine Empire visits Kiev
 - Vladimir, ruler of Russia, marries Byzantine Emperor's sister
 - Becomes an Eastern Orthodox Christian

World History

- 988 makes Orthodox Christianity official religion of Russia
- Building, churches, public works emulate/imitate Constantinople
- Tsar Ivan III
 - Consolidated Russia under city-state of Muscow
 - Expanded Russian empire
 - Looked upon as successor to Byzantine Emperors after fall of Constantinople
 - Made Tsar as autocratic and absolute monarch like Byzantine Emperors
 - Created first Russian “Law Book” – compilation of Russian legal principles mixed with Justinian’s Code

EQ 55 – How did the expansion of the Mongol Empire impact China and the Mediterranean World? [253 to 257]

- Mongol Empire
 - Under Ghengis Khan created the largest land empire in history
 - Introduced the use of gunpowder and cannons into Europe
 - After Ghengis Khan’s death – empire divided into four khanates
- Mongol Empire in China
 - Kublai Khan – conquered Chinese Song Dynasty
 - Established new dynasty Yuan Dynasty
 - Established capital city that eventually becomes Beijing
 - Established peace and prosperity
 - Internal corruption, economic difficulties and failed conquests led to decline of Mongol Dynasty
- Marco Polo
 - Visited during Kublai Khan’s rule
 - Writing inspired European exploration and expanded European knowledge
 - Mongol Armies pushed barbarians from the outskirts of Mongol Rule into Europe

EQ 56 – How did the expansion of the Mongol Empire create trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa? from China to the Mediterranean world? [254 to 257]

- Trading networks between China and Mediterranean
 - Trade routes deteriorated under weak Persian and Chinese Dynasties
 - Mongol Rule – ensured safety along Silk Road
 - Increase contact between East and West
 - Marco Polo trip made possible by Mongol Rule
 - Demand for Chinese good increased dramatically in Europe

EQ 57 – Why was Marco Polo’s writing significant?

EQ 58 – What role did the Ottoman Empire play in the decline of Byzantium and the capture of Constantinople?

SSWH5 The student will trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE.

World History

- a. Explain the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire.
- b. Identify the Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa and assess the economic impact of this trade.
- c. Explain the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims.
- d. Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in medicine (Ibn Sina) and geography (Ibn Battuta).
- e. Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe.
- f. Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

EQ 59 – How did Islam come to exist?[193 & 194]

- Muhammad
 - Merchants, Morality, and Meditation
 - Angel Gabriel
 - Judaism/Christianity partial revelation of God
 - Islam – final revelation of Allah
 - Quran – written revelation from Muhammad
 - Contains ethical guidelines and laws
 - Muslims – followers of Islam
 - Islam has only one God, Allah, and Muhammad is God’s prophet.
- Teachings of Muhammad
 - Monotheistic – One God/creator of all
 - Salvation and afterlife possible
 - Direct simple faith
 - Submit to the will of Allah
 - Practice the Five Pillars of Islam
 - Belief, Prayer, Charity, Fasting, Pilgrimage
 - Way of Life – developed by scholars and religious leaders
 - Law code – Shariah
 - Applies teachings of Quran to daily life
 - Regulates all aspects of a Muslim’s life
 - Specific Regulations
 - No pork, no gambling, no alcohol, no dishonesty

EQ 60 – How did Islamic Empire grow?[196 – 198]

- Muhammad’s Hijrah
 - From Makkah to Madinah - 622 Year 1 of Muslim Calendar
 - Madinah and Bedoin followers
- Submission to God means submission to Muhammad
 - No separation of church/state
- Muhammad effective military leader
 - Military victories lead to more followers
 - Makkah’s surrender – Makkah declared holy shrine by Muhammad
- Successors to Muhammad
 - Arab conquest of Arabian Peninsula – Abu Bakr
 - Excellent military generals

World History

- Motivated soldiers – death in battle ensures Paradise
- Tolerance of conquered peoples

EQ 61 – How did the Muslim Trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa economically impact those regions and the Muslim world itself?

