

Unit Three: 600 CE to 1450 CE

Stearns:	Chapter 11	Americas	or	Essay: C/C Aztec/Inca SPRITE	Due 19 October
	Chapters 6 - 8	Islam & Africa	or	Essay: COT Islam	Due 24 October
	Chapters 9 - 10	Europe	or	Essay: COT Europe	Due 28 October
	Chapter 12 - 14	China & E Asia	or	Essay: COT China/E. Asia	Due 4 November
	Chapter 15	Wrap up			Due 9 November

You may choose to do either chapter outlines or an outstanding essay—do the other one for EC!

COT Charts for the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1) Islamic Empire (including diffusion into Africa & India) - | Due 24 October |
| 2) East & West Europe - | Due 28 October |
| 3) China from the Sui, Tang, Song, & Yuan - | Due 4 November |
| 4) Japan - due following notes | Due 9 November |
| 5) Role & function of cities & how they COT from Unit One to 1450 CE | Due 14 November |
| 6) Role & function of technology & how it COT from Unit 1-3 | Due 15 November |

C/C Charts for the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Aztec & Inca | Due 19 October |
| 2) Japan and European feudalism | Due 4 November |

Other:

- 1) COT Essay on either technology or WWW/hubs due on 18 November
- 2) Overall Mondo Unit III essay due on 28 November
- 3) MC Review for Units I and II - due 21 November
- 4) MC Review for Unit III - due 28 November
- 5) Essay Exam on 29 November

Major Unit Three Essay Topics: (prepare detailed essay outlines for each—one will be chosen for the unit exam)

(each essay topic matched to corresponding primary AP world history theme)

1. C/C how interregional contacts & conflicts b/t states & empires encouraged significant technological & cultural transfers making sure to include:
 - how improved transportation technologies & commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, & expanded the geographical range of existing & newly active trade networks.
 - how the movement of peoples caused environmental & linguistic effects, incl. the continued diffusion of crops & pathogens (ie. diseases) throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.
 - how cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade & communication.
2. C/C empires & explain how empires collapsed & were reconstituted or in some regions how new state forms emerged.
3. C/C the role of cities which varied greatly, w/ periods of significant decline & followed by increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity & expanding trade networks.
4. Despite significant continuities in social structures & in methods of production, C/C important changes in labor management & in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations & family life; also including:
 - how innovations stimulated agricultural & industrial production in many regions.

You will want to budget your time & DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE. IF YOU HAVE WAITED UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE DURING UNITS ONE & TWO, YOU HAVE FOUND SUCH A STRATEGY TO ONLY BRING MISERY, HEARTACHE, UNDUE STRESS, UNHAPPINESS, GLOOM & DOOM, DESPAIR, GRIEF, SORROW, AGONY, DESOLATION, MELANCHOLY, & UNNEEDED SUFFERING & GNASHING OF TEETH.
DO NOT REPEAT YOUR FUTILE MISTAKES OF THE PAST!

Grading Checklist for Change Over Time Essay: (COT)

- ☐ Thesis is comprehensive, analytical, and explicit _____ (4 pts.)
 - ☐ has a "due to"
 - ☐ has both *changes and continuities*
- ☐ T/C sentence starts each paragraph(is significant & contains a "due to" AND THE TIME FRAME)..... _____ (3 pts.)
- ☐ Has significant global comparisons/modern connections *that relate to the topic*..... _____ (2 pts.)
- ☐ Each paragraph has at least 20 pieces of evidence _____ (5 pts.)
 - ☐ each has analysis of the evidence
 - ☐ each has BOTH changes and continuities
 - ☐ Analyzes causes/effects of changes/continuities
- ☐ Five Paragraph Format w/ 3 categories
- ☐ All parts of the question have been addressed
- ☐ The whole time period is addressed (if applicable)

_____ TOTAL
14

Period III: Regional & Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to c. 1450

Key Concept 3.1. Expansion & Intensification of Communication & Exchange Networks

Although Afro-Eurasia & the Americas remained separate from one another, this era witnessed a deepening & widening of old & new networks of human interaction within & across regions. The results were unprecedented concentrations of wealth & the intensification of cross-cultural exchanges. Innovations in transportation, state policies, & mercantile practices contributed to the expansion & development of commercial networks, which in turn served as conduits for cultural, technological, & biological diffusion within & between various societies. Pastoral or nomadic groups played a key role in creating & sustaining these networks. Expanding networks fostered greater interregional borrowing, while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. The prophet Muhammad promoted Islam, a new major monotheistic religion at the start of this period. It spread quickly through practices of trade, warfare, & diffusion characteristic of this period.

I. Explain how improved transportation technologies & commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, & expanded the geographical range of existing & newly active trade networks.

- A. Existing trade routes flourished & promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.
 - Silk Roads, Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean basins
 - Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili city-states, Hangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan, Cahokia
- B. New trade routes centering on Mesoamerica & the Andes developed.
- C. The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods (ie. silk & cotton textiles, porcelain, spices, precious metals, slaves, exotic animals) was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation & commercial technologies, including more sophisticated caravan organization (ie. caravanserai & camel saddle); use of the compass, astrolabe, & larger ship designs in sea travel; & new forms of credit & monetization (ie. bills of exchange, credit, checks, banking houses).
- D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices (ie. minting coins & use of paper money), trading organizations (ie. Hanseatic League), & state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal.
- E. The expansion of empires facilitated Trans-Eurasian trade & communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies & trade networks.
 - China, the Byzantine Empire, the Caliphates, the Mongols

II. Explain how the movement of peoples caused environmental & linguistic effects, incl. the continued diffusion of crops & pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.

- A. The expansion & intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge & technological adaptations to it:
 - the way Scandinavian Vikings used longships; Arabs & Berbers used camels; Central Asian pastoral groups used horses in the steppes
- B. Some migrations had a significant environmental impact.
 - The migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies & agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods & domesticated animals as they moved to new islands
- C. Some migrations & commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages (ie. Bantu Languages incl. Swahili & the spread of Turkic & Arabic languages) throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.
- D. New foods & agricultural techniques were adopted in populated areas (ie. bananas in Africa; new rice varieties in E. Asia; spread of cotton, sugar, & citrus in Dar al-Islam)
- E. The spread of epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed the well established paths of trade & military conquest.

III. Explain how cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade & communication.

- A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian Peninsula. The beliefs & practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, & Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, & Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants & missionaries.
- B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities (ie. Islamic merchants in Indian Oc; Chinese merchant s in SE Asia) where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.
- C. The writings of certain interregional travelers (ie. Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Xuanzang) illustrate both the extent & the limitations of intercultural knowledge & understanding.
- D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, & cultural traditions.
 - infl. of Neoconfucianism & Buddhism in E. Asia; Hinduism & Buddhism in SE Asia; Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa & SE Asia
- E. Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of scientific & technological traditions.
 - infl. of Greek & Indian mathematics on Islam; spreads of printing & gunpowder tech.; return of Greek/Roman science & phil to W. Europe via Islamic al-Andalus

Key Concept 3.2. Continuity & Innovation of State Forms & Their Interactions

State formation in this era demonstrated remarkable continuity, innovation & diversity in various regions. In Afro-Eurasia, some states attempted, with differing degrees of success, to preserve or revive imperial structures, while smaller, less centralized states continued to develop. The expansion of Islam introduced a new concept — the Caliphate — to Afro-Eurasian statecraft. Pastoral peoples in Eurasia built powerful & distinctive empires that integrated people & institutions from both the pastoral & agrarian worlds. In the Americas, powerful states developed in both Mesoamerica & the Andean region.

I. Explain how & C/C empires collapsed & were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.

- A. Following the collapse of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire & the Chinese dynasties — Sui, Tang, & Song — combined traditional sources of power (ie. patriarchy, religion, land-owning elites) & legitimacy with innovations (ie. new methods of taxation; tributary system; adaptation of religious institutions) better suited to the current circumstances
- B. In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states (ie. Abbasids, Muslim Iberia, Delhi Sultanates), the Mongol Khanates, city-states (ie. Italian peninsula, east Africa, SE Asia, Americas), & decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe & Japan.
- C. Some states synthesized local & borrowed traditions (ie. Persian influences on Islamic states & China influencing Japan).
- D. In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope & reach: Networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region &, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica ("Aztecs") & Inca.

II. C/C interregional contacts & conflicts between states & empires encouraged significant technological & cultural transfers.

- Between Tang China & the Abbasids
- Across the Mongol empires
- During the Crusades

Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity & Its Consequences

Changes in trade networks resulted from & stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social & gender structures & environmental processes. Productivity rose in both agriculture & industry. Rising productivity supported population growth & urbanization but also strained environmental resources & at times caused dramatic demographic swings. Shifts in production & the increased volume of trade also stimulated new labor practices, including adaptation of existing patterns of free & coerced labor. Social & gender structures evolved in response to these changes.

I. Explain how innovations stimulated agricultural & industrial production in many regions.

- A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations (ie. Champa rice; chinampa field systems; waru waru techniques; improved terracing; horse collar)
- B. In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.
- C. Chinese, Persian, & Indian artisans & merchants expanded their production of textiles & porcelains for export; industrial production of iron & steel expanded in China.

II. C/C the fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, & with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity & expanding trade networks.

- A. Multiple factors contributed to the declines of urban areas in this period.
 - Invasions, Disease, decline of agricultural productivity, Little Ice Age
- B. Multiple factors contributed to urban revival.
 - end of invasions, availability of safe & reliable transport, rise of commerce & the warmer temperatures between 800 & 1300, increased agricultural productivity & subsequent rising population, greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth
- C. While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as governmental, religious, & commercial centers, many older cities declined at the same time that numerous new cities emerged to take on these established roles.

III. Despite significant continuities in social structures & in methods of production, C/C important changes in labor management & in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations & family life.

- A. As in the previous period, there were many forms of labor organization.
 - Free peasant agriculture
 - Nomadic pastoralism
 - Craft production & guild organization
 - Various forms of coerced & unfree labor
 - Government-imposed labor taxes
 - Military obligations
- B. As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class & caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power & influence, most notably among the Mongols & in West Africa, Japan, & Southeast Asia.
- C. New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe & Japan & the elaboration of the mit'a in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues & taxes by staging revolts. The demand for slaves for both military & domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, & the eastern Mediterranean.
 - China
 - The Byzantine Empire
- D. The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, & Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations & family structure.

Unit II: Islam الإسلام

(historical development, diffusion, social/gender systems, & pol. development)

Why is this a new unit?

