

**Period 3: The Post-Classical Age/Age of Accelerating Connections
600 CE – 1450 CE**

**WHO EVER DID PERIOD 1&2 YOU DIDNT ANSWER aIL THE QUESTIONS THERE
AT LEAST TEN NOT ANSWEREd is someone listening?**

is it going to be very specific?

Diana

Tal

Joey

Nicole

Isabella

Dakota

Brendon

Jack

Yeah Hello: Daniel

Olivia - :D ←--- welcome to the club DIANA

P3 ID/SIG Terms:d

Justinian

-Byzantine emperor

-tried to reconquer parts of the early Roman Empire

-the Byzantine Empire reached its greatest size under his rule

Muhammad:

- founder of islam and islamic prophet
- created a caliphate and tried to convert others
- the prophet who heard Allah and whose recited word was turned into the Qur'an
-

Grand Canal - was officially constructed under the Sui Dynasty (589-618) and contributed to the new unity of China.

- The primary purpose of the Grand Canal was to channel grains from different Chinese regions to the capital. The agricultural and economic life that was present in the north was now being transported to the south.
- The significance of the Grand Canal is that it advanced China by offering a new means of transportation from the North to the South for goods and people (also made China come back together after Han fall).

Byzantium - It's said to date back to 330 C.E when Constantinople established a new capital on the site of an ancient Greek city called Byzantium (before the east and west halves split).

- It's the eastern roman empire

- Housed Egypt, Greece, Syria, and Anatolia.
- It was wealthy, urbanized, and more cosmopolitan than the west. Had Access to the Black Sea and command of the eastern Mediterranean.
 - Able to deflect the Germanic and Hun invaders who had overwhelmed the western Roman Empire.
 - Roads, tax system, military, centralized administration, imperial court, laws, Christian church which persisted in the East.
 - Sought to preserve Greco-Roman civilization

5 Pillars of Islam

- **1st:** heart of Islamic message: “There is no god but Allah, & Muhammad is the messenger of God.”
- **2nd** ritual prayer, performed 5 times a day: cleansing, bowing, kneeling, & prostration, expressed believers’ submission to Allah and provided a frequent reminder, amid the busyness of daily life, that they were living in the presence of God.
- **3rd** requiring believers to give generously to support the poor & needy of community.
- **4th** a month of fasting during Ramadan, which meant abstaining from food, drink, & sexual relations from first light of dawn to sundown. It provided an occasion for self-purification & a reminder of the needs of the hungry.
- **5th** pilgrimage to Mecca= hajj: which believers from all over Islamic world assembled once a year & put on identical simple white clothing as they reenacted key events in Islamic history. many worlds of Islam must surely have seemed a single realm.

Middle Kingdom

- a mentality that China was the center of the world dating from at least the Zhou dynasty in the 2nd period; intensified during the Han dynasty when China stabilized and underwent a lot of military expansion
- China was a great civilization surrounded by barbarians; everything necessary (art, literature, philosophy, natural resources, luxury goods) could be found here
- explained the isolationism/disdain for the outside world that followed China into the Modern Period
- one possible explanation of why the West came to dominate
- very conservative view

Constantinople- the capital of the eastern Roman Empire which later became the Byzantine empire after the western Roman Empire collapsed. It was later conquered by the ottomans and renamed Istanbul

dar al-Islam

- Islamic law enforced in all of the places where there is Islamic rule. It was one of the 2 divisions of Islam
- islamic community

Foot Binding

- ancient chinese practice during the sui dynasty where women would have their feet broken so they could fit a certain type of shoe

Genghis Khan

- founder and first leader of the mongols
- Rose to power by conquering and uniting a number of pastoral communities in the inner Eurasian steppes
- Used fictive kinship, designating allies as blood relatives, and treating them as such (how his pastoral society was able to grow in power)

Caesaropapism

- state control over the church
- seen in the Eastern Orthodox Church (Russia and the Byzantine Empire), where the tsar/emperor would appoint the patriarch of the church and be able to approve and even issue ecclesiastical decisions
- very different from the Latin Church, which emphasized the (theoretical) supremacy of the pope as "Christ's vicar on earth", and European kings came to the pope asking for approval

Caliph/caliphate

- islamic empire
- abbasid empire
- safavid empire
- Umayyads

sig: The leaders of Islam caused a huge problem. The shia sunni split was caused by who should be the next caliph.

