

## THE POST-CLASSICAL ERA

# UNITS 1 & 2 – THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY & NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE, c. 1200 – c. 1450

**READINGS:** You will have selected readings assigned from the following texts – available online):

- **AMSCO:** Chapters 7, 12 [Europe], Chapter 8 [Islam], Chapter 9 [Africa], Chapter 10 [East Asia], Chapter 11 [South & Southeast Asia], Chapter 13 [Mongols], Chapter 14 [Americas].
- **Strayer Online:** Chapters 4, 6-11

UNIT 1 The Global Tapestry c. 1200 to c. 1450			
UNIT AT A GLANCE			
Thematic Focus	Topic	Reasoning Process	Suggested Skill
GOV, CDI, ECN	1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450	Continuity and Change	4.A Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process.
CDI, GOV, TEC	1.2 Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450	Causation	1.A Identify and describe a historical concept, development, or process.
CDI, GOV	1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450	Comparison	2.A Identify and describe a claim and/or argument in a text-based or non-text-based source.
GOV	1.4 State Building in the Americas	Continuity and Change	3.A Identify the evidence used in a source to support an argument.
	1.5 State Building in Africa	Continuity and Change	1.A Explain a historical concept, development, or process.
CDI, GOV, SID	1.6 Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450	Causation	1.A Identify a historical concept, development, or process.
	1.7 Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450	Comparison	4.A Make a historically defensible claim.

UNIT 2 Networks of Exchange c. 1200 to c. 1450			
UNIT AT A GLANCE			
Thematic Focus	Topic	Reasoning Process	Suggested Skill
ECN	2.1 The Silk Roads	Causation	4.A Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process.
GOV, ECN, CDI	2.2 The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World	Continuity and Change	3.A Identify patterns among or connections between historical developments and processes.
ECN, CDI, ENV	2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean	Causation	3.A Identify patterns among or connections between historical developments and processes.
TEC, GOV	2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes	Causation	1.A Explain a historical concept, development, or process.
CDI	2.5 Cultural Consequences of Connectivity	Causation	2.A Identify a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience.
ENV	2.6 Environmental Consequences of Connectivity	Causation	3.A Identify patterns among or connections between historical developments and processes.
	2.7 Comparison of Economic Exchange	Comparison	4.B Support an argument using specific and relevant evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe specific examples of historically relevant evidence.</li> <li>• Explain how specific examples of historically relevant evidence support an argument.</li> </ul>

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES – WHAT YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO AT THE END OF UNIT 1, THE GLOBAL TAPESTRY:

- A. Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they *developed over time*.
- B. Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia *over time*.
- C. Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy *over time*.
- D. Explain how systems of belief and their practices *affected* society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- E. Explain the *causes and effects* of the rise of Islamic states over time.
- F. Explain the *effects* of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.
- G. Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia *affected* society *over time*.
- H. Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power *over time*.
- I. Explain how and why states in the Americas developed and *changed over time*.
- J. Explain how and why states in Africa developed and *changed over time*.

- K. Explain how the beliefs and practices of the predominant religions in Europe *affected* European society.
- L. Explain the *causes and consequences* of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- M. Explain the *effects* of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- N. Explain the *similarities and differences* in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES – WHAT YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO AT THE END OF UNIT 2, NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE:

- A/E. Explain the *causes and effects* of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.
- B. Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia *over time*.
- C. Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication *over time*.
- D. Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of *continuity and change*.
- F. Explain the *effects* of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.
- G. Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- H. Explain the *causes and effects* of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.
- I. Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication *over time*.
- J. Explain the intellectual and cultural *effects* of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- K. Explain the environmental *effects* of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.
- L. Explain the *similarities and differences* among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.