Europe entering into the Dark Ages—Islam enters period of discovery

Power vacuums in the Middle East when Rome collapses

- Sassanids in Iran/Iraq would be eliminated—hired Arabs for military
- Byzantines would lose large chunks of land

New trade patterns will increase WWW & syncretization

"Things" to remember:

- religions must change or they die—even in attempts to return to the past
- Islam is both political & religious
 - Islam has its roots in Judaism & Christianity
 - within a relatively short period of time Arabic had replaced the languages of the area, except Persian which adopted the Arabic script & vocabulary
 - first 3-4 centuries were the formative stage of Islam w/ ulama (religious leaders) laying the foundation for Islam
 - 600 to 1000 a period of solidification
 - 1000 to 1400 a period of fragmentation
- Islam creates a single trading system from the Med to the Indian Ocean
- Islam is never a single monolithic belief system (no religion ever is)

The Beginnings of Dar al-Islam (دار الإسلام) --came out of Judaism/Christianity

1. Caravan trading routes very important in spreading Islam & Christianity; camel saddles (tech); leader was a sheikh

2. Mohammad (محمد) ibn Abdullah (b. 570 CE)—a merchant

- Moh. started meditating in a cave on Mt. Hira in 610
- Gabriel came to Moh. in the "Night of Power & Excellence"—message from Allah
- Quran ("recitation") - collected & written down around 644 CE—considered more perfect than the Bible since it had not been edited
 - Surahs (chapters) - 114 w/ verses (ayas) - longest chapter is 286 verses long
- Abraham (Ibrahim)-prophet; Moh. the last prophet, Adam (1st) first, & Jesus 2nd to last
 - Isaac - Jews trace their lineage
 - Ishmael - Muslims trace their lineage
- Belief in heaven & hell, good deeds, & angels (**Kiraman & Katibeen** two angels that follow us & write our deeds)

3. Came out of the tribal culture: Quraysh tribe - nomadic in the "Empty Quarter" of the Arabian Peninsula

- Bedouins led by a sheik
- polytheistic (al-Lah=the God)
 - 360 deities encircled Kaaba in Mecca--Abraham built the Kaaba according to Islam
- Controlled religious traffic in Mecca (\$)—did not accept Moh. message
- Moh. wanted to convert people after receiving message starting in 610 CE (lasted 21 yrs)
- New religion evolved called Islam (to surrender)—at first just an extension of existing beliefs
- Five Pillars
 - Shahada (statement of faith)
 - Salat- prayer; originally 3x a day & toward Jerusalem; now 5x; adhan (call to prayer done by a muezzin from a mosque's minarets)
 - Hajj- Ka'aba-originally to god Hubal; part of pagan tradition; circle 7x; ZamZam- the holy well; during the month of Dhul Hijja
 - Zakat—charity (2.5%)
 - Sawm—fasting during the month of Ramadan

4. Stage One: Building of an ummah (community)

- Stressed jihad or effort in the struggle between good & evil
- saw good "things" happening to follow Allah's ways
- social concerns
- centered around the mosque (masjid): minaret, mithrab, minbar, muezzin
- All faiths reform the pagan ways of beliefs before them as societies became more complex;
- Moh. respected the "People of the Book" (ahl al-Kitab)
- Initially sought Jewish support & integrated Jewish beliefs, such as Yom Kippur
- Moh. moved to Yathrib (the Hijra) after the tribe cut him off became "the city" or al Medina

- Hijra in 622 CE—start of the Islamic calendar—Islam violated the concept of a tribe & moved toward a shared ideology
- erected a mosque (masjid) w/ a qibla showing the direction of prayer
- in 624 Moh. switched praying toward Jerusalem to Mecca—major ideological change

5. Gender issues in Islam:

- just like other religions, Islam in its infancy was more egalitarian but became more patriarchal over time
- women seldom traveled other than the hajj; peasant women worked; elite women became secularized/respected
- veiling was borrowed from Persians & Byz. Christians; Islamic women under the same religious obligations as men
- elite at times became literate—studied Quran; played influential role in the family
- Islamic law granted more status than Christian or Jewish; could inherit/own property & divorce/remarry; infanticide forbidden
- practiced birth control; could testify in court; could go on pilgrimages; some women were allowed to become literate
- during Abbasid the harem develops & becomes a political force
- men could have more than one wife (4—polygamy); had to return dowry if divorced
- prior to Islam women treated badly; changed w/ Quran, shariah (Islamic Laws), & ummah (Islamic community)
- Slavery existed but Muslims forbidden to enslave other Muslims, Jews, Christians, or Zoroastrians except as a prisoner of war

6. Battles for control over Mecca & the area

- Battle of Badr—victory over superior force
- Moh. strength is growing
- Quraysh tribe fought back at the Battle of the Trench (10,000 verses 3,000)
- Moh. power grew & he took over Mecca w/o violence
- Moh. died in June 632 w/o leaving an heir—Now what?
 - some wanted Ali, the first convert to Islam & Mohammad's son-in-law to be the leader

7. Stage Two: Period of the Rashidun (righteous leaders)

- theocracy w/ caliphs in charge
- Start of a growing controversy over leadership (imam verses caliph) --who will rule? Abu Bakr or Ali ibn Abi Talib?
- Abu Bakr (632-634 CE) - solidified rule & expanded Islam
 - Moh. father-in-law; his daughter--Moh. favorite wife
- fought the wars of apostasy (Ridda Wars) to prevent breakdown in growing empire
- Ghazu—only against tribes not allied Dhimmis (converts) were the protected citizens who had to pay a poll tax
- diffused via Amsars (garrison towns)—Muslims stayed away from the people they conquered
 - spread politically hierarchically in order to collect booty/taxes & not have to share
 - over time Islam would spread religiously contagiously due to easy conversion process & desire to be part of trade
 - Could not own land they conquered
 - Expands into Iraq, Syria, Egypt (make Fustat capitol, would later become Cairo) & Jerusalem in 638, Tripoli in 643
 - did not require new people to adopt Islam & did not create a central gov't.
 - established a governor or amir to rule new lands & a financial officer called the amil
 - built a financial infrastructure to rule the empire
 - Bait-ul-Maal or House of Money is established
 - income from Zakat, Jizya, Khums (booty 1/5 to the state)
 - also established the Muslim calendar
- Umar (634 - 644 CE) -assassinated (stabbed in a mosque)
- Uthman (644 - 656) - killed
 - expands into Iraq, Afghanistan, Cyprus, North Africa
 - around 650 the Quran is formalized
 - 655 Battle of the Masts—Muslim navy defeats the Byzantine navy
- Period of Civil War (Fitna) for the successor starts in 656
 - Ali ibn Abi Talib—prophet's cousin & son-in-law (married Fatima)
 - 656 Battle of the Camel—Aisha, Mohammad's wife, seeks to avenge Uthman's death, Ali wins at Basrah
 - Growing discontent—Kharajites (خوارج)("seceders")—leader should be the best Muslim & not just Ali
 - Shi'ites--Mohammad designated Ali & descendants were the rightful successors
 - the first three caliphs were illegitimate
 - Ali was the first of 12 imams (saintly men who taught right behavior) (the 12th imam has yet to appear after the death of the 11th Imam in 873 when he disappeared at age 4)
 - the source of law or Shariah is the Quran, Sunnah, & Imams
 - Shi'ites are led by ayatollahs who interpret Islamic law
 - Sunni—any qualified Muslim can be leader & the first three caliphs were "rightly guided"
 - attempts to include as many practices & beliefs to create a community
 - the source of law is the Quran & Sunnah
 - no formal clergy or interpreters of the law

8. Stage Three: Umayyad Caliphate (661 - 750)

- Muawiyah (governor of Syria) defeats resistance & in 661 Ali is assassinated by Kharajites
- he makes Damascus his capitol w/ Ali's murder a formal schism occurs—Husain, Ali's son, is seen as some as the successor
- Muawiyah establishes a strong gov't. w/ an absolute monarch (not Islamic) or egalitarian
- Yazid I—Muy. son Husain, leader of the Shi'ites, is murdered at Karbala
- Abd al-Malik will replace Persian lang. w/ Arabic as the administrative language
 - Islamic coinage (dinar=gold, dirham=silver)
 - 691 Dome of the Rock completed in Jerusalem (third holiest site)
 - barid—postal & spy system to keep tabs on the empire is created
 - start moving Arabs into the bureaucracy ("Arabization")
 - Strict rules separating Muslims from others relax & the culture/religion spreads
 - Expands into Spain (al-Andalus=Iberian Peninsula) in 711
 - Charles "The Hammer" Martel stops expansion at Poitiers/Tours in 732
 - Umayyad Spain would flourish blending Roman, Germanic, Jewish, Arab, & Berber cultures
 - (syncretization--Judah Halevi -Jewish writer; Maimonides (1135-1204) - one of the greatest Jewish thinkers)
- Dhimmi starting converting—loss of tax money (jizyah)
- People moved to the cities to be where the mosques were & converted to the new power
 - egalitarianism that transcended previous loyalties, ethnicities, or allegiances
- Hashim I (724-743) -- put the empire on a more secure footing & gov't was more centralized
- as time moves on there is growing alienation among converts (mawalis), & tribal divisions; Civil wars increase

9. Stage Four: Abbasid العباسيون Caliphate (750 - 1258) "Golden Age of Islam"

- represents a new amalgamation
- birth of Islamic empire
- Abbasid faction began a successful revolt—would rule from 750 - 1258
- 751 Battle of Talas--victory over the Chinese
 - captured paper makers
 - 758 Muslims as far as Canton
- centralized the bureaucracy
- Growth of madrasas (religious colleges)
- Persia becomes the language of government & academia
- rise of the ulama or religious scholars
- (Kharazmi—developed algebra (al-jabr))
- Bayt al Hikma (House of Wisdom) established in Baghdad—Greek & Indian math & astronomy are translated into Arabic
- 1028 Ce Al-Zarqali invented the astrolabe
- medical encyclopedia in 925 CE w/ over 50 methods of birth control
- 847 al Khawarizmi -Arabic numerals, borrow from India
- Preserved western literature but in Arabic—later "discovered" by Europeans
 - Arabian Nights written (Ali Baba & the 40 Thieves; Aladdin's Lamp)
- moved capitol to Kufah then Baghdad in 702 & promised to treat everyone equal—less of an Arab caste system—provided social mobility for non-Arabs
 - Caliphs became isolated powers figures
 - harems grew in significance
 - influenced by Persian customs (screen)
 - Army changed from a people's army to one of Turks/Persians (Mamluks)—imported slaves that were educated & held political positions
 - Mamluks provided stability at the beginning but later undermined the caliph
 - created the position of a vizier to delegate central authority; also gave more power to local emirs—both of which undermined central authority
- Trade flourished w/ the development of bills & receipts
- steel for swords
- spread into sub-Saharan Africa along the Salt Roads
- because of the mosque the city becomes the center of economic activity in the Islamic empire, they were hubs of commercial activity & centers of diffusion; manufacturing grew (cloth, metal goods, & pottery)
- during the peace of the Abbasid's the artisans, merchants, & architects were the greatest beneficiaries
- Development of Islamic law in 8-9th centuries—each town had its own fiqh (local law)
 - Movement toward a unified system of law based on Moh. life=Shariah
 - Appealed to people because it made sense & they saw the value in it
 - more egalitarian
 - hadith—"the sayings of the Prophet"
 - Sufism—reaction against the movement toward sterile law—wanted to reproduce emotions of Moh. when he received the Quran; each faith has a mystical side; "drunken Sufis"
- Abbasid decline was due to:
 - 1) the difficulty in governing a huge empire
 - 2) regional loyalties that surpassed the central authority

- 3) Shi'ia dissenters & slave revolts
- 4) rebellious governors & new dynasties
- 5) financial problems as tax base dwindled

