

Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 to c. 1450 CE

Stearns, Chapters 6 through 15

Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

Though Afro-Eurasia and the Americas remained separate from each other, this era witnessed a deepening and widening of old and new networks of human interaction within and across regions. The results were unprecedented concentrations of wealth and the intensification of cross-cultural exchanges. Innovations in transportation state policies and mercantile practices contributed to the expansion and development of commercial networks, which in turn served as conduits for cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies. Pastoral or nomadic groups played a key role in creating and sustaining these networks. Expanding networks fostered greater interregional borrowing while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. Significantly, Islam, a major religion, emerged at the start of this period and spread quickly through practices of trade, warfare, and diffusion characteristic of this period.

*How did trade networks in the post-Classical Era compare to the Classical Era?
What new technologies, governmental policies, and merchant activities accompanied these developments?*

What role did pastoral and nomadic groups play in these trade networks?

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

How did the physical size of post-Classical trade networks compare to the previous era?

- A. Existing trade routes including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the trans-Saharan and the Indian Ocean basins flourished and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities. (such as—to mention just a few— Novgorod, Timbuktu, the Swahili city-states, Hangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, and, in the Americas, Tenochtitlan or Cahokia)

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

- B. New trade routes between Mesoamerica and the Andes developed.

What new trade network(s) developed in this era?

Unit 3 Key Terms

Chapters 6 & 7	
Allah	Muslim name for God. Specifically identified as the God of Abraham, the Jewish God and the Christian God
Muhammad	The prophet of Islam: born in 570 in Mecca
Islam	Major world religion originating in 610 CE in the Arabian peninsula; literally meaning submission; based on prophecy of Muhammad
Five Pillars of Islam	Obligatory religious duties of all Muslims: (1) confession of faith “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his Prophet”; (2) prayer (5 times a day facing Mecca), (3) fasting during Ramadan, (4) zakat (tax for charity), and, (5) the hajj (pilgrimage)
Qur’an	the holy book of Islam... recitations of revelations received by Muhammad
Hadith / Sunnah	Traditions / Words of the prophet Mohammad that played a critical role in Islamic law and rituals; recorded by women
Ali	The 4th caliph; the cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad who was meant to be the original successor of Muhammad but was too young. Ultimately caused warfare between the Sunnis and Shi'a (followers of Ali)
Abu Bakr	(632-634 C.E.) The first caliph; one of Muhammad's earliest followers and closest friends His two-year reign was marked by tribal rebellions and the expansion of the Muslim state into southern Syria and Iraq
Umayyad	powerful Muslim clan that established first dynastic Arab caliphate. Of the same tribe as Mohammed. Expanded Muslim empire to its limits. Capital of Umayyad Caliphate is Damascus.
Abbasid	(750 C.E.) The dynasty that overthrew the Umayyads as caliphs. Held caliphate for roughly 500 years. Capital moved to Baghdad. Developed absolutist imperial rule. By mid- 9th century, Abbasid caliph often the shadow power behind Persian clans, who ruled as “sultan” or, in the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks
Sunni / Shi'a (Shi'ites)	political and theological division within Islam. Stems from 7th century and who would be caliph. However, Sunni Muslims are generally considered orthodox Muslims and place great reliance on the hadith to define the proper life. Shi'a Islam derives from the issue of who should follow Muhammad as the spiritual leader of Islam and how that person should be selected. Shi'a resistance to the Umayyad caliphate dates to the killing of Ali's son, Husayn, at Karbala (now in Iraq) The Shi'a majority countries are Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan and Bahrain. Followers of Sunni Islam are approximately 80-85% of the total population of the Muslim world.
Sufis	mystics within Islam... substantially responsible for expansion of Islam in southeastern Asia
Mawali	Non-Arab converts to Islam
Caliph / Caliphate	Political and religious successors to Muhammad – Caliphate is the central political and religious authority of al-Islam, the Muslim Empire
Dome of the Rock	Islamic shrine in Jerusalem; believed to be the site where Muhammad ascended to Heaven ; built over Solomon's Temple.

