Unit 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions
600CE- 1450CE(Post-classical)
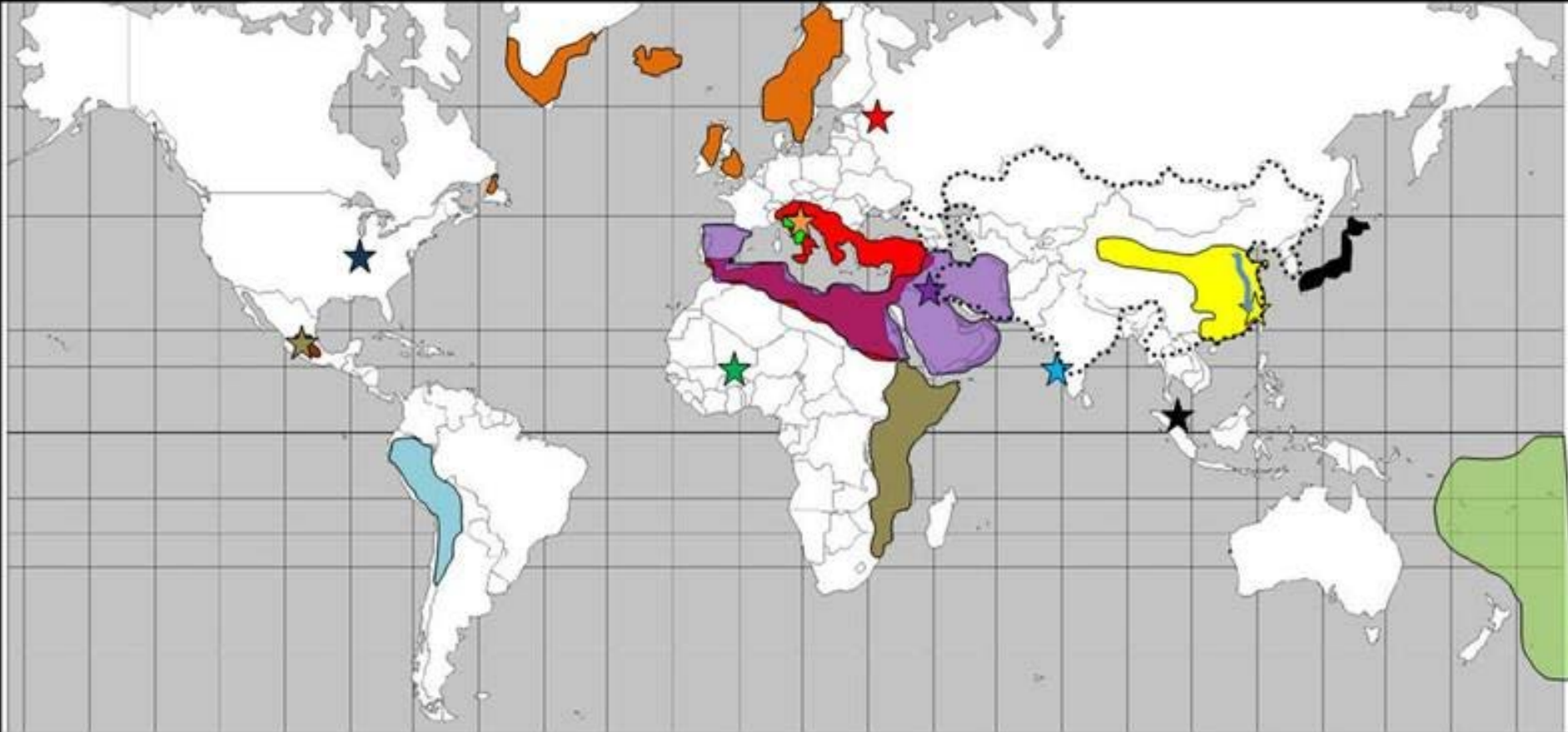
TRADE CITIES

- ⭐ (red) Novgorod
- ⭐ (green) Timbuktu
- ⭐ (yellow) Hangzhou
- ⭐ (blue) Calicut
- ⭐ (purple) Baghdad
- ★ (black) Malacca
- ⭐ (orange) Venice
- ⭐ (olive) Tenochtitlan
- ⭐ (dark blue) Cahokia

MAJOR STATES

- SWAHILI STATES
- SUI, **TANG**, SONG
- BYZANTINE EMPIRE
- ISLAMIC CALIPHATES
- MONGOLIAN EMPIRE
- VIKINGS
- POLYNESIA
- INCAN EMPIRE
- TOLTECS
- ITALIAN CITY STATES
- JAPAN

ARCHITECTURE
GRAND CANAL

How did <u>trade networks</u> in the post-Classical Era <u>compare</u> to the Classical Era?

- ● Silk Road

● Empire and state formation in China grew westward in the late centuries BCE, spreading the influence of Chinese culture and trade. Buddhism and Confucianism were well received in the area.

● Simultaneously, Alexander the Great's Empire was extending Hellenic influence (art, philosophy, religion, etc.) throughout the Middle East.

● The area west of the Taklamakan desert, east of the Caspian Sea and south of the Aral (what is now modern Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) became a melting pot, blending the cultures of east and the west for centuries. After the rise of Islam (600 CE), the unification of states and empires in the Middle East allowed for expansion of trade between the two formally isolated (for all intents and purposes) entities

What <u>new technologies, governmental policies, and merchant activities</u> accompanied these developments?

- Pax Mongolica

- Camals

Improved **transportation technologies** and **commercial practices** led to an increased **volume of trade**, and expanded **the geographic range of existing** and **newly-active trade networks.**

What role did <u>pastoral and nomadic groups</u> play in these trade networks?

- Samarkand
- Pax Mongolica
- Kashgar

The **Mongols** regularly relocated **craftsmen** from one section of their empire to another at whim; they **highly valued Middle Eastern textile**s and **European crafts** and often **transplanted artisans** from their westernmost territories to Mongolia/Northern China so they could have their **luxuries close to home**. In addition, the Mongols had strategically placed **relay-stations** to increase **effective communication** between outlying segments of their empire. The **increased communication and military movement** along these roads caused them to become **much safer** for merchants to travel along