Kublai Khan

- grandson of Genghis Khan
- was in charge of the Yuan dynasty in China
- improved roads, built canals, lowered taxes, limited death penalty and torture as punishments for crimes, patronized artists, restricted Mongol access to Chinese agricultural land

Feudalism

- European system where land owners and landlords owned all the land and even owned the serfs who labored and lived on the land- in exchange for land, housing and protection. The nobility had land in exchange for military service
- feudal system: serfs, knights, vassals, lords clergy

Sui Dynasty - solidified unity by vast extension of the country's canal system. The ruthlessness of Sui emperors and a futile military campaign to conquer Korea exhausted the state's resources, alienated many people, and prompted the overthrow of the dynasty. Built a foundation for the Tang and Song dynasties

Great Schism-

-Split between the Roman Catholic Church and the East Orthodox Church in Constantinople in 1054

sig: Divided Eastern Europe and Western Europe and created two powerful religions who began to dislike each other

IOTN

- indian ocean trade network
- heavily based on spices, and desirable goods; silk, porcelain, paper, gunpowder,
- Muslim and jewish merchants in the beginning and then europeans and chinese.
- chinese and asians were always present but their roles changed
- first inland traders who traded with traveling merchants
- to some chinese becoming traveling merchants
-

Charlemagne - ruler of the Carolingian Empire occupying what is now France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and parts of Germany and Italy.

- Erected a bureaucracy, standardized weights and measurements.
- Crowned as the new roman emperor by the pope although his realm splintered shortly after his death.
- His empire brought a temporary political unity to parts of Western Europe, but it was divided among his three sons who waged war on one another.

Marco Polo

- venetian merchant who was captured by the mongols and were immersed in their culture.
- Creates connections and promotes learning of mongol culture

Song Dynasty

- there was an expansion of neo confucianism
- they built a strong state from the foundations of -personal, finance, rights, army, justice, and public work
- civil service exams were put into place to elect authoritative positions
- in the golden age of the song dynasty, women were restricted in society by the strict rules of confucianism- the confucian teachings portrayed women as subordinate. they were seen as a distraction and this is where the commonly used foot binding practice was used.

- for men education like calligraphy, scholarship, poetry etc. were all developing more.
- required tribute and were required annually to give big amounts of silver, silk, tea. later on those goods made way into the silk road trade network.
- although they had to give gifts to the “barbaric nomads” song china still saw themselves as in control and superior.
- there was an “economic revolution”
- after the tang dynasty, the population nearly doubled due to the agriculture improvements

Tang Dynasty

- Turkic dynasties began to rise in mongolia
- In the 7th century the tang dynasty allied with a korean kingdom (Silla) to bring political unity to the peninsula, but later on the chinese desire to control over korea made them withdraw their power, and started a tribute with Korea also.
- ‘best ordered state in the world’ at that time because of its great organized exam system

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Sunni & Shia & Caliphs

Issue: that of leadership & authority in the absence of Muhammad’s towering presence.

- Who should hold the role of caliph the successor to Muhammad as the political leader of the umma, the protector & defender of the faith?·
- **1st caliph:** Rightly Guided Caliphs (632–661), were close “companions of the Prophet,” selected by Muslim elders of Medina→Division surfaced as a series of Arab tribal rebellions & new “prophets” persuaded 1st caliph, Abu Bakr, to suppress them forcibly.
- civil war pitted Muslim vs. Muslim
- **Sunni:** held that caliphs were rightful political & military leaders, selected by Islamic community.religious authority in general emerged from larger community, particularly religious scholars known as ulama
- **Shia:** an Arabic word meaning “party” or “faction” branch of Islam→ Its adherents felt strongly that leadership in Islamic world should derive from line of Ali & his son Husayn, blood relatives of Muhammad, both of whom died at hands of their political or religious enemies. Invested their leaders, known as imams, with a religious authority that caliphs lacked, allowing them to infallibly interpret divine revelation & law.
- Shia Muslims saw themselves as the minority opposition within Islam.
- Sunnis were advocates of the established order.

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Kin-based societies- Diverse, village-based agricultural societies who organized themselves into large numbers of people. Provided framework for larger communities. Performed functions of government without the actual requirement of an actual government or king. Over time there was some social and economic inequalities; elders having more rights and women becoming more subordinate. In the split of Rome, in Western Europe many dramatic people organized themselves into small kinship tribes with strong warrior values, and Roman culture. As they migrated into Roman lands, the Roman culture influenced them. Leaders like Chinggis Khan made “fictive kinship” allies as blood. Also, after Russia was taken over and sacked by the Mongols, the Russians (who were not sold into slavery), created their own kinship groups.

Swahili Coast

- coastal area of Eastern Africa that participated heavily in the Indian Ocean Trade
- region characterized by separate, independent city-states which had come into existence and wealth through trade
- culture mixing between between Arabs and Africans led to Bantu peoples acquiring Islam and growth of Swahili language, a Bantu offshoot with many Arabic loan-words
- exports included: gold, ebony, slaves
- imports included: porcelain, glass, ammunition, paper

Mexica/Aztec Empire- major empire that is conquered by Hernando Cortez,

- More equal opportunity for women
- Inclusive monarchy
- Parallel to the Incas

Ibn Battuta- A Muslim traveler who traded and advised a great many sultans, becoming very influential.

