



# **Unit II: 600-1450 C.E.**

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## Unit II: 600-1450

### Big Picture Themes!

- ❖ Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires
- ❖ Rise and Spread of Islam
- ❖ Centralized versus Decentralized Empires
- ❖ Golden Age of Nomads
- ❖ Increased Trade and Movement
- ❖ Development of Other Civilizations
- ❖ Dominance of World Religions

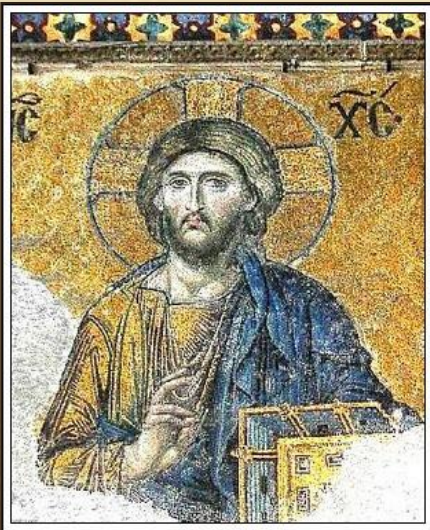


## Unit II: 600-1450

### Big Picture Themes!

# I. Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

Sui, Tang, Song Dynasties in China  
After the Fall of the Han



The Byzantine Empire after the fall  
of the Roman Empire

# Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

## “New Empires”: Recovery from Fall of Han Dynasty

### China: The Tang and Song Dynasties

Tang Taizong united China and created capital in Chang’an.



**Tang Dynasty  
(618-907 C.E.)**

#### Political Development

- Centralized Rule via Confucian bureaucracy and meritocracy – civil service exams.
- Tang extended territory into Tibet and Korea.
- Weak military of the Song succumbed to the Mongols in 1279.

Song Taizu united China and moved capital to Huangzhou.



**Song Dynasty (907-  
1279 C.E.)**



## Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

### China: The Tang and Song Dynasties



#### Cultural Development

- Tang: State sponsored anti-Buddhist policy resulted in development of Neo-Confucianism. Footbinding
- Gunpowder developed in late 1000s.
- Compass aided maritime navigation.

#### Economic Development

- Grand Canal completed under Tang. Transport of southern rice to the north.
- Urbanization increased dramatically with improved food supplies and fast-ripening rice (Song) combined with a growing merchant and manufacturing economy. Capital of Chang'an was largest city in world w/ over 2 million people by 640.
- Distribution of land – Equal-field system, only 1/5th of property was the hereditary possession of a family

# Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

## China: The Tang and Song Dynasties

• **Silk Road** – connected to outside world – ran through Central Asia and to Middle East and beyond.



The Tang at its peak, c.750



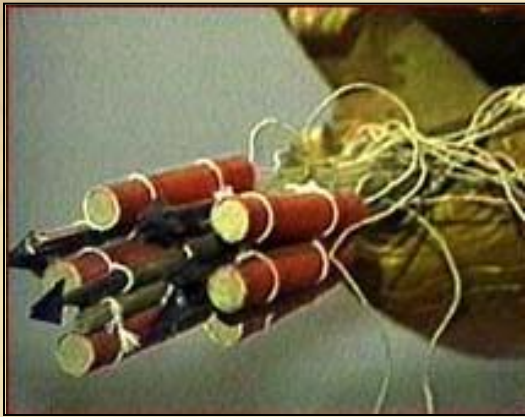
The Song Dynasty



# The Golden Age

## Artistic, Technological and Industrial Developments

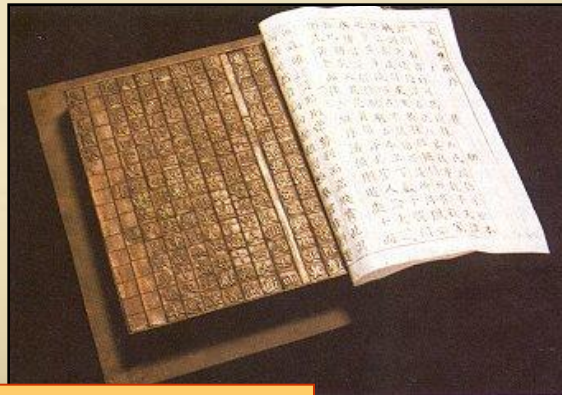
### Gunpowder and Rockets



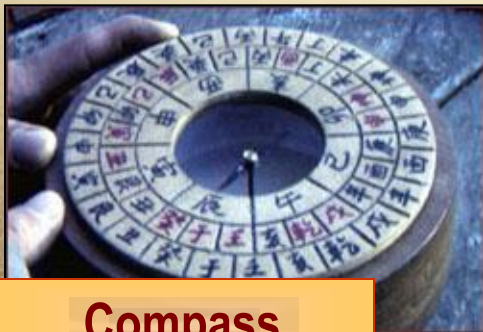
Porcelain -  
Chinaware



Landscape art



Moveable Type



Compass



Chinese junks

# Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

## “New Empires”: Recovery from Fall of Roman Empire

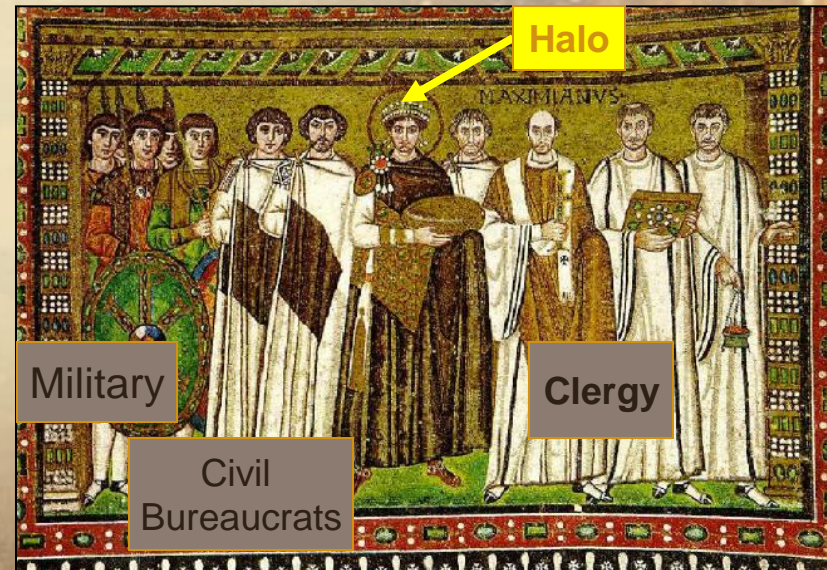
### Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453

#### Political Development

- Off-shoot of the Roman Empire. “Eastern Roman Empire.”
- Centralized State: Hereditary Monarchy. Autocratic Rule – Ruler of the government and the Church – had absolute power - Emperor Justinian
- Preserved Greco-Roman ideals, literature, arts, and law: Justinian’s Law Code was based on the Roman 12 Tables.
- Replaced Latin with Greek as official language.



Byzantium during Justinian’s reign.





# Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

## Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453



### Economic Development

- Constantinople was center for Silk Road and Mediterranean Sea trade.
- Smuggled silk worms out of China and started their own silk industry.

# Rebuilding of Declining Empires – Post-Classical Empires

## Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453

### Cultural Development

Beautified Constantinople – Built Hagia Sophia, government buildings, roads, walls, public baths, law courts, underground reservoirs, supported art, sculptures, mosaics, etc.

Eastern Orthodox Church emerged. Pope and Patriarch mutually excommunicated each other in 1054.

Eastern Orthodoxy later spread to Russia and the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe.



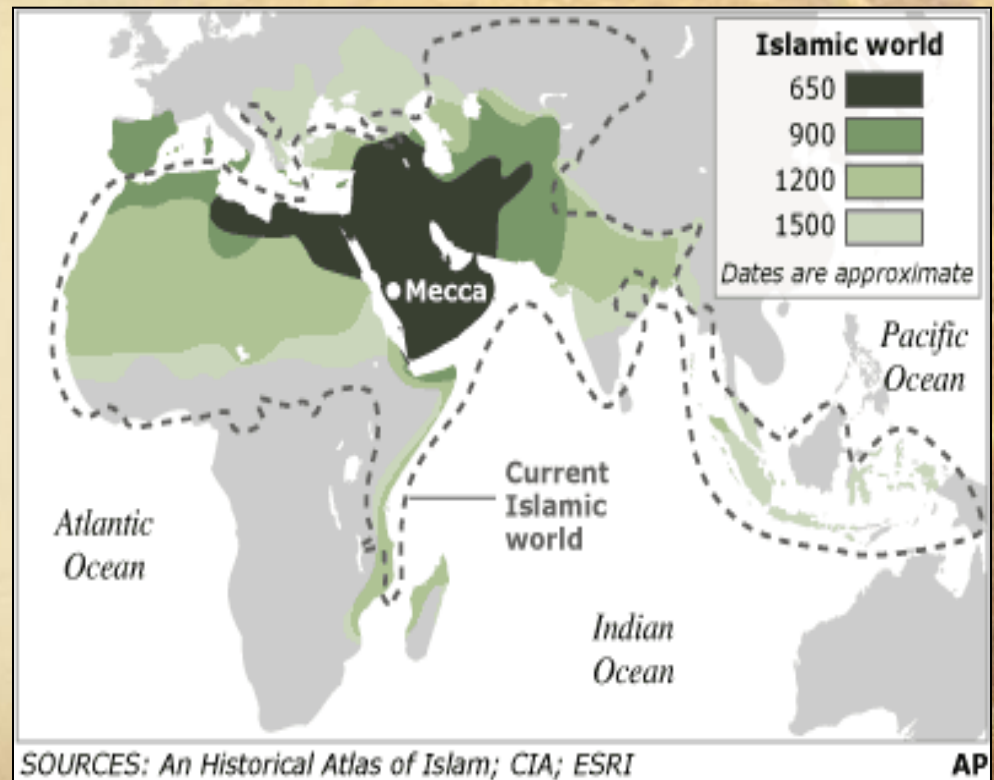
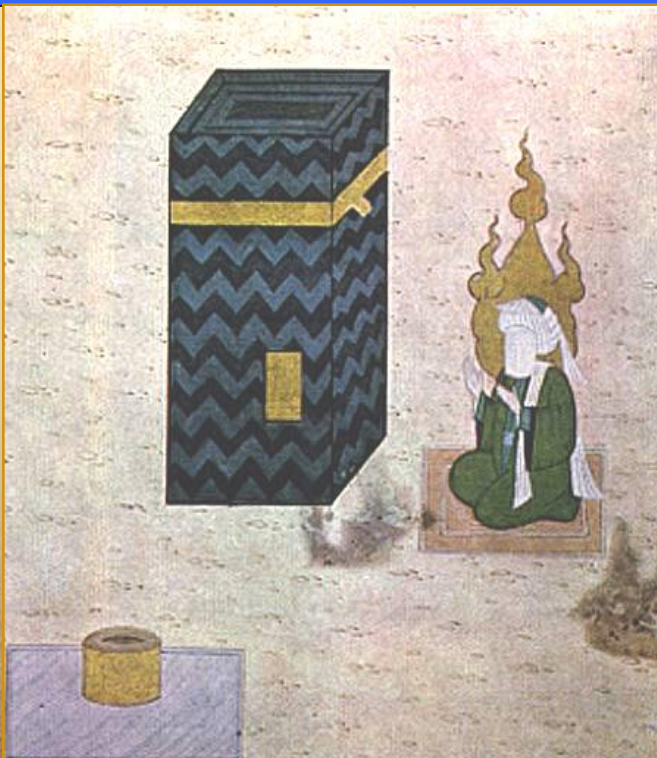


## Unit II: 600-1450

### Big Picture Themes!

# II. Rise and Spread of Islam

## Beliefs of Islam



## The Dar-al-Islam

# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

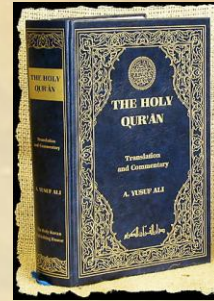


## Beginnings of Islam

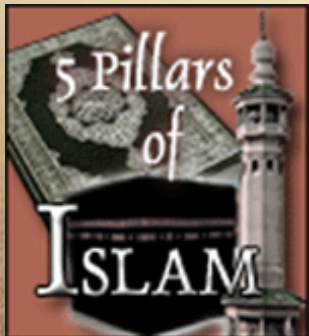
- 610 C.E. – Muhammad in Mecca begins to preach monotheism, seen as a threat, flees to Medina in 622 C.E. - the Hijra – Hajj (pilgrimage)
- Muhammed and the Muslims conquer Mecca in 630 C.E. – soon almost all of Arabia under Muslim control

## Beliefs of Islam

- Holy book – Qur'an/Koran
- Five Pillars of Faith:



1. Faith – there is one god and that god is Allah
2. Prayer – 5x a day facing Mecca
3. Fasting – during Ramadan
4. Pilgrimage – Hajj to Mecca at least once
5. Alms – Give to charity, help the poor





# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## Unifying Forces of Islam

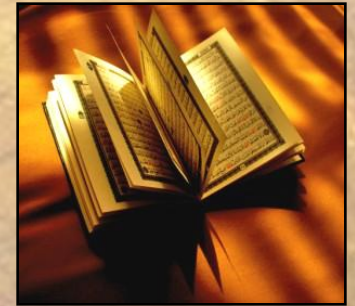
Islam spread through two main avenues:  
Military conquest, and Trade/Missionary activity.



Shariah - System or code of laws

Regulated moral behavior, family life, business, govt. etc.