THE SILK ROAD
300 B.C. – A.D. 100
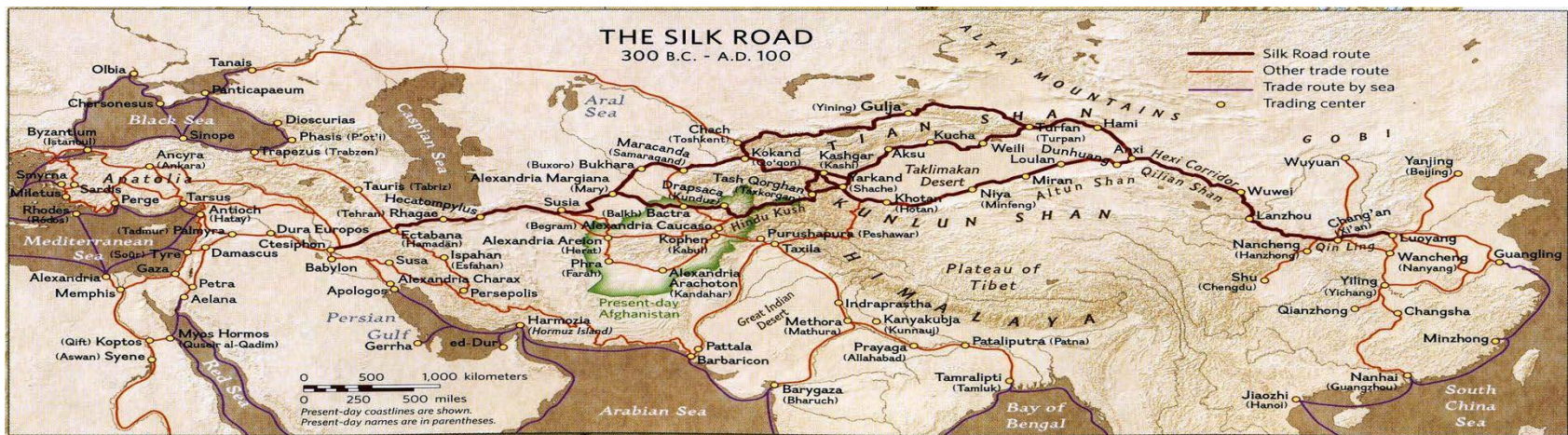
How did the physical size of post-Classical trade networks compare to the previous era?

- Umayyad Caliphate

- Abbasid Caliphate

- Yuan Dynasty

- Mongol khanates

Expanding networks fostered greater inter-regional borrowing while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. The expansion of existing empires—including China, the Byzantine Empire, and the Caliphates—as well as new empires like the Mongols—facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.

What Classical era trade networks continued during the post-classical era, and which new cities were added?

- Novgorod
- Timbuktu
- Swahili city-states
- Hangzhou
- Calicut
- Baghdad
- Melaka
- Venice
- Tenochtitlan
- Cahokia

Growth of **existing trade routes** flourished including the Silk Roads, the **Mediterranean Sea**, **trans-Saharan** and the Indian Ocean basin, and promoted the growth of powerful **new trading cities**.

What <u>new technologies</u> enabled the growth of inter-regional trade networks?

- Luxury goods
  - Silk and cotton textiles, Porcelain, Spices, Precious metals and gems, Slaves, Exotic animals
- Caravan organization
  - Caravanserai, Camel saddles
- new forms of credit and monetization
 - Bills of exchange, Credit, Checks, Banking houses

The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including more sophisticated caravan organization; use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and new forms of credit and monetization.
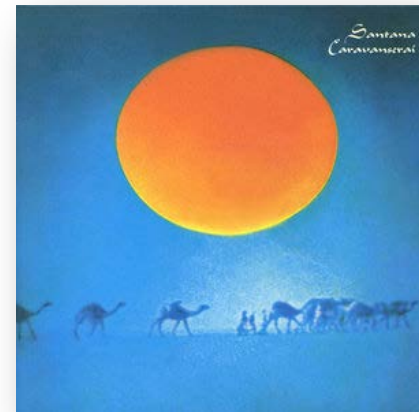
What factors encouraged <u>commercial growth</u>?

- Minting of coins, Use of paper money

- Hanseatic League

- Grand Canal

Commercial growth was also **facilitated** by **state practices**, **trading organizations**, and **state-sponsored commercial infrastructures** like the **Grand Canal** in China.
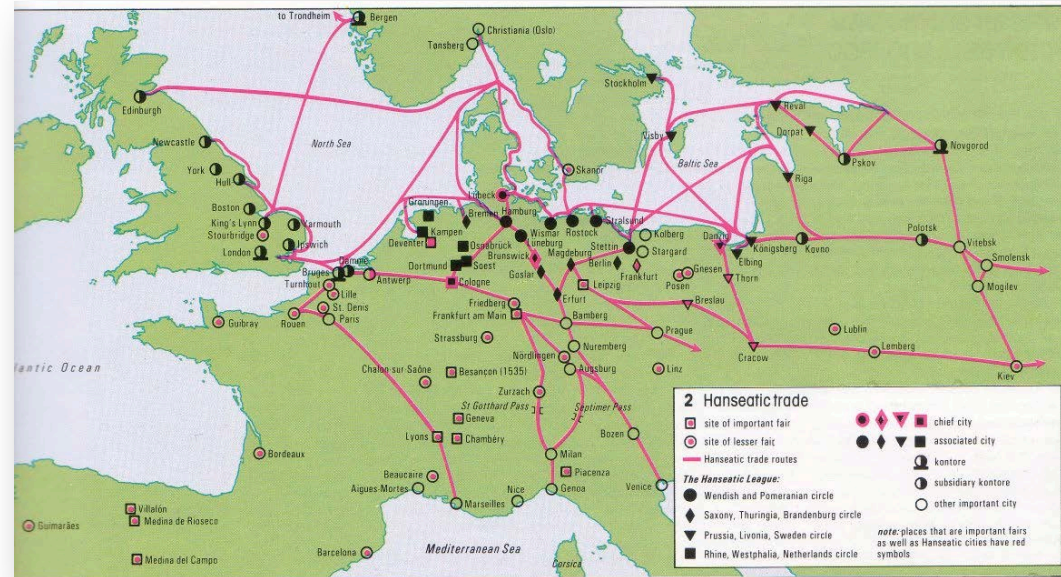
How did the expansion of empires & trade networks affect the relationship between peoples inside vs. outside those "zones?"

