

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

Note: the question “numbers” are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.

Ask yourself the question in the left column. Your answer should come close to what’s written in the middle column. The right column is words you should look for in a MC question, or use in an essay.

Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
<p>3.1 How did <u>trade networks</u> in the post-Classical Era <u>compare</u> to the Classical Era?</p> <p>3.1.0.1 What <u>new technologies</u>, <u>governmental policies</u>, and <u>merchant activities</u> accompanied these developments?</p> <p>3.1.0.2 What role did <u>pastoral and nomadic groups</u> play in these trade networks?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an <u>increased volume of trade</u>, and expanded the geographical range of <u>existing and newly-active</u> trade networks.</p> <p>Pastoral or nomadic groups played a key role in creating and sustaining these networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SILK ROADS (if in doubt, the answer to just about <i>any</i> question in Era #3 is “SILK ROADS”)
<p>3.1.1 How did the <u>physical size</u> of post-Classical <u>trade networks</u> compare to the previous era?</p> <p>3.1.1.A What Classical era <u>trade networks</u> <u>continued</u> during the post-classical era, and which <u>new cities</u> were added?</p>	<p>Expanding networks fostered greater inter-regional borrowing while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. The expansion of existing empires—including China, the <u>Byzantine Empire</u>, and the Caliphates—as well as new empires like the <u>Mongols</u>—facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks.</p> <p>Existing trade routes flourished including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, trans-Saharan and the Indian Ocean basin, and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities. (Novgorod, Timbuktu, Swahili</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umayyad Caliphate • Abbasid Caliphate • Silk Roads • Mediterranean • Indian Ocean (<i>Southernization</i> - Lynda Shaffer)

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Key Concepts - Study Guide

<p>3.1.I.B What <u>new trade networks</u> developed?</p> <p>3.1.I.C What <u>new technologies</u> enabled the growth of inter-regional trade networks?</p> <p>3.1.I.D What factors encouraged <u>commercial growth</u>?</p> <p>3.1.8.E How did the expansion of empires & trade networks affect the <u>relationship between peoples inside vs. outside</u> those “zones?”</p>	<p>city-states, Hangzhou, Calicut, Baghdad, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan, Cahokia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more sophisticated caravan organization. (caravanserai, camel saddles) • use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel • and new forms of credit and monetization (bills of exchange, credit, checks/banking houses) <p>• New state practices (the minting of coins, use of paper money)</p> <p>• New trading organizations (the Hanseatic League)</p> <p>• New state-sponsored commercial infrastructures (<u>Grand Canal</u> in China)</p> <p>The expansion of existing empires (China, Byzantine Empire, Caliphates) as well as new empires (Mongols) facilitated trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caravanserai • astrolabe • dhow • junk • checks • “flying cash”
<p>3.1.II What were the <u>effects of migration</u>?</p> <p>3.1.II.A What basic <u>understandings of environment and technology</u> did post-classical traders need to conduct their business?</p> <p>3.1.II.B What were the <u>environmental effects</u> of migration?</p> <p>3.1.II.C ... <u>linguistic effects of migration</u>?</p>	<p>The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on people’s understanding of a particular regional environment and their subsequent technological adaptations to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the way Scandinavian Vikings used longboats to travel in coastal & open water, rivers & estuaries • the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara • central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes) <p>Some migrations had significant environmental impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the migration of the agricultural Bantu-speaking peoples in forested regions of Sub-Saharan Africa • the maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods & domesticated animals as they moved to new islands <p>Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the spread of Bantu languages 	

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the new language of Swahili which developed in E African coastal areas • the spread of Turkic and Arabic languages 	
<p>3.1.III How did <u>trade networks</u> as a whole develop in the post-classical era?</p> <p>3.1.III.A Why and where did <u>Muslim trade networks</u> change?</p> <p>3.1.III.B What institutions did <u>merchants create</u> to foster both trade and cultural diffusion?</p> <p>3.1.III.C How well did post-classical societies <u>know/understand each other</u>?</p> <p>3.1.III.D How did post-classical trade affect the <u>diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions</u>?</p> <p>3.1.III.E How did post-classical trade affect the <u>diffusion of scientific and technological traditions</u>?</p>	<p>Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing or the creation of new networks of trade & communication.</p> <p>Islam expanded from the Arabian Peninsula to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion and the activities of merchants and missionaries.</p> <p>In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diaspora communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Muslim</u> merchant communities in the <u>Indian Ocean</u> region • <u>Chinese</u> merchant communities in <u>Southeast Asia</u> • <u>Sogdian</u> merchant communities throughout <u>Central Asia</u> • <u>Jewish</u> communities in the <u>Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin</u>, or along the <u>Silk Roads</u> <p>The writings of certain inter-regional travelers illustrate both the extent and the limitations of inter-cultural knowledge and understanding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibn Battuta • Marco Polo • Xuangzang <p>Literary, artistic, and cultural traditions diffused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia, Hinduism and Buddhism in SE Asia • the influence of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia • the influence of Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Meso- and Andean America <p>Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • the spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and into Western Europe 	