Helps followers to interpret the Koran and to apply it to everyday life

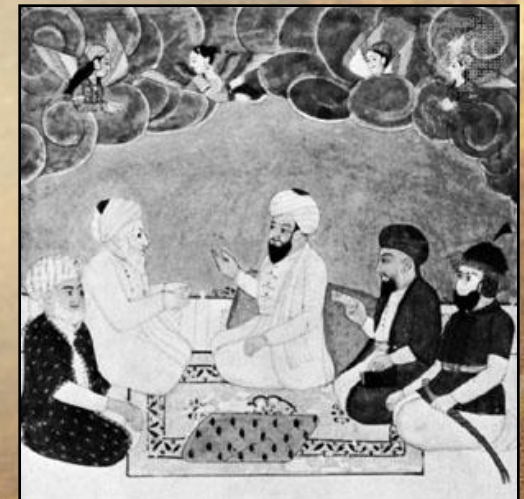


No separation of church and state

Applied Koran to *all* aspects of life  
(secular and religious) Theocracy

Arabic language

Koran and prayer in Arabic only



# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## Unifying Forces of Islam

Muhammad unified the Arabic people both politically and through the religion of Islam



	Muslims were united in their belief in Islam, and were inspired to spread the word of Allah
	Byzantine and Persian Empires were weakened from fighting against each other
	Muslim rulers treated conquered fairly; many converted to Islam; non-Muslims must pay a special tax, but could practice freely
	Arabs were strong fighters

**Divide & Conquer**

**The Mighty Sword**

**Match each with  
the correct  
phrase above.**

**The Will of Allah**

**Fair Treatment**



# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## Unifying Forces of Islam

Muhammad unified the Arabic people both politically and through the religion of Islam



<b>The Will of Allah</b>	Muslims were united in their belief in Islam, and were inspired to spread the word of Allah
<b>Divide &amp; Conquer</b>	Byzantine and Persian Empires were weakened from fighting against each other
<b>Fair Treatment</b>	Muslim rulers treated conquered fairly; many converted to Islam; non-Muslims must pay a special tax, but could practice freely
<b>The Mighty Sword</b>	Arabs were strong fighters

**Match each with  
the correct  
phrase above.**

# WHY WAS ISLAM SO ATTRACTIVE?

• Zoroastrianism was also too closely associated with Persian culture and so was not considered a real option for the Arabs.

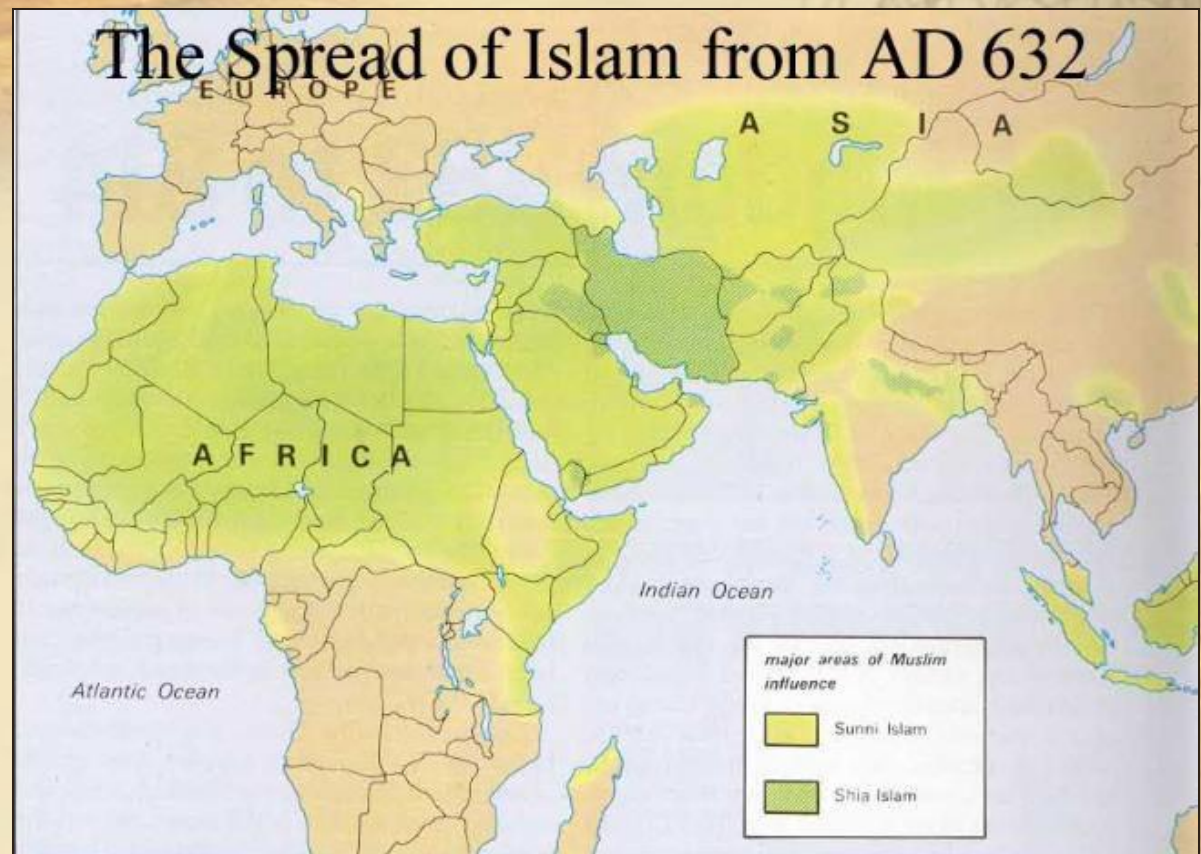
• Orthodox Christianity had become so identified with Greek culture that it seemed totally foreign and unrelated to the life of the Arabs.

• The Byzantine and Persian empires (especially the Byzantine) were considered oppressive and cruel. To such an extent that during the Byzantine-Persian wars the Jews sided with the Persians.



# The Dar-al-Islam

Islam spread to  
the Middle East,  
Northern Africa,  
and to South Asia



## IV. Split of Islam into Sects

- After Muhammad's death, successors led Islamic Empires – Caliphs
- Sunni: Largest sect. Believe that any righteous Muslim can be Caliph
- Shia: believe caliph must be a descendant of Muhammad
- Sufi: Mystical, encouraged followers to show devotion to Allah in own way.

# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## The Arabic Caliphates: The Dar al-Islam

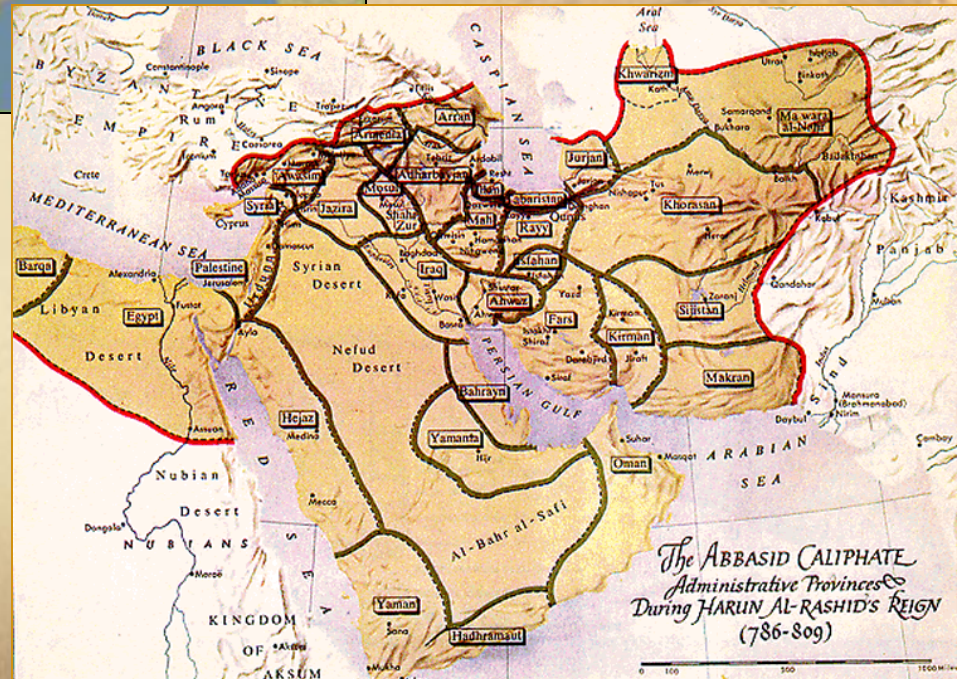


### The Umayyad Dynasty

*Sunni, capital at Damascus, codified Islamic law*

### The Abbasid Dynasty

*Shia, overthrew the Umayyads in 750 C.E. Capital moved to Baghdad*



*The ABBASID CALIPHATE  
Administrative Provinces  
During HARUN AL-RASHID'S REIGN  
(786-809)*



# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## The Arabic Caliphates: The Dar al-Islam



*Harun al-Rashid receiving the delegation of Charlemagne demonstrates diplomatic contacts between their respective domains.*

Harun al-Rashid built a grand palace in Baghdad, and established his court there. He lived in great splendor, attended by hundreds of courtiers and slaves.

### Political Developments

- Created a tightly centralized government. Role of Caliph became hereditary
  - Used governors and administrators – Military aristocracy
- Arabic became language of administration
- Allowed conquered peoples to observe their own religions but levied a special tax, the jizya, on those who did not convert to Islam.

# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

## The Arabic Caliphates: The Dar al-Islam

### Economic Development

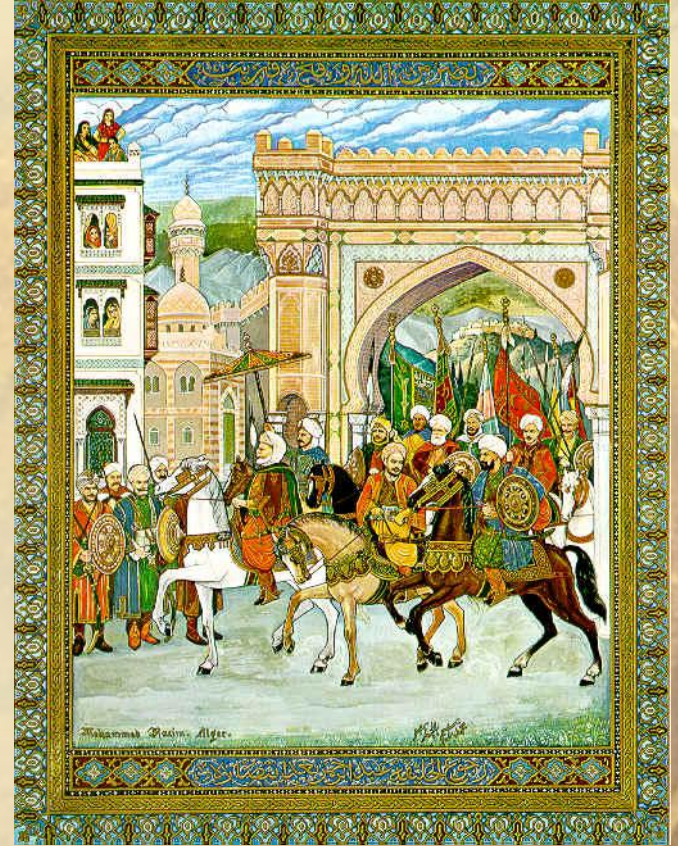
Traded along the Silk Road, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan Trade

Abbasids traded w/ Vikings and Russians via routes in Southern and Eastern Europe

Camel caravans crossed desert to trade w/ West Africa in Gold/Salt trade

Used coins

Baghdad became a hub of learning and commerce. By the 800's it had nearly half a million people and was the largest city in the world outside of China.





# Rise and Spread of Islam: 600-1450.

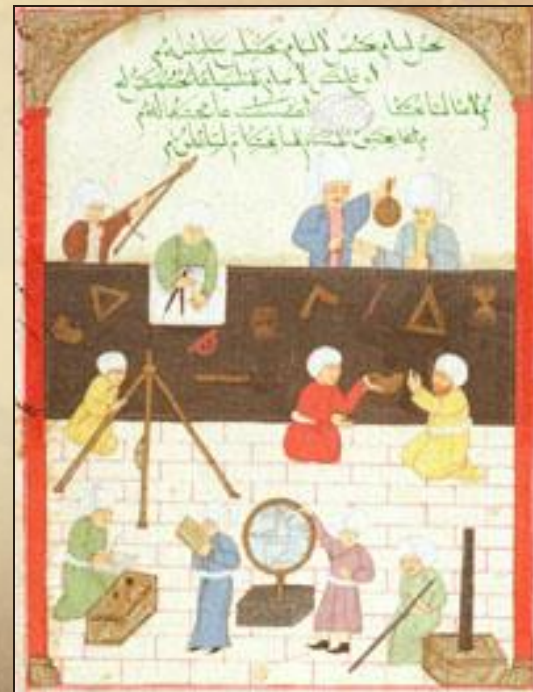
## The Arabic Caliphates: The Dar al-Islam

### Cultural Development

- **Art and Architecture – Dome of the Rock**
- **Women gained some rights- employed in the fields of commerce and law and took greater control of household operations.**
- **Baghdad (House of Wisdom) was one of the largest cities in the world, tolerant of others: Muslims Christians, Jews, etc.**
- **"Golden Age" of Islamic civilization- Muslim scholars made advances in medicine, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, literature, and more.**