- China

- Byzantine Empire

- Caliphates

- Mongols

The expansion of existing empires as well as new empires **facilitated trans-Eurasian trade** and **communication** as **new peoples** were drawn into **their conquerors' economies** and **trade** networks.
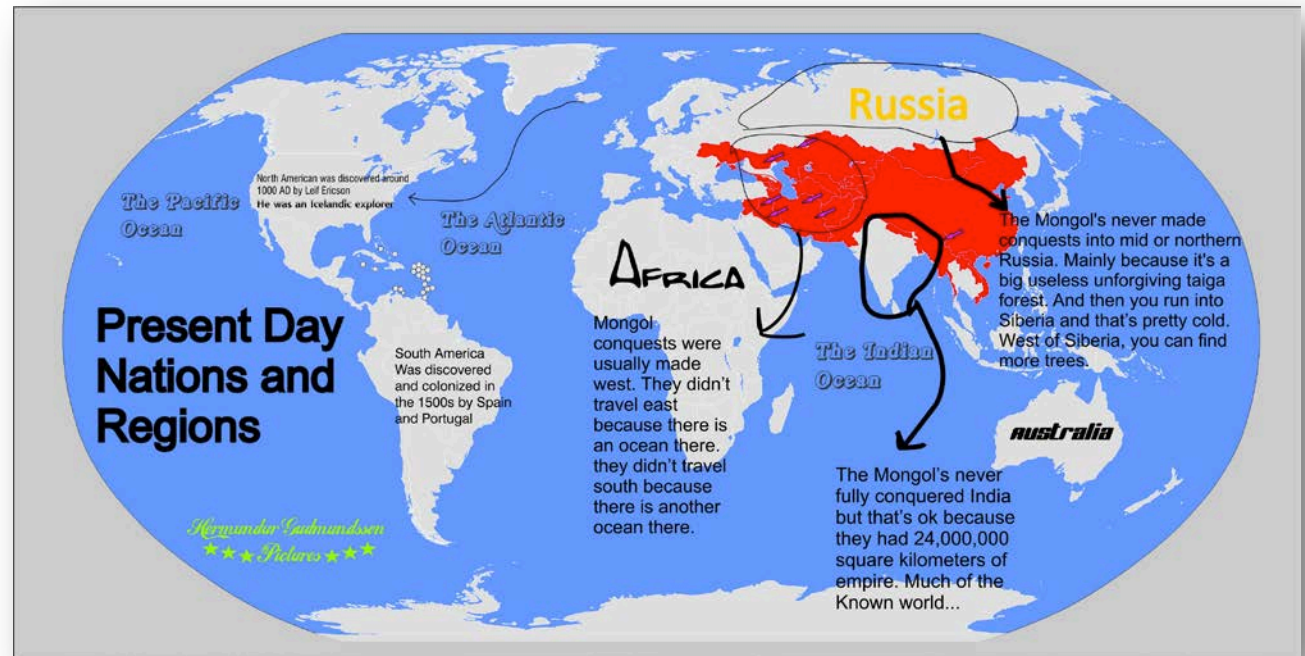
What were the <u>effects of migration</u>?

IMPACT OF POST CLASSICAL PEOPLES' MOVEMENT

PEOPLE: THE VIKINGS
LOCATION: N. ATLANTIC
SIGNIFICANCE:
VIKINGS USED THEIR
LONGSHIPS TO TRAVEL
IN THE OCEAN & INTO
RIVERWAYS (USUALLY
TO THE DETRIMENT OF
THE PEOPLE THEY MET)

PEOPLE: ARABS/BERBERS
LOCATION: SAHARA
SIGNIFICANCE:
ARABS & BERBERS IN
NORTH AFRICA USED
THE CAMEL CARAVAN
TO NAVIGATE THE
TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE
ROUTES.

PEOPLE: NOMADS
LOCATION: CENTR. ASIA
SIGNIFICANCE:
CENTRAL ASIAN
PASTORALS USED
HORSES TO TRAVEL
THE STEPPE
(MONGOLS, HUNS, ETC)

FREEMAN-PEDIA

What basic understandings of environment and technology did post- classical traders need to conduct their business?

- Scandinavian Vikings longboats

- Arabs and Berbers camels

- Asian pastoral groups horses

The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on **peoples' understanding** of a particular regional **environment** and their **subsequent technological adaptations** to them.
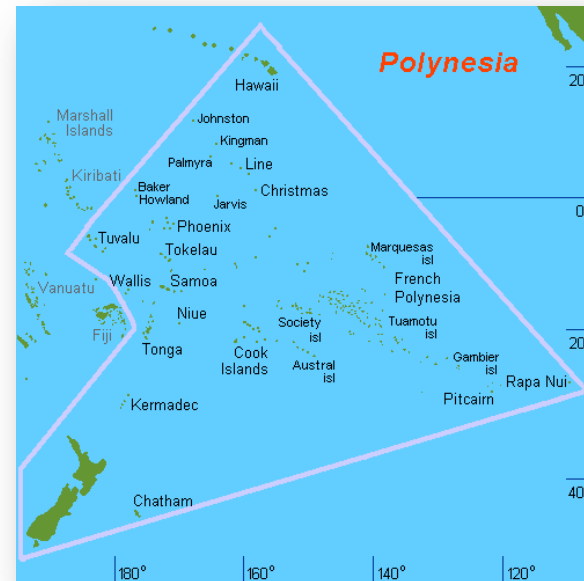
What were the environmental effects of migration?

- Bantu Migration

- Polynesian Migration

Some migrations had a significant environmental impact. **Migration** facilitated transmission of **iron technologies** and agricultural techniques in **Sub-Saharan Africa** The maritime migrations of **transplanted foods** and **domesticate animals** as they moved to new islands

POST CLASSICAL MIGRATIONS

AFRICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Congo R.
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa

NAMIB DESERT

KALAHARI DESERT

INDIAN OCEAN

Orange R.
Limpopo R.
Zambezi R.

- Bantu homelands
- Migration routes 3000 B.C.–500 B.C.
- Migration routes 500 B.C.–A.D. 400
- Migration routes A.D. 400–A.D. 1100
- Desert
- Tropical rainforest

MIGRATION: THE BANTU MIGRATIONS
DESCRIPTION: THE 1000 YEAR LONG MIGRATION OF THE BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLE THROUGHOUT SUBSAHARAN AFRICA. NOTABLE FOR SPREADING IRON WORKING, LANGUAGE, FARMING TECHNIQUES, ETC.

Before 3000 BC
TAIWAN
2500 BC
PHILIPPINES
1500 BC
MELANESIAN ISLANDS
1300 BC
200 BC
SAMOA
800 BC
FIJI
900 BC
NIUE
TONGA
1200 BC
COOK ISLANDS
AD 700
TAHITI
AD 900
HAWAI'I
MARQUESAS
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
PITCAIRN
AD 900
RAPA NUI (EASTER ISLAND)
AUSTRALIA
AOTEAROA (NEW ZEALAND)
AD 1200

MIGRATION: THE POLYNESIAN MIGRATIONS
DESCRIPTION: DELIBERATE MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF POLYNESIA THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC OCEAN. NOTABLE FOR CARRYING LANGUAGE, PLANTS, ANIMALS, ETC. PERHAPS REACHING AS FAR AS PERU!

FREEMAN-PEDIA

What were the linguistic effects of migration?