Kingdom of Ghana: An African town that was vastly wealthy- dogs wore gold collars

- All we know is from Arab travellers
- It was a chiefdom
- Apart of the Trans-Saharan Trade Network

Inca Empire: The Inca empire was located in Peru

- Parallel to the Aztec
- Conquered by Pizarro
- Sun and Moon powers, king is like one of their gods
- Most died due to disease and infection

Geniza: A Jewish custom of disposing trade/legal documents

- A large container of documents that describe the Indian Ocean Trade Network
- A plethora of information to historians because most are well preserved

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Mali Empire Spice Trade:

Ibn Sina- A traveling muslim philosopher who focused on ideas of reason.

- wrote prolifically in all fields of science and philosophy
- His Canon of Medicine is still read to this day and set the medical standard for both the muslim and christian worlds for centuries

Mansa Musa

-Muslim ruler of the Mali Kingdom in 1324 who set out on a journey to Mecca from West Africa

- Distributed gold on the way circulated the legend of African wealth and gold
- his journey signified the growth of Islam and how it emerged in West African civilizations

- his misunderstanding of certain points of the Muslim faith (he was unaware that he could not have concubines) show how Islam was generally accepted by African leaders

- his visit elevated Mali's status in the Islamic world

Islamic Renaissance

- period of scientific, cultural, and economic flourishing in the Muslim world ; mostly associated with the Abbasid caliphate beginning in ~800 CE and ending with the the Sack of Baghdad by the Mongols in 1258
- scholars were venerated in the hadiths, and governments were happy to sponsor them and facilitate their ability to travel freely within the Muslim world
- increased availability of paper was crucial for document network
- philosophy and science based on classical Greek/Latin foundations: ancient works were translated into Arabic, commented on, and then used as inspiration for original Latin works
- **see Ibn Sina**
- mathematics and science based on Indian system and Greek/Latin/Persian knowledge
- many works were translated and brought into Europe, with works on medicine having a particularly strong influence on Christian barbarians who viewed classical knowledge as pagan

Silk Road- land trade route that went across Eurasia. It was mainly for the rich and goods were transferred between many people before arriving to their destination. Silk

was the main product of this trade network thus China had a big part of it because they were the global producers of silk

Sahara Trade Network- A trade network set up to bring goods traded in the IOTN across the Sahara and to West Africa.

sig: Connected West

P3 Study Questions:

1. How did Muhammad's background influence his beliefs and the early development of Islam?

- time of Muhammad: most of settled Arabs had acknowledged the preeminent position of Allah, supreme god of Arab pantheon, although they usually found the lesser gods: 3 daughters of Allah, far more accessible.
- Muhammad Ibn Abdullah: Mecca to a Quraysh family. young boy, Muhammad lost his parents, came under care of an uncle, & worked as a shepherd to pay his keep.
- Later became a trader & traveled as far north as Syria. age of twenty-five, he married a wealthy widow, Khadija, herself a prosperous merchant, with whom he fathered 6 children.
- troubled by religious corruption & social inequalities of Mecca, undertook periods of withdrawal & meditation in arid mountains outside city.
- His activities helped him interact with a lot of peoples and cultures allowing him to form Islam and then also spread it on his journeys.
- presented himself in line of earlier prophets last, "the seal of prophets," bearing God's final revelation to humankind.
- distinctive society had begun to take shape, one that served ever after as a model for Islamic communities everywhere; Sharia law. regulated every aspect of life.
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2. After Muhammad died, what were the challenges faced by dar al-Islam and how were they resolved within the first century?

- who would be caliph (spiritual and political leader of umma)
 - led to creation of Sunni (caliph from people) and Shia (caliph from Muhammad's descendants) divide, which was initially political but took on religious tones, w/minority Shia seeing themselves as martyrs
- superiority of Arabs over Muslims
 - anger at special status of Arab aristocracy led to overthrow of Umayyads, the first Muslim dynasty

- new Abbasid dynasty allowed many peoples to assert power, especially Persians
- meaning of being a Muslim
 - in addition to Koran, creation of sharia law which gave blueprints for life
 - a more mystical approach by Sufis who tried to tame ego to achieve spiritual union with Allah
- While others followed the caliphs which Muhammad named

3. **Compare and contrast the rise and rule of the Abbasids and the Umayyads. need some help here**

- **Umayyad** Under its leadership, Arab Empire expanded greatly, caliphs became hereditary rulers, & capital moved from Medina to cosmopolitan Roman/Byzantine city of Damascus in Syria.
- ruling class: Arab military aristocracy: various tribes.
- Shia viewed Umayyad caliphs as illegitimate usurpers, & non-Arab Muslims resented their 2nd-class citizenship in empire.
- grievances lay behind overthrow of Umayyads in 750
- **Abbasids replaced them** . a splendid new capital in Baghdad, Abbasid caliphs presided over a flourishing & prosperous Islamic civ in which non-Arabs, especially Persians, now played a prominent role.
 - Poli unity not last long. Beginning in the mid-ninth century, many local governors or military commanders effectively asserted autonomy of their regions, while still giving formal allegiance to the caliph in Baghdad.