The  
Dome of  
the Rock



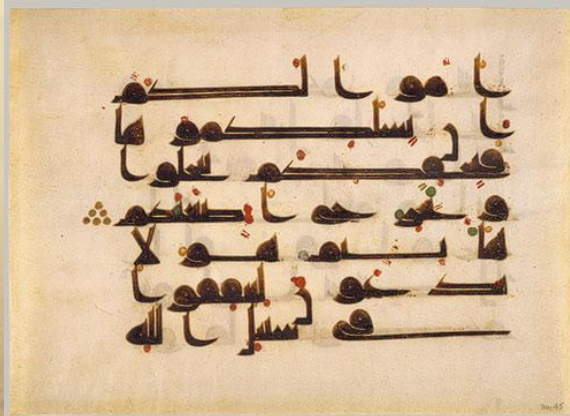


# Abbasid Art and Architecture

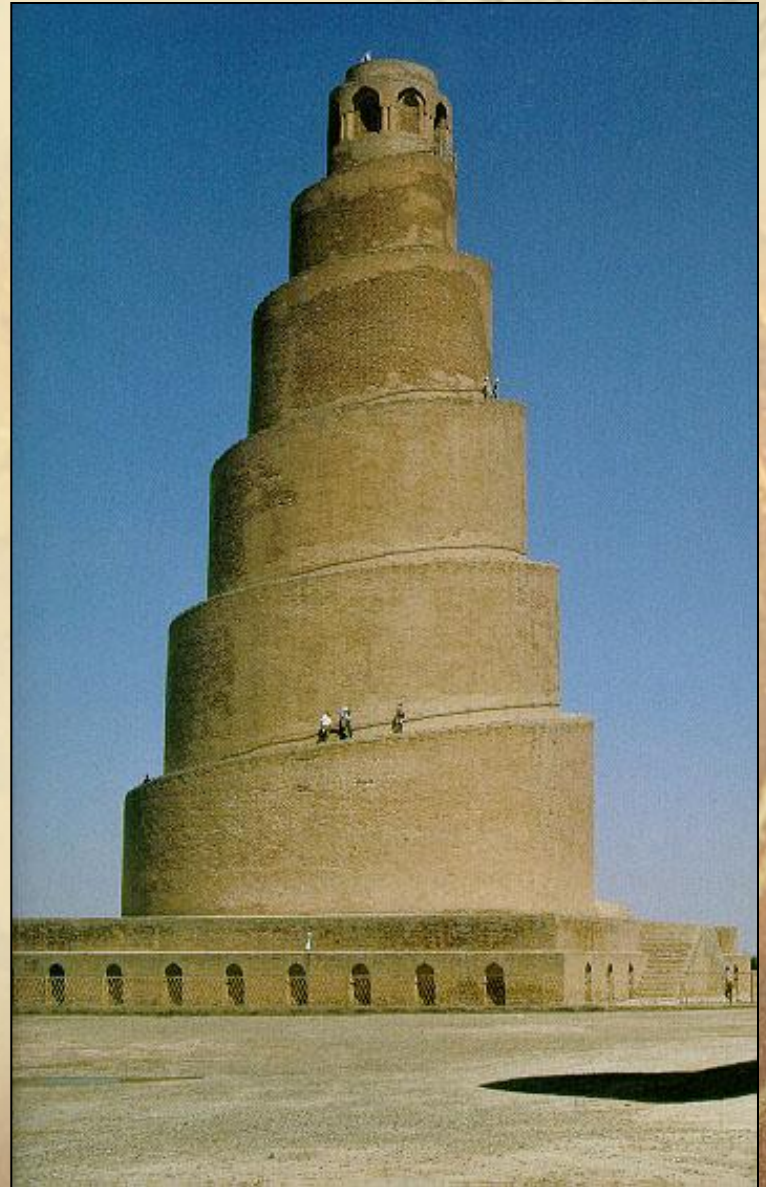


Paintings

Calligraphy



Great Mosque at Samarra





## Unit II: 600-1450

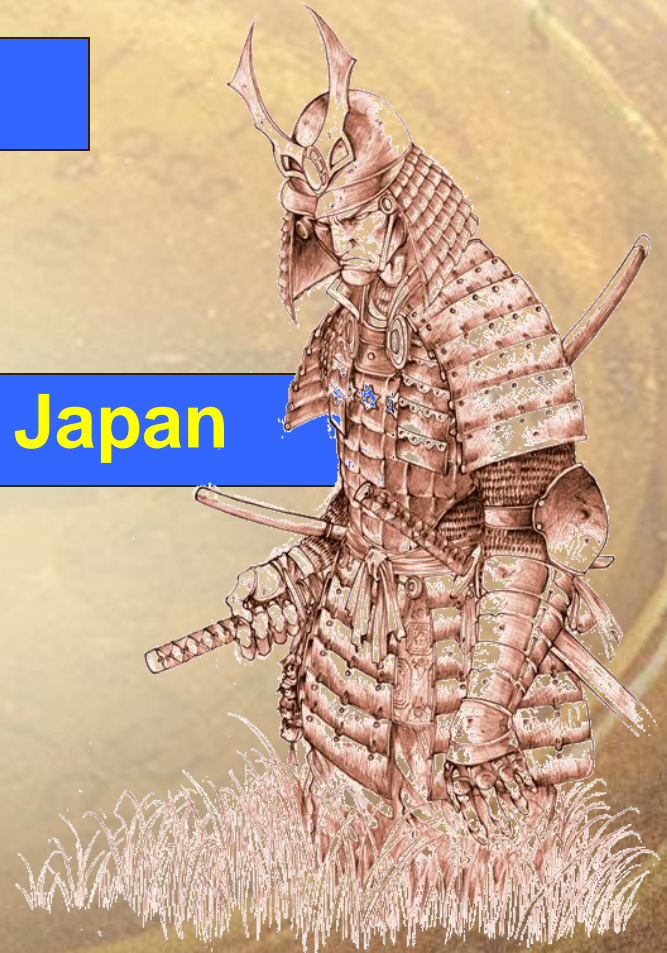
### Big Picture Themes!

# III. Decentralized Civilizations

## Western Europe

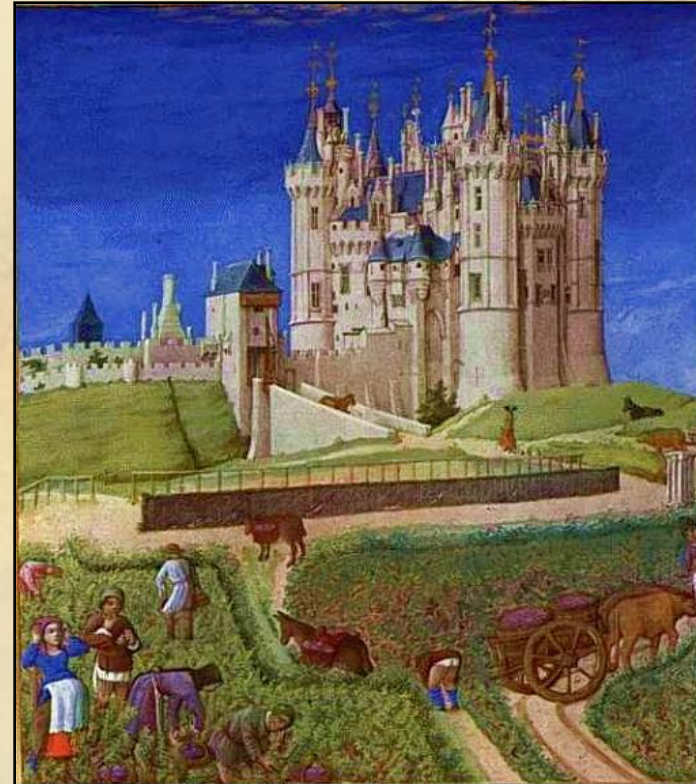
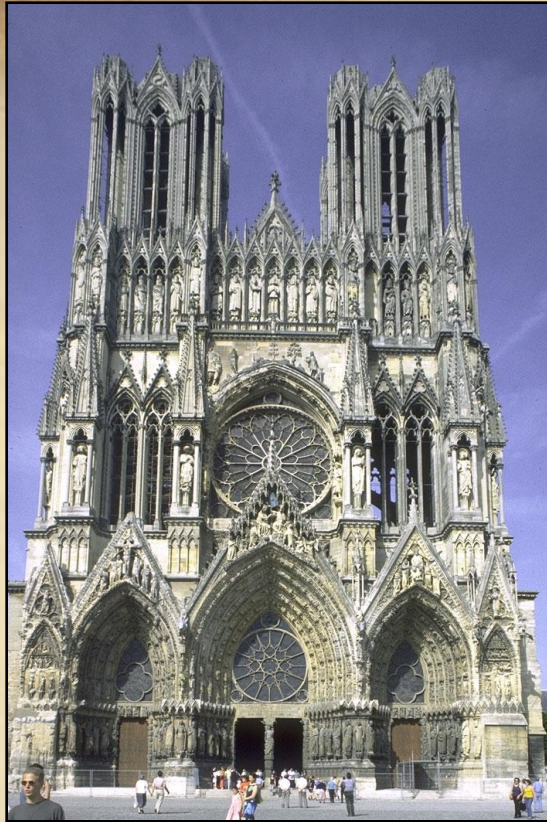


## Japan





# Decentralized States: Feudalism



Detail from the month of September. From *Les Tres Riches Heures* du Duc de Berry.

## Political Developments

- **Feudalism prevailed.**
- **Weak central authority: lords and vassals ruled through feudal obligations.**
- **The Catholic Church was single strongest unifying factor across Western Europe**

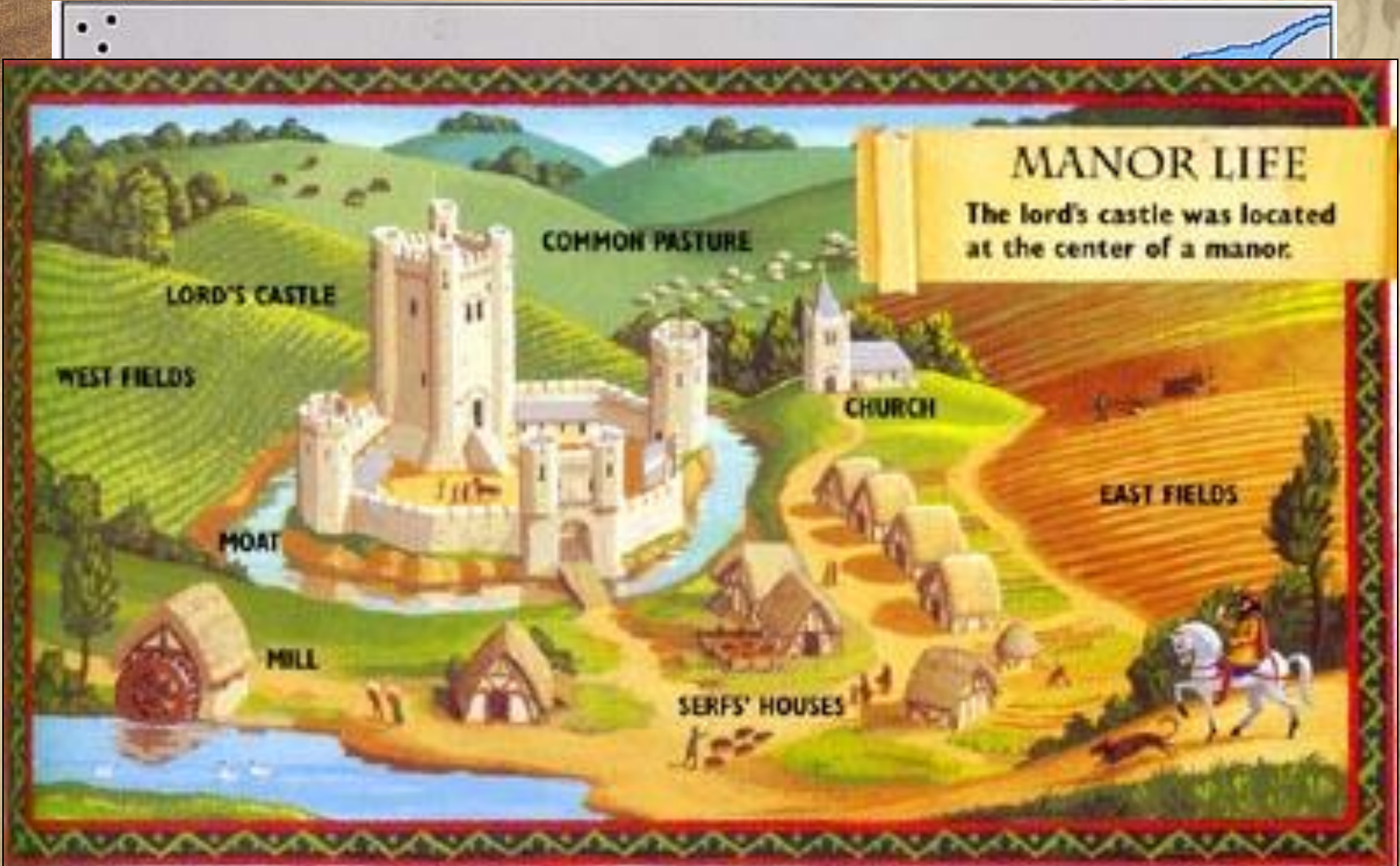


# MANORIALISM



## Economic Developments

- Serfdom and the manor system prevailed.
- Serfs gave crops to lord in exchange for a plot of land and protection.
- Manors operated as self-sufficient communities.
- Lord of the manor determined what was to be grown and how much.
- Serfs were peasants bound to the land for life.



# MANOR LIFE

The lord's castle was located at the center of a manor.