Mecca	Religious Center of Islam, Muslims pray towards Mecca
Medina	Great trading center where Muhammad fled (the hijra) . Capital of the first caliphate headed by Muhammad
Muslims	People who believe and follow the Islamic religion
Sharia	Islamic Law
Jihad	is an Arabic word meaning — striving in the way of God, but it is often translated as —holy war. Refer to an armed struggle fought in the defense of Islam to please Allah
mosque	A mosque is a place of worship for followers of the Islamic faith
minaret	A tower attached to a mosque, used for call to prayer
umma	community of the faithful within Islam; creating political unity across tribes and clans
harem	Developed during Abbasid rule, place of isolation for wives and concubines of the elite. Women’s rights severely limited.
Bedouins	Nomadic pastoralists of the Arabian peninsula
Ka'aba	Islamic shrine in Mecca; focus of annual truce among Bedouin tribes. Traced back to Abraham
Moors	The Medieval Muslim inhabitants of al-Andalus (Spain) and the Maghreb (northwest African coast, west of Egypt). They captured Spain in 700s, and were expelled from Spain in 1492
dhimmi	Inclusive term used by Muslims meaning “people of the book” applied to Jews and Christians within Islamic territory. Jews, in particular, given broad freedoms to worship freely.
ulama	Orthodox Muslim religious scholars pressing for a more restrictive and conservative theology: rejected non-Islamic ideas and scientific thinking
Salah-ud-Din (Saladin)	(1137–1193); Muslim ruler of Egypt and Syria who united other princes to dislodge the Christians from crusader kingdoms around Jerusalem in late 12th century.
Arabic numerals	A written number system created during the Gupta golden age in India, then adopted by the Islamic Empire before spreading further. Most familiar numeral style (1,2,3, etc..) used on clock and watch dials
Omar Khayyam	He was famous during his lifetime as a mathematician and astronomer who calculated how to correct the Persian calendar. He objected to the notion that every particular event and phenomenon was the result of divine intervention; nor did he believe in any Judgment Day or rewards and punishments after life. Instead he supported the view that laws of nature explained all phenomena of observed life . Also wrote poetry: the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
lateen sail	a triangular sail set on a long yard mounted at an angle on the mast, and running in a fore-and-aft direction. Adopted in the Late Middle Ages, and Europeans were able to sail out of the Mediterranean
Al Razi	A Persian Philosopher who made fundamental and lasting contributions to the fields of medicine, chemistry (alchemy) and philosophy. (865-925)

Avicenna	Persian physician, philosopher, and scientist. He was the author of 450 books on a wide range of subjects. Many of these concentrated on philosophy and medicine. He is considered by many to be "the father of modern medicine"
Mamluks	Arabic word for —owned, slave soldiers used by Muslim caliphs and the ottoman empire
Battle of Tours	(October 25, 732) Charles Martel, the Frankish Leader, defeated an Islamic army led by Abd er Rahman in Gaul. The battle stopped the northward advancement of Muslims from Spain
Franks	a group of Germanic tribes in the early Christian era; spread from the Rhine into the Roman Empire
Goths / Visigoths / Ostrogoths	Germanic Tribes.... Visigoths are western Goths (Spain & Portugal) Flood the Western Roman Empire and control, together with the Franks, what will become Europe
Hagia Sophia	large church constructed in Constantinople during the reign of Justinian
Wazir	chief administrative official under the Abbasids
Harun al-Rashid	most famous of the Abbasid caliphs (786-809); renowned for sumptuous and costly living recounted in <i>The Thousand and One Nights</i> .
Bhaktic cults	Hindu religious groups who stressed the importance of strong emotional bonds between devotees and the gods or goddesses—especially Shiva, Vishnu, and Kali.
Shrivijaya	trading empire based on the Malacca straits; its Buddhist government resisted Muslim missionaries; when it fell, southeastern Asia was opened to Islam.