- Economic Impact - Prosperity through Trade
 - Camel Caravans, ships
 - Gold/Slaves from Sahara, Silk/Porcelain from China, Grain from Egypt
 - Gold/Ivory from Eastern Africa, Sandalwood/Spices/textiles from India
 - Bagdad – capital of Abbasid Empire – wealthiest city/overtakes Constantinople
 - Cairo – commercial city for Egyptian Region
 - Damascus – commercial center for Syrian Region
 - Check cashing ability – banking system and use of common coins

EQ 62 – Why did Islam split into two branches; Sunni and Shia? [199]

- Hussein Revolt against Umayyids [non-Arab Muslims vs. Arab Muslims]
 - Hussein – second son of Ali[son-in-law of Muhammed]
- Shiite – accept only the descendants of Ali as true rulers of Islam
 - Developed different body of law from Sunni
- Sunni – accepted rule by Umayyads
 - Majority of Muslims

EQ 63 – How do the differences between Shia and Sunni branches of Islam affect the cultures where they are found? [199]

- Sunni found in Saudi Arabia – majority of Muslims
- Shia found mostly in Iraq/Iran
- Differences involve body of law
 - Source of conflicts

EQ 64 – What did Islamic scholars such as Ibn Sina [medicine] and Ibn Battuta [geography] contribute to the fields of medicine and geography?

- Ibn Sina
 - Wrote a medical encyclopedia used in Europe's University at textbook
 - Described contagious nature of certain diseases spread via water supplies
- Ibn Battuta – famous book “Journey” traveled 75,000 miles list of places he visited
 - Arabian Peninsula, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Lybia, Central Asia, East Africa, India, and China
 - His work provided a basis for geographical information of the world akin to Marco Polo's descriptions but decades earlier
- Omar Khayyam – famous books “*1001 Arabian Nights*” and “*Rubaiyat*”

World History

EQ 65 – How did the Crusades impact the Islamic World? [306-308]

- Crusades – 11th to 13th
 - Military expeditions from Europe to conquer “the Holy Land”
- Reasons for the Crusades
 - Byzantine Empire Alexius I asks for help from Europeans against Seljuk Turks
 - Pope Urban II – Council of Clermont 1095 – Holy War
 - All who die fighting Muslims gets sins forgiven
 - Unites/Motivates Christians to fight Muslims for Holy Land
 - First Crusade – captures Jerusalem, creates 4 Crusader Kingdoms – success?
 - Second Crusade – sent to recapture lost of one of the Crusader Kingdoms – failure
 - Third Crusade – Richard the Lion Hearted – mixed success – Muslim leader Saladin recaptures Jerusalem
 - Later Crusades – failures
 - Children’s Crusades – sold into slavery or sent back home
 - Discredits Pope’s infallibility – Catholic Church weakened
- Limited impact other than
- Engendered hatred of Christians in Muslim countries due to Crusader’s brutality
- United Muslim nations under Saladin

EQ 66 – How did the Crusades impact Europe? [306 – 308]

- Moved thousands with Religious zeal to fight for God against Muslims
- Pogroms against Jews begin
- Italian Port Cities benefit economically
- Broke down feudalism in Europe
 - Kings raises taxes and armies – gained economic and military power
 - Nobles freed serfs and sold lands to fight in Crusades – nobility weakened militarily and economically

EQ 67 – How did the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam change between 600 CE and 1300 CE?

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World History

before 1800.

- a. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.
- b. Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.
- c. Describe the trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.
- d. Analyze the process of religious syncretism as a blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity.
- e. Analyze the role of geography and the distribution of resources played in the development of trans-Saharan trading networks.

EQ 68 – What were the Bantu migration patterns? [232]

- Migration into Eastern Africa from Western Africa – first millennium B.C.
 - From Niger River region into East Africa
 - Small communities slowly moving and forming villages
 - Subsistence farming

EQ 69 – What were the Bantu contributions to agriculture in Africa?