10. Stage Five: Breakaway period (935 - 1258)

- Baghdad in decline—Mecca sacked & Ka'aba taken in 900s
- Shi'ite Fatimids in Egypt established capitol at Cairo (909 - 1171)
 - took title of caliph which then led Umayyads in Spain to do so in 929
- Buyids in Iraq—took over Baghdad in 945
 - Abbasid caliphs became figureheads w/ Buyids in control
 - after two centuries the glory days of Baghdad were over
- Growth of slave armies
 - 1030s Seljuks est. Turkish Muslim state
 - real power in the sultan in Baghdad (Seljuks were Sunnis that "protected" the caliph's power)
 - (Mamluks=Turkish slaves)
 - Abbasids trained a prof. standing slave army
 - as w/ all mercenary armies, they are expensive & usually get unhappy when not paid
- Time of the Crusades against Islam were more of a nuisance
 - real problem were the Mongols—neither Crusades or Mongols loosened Islam's cultural grip on the area
 - 1st Crusade called by Pope Urban II in 1099 in response by Christian Europe to regain the Holy Land from the Seljuks
 - recaptures Jerusalem until Saladin recaptures it for Islam
- Mamluks takeover in Egypt (1250-1517)
 - established empire in Egypt & Syria
 - Battle of Ain Jalut ("Spring of Goliath")—defeated the Mongols in 1260
 - Invasion of the Mongols—shattered the Islamic world--siege of Baghdad: 2 million slaughtered in 1258; rise of the Ottomans Turks...(to be continued)

11. Diffusion of Islam into Africa (aka: Ifiqiya)

- Three primary periods:
 - 1) spread of the Bantu providing the linguistic foundation for most of Sub-Saharan Africa
 - 2) rise of complex political units in West Africa
 - 3) rise of East Africa coastal trading cities
- Northern Africa is bordered by the Sahara & Sahel "border"; area between the desert & grassland or savanna; religion was animistic (ancestors were seen as divine & owners of the land) & the primary political/social unit was tribal (ie. stateless w/ little authority in a central figure or group)
- continent is so big & diverse it has many stories to tell
- economic activity was based on hunting/gathering & nomadic migrations in the north w/ some connection into the growing Med. WWW; key hubs or trading cities developed for caravan trading routes; the development of the camel saddle (camels not native to Africa) helped movement of people & goods—saddle primarily used for military uses
 - what was traded? in the southern Sahel, salt was the major commodity, kola nuts & palm oil were traded for salt; during the time of Rome wild animals, etc went north while manufactured goods, wheat, & olives went to Africa; coastal cities (Carthage) became centers of exchange
 - Africa became part of the four trading networks—Sub-Saharan, Silk Road, Med, & Indian Ocean
- Effects of the trade—gold mining increased, development of trading cities, formation of stronger governments, spread of Islam, greater class stratification, Quran provided a common legal code
- Rise of shared cultural heritages or "Great Traditions"—written language, intellectual traditions, common legal & belief system
 - Bantu migrations were gradual moving from the west to the south & east spreading their knowledge of agriculture & metallurgy (terracing, bananas, iron) ; spread language
- The decline of Rome left a power & economic vacuum which was filled by Islam as the trans-Saharan trade routes shifted from the Med to the Arabian Peninsula
 - as Islam moved south gold was traded for salt; Cairo (Al Qahira) became a wealthy trading city established by the Fatamids (later Saladin overtook the city until the Ottomans)
- the spreading of Islam south of the Sahara by force was limited; mainly by contagious diffusion; conversion was simple & facilitated by trade--merchants converted first & commoners last; establishment of garrisons fostered growth but limited contact w/ the people expanded the Islamic financial system (diwan); Islam took hold in the Maghrib (the western part of Africa)
 - by the 11th the Almoravids would rise up as an ultra-Islam reform movement & moved throughout the area in a jihad
 - Ethiopia remained a Christian stronghold (architecture—Bet Giorgis)
 - Christians in Egypt, the Copts, were able to survive as "people of the book"

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the first wave of Islam was economic:

- first sub-Saharan group to adopt Islam were the Takrurs in 1030
- societies were generally patriarchic in their government which was based on lineage; they were usually supported via taxes & tribute from surrounding areas; as Islam moved in, it was more of a top down conversion w/ rulers converting but the common people maintaining their local identities; most of the people were involved in agriculture (polygamy was common in these agri. societies)

3 major empires rose & fell w/ trade:

- 1) Ghana (700-1100); established by Soninke people; based on Au & NaCl trade; the leader was Ghana meaning "king of the gold" & had absolute power; established a bureaucracy as time passed the nobles would rise up & challenge the leader; in 1054 the nomadic Almoravid Muslims from Morocco invaded & forced people to convert

- the area splintered into 12 kingdoms each ruled by a king (fama) or prince (maghan)
- out of these would rise the kingdom...Mali

- 2) Mali rose up breaking away from Ghana (1100-1400 & was built by the Malinke people); center at Tombouctu (est. in 1100); it became a center for Islamic learning; Mali collapsed in the mid to late 15th century because of rebellions within; leaders were Islamic & built mosques

- economy was based on trade (salt, gold, kola nuts, iron, slaves) & well-developed agricultural base for power; 2 huge Au mines made it wealthy; taxed all Au & NaCl; Cu was also very valuable; Mali leaders were Muslim fostering spread of the religion via trade; Mansa Musa (1312-1337) made a hajj to Mecca in 1325; Ibn Battuta traveled throughout northern Africa (1325-54); construction of mud brick mosques in Tombouctu & Jenne (ie. Sankore mosque)

- merchants or juula formed partnerships & benefited from the WWW

- Sundiata the Lion Prince (1240 CE) created the social structures w/ the people organized into 16 clans of warriors, 5 clans w/ religious duties, & 4 clans of specialists; politically Mali was divided into 12 provinces or tinkurus which were 12 kingdoms that paid tribute to the king of Mali—each tinkurus was further sub-divided into counties or kafos; within the kafo were villages controlled by locally elected chiefs called the dougou-tigui

- known as the Kouroukan Fouga or the division of the world; he also made Niani, the capitol, a major trading center; he formalized the gov't. & established the G'bara or Great Assembly (each of the 29 clans had a voice in the Assembly) & allowed women into gov't. service; he divided the lands among the people—all of this was preserved by historians called djeli or griots; he formed a permanent army & had garrisons stationed around the kingdom for security & religious freedom for all

- prohibited mistreatment of slaves & prisoners
- formed a permanent army & permitted many others to farm
- one of the world's largest empires at the time

- Mansa Musa (Mansa=emperor) pilgrimage involved 60,000 people & a caravan of camels carrying Au; Musa opened a Quranic school, the Sankore Mosque w/ large library & consolidated Mali's power; Tombouctu grew to over 50,000 people; established Sankore University/madrasa & books were highly prized; 80% of the people still lived in rural villages; cattle farming most important; polygamy was common; Islam provided the glue for economic activity; slave trade emphasized more females & children (several million slaves moved north)

- 3) Songhai (1300-1600) refused to pay tribute to Mali; led by Sunni Ali in 1464 & expanded; villages & clans were the primary means of organization; Islam provided the universal faith although a large portion of the people did not convert; the kingdom would be destroyed by Moroccans w/ firearms in the 1500s

- capitol at Gao on the Niger River

Islam was the social, political, & as time went on the religious glue that held the people together; Islam syncretized w/ the native culture

--Eastern Africa Trade (the land of Zanj)—dependent on monsoonal winds & larger ships

- dhow was the cargo ship of the Arabian Sea but the most technologically advanced ship was the Chinese junk along the

Africa coast trading cities sprang up, such as Kilwa, Mogadishu (est. by Muslims), Mombasa, Zanzibar—visited by Zheng He (1414)

- gold came from the interior at Great Zimbabwe

- creation of Great Zimbabwe located between Mozambique & Zimbabwe; built by the Shona people who started building royal courts in stone (zimbabwes or stone houses); by 1400 it had 18,000 people; rise was based on being the center of the gold trade & decline set in after soil was exhausted

- creation of Swahili ("coastal") language mixing traditional & Arabic words

- use of cowrie shells as currency

- Growth of slavery—around 2.5 m were sold as slaves & moved east; 896 slave revolt in southern Iraq (suppressed by the Abbasids)

- By 1450 Africa was on the verge of European colonialism & was technologically unprepared for the European onslaught

12. India (600-1450)

- Gupta Dynasty had fallen & India slipped into regional kingdoms once again from 550 - 1279

- w/ the fragmentation after the Gupta, regional cultures started to thrive

- Chola Dynasty in southern India from 848 - 1279

- bringing southern India under a single government for the first time; the empire was built on trade

- dhow was the primary means of transportation

- development of a new language - Urdu

- establishment of a common legal system

- Chola emperors led Indian on a massive building program

- Influx of Islam:

- Sultanates - Islam was slow to move in both politically & religiously; its main movement into India was economically motivated; at times it was a very violent takeover using iron stirrups enabling the men to fire crossbows from horseback; often divided by rival kingdoms the Indians could not hold back the Muslims

- Women were still held down—one female Muslim ruler who ruled for 4 yrs, then imprisoned

- Shariah was the law & allowed others to practice their religion if they paid the jizya (they were treated as People of the Book); the status of the Brahman caste was initially respected; nearly all Arabs lived in cities or garrison towns & little effort was made to convert the people; most converts were Buddhist or low caste (why?)

- Academic borrowing took place during this time period as Arabs borrowed math & astronomy; borrowed the numerals; also borrowed the tradition of marrying females at a younger age & some even adopted the custom of sati practiced by higher caste members

- The assimilation of Islam was almost impossible—why?

- 1) Quran was not changeable & the caste system was a stronger glue

- Delhi Sultanate 1206 - 1526

- Most important accomplishment was holding off the Mongols until Timur or Tamerlane in 1398 took Delhi

- In the 1300s Brahmins were taxed in order to finance hospitals, universities, & mosques

- Established a bureaucracy headed by the sultan who was aided by the prime minister & provincial governors

Unit II: East & West Europe

From 600-1450, W & E Europe (incl. Russia) experienced political & religious structural changes due to competition for power, while the social structure generally remained continuous w/ minor changes from the ripple effects of political changes due to _____.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE: (500 - 1450)

Byzantine Empire (aka "Rum" سورة الروم to the Arabs; Eastern Roman Empire; wasn't known as the Byzantine until 1557, named by a German historian; up to that time it was Romania)

- territory included the Anatolia Peninsula and the Balkan area
- continued to feel the impact of Hellenism

1) Western Europe is drawn into the "Dark Ages" w/ the landlords & gradually the Catholic Church filling the political power vacuum; while Eastern Europe hangs on as the Byzantine Empire w/ Constantinople as its capitol=urbanized, literary center at the crossroads of 2 areas

How did the development of Eastern Europe differ from Western?

"The Byzantine Empire was the direct descendent of Roman imperial rule & tradition. It centralized control over Byzantine politics, society, & economics; whereas Western European institutions were decentralized. Byzantine decline was slow & not always apparent. The Byzantine emperor had control over both religious & secular affairs. This prevented the Eastern Empire from splitting into petty principalities, unlike Western Europe. As technological development declined in Byzantium, it increased in Western Europe. Byzantium was directly threatened by Germanic Goths, nomadic Huns, the Iranian Sassanid Empire, & ultimately Muslim expansion. The Byzantine Empire shrank steadily until Constantinople itself was captured in 1458."

Significance of the Byzantine Empire:

- establishment of the Eastern Orthodox Church, spreading of the empire into Russia, the rise of Constantinople as a major hub, and the continuity of 1000 years of existence
- just as Japan would be a "mini-China" for years, Russia would be a "mini-Byzantine Empire" for years also

Rise of Islam as a Threat after the 7th century to the Byzantine Empire:

- repulsed Islamic attacks against Const. using Greek Fire; established hundreds of forts at a high expense to the empire which put additional pressure on the peasants leading to the formation of large estates
- Battle of Manzikert in 1071—lost to Muslim navy & the Byzantine military never fully recovered
- Const. was sacked in 1402 during the 4th Crusade & the rise of the Seljuks claimed most of the Asiatic provinces
- even with all the conflicts surrounding the Byzantine Empire that ate away at the outer areas, the Byzantine center/core held on until 1458
- 1458 Sultan Mehmet II took Const. w/ 80,000 Ottoman soldiers including the elite Janissaries; Byzantines held off for two months (only had 7000 men); when the Ottoman's broke through, Emperor Constantine XI jumped into the battle & died w/ his men—a turning point in history???