Chapter 8

Axum	Kingdom located in Ethiopian highlands; defeated kingdom of Kush around 300 B.C.E. and succeeded by Ethiopia. Received strong influence from Arabian peninsula; eventually converted to Christianity
Benin	A powerful city-state formed around the 14th century; was not relatively influence by the Europeans despite coming into contact with the Portuguese'; important commercial and political entity until the 19th century
Mali	Country of western Africa; During the Middle Ages, Mali formed a huge territorial empire, noted as a center of Islamic study and as a trade route for gold. Its center was Timbuktu
Mansa Musa	Kankan Musa: (c.1312–1337); African King who made pilgrimage to Mecca, and gave out gold along the way. Mansa is name given to Mali ruler.
Songhay Empire	successor to Mali empire, dominated middle reaches of the Niger valley; capital at Gao
stateless society	an ethnic group not represented by its own unique, coterminous state

Ibn Battuta	Arab traveler/trader who commented on African traveling security, cities
Maghrib	Arabic term for northwestern Africa.
Sahel	the extensive grassland belt at the southern edge of the Sahara; an exchange region between the forests in the south and north of Africa.
Zimbabwe	country where Bantu people began migrating into, linked to the establishment of trade ties with Muslim merchants on Indian ocean (bout 10th century) trading natural resources such as gold, ivory, copper for cloth and glass
Great Zimbabwe	with massive stone buildings and walls, incorporates the greatest early buildings in sub-Saharan Africa.
griots	West African poet, praise singer, and wandering musician, considered a repository of oral tradition
Bantun	term used to describe 400 different ethnic groups in Africa, Cameroon to south Africa, which were untied by a common language (Bantu languages)

Chapter 9

Byzantine Empire	Eastern Half of Roman Empire following collapse of western half of old empire; retained Mediterranean culture, particularly Greek; capital at Constantinople
Orthodox Christianity	Orthodox Christianity is a generalized reference to the Eastern traditions of Christianity, as opposed to the Western traditions which descend from the Roman Catholic Church
Greek Fire	Byzantine weapon consisting of mixture of chemicals that ignited when exposed to water; used to drive back the Arab fleets attacking Constantinople.
Iconoclasm	the breaking of images (icons-- images of religious figures venerated by Byzantine Christians); religious controversy of the 8th century; Byzantine emperor attempted, but failed, to suppress icon veneration.
Kiev	commercial city in Ukraine established by Scandinavians in 9th century; became the center for a kingdom that flourished until the 12th century.
Rurik	legendary Scandinavian, regarded as founder of Kievan Russia in 855.
Boyars	Russian land-holding aristocrats; possessed less political power than their western European counterparts.
Tatars	Mongols who conquered Russian cities during the 13th century; left Russian church and aristocracy intact.
Ivan the Terrible	Ivan IV, confirmed power of tsarist autocracy by attacking authority of boyars (aristocrats); continued policy of Russian expansion; established contacts with western European commerce and culture
St. Cyril	a missionary sent by the Byzantine government to eastern Europe and the Balkans... converted southern Russia and Balkans to Orthodox Christianity...responsible for creation of written script for Slavic known as Cyrillic
Russian Orthodox Church	conservative branch of eastern orthodox Christianity that developed in Russia with Byzantine roots
Roman Catholic Church	The Christian church characterized by an episcopal hierarchy with the pope as its head and with a belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition

Chapter 10

Middle Ages	The Middle Ages formed the middle period in a traditional schematic division of European history into three 'ages': the classical civilization of Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and modern times
medieval	Of or relating to the Middle Ages
Gothic architecture	A style of architecture developed in northern France that spread throughout Europe between the 12th and 16th centuries; characterized by slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses and by vaulting and pointed arches
Feudalism	personal relationship during the Middle Ages by which greater lords provided land to lesser lords in return for military service.
Manors	The district over which a lord had domain and could exercise certain rights and privileges in medieval western Europe
Manorialism	rural system of reciprocal relations between landlords and their peasant laborers during the Middle Ages; peasants exchanged labor for use of land and protection.
Serf	Agricultural workers living on manors, received some protection from Lord in exchange for part of their harvest and being attached to the land.
Vassals	members of the military elite who received land or a benefice from a lord in return for military service and loyalty.
moldboard plow	plow invented during the Middle Ages to improve farming efficiency ; deeper cultivation of heavier soils
Three-field system	practice of dividing land into thirds, rotating between two different crops and pasturage—an improvement making use of manure.
Carolingian Dynasty	(8-10th century) Royal house of Franks; most prominent member was Charlemagne
Charles Martel	First Carolingian king of the Franks; defeated Muslims at Tours in 732.
Charlemagne	Charles the Great; Carolingian monarch who established substantial empire in France and Germany c. 800
Holy Roman Empire	a continuation of the Roman Empire in central-western Europe (at least, loosely organized/modeled on it) . Otto the Great first Holy Roman Emperor
Code of chivalry	Social codes of knighthood that originated in France in the Middle Ages; associated with ideals of knightly virtues, honour and of courtly love; came to known as 'gentlemanly conduct.'
William the Conqueror	Invaded England, was Duke of Normandie, and created a centralized feudal system
Magna Carta	Great Charter issued by King John of England in 1215; confirmed feudal rights against monarchical claims; represented principle of mutual limits and obligations between rulers and feudal aristocracy
Crusades	Series of military adventures initially launched by western Christians to free Holy Land from Muslims (temporarily succeeded in capturing Jerusalem (1099) and establishing Christian kingdoms)
Pope Urban II	organized the first Crusade in 1095; appealed to Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim control.