LORD'S CASTLE

COMMON PASTURE

WEST FIELDS

CHURCH

EAST FIELDS

MOAT

MILL

SERFS' HOUSES



Peasants' strips

Average peasant's holdings



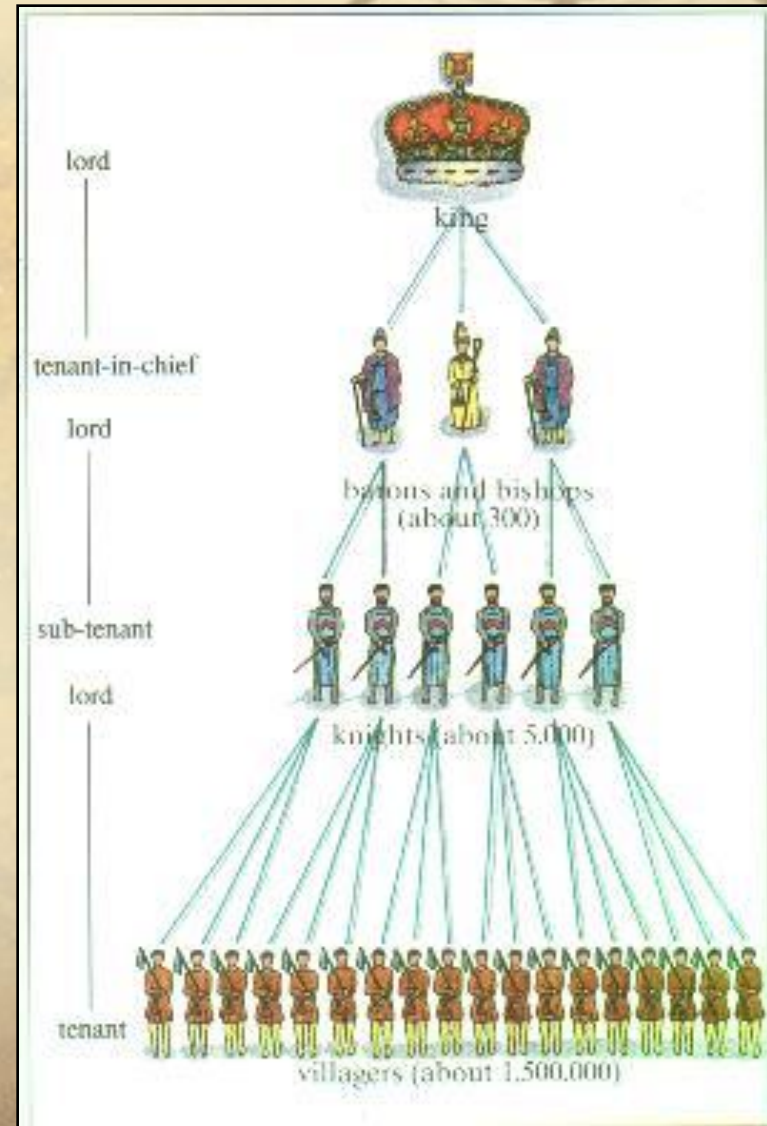


# Decentralized States

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Cultural Developments

- Nobility of birth = one's social status.
- Honor, loyalty, and duty were stressed under the knight's code of chivalry.
- Religious and moral authority rested in the hands of the Catholic Church and the Pope.
- Women could join convent

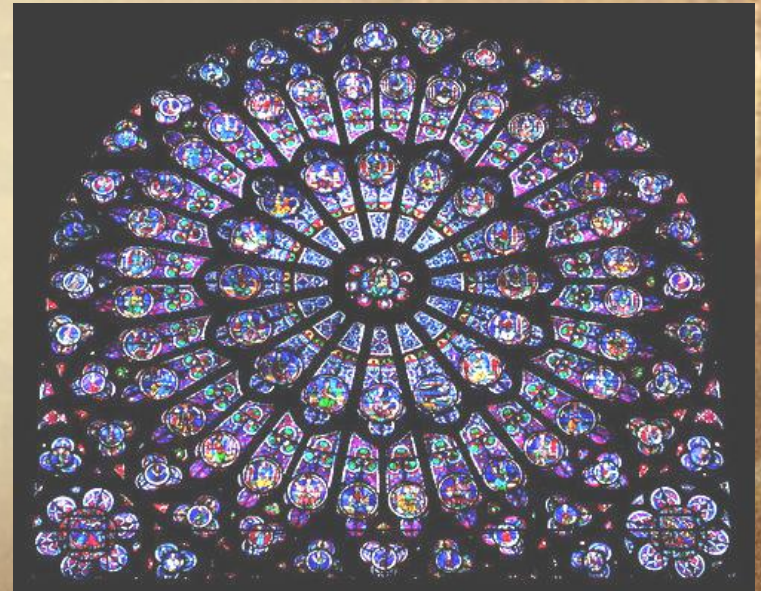




# Decentralized States

## Achievements

- Universities were created
- Monks developed monasteries and illuminated the bible in scriptoriums
- Gothic Architecture – Cathedrals, stained glass, flying buttress, gargoyles
- Art – frescoes, panel paintings, tapestries





# Decentralized States

## Japan 600-1450



### Political Developments:

- **Geography:** Island configuration of Japan made it hard to unify (Centralize)

- Japanese attempted to create bureaucracy in Chinese Confucian model. Emissaries and scholars were sent to China to study.

### The Rise of Feudalism:

- Shogun reigned as supreme military general and political authority over Japan.

- The power of the shogun was depended on the loyalties of the local *daimyos* and *samurais*.

# Decentralized States

## Cultural Developments:

- Traditional religion is Shintoism. Traditional customs combined with Buddhism produced Zen Buddhism.
- Contacts with China were halted during the Heian Period (794-1185) as the Japanese were encouraged to express traditional culture.
- Women dominated literature. The Tale of Genji was written by Lady Murasaki. Women enjoyed considerable legal and economic rights compared to later periods.



## Japan 600-1450



## Economic Development:

- Japan was a predominantly agrarian society with a local artisan class of weavers, carpenters, and iron workers.
- Most people worked on land that was owned by other people and had to pay an in-kind tax on their harvests on a yearly basis.



# How to write about Bias and Point of View

## DBQ Essay Question:

***Which labels for the Middle Ages best describe the era between 500 and 1400 in Europe: The Dark Ages, the Age of Feudalism, the Age of Faith, or the Golden Age of Europe? You must discuss three labels.***

# BIAS IN DOCUMENTS

## DEFINITION OF BIAS:

*n.*: showing partiality; ingrained with subjectivity; more opinionated than factual; a slanted view  
= **AN UNRELIABLE SOURCE FOR HISTORIANS**

## WHY YOU NEED TO KNOW IT:

It is **part of the rubric** for doing the AP World History DBQ. Without it, one is not qualified to receive the extended core points.

## HOW MANY SOURCES MUST YOU USE IN YOUR DBQ ESSAY THAT SHOW BIAS?

**You must use at least two sources and show bias in most to receive extended core.**

## WHERE TO FIND BIAS IN THE DOCUMENTS:

One will find bias in the documents by **looking at the source** of the document. Look for sources that, by their nature, may be biased. Remember, what is in the document (look for exaggeration) will verify whether the source is biased or not.

## EXAMPLES-BIASED SOURCES:

- Religious figures
- Extreme individuals
- The illiterate
- People with an agenda
- The vulnerable
- Well educated

## PRESENTING BIAS IN YOUR ESSAY:

After citing the document using parenthetical citation, **explain in the next few sentences** why it is biased, or put information about bias in a separate paragraph.

## PHRASES/SENTENCES TO USE WHEN PRESENTING BIAS:

- *This source is biased in that...*
- *One should approach this document with caution because...*
- *The point of viewed expressed in this document is skewed in that...*
- *Subjectivity is ingrained in the document because the source...*
  - *The reliability of this source is questioned because...*

## Bias / P.O.V.

Look past the basic content of the document.

What else can be proven about the subject by how or why it was written.

How reliable is the document? How can you justify or refute the document's content.



## Document 2

This excerpt is from the Homage Oath taken by John of Toul.

I, John of Toul, make known that I am the liege man of the (count and countess of Champagne). . . . I will aid the count of Champagne in my own person, and will send to the count and countess of Champagne the knights whose service I owe to them for the fief which I hold of them. . . .”

**M – Motivation: Why did person write this Document?**

**A – Audience: Who was document intended for?**

**P – Purpose: Why was it written? Under what historic circumstances?**

**P – Perspective: Who wrote it? Would they be prone to feel a certain way?**

Feudalism was evident in Western Europe. The lord to vassal relationship was the backbone of the decentralized political system that spawned after the fall of Rome. John of Toul (Doc. 2) expresses his loyalty to the count of Champagne by swearing to provide him military service when needed. **Although this document proves that the feudal system existed, it does not show how effective it actually was in creating law and order. John of Toul may have sworn this oath for the sake of receiving his fief and may have made other oaths to rival Lords. Therefore, how reliable will he be when he is summoned to fight?**

## Document 5

A Church council calls for the observance of the Truce of God, 1083.

. . . That from the first day of the Advent of our Lord through Epiphany . . . and throughout the year on every Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, and on the fast days of the four seasons . . . this decree of peace shall be observed . . . so that no one may commit murder, arson, robbery, or assault, no one may injure another with a sword, club, or any kind of weapon. . . . On . . . every day set aside, or to be set aside, for fasts or feasts, arms may be carried, but on this condition, that no injury shall be done in any way to any one . . . If it shall happen that any castle is besieged during the days which are included within the peace, the besiegers shall cease from attack unless they are set upon by the besieged and compelled to beat the latter back. . . .

**M – Motivation: Why did person write this Document?**

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**P – Purpose: Why was it written? Under what historic circumstances?**

**P – Perspective: Who wrote it? Would they be prone to feel a certain way?**

This time period should be considered the Dark Ages, not the Age of Faith. The Roman Catholic Church only became a powerful institution due to the lack of a centralized authority that could protect the people. **The Truce of God in 1083 (Doc. 5) does display the influence of the Church but does more to show the horrors that occurred on a daily basis. Murder, arson, robbery, assault, and attacks all happened regularly and just because this council wrote this decree, doesn't mean anyone followed it. Therefore, this document can't be relied on to prove that this was an Age of Faith, only an age of chaos.**



## Document 6

This excerpt describes the Middle Ages. (From Gray C. Boyce, "The Medieval Period" in *The 34<sup>th</sup> Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies*, 1964, pp. 69-70.)

... we learn that an age once traditionally described as "dark" had remarkable vitality and exuberance. Even at its worst it performed the function of guarding, frequently by accident and chance, the knowledge and treasures of what had come before, but even more it was creative and inventive, and transmitted to later ages great riches of its own.

M – Motivation: Why did person write this Document?

A – Audience: Who was document intended for?

P – Purpose: Why was it written? Under what historic circumstances?

P – Perspective: **Who wrote it?** Would they be prone to feel a certain way?

Calling the Middle Ages a Golden Age is a total misconception. There were some achievements that took place, however, the vast majority of people living at that time suffered greatly. **Gray Boyce states that the "dark ages" was a creative and inventive time, but he does not support this with any real examples. He wrote this in 1964 and obviously did not have to work on a farm, fight in battle, or run from barbarians. He is simply a professor who has the luxury of knowing what happens next and that some aspects of Middle Ages life will carry on over time.**

## Document 9

In 1095, Pope Urban II issued a call for a holy crusade – a war to recapture the Holy Land.

. . . Your brethren who live in the (Middle) East are in urgent need of your help. . For, as most of you have heard, the Turks and the Arabs have attacked them and have conquered the territory of Romania (the Byzantine Empire). . . . They have occupied more and more of the lands of those Christians. . . . They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the Empire. . . . all who die by the way, whether by land or sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins.

**M – Motivation:** Why did person write this Document?

**A – Audience:** Who was document intended for?

**P – Purpose:** Why was it written? Under what historic circumstances?

**P – Perspective:** Who wrote it? Would they be prone to feel a certain way?

The Middle Ages should be labeled a Dark Age due to all the violence that occurred. **Even the Catholic Church sponsored violence as seen in Pope Urban's 1095 call for a holy crusade (Doc. 9). Due to the fact that he is making his speech to his Christian followers, he may be exaggerating the crimes of the Muslims toward their Christian brethren to motivate them into action. However, by offering remission of sins to those who died in battle, the Pope advocated the use of violence to win back the holy land. Therefore, this document does more to prove how dark this age was more than how religious it was.**



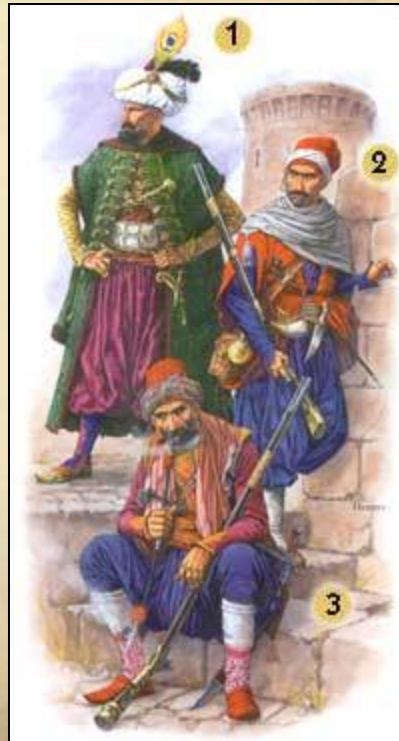
# Unit II: 600-1450

## Big Picture Themes!

### IV. Golden Age of Nomads

#### The Turks

#### The Vikings



#### The Mongols



# Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)

- Nomadic group from Scandinavia
  - Conducted seasonal raids to supplement farm production
  - Ransacked towns and villages across Europe
- Use of small maneuverable boats combined with ruthlessness in battle facilitated their success.





# Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)



- Explored north Atlantic Ocean, including Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland Canada, and Northeast coast of United States (c. 1000).
- Established settlements in Scotland, Northern France, and Eastern Europe.
- Overtime, the Vikings adopted Christianity and were absorbed into the larger European feudal order (William the Conqueror).

# Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

- **The Seljuk Turks**

- Pastoral nomadic group from central Asian steppes.
- Often hired by Muslim leaders as mercenaries.
- The Seljuk Turks invaded Baghdad in 1055 and took over the Abbasid Caliphate. By 1071, they were able to push the Byzantine Empire out of most of Anatolia.





# Nomadic Empires: The Turks, c. 1000-1450

## The Afghan Turks

- Began series of raids into India in the 10<sup>th</sup> century.
- Gold, Jewels, and destruction of Hindu temples.
- By the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Afghan Turks settled in northern India and began the Delhi Sultanate which lasted from 1206-1526.

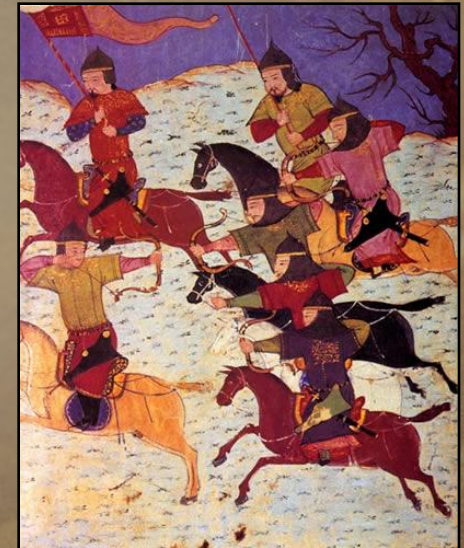


# NOMADIC EMPIRES: THE MONGOLS, 1200-1550

- Pastoral Nomadic Group of the Asian Steppe
- Genghis Khan united the tribes of the steppe under the Mongol banner.
- Horsemanship, archery, terror, and military strategy were keys to the Mongols quick rise to power.
- Established the largest continual land empire in history.
- **GREATEST STRENGTH:** Mobility via horses and mandatory military conscription of all men during times of war (ages 15-70).