SPRITE-O Characteristics of the Byz. Empire:

- Political structure had the emperor at the top (imperial system) as the political & religious leader (hereditary)
 - A. reached its peak in 900-1000s—Const. center of power w/ revenue coming in & a large army & navy (military recruits rewarded w/ land grants)
 - B. appointed the patriarch of the Church, bishops & passed rel/secular laws
 - C. bureaucracy came mainly from the aristocrats who studied Greek classics; emperor also divided into 30 themes or military districts w/ military generals in charge; overtime the landlords started to gain more power in these areas
 - D. eunuchs were the closest to the emperor & gained power
 - E. provincial governors kept tabs on the military & an elaborate spy system developed to prevent takeovers
 - F. located at the center, the Byzantine Empire was constantly barraged w/ attacks or opportunities to attack; led to a weak empire
 - G. the emperor was often deposed & new ones cruel or insane leading to inconsistent leadership
 - H. several female empresses
 - I. Constantinople was the political, religious, & educational center; had to learn Greek to be in the government; rule by Justinian's Code of Law
- Social structure had a large peasant class who provided agriculture & taxes; status of women at time of Justinian improved w/ right to own property, be part of legal proceedings, & actually ruled as emperors, but as time passed women were confined to home & veiled
- socially there were lots of free peasants; other peasants were under the control of a growing wealthy class; women were increasingly isolated

- Economic system depended on trade routes w/ its location into the Med. Sea & access to the Silk Road (smuggled silk worms from China to start making silk)
 - A. large peasant class but not merchant class w/ the gov't. controlling the economy
 - B. Byzantine gold coin, the solidus, was the standard for coinage & trade until Italian currencies took over
 - C. the Crusades would change the trade routes & Const. would suffer
 - D. controlled silk trade in the region; dealt with Muslim traders; at the crossroads; primary products were luxury goods (silk, cloth, and carpets)
 - E. Constantinople was the main hub of trade while other urban areas were relatively small (lack of diversification)

Cultural life highlights include: icon paintings, domed buildings and innovative architecture, some diversity, and very elaborate mosaics

--Religion:

- A. Justinian believed in having one religion for the Empire
 - persecuted Jews & interfered in the activities of the synagogues forbidding the use of Hebrew in services; some were forced to convert
 - also persecuted Samaritans & Manicheans (some burned alive others drowned)

Differences between the Roman Catholic Church & Greek Orthodox or Byzantine Church

Roman	Byzantine
Pope was the religious head	Emperor was pol/rel head (w/ Patriarch)
Different rituals	
Latin	Greek
Had Icons	At times No Icons
Priests celibate	Priests could marry

Of all the issues, iconoclasm was the biggest; the Byzantine leaders resented pope interference & the call for the destruction of religious icons (literal interpretation of the 10 Commandments); icons would be gradually restored while state control of religion was strengthened

Other issues include who had the higher authority

In the end the pope would excommunicate the Byzantine patriarch & vice versa in the religious Schism in 1054
 -- ex: what type of bread should be in the communion? Yeast or no yeast?

Rise of Russia (red for the Norse traders' hair?) is directly tied into the Byzantine Empire:

- Early Slavs were Varangians (Swedish Viking traders) and western Asians who entered into the Kievian area; Rurik founded the tsardom in Kiev/Novgorod in 855 (Kievan Rus) until 1598
 - Vladimir the Great (980-1015) made himself grand prince of Kievan Russia; aligned himself w/ the Byzantines by marriage
 - Vladimir was a pagan (had +800 concubines & many wives)
 - political power wasn't found in land but in trade w/ the result that landlord power did not develop as fully as in Western Europe
 - created the first Slavic legal Code, *Russkaya Pravda*
 - power came from contact with the Byzantine Empire and trade routes (Volga R., Dnieper R., & the route to the Germans)

Greek Orthodox saints Cyril and Methodius introduced Christianity and the Cyrillic alphabet starting in 864 CE; Prince Vladimir I converted in 989 and ordered the people to do so—church services could be in the people's own vernacular; his son Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054) further Christianity in Russia and extended control of Kievan Rus

- chose Christianity over Islam since it permitted drinking booze
- chose Orthodox Christianity over Roman Catholicism because the state retain control
- overtime churches became very ornate and full of icons
- traits such as monogamy and charity gradually became the norm

Politically the area was large but de-centralized as it grew with regional alliances becoming more powerful over the central authority leading to numerous civil wars during the 1200s

- aristocrats or boyars were not more powerful than the Czar
- as Byzantium & Constantinople declined, it had a ripple effect for Russia
- the ripple effects from the Crusades led to a shift in trade routes which then continued the decline of the Empire

The area also saw an influx of Jews fleeing persecution in Western Europe

- strong emphasis on education and literacy; most found the only jobs were in commerce

Russian aristocracy or boyars could not fight off the Mongols or Tatars in 1236 and the Golden Horde Khanate was established under Batu Khan—isolated Russia from the changes occurring in Europe

- the Golden Horde Khanate lasted from 1240s to 1502; capitol was at Sarai Batu which grew to over 600,000 people
- Mongols hordes of over 35,000 mounted archers invaded the region
- the Mongols pillaged and obliterated towns and cities
- the Mongols created the Golden Horde but actually had little contact with the people, while the people had to pay tribute collected by local governors--very significant since it cut Russia off from Europe
- they were extremely tolerant of the religions; the khan converted to Islam
- ruler was the khan; a prime minister was the Prince of Princes; ministers known as viziers
- the impact of the Black Death in the 1300s was a major reason for the decline of the Golden Khanate; poor rulers also contributed; as power declined, areas started to contest Mongol power

Meanwhile in the west...

Rise of Western Christendom/ Latin Europe (Middle Ages 500 - 1350)

A. Early Middle Ages (500-800 CE) Germanic tribes were found in Italy, Gaul (Fr.), Spain, & Britain

1. tribal states—no central gov't. or single law
2. farmers fled to large landowners who provided protection
3. decline in education & literacy
4. while the Catholic Church grows to provide the glue, there is no single language or gov't. structure—Western Europe continues to feel the ripple effects from the fall of Rome

Feudalism—grows out of the remains of the HRE & as a replacement to slavery

1) General characteristics:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| time period: | 10-13th century (tech., Bubonic Plague will be the decline of Feudalism); began w/ the need to protect the people—went to those w/ power & means of protection |
| political: | lack of a strong central gov't; aristocracy of mounted knights;
structure: king, lords, vassals, knights, serfs/peasants
Feudalism—social & political organization where land grants (fiefs) were given in return for oaths of allegiance; landowning lords granted land (fief) to a vassal who then repeated the process; each granted the other protection (contract); established knights w/ a code of chivalry; use of the stirrup from China; knights were expensive |
| economics: | land is wealth; manorial system—self-sufficient estates worked by the peasants (serfs)
Manorialism—self-sustaining ag. communities of serfs under the leadership of a lord; grew out of the <i>latifundia</i> & strengthened as trade declined; serfs provided part of their production to the lord for protection, etc... |
| religion: | the Catholic Church is paramount w/ the Pope as supreme power, local bishops controlling regional churches which were headed by priests; the Pope & at times local leaders appointed bishops
Papal missionary efforts spread Christianity to the English & northern Europe |
| social: | Code of Chivalry stressing honor & respect for women;
Social structure—king, great lords, lesser lords, knights, artisans, merchants, & peasant-serfs;
serfs=peasants (90% of Europe); obligations incl.—farm the land, keep up the manor, couldn't leave w/o permission, marriages arranged, children weren't bought/sold, bad diet
women were important in forming alliances, could not own land |
| technology: | developed in the 9th century the moldboard plow permitted a deeper furrow for northern European soil; horse collar allowed yoking w/o choking; three field system (1 left idle; 2 harvests per year)
—more food=more population
--the development of the stirrup & horse collars allowed the nobles to gain military dominance |

Results: prevented power from consolidating in the hands of one

Characteristics of Romanesque architecture: _____

Characteristics of Gothic architecture: _____

General artistic developments:	Cathedrals Medieval castles tapestries	Illuminated manuscripts Medieval Art flying buttresses
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Growth of the Catholic Church took on the hierarchy of the former Roman Empire with pope, bishops, priests, nuns

- By 1000 most of Europe was Christianized starting w/ Clovis in 496 who wanted to gain power over other possible leaders; also by 1000 the beginning of the political boundary lines were being established
- St. Columbanus was one of the famous monks who went to the Franks
- Clovis started the Merovingian Dynasty (aka "long-haired kings") came to fill the power vacuum left by the fall of Rome; defeated the Visigoth Kingdom
- after the death of Clovis the kingdom would be divided and over time regional kings ruled vast areas
- from the Franks come the Carolingian or Holy Roman Empire starting with Pepin the Short—Charlemagne or Charles the Great (742-814), son of Charles "The Hammer" Martel who stopped the Muslim advance into France at the Battle of Tours/Poitiers in 732, enlarged the size of the Franks & actually conquered the Lombards in Italy
- in 800, Charlemagne became the emperor of the Franks after being crowned by Pope Leo III and was renamed Charles I
 - Leo had been mistreated by the Romans (tried to gouge his eyes out & tear out his tongue); he escaped & fled to Charlemagne for support; by crowning Charlemagne emperor, Rome had thwarted the growing political and religious power of Constantinople
 - created a bureaucracy of at least 600 counties; underwent a "mini-Renaissance" with a renewed interest in classical writings—this would lay the foundation for the later Renaissance and the building of universities
 - the empire was constantly expanding and being besieged; Charlemagne used elite cavalry units (scara) to expand
 - he also ruled with total control
 - Charlemagne strengthened the economy & forbade money lending (Jews could have their right hand chopped off if they violated the law)
 - Charlemagne would appoint his sons as regional rulers while others that rebelled he would banish (Pippin the Hunchback was sent to a monastery)
 - heir was Louis the Pious, who left it to Lothar, Louis the German, & Charles the Bald who under the Treaty of Verdun in 843 divided the empire laying the foundation for the modern states of Germany and France
 - last Carolingian ruler dies (987) & the west Frankish kingdom starts to fragment w/ the invasions of Vikings and Magyars

--896 Cyril and Methodius sent to Russia to spread Christianity

--989 conversion of Vladimir of Kievan Rus

--1054 Great Schism between Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy

--1095 First Crusade following the Council of Clermont that promised salvation to those who fell Fighting the "infidels"

--1302-1378 Avignon Papacy where the pope resides in Avignon, France

Church verses Monarchs

- in 1302 the pope declared that divine law made them superior to the monarchs King Philip of France sent an army against the pope & arranged for a new pope to be selected; this new pope established a kingdom at Avignon in 1309 these popes supported the French monarch (nicknamed the "Babylonian Captivity")

--Result: another Great Schism from 1378 - 1415; two popes de-legitimized the Church

--Growing anti-semitism rooted in events from Unit One:

- Jews forbidden to own property; lived in ghettos; increased anger due to debts
- Christians were forbidden to charge usury (interest), so Jews moved in to fill the void & also got the resentment
- 1290 Edward I expelled them from England for 365 years; 1302 Philip IV from France
- toward the end of the Middle Ages charges of blood libel began to be passed around

--monasteries promoted literacy and education, also preserved manuscripts served as hubs for travelers, models of agricultural growth, and symbols of the Church for peasants to see

--by 1000 schools (universities) began to spring up around major cathedrals

--Islam forces Christianity inward and between Rome and Const.; Chr. appeals to common people; monasteries fill the vacuum left by decaying cities; Chr. is forced northward and retakes Europe with Lithuania in 1417

Crusades -

1. background: Carolingian Empire in France had broken down; Vikings, Slavs, & Magyars were Christianized & now what? In 1009 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was destroyed (later rebuilt)
2. 1095 CE Pope Urban II makes a call to reclaim Jerusalem at the Council of Clermont
 - A. Why? propaganda and lies concerning abuses by Muslims
 1. Battle of Manzikert—Turkish defeat of Byzantines which opened Anatolia to Turkish expansion; appeal of Byzantine emperor Alexius I for help
 2. economic motivations
 3. safety value?