- Bantu Languages: Swahili

- Turkic

- Arabic

Some migrations and **commercial contacts** led to the **diffusion** of **languages**

POST CLASSICAL LANGUAGE DIFFUSION

SWAHILI
ORIGIN: ZANZIBAR

MIXTURE OF BANTU LANGUAGE FROM THE NORTH-WEST WITH ARAB LANGUAGE FROM THE EAST

TURKIC
ORIGIN: CENTRAL ASIA

BETWEEN THE 6th & 11th CENTURIES THE TURKS MOVED WEST/SOUTH FROM CENTRAL ASIA INTO ANATOLIA & THE "STANS"

ARABIC
ORIGIN: ARABIA

SPREAD WITH THE ARAB MUSLIM CONQUESTS DURING THE 7th CENTURY

FREEMAN-PEDIA

How did <u>trade networks</u> as a whole develop in the post-classical era?

•**Aided by better boats and**

•**better roads**

•**New monetary systems**

• **Lines of credit**

•**New accounting methods**

• Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing or the creation of new networks of trade & communication.

Maritime Spice Routes from Southeast Asia
Cinnamon route
Clove route
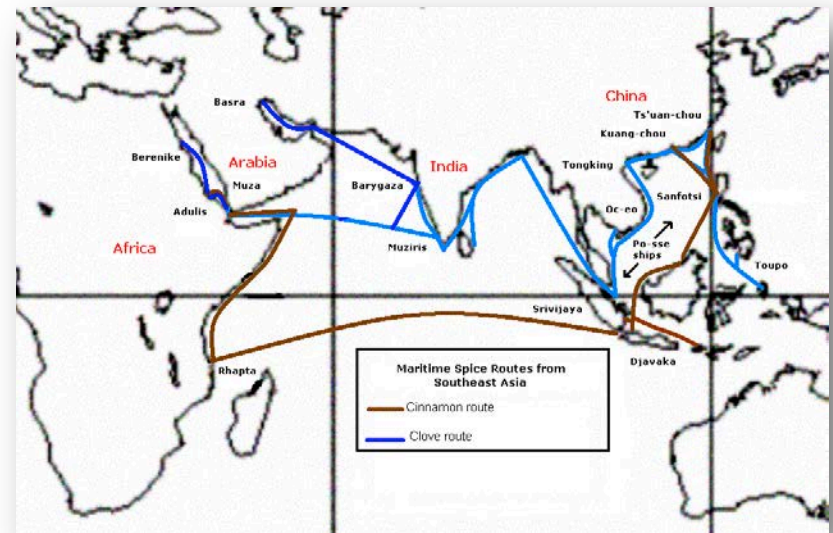
Why and where did <u>Muslim trade networks</u> change?

- Dar al Islam

- Umayyad dominance

- Abbasid dominance

- Control of Indian Ocean and parts of Silk Road

Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries.
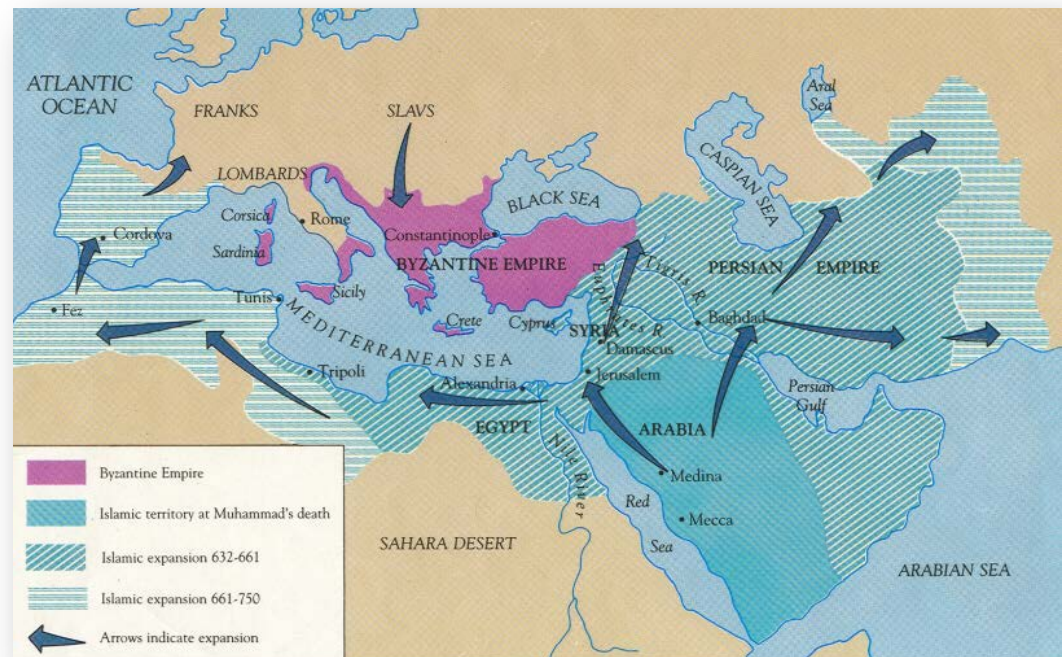
What institutions did <u>merchants create</u> to foster both trade and cultural diffusion?

- *Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region*
- *Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia*
- *Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia*
- *Jewish communities in the Mediterranean*
- *Indian Ocean Basin*
- *Silk Road*

In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up *diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.*

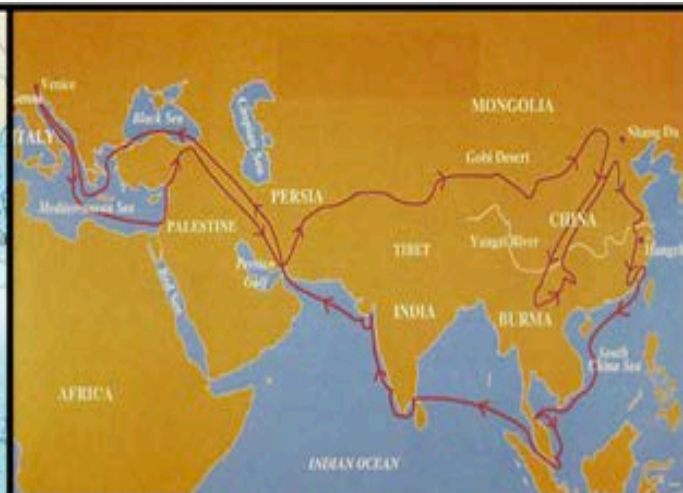# How well did post-classical societies know/understand each other?

