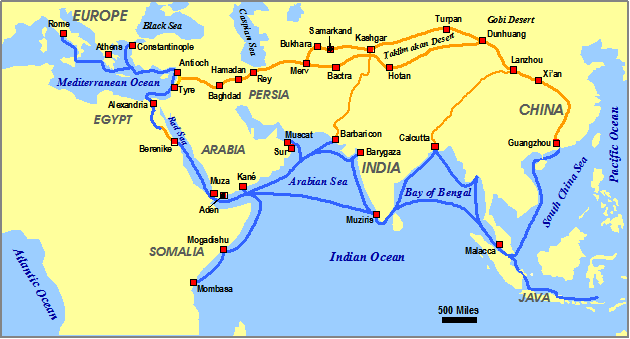
Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit II: 600-1450

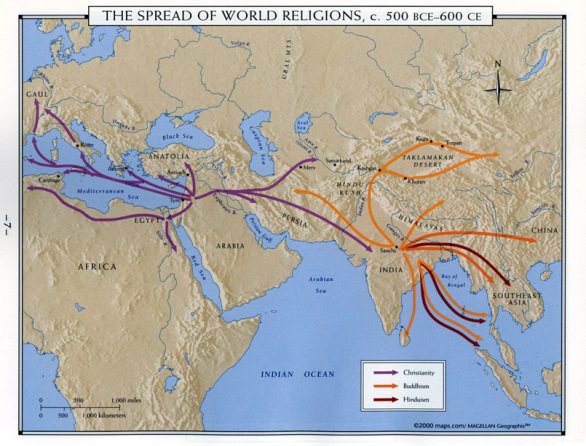
**The Big Picture: Themes of AP WH**

1. Development and interaction of cultures (In other words: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PEOPLE COME IN CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER?



This time period witnessed tremendous growth in long-distance trade through the Silk Road, the Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan trade, and the Mediterranean Sea. During the period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when peace and order was established due to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, trade and interaction were at their height.

1. The dynamics of change and continuity across world history periods covered in this course, and the causes and the processes involved in major changes of these dynamics. (In other words: WHY DO SOME THINGS CHANGE WHILE OTHERS STAY THE SAME?”



Changes Continuities

1. The effects of technology and economics on people and the environment. (In other words: HOW DOES THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY AND MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE EFFECT THE WORLD?)

Technological developments: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, improved ship building technology, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

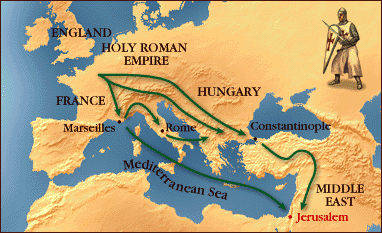
Movement of people including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly altered the world.

One of the most epidemic diseases in history, the Bubonic Plague/Black Death, spread during this period due the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Development and transformation of social structures In other words: HOW DO SOCIETIES ORGANIZE THEMSELVES SOCIALLY, AND WHAT ROLES DO MEN AND WOMEN PLAY?

Although most societies continued to reinforce their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nature and strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religions had some effects. Religions such as Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism preached the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and this seemed to be the case ,at least in a spiritual sense.

1. Cultural, intellectual, and religious developments and interactions among and within societies. (In other words, HOW DO PEOPLE IDENITFY THEMELVES AND EXPRESS THEMSELVES CULTURALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY?

[](http://kspark.kaist.ac.kr/1st%20Crusades.files/Maps.htm)

The spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during this time period often acted as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force. For example, Christianity and the Church served as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_force in Western Europe during most of this period. Also, the spread of Confucianism and Buddhism throughout East Asia solidified a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in those areas. The new religion of Islam created a new cultural world known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ political boundaries.

1. State-building, expansion, and conflict (In other words: HOW DO PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES?)

Following the fall of the classical empires, the political structures of many areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the new conditions of the world. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empires like the Byzantine, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the Tang and Song Dynasties built off the successful models of the past. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed political organization that more effectively dealt with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The movements of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ altered much of Asia’s political structure for a time.

**Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450**

“New Empires”: China, Byzantium, and the Arab Caliphates

**China: The Tang and Song Dynasties**

**Political Developments**

Centralized Rule via \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and civil service exams. Tang extended control into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tributary states).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_military of the Song succumbed to Mongols in 1279.

**Economic Developments**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expanded under Tang. Transport of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the north. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased dramatically with improved food supplies and fast-ripening rice (Song) combined with a growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Capital of Changan was largest city in world w/ over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people by 640.

**Cultural & Technological Developments**

Tang: State sponsored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed in late 1000s. Compass aided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Post-Classical Political Developments, 600-1450.**

**The Arab Caliphates**

**The Umayyad Caliphate, 661 CE**

Fueled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Umayyads conquered Syria, Egypt, Persia, Arabia, N.Africa, Spain.

Arabic became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Areas governed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, diverse population was tolerated as long as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Abbasid Caliphate**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was center of empire. **HOUSE OF WISDOM….** Political unity fragmented by mid-9th century. Symbolic rule ensued. Dar al-Islam” / The Islamic World or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

Areas shared common religion, law, customs, language. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still today in many of these areas.