Armies were raised—ticket straight to heaven if they died; political motives; Peter the Hermit

- 1st Cr. 1095-99 - over 10,000 knights & 20,000 soldiers marched to Const.; 5 week siege of Jerusalem ended w/ all Muslims, Jews, & some Chr. slaughtered; some massacred Sephardic Jews in Europe (economic motives; "Christ killers"; at Mainz over 1,000 committed suicide)

--Jerusalem captured & the Holy Land divided into 4 Christian kingdoms—Muslims & Jews massacred

1. Baldwin would eventually become King of Jerusalem
2. built castles to rule the land
3. Knights Templar created

--officially endorsed by the Roman Catholic Church, the order grew in membership and financial strength creating an informal economic infrastructure for Europe (start of the banking system?)

--Pope Innocent II exempted the Order from obedience to local laws

--in 1307 Philip IV of France who was indebted to the Templars started persecuting them and burned many at the stake

Other Crusades:

- A. 2nd Crusade (1147-1149) King Louis VII of Fr. & the German King Conrad led=most died
- B. Saladin recaptures Jerusalem in 1187; the Christians only hold Antioch, Tripoli, & Tyre
- C. 3rd Crusade (1189-1192) led by Richard the Lionhearted; imprisoned on his way home by Henry VI which led to a huge ransom by the English leading to the Magna Carta
- D. 4th Crusade (1204)—motivated by Venice merchants; attacked Const. & took all gold items from churches; destroyed library; result=weakened Byz.; took over the city until 1261 when a Byzantine army retook the city
- E. 9th Crusade (1271-72)—last one

Effects:

- A. Increased the pope's power at first
- B. weakened feudalism
- C. exposed the West to econ/cultural influences--led to the discovery of an outside world
- D. led to a greater distrust between religions--every time new wave of Christian fervor, anti-Semitism would result—increase in hostility toward Christians & Muslims/Jews
- E. heavy loss of life & resources
- F. did not heal the gulf between the Roman Catholic & Greek Orthodox churches
- G. intensified the West's borrowing: damascene sword, fortifications, scientific learning, Arabic numerals & decimals, new foods
- H. consolidated trade into the hands of Venetian merchants
- I. weakened the Byzantine Empire—Constantinople taken in 1453

Invasions of Western Europe: (each invasion leaves an imprint)

- A) North by the Norsemen (Vikings (vik=creek) who started in 793 using swift ships & Vikings caused British kings to unite
--first raid was on a monastery in "Britain" & lasted until William the Conqueror invaded Britain in 1066 defeating King Harold
--Vikings under Eric the Red "discovered" Greenland (932 CE) & America (Newfoundland) which they called Vinland
--Viking ships utilized iron enabling them to go long distances
--Vikings raids led to trade, colonization, & mercenaries
--Rise of Hanseatic League of northern German cities to have mutual security & exclusive trading rights
 1. used old Viking river routes; grew to encompass all of northern Europe then spread south
 2. established foreign trading centers called "factories"
 3. start of credit & the birth of capitalism=the foundation of the Commercial Revolution
--start of guilds uniting workers
 4. increased wealth meant increased diet & changing habits
 5. laid the foundation for English history
- B) East by the Magyars (who started in 890; aka Hungarians; moved into Italy)
--German King Otto I defeats the Magyars in 955
- C) Islam sacked Rome in 846
--led to "Reconquista" of Spain from the Moors (Muslims)—anti-Semitism
- D) Mongol Invasions—Pax Mongolica
 - 1) era of trade & Arab trade interrupted; Europe found out where the spices came from
 - 2) Christian missionaries (Carpini) brought back info, as well as Marco Polo (1254-1324)
 - 3) The Mongol invasions was one of the 3 great migrations of nomadic people (Huns & Germanic tribes)

Decline of Feudalism as monarchs gained power, landlords/nobles lost theirs

- power of the Catholic Church was still strong
- the trading towns of the Hanseatic League & the Italian cities (Venice) were gaining
- conflict over who has the power—the king or the nobles?
- two inventions changed the balance of power—the crossbow & the firearm—both made knights outdated

In England:

- 1066 William the Conqueror had established his control (Norman Conquest) invading from "France"; won at the Battle of Hastings against King Harold II, leader of the Anglo-Saxons, who died in the battle
- imposed his own brand of feudal structure w/ vassals owing allegiance to the monarch replacing the shires of old England; also replaced English language w/ Norman & French for almost 300 years
- King John was forced to recognize the power of the pope, then lost the province of Aquitaine in southern France in 1214; King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta or Great Charter in 1215 which made the monarchs subject to the laws & could not create new taxes w/o Parliament's permission
- 100 Year's War between England & France—major turning point in European power --1337-1453 tried to regain Aquitaine
 - war was between England & France; tech. had an impact (English longbow could shoot farther; firearms: cannons against castles); Joan of Arc provided the French w/ new inspiration after she was killed by the English (1429)
 - increased chivalry
 - led to the development of the English Parliament & the need for taxation
 - start of nationalism
- Results: France is the winner but devastated; French nationalism is born; brought higher taxes & disrupted trade; feudalism breaks down; led to a more centralized gov't
- England: king w/ parliament (House of Lords & House of Commons)—Parliament meets in 1265
- France: King: Estates General (nobles, clergymen, urban leaders)

Europe in the 14th century

A. Big changes:

- last Crusader outpost fell to Mamluks in 1291
- Vivaldi Bros. set sail to find West Indies (never heard from again)
- Osman Bey establishes the Ottoman Dynasty replacing Abbasid Caliphate & Byzantine Emp.
- 1294 Kublai Khan dies—saves Europe from the Mongolian onslaught
- climatic changes (Little Ice Age) leads to crops failures, famine, war (peasant revolts—1381 England & 1358 Jacquerie in France)

B. The Black Death or Bubonic Plague of the 1300s

- in 1300 was 80 m. but by 1450 was 40 m.
- Bubonic Plague brought by ships in 1346 kills 1/3 to 1/2 of Europe
 - bubonic transferred by rats while pneumonic transferred by humans
 - urban centers were cesspools & highly contagious
- buba=armpit, groin, neck; if drained immediately recovery possible
- thought the Jews had poisoned the wells; 1349 16,000 killed at Starsborg

C. Population change as a result of the Plague

- creates labor shortage & movement into cities
- changes in technology had already started to increase population
- ends up weakening feudalism & ends serfdom in the west, not in the east which was isolated
- power of the Church declines

Changes in Western Europe as Eastern Europe (Byzantine Empire) declines & is taken over by the Ottomans:

- the power of the Church was beginning to be challenged (Babylonian Captivity)
- the power of monarchs grew in some places (France & Spain) but was also challenged in others (England)
- nobles were losing out as feudalism crumbled under the ripple effects of the Black Death (1348-1378) (emptied the cities & jobs filled by farm workers)
- technology & military innovations during the 100 Year's War gave monarchs more power
- Little Ice Age resulted in more death
- Pax Mongolica opened up Asia to Europe bringing compasses, gunpowder, & printing to Europe
- Rise of trading cities—Venice, Genoa, Hanseatic League, Flanders (Ghent & Ypres)
- Growth of cities: home to most Jews; mainly in Spain (welcomed by the Muslims); manufacturing & financial skills; rise of anti-semitism....again
- Rise of guilds (an association of craft specialists that provided group protection by regulating business practices); denied membership to outsiders & Jews & most women; women were less confined to the home & most advanced by marrying a rich man
- Rise of the middle class—Florence became a major banking city; most financial loaners were Jews because Christians considered charging interest or usury a sin

The Americas--Aztec & Incan Empires

Central America (aka MesoAmerica): beginning of Urbanization ca. 2000 BCE

Olmecs (1500 - 400 BCE)—formed the foundation; located along Gulf of Mexico; annual flooding=fertile fields; first major city San Lorenzo (rel/pol/econ hub); 2nd major city La Venta; jade came nearby; constructed large head statues

Zapotecs (1150 BCE - 700 CE) - located in the Oaxaca Valley south of Mexico City

Teotihuacan [teotiwa'kan] (200 BCE - ca 600 CE) city of up to 100,000 people in 8 square miles; location of the Pyramid of the Sun; laid out in a grid pattern that centered along the Avenue of the Dead with +75 temples lining the road; decline was possibly due to climate change

1. **Maya** (300-900 CE)—settled in the Yucatan Peninsula into Belize, Honduras, & Guatemala; came out the Olmec civilization; a series of city states that never united primitive technology (no wheels, animals for power) agriculture consisted of terracing built large stone pyramids used as temples (Chichen Itza main temple); highly accurate calendar, concept of zero, & numerical place value; linked cities via raised earthen roads called sacbes; system of writing included pictographs—of the American civilizations, only the Mayan developed a writing system; Mayan religion was the centerpiece of the civilization w/ cities located around temples; Tikal in Guatemala is best example—was a political, religious, & economic center; the universe consisted of the heavens, earth, & the underworld; deities were animistic & took on their own persona (ie, the feather serpent); creation myth called Popul Vuh survived destruction by the Spanish; believe that people were made from maize; Political leaders were also religious leaders who conducted bloody rituals; typical political unit consisted of a small kingdom headed by a hereditary ruler called an ajaw; composed of city/states but had only one king; had ball games where the losing team was sacrificed; records of leaders were recorded on giant slabs of stone called stelae that had hieroglyphic writing w/ the names of the rulers

--Mayans participated in long distance trade w/ cacao, salt, & obsidian being traded

--Decline: unsure exactly why; perhaps overused their environment

2. **Toltec** (700s-1156) northern nomadic peoples who came into central Mexico in the 8th century taking advantage of the power vacuum left by the decline of Teotihuacan; very warlike, nomadic, & established their cap at Tula in 968 (north of Mexico City); extended their empire into the Yucatan Peninsula; adopted many cultural features from their predecessors adding human sacrifice & military power; defeated by the Chichimecs around 1156

3. **Aztecs** or **Mexicas**—(1345 - 1520 CE) migrated to Lake Texcoco supposedly from the land of Atzlan ca. 1325; warlike & savage (human sacrifice & skinning humans); supposedly saw an eagle perched on a cactus w/ a serpent in its beak at Lake Texcoco & founded their capital (Tenochtitlan meaning "place of the tenochcas", pop at 150,000) in 1325 began a policy of expansion using the tribute system; saw the Toltecs as givers of civilizations; by 1434 Tenochtitlan was supreme in the area