- Ibn Battuta

- Marco Polo

- Xuanzang

The writings of certain **interregional travelers** illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.
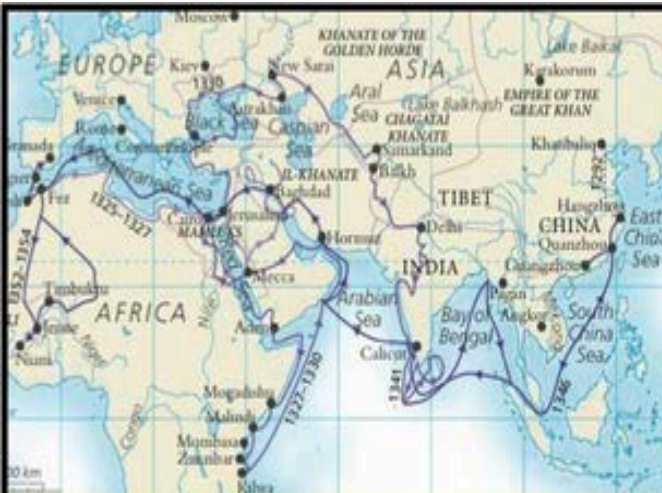
IBN BATTUTA
BOOK: *RIHLA* (JOURNEY)
NATIONALITY: MOROCCAN/ BERBER
RELIGION: ISLAM
DISTANCE: 73,000 MILES (44 COUNTRIES)

MARCO POLO
BOOK: *TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO*
NATIONALITY: VENICE/ ITALIAN
RELIGION: CHRISTIAN (CATHOLIC)
DISTANCE: 25,000 MILES

XUANZANG
BOOK: *JOURNEY TO THE WEST*
NATIONALITY: TANG CHINA
RELIGION: BUDDHIST (MONK)
DISTANCE: 1,000s of MILES

How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions?

- Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia

- Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia

- Islam in Sub-sharan Africa and Southeast Asia

- Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Meso America and Andean America.

Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the *diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions*

How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?

- Hindu-Arabic Numerals

- Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe (Iberia)

- printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia

Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the **diffusion** of **scientific** and technological traditions.
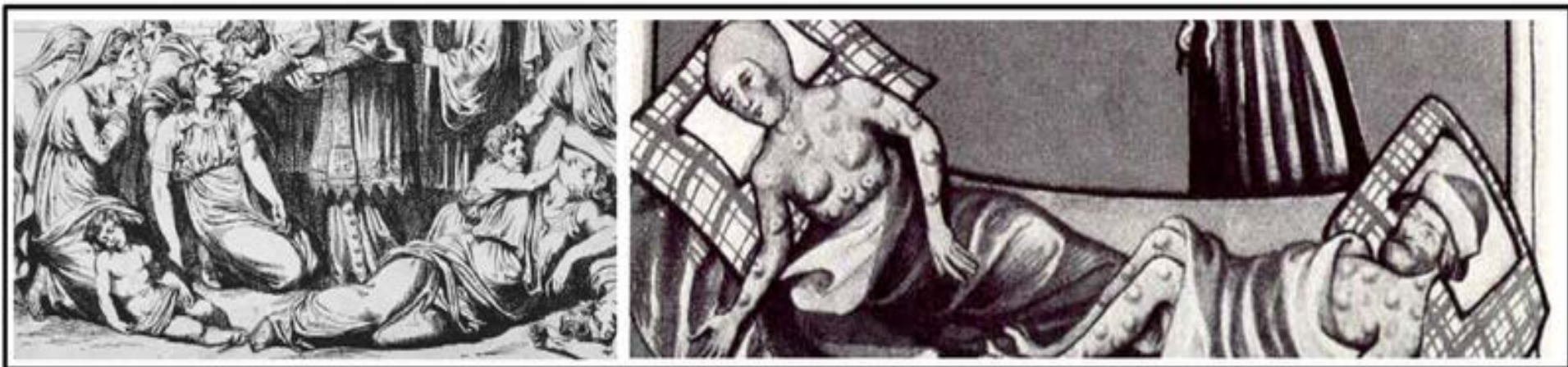

Brahmi	↓		—	=	≡	+	ᴎ	℮	?	5	?
Hindu	↓	o	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Arabic	↓	·	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Medieval	↓	O	I	2	3	8	5	6	٨	8	9
Modern		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?

- Disease

- Genetic mixing

- Ecological diversity

There was a diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along trade routes.

What new foods, crops, and agricultural practices diffused?

- Bananas= Africa

- Fast Ripening Rice= East Asia

- Cotton

- Sugar

- Citrus= Islam and Mediterranean

New foods and agricultural techniques were adopted in populated areas.

Muslim Agricultural Revolution

sorghum, crops from China such **as citrus fruit**s, and numerous crops from India such as **mangos**, **rice**, **cotton** and **sugar cane**

What diseases and pathogens also spread via post-classical trade networks?

- Black Death

- Mongol Influence
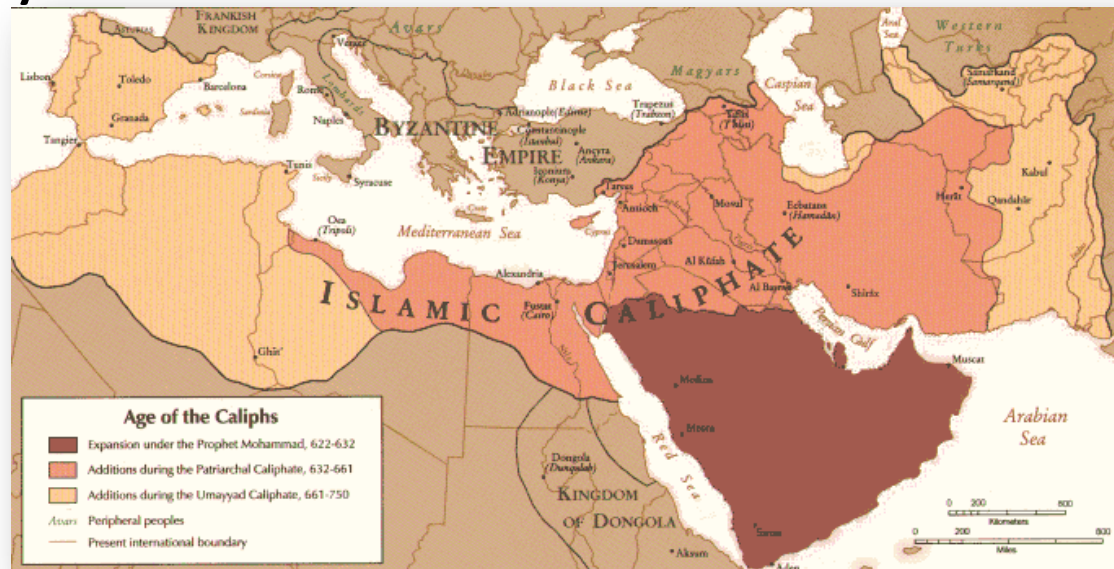
- 1/3 to 1/2 population

The spread of epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed the well established paths of trade and military conquest.

How did state formations develop in the post-classical era?