4. **How did the growth of the realm of Islam contribute to agricultural, industrial, and urban development in the Islamic world?**

- **spread**= central location: Afro-Eurasian world & break down political barriers of Byzantine and Persian.
- Hajj + urbanization → growth of Islamic civ fostered commerce.
- appetite of urban elites for luxury goods → stimulate craft prod and desire for foreign products.
- Muslim merchants, Arabs and Persians quickly became prominent and sometimes dominant players in all of major Afro-Eurasian trade routes of 3rd wave era → in med Sea, along revived Silk Roads, across Sahara, t/o IO
- Muslim conquest of northwestern India → open Middle East to a veritable treasure trove of crops:
- philosophers emphasis on logic, rationality, laws of nature → subject to increasing criticism by those who held only Quran, sayings of
- traditions mixed and blended distinctive Islamic civ with many new contributions to world of learning.

- Indian numerical notation Arab scholars dev algebra: novel math discipline & undertook much original work in astronomy & optics.
- built on earlier Greek and Indian practice to create a remarkable tradition in medicine and pharmacology.
- 11th & 12th cen enormous body of Arab med scholarship entered Europe via Spain, & it remained at core of European medical practice for many centuries.

5. How did the attitudes toward women and trade shift in the Islamic worldview in Period 3? -

- level of spiritual life, the Quran was quite clear & explicit: men & women were equal.
- Quran viewed women as inferior & subordinate: "Men have authority over women because Allah has made one superior to other, & because they spend their wealth to maintain them. Good women are obedient."
 - it provided a mix of rights, restrictions, & protections for women.
 - Female infanticide: forbidden for Muslims. Women were given control over their own property, particularly their dowries, & were granted rights of inheritance, but at half the rate of their male counterparts.
 - Marriage was considered a contract between consenting parties, thus making marriage by capture illegitimate.
 - Divorce was possible for both parties, although it was far more readily available for men.
 - Men were limited to 4 wives & required to treat each of them equally.
 - long est practices of societies into which Islam spread & the growing sophistication, prosperity, & urbanization of Islamic civilization.
 - Early Islamic times, # of women played visible public roles.
 - Women prayed in mosques, although separately, standing beside men. Nor women generally veiled or secluded.
 - **Arab empire grew in size & splendor**, position of women became more limited
 - taboo practices in Islamic pop regions often came to be seen as Islamic, they were certainly not limited to Islamic world.
 - Negative views of women as weak, deficient, & a sexually charged threat to men & social stability hadiths traditions about sayings or actions of Muhammad, which became an important source of Islamic law.

6. What factors contributed to the expansion of Islamic overland and maritime trade? How did Muslims come to dominate the Indian Ocean Trade Network?

- desire to trade and learn new things
- funded by leaders
- freedom to trade due to the black death and middle ages in Europe

7. How did the monsoons affect the IOTN? What were some of the specialized goods and manufactures to emerge from India into the world markets at this time?

- gunpowder
- paper
- gold
- spices
- the monsoons could be used to move your ship faster to the location.

8. Compare and contrast the development and exchange along the Silk Roads, the Sahara Network, and the IOTN.

Silk Roads	Sahara Network	IOTN	Compare	Contrast
<p>- The pastoral people of Eastern Russia had for centuries traded with and raided their agricultural neighbors to the south.</p> <p>- Products such as hides furs livestock wool and amber were exchanged for the agricultural products and manufactured goods of adjacent civilizations.</p>	<p>- Linked North Africa and the Mediterranean world with the land and peoples of interior West Africa.</p> <p>- Sand Road commercial networks had a transforming impact, stimulating and enriching West African civilization and connecting it to larger patterns of world history</p> <p>- Introduction of the Camel was significant because it made the long trek possible</p>	<p>- The Indian Ocean represented the world's largest sea-based system of communication and exchange, stretching from southern China to eastern Africa</p> <p>- The desire for various goods not available at home—such as porcelain from China, spices from the islands of Southeast Asia, cotton goods and pepper from India, ivory and gold from the East African coast—provided incentives for</p>	<p>- All trade routes worked to spread goods effectively and across long distances that usually couldn't connect.</p> <p>- The trading of certain goods remained consistent but the Silk Roads and IOTN both emphasized the desire for gold.</p> <p>- The spread of religion - Christianity and Islam in IOTN, and Buddhism in the Silk Roads - occurred.</p>	<p>- Religion wasn't emphasized in the Sahara network however the use of slaves and new means of transportation was.</p> <p>- In the IOTN and Sahara Network both worked around nature - the IOTN manipulating the winds for easier travel, the Sahara network travelers traveling at night to avoid the heat.</p>