Political: king was head & represented gods on earth; calpulli (kinship groups) were governed by councils of family heads w/ each having their own school, temple, & warriors & were in charge of distributing land & organizing military units; system of city-states had a ruler that was powerful but not as powerful as the overall king; no bureaucratic form of gov't.; conquered areas gave tribute; laws governed type of clothing that could be worn by the classes; laws had severe punishments w/ the nobility having the harshest punishments; parents could execute their own children for violations; rule over an area of city-states

Religious: practiced human sacrifice & cannibalism w/ the war captive the preferred victim; human sacrifices were done to postpone the day of reckoning; some people volunteered for the honor had 128 major deities, many were borrowed from others & were nature-based & were both male & female; had yearly festivals & ceremonies; had a cyclical view of history w/ an accurate calendar; world had been destroyed 4x before; Omteotl was the supreme god; thought the earth was a flat disk w/ water on all sides; gods were arranged in three groups: fertility/agriculture, war, & creation; gods had different forms similar to Hindu avatars; central figure in the cult of human sacrifice was Huitzilopochtli

Intellectual/Arts: hieroglyphics were not phonetic; language was Nahuatl; sculpture was done to please the gods; fathers educated the boys & mothers the girls; education was very important w/ two types of school: 1) calmecac for nobles & priests & 2) tepochcalli which was for others; had two calendars that would synchronize every 52 years; believed in a cyclical pattern of repetitive destructions of the world

Technology: roads facilitated trade; chinampas were irrigated fields that allowed year round farming & population growth that could feed up to 8 people per acre (up to 20 million people) (borrowed the idea from the Olmecs); metallurgy included copper, silver, & gold; paper made from the bark of the fig tree & used to collect taxes & write lawsuits

Economic: chinampas allowed agriculture to be the basis of the economy; cacao bean used for currency; pochteca was the special merchant class that developed specializing in long distance trade; tribute system provide most of the economic goods; no draft animals; raised dogs & turkeys for food; agriculture based on maize, cacao, & war; Tenochtitlan was the center of economic & religious activity (built on an island like Cuzco the Incan capitol, divided into over 60 wards controlled by kinship groups; and by 1519 had a population of over 150,000)

Social: nobility was hereditary & controlled the priesthood & military leadership; peasants were poor & as time passed egalitarianism died as

the gap between rich & poor widened; peasants often worked the nobles land while women stayed in the home, weaving, & grinding corn; women were subordinate but could inherit property, enter into contracts, & own property; marriages were arranged & polygamy was only for nobles society organized around seven *calpallis* or kinship groups that were clan-based; slavery did exist w/ many selling self due to debt; *calpullis* distributed land, organized labor for state service & military units, & maintained schools; virginity in marriage was highly regarded, marriages were often arranged, & older women often trained younger women

In South America:

Chavin	(1200 - 200 BCE)	rel. cult; Cahvin de Huanta was main rel site; domesticated the llama (made jerky); grew potato, quinoa, & maize; gold metallurgy
Moche	(200 BCE - 600 CE)	located in northern Peru along the coast; cap. Chan Chan; theocratic gov't.; fell possibly due to climatic changes
Nazca	(1 - 600 CE)	in Peru; heavily influenced by previous Paracas culture; built geoglyphs in desert; underground aqueducts (<i>puquios</i>) still in use today; used trepanation & skull elongation; made sacrifices of guinea pigs & llamas at Cahuachi (site has over 40 mounds; pilgrimage site)
Inca or Twantinsuyu	(1476 - 1534 CE)	arose out of a struggle to gain control over powerful cities; Quechua speaking ayllus or clans near Cuzco, the capitol (laid out like a large puma) defeated their rivals in 1438 & started to rise to power; by the time of its peak in 1527 the empire had 9-13 million people; very expansionistic to gain more wealth

1. Political: had 4 provinces or *suyus* w/ each under a governor; had a state bureaucracy w/ the nobles in charge; the local ruler or *curacas* was allowed to stay in power in return for loyalty; spread their language to integrate the empire & used colonists (*mitmaqs*) to take over new areas (unlike the Aztecs); roads had *tambos* or way stations to facilitate travel/control; war-like & expansionistic professional army; ruler was called Inca—total of 13 rulers in its short history; practice of spilt inheritance led to conquest and expansion: all political power & titles went to the ruler's successor, but his wealth was kept in the hands of male descendants to support the cult of the dead Inca's mummy; cities were mainly used for political purposes; most people were rural; king then nobles then peasants; high priest was almost as high in power as the Inca; took members of the ruling families that were conquered back to Cuzco for education (hostage system); new areas paid tribute as part of the *mita* system (tax system where people were obligated to work for certain periods of the year for the government); used a spy network to recon news areas before taking them over, new areas would send their children to be educated by the Inca & then would return

2. Religious: Quetzacoatl was the cult most often associated with the Inca; ancestor worship was practiced (mummification) & seen as a intermediary between gods & people; Temple of the Sun at Cuzco was paramount (sun god was Pachamama); pantheon included gods & goddesses; sun god was *Inti* w/ the Inca as the personal representative on earth; *huacas* were holy shrines for prayers & sacrifices; priests & women ran the temples; rewarded for good & bad behavior; believed in reincarnation. Those who obeyed the Incan moral code — *ama suwa, ama llulla, ama quella* (do not steal, do not lie, do not be lazy) — went to live in the Sun's warmth. Others spent their eternal days in the earth.

3. Intellectual/Arts: metallurgy included brass, copper, gold ("sweat of the sun"), & silver ("tears of the moon"); lunar calendar of 12 months; elite got a special education taught by *Amautas* or wise men; common people learned everyday knowledge

4. Social: men & women were more egalitarian w/ gender specific roles; *yanas* were permanent servants, workers, & artisans for the nobility; nobility was greatly privileged & wore large ear spools (called the "big ears" by the Spanish); nobility were drawn from the 10 royal ayllus and the city of Cuzco; slavery did exist

Top	Sapa Inca
Royalty	Son of the Inca, then wife, followed by first generations of each <i>panaca</i> (royal relative)
Nobility	Nobility of Blood (other members royal relatives) Nobility of Privilege
Ayllu	Hatan Ranu (general public); <i>Mitimaes</i> (those in conquered areas); <i>yanas</i> (servants)

5. Technology: most advanced in metal work; quipu was the system of using knots in rope for recording information; used terracing in farming; 2500 miles of roads w/ rest houses built; *chasqui* or male messengers along the roads; no large animals or wheels only domesticated the alpaca & llamas; freeze dried their food; textiles were very important & a sign of wealth; responsible for tomatoes, peppers, lima beans, quinoa, & the potato; Boats: *balsas*—totoras reeds

China from the Sui, Tang, Song, & Yuan.

From 600 to 1450 China experienced many continuities during the Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties, such as political and social systems based on Confucian values and an economic system based on the tribute system, due to China's inability to control outside areas directly. China also experienced temporary changes with the Mongolian invasion and long-term changes with the return of isolation during the early Ming Dynasty.

Following the fall of the Han Dynasty in 200 CE, China remained fragmented in what is known as the Era of Division until the Sui Dynasty united the country due to its harsh policies and set the stage for the Tang, the longest lasting dynasty from 618-906.

Following the Han came the period of Six Dynasties (220 - 589 CE): bureaucracy collapsed; landed aristocracy gained power over scholarly gentry; Buddhism replaced Confucianism as the dominant belief

SUI DYNASTY—(581-617 CE)

- Wendi reclaimed the MoH & executed over 50 Zhou members
 - the support of the problematic nomadic warrior elite enabled Wendi to gain control
- Wendi won control of northern China (later murdered by his son, Yangdi) & Chen in 589
 - reduced taxes and established granaries to provide a stable food supply
 - converted to Buddhism and forcibly defended it
- Yangdi reformed the legal code & reinstituted Confucianism as the main belief system again bringing the scholarly gentry back into the bureaucracy w/ the exam system
 - was assassinated after empire starts to crumble and Turkic nomads invade in 615
- bureaucracy had 3 departments (Secretariat (中書省), Chancellery (門下省), State Affairs (尚書省)) & six ministries (Personnel (吏部), Revenue (戶部), Rites (禮部), War (兵部), Justice (刑部) & Works (工部))
- coinage standardized
- WWW grows-Grand Canal (Beijing to Hangzhou): expands the Silk Road
- compulsory labor to reconstruct the Great Wall
- Chang'an is made the new capitol
- tried to take Silla (Korea) with over a million men—would lose 4 times
- began to tax the peasants more to raise food for army ventures
- possibly falls due to brutality (comparable to the Qin?) & unsuccessful military campaigns

TANG DYNASTY (618-907 CE)

Established by Li Yuan

- territory expanded further than during the Han Dynasty coming into more contact w/ India & the Middle East
 - crossbow & armor (better tech. leads to expansion)
- Political—rebuilt the imperial bureaucracy using Confucian ideology made possible the rapid revival of empire under the Tang
 - Bureau of Censors kept an eye on all officials
 - legal code had levels of penalties for different levels of people
 - Exam System formed the backbone of the merit-based bureaucracy (ie. meritocracy)
 - 6 Ministries became more solidified—a Dept. of State Affairs developed the equivalent of a modern cabinet
 - Ministry of Rites administered the test (Jinshi highest ranking)
 - scholarly gentry rose above the landlords over time—lessened the chances of warlords rising to power;
 - merchants not allowed to take exam
 - National University (est. 606)
 - Upper classes had \$\$\$ for education and thus retained power
 - birth & family connections continued to be important in securing offices
 - 2 exams: mingjing on the Confucian classics
 - jinshi—essay test on government & politics, as well as composing poetry
 - many who passed the exam did not move onto the next higher level
- worked on the Grand Canal (1240 miles long) to link the rice producing Yangtze areas to northern areas around the Yellow or Huang He
- Ruled outlining areas (such as Tibet, Japan, Champa, Kashmir) through the tribute system and others as protectorates
 - huge influence on Silla (Korea) & Japan -- Sinofication
 - used over 600 military garrisons to control the empire
 - Korea becomes a vassal state and a cultural bridge between China & Japan
 - tribute included the kowtow

Increased internal roads, postal stations, and stables for travelers

- numbers of peasants increased while fortunes of old aristocracies declined
- yields increased

Technology—block printing invented; golden age of literature & art (over 50,000 poems written)

- Used the equal field system to distribute land fairly thwarting the power of the landlords—over time the landlords started to buy back the land
- first recorded use of paper used for toilet paper
- complex bridges were constructed

Growth of the WWW along the Silk Road brought in culture & technology; Tang known for being “cosmopolitan”

- China also had a maritime presence in the Arabian Sea & along the E. African coast; coastal cities (Guangzhou) grew
- Primary source of income toward in the 800s was the salt tax
- along the Silk Road it was the Uighurs who aligned themselves w/ the Tang
- Tang were the sole source for porcelain in the world

Elite women were given more rights while peasant women worked themselves to death

- tea ceremony took on significance for the elite
- extended families were more common in upper class
- village was the center of life for most Chinese & farming the occupation most were involved in

Religion—

- Buddhism had splintered in Mahayana during the chaos reaching the poor, while Chan or Zen Buddhism reached out to the elite w/ its emphasis on meditation & appreciation of natural beauty
- Pure Land Buddhism was founded by Chinese monks, appealed to commoners, offered a salvationist variant, offered a refuge from war, & emphasized the role of devotion
- early Tang rulers continued in the Buddhist tradition
- Empress Wu (690-705) endowed monasteries, commissioned statues, & tried to make Buddhism the state religion; by mid-800s +50,000 monasteries existed; she also enhanced the power of the civil service exam
- Empress Wu rose to power by killing others
- re-insurgence of Confucianism & Daoism threatens Buddhism by mid 800s
- Buddhists didn't pay taxes, serve in the military, & didn't practice ancestor worship
- Emperor WuZong issued the Edict of 845 and destroyed 4600 monasteries, forced monks/nuns into labor, Buddhist land was taxed or taken; also persecuted Christian & Zoroastrianism

Emperor Xuanzong (713-756) marked the zenith of Tang power

- Chang'an (present day Xi'an) was the most populated city in the world; very cosmopolitan & hub of Tang communications

After the reign of Emperor Xuanzong (712-756), military governors (jiedushi) permitted to raise their own armies, collect taxes, & pass titles hereditarily—saw the beginning of the decline of the Tang

- empire imploded; corruption; invasions; growing power of the landlords following the An Lushan Rebellion (755-763) weakened the central power of the Tang
- the rebellion led by a renegade general cost an estimated +30 million people; was followed by a series of natural disasters leading many to believe the Tang had lost the MoH
- the Kirghiz, a Turkish speaking tribal group, ultimately overthrew the Tang

During the Song (907-1276), the pace of change accelerated with movement south, economic growth, strengthening of the exam system, and Confucian values re-emphasized with less consideration for the hereditary class structure due to the loss of their traditional power base of land.