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

<p>3.1.IV What were the <u>biological effects</u> of post-classical trade?</p> <p>3.1.IV.A What <u>new foods, crops, and agricultural practices</u> diffused?</p> <p>3.1.IV.B What <u>diseases and pathogens</u> also spread via post-classical trade networks?</p>	<p>There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bananas in Africa • New rice varieties in East Asia • Muslim Agric Rev <p>The spread of epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed the well-established paths of trade and military conquest.</p>	<p><u>Muslim Agric Rev</u> spread “New” Crops: bananas, lemons, spinach, fast ripening rice, sugar, oranges, durum (hard wheat)</p> <p>Pathogens / Diseases Black Death / Bubonic Plague</p>
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Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and their Interactions	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	“Factoids”
<p>3.2 How did state formations develop in the post-classical era?</p>	<p>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. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.</p>	
<p>3.2.I.A How did post-classical states <u>avoid the mistakes</u> of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?</p> <p>3.2.I.B What <u>new</u> forms of governance emerged?</p>	<p>Most reconstituted governments following the collapse of empires, (• Byzantine Empire • Sui, Tang, & Song Chinese dynasties) combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy. (• patriarchy • religion • land-owning elites) with innovations better suited to the current circumstances. (• new methods of taxation • tributary systems • adaptation of religious institutions)</p> <p>In some places, new forms of governance emerged, including those developed in various Islamic states. • Abbasids • Muslim Iberia • Delhi sultanates • Mongol Khanates • city-states (in the Italian peninsula, E Africa, SE Asia)</p>	

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

<p>3.2.I.C How & where did <u>governmental diffusion</u> occur?</p> <p>3.2.I.D How did states in the <u>Americas</u> develop?</p>	<p>Some states synthesized local and borrowed traditions. (• Persian traditions influencing Islamic states • Chinese traditions influencing Japan)</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>3.2.II What <u>technological and cultural exchanges</u> did states encourage?</p>	<p>Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. (between Tang China and the Abbasids, across the Mongol empires, during the Crusades.</p>	

<p>Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and its Consequences</p>	<p align="center">Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u></p>	<p align="center">“Factoids”</p>
<p>3.3 What were the <u>overall worldwide economic trends</u>?</p> <p>3.3.I.A What <u>new innovations affected agriculture</u> in the post-classical era?</p> <p>3.3.I.B How and why did <u>crops</u></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champa rice varieties • <u>chinampa</u> field systems • <u>waru waru</u> raised field cultivation in Andean areas • improved <u>terracing</u> techniques • <u>horse collar</u> <p>In response to increasing demand in Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, crops</p>	

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

<p><u>migrate</u>?</p> <p>3.3.I.C How did <u>textile and porcelain production</u> develop?</p>	<p>were transported from their indigenous homelands to equivalent climates in other regions.</p> <p>Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants also expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.</p>	
<p>3.3.II Why did some post-classical <u>urban areas decline</u>, while others <u>prospered & grew</u>?</p> <p>3.3.II.C What <u>roles did cities play</u> in their societies?</p>	<p>Factors that contributed to declines of urban areas in this period included invasions, disease, the decline of agricultural productivity, and the Little Ice Age. Factors that contributed to urban revival included the end of invasions, the availability of safe and reliable transport, the rise of commerce and the warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300. Increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population and greater availability of labor also contributed to urban growth.</p> <p>While cities in general continued to play the roles they had played in the past as governmental, religious and commercial centers, many older cities declined at the same time that numerous new cities took on these established roles. NOTE: Students should be able to explain the cultural, religious, commercial and governmental function of at least TWO major cities.</p>	
<p>3.3.III How did <u>social and labor systems</u> develop during the post-classical era?</p> <p>3.3.III.A What <u>pre-existing labor systems</u> continued?</p> <p>3.3.III.B How did <u>social and gender hierarchies</u> develop?</p> <p>3.3.III.C What <u>new labor forms</u> developed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • free peasant agriculture • nomadic pastoralism • craft production • guild organization • coerced/unfree labor • government-imposed labor taxes & military obligations <p>As in the previous period, social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas, women exercised more power and influence, most notably among the Mongols and in West Africa, Japan and Southeast Asia.</p> <p>New forms of <u>coerced labor</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>serfdom</u> in Europe and Japan • elaboration of <u>mit'a</u> in Inca Empire <p>Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts.</p>	

Period #3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. - 1450 C.E.

Key Concepts - Study Guide

<p>3.3.III.D Who did some <u>gender roles and family structures change</u>?</p>	<p>(China & Byzantine Empire) The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa and the eastern Mediterranean</p> <p>The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Neo-Confucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.</p>	
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