**Byzantine Empire, 4th century to 1453**

**Political Development**

Off-shoot of the Roman Empire. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State: Hereditary Monarchy. Emperor Justinian, r. 527-565 Justinian’s Code was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Attempted to recapture western Roman empire proper. Replaced \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_

Empire was divided into “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” or districts in which military leaders ruled locally and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were given land in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Economic Developments**

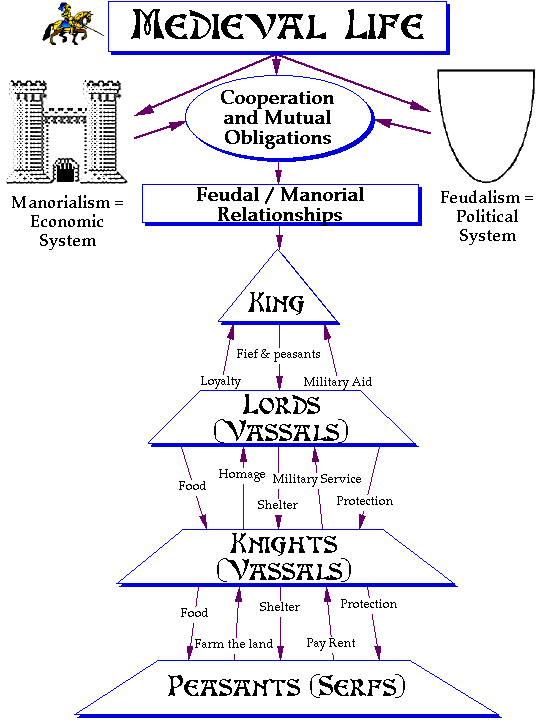
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was center for Silk Road imports and exports. Black Sea trade with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Developments**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged. Pope and Patriarch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other in 1054—”Great Schism”

Eastern Orthodoxy later spread to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples of Eastern Europe.

**Decentralized States**

WESTERN EUROPE

**Political Developments**

Feudalism prevailed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority meant that lords and vassals ruled locally through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the upper lords and king.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was single strongest unifying factor across Western Europe during this period.

**Economic Developments**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system prevailed . Serfs were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give a percentage of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the lord in exchange for a plot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Manors operated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a lack of food surpluses resulted in most of the population being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Cultural Developments**

Nobility \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determined one’s social status. In the upper classes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was key to political power, Honor, loyalty, and duty were stressed under the knight’s code of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Religious and moral authority rested in the hands of the Catholic Church and the Pope.

Decentralized States

**Japan, c. 600-1000**

**Geography:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Japan led to the development of isolated communities,

**Political Developments:** Attempts at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Japanese state were relatively unsuccessful during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Japanese also attempted to fashion their bureaucracy in the image of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model. Emissaries and scholars were sent to China.

**Economic Development**:

Japan was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 a \_\_\_\_\_ on their harvests on a yearly basis.

**The Rise of Feudalism:**

Eventually a system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed in which a central figure, the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, reigned as supreme military general and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_authority over Japan. The power of the shogun was depended on the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Cultural Developments:**

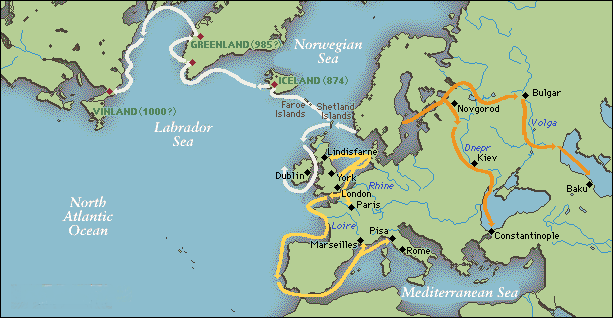
The traditional Japanese religion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. According to Shinto beliefs, everything in nature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and natural forces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the earth. Later, traditional Japanese customs combined with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contacts with China were halted during the Heian Period (794-1185) as the Japanese were encouraged to express traditional Japanese culture.

Women dominated literature during this period. The Tale of Genji was written by Lady Murasaki. Women enjoyed considerable legal and economic rights as compared to later periods.

Nomadic Empires

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.

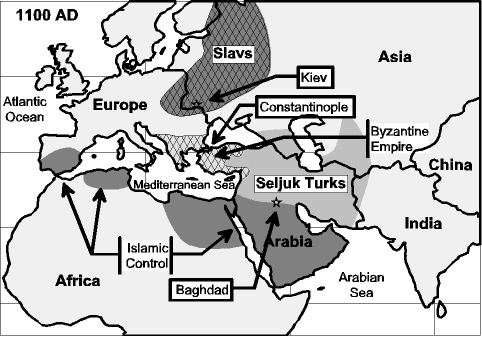
Nomadic Empires: The Vikings 

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 and Ottoman 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 Delhi Sultanate (afghan turks) 

Began series of raids into India in the 10th century.

Gold, Jewels, and destruction of Hindu temples.

By the late12th 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 are 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).

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.

**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 Middle East: The Ilkhantes**

Mongols in Middle East employed local bureaucrats and converted to Islam by 1295.

Local rulers kept in place as long as sufficient tax revenues were delivered to Mongol authorities.

Westward expansion into Africa was stopped in 1260 when they were halted by the Mamluks of Egypt.

**Russia: The Golden Horde**

Like their counterparts in the Middle East, the Mongol conquerors kept many of the local Russian rulers in place. Taxes on peasants were heavy, but they were collected by Russian bureaucrats. Trade was also supported.

**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 downside of this “peace” is debatable in terms of the total human cost.

**Mongol Decline**

Despite great military accomplishments the Mongol Empire only lasted three to four generations. They were great conquerors, but horrible administrators. Overexpansion (as seen in the failed invasion of Japan), poor governance, over spending and rivalries among Mongol leaders were the key factors in the decline of the Mongols. By 1350, most Mongol territories had been conquered by other armies.