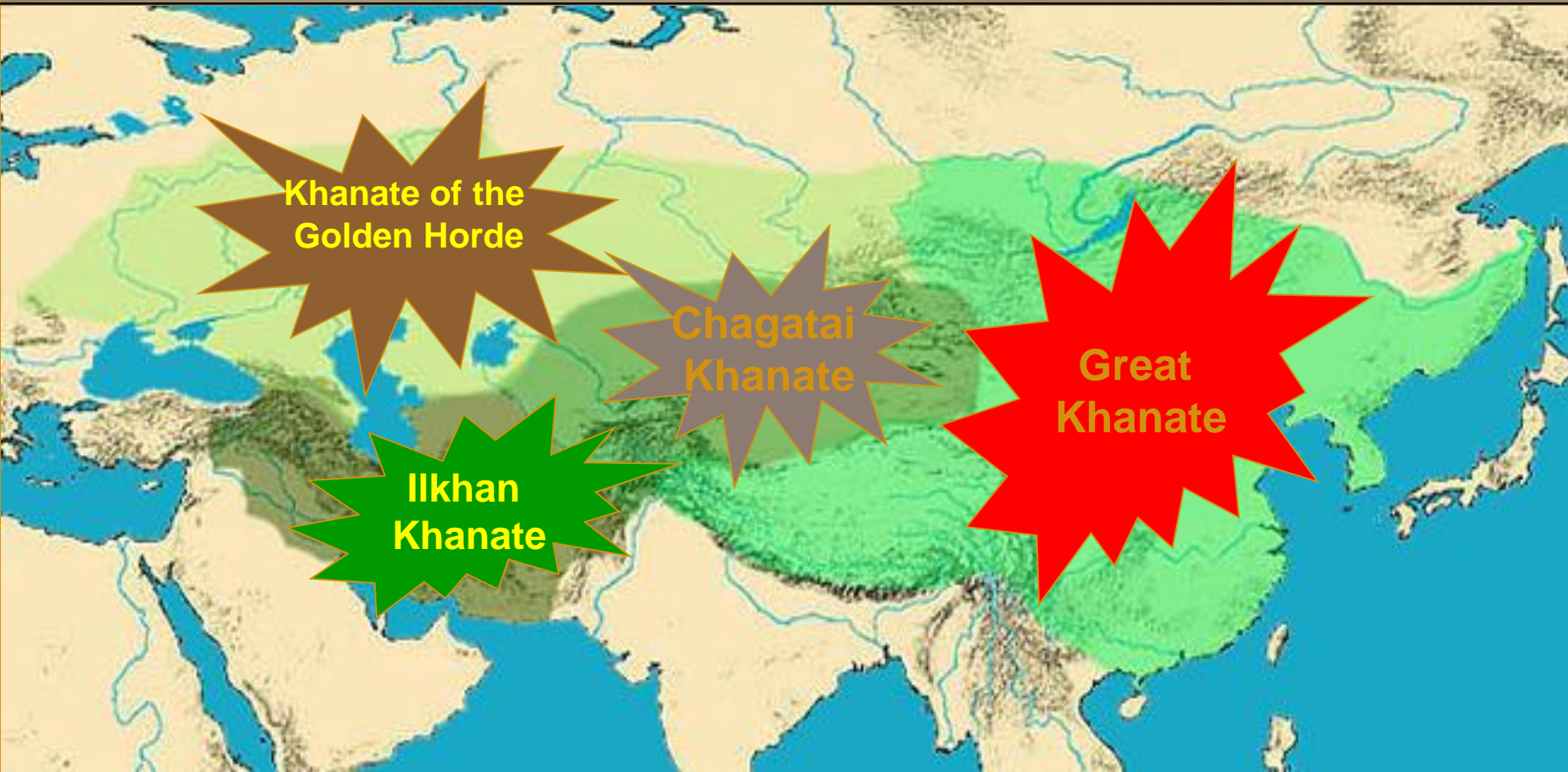
Resist and die. Submit and live.





# ***NOMADIC EMPIRES: THE MONGOLS, 1200-1550***

**Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.**



# Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, c. 1000-1450

Before his death, Genghis Khan divided his empire into administrative states called Khanates to be ruled by his sons and their descendants.



## China: The Yuan Dynasty

**Established by Kublai Khan who defeated the Song Dynasty.**

**Established centralized rule via the use of Persian bureaucrats.**

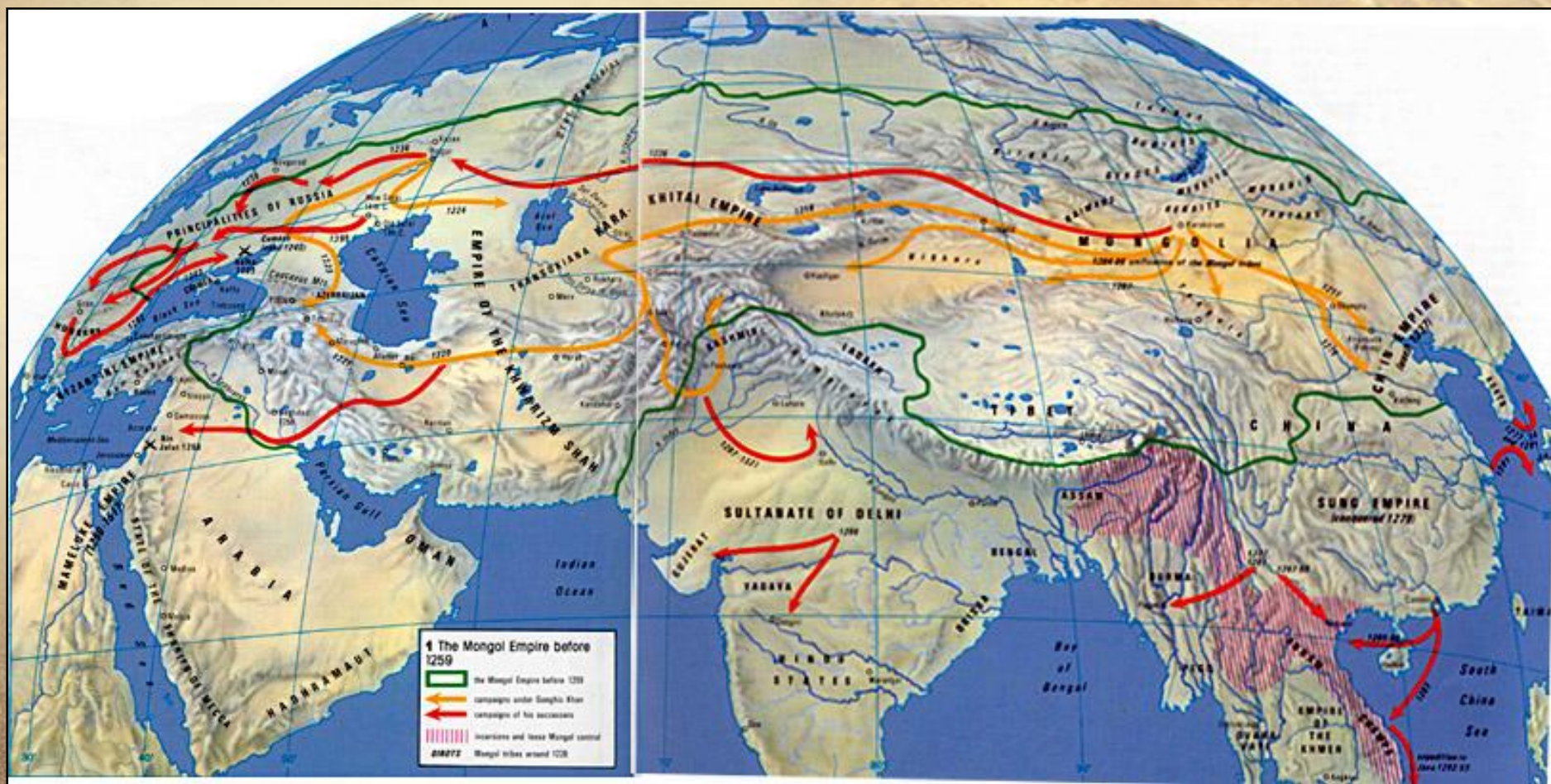
**Confucianism outlawed, civil service eliminated.**

**Chinese were segregated from Mongol population.**



# THE PAX MONGOLIA: THE MONGOL PEACE

For a century, the continent of Asia was united under Mongol rule resulting in peace and an increase in trade and cultural interaction. The benefit of this “peace” is debatable when contrasting it the loss of human life during the initial Mongol reign of terror.





# Nomadic Empires: The Mongols, c. 1000-1450

## ***THE MONGOL DECLINE***

**What factors do you think caused the decline of the Mongol Empire?**



- 1. Despite great military accomplishments the Mongol Empire only lasted three to four generations.**
- 2. They were great conquerors, but horrible administrators.**
- 3. Overexpansion (as seen in the failed invasion of Japan) and over spending**
- 4. Rivalries among Mongol leaders**
- 5. By 1350, most Mongol territories had been conquered by other armies.**



# Unit II: 600-1450

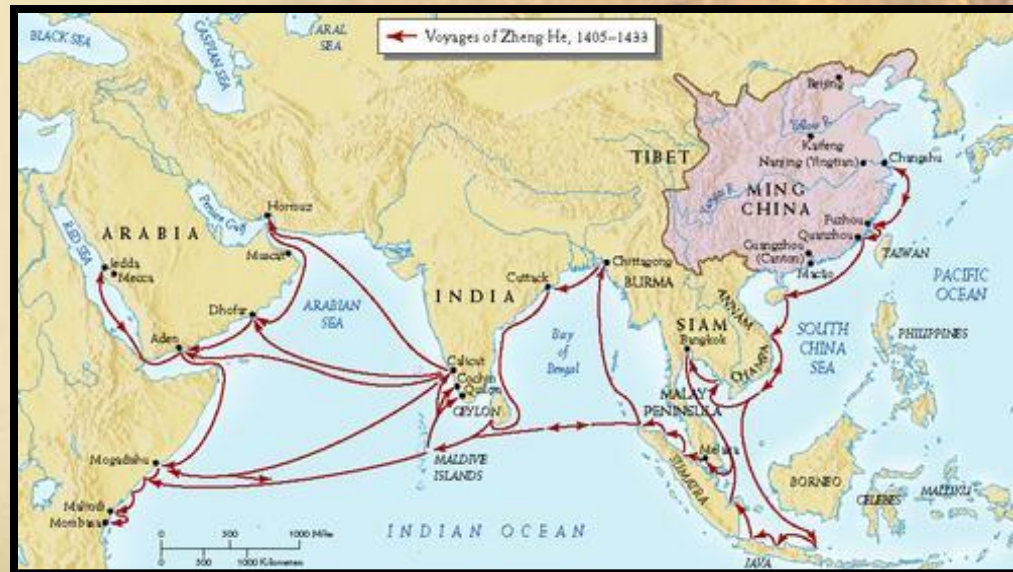
## Big Picture Themes!

# V. Increased Trade and Movement

## Impact of Crusades



## Expanded Trade Routes

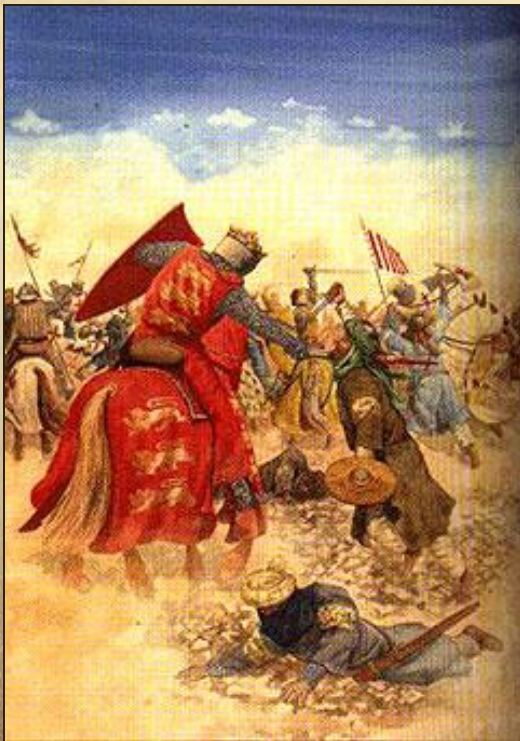




# Increased Trade and Movement

## The Crusades

- The Crusades were a series of holy wars between the Christians and Muslims over the holy lands
- Pope Urban II launched the Crusades in 1095 when he called for Christians to fight against the Muslims.