Pope Gregory VII	Sought to separate the church from interference from governments... priests to be celibate and excommunicated Holy Roman Emperor over the issue of state, rather than the church, designation of bishops
Thomas Aquinas	creator of one of the great syntheses of medieval learning; taught at University of Paris; author of <i>Summas</i> ; believed that through reason it was possible to know much about natural order, moral law, and nature of God.
Scholasticism	dominant medieval philosophical approach... based on the use of deductive logic to resolve theological problems
Hanseatic League	a commercial and defensive confederation of free cities in northern Germany and surrounding areas; formed in 1241 and most influential in the 14th century when it included over 100 towns and functioned as an independent political power; the last official assembly was held in 1669
bubonic plague	A highly contagious disease, that was fatal and otherwise known as the disease spread in Asia and Europe in 1347-1351 by the Chinese and Mongols
Black Death	Also known as the Black Plague that wiped out approximately 25 million people in Europe, or 25% of it's population
Hundred Years' War	(1337 – 1453) conflict between England and France –fought over lands England possessed in France (issue of feudal rights vs. emerging claims of national states)
Joan of Arc	A French military leader of the fifteenth century, a national heroine who at the age of seventeen took up arms to establish the rightful king on the French throne. She claimed to have heard God speak to her in voices. These claims eventually led to her trial for heresy and her execution by burning at the stake. Joan of Arc is a saint of the Roman Catholic Church
Vikings	A culture originating in Scandinavia (now Norway, Denmark and Sweden) around the mid-8th century AD The Vikings were fierce conquerors, brave explorers, and skilled craftspeople; they invaded and settled countries throughout Western Europe
Papal States	group of territories in central Italy ruled by the popes from 754 - 1870

Chapter 11

Mesoamerica	Mesoamerica is the region extending from central Mexico south to the northwestern border of Costa Rica that gave rise to a group of stratified, culturally related agrarian civilizations spanning an approximately 3,000-year period before the European discovery of the New World by Columbus
Chichen Itza	Originally a Mayan city; conquered by the Toltecs (1000 C.E)
Toltecs	a member of a Nahuatl-speaking people of central and southern Mexico whose empire flourished from the 10th century until invasion by the Aztes in the 12th Century
Quetzalcoatl	A god of the Toltecs and Aztecs, one of the manifestation of the sun god Tezcatlipoca and represented as a plumed serpent
chinampas	known as floating gardens, small, rectangle-shapes area of fertile arable land used for agriculture in the Xochimilco region of the Basin of Mexico
mita	Mandatory public service by society in ancient South America. During the Inca empire, public service was required in public works projects such as the building of road and military services
Aztec Empire	the Mexica; one of the nomadic tribes that penetrated into the sedentary zone of the Mesoamerican plateau after the fall of the Toltecs; established empire after 1325 around shores of Lake Texcoco. Tenochtitlan, founded on a marshy island in Lake Texcoco, became center of Aztec power
Inca	group of clans (<i>ayllu</i>) centered at Cuzco; created an empire in the Andes during the 15th century; also title of the ruler.
Temple of the Sun	Inca religious center at Cuzco; center of state religion; held mummies of past Incas
Machu Picchu	An ancient Inca fortress city in the Andes northwest of Cuzco, Peru
Pachacuti	Inca ruler (1438–1471); began the military campaigns that marked the creation of an Inca empire