- Bantu contributions
 - Spread of iron-smelting techniques – iron better than stone tools
 - Spread the use of high-yield crops = yams, bananas
 - Established stone city of “Great Zimbabwe”

EQ 70 – How did the Sudanic Kingdoms develop and decline in Africa? [228 – 231]

- Sudanic Kingdoms = Ghana, Mali, and Songhai
- Kingdom of Ghana [228-229]
 - Development – first great trading state in West Africa
 - Rule without written laws, King and his army enforce rule
 - Economy – Iron and Gold trade
 - Muslim merchants trade metal goods, textiles, horses, and SALT
 - Silent Trade – Gold for Salt
 - Ghana Goods – Gold, iron, ivory, animal hides, and slaves
 - Berbers and their “fleets of the deserts” camel caravans
- Decline of Kingdom of Ghana
 - Weakened by wars
 - Collapsed in 1100s
 - Defeated and conquered by Sundiata Keita
- Kingdom of Mali [230 – 231]
 - Ghana replaced by Kingdom of Mali
 - Established by Sundiata Keita

World History

- Wealth based on Gold – Salt Trade
- Capital city – famous Timbuktu
- Agriculture based on grains – millet, sorghum, rice
- Local village rulers administered government, collected taxes for kings of Mali
- Mansa Musa – greatest king of Mali
- Decline of Kingdom of Mali
 - Civil Wars after Mansa Musa divided and weakened Mali
- Kingdom of Songhai
 - Established along the Niger River
 - First dynasty established by Kossi – Dia Dynasty of Songhai
 - Benefitted from Muslim trade routes
 - Sunni Ali – began expansion of empire
 - Military campaigns of conquest
 - Conquered Timbuktu and Jenne
 - Muhammad Ture – devout Muslim king of Songhai
 - Continued expansion of Empire
 - Songhai Kingdom reached greatest wealth and military power
 - After King Ture's
 - Slow decline due to ineffective kings
 - Conquered by the Sultan of Morocco in late 1500s

EQ 71 – What role did Sundiata Keita play in the development of the Sudanic Kingdoms? [231]

- Like George Washington – father of the Kingdom of Mali
- Name means “lion prince” – lion became symbol of his kingdom
- Mixed Muslim faith with traditional African beliefs
- Conquered Ghana, united peoples of Mali, established strong government
- Used local administrators for each village to collect tax revenues

EQ 72 – What role did the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca?

- Mansa Musa – richest and most powerful ruler of Mali
- Pilgrimage to Mecca – Legendary
 - Thousands of soldiers, hundreds of camels
 - Gave out so much gold – it devalued gold wherever he went
 - After pilgrimage Musa made Timbuktu a center of Islamic learning and helped to spread Islam throughout his kingdom
 - Built the famous Sankore mosque

World History

EQ 73 – How did Saharan trading networks in gold, salt, and slaves develop?[229 & 230]

- Trading networks established by kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai
 - Camel caravans of the Berbers
 - The Silent Trade
 - Used by peoples with no common language, means to overcome language barriers
 - Salt necessary for food preservation, water retention
 - Gold abundant and controlled by powerful African Kingdoms – Ghana, Mali, and Songhai

EQ 74 – How did Swahili trading cities develop?

- Rise of Islam in 7th and 8th Centuries – rise of Eastern African Trading ports
- Muslim settlements of Eastern African Trading Port cities established by the Bantus
- Mixed African and Arab cultures = Swahili culture of Eastern African Coast
 - Intermarriage
 - Muslim merchants

EQ 75 – How did the blending of traditional African beliefs, Islamic beliefs, and Christian beliefs occur and create a religious syncretism? [238 – 241]

- Blending of African and Islamic Beliefs resulted in Swahili culture along Eastern African coast
- Christian beliefs through Missionaries and more prevalent in West Africa
- African Religious Beliefs
 - One Supreme God with lesser gods [sons]
 - Diviners necessary to appease gods and foretell future
 - Ritual necessary to appease spirits/gods
 - Ancestors importance
 - Lineage groups founding member's spirit exert influence on present
 - Belief in afterlife – soul floating in eternity