### Results:

- Quest for the Holy Land was a failure
- Encouraged **trade** with Muslim merchants and created an increase in European demand for Asian goods.
- Italian merchants (capitalizing on the weakened condition of Constantinople) greatly profited.
- New merchant class emerges



# Fight for the Holy Land...



# European Trade, c. 15th century

## Medieval Trade Routes

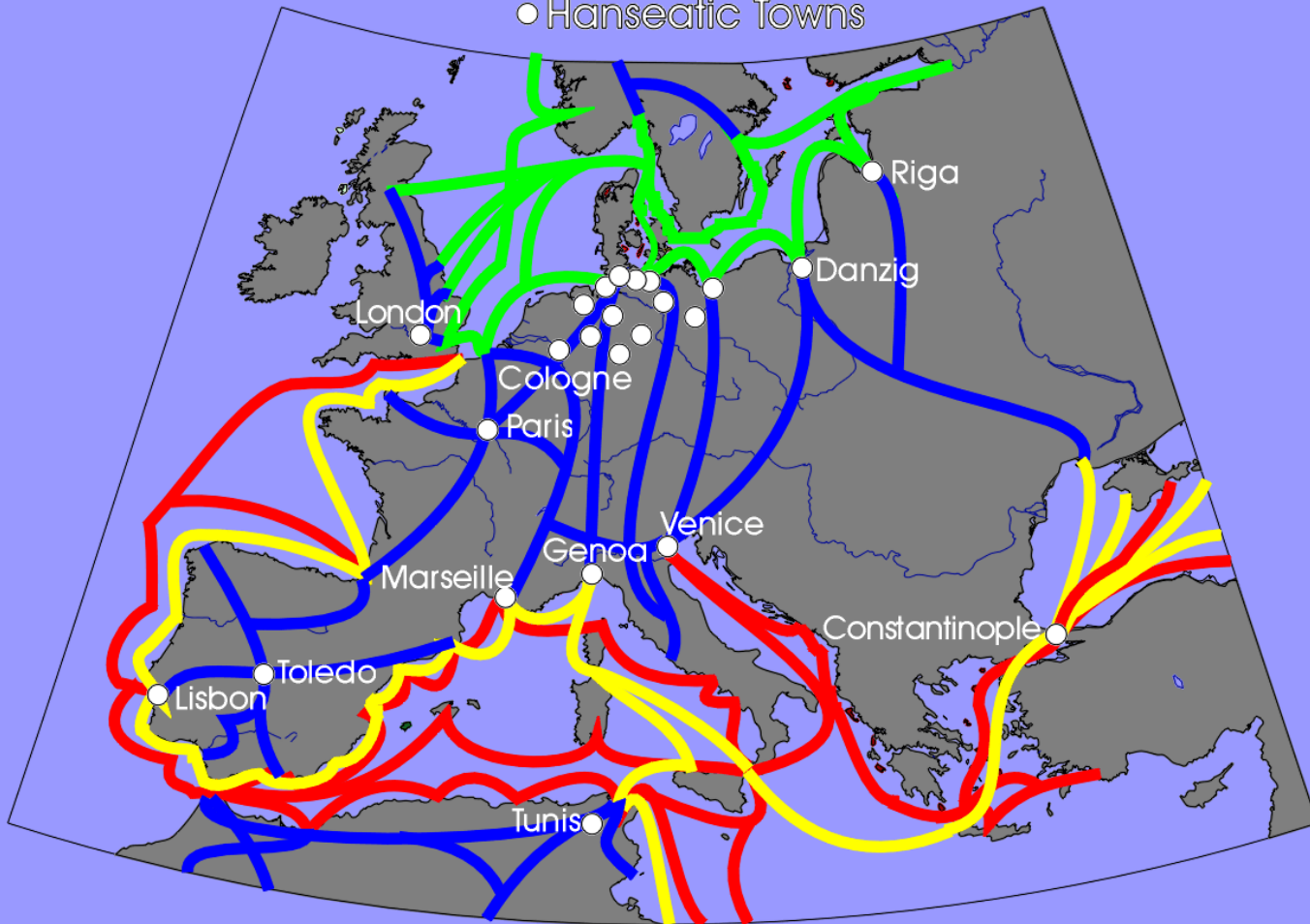
Hanseatic Routes

Venetian Routes

Genoese Routes

Overland Connections

● Hanseatic Towns

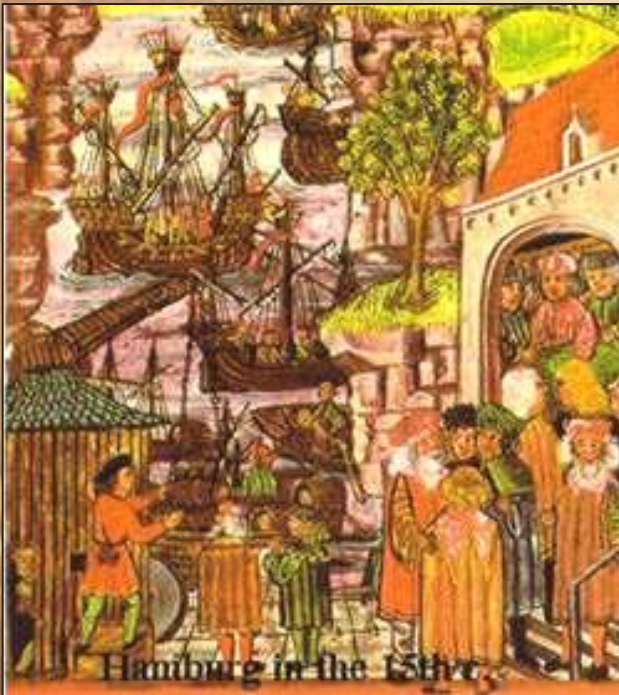




# Increased Trade and Movement

Europe during the High Middle Ages (c.1000-1450)

- Increased trade stimulated growth of commercial sites in Europe.
- Hanseatic League regulated taxes and created rules for fair trade.
- Italian city-states (Florence and Venice) controlled flow of goods to Europe.
- New economic wealth helped spark the Italian Renaissance.

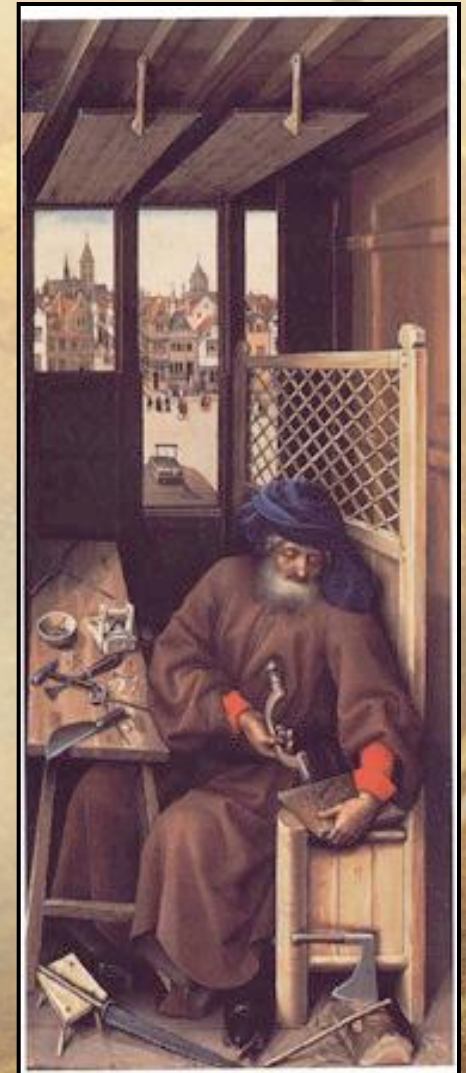


# Increased Trade and Movement

**The Guild System:** A hierarchy of people who make up the work force or play an important role in the economy of a trade or trades.

## Purpose of Guilds

- Renewed contact with the Islamic world created new opportunities for trade.
- Merchant guilds provided greater security and less risk of losses than did individual action.
- Craft guilds determined quality, quantity and price of the goods that they produced.
- Provided social safety nets for funeral expenses and pensions for widows and family members.



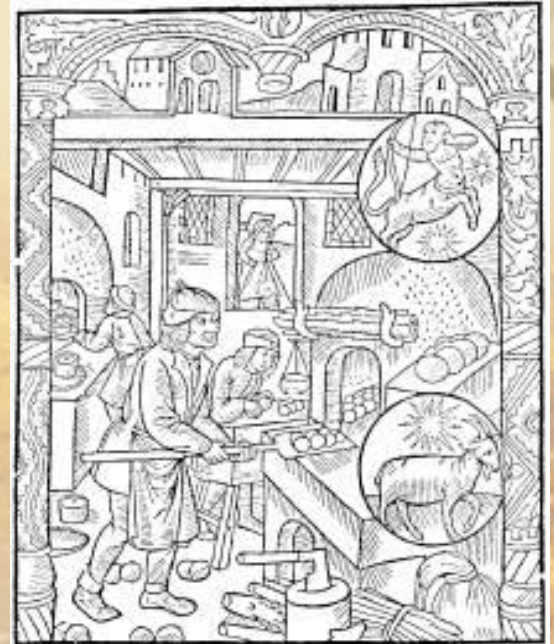


Metal worker guild



# Medieval Guilds

Bakers guild



Carpenter guild



Bootmaker guild

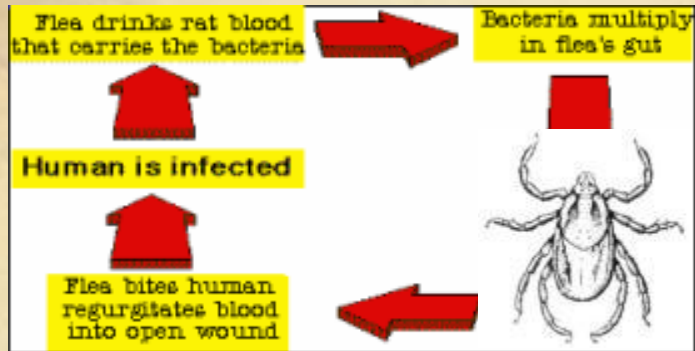
Stone mason guild



# Increased Trade and Movement

## The Black Death 1340s to late 1600s

Deadly disease that was thought to be carried from Asia on ships



### Results:

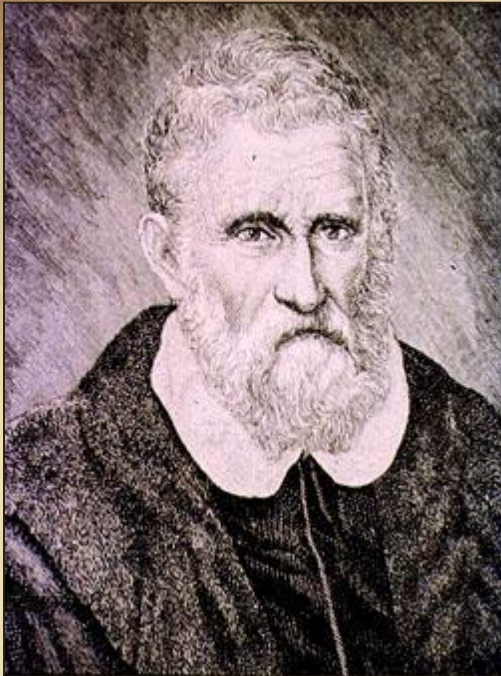
- population decreased significantly, causing labor shortages.
- In W. Europe, workers demanded higher wages and peasants rebelled, leading to a decrease in serfdom and a weakening of the feudal system.
- Anti-Semitism also increased as Jews, used as scapegoats were accused of poisoning the wells.
- Some Christians, questioned their faith amid all of the death and seemingly senseless destruction.



# Increased Trade and Movement

## Travelers

# Marco Polo



Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years.

He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.



## Increased Trade and Movement

Ibn Battuta was born at Tangier, Morocco. His travels lasted for about 30 years, after which he returned to Fez, Morocco at the court of the Sultan and dictated the famous *Travels of Ibn Battuta*. He died in 1369.

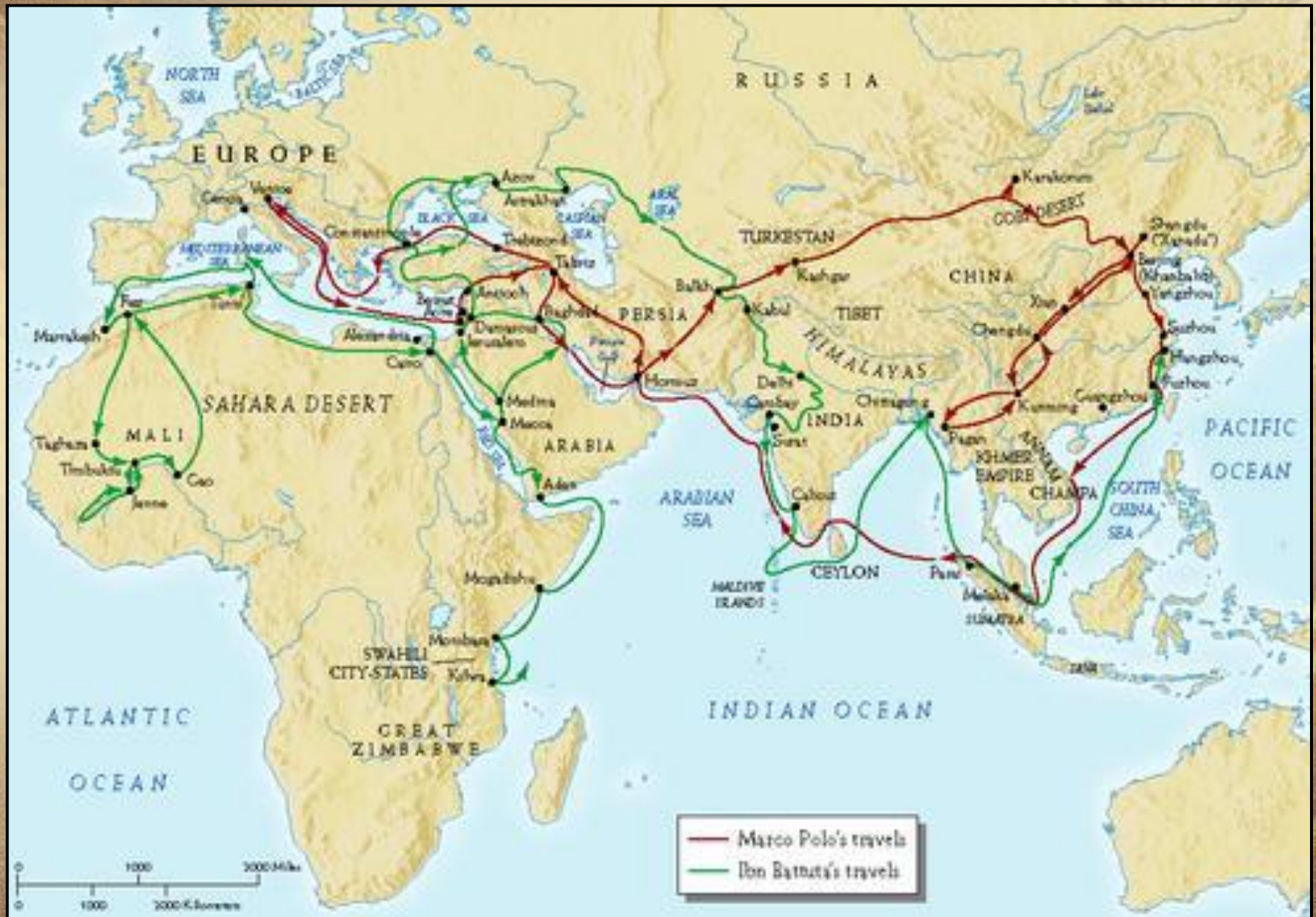
Ibn Battuta was the only medieval traveler who is known to have visited the lands of every Muslim ruler of his time. He also traveled in Ceylon, China, Byzantium and South Russia. The mere extent of his travels is estimated at no less than 75,000 miles, a figure which is not likely to have been surpassed before the age of steam.

