

600 – 1450

Post Classical Era (500 – 1000 C.E.)

- A time of readjustment for societies in the eastern hemisphere
- Settled societies of the eastern hemisphere underwent political, social, economic and cultural change that would shape their extreme in the long term.
- Need to restore order and stability, but how?
 - Byzantine Empire
 - Umayyad Empire
 - Sui & Tang
 - India
 - Western Europe
- Consequences of stability and order?
 - Revived networks of long-distance trade
 - More active in processes of cross-cultural communication and exchange
 - Rapid economic growth
 - Biological, commercial and technological exchange (and its consequences)
- An increased move towards trade and manufacturing rather than the cultivation of crops
- Increased trade and manufacturing encouraged technological invention and innovation.
- Formation of cultural and religious traditions.
 - Byzantium
 - The Expansive Realm of Islam
 - Resurgence of Empire in East Asia
 - India and the Indian Ocean Basin
 - Christian Society in Western Europe

An Age of Cross-Cultural Interaction (1000 – 1500 C.E.)

- Nomadic groups overran settled societies and established transregional empires from China to eastern Europe
- New Empires
 - Song
 - Abbasid

- o Mongols

- ☐ Increased trade in the Indian Ocean Basin
- ☐ Demographic growth, increased agricultural production, and economic expansion
- ☐ Beginnings of exploration
 - Nomadic Empires States & Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Europe in the High Middle Ages
 - The Americas
 - Cross-cultural Interaction