\*\*\* Listed below are the Historical Developments [formerly known as Key Concepts] discussed in Units 1-2 (c. 1200-1450). \*\*\*

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS #1: HUMAN INTERACTIONS/DIFFUSION — A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

- Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the **Silk Roads, trans-Saharan trade network, and Indian Ocean**—promoting the growth of powerful **new trading cities**.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, NEW TRADING CITIES: *Kashgar, Samarkand Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili city-states, Hangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan, Cahokia*
- The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES: *City-states of the Swahili Coast, Gujarat, Sultanate of Malacca*
- The growth of interregional **trade in luxury goods** was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the **caravanserai, forms of credit**, and the development of **money economies** as well as the use of the **compass, the astrolabe and larger ship designs**.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES: *Camel saddle, Caravans*
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, NEW FORMS OF CREDIT & MONEY ECONOMIES: *Bills of exchange, Banking houses, Use of paper money*
- The economy of **Song China** flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES: *Champa rice; transportation innovations like the Grand Canal expansion; Steel and iron production; Textiles and porcelains for export*
- The expansion of empires—including the **Mongols**—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, TECHNOLOGICAL & CULTURAL TRANSFERS: *Transfer of Greco-Islamic medical knowledge to western Europe; Transfer of numbering systems to Europe; Adoption of Uyghur script*

- The expansion of empires—including **Mali in West Africa**—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.
- The **expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes** often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the **monsoon winds**. The growth of interregional trade was encouraged by **innovations in existing transportation technologies**.
- **Muslim** rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently **expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis**.
- In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up **diasporic communities** where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIASPORIC COMMUNITIES: *Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region; Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia; Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia; Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads; Arab and Persian communities in East Africa; Malay communities in the Indian Ocean basin*
- As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of **travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels**.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, TRAVELERS: *Ibn Battuta, Margery Kempe, Marco Polo, Xuanzang*
- Increased **cross-cultural interactions** resulted in the **diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovation**.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIFFUSION OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS: The influence of Buddhism in East Asia; The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia; The spread of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIFFUSION OF SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS: Gunpowder from China; Paper from China
- Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, CULTURAL TRADITIONS: *Filial piety in East Asia; Influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia; Confucian traditions of both respect for and expected deference from women [**patriarchy**]; Chinese literary and scholarly traditions and their spread to Heian Japan [*Tale of Genji*] and Korea*
- Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, BRANCHES OF BUDDHISM: *Theravada, Mahayana, Tibetan*
- Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.
- Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, BELIEFS & PRACTICES: *Bhakti movement, Sufism, Buddhist monasticism*
- Christianity, Judaism, Islam and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.
- There was continued **diffusion of crops and pathogens**, with epidemic diseases, including the **bubonic plague**, along trade routes.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, DIFFUSION OF CROPS: *Bananas in Africa, New rice varieties in East Asia [*Champa Rice*], The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus*

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS #2: GOVERNANCE — State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

- As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by **Turkic peoples**. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, NEW ISLAMIC POLITICAL ENTITIES: *Seljuk Empire, Mamluk sultanate of Egypt, Delhi sultanates*
- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the **Song Dynasty** of China, which utilized traditional methods of **Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy** to maintain and justify its rule.
- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, HINDU/BUDDHIST STATES: *Vijayanagara Empire, Srivijaya Empire, Rajput kingdoms, Khmer Empire, Majapahit, Sukhothai kingdom, Sinhala dynasties*
- **Europe** was politically fragmented and characterized by **decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system**.
- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the **Mongol khanates**.
- In the **Americas** and in **Africa**, as in Eurasia, **state systems** demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, THE AMERICAS: *Maya city-states, Mexica [Aztecs], Inca, Chaco, Mesa Verde, Cahokia*
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, AFRICA: *Great Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Hausa kingdoms*
- **Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers**.
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, INNOVATIONS: *Advances in mathematics (Nasir al-Din al-Tusi), Advances in literature ('A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah), Advances in medicine*
  - ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES, TRANSFERS: *Preservation and commentaries on Greek moral and natural philosophy; House of Wisdom in Abbasid Bagdad; Scholarly and cultural transfers in Muslim and Christian Spain*
- **Interregional contacts and conflicts** between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by **Ming Admiral Zheng He**.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS #3: ECONOMICS — Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

- **Demand for luxury goods** increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of **textiles** and **porcelains** for export; manufacture of **iron** and **steel** expanded in China.
- The **fate of cities varied greatly**, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on **free peasant and artisanal labor**.
- **Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom**.