		Indian Ocean commerce.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhism in particular a cultural product of Indian civilization spread widely throughout Central and East Asia. - Buddhism appealed to merchants who preferred its universal message to that of a Brahmin-dominated Hinduism that privileged the higher castes. - Monasteries in turn provided convenient and culturally familiar places of rest and resupply for merchants (monks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gold was desired in West Africa as well as the trading of slaves and other materials. Because of the different travelers going along the Sahara trade, city states and empires started to be constructed along the route (Ghana, Mali, Songhay) - Quickly became a route for international trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commerce was made possible by the monsoons, alternating wind currents - The introduction of Christianity into both Axum and Kerala (in southern India) testifies to the long-term cultural impact of that trade. - The immense prestige, power, and prosperity of the Islamic world stimulated widespread conversion, which in turn facilitated commercial transactions. - Even those who did not convert to Islam, such as Buddhist rulers in Burma, nonetheless regarded it as commercially useful to assume 		

		Muslim names.		
- People were exposed to unfamiliar diseases for which they had little immunity or few effective methods of coping. - Smallpox and measles devastated the populations of both empires, contributing to their political collapse.				

9. How did the earliest Muslim empires deal with peoples who were not Muslim (pagan Christian, and Jewish)?

- new rulers were very tolerant of Jews and Christians, as they were still “people of the Book” with similar religious practices e.g. fasting, praying, etc
- considered second-class citizens (dhimmis), who were allowed to freely practice religion if they paid the tax (jizya)
- dhimmis served in highest offices in government and military
- many converted willingly b/c of similarities between religions, b/c dominance of Islam made them question own faith, and to avoid paying tax

10. Compare the economic, technological, and cultural developments in China under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties.

Sui - economy- after the han dynasty fell their was a decline of urban life, and less area under cultivation, and declining international trade BUT here in the sui dynasty their was unification coming under way. civil service exams started and

- technoogy- monastaries became central places of great wealth. Here there were oil presses, large estates, water mills, pawn shops,
- cultural- confucian ideas were intertwined into the political system. Also Buddhism was big there and it. Wendi supported Buddhism and created 5 sacred

mountains to show their support to buddhism. It was used as justification for / in his military campaign. mixed nomad and chinese ancestry and blended the chinese turkic ancestry.

Tang - economic - the implementation of the civil service and exam system. their were many foreign visitors from asia who brought over tribute of exotic goods, bands of clerics, or religious pilgrimages, even bringing over new religions.

- technology - much better agriculture development. Better printing inventions developed, creating wood and movable block printing. Also Tang navigation, and army (gunpowder) led the world
- culture - Silk road trade. tribute with the nomads. Also they were involved in the silk road trade, trading for purple silk to the emperors as a sign of high honor

Song - economic developments- continuing the practice of the of the civil service exam.they started to sell and trade for the market, not local consumption. transportation bettered and their was more use of paper money.

- culture - a neo confucianism way of thinking grew/ spread widely, and with the confucian ideology, women has many more restrictions. There was also a slight shift in culture, so that men's education and calligraphy etc., were seen at the same prestige as strength and warrior like abilities.
- technology - growing off of the Tang they had good agriculture, in that they even doubled in population due to the surplus of food from

11. Explain how China's view of itself as the Middle Kingdom shaped foreign relations. The Chinese used the tribute system so they tried to assert themselves as the ultimate power and the center of everything. It was their duty to bring order and spread Chinese ideals/culture to surrounding areas such as Korea and Vietnam. In exchange, they expected gifts, etc. from the "subordinate states" with whom China established tributary relationships.

12. Trace the development of Buddhism in China and how it interacted with Daoism and Confucianism. (Hint: Review Buddhism in China DBQ

Buddhism was very popular in China during the fall of the Han dynasty. During this period of disunity Buddhism flourished and was spread like wildfire through the Silk roads. It was popular from about 300 BCE-800BCE until the Tang dynasty was able to assert it's control. The Tang supported Confucianism and destroyed all Buddhist monasteries and punished the followers of Buddhism. Buddhism died in china because of the Tang and they didn't have any problems with Daoism.

13. What is neo-Confucianism, and how and why was it popular with the Chinese imperial administrations under the Song and Tang dynasties?

- Confucianism enriched by insights from Taoism and Buddhism—syncretic
- more individualistic and religious, with promise that even ordinary individual was capable of reaching heaven
- popular among lower classes, and could be used to appeal to them
- interesting ideas intellectually to scholars

14. How and why did China participate in Silk Road commerce? Was this more beneficial for China as a receiver of goods, or more of a drawback for China?