- Expansion of Islam: Caliphate

- Pastoral(Mongol Statecraft)

- Aztec and Incan city-states

- Dehli Sultanates
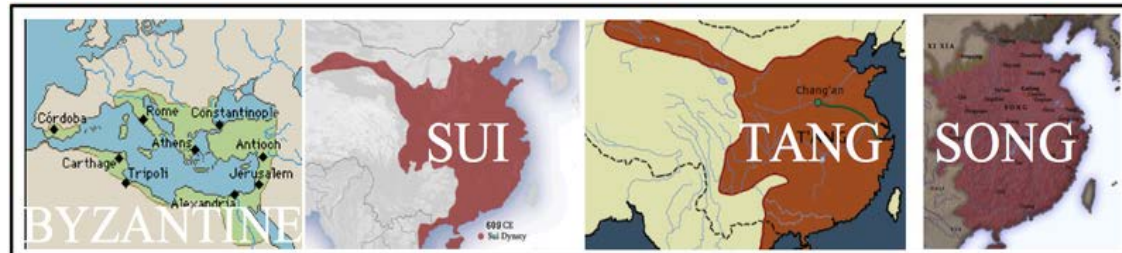
- Italian city-states

- Feudalism

- Iberian Islam

State formation in this era demonstrated remarkable continuity, innovation and diversity in various regions.

Age of the Caliphs

Expansion under the Prophet Mohammad, 622-632

Additions during the Patriarchal Caliphate, 632-661

Additions during the Umayyad Caliphate, 661-750

Avars Peripheral peoples

Present international boundary

How did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?

- Byzantine
- Sui/Tang/Song
- Patriarchy
- Religion
- Landing-owning Elites
- *New methods of taxation*
- *Tributary systems*
- *Adaptation of Religious Institutions*

Following the collapse of empires, most **reconstituted governments** and combined **traditional sources** of **power** and **legitimacy** with innovations better suited to the current circumstances.

What <u>new</u> forms of governance emerged?

- Expansion of Islam: Caliphate
- Pastoral(Mongol Statecraft)
- Aztec and Incan city-states
- Dehli Sultanates
- Italian city-states
- Feudalism
- Iberian Islam

In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states.

Muslim Expansion in Spain up to 750 CE
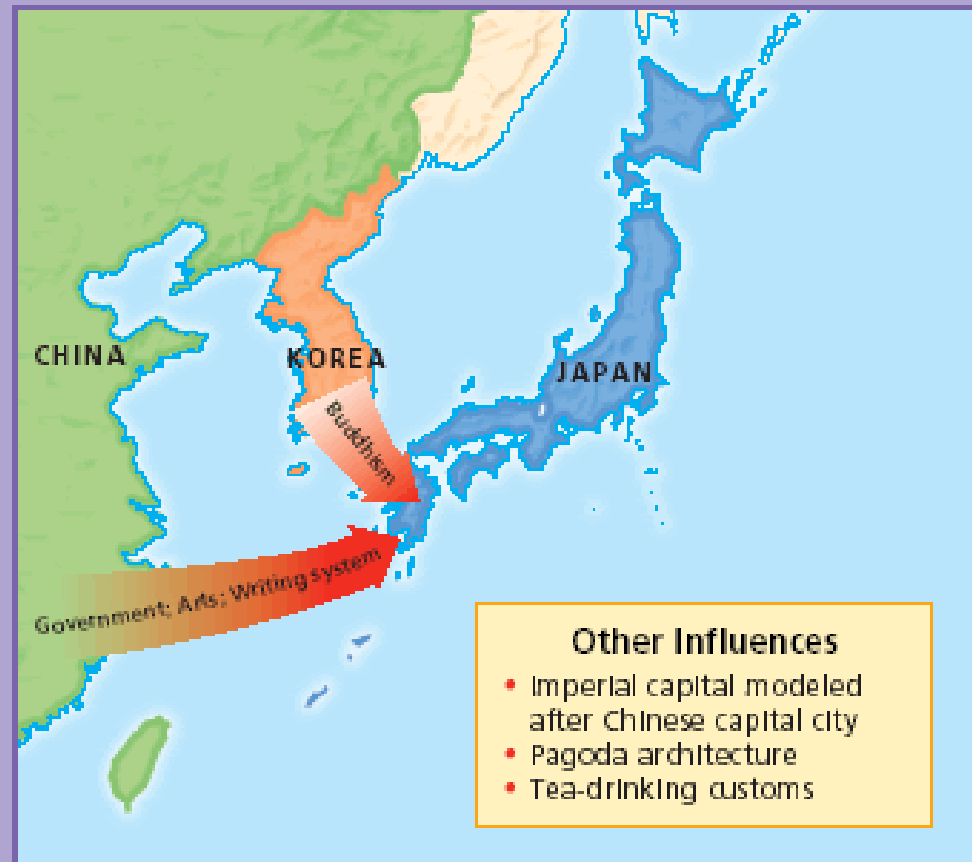
Poitiers

PYRENEES

Cordoba

Gibraltar
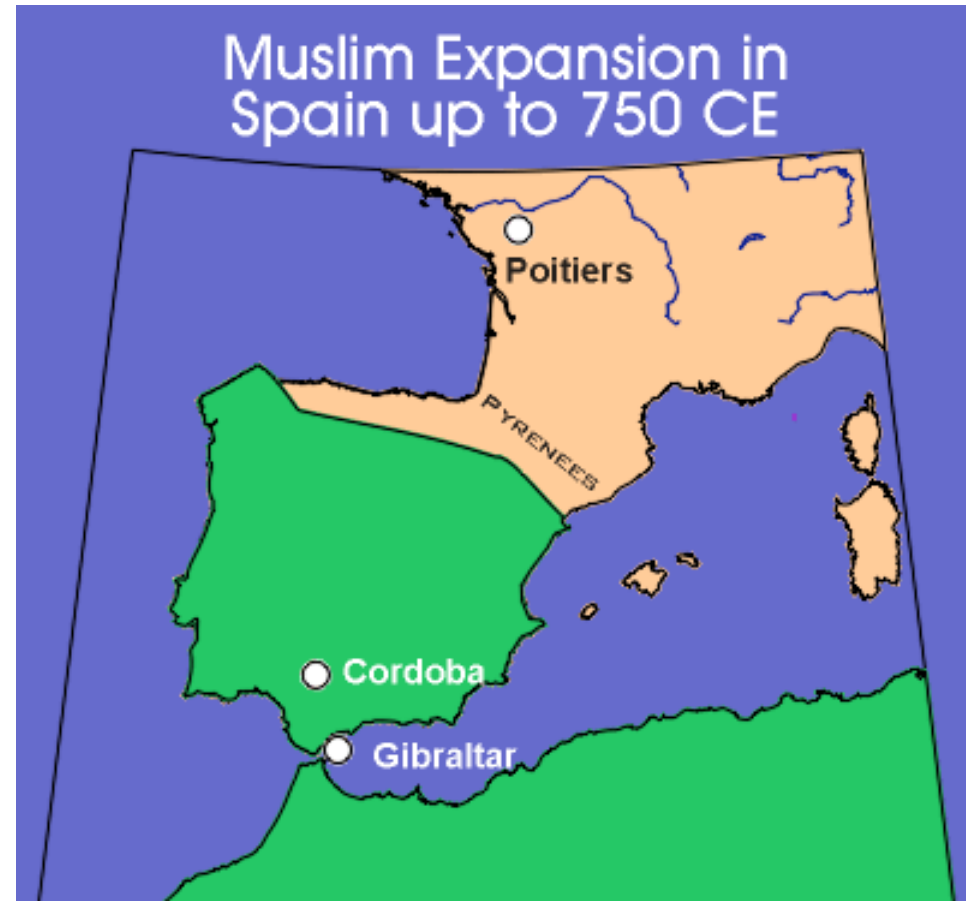
How & where did <u>governmental diffusion</u> occur?