Song Dynasty (907-1276)

Following the end of the Tang, a military commander Taizu (Zhao Kuangyin), rose to the top reuniting China in 960 following a short period of disunity except for the northern dynasty known as the Liao

- territorially the Song was smaller than the Tang
- to prevent the rise of military officers, the Song strengthened the power of the scholarly-gentry & the exam system; it also rotated military officers
- mass produced manuals with the development of movable type
- promoted bureaucrats based on skill & merit rather than aristocratic or marital status; even so, corruption still existed as officials used their position to illegally help their relatives
- the system of local government permitted villages to administer themselves, gave specific responsibilities to the village Council of Elders that were dominated prominent clan members, but also resulted in an institutionalization of bribery at the local level
- birth of Neo-Confucianism and xenophobia
 - emphasized traditional values over innovation; promoted patriarchal values (harsh penalties: beheading for children striking their parents; 2 ½ years of labor for sibling fighting)
 - Zhu Xi stressed applying Confucian principles to everyday life, emphasizing individual moral & social responsibility, asserted that man is naturally good, & the ideal person is the sage
 - belief in the cultivation of personal morality was the highest human goal
 - reinforced hierarchical values
 - included a "School of the Mind"
- Neo-Confucianism reconciled many aspects of Buddhism to Confucianism
- later Wang Anshi attempted to reform the Song government on legalist principles
 - introduced government assisted irrigation projects, taxed the landlord & scholarly classes, reorganized university education, & established well-trained mercenary armies

the growth of the bureaucracy meant more expenses which fell hard onto the peasants

WWW expands creating a mini-Commercial Revolution

- silk, porcelain, gunpowder, paper, iron, steel, as well as the plague moved along routes
- merchants gained power as Tang military expansion led to greater commercial contacts between E & W
- use of flying money (credit)
- unlike the Tang Dynasty, the government did not oversee the economy as much allowing for growth
- economy fostered the growth of guilds
- use of coal over charcoal saved China from massive deforestation
- first use of paper money (jiaozi) or credit

Social/gender:

- in early Song the status of women improved until the pendulum swung back toward the Neo-Confucianists
- women status went down; no education, start of foot-binding among elite, no re-marriage, & wife was property
- the decline of Buddhism also closed a safety valve for women
- social status determined the type of food one ate & the clothes worn
 - poor: rice, pork, salted fish; black or white cotton clothes
 - scholars wore different colors based on their test scores, as well as headgear

Growth in urbanization w/ population expanding from 45 to 115 million

- population expanded due to more rice production & the use of faster ripening Champa rice
- also the use of the wheelbarrow & iron plow increased production
- the use of printed farming manuals spread techniques
- Chang'an grew to over 2 million people, while Hangzhou had over 1.5 million

Mini-Industrial Revolution with growth of iron production & inventions

- gunpowder (developed by Daoist alchemists who sought an elixir to prolong life)
- kites, magnetic compasses, sternpost rudders, abacus, junks, coal
- movable type developed by Bi Sheng

Culturally the Song saw a flowering of landscape painting among the Confucian elite

- construction of tall Buddhist pagodas

--Li Bo would be the premier poet of the age

Over time the northern area was lost to the Jurchens who formed the Jin Dynasty forcing the Song to move its capitol to Hangzhou along the coast

- in the south the Song strengthened its maritime power with a permanent navy in 1132
- large ships included on board trebuchets that launched gunpowder bombs
- Tang played one nomadic tribe off on one another for most of its rule
- The Jin would be forced to pay tribute later to the Mongols as vassals

By 1276 most of the Song territory had been captured by the Mongols; the last Song ruler, the 11 year old Emperor Bing, committed suicide along with 800 members of the royal clan

In 1279 the Mongols took over under the name of the Yuan Dynasty following the stability of the Tang and Song, China underwent major changes with the "Mongolian pothole" but thereafter returned to traditional values due to the strength of the Confucian glue of previous dynasties.

Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368)

Roots go back to Chinggis Khan who was abandoned by his daddy; later elected as Grand Khan in 1206

- started military expansion via cavalry units divided into units called tumens
- the Mongolian army used bows/arrows, bronze cannons, iron maces, and long bows; used flanking attacks against the enemy
- Chinggis first attack Chinese kingdoms to the south of Mongolia, then in 1219 against the Islamic territory of Khwarazam
- established his capitol at Karakoram
- tolerated many beliefs, promoted a legal code to end infighting among clans, brought peace to much of Asia, promoted trade
- Ogedei succeeded Chinggis and the empire was divided into 4 khanates
 - only India remained free from Mongol control
 - Golden Horde invaded the area of Russia isolating it from changes until its defeat in 1380 at the Battle of Kulikova; led to the rise of serfdom in Russia; eventually, Ivan III would defeat the Golden Horde in 1480
 - Il-Khans took over the Middle East destroying the Abbasid Dynasty in Baghdad under the leadership of Hulegu; subsequently stopped at Ain Julat by the Mamluks in 1260; stopped expanding after Batu, leader of the Golden Horde, converted to Islam, & swore to avenge the Abbasid caliph's death
 - Battle of Baghdad (1258): attacked with one of the largest forces up to 150,000 including Christian forces from Georgia; the caliph refused to surrender & insulted the khan; prior to the assault the Assassins or Hashshashin surrendered their Alamut fortress w/o a fight to Hulagu; following a siege of Baghdad the Mongols went on a rampage of killing, looting, & pillaging destroying the Grand Library of Baghdad, killing 200,000 to a million, destroying buildings, and wrapping the caliph in a blanket before trampling him to death
 - in 1295 the Il Khan ruler, Ghazan, became a Muslim himself; Il Khan's goal was to raise as much money as possible through tax farming which brought on an economic crisis ultimately bringing in the G. Horde who dismembered the Il Khan
- Central Asian Khanate reached its zenith under Timur (means "iron") (1336-1405) or Tamerlane who founded the Timurid Empire in Central Asia after the Bubonic Plague opened a power vacuum in Central Asia
 - he helped spread Islam along the Silk Road
 - was a military genius who played chess in his spare time
 - invasions were preceded by propaganda warfare, spies to report on enemy positions & spread false info on Timur's power to cause panic
 - his biggest victory came against the Golden Horde
 - he waged a violent war in Persia, Syria, & Iraq forcibly converting people to Islam; in Isfahan he built a pyramid of +70,000 human skulls; in Damascus he herded thousands into the Cathedral Mosque & set it on fire; in Tikrit he had 70,000 beheaded; in Baghdad 90,000 were beheaded; estimates of up to 17 million died from his conquests
 - he also invaded the Delhi Sultanate in India to gain wealth; in 1398 he sacked, destroyed Delhi executing over 100,000 Hindus making them "food for the sword"
 - Timur usually conquered w/o establishing a firm government

Western advancement of the Mongolian Empire was stopped at Ain Julat & in 1241 at Vienna

Yuan established by Kublai Khan with a new capitol built at Tatu (大都) (later Beijing) (aka as Khanbaliq in Mongolian)

- the Mongols were more equalitarian, nomadic, and tribal than their Chinese counterparts
- the Yuan was one of 4 Khantes (Golden Horde, Il-Khans, Jagadai or Central Asian)
- China was the most problematic to conquer taking from 1235 to 1279 to subdue

Politically, the Mongols replaced upper level bureaucrats while saving the Chinese structure

- leaders were chosen by free males & held onto power as long as they could
- ceased the exam system and the MoH

- created a single political unit to tax the people and instituted tax farming
 - provinces had tax collectors; peasants treated harshly
- growth of cities such as Samarkand, Karakoram
- divided the land into 11 provinces followed by circuits, prefectures, and finally counties
- Chinese scholars were forbidden to learn the Mongolian script; Mongols were forbidden to marry ethnic Chinese, only women from nomadic families were selected for the imperial harem, and Mongolian military forces were kept separate from Chinese forces

Mongol society was divided into 4 groups

- Mongols, Central Asians, northern Chinese, and Southern Chinese

Used paper money (chao) as the primary means of conducting business

Improved transportation networks, granaries,

Mongol women had more power than Chinese women with no foot-binding & ownership of property

WWW grew tremendously under the Yuan (Pax Mongolica)

- transferred technology to the West as well as the Bubonic Plague
- Marco Polo (aka Wu Zhao) & Ibn Battuta (Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Abdullah Al Lawati Al Tanji Ibn Battuta or أبو عبد الله محمد ابن عبد الله اللواتي الطنجي بن بطوطة) traveled to China
- other religions enjoyed a brief period of toleration; many in the west converted to Islam
- Mongols also raised the status of merchants & artisans
- sorghum made its way into China as a new food crop

Gradual decline

- two failed invasions of Japan brought about a decline in the reputation of the Mongol military
- internal political fighting took its toll
- disease also played a role starting around 1330; between 1/3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ the population died
 - the disease spread along trade routes which were the life line of Mongol power
- Confucian scholarly gentry resisted the changes leading to a revolt establishing the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
 - White Lotus Society initiated the Red Turban Revolt in 1333; so called due to the red banners & turbans they used; led by Zhu Yuanzhang who later brought about the Ming Dynasty

Ming Dynasty entered into a period of xenophobia recalling Zheng He in 1433

- largest of Zheng he's ships was 500' long compared to 100' for European ships
- scholarly gentry opposed expeditions; expense of military expeditions; preference for Asian products; & the expense of building the capitol at Beijing led to a look inward

Japan (600 - 1450 CE)

Periods in Japanese History:

First paragraph: Heavy influence of China, increasing Buddhist influence, growing isolation of the emperor & rise of powerful families

Yamato (250-710)
Nara (710-794)
Heian (794-1185)

Second Paragraph: Less influence from China, emperor loses power, shogun/ families gain more power, Japanese feudalism

Kamakura Shogunate (1185-1333)
Ashikaga Shogunate (1336-1573)

Third Paragraph: C/C Japanese and European Feudalism

P-1 Supporting Evidence and Analysis with Changes and Continuities: 600 - 1100

Japan (日本国)—isolated; 4 main islands; heavy Chinese influence; Korea/Silla=cultural bridge; rice imported 100 CE; Ag. Rev resulted in growing landlords—most society agri. centered on villages; uji=clans