- had silk worms and women to work the silk fields
- a lot of the silk routes went through china.
- Silk was highly valuable in different parts of the world

15. What was the extent and nature of the influence of China on Korea, Vietnam, and Japan?

- tribute system
- the chinese tried to politically unify the governments of china and korea to have politically unified peninsula. But after trying to enforce chinese culture into a korean kingdom the
- Japanese took influence it was forced on Vietnam and Korea.

16. How did Islam change the various areas of the world and how was the faith adapted in the various areas of the world (Spain, Anatolia, West Africa, India)?

India

- South Asia Central Asia: Turkic-speaking Islamic convert warriors invaded & brought faith to northern India.
- encounter between Islam and a Hindu-based Indian civilization.
- early encounters were violent= invaders smashed Hindu and Buddhist temples and carried off vast quantities of Indian treasure.
- Est of Sultanate of Delhi in 1206 , Turkic rule became more systematic.
- small #s and internal conflicts allowed only modest penetration of Indian society.
- egalitarian Islam: attractive & people beginning to transition to settled agri.
- convert to Islam à avoid non Muslim tax
- Sufis important in facilitating conversion à India always valued “god-filled men”: detached from worldly affairs. Sufi holy men, willing to accommodate local gods and religious festivals à helped to develop a “pop Islam”: not always so sharply distinguished from more devotional forms of hindu .
- India Muslims never more than 20-25% of total pop .
- sharpness of cultural / of Islam & hindu. **Islam** monotheistic : forbid rep of Allah. **Hindu**: polytheistic à statues & images of Divine in many forms. **Muslim**: = all

believers VS **Hindu** caste system. Prevented Islam being absorbed into tolerant and inclusive embrace of Hindu.

- **prominent Hindus served** in **political** and **military** structures of a Muslim-ruled India.
- **Sikhism**: in early 16th cen new and distinct religious tradition emerged in India. **Blended** elements of **Islam**: mono & **Hindu** : karma & rebirth.
- Muslims lived quite separately à distinctive minority in India which they now largely governed but they proved unable to completely transform.

Anatolia

- invaded by Turks same time as India, it was **Christian** & Greek-speaking pop governed by Byzantine
- **Sufi practitioners: major role** in the process of conversion.
- = **profound cultural transformation** than in India.
- 1500: pop 90 % Muslim & Turkic-speaking, Anatolia: heartland of powerful Turkish **Ottoman**: overrun Christian Byzantium.

more Islamization than in India? diff demographic balance: pop of Anatolia= smaller than India's.

- more Turkic-speaking ppl settled in Anatolia= much greater cultural weight than smaller colonizing force in India.
- Massacres, enslavement, famine, & flight led to a sharp drop in
- Church properties were confiscated, & monasteries were destroyed
- **Christians** forced to convert, suffered many discrimination: had to wear special clothing and pay special taxes, forbidden to ride saddled horses / carry swords.
- **Turkish rulers**: built a new soci: welcomed converts & grant material rewards & opp for high office.

offering a gender = life for women, common among pastoral ppl, persisted well after conversion to Islam.

West Africa

- pattern of Islamic expan in West Africa: Islam accompanied Muslim traders across Sahara rather than being brought by invading Arab or Turkic armies.
- gradual **acceptance** in emerging civ of West African states in the centuries after 1000 was largely peaceful and voluntary, no foreign conquest.
- **North African Muslim merchants introduced it**, faith was accepted primarily in **urban** centers of West African empires: Ghana, Mali, Songhay, Kanem-Bornu, etc
- **African merchant** communities à Islam provided an important link to Muslim trading partners, much as Buddhism had done in Southeast Asia

- 16th cen: # of West African **cities** became major centers of Islamic religious and intellectual life: attracting scholars from t/o the Muslim world.
- No West Africa **experience massive migration** of Arab peoples that had promoted **Arabization** of North Africa and Middle East.
- **Sufi holy men played a far more modest role** until at 18th cen
- Islam remained **culture of urban elites and spread little** into rural areas of West Africa until 19th cen .
- **rulers adopted Islam**, they gov ppl who steadfastly practiced African religions and whose sensibilities they had to respect if social peace were to prevail.
- Islam became Africanized even as parts of West Africa became Islamized.