Chapter 12

Li Yuan	Duke of Tang; minister for Yangdi; took over the empire after the assassination of Yangdi; 1st Tang ruler.
Emperor Xuanzong	(Reigned 713-755) Leading Chinese emperor of the Tang dynasty; encouraged overexpansion
Chan Buddhism	called Zen in Japan; stressed meditation and appreciation of natural and artistic beauty; popular among the elite.
Mahayana (Pure Land) Buddhism	emphasized salvationist aspects of Chinese Buddhism; popular among the masses.
Wuzong	Tang emperor (841–847); persecuted Buddhist monasteries and reduced influence of Buddhism in favor of Confucianism. Buddhism would never regain power and influence again in China, although it did persist.
Song	Chinese dynasty that united the entire country until 1127 and the southern portion until 1279, during which time northern China was controlled by the Khitan tribes of Manchuria
sinified	Influenced by Chinese culture
Middle Kingdom	What China called itself. Idea of ethnocentrism by the Chinese
kowtow	formal recognition of the Chinese emperor's authority, where representatives from tribute states would present gifts and engage in a formal bowing ceremony
Footbinding	male imposed practice to mutilate women's feet in order to reduce size; produced pain and restricted movement; helped to confine women to the household.
Bi Sheng	11th-century artisan; devised technique of printing with movable type; made it possible for China to be the most contemporary literate civilization.
Li Tai-Po	Chinese poet living in Tang Dynasty. He is best known for the extravagant imagination and striking Taoist imagery in his poetry, as well as for his great love for liquor. He is said to have drowned in the Yangtze River, having fallen from his boat while drunkenly trying to embrace (the reflection of) the moon
Junks	Chinese ships equipped with watertight bulkheads, stern-post rudders, compasses, and bamboo fenders; dominant force in Asian seas east of the Malayan peninsula.
movable type	invented in China in the mid-eleventh century. Individual characters made of fired clay were assembled and glued onto a plate to create a printing block. Introduced in Europe in the 15th century

landscape painting	Popular artistic style in China during the Tang-Song era. Previously popular Buddhist themes are pushed away by the new scholar-gentry classes interest in nature's beauty
Flying money	Chinese credit instrument that provided vouchers to merchants to be redeemed at the end of a venture; reduced danger of robbery; an early form of currency.

Chapter 13

Shinto	Religion of early Japanese culture; devotes worshipped numerous gods and spirits associated with the natural world; offers of food and prayer made to gods and nature spirits
Taika Reforms	attempt to remake Japanese monarch into an absolute Chinese- style emperor...also tried to make a professional bureaucracy and peasant conscript army
Heian Era:	Heian, a Japanese city made the capital (later called Kyoto) built to escape influence of Buddhist monks. The Heian Era sees the return to traditional Japanese political arrangements; aristocracy isolated in world of luxury and ritual behavior
<i>Tale of Genji</i>	Poem written by Lady Murasaki; first novel in any language; evidence for mannered style of Japanese society; reflected involvement of women of the Japanese court in the arts
bakufu	military government established by the Minamoto, a powerful Japanese clan in 1185
bushi	Japanese warrior leaders tasked with law and order, public infrastructure, tax collection, and organizing an army
samurai	Japanese feudal military leaders, rough equivalent of Western knights
Shogunate (bakufu)	military government in 12th century Japan... retained emperor but real power resided in military government and samurai. Begun by Minamoto clan. Established a feudal age in Japan quite similar to that developing in Western Europe
Shogun	military leaders of the bakufu
Code of Bushido	(Formulated 14th century) Way of the Warrior for Japanese samurais; defined service and conduct appropriate to their status
celadon	Korean and Japanese pottery with a light green glaze