## Ibn Battuta



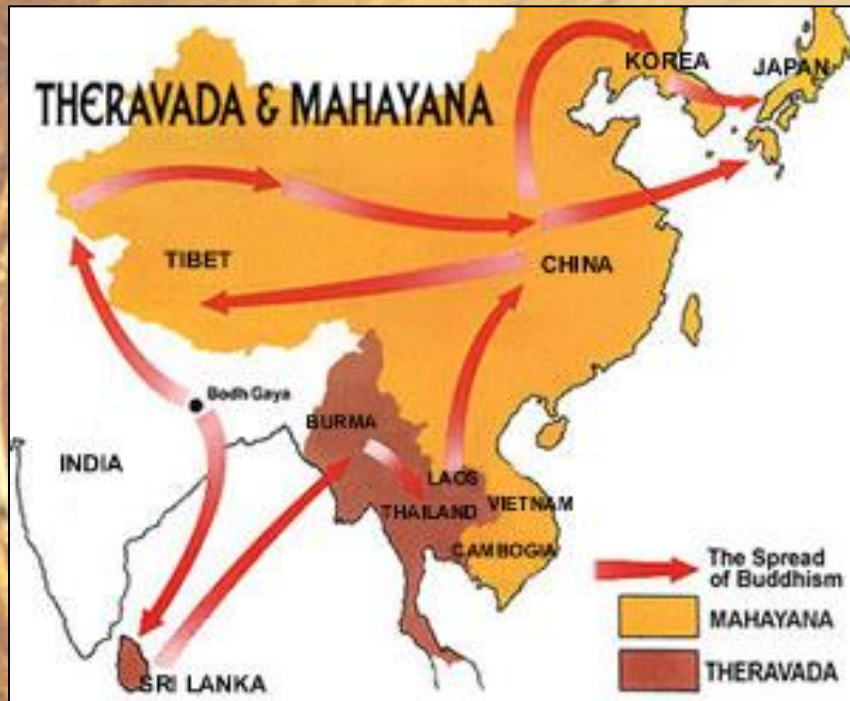


# Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta



# Missionary Campaigns

**Buddhism: From the start, Buddhism was a missionary religion.**



**Theravada Buddhism:**  
Conservative, stricter form. Spread to S.E. Asia. “Southern Buddhism”

**Mahayana Buddhism:**  
Central and East Asia. Focused more on rituals and meditation. Greater tolerance for prior traditions. Worshipped holy people known as Bodhisattvas

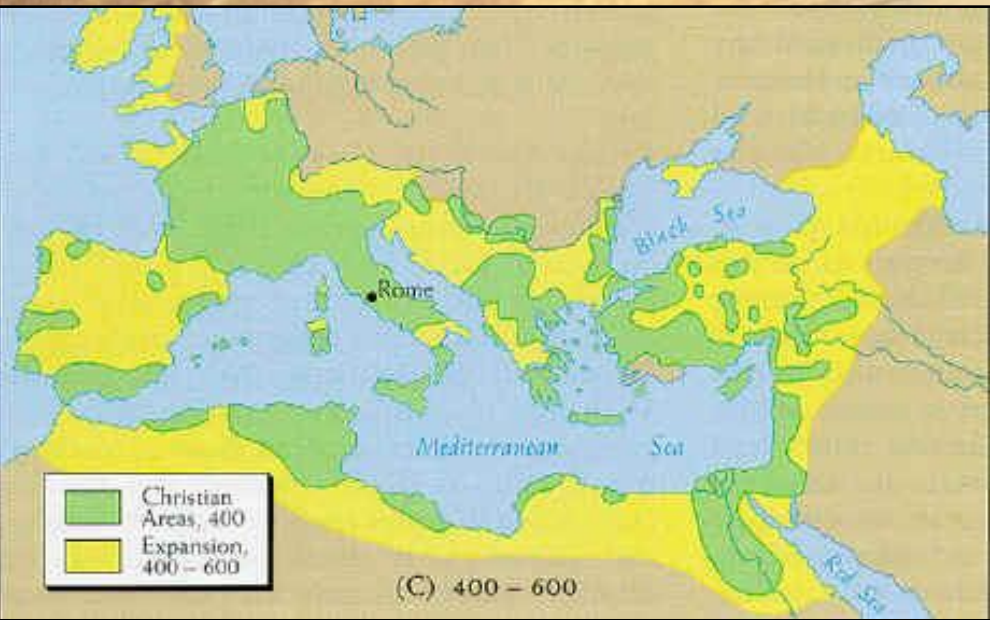
Because Buddhism lacked an organized church, it was able to merge with existing local customs. In Japan, it was initially resisted by Shinto leaders until it blended (Syncretism) in the worship of Shinto divinities. The lack of an organized structure also contributed to its loss of popularity in Central Asia during the time of Islamic expansion.



# Missionary Campaigns

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## Christianity



- Syncretism - spread Christianity.
- Pagan holy figures (saints) were seen as mediators between God and people.
- Pagan holidays such as winter solstice were used by placing Christmas on the same day.
- In Asia, Nestorian Christianity spread to Middle East, where Islamic conquerors allowed them to practice their religion.
- Merchants spread Nestorian Christianity as far as India, Central Asia, and China, but they received little or no support from established rulers.

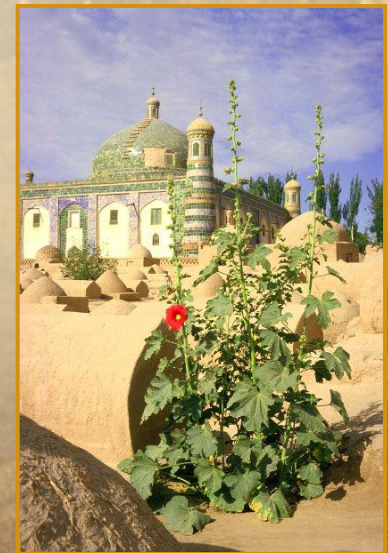
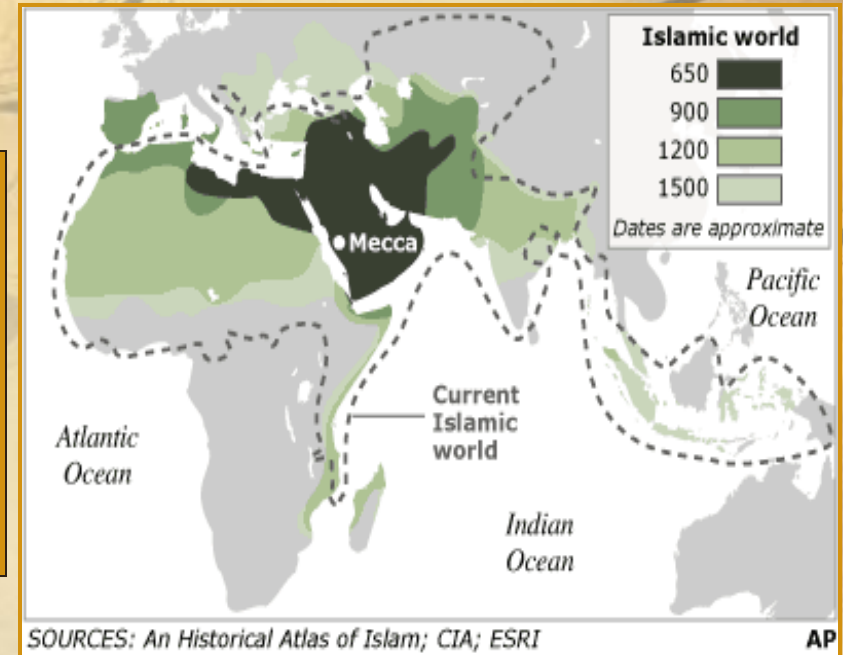


# Missionary Campaigns

## Islam

Islam spread through two main avenues: military conquest, and trade/ missionary activity. Through military conquest and political influence, the religion spread because of its tolerance for other beliefs and a special tax (jizya) levied against infidels.

Through trade and missionary activity, the religion spread because of its simple message of what to do and what not to do. Plus, lower-class individuals welcomed their inclusion as spiritual equals as well as Islam's influence on charity.





# Increased Trade and Movement

## Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges

Reasons: Commercial, political, militaristic, diplomatic, or Missionary

Cultural Diffusion: Songs, stories, religious ideas, philosophical views, and technological and scientific knowledge. (Compass)

Spread of Crops: Muslims introduced Citrus fruits, rice, and cotton to west and Sub-Saharan Africa. They also brought sugarcane to southwest Asia and north Africa. Europeans brought sugarcane to Mediterranean islands of Sicily, Cyprus, and Crete. (Led to use of slave labor)



# Increased Trade and Movement

## Impact of Cross-Cultural Exchanges



Chinese Soldier launches fire-arrow

Technology: Spread and development of [gunpowder](#): Mongol invaders learned about gunpowder in China and by 1214, they had an artillery unit in their army. They used catapults to lob powder bombs into cities. Muslim armies soon developed similar weapons.

By 1258, gunpowder had reached Europe, who began making gunpowder-fueled rockets and cannons.

Result: Cultural Diffusion led to increased population, promoted economic development, enabled mariners and explorers to travel more safely and efficiently, and changed the nature of warfare.



## Unit II: 600-1450

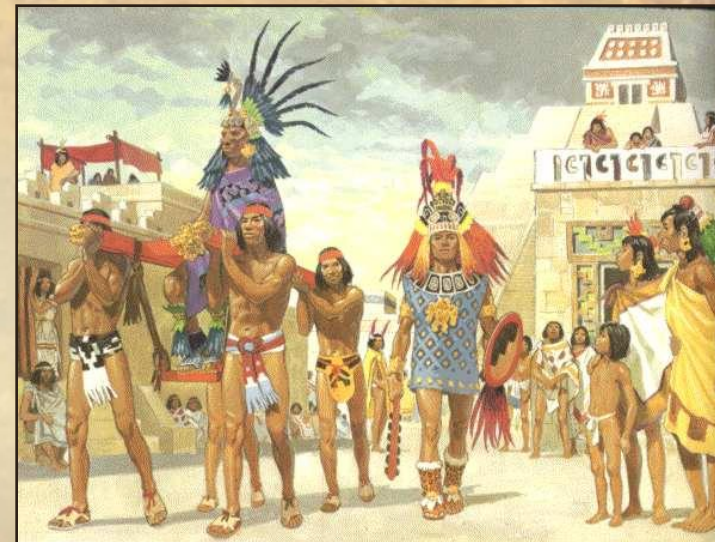
### Big Picture Themes!

# VI. Development of Other Civilizations

Recovery of Mongol China  
and Medieval Europe



Mayans, Aztecs, Incas  
in Americas



Spread of Civilization to Russia,  
West African, and Japan

# Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

## Political Development

Mongols collapsed in 1368.

Hongwu established the Ming Dynasty.

Erase memory of Mongol occupation.

Confucian education and civil service reinstated.

Private merchants traded and manufactured porcelain, silk, and cotton.

Ming “Brilliant” lasted until 1644.



## Ming China



## Intellectual Development

Neo-Confucianism promoted  
Yongle Encyclopedia promoted Chinese traditions.

Jesuit missionaries (Mateo Ricci) introduce European technology. Clock.

Wider production of printed materials.



# Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

## Exploration

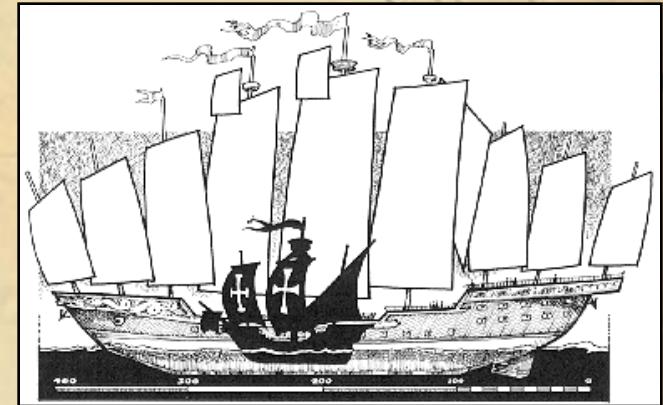
“Comeback Back” Tours (7 between 1405 -1433).

Massive naval and trade fleet headed by Zheng He, a Chinese Muslim eunuch.

Established tributary relations with regions throughout the eastern hemisphere.

Voyages ended in 1433 as Confucian bureaucrats claimed foreign interests had no value to China and military resources should be directed towards protecting northern frontier from attack.