Spain

- **conquered** by Arab and Berber forces in the early 8th century: 1st wave of Islamic expansion.
- 10th cen: Muslim Spain was a vibrant civ , often portrayed as a place of harmony and tolerance between its Muslim rulers and its Christian and Jewish subjects.
- **agricultural** economy: most prosperous in Europe during this time and capital of Córdoba: among largest and most splendid cities in world
- Muslims, Christians, and Jews **contributed** to a brilliant high culture in which astronomy, medicine, the arts, architecture, and literature flourished
- **social relationships** among upper-class members of different faiths were easy and frequent.
- 1000: **75 % of pop had converted to Islam.**
- **al-Mansur 981–1002**: an official policy of tolerance à 1 of overt persecution against Christians, include plundering of churches and seizure of their wealth, employed many Christian mercenaries in his armies
- **Social** life also changed Devout Muslims avoided contact with Christians; homes had to be built lower than Muslims, priests forbidden to carry a cross/Bible, Arabized Christians permitted to live only in particular places.
- **Spain**: unlike most other regions inc into Islamic world, experienced a religious reversal as Christian rule was reset and Islam painfully eradicated from Iberian Peninsula.
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- converted inhabitants
- brought their islamic culture
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17. What elements did Byzantium inherit from the Roman Empire that helped it to survive? Compare and contrast Byzantine with Roman government.

The byzantine empire in their own eyes were a true continuation of the Roman Empire. After Western Europe fell to the germanic barbarians the capital of move to Byzantium, later Constantinople, and even later Istambul, and what is known as the Byzantine empire began. Emperor Constantine moved the capital and converted rome into christianity. These people learned classical roman texts and kept the culture alive, despite dropping latin and taking up greek, and having a new religion. The caesero-pope was both the head of the empire and head of the church.

18. How did the rise of Islam impact and threaten the stability of Byzantium?

The Byzantine and Persian empires were weakened by decades of war with each other and by internal revolts, continuing to view the Arabs as a mere nuisance rather than a serious threat. By 644 the Sassanid empire had been defeated by Arab forces, while Byzantium, the remaining eastern regions of the old Roman empire, soon lost the southern half of its territories. Muslim forces swept on land and sea westward across North Africa, conquered spain in the early 700's and attacked southern France. To the east, Arab armies reached the Indus River and seized some of the major oases towns of Central Asia.

19. Compare and contrast the development of the Latin Church (RCC) with that of the Byzantine Church through the Great Schism of 1054.

-Arguments over idol worship

20. In what respects did Byzantium continue the patterns of the classical Roman Empire? In what ways did it diverge from those patterns?

-Eastern Orthodox (Byzantine Empire) vs. Roman Catholicism (Roman empire)

-Byzantines saw themselves as the continuation of the Roman Empire

-Byzantine empire still had roman roads, taxation system, military structures, centralized administration, imperial court, and laws

-Byzantines wanted to keep their roman culture and blocked many "barbaric" customs from entering the empire(ex. Pants, boots, long hairstyles, etc. were associated with Germanic barbarians and therefore were forbidden while roman clothes such as sandals and robes were allowed)

-Both empires fought against the Persian empire

-The emperors of both empires saw themselves as gods representation on earth

-both were highly centralized

21. Explain the effect of the Byzantine Empire of the Kievan Rus.

- Eastern Orthodoxy came very voluntarily from the Byzantine Empire to Kievan Rus, by way of Prince Vladimir who wanted to unify his diverse subjects and connect Rus to larger networks
- Rus gained entry into a more advanced world, and distinguished itself both from Latin Christendom and the Islamic Empire
- Rus borrowed art, architecture and an alphabet
- Christianity became a large part of Russian identity and served to unify many Slavic peoples

22. What role did the Crusades play in cultural exchange and the global roles of the dar al-Islam and Christendom?

- Conflict led to conversion and cultural spread on both sides.
- Increased the hostile relationship between Islam and Christianity

23. How is it that Buddhism declined after the Muslim invasions while Hinduism survived?

- Hinduism was a long ingrained way of life and social structure worshipped by many different people in many different ways.

24. What were the contributions of Charlemagne's reign, and why did it ultimately fail to last very long?

- Roman imperial like bureaucracy (began to act like an imperial ruler)
- issued standardized weights and measures
- was crowned as the new Roman emperor by the pope
- after his death, his kingdom split apart as new leaders conquered more of his empire's territory in order to become the next Roman emperor (ex. Otto I of Saxony conquering Germany and renaming it the Holy Roman Empire in order for the pope to select him as the new emperor)
- his reign saw a revival of Roman ideas even though they were not in practice for centuries

25. Explain the manorial system and the social/economic levels of medieval Europe.

- lords
- knights/vassals
- clergy
- serfs
- The Lords were on top and owned huge amounts of land. The knights and vassals served under the lords and the knights provided protection in order for a home. The serfs were the lowest and farmed the huge estates that the lord owned. There were by far more serfs than anything else.

26. What was the significance of the invention of the heavy plow for European economy?

The heavy plow allowed for a mini-agricultural revolution in Europe. During the dark ages most Europeans were subsistence farmers, and thus being able to more effectively and efficiently till the soil meant more food. This was one of the only technological advances in medieval Europe during the dark ages, and it caused no major economic stimulus.