Chapter 14

Mongol	Central Asian nomadic people; spread all over Asia and Europe spreading their empire while pillaging
steppes	a vast semiarid grass-covered plain, found in southeast Europe and Mongolia
Genghis (Chinggis) Khan	(1170s – 1227) from 1206 khagan of all Mongol tribes; responsible for conquest of northern kingdoms of China and territories as far west as the Abbasid regions . (Some believed him to be <u>Prester John</u> , a mythical Christian monarch)
Karakorum	capital of Mongol Empire under Chinggis Khan.
Shamanistic religion	Mongol beliefs focused on nature spirits.
Batu	grandson of Chinggis Khan and ruler of Golden Horde; invaded Russia in 1236.
Golden Horde	one of four subdivisions of the Mongol Empire after Genghis Khan's death; territory covered much of present south-central Russia
Kubilai Khan:	grandson of Chinggis Khan; conquered China; established Sinicized Mongol Yuan dynasty in China in 1271, with Dadu, present-day Beijing, as its capital. Chabi, wife of Kubilai Khan, rejected restrictive social conventions of Confucian China.
Pax Mongolica	Mongols brought peace to almost the entire Asian continent because they tolerated and encouraged diversity, especially religions
Marco Polo	A Venetian trader that went and learned about China under Kublai Khan
White Lotus Society:	secret religious society dedicated to overthrow of Yuan dynasty.
Zhu Yuanzhang:	Chinese peasant who led successful revolt against Yuan; founded Ming dynasty in 1368 lasted till 1644, Zhu Yuanzhang. Characterized by great trade expeditions that were later withdrawn
Mamluks	Muslim slave warriors; established dynasty in Egypt; led by Baibars defeated Mongols in 1260.
Timur Lang	leader of Turkic nomads - last Mongol nomad also known as Timur the Lame. Vicious and ferocious warrior.

Chapter 15

Ottoman Empire	Turkish Empire established in Asia Minor and eventually extending through the Middle East and the Balkans; conquered Constantinople in 1453 and ended Byzantine Empire.
Zheng He	Muslim Chinese seaman; commanded expeditions throughout the India Ocean: 1405-33
Spanish Inquisition	In the Middle Ages, a judicial procedure that was used to combat heresy... in Spain, authorized by Sixtus IV in 1478; the pope later tried to limit its powers but was opposed by the Spanish crown...the grand inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada was responsible for burning about 2,000 heretics at the stake. Waterboarding makes its appearance
Sephardim	The Jews whose traditions and culture originate from the Mediterranean, including Spain and Portugal
Arabesque	Ornament or surface decoration with intricate curves and flowing lines based on plant forms
vernacular languages	the native language of a particular locality
Romanesque	A style of European architecture prevalent from the ninth to the twelfth centuries, with round arches and barrel vaults influenced by Roman architecture and characterized by heavy stone construction
Great Schism	Divide of the Christian church whereby for a time there were two popes
Greek Orthodox Church	The state church of Greece, an autonomous part of the Eastern Orthodox Church
nation-states	Autonomous state with people sharing a common culture/history/language
Renaissance	Cultural and political movement in Western Europe; began in Italy 1400 CE, rested on urban vitality and expanding commerce; combined art and literature with more secular views. Hellenistic influences
humanism	focus on humankind as center of intellectual and artistic endeavor; method of study that emphasized the superiority of classical forms over medieval styles, in particular to the study of ancient languages
Avignon	In France, Avignon's architecture is marked by papal history. Where the Palace of the Popes was built in the 14th century
Perspective in art	development in the Renaissance that included realistic three-dimensional perspective
Bosporus	a narrow strait separating European and Asian Turkey and joining the Black Sea with the Marmara Sea; also an important trade route
Despotism	a system of government where a single authority rules with absolute power
Henry the Navigator	Portuguese prince; sponsored Atlantic voyages; reflected the forces present in late postclassical Europe.
Ethnocentrism	judging foreigners by the standards of one's own group; leads to problems in interpreting world history.
Caravel	a small, highly maneuverable, three-masted ship used by the Portuguese and Spanish for long voyages of exploration beginning in the 15th century

- C. The growth of inter-regional trade in luxury goods (such as silk and cotton textiles, porcelain, spices, precious metals and gems, slaves or exotic animals) was encouraged by significant innovations in previously-existing transportation and commercial technologies, including more sophisticated caravan organization (such as caravanserai or camel saddles), use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel, and new forms of credit and monetization. (such as bills of exchange, credit, checks or banking houses)

What new technologies enabled the growth of interregional trade networks?