## Ming China

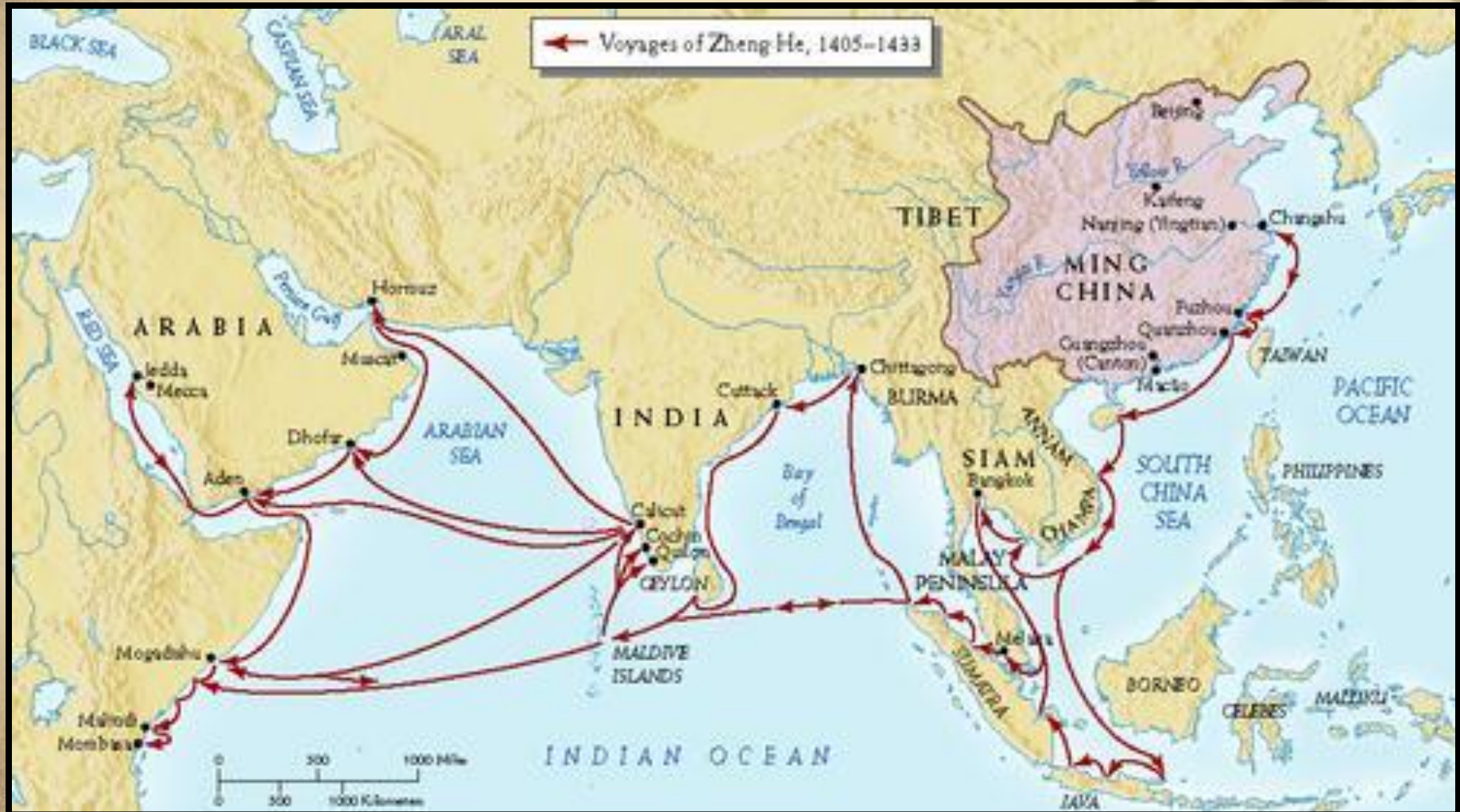


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# Zheng He





# Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

## Political Developments

By 1400, regional states were developing into powerful monarchies.

Taxed citizens directly and maintained standing armies.

Spanish *Reconquista* put Spain back in the hands of Iberian Catholics and not the Moors.

Italian city states grew wealthy from trade. Florence, Milan, Venice.

Competition between nations led to innovative weapons, ships, and other technology that would allow Europe to exert its influence world wide.

The stage was being set for a GLOBAL SHIFT IN POWER STILL FELT TODAY.

## Europe



*Reconquista de Granada*



# Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

## Intellectual Development

### The Renaissance / "Rebirth"

Sparked by renewed contact with classical Greek and Roman heritage via the Islamic world and trade.

Increased wealth led to more resources begin devoted to the arts.

Humanism: Stressed the importance of human existence. Reflected in art and literature.

Italy's favorable trading location gave rise to the Renaissance.

Medici family of Florence.

Painting, science, and sculpture flourished.

## Europe



Da Vinci

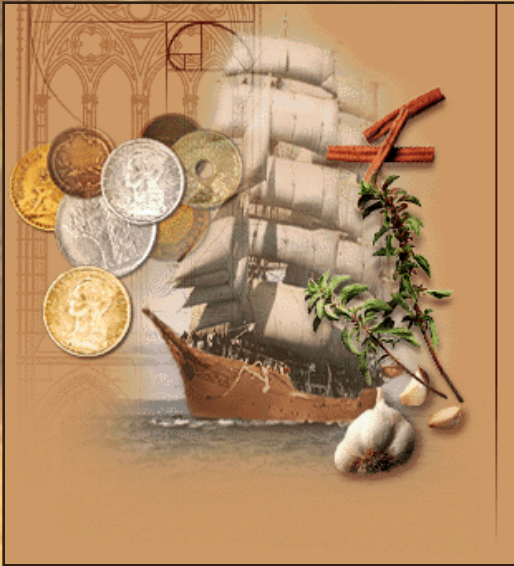


Michelangelo



# Recovery and Renaissance in Asia and Europe, 1450

## Europe



Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella

### European Exploration

Questioning spirit of Renaissance inspired Europeans to look outward and explore.

Major Motivations: GLORY, GOLD, GOD.

Portuguese: Find a trade route bypassing the Middle East and middlemen. Prince Henry the Navigator promoted expeditions along African coast.

Portugal was first European nation to sail around tip of Africa and into Indian Ocean for trade.

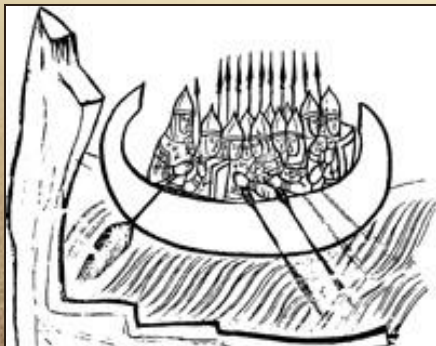
Spanish: Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus' journey. Western Route to Asia, 1492.

# Development of Other Civilizations

## Early Russia

- Vikings colonized Eastern Europe, area populated by Slavic peoples
- First king of Kiev, Dane named Rurik
- Prince Vladimir converted to Eastern Orthodox Church, Cyril and Methodious created cyrillic alphabet
- Decline – Mongols conquered

### Influenced by Byzantine Empire





# Development of Other Civilizations

## West Africa

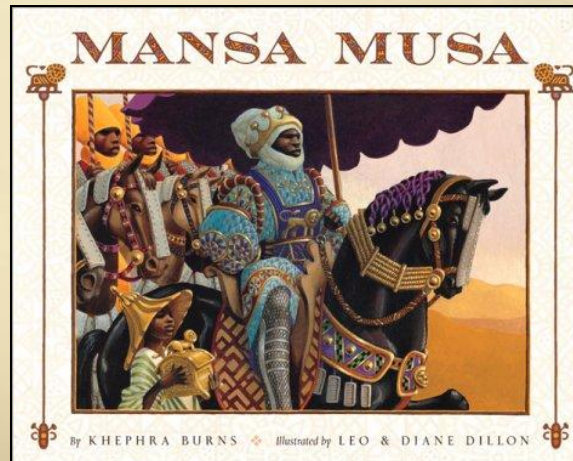
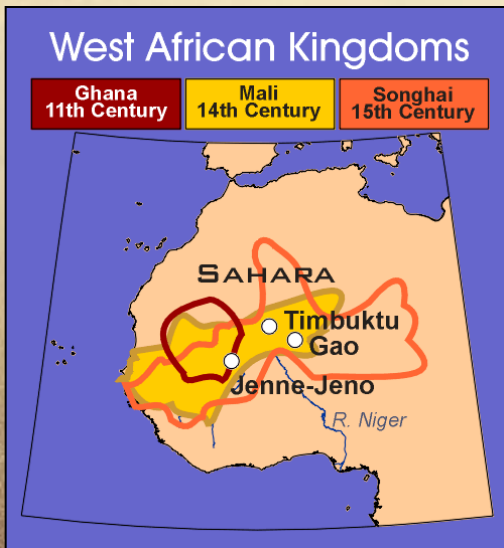
### Ghana (500-1200)

- Commercially based empire. Center of trade in gold from the south.
- Controlled and secured trade routes.
- Also traded in ivory, slaves, horses, cloth, salt.
- Conversion by emperors to Islam improved diplomatic and economic relations between West Africa and the Islamic World.

### Mali (1235 – late 1400s)

- Controlled and taxed gold salt trade.
- Timbuktu became economic, Islamic, and scholarly focal point of Kingdom.
- Mansa Musa: The Hajj
- Ibn Battuta: The Traveler.
- Absorbed into Songhai.

### Influenced by Islamic Empires



Musa's Hajj

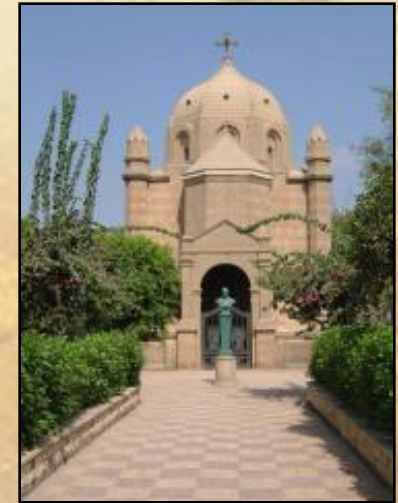


Mosque @ Timbuktu

## Development of Other Civilizations

# Christianity in North and East Africa.

- Despite spread of Islam, Christian tradition in Egypt (Coptic), Nubia, Kush, and Ethiopia continued.
- It is believed that St. Mark preached to the East Africans during the Roman period.
- Ethiopia evolved into a nation with strong Christian traditions.



Church of St. George, Ethiopia



## Development of Other Civilizations

# East African City-States (c. 900-1500)

- Major players in Indian Ocean trade – merchants gained wealth
- City-states such as Mogadishu, Kilwa, and Sofala developed.
- Swahili:a mix between Arabic and Bantu
  - Gold, slaves, and ivory were traded for pottery, glass, and textiles.
  - The ruling elite and wealthy merchants converted to Islam . It gave them legitimacy and alliances.

## Influenced by Islamic Empires

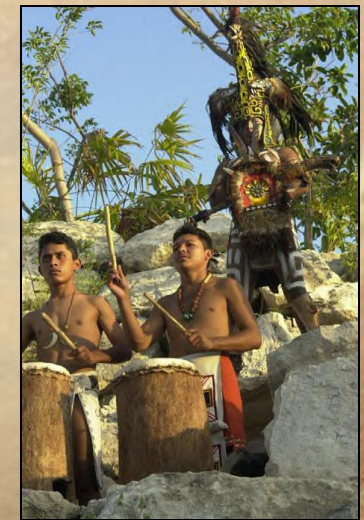


# American Civilizations

## Maya (c. 300 to 900)

### Influenced by Olmecs

- Independent city-states, linked by trade
- An agricultural economy A staple diet of maize (corn) and beans
- Lack of large domesticated animals for labor
  - Urban areas with thousands of people, Chichen Itza, Tikal
- A ritualistic polytheism: Human sacrifices
- Math, astronomy, calendar, bloodletting, books, temples

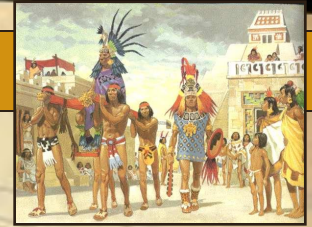




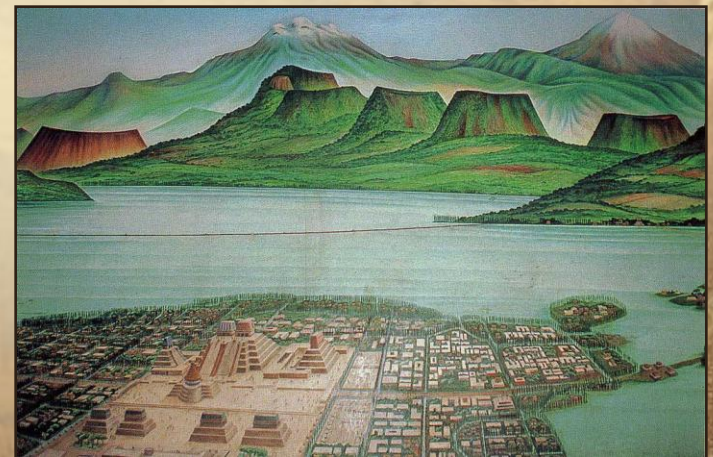
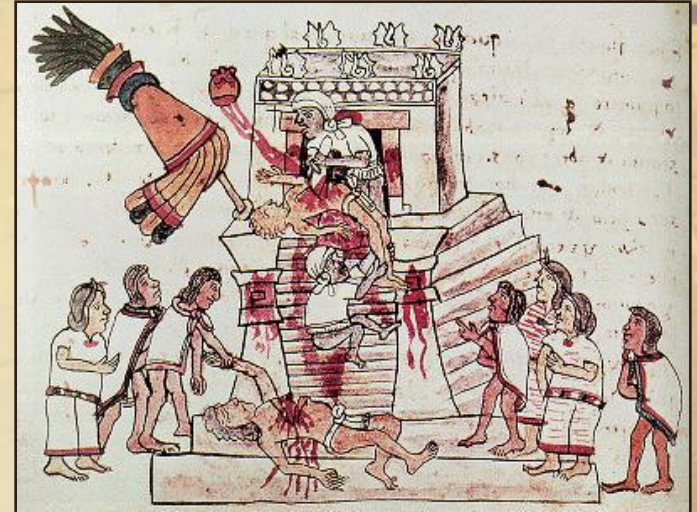
# American Civilizations

## Aztecs 1400-1521

Influenced by Toltecs and Mayans



- A militant warrior tradition to subdue tributary city-states.
- Rule by severe despots
- Polytheistic: A priestly class to oversee rituals, including human sacrifice
- Tenochtitlan: Capital city built on island in Lake Texcoco
- Written language, chinampas, cocoa
- Aztecs fell due to contact with the Spanish (Cortes). Warfare and disease played major roles in their defeat.



# American Civilizations

## Incas 1400-1540

Influenced by Chavin Cult and Mohica



- Centralized empire with its capital at Cuzco – Empire spanned 3,000 miles
- An extensive, irrigated agricultural economy in Andes Mts with terrace farming and extensive network of roads
- Polytheistic religion: Sun worship
- Privileged class of nobles, headed by a king, in which royal ancestors were revered and worshipped
- No written language. Used quipu, a system of colored, knotted ropes to keep records.
- Fell to the Spanish conquistador, Pizarro