27. Although trade constricted in the early middle ages, where and how was it still going on?

-Indian Ocean: trade between Asian, African, and Arab groups continued like it used to. Islam played a great role in expanding this trade network and unifying many of its parts and participants

- saharan desert trade network: trade of slaves, gold, spices, and more goods were travelling across the shahara desert between northern africa and the rest of africa. People went on the trip across the sahara in huge groups

28. How did the RCC provide stability for Western Europe in the middle ages?

- A unifying structure where there was none.
- Rules, how to act in society.
- -The Church was a stabilizing force because it provided reason for the life of the farmers. It gave them something to believe in and a purpose for their life.

sig:Gave a huge amount of power to the rcc because most of Western Europe was loyal to the rcc.

29. To what extent are the dark ages “dark” in Western Europe?

- not a lot of new things came out of Europe during this time that could be considered huge
- black death caused nations to crumble and focus on saving themselves instead of going out to trade and explore
- No connection between Europe and other parts of the world

30. Where were the centers of the trade networks for Europe? Why there?

- Venice, Italy
- Monopoly due to control over Mediterranean due to weapons and advanced ships.

31. How did the Mongols come to dominate Eurasia?

- strong army with great formation
- Savage warriors who syncretized the people they ended up controlling
- Great skills of archery and horseback riding
- Used their brutal reputation to put fear into their enemies which caused many of them to surrender even before they arrived

32. To what extent were Mongol leaders better conquerors than administrators? How was this evident in the various Mongol states? Were there exceptions to that rule? Explain.

The mongals formed the largest land empire in all of human history by ruthless conquest. They were excellent warriors who mastered horse back, and were also nomadic people. As nomadic people they did not have large stable cities to ever admister. It was just like a big army.

This is evident in the when the conquered lands that had strong governemnts such as China. They let the chinese administer themselves, but took tribute and threatened them.The mongols also took over Russia, and it was a blood bath.

An exception to the conquest rule is their failure in taking over the island nation of Japan, and not taking over southern asia.

33. Compare and contrast the Mongols in their various khanates (China, Persia, Russia)

-China: adopted Chinese practices but always seen themselves as higher than the Chinese therefore remained a distinct minority in Chinese society

-Persia: adopted Persian culture and ways of government and slowly became more and more Persian. The mongols were eventually assimilated into Persian society and started to identify themselves as Persians

-Russia: Mongols did not settle in Russia but settled near Russia and demanded tribute from them. They never adopted Russian culture and didn't have much impact on Russian society

34. Identify the economic and cultural positives and negatives that came out cross-cultural encounters and interactions facilitated by the Mongols.

An economic positive of the mongols was that there was globalized trade. For the first time the entire world is connected through strictly monitored trade routes

35. What was the role of the Mali empire in the Eurasian trade network? How did Mansa Musa influence its development?

The Mali Empire controlled and taxed almost all trade passing through west Africa, and had enormous caravans that linked Mali to north Africa. Besides the capital Niani, they had many other prosperous cities on caravan routes. Mansa Musa, Sundiata's grandnephew, reigned 1312-1337 C.E. and made his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324-1325 with a huge caravan. Upon return to Mali, he built mosques and sent students to study

with distinguished Islamic scholars in northern Africa. He also established Islamic schools in Mali.

36. How did the Swahili coast develop and change during this period, especially with the introduction of Islam?

The Swahili coast turned from a backwaters set of tribes to a major part of the Indian ocean trade network. As Islam became prevalent this enabled trade to grow as Islamic traders could use religion as an "in" with other traders. This created a group of strong city states that allowed Asia to gain goods from Africa, and Africa products of Asia.

37. Why do we know so little about North American societies prior to the arrival of Europeans?

- hard to understand their writings such as codex
- a lot of things were destroyed by the Europeans and a lot of people could not recount their lives because so many people died due to the Columbian exchange
- and basically there was no need to study before the Europeans arrived because it didn't really affect our lives.

38. Compare and contrast gender in classical and post-classical societies.

Over time patriarchy continued to grow through civilizations, and much like the classical era there was a lot of variation around the world.

Some of the most sexist societies existed during the classical era, such as China and the Roman Empire, but women found power in less obvious ways. They influenced their children, and in places including Japan they used their beauty to control men.

Through the existence of Islam and the various empires that followed this religion the women were meant to act as mothers and subservient to men.

Period three saw a continued rise in gender roles, and many cultures got even stricter. Such as Sharia Law in period 3 Islam which touched upon gender, and further the increased power of men over women.

39. Periodization: Why 600 CE-1450 CE?

- A time of great change that led up to a period of true global connections never before seen.