- D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices (such as the minting of coins or use of paper money), trading organizations (such as the Hanseatic League), and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal in China.

What factors encouraged commercial growth in the post-classical era?

- E. The expansion of existing empires—including China, the Byzantine Empire, and the Caliphates—as well as new empires—like the Mongols—facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.

How did the expansion of empires & trade networks affect the relationship between peoples inside vs. outside those “zones?”

II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.

What were the effects of migration in the post-classical era?

- A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on peoples' understanding of a particular regional environment and their subsequent technological adaptations to them. (such as the way Scandinavian Vikings used their longboats to travel in coastal and open water as well as rivers and estuaries, the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara or central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes)

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

- B. Some migrations had significant environmental impact, including the migration of the agricultural Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands.

What were the environmental effects of migration in the post-classical era?

- C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages. (such as the spread of Bantu languages, including Swahili, or the spread of Turkic and Arabic languages)
What were the linguistic effects of migration in the post-classical era?

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

How did trade networks as a whole develop in the post-classical era?

- A. Islam developed in the Arabian Peninsula from the interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local peoples and expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion and the activities of merchants and missionaries.

Why and where did Muslim trade networks change in the post-classical era?

- B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diaspora communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture. (such as Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region, Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia, Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia or Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads)

What institutions did merchants create to foster both trade and cultural diffusion in the post-classical era?

- C. The writings of certain inter-regional travelers (such as Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo or Xuangzang) illustrate both the extent and the limitations of inter-cultural knowledge and understanding.

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

- D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions. (such as the influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia, Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia, the influence of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia or the influence of Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Meso- and Andean America)

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

- E. Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions. (such as the influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars, the return of Greek science and philosophy to western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia, or the spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and into Western Europe)

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

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

What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?

- A. New foods and agricultural techniques were adopted in populated areas. (such as bananas in Africa, new rice varieties in East Asia, or the spread of cotton, sugar and citrus throughout Dar-al Islam and the Mediterranean basin)

What new foods, crops, and agricultural practices diffused in the post-classical era?

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

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

Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

State formation in this era demonstrated remarkable continuity, innovation and diversity in various regions. In Afro-Eurasia some states attempted, with differing degrees of success, to preserve or revive imperial structures, while smaller, less-centralized states continued to develop. The expansion of Islam introduced a new concept—the caliphate—to Afro-Eurasian statecraft. Pastoral peoples in Eurasia built powerful and distinctive empires that integrated people and institutions from both the pastoral and agrarian worlds. In the Americas, powerful states developed in both Mesoamerica and the Andean region

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

I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.

- A. Most reconstituted governments following the collapse of empires, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties—Sui, Tang, and Song—combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy (such as patriarchy, religion or land-owning elites) with innovations better suited to the current circumstances. (such as new methods of taxation, tributary systems or adaptation of religious institutions)

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

- B. In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states (such as the Abbasids, Muslim Iberia or the Delhi sultanates), the Mongol Khanates, and city-states. (such as in the Italian peninsula, East Africa or Southeast Asia)

What new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?

- C. Some states synthesized local and borrowed traditions. (such as Persian traditions influencing Islamic states or Chinese traditions influencing Japan)

How & where did governmental diffusion occur in the post-classical era?

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

How did states in the Americas develop in the post-classical era?

II. Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, for example between Tang China and the Abbasids, across the Mongol empires and during the Crusades.

What technological and cultural exchanges did states encourage in the post-classical era?

Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

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

What were the overall worldwide economic trends in the post-classical era?

I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.

- A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations. (such as Champa rice varieties, the chinampa field systems, waru waru raised field cultivation in the Andean areas, improved terracing techniques or the horse collar)

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

- B. In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.

How and why did crops migrate during the post-classical era?

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

How did textile and porcelain production develop in the post-classical era?

II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

- A. Factors that contributed to declines of urban areas in this period included invasions, disease, the decline of agricultural productivity, and the Little Ice Age.

Why did some post-classical urban areas decline?