

## 600AD-1450AD

### 6 Things to remember

1. Tremendous growth in trade (silk road) due to improvements in technology
2. Major technology developments
3. Movement of people greatly altered the world
4. Religion preached equality of all before God
5. Spread of religion through trade was a unifying force
6. Political structures of many areas adapted and changed to the new conditions of the world

### Bookends:

- 600AD- Great classical empires have fallen
- 632AD- Coming of Islam
- 1000AD- Trade increases both by land and sea
- 1450- Fall of Constantinople and decline of silk roads, Beginning of Crusades, Europe looks westward to the Atlantic

### Long distance trade increases;

- Silk road benefited from big empires and peace (Islamic caliphate & Mongol Empire)
- Indian ocean trade
- Trans-Saharan trade
- Mediterranean trade
- Maritime trade; Compass (south needle), improved ship building technology (rudders, hulls, sails)
- Overland trade; camel saddle, stirrup
- Defense trade; short bow, gunpowder (China & West = different use, entertainment vs. war)

### Movement of People:

- Bantu peoples moved along Congo river and further south and east in Africa (evidence = extent of language use)
- Vikings moved along rivers and oceans into Europe, even the new world (Viking ship= Horse to nomads)
- Turks and Mongols moved Southward and Westward from steps of Asia bring in Bubonic plague to China & Europe
- Polynesian migrations with canoes and island hopping

### Gender Structures:

- Religions; Buddhism, Christianity, Islam preached equality of all people (Social classes as well as gender)
- Societies are still very unequal and patriarchal (men take care of women)
- Some religions like Buddhism and Christianity allow women to have monastic roles, which gives them choices. Ex. Sufi Islam has leaders for women

### Trade= Spread of cultural ideas

- Christianity spread in Europe and Eastern Mediterranean, unifying force during political fragmentation

- Buddhism spread in Asia, especially Southeast Asia where islands had a trade relationship w. India
- Islam spread cultural and religious ideas as it expanded under the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates
- Confucianism spread as China's influence grew in East and Southeast Asia

**Spread of World Religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam):**

- All 3 religions spread across cultural and political boundaries (Missionaries)
- Large numbers convert
- Syncretism conversions; accept new beliefs but keep some of their own
- Religious map of Eurasia set to what it is today

**Government Details:**

- Tang & Song in China
- Byzantine in Eastern Mediterranean
- Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates in Central Asia

**Recentralized Regions;**

- Western Europe
- Japan
- Mongol Empire (Changed political and economic structures)

**7 civilizations by 1450**

1. Expanded east Asia
2. South and Southeast Asia
3. West Asia (Middle east and North Africa)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Eastern Europe
6. Western Europe
7. Americas

**CCOT**

**Change:** Classic empires have fallen and new ones have been created

**Change:** Migrations of Nomadic people cause major international changes, diffusion of ideas and diseases

**Continuity:** Religion continues to be important and continues to spread

**Continuity:** Trade continues to grow in importance

**Continuity:** Societies continue to be patriarchal

**Early Modern Period 1450-1750**

- Critical Era; Sterns likes
- Most transformed by world history
- Most dynamic debates

**World Religions take off (Christianity & Islam-not as strong) and spread**

**Beginning=** Chinese expeditions have ended, fall of Constantinople & end of Mongol rule in China

- Spread of Civilization not a sweeping theme

- No changes in women conditions
- Interaction b/w societies continues but are redefined

1750:

- Moves to a more familiar era for the west (rise of West/Europe)
- West not calling all the shots though
- Renaissance (Arts, Humanism, Literature)

Major Themes;

1. Rebalancing of major societies/ power positions-west rises- military & economy (international commerce)
  - Navel Power= Western power
  - Rise of Russia (Peter & Catherine the Great)
2. Columbian Exchange b/w Old & New World
  - Food and diseases
  - American tuber crops effected China (potatoes)
  - American corn effects African & India
  - Europe slower to pick up American crops, happens later
  - Trade routes; American potato to Spain, Philippines and China
  - China not isolated during this period, picked what they wanted from who they wanted (tea from Britain)
3. Rise of Gunpowder Empires
  - Political developments loom larger
  - Sea based, Spain, Portuguese, Dutch, English
  - Land based, Russian, Mughal, Ottoman, Savavid-(Islamic)
  - Major Empires/Political units/Social systems/Multi cultural
  - Major change in Americas and these empires
  - Formation of Asian Empires more important b/c they had biggest cities & unified central politics
4. Western/American
  - West becomes more dominant and powerful
  - Americans included in world trade system

Social interaction and trade:

- European manufactured goods
- Americans-subordinate, raw materials (cheap stuff) exported & manufactured goods imported
- Rely heavily on slavery on slavery and forced labor
- Mercantilism= what drove extensive trade (only practiced in west)
- Late 18<sup>th</sup> century West trades with Russia, West tries to avoid but cant
- Population: European pop. 16<sup>th</sup> century grows a little, 17<sup>th</sup> century pop. Stays the same
- Greedy for bullion from Americas to trade w/ Asians for goods
- Only regional themes, not cultural
- Influence of Renaissance = West is best idea
- Nomads ceased to play any role when the Mongols fall

## 1914-Present

Theme 1;

- Interactions b/w humans & environment, changes started in 19<sup>th</sup> century continues, population goes from 1 billion to 6 billion in less than 100 years

Theme 2;

- Development/interaction of culture/ globalization

Theme 3;

- State building/expansion/conflict

Theme 4;

- Creation/expansion/interaction of economy systems (depression)/technology

Theme 5;

- Development of patriarchal society & hierarchy systems becoming obsolete/ women gain right to vote/ Communism spreads
- Most prevalent= Monarchy→Democratic to Authorative regimes

Start: 1914-Outbreak of WW1

-Causes of WW1:

- Imperialism
- Militarism
- Nationalism (lead to Decolonization-more after WW1)
- Alliances
  - Colonies help bring war to a global level
  - Weakening of European imperial system
  - Rise of communism w/ Russian Revol. Of 1917
  - War effort=strain on ruling Romanov power→Revolution
  - October 1917= Bolsheviks take over empire
  - Largest migration of people after war = Indian Hindus and Pakistani Muslims
  - Green Revolution, aids in food production and eases famine

-Consumer Culture; Soccer = international sport, Jeans, formation of a world culture

-Chinese War: Nationalist and Communist fighting

- Pacific rim countries grow and develop economic systems
- Globalization of war and trade
- Big push toward nationalism lead to decolonization
- End of political imperialism but still some economic imperialism
- Communism= not an unrepresentative government
- Movement away from religion
- Government takes on a greater role in society