- Persian traditions influencing Islamic States (satrapies)
- Chinese influence Southwest Asia, Korea, and Japan

Some states synthesized local and borrowed traditions

Japan Borrows From China and Korea

CHINA

KOREA

JAPAN

Buddhism

Government; Arts; Writing system

Other Influences
- Imperial capital modeled after Chinese capital city
- Pagoda architecture
- Tea-drinking customs

How did states in the Americas develop?

- Tikal

- Chichen Itza

- Tenotitlan

In the Americas, as in Afro-Eurasia, state systems expanded in scope and reach: Networks of city-states flourished in the Maya region and, at the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica ("Aztecs") and Inca.

What <u>technological and cultural exchanges</u> did states encourage?

- Tang China and the Abbasids
    - Compass, Porcelain, Paper
- across the Mongol empires
    - Silk Road
- during the Crusades
    - Greco-Roman influence

Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.

What were the <u>overall worldwide economic trends</u>?

- Guilds

- Urbanization

- Population growths

- Government reliance

- Commercial revolution

- Burghers

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

What new innovations affected agriculture in the post-classical era?

CHAMPA RICE
LOCATION: CHINA
SIGNIFICANCE:
NEW STRAIN FROM
VIETNAM IN 1012
(SONG) THAT CUT
CULTIVATION TIME
FROM 180 TO 90
DAYS. FOOD=LIFE

CHINAMPAS
LOCATION: AMERICA
SIGNIFICANCE:
UNIQUE MESO-
AMERICAN "FLOATING"
GARDENS THAT WERE
BUILT IN SHALLOW
LAKE BEDS. PROVIDED
2/3 OF ALL FOOD TO
TENOCHTITLAN.

WARU WARU
LOCATION: AMERICA
SIGNIFICANCE:
ALTERNATING ROWS
OF CROPS &
IRRIGATION
CHANNELS LIMITING
EROSION &
INCREASING RAIN
WATER COLLECTION.

TERRACING
LOCATION: EARTH
SIGNIFICANCE:
USED TO CREATE
ARABLE LAND ON
MOUNTAINSIDES
AVOIDING EROSION.
FOUND FROM
PHILIPPINES TO PERU.

FREEMAN-PEDIA

How and why did <u>crops migrate</u>?

- ## Byzantine Silk

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

How did <u>textile and porcelain production develop</u>?

- European Demand
- Tang and Song demand for Iron

Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.

Why did some post-classical urban areas decline, while others prospered & grew?

What <u>roles did cities play</u> in their societies?

While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as **governmental**, **religious**, and **commercial centers**, many **older cities declined** at the same time that **numerous new cities emerged** to take on these established roles.
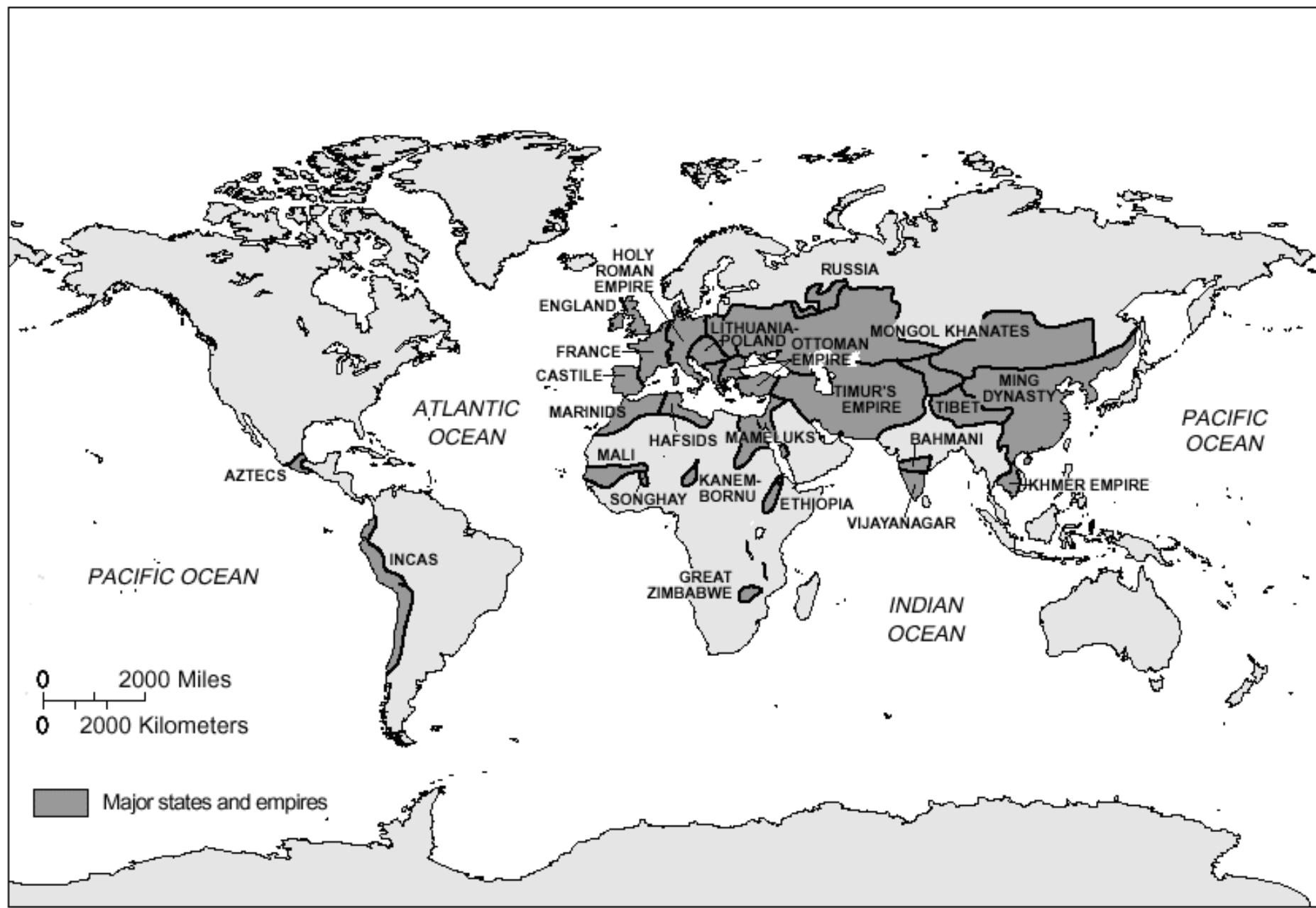
- OLD CITIES IN DECLINE
  - ATHENS, ROME, ALEXANDRIA, CHANG'AN, PATALIPUTRA