Yamato (大和時代) Period (250 - 710 CE) - time when Yamato clans were supreme

- capitol at **Nara** (710) then to **Heian** (Kyoto) in 794—grid pattern modeled on Chang'an 長安 had to move it as the power & influence of Buddhists grew
- Prince **Shotoku** (聖德太子)—pulls in Buddhism in 538 CE; creates a 17 Article constitution based on Confucian principles
- Sinofication**=constitution based on China's; ministries like China (8); Ch. calendar, writing, Conf., & Daoism; makes Budd. & Conf. the state religions in 605; borrowed legal codes & bureaucracy of Tang—borrowed until Tang collapsed in 907
- Taika Reforms** (645 CE); mirrored Tang w/ self-Sinofication (contagious diffusion) established by Emperor Kotoku shortly after the unification of Japan
 - sought greater centralization w/ a professional bureaucracy
 - 66 provinces w/ military governors not directly under emperor
 - Confucian, Chinese-style temples
 - a caste system was established:
 - Ryomin—upper classes (w/ 4 subcastes)
 - Senmin—lower classes (w/ 5 subcastes)
 - each caste wore different colors to show their caste; bottom layers included slaves
- sent students to China for education in all matters Chinese
- strong legal code and centralization of the gov't. by "reverse-feudalism" (taking land & hereditary land rights away from the clans)
- five levels of punishments: caning; public caning; imprisonment; exile; death
- the Taika Reforms gave all final power to the emperor
 - emperor (tenno 天皇) descendent from sun goddess (Amaterasu) (天照); no MoH
 - 4000 of 6000 gov't. employees concerned w/ imperial house, less concern for matters outside capitol
- reforms resisted by aristocratic families & Buddhists
 - land reforms (gov't gives land to farmers, similar to equal field system in China) but high taxes meant many sold their lands while aristocrats & Buddhist monasteries were tax free—spiral downward economically

Religion—**Shintoism** (神道) ("The Way of the Gods")

- kami** (神) (spirits); pilgrimages (torii = gates separating the worldly from the spiritual), nature-oriented, rituals (washing hands & mouth when passing through a torii), customs; did not have a set of dogma, holiest place, or clergy
- Four Affirmations: tradition & family; love of nature; physical cleanliness; festivals
- borrowed Conf. values of hierarchy/harmony; Chinese style temples
- Budd. from Korea (538 CE) which sync. w/ Shintoism
- appealed to peasants; after-life; Budd. became powerful

Pure Land Buddhism grew in importance in 900-1000s

- monks such as **Kuya**, helped spread it across Japan
- Genshin** wrote his Essentials of Salvation which included the 6 realms of rebirth
 - belief it was the last of 3 ages (mappo) & this last one would end in 1053

Religion:

Esoteric Buddhism:

- brought in by Chinese traveling monks Kukai & Saicho
- believed that enlightenment can come in present human form not through karma but through intense practices & meditation
- regular Buddhism centers on the teachings of Shakyamuni, while esoteric centers on Birushana, who's teachings were not open to all but secret & only special initiates could gain access to them
- emphasis on mudra (body), mantra (speech), & meditation on mandalas (mind)

Pure Land Buddhism

- Came into vogue as Japan released itself from China's cultural grip
- focuses on the Amida, the Buddha of Western paradise, where you will be w/ him listening to him preach & thus reaching enlightenment
- no formal teachers needed as in Esoteric Buddhism: just needed faith & chant (nembutsu = namu Amida butsu)
- had been around since 7th c. but grew in importance as the degenerate age (mappo) came to a close
- mainly patronized by the aristocracy

Art—dominated by China and religion (mainly Buddhism)

- The Tale of Genji** (源氏物語) by Lady Murasaki, 1021 CE—the first novel that taught to strive for the best & avoid the lesser parts of life, such as the peasants; also illuminated court life; over 1,100 pages in English translation

Secular Art: Yamato-e style painting is distinctly Japanese in character

- Low rolling landscapes; seasonal references; areas of mist, clouds

Senzui **byōbu** --byōbu=folding screen

emakimono (emaki) 絵巻物 or rolled picture scrolls

developed own writing styles - men wrote in **kanji** while women wrote in **kana**; most writing was poetry permitting men and women to communicate even though women were isolated; women kept indoors, wore multi-layered **kimonos**, ate mainly rice (poor diet), were educated but lonely

in 645 the **Fujiwara** (藤原) clan rose as they protected landlords from tax collectors—loss of tax \$ meant more landlords do the protecting & peasants are taxed more; emperor is not able to stop the rising power of the Fujiwara & shoens 庄園 (large private estates)--which were not taxed or suffered from government interference

Heian Period (794 - 1185) capitol at Heian (Kyoto)—period when Ch. and Conf. was at its peak; also imperial court and culture was at its peak; strong emphasis placed on social conventions— power will shift from emperor to aristocratic families as the imperial conscript army is disbanded; early samurai were held in contempt and were mainly peasants

- Major characteristic: Emperor was symbolic while Fujiwara had the power; rise of private military units w/ better tech. & mounted on horses; beginning of the bushi (warriors) & samurai (originally farmers); clans gained strength w/ Minamoto, Fujiwara, Taira families/clans most powerful

- 1156 CE succession disputes break out after crop failures
- the major clans/families of Japan were jockeying for power
 - Fujiwara & Yamato clans seek aid of Taira & Minamoto

--Genpei (源平合戦) Civil War (1180 - 85)

- resulted in the fall of the Taira clan

- at the Phoenix Hall or Byodoin a major Minamoto family member committed seppuku officially starting the war
- Minamoto victory marked the rise of the military (samurai) power & the decline of the emperor's power
- est. mil. gov't. or shogunate (bakufu (幕府)) w/ shogun in charge & the establishment of the Kamakura Shogunate

Kamakura Shogunate 鎌倉幕府 : feudalism reaches its height; bakufu established; Yoritomo won the Genpei War and takes over becoming the shogun (征夷大將軍) (Seii taishgun ("barbarian- subduing great general"); he sends jito (military steward) to each shoen to ensure tax collection & a shugo or provincial governor to ensure control

- Fought off two attempts by the Mongols to invade (1274/1281)—"kamikaze winds"; Mongols had taken Korea in 1231; in 1260 Kublai Khan became the emperor of the Yuan Dynasty in China & established the capitol at Beijing

--Jokyu War was the first attempt by the emperor to regain power--failed

--1333 revolt leaves all power in the hand of the military; start of the Ashikaga Shogunate 足利幕府 (1392-1573)

- The first shogunate brought about a military class and laid the foundation for feudalism and the rise of the samurai
- Buddhism moves out of the monasteries and to the people

- new forms, such as Shingon which believed in three mysteries—body, speech, & mind—each one could be a path to nirvana

--Rise of Zen 禪 (Chan) Buddhism: use of a koan to achieve enlightenment (satori); [zazen](#) (坐禪).

- Rise of the Jodo 浄土真宗 or Pure Land Sect of Buddhism in 1224—call on the name of Amida Buddha; chant the nemutsu; at death the Amida will take you to the Pure land where you will receive his teachings and enlightenment
- Tendai Sect—sal. through moral perfection
- Beginnings of trade with many Japanese pirates; foreign trade meant the rise of coastal cities; small trade guilds (za) started to form

Eventually, the Taika Reforms were abandoned and power to the aristocratic families was restored with the aristocracy taking on the role of the gov't.

Comparing Japanese and European Feudalism:

- 1) Japanese feudalism: lack of a strong central gov't., so families took over in the power vacuum; they bought large land estates called shoens and started the rise of little kingdoms & regionalism; the Bushi supervised the kingdoms and created new armies of mounted warriors, the samurai; land is the main source of wealth; first samurai were skilled with bows and arrows and then later swords; of the swords, the naginata was a curved blade fixed to a pole several feet long; another device, the kumade, was used to grab the enemy and yank him off his horse; during the Tokugawa the samurai wore two swords: katana with a long curved blade and the wakizashi which was shorter
 - prior to 987 the sword blade was straight, since fighting was done on the ground but became curved with the move toward horse warfare; the tech. diffused from China allowing more curved & stronger blades using the folding method when heating the metal
- 2) Importance of Zen Buddhism—sal. through enlightenment (satori), self-discipline, meditation (zazen) on a koan
- 3) Informal loyalties (loyal to one lord or landowner=daimyo)—grounded in Chinese Confucian morality whereas European was grounded in the Roman legal structure
 - samurai not attached to a daimyo or clan were called ronin
- 4) Structure: emperor/shogun, daimyo, samurai, peasants, artisans, merchants; status of women declines w/ rigid class structure
 - greater time spent on cultural pursuits; within the ranks of the samurai were different levels and status; eventually the peasants were bound to the land
- 5) Code of Bushido stresses honor, loyalty (seppaku/jigai); both men and women could be samurai; the sword in later times took on mythical meanings in that it possessed the soul of the samurai's being; as time passed new tactics were used called ashigaru meaning "light feet" stressing disciplined troop movements and imaginative strategies

Rectitude (義), Courage (勇), Benevolence (仁), Respect (礼), Honesty (誠 or 信), Honour, Glory (名誉), Loyalty (忠義)

- 6) European feudalism begins w/ fall of Rome; *latifundia* & manorialism; lack of strong central state with mounted knights; land main source of wealth; early knights were centered in castles with the first organized knights coming out of Charlemagne's need for troops in his new Holy Roman Empire; it was the development of feudalism that paid for the costs of the knights; knighthood and samurai-hood were both hereditary; Charlemagne rewarded his knights with land grants called benefices; Charles the Bald declared the land grants to be hereditary and so knighthood became a fixture of the nobility
 - process in becoming a knight was long and started when he was very young
 - as time went on kings took on the power of conferring knighthood
 - as time went on European knights had special garments to show their knighthood
- 7) Importance of religion in both: the Catholic Church in Europe and Shintoism/Buddhism in Japan; contract-based=benefits for service (land)
 - the Church Christianized almost all of the knights & gave them a high status
- 8) Code of Chivalry—respect for upper class women; Structure: king/lords/knights/artisans/ merchants/ peasants; once Crusaders saw how Muslims treated their women they came back with a more romantic notion of women
- 9) End in Europe came with Crusades, plague, growth of monarchies/economies (guilds) (except in Russia), while in Japan it will continue until power is solidified in the bakafu or shogun
- 10) In both there was a breakdown in the central gov't.; in both, power fragmented--in Japan the Ashikaga gradually lost control

Clothing of the two: knights had chain mail shirts called the hauberk and possibly a chain mail hood, the coif; helmets were called basinet; the inventor of mail is unknown; used in a 4 to 1 pattern; samurai would use a form of mail in the 1300s

- knights had their war horses called the "detrier" which was bred especially for battle
- samurai armor was usually laced together; as time passed, heavy armor gave way to lighter as samurai moved off the horse and more toward use of the sword

In Europe, knighthood developed various orders:

- Knights Templar—found after the first Crusade
- wore white mantles with red crosses
- were also deep into Europe's finances
- as the Crusaders lost the Holy Land, support for them started to decline
- in 1307 King Philip IV of France was in debt with his war against the English to many of the Order & had many of them arrested & eventually burned at the stake; Pope Clement disbanded the organization
- at its peak, the order had perhaps 20,000 members of which 10% were actual knights
- HQ on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem