



UNIT 1  
THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY

c.1200 - c.1450

## UNIT 1 OVERVIEW



Between 1200 and 1450, several large empires emerged around the world. Some were modified revivals of earlier empires in their region, while others represented new developments. All were shaped by the context of regional trade, which has been increasing since around 600.

WHERE ARE WE?



# SONG CHINA: GOVERNMENT



- **Bureaucracy**

- China had a centralized imperial bureaucracy which required members of government to take **merit** exams.
- Song China expanded the imperial bureaucracy, making it easier for lower class people to take the exam and enter the government.
- This eventually hurt Song China, as the large bureaucracy became too expensive to maintain.

- **Civil Service Exam**

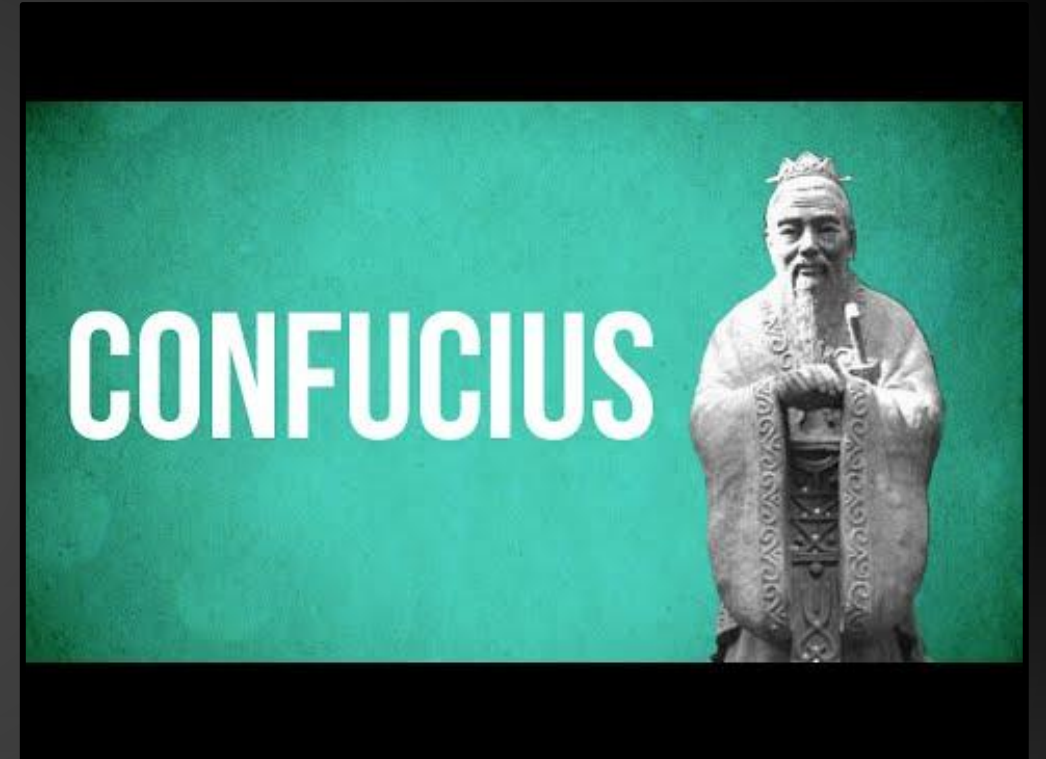
- Scholar Gentry

- **Tributary state system**

- States surrounding China had to pay a tribute to China in the form of money or goods.
- This continued to increase Chinese prosperity.

# CONFUCIANISM

- Founded by Confucius
- **Analects**
  - Collection of confucius sayings
- Major Beliefs
  - **Ren**-Kindness, respect
  - **Li**- Act appropriately, focus on morals
  - **Xiao**-Filial Piety, respect for elders



# CHINESE CULTURE

- **Foot-binding**
- **Filial Piety**
- **Literature**
- **Influence of Buddhism**
  - **Zen buddhism**
  - **Neo-confucianism**
    - In response to the arrival of Buddhism in China
    - Combined spiritual aspect of Buddhism with confucianism



# SPREAD OF CHINESE CULTURE

## Japan (What we want)

- Imperial authority
- Not Centrally governed
- Confucianism and Buddhism



## Vietnam (Female Authority)

- Agricultural methods
- Irrigation systems
- Writing system
- Confucianism
- Resisted Sinification



## Korea (Lil' China)

- Tributary relationship
- Scholars who studied Chinese thought
- Confucianism and Buddhism spread



# JAPAN, KOREA, AND VIETNAM

- All benefited from being close to China, but faced a challenge to maintain their own distinctive culture
- Japan was **feudal**
- Korea had a more powerful aristocracy
- Vietnam made strong resistance to Chinese power