- NEW CITIES ON THE RISE
  - NOVGOROD, TIMBUKTU, HANGZHOU, CALICUT, BAGHDAD, MALACCA, VENICE

The Postclassical World in Transition, About 1400 C.E.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE
ENGLAND
FRANCE
CASTILE
MARINIDS
LITHUANIA-POLAND
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
RUSSIA
MONGOL KHANATES
TIMUR'S EMPIRE
MING DYNASTY
TIBET
HAFSIDS
MAMELUKS
BAHMANI
MALI
KANEM-BORNU
SONGHAY
ETHIOPIA
VIJAYANAGAR
KHMER EMPIRE
AZTECS
INCAS
GREAT ZIMBABWE

ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN

0   2000 Miles
0   2000 Kilometers

Major states and empires

How did <u>social and labor systems develop</u> during the post-classical era?

1	**FREE-PEASANT AGRICULTURE**	**FREE PEASANT AGRICULTURE** is what you probably think of when you think of peasants during the POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD. They were the majority of the population. *Peasant* comes from the French word *Paisant* meaning *countryside*. Peasants are typically small farm owning rural farmers. It later took on a negative connotation by the upper classes (*ex. "Bloody Peasant" –King Arthur*)
2	**NOMADIC PASTORIALISM**	Think of **NOMADIC RANCHER**s as **PEASANTS** without arable land. They follow their animals from pasture to pasture depending on the season. These people are generally associated with warrior-based cultures that became fearsome to settled people. They tend to move around 150 miles per year (in rotation). <u>Examples</u>: Cattle, Yaks, Sheep, Goats, Reindeer, Horses, Donkeys, Nerfs
3	**GUILDS**	**GUILDS** are simply a collection of craftsmen of a similar trade. They were originally organized similarly to a trade union or secret society. The goal of these **GUILDS** is to regulate their industry. **GUILD** members would be experienced tradesmen or "masters". You enter the guild as an **APPRENTICE**, then becoming a **JOURNEYMAN**. Once you have created a **MASTERPIECE**, you then become a **MASTER**. **GUILDS** are a global entity from China, India, Persia, Africa, and Europe. The word **GUILD** comes from the Old English "gegylde" meaning "payment". By the 14th Century, for example, Paris had 350 guilds.
4	**COERCED**	Let's not dance around the issue: **COERCED LABOR** are different ways to force someone to do work for you… **SERFDOM** In both Europe and Japan, **SERFS** work a specific plot of land for a **LORD** in return for protection. They are the lowest class of Feudal society. **MITA** MITA was Incan CORVEE (unpaid, required labor). It was tribute owed to the Inca. Generally, people did large community projects.
5	**GOVERNMENT-IMPOSED LABOR TAXES**	**TAXES** aren't new. Medieval taxes were paid to the ruling class (usually to the King). The tax was often on land or came in the form of custom duties (taxes paid on moving from place to place). A prime example is the **GELD**. It was raised in England starting in 1012 to pay for **MERCENANARIES**. It was later replaced with taxes on personal income and property.
6	**MILITARY OBLIGATIONS**	As a part of **FEUDALISM**, a **PEASANT** who worked the land of a **LORD** would owe military service for that **LORD** in return for land usage. The **VASSAL** (someone who pledged loyalty to a LORD) using whatever means they could attain, would have to defend the LORD's territory. This was THE primary reason why the LORD entered into these FEUDAL relationships.

What <u>pre-existing labor systems continued</u>?

- Free peasant agriculture
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Craft production and guild organization
- Various forms of coerced and unfree labor
- Government-imposed labor taxes
- Military obligations

As in the previous period, there were many forms of labor organization.

How did <u>social and gender hierarchies</u> develop?

- As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan and Southeast Asia.

What <u>new labor forms</u> developed?

- Serfdom in Europe and Japan
- Mita system (Inca)
- Free Peasantry Resistance
    - China, Byzantine, European

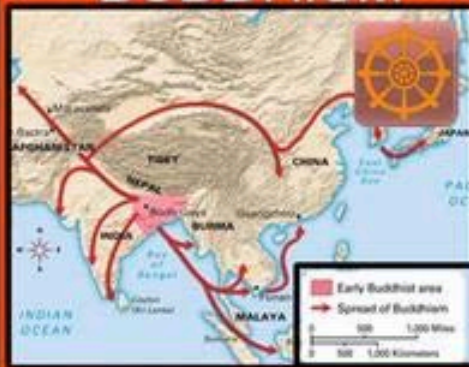New forms of coerced labor appeared during the Post-Classical era.

Who did some <u>gender roles and family structures change</u>?

POST CLASSICAL DIFFUSION OF RELIGION
LED TO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN GENDER RELATIONS & FAMILY STRUCTURE

BUDDHISM

CONFUCIAN IDEALS OF PATRIARCHY CLASHED WITH BUDDHIST SPIRTUAL EQUALITY WITH LITTLE LASTING GENDER CHANGE. (*FOOTBINDING DID BEGIN IN THIS PERIOD IN CHINA)

CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIAN CONVENTS (LIKE IN BUDDHISM) PROVIDED WOMEN A WAY OUT OF THE CYCLE OF MARRIAGE/CHILD REARING AND PROVIDED A PATH TO LITERACY & LEARNING.

ISLAM

ISLAMIC TEACHINGS OF GENDER EQUALITY (see KHADIJAH) WERE OVERSHADOWED BY PERSIAN TRADITIONS OF VEILING, SECLUSION, & THE HAREM

NEOCONFUCIANISM

WOMEN WERE SUBORDINATE TO MEN.
NEOCONFUCIANIST QUOTES:
"DISORDER IS PRODUCED BY WOMEN"
"A WOMAN RULER IS A HEN CROWING"
"WOMAN's GREATEST DUTY IS TO PRODUCE A SON"
"WOMEN ARE TO BE LED AND TO FOLLOW OTHERS"