### \*\*\* NOTES \*\*\*:

1) Illustrative Examples are just that – examples of what I will use to teach the Content/Concept/Skill/Reasoning Process. I may use ALL, SOME, or SOMETHING ELSE. Illustrative examples are NOT specifically tested on the AP Exam, but can be used as evidence to support an argument & respond to multiple-choice, short answer, and essay questions.

2) Keep this handout in the 1200-1450 section of your binder. You will refer to it often & when we begin reviewing for the AP Exam in the spring.

3) TEST CORRECTION TUTORIALS: You will use this handout during test correction tutorials (*to earn back ½ credit by correcting missed questions*)

# APWH THEMES, 600-1450 CE: Post-Classical Era

APWH P.I.E.C.E.S. Themes: 600 – 1450 CE (NOTE: only 1200-1450 will be specifically tested on the AP Exam)						
	Political (GOV)	Innovation (TEC)	Environment (ENV)	Cultural (CDI)	Economics (ECN)	Social (SIO)
600 CE – 1200 CE (Backstory: not tested on AP Exam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of SE Asian states &amp; Byzantine Empire</li> <li>- Sui &amp; Tang Dynasties in China</li> <li>- West Africa Empires (Ghana)</li> <li>- Viking raids into Europe</li> <li>- Rise of the Kievan Rus</li> <li>- Rise of Islamic Empires (Umayyad &amp; Abbasid Caliphates)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ship-building: <i>Junks</i> (China) &amp; <i>dhow</i>s (Middle East) used in Indian Ocean Trade</li> <li>- China: Paper Money; wood-block printing; Grand Canal</li> <li>- Europe: three-field system of crop rotation; iron plow</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing spread of Buddhism in Asia (Xuan Zang in China)</li> <li>- Continued Indian cultural influences in SE Asia</li> <li>- Rise of Islam</li> <li>- Christianity: expansion in Europe; Conflicts between Western &amp; Eastern Churches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Silk Road, Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan trade networks continue</li> <li>- Regional commercial networks in Americas expand</li> <li>- Decline of European cities as trade centers</li> <li>- Crusades spark new trade routes between Europe &amp; Middle East (SW Asia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patriarchy</li> <li>- Slavery in West African civilizations</li> <li>- Continuity &amp; Change in gender roles between Tang &amp; Song Dynasties (China)</li> <li>- Continued caste system in South Asia</li> </ul>
1200-1450 CE AP UNITS 1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Song Dynasty (China)</li> <li>- Islamic Empires</li> <li>- Swahili city-states (East Africa)</li> <li>- West Africa Empires (Mali)</li> <li>- Western European Decentralization (serfdom/feudalism)</li> <li>- Mongol Invasions</li> <li>- Delhi Sultanate in India</li> <li>- Srivijaya &amp; Malay kingdoms (SE Asia)</li> <li>- Aztec/Incan Empires (Americas)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indian, Arab, Chinese technologies begin to arrive in Europe, including “Arabic” numbering system</li> <li>- <i>Chinampas</i> system in Mexico</li> <li>- Asian astrolabe, compass, lateen sail influence European maritime technology</li> <li>- Mongols introduce gunpowder &amp; printing along Silk Roads</li> <li>- China sends Zheng He on voyages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exchange of plants, animals resulting from long-distance trade (Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean)</li> <li>- Spread of Bubonic Plague (Black Death)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neo-Confucianism (China)</li> <li>- Gothic architecture (Europe)</li> <li>- Rise of Zen Buddhism (Japan)</li> <li>- Hindu Angkor Wat temple complex (SE Asia)</li> <li>- The travelers: Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Margery Kempe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feudalism/Manorialism (Europe &amp; Japan)</li> <li>- Dar-al Islam’s exchange network continues</li> <li>- Song Dynasty world’s strongest economy</li> <li>- Luxury goods China → West along SR &amp; IO networks</li> <li>- Swahili trading systems</li> <li>- Mongol Empire as Eurasian economic network</li> <li>- Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage affects economics</li> <li>- Rise of European cities along trade routes as trade increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patriarchy &amp; social stratification continues</li> <li>- Foot binding as a sign of status in Song China</li> <li>- Feudalism shapes social structures (Europe &amp; Japan)</li> </ul>