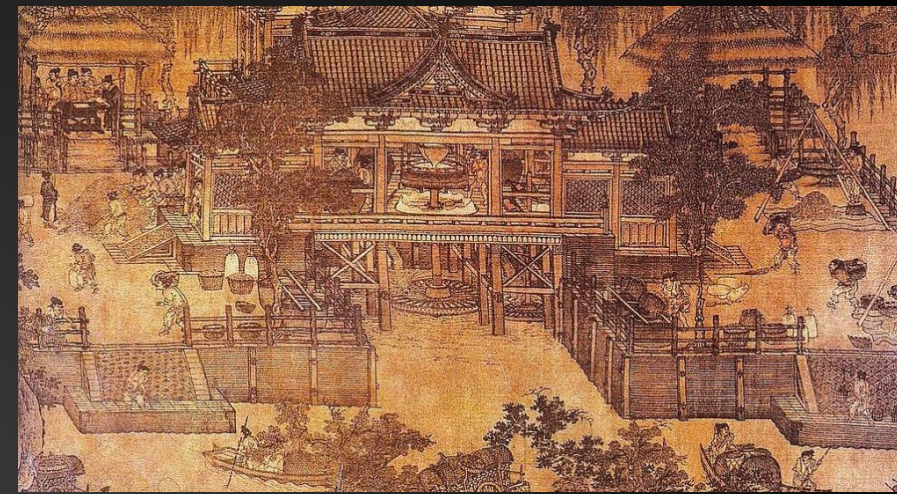


# Innovation!

Song China innovated in many ways:

- **Grand Canal** - Increased Trade - **THEY'RE RICH!**
- **Steel/Iron Production** - Allowed farm tools to be stronger and more efficient.
- **Champa Rice (Vietnam)** - High caloric rice that grew in dry soil year around created a surplus in food.
- Created unique porcelain and silk **luxury goods** that were highly desired trade goods.

These **innovations** allowed fewer people to farm, and more people to become **artisans** or **laborers** who lived in **urban areas**. This is called **proto-industrialization**.



Economic Developments: Post-Classical China

**TOPIC 1.2**  
**DEVELOPMENTS IN**  
**DAR AL ISLAM**





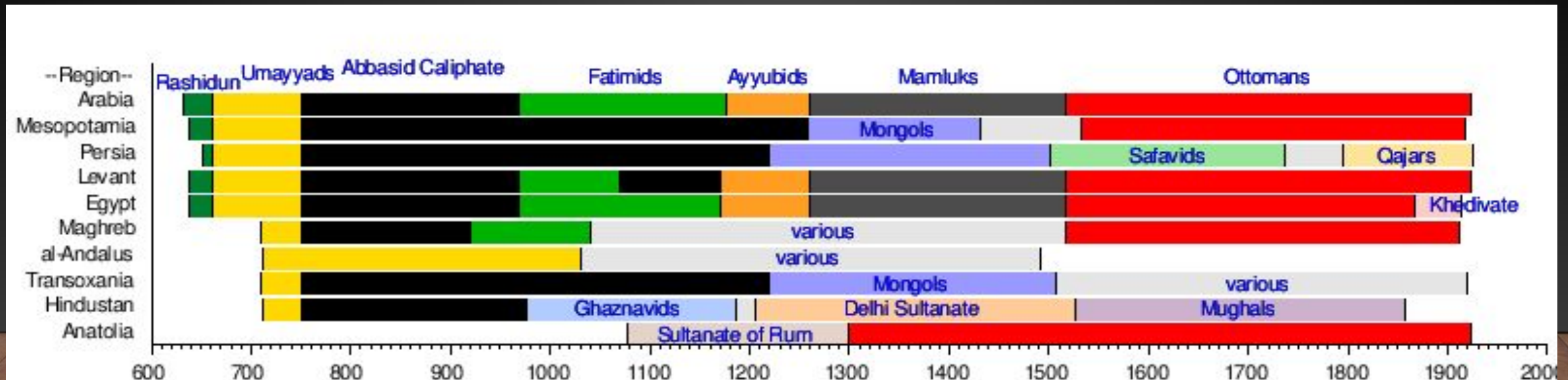
ISLAM





# CONTEXT

- The Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258) had a golden age for Islam
  - Arabs and Persians
  - Later empires were Turkic peoples
- Helped establish Silk Road trade and Trans-Saharan Trade
- Baghdad was a world-center for learning
- Shia/Sunni split



# CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Continuity: Islamic scholars followed Muhammad's quest for knowledge
- Nasir al-Din al-Tusi
  - Astronomy, law, logic, ethics, mathematics (Al-jabr), Trigonometry
- A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah
  - Female poet - Sufi poet
- **Sufism**
  - **Introspection - mysticism**
- Role of commerce
  - Supported Merchant class
- Slavery
  - Longest slave trade in history,
  - Could not enslave other Muslims
- Role of Women
  - More opportunities than men



# GOVERNANCE IN ISLAM

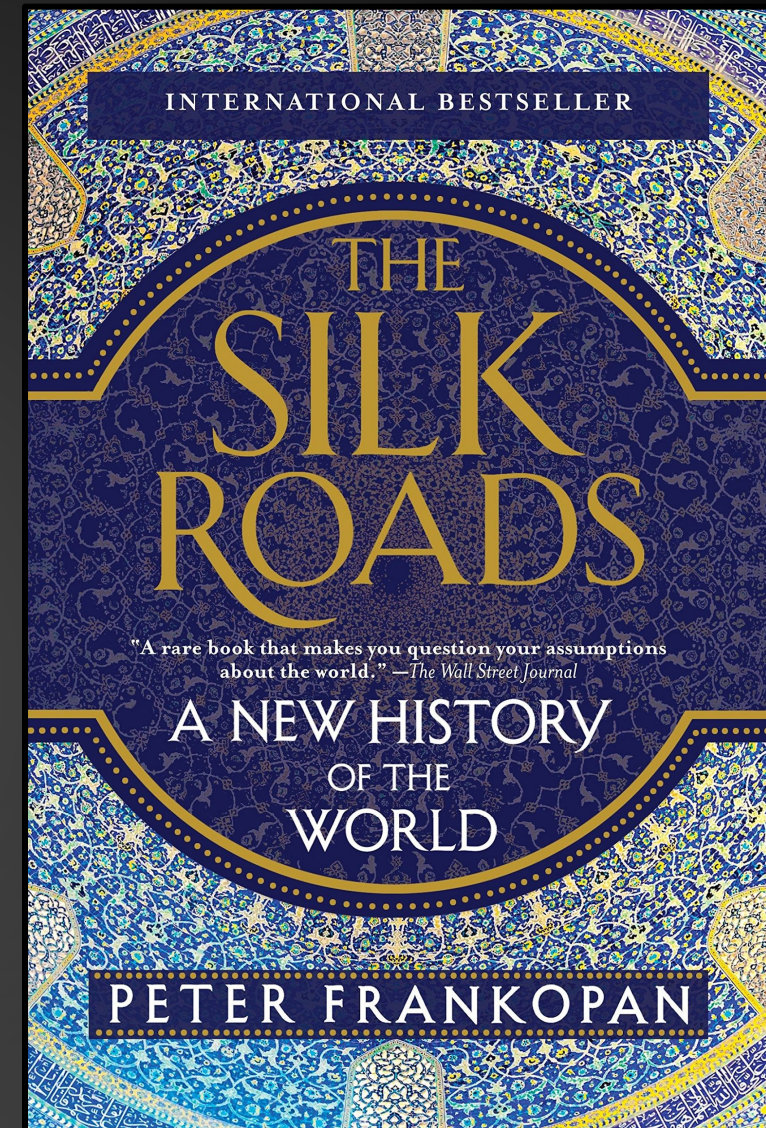
- Break up of the Abbasid Caliphate
  - Mongol Invasion 1258
- **Mamluk Sultanate** in Egypt
- **Seljuk Turks** from Central Asia





# TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

- House of Wisdom in Baghdad
- Groundwork for the Renaissance and Scientific Revolution
  - Built on preexisting knowledge and continued to develop and support



# TOPIC 1.3 DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AND SE ASIA

**GLOBAL TAPESTRY**  
c. 1200-1450

**SILK ROADS**

**South ASIA**  
Delhi Sultanate  
1206-1526  
GUJARAT  
★ DELHI  
Rajput Kingdoms  
Vijayanagara Empire  
1336-1646  
Sinhalese Monarchy  
543 BCE-1815 CE

**South East ASIA**  
Khmer Empire  
802-1431  
ANGKOR WAT  
Srivijaya  
650-1377  
Majapahit  
1293-1527  
Dai Viet  
1054-1804  
Sukhothai  
1238-1583  
MALACCA  
SPICE ISLANDS

**FREEMAN-PEDIA**

# SOUTH ASIA





# WHAT HAPPENED WHEN ISLAM ARRIVED?

- Islam wanted to **proselytize**, or seek converts.
- Many converted to Islam voluntarily
  - Islam attracted low caste members who hoped to improve social status
  - Large number of Buddhist converts





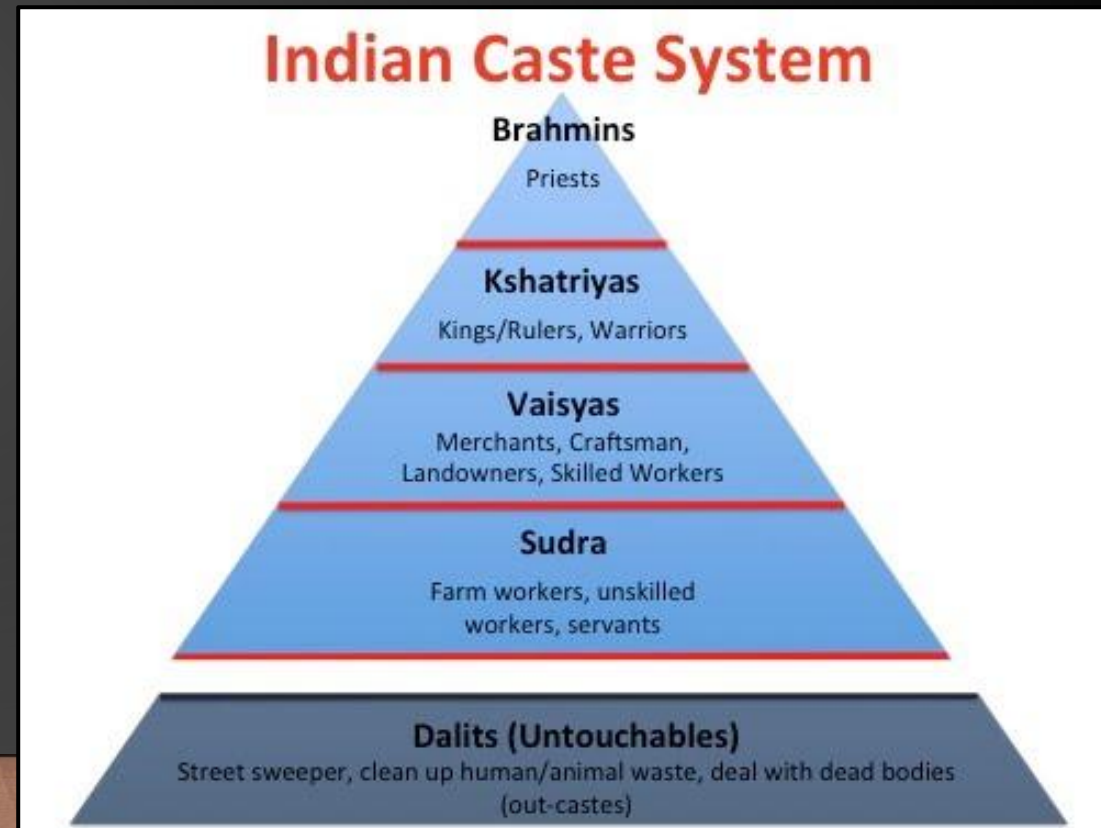
Hinduism - No founder, arrived with Aryan of IRV, Vedas (Rig), Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita.



Siddhartha - dissatisfied with life sought the true meaning of living - 4 Sights (An old man, a sick man, a corpse and a holy man)

# SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND CULTURAL INTERACTIONS

- Caste system
- Urdu - Pakistan - Hindi/Arabic
- **Bhakti Movement - similar to Sufism -**
  - **Devotional love**



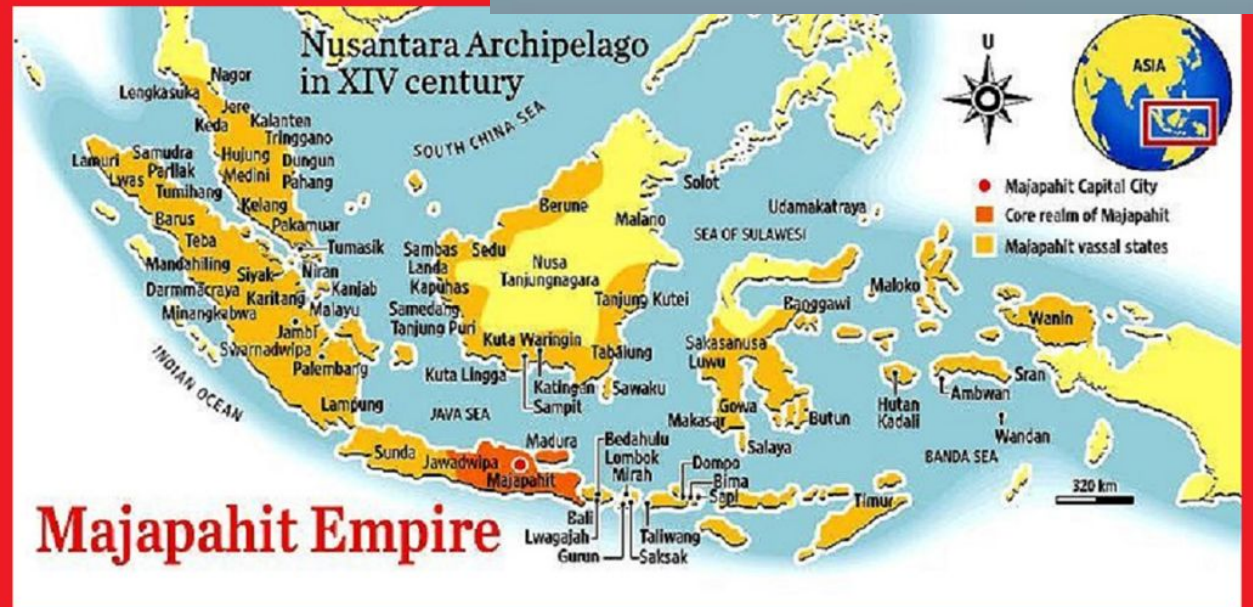


# SOUTHEAST ASIA



# SE ASIA

- Indian merchants introduced Hinduism and Buddhism to SE Asia
- Strategically significant because of trade routes
- Sea-Based Kingdoms
  - **Srivijaya Empire**
  - **Majapahit Kingdom**
- Land-Based Kingdoms
  - Sinhala Kingdoms
  - Khmer Empire



**TOPIC 1.4**  
**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AMERICAS**



# GLOBAL TAPESTRY

c. 1200-1450



# AMERICAS

## MISSISSIPPIAN

### ★ CAHOKIA\*

\*NOT A TRUE CAPITAL, BUT IT WAS THE LARGEST, MOST INFLUENTIAL URBAN SETTLEMENT

## PUEBLOANS

SOUTHWEST US NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS THAT DWELLED IN PUEBLOS

## MEXICA

### ★ TENOCHTITLAN

### CHINAMPAS

## MAYA

### CHICHEN ITZA

## INCA

### ★ CUSCO

### INCAN ROADS

## POLYNESIAN MIGRATION

300-1300

# American Web - trade networks

Geographically different from Silk Roads:

1. Latitudinally versus Longitudinally
2. Greater expanse of goods and foods versus silk roads



- Primary or major trade center
- ★ Significant permanent secondary centers
- ☆ Other permanent secondary centers
- Significant impermanent secondary centers
- Crossroads and local intertribal trade hubs
- ▲ Tertiary centers



# NORTH AMERICA

## Chaco

- *Pueblo people*
- New Mexico
- Long distance trade
- Population increase in 875



## Mesa Verde

- Four corners area (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico)
- *Pueblo people*
- Settled in the year 550
- Started to farm
- Developed weaponry
- Increase in trade=increase in population



# MAYA

- modern Mexico,
- polytheistic religion,
- organized themselves into city states,
- developed writing, step pyramids, in addition to an accurate calendar.
- Fought to gain **tribute**, not territory
- Kings claimed to be descended from a god
- Common people paid taxes
- No central government





# AZTECS (MEXICAS)

- Central Mexico
- extensive trade
- were polytheistic,
- had a powerful king
- Used **tribute system** to maintain control over conquered people - Hulk Smash
  - Allowed political dominance without direct administrative control
- Tenochtitlan
- Theocracy
- Conquered by the Spanish in 1519
- Women played a major role
  - Gender Parallelism



# INCA

- Split into four provinces, each with own governor and bureaucracy - served powerful King
- **Mit'a system**
  - No tribute system
- Worshipped Inti, the Sun God
- The Inca
  - Andes Mtns in South America
  - polytheistic
  - fought wars for conquest

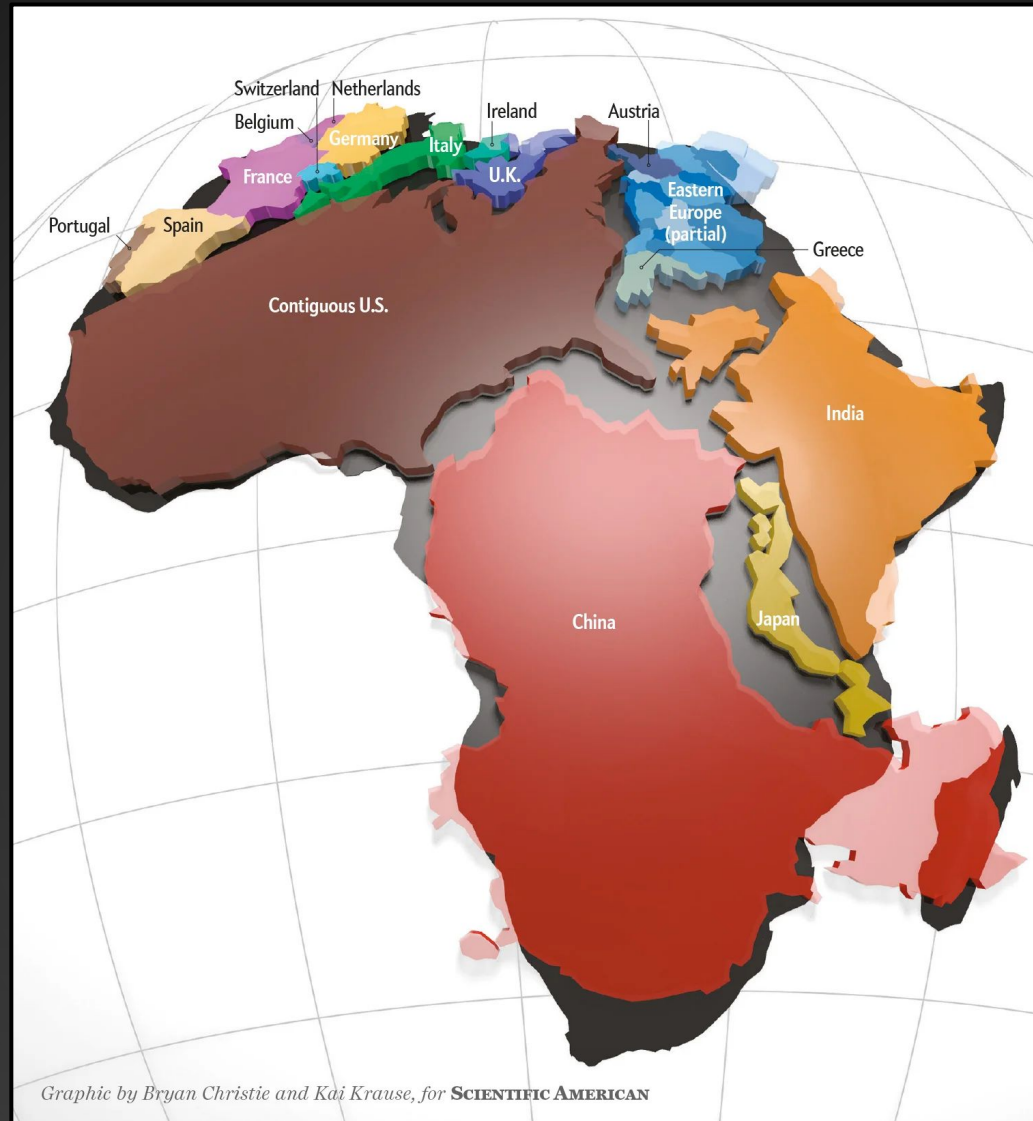




**TOPIC 1.5**  
**DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA**



# THE SIZE OF AFRICA SCALED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES



\*HINT=AFRICA IS HUGE

# POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN INLAND AFRICA

## → Bantu Migrations

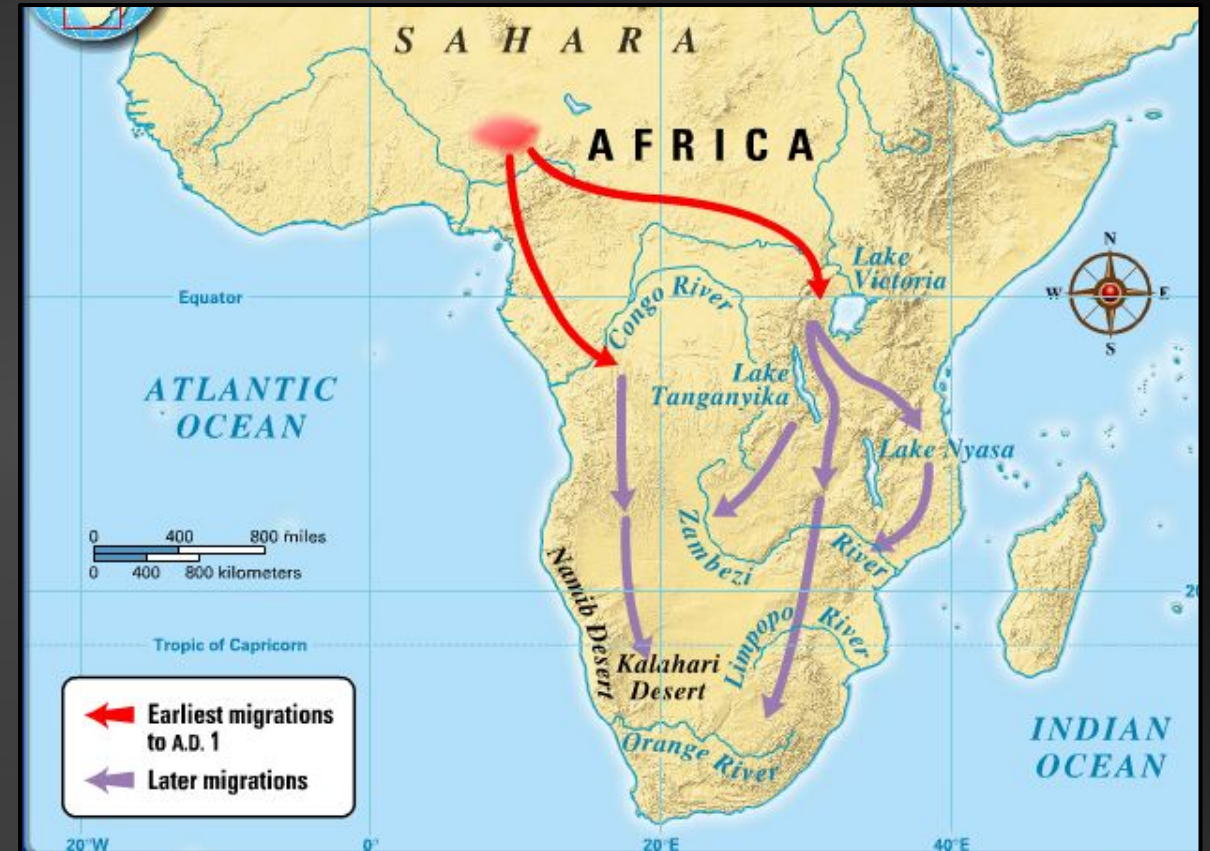
- ◆ Spread culture, technology, and political ideas

## → Kin-based networks

- ◆ Not highly centralized
- ◆ Families govern themselves
- ◆ Male head-chief
- ◆ Groups of village=districts

## → Population increase challenged kin-based network

## → Kingdoms started to emerge



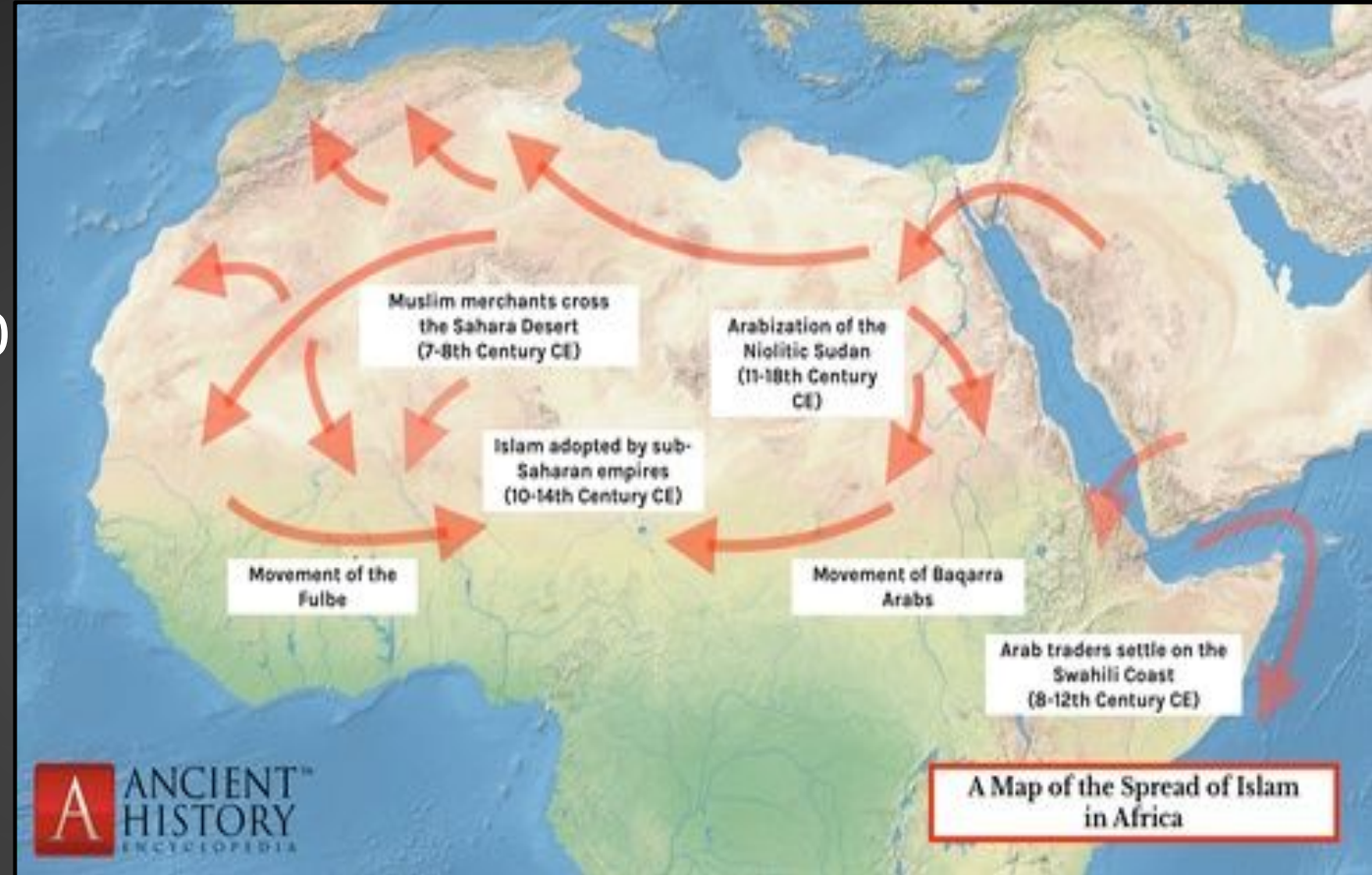
# GREAT ZIMBABWE

- ❖ East Africa
- ❖ Stone dwellings
- ❖ 12th century
- ❖ Economy: agriculture, trade, and GOLD
- ❖ Traded with coastal cities and across Indian Ocean



# HAUSA KINGDOM

- ★ Modern day Nigeria
- ★ Formation around the year 1000
- ★ 7 city states formed the Kingdom
  - Each had their own specialty
- ★ Major trade hub
- ★ Brought to kingdom through Muslim merchants





# ETHIOPIA

- ★ Established in 1270, kingdom of Axum
- ★ Traded with Egypt, Arabia, Mediterranean Sea, Roman empire
- ★ Christian led Kingdom
- ★ Built stone churches



# OTHER NOTABLE AFRICAN KINGDOMS

## ➤ Swahili City States (10th century)

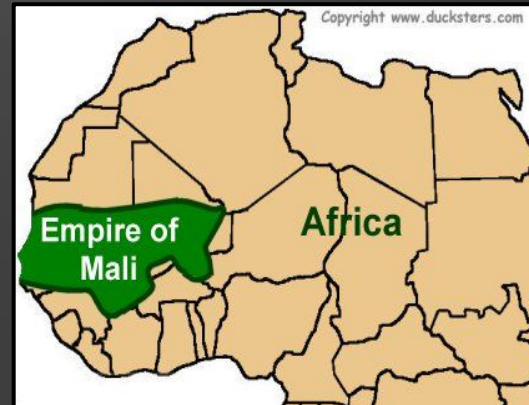
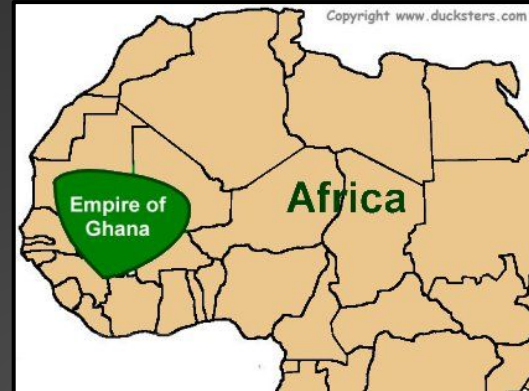
- Bantu language combined with Arabic
- Major coastal trading hub

## ➤ Ghana (300-1100)

- Traded Gold and Ivory to Muslim traders for salt, copper, cloth

## ➤ Mali (1230-1600)

- Replaced Empire of Ghana
- Emphasis on Islam



# SOCIAL STRUCTURES: SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

- Small communities organized by kinship, age, and gender
- Work was divided by age, creating age grades or sets depending on the work needed
- Men dominated most activities that used a specialized skill. Women were primarily gatherers and worked within the home.
- Slavery existed in Africa for centuries before Europeans got involved
  - Three forms of slavery on page 48

# CULTURE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Music and song were vitally important
  - Way of communicating with the spirit world
- Griots/griottes = storytellers
  - Conduits of history for a community



## DISCUSSION QUESTION

Identify **ONE** similarity in government administration that was shared between the states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas

## TOPIC 1.6: BIG TAKEAWAYS

- Europe went into the Dark Ages after the 5th and 6th centuries, and the Roman Empire was replaced by smaller kingdoms that frequently fought with one another for territory
  - In response, European kings, lords, and peasants worked out agreements to provide for common defense--basis of **feudalism**
- Between 1000-1450 trade and learning were revived in the High Middle Ages
  - Political structures were changing
  - The Renaissance
  - The Crusades

**TOPIC 1.6**  
**DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE**







# GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE

- Europe was politically fragmented
- **Feudalism**
- Monarchies grew later
  - **Philip II of France**
- Holy Roman Empire



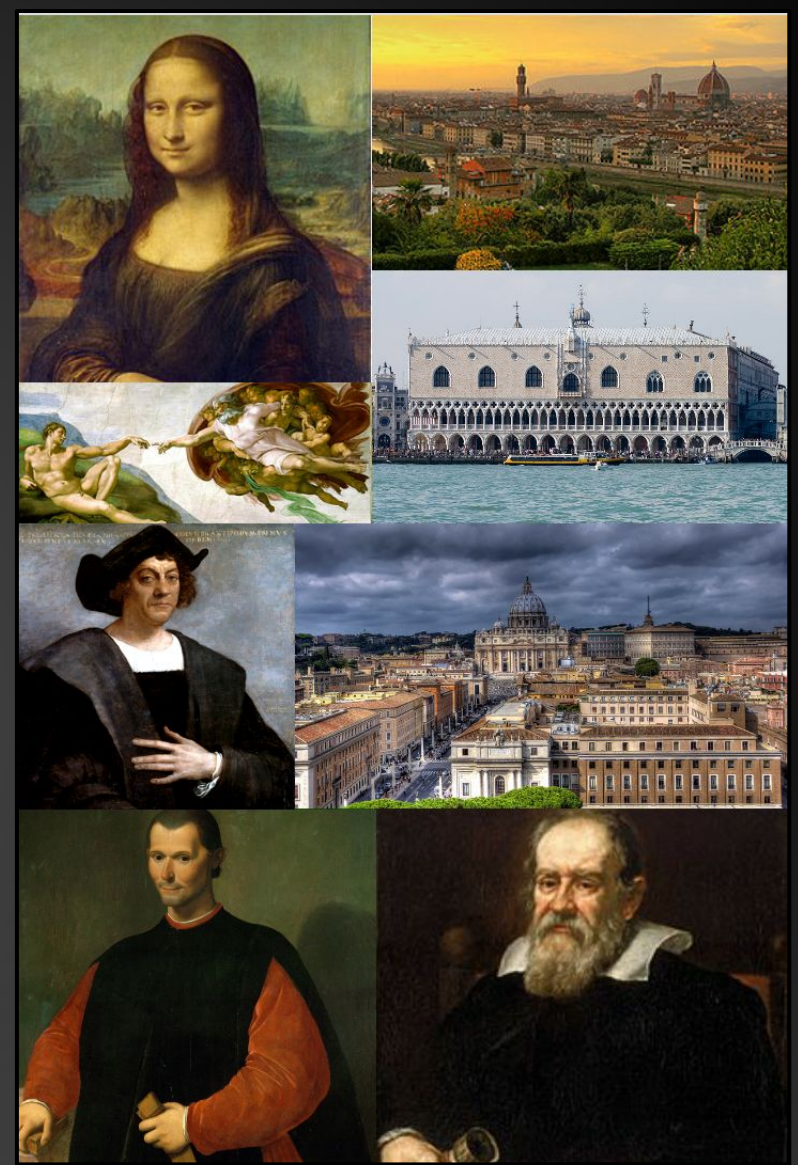
# CRUSADES (1095--1200S)

- Young men who didn't inherit wealth or land
- Desire for trade routes through Middle East
- Four Crusades
- Promoted cultural exchange between Europe and Middle East
  - Middle East had higher standard of living



# RENAISSANCE

- Renaissance = Revival
  - Revival of interest in classical Greek and Roman literature, art, culture, and civic virtue.
- Interest in Humanism
- Cultural changes increased the use of vernacular language, rise of monarchies, centralization of government, birth of nationalism



# OTHER CULTURAL CHANGES

- More commerce led to larger cities
- Little Ice Age
- Attitudes toward Jews and Muslims
  - Europeans attempt to drive Muslims out of Sicily and Spain (reconquista)
  - Jews were scapegoats
- Power of the Roman Catholic Church
  - Most powerful institution in Europe

# SOCIAL CHANGES/INTERACTIONS

- Feudalism provided some security for peasants and serfs, who were tied to the land
- Wealth was measured by land
- Women functionally did not have many rights
- **Primogeniture**
- Development of the middle class (bourgeoise)
- Patriarchy was widespread



# STUDY TIPS

- Create a study guide by topic (1.1, 1.2, etc). Formulate questions and problems and write complete answers. Create your own quiz.
- Become a teacher. Say the information aloud in your own words as if you are the instructor and teaching the concepts to a class. Record yourself talking about the topic or answering a question. See where you stumbled vs. where you had the content mastered.
- Derive examples that relate to your own experiences, make connections.
- You will accomplish more if you study intensively. Intensive study sessions are short and will allow you to get work done with minimal wasted effort
- Set your environment up well
- Study a few minutes before going to bed each night

**YOU SURVIVED  
UNIT 1!**

