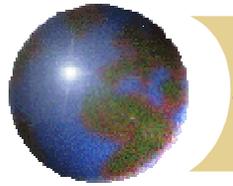


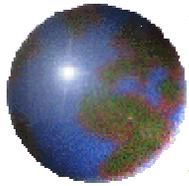
600-1450

Coming Attractions



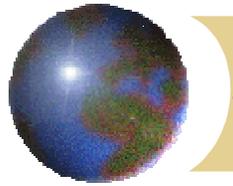
The Big Thematic Picture

- ❖ Theme 1: Patterns and effects of interaction
- ❖ Theme 2: Dynamics of changes and continuity
- ❖ Theme 3: Effects of technology, economics, demographics
- ❖ Theme 4: Systems of social structure and gender structure
- ❖ Theme 5: Cultural, intellectual, and religious developments
- ❖ Theme 6: Changes in functions and structures of states.



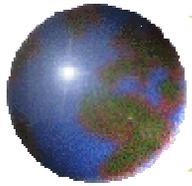
The Six Things to Remember

1. Tremendous growth in trade due to improvements in technology
2. Major technological developments
3. Movement of People greatly altered the world
4. Religion preached equality of all before God
5. Spread of religion and trade acted as a unifying force
6. Political structures of many areas adapted and changed to the new conditions of the world



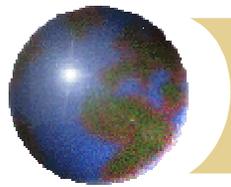
The Bookends

- ❁ 600 - great classical empires have fallen.
- ❁ 632 - Coming of Islam
- ❁ 1000 - trade increases both by land and sea.
- ❁ 1450 - Fall of Constantinople and decline of Silk roads
- ❁ 1450 - Europe looks westward toward the Atlantic



Details: Growth in Trade

- ✿ Long distance trade increased tremendously
 - ▣ Silk Road benefited from big empires and peace.
 - Islamic Caliphate
 - Mongol empire
 - ▣ Indian Ocean trade
 - ▣ Trans-Saharan trade
 - ▣ Mediterranean trade



Details: Technology

✿ Maritime

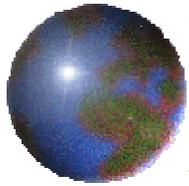
- ✿ Compass (south pointing needle)
- ✿ Improved ship building technology (rudders, hulls, sails)

✿ Overland

- ✿ Camel saddle
- ✿ Stirrup

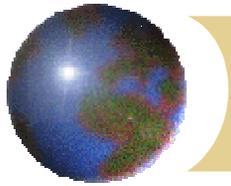
✿ Defense

- ✿ Short bow
- ✿ gunpowder



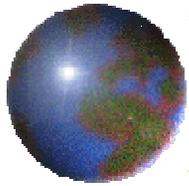
Details: Movement of peoples

- ❖ Bantu peoples moved along Congo River and further south and east in Africa. (Evidence- Bantu languages)
- ❖ Vikings moved along rivers and oceans into Europe and even the new world. (Viking ships = horses of other nomads)
- ❖ Turks and Mongols moved southward and westward from the steppes of Asia bringing bubonic plague to China and Europe.
- ❖ Polynesian migrations with Canoes to the islands in the Pacific.



Details: Social structure and Gender structure

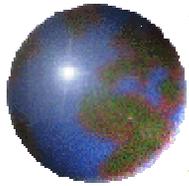
- ✿ Religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Islam preached equality of all peoples (social classes as well as genders)
- ✿ Societies are still very unequal and patriarchal
- ✿ Some religions like Buddhism and Christianity allow women to have monastic roles, which gives them choices. Sufi Islam has leadership roles for women “sheiks”



Details: Spread of Religions

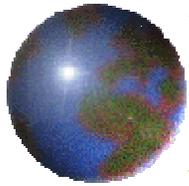
and trade = Spread of Cultural Ideas

- ❖ Christianity spread in Europe and Eastern Mediterranean. Unifying force during political fragmentation
- ❖ Buddhism spread in Asia - especially SE Asia where islands had a trade relationship with 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 SE Asia.



Details: Governments

- ❁ Centralized Empires
 - ❁ Tang and Song in China
 - ❁ Byzantine in Eastern Mediterranean
 - ❁ Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates in greater Central Asia
- ❁ Decentralized regions = FEUDALISM
 - ❁ Western Europe
 - ❁ Japan
- ❁ Mongol Empire (Changed political and economic structures)



Changes and Continuities

- ❖ ***Change***: Classic empires have fallen and new ones have been created.
- ❖ ***Change***: Migrations of nomadic peoples cause major international changes and diffusion of ideas and diseases
- ❖ ***Continuity***: Religion continues to be important and continues to spread.
- ❖ ***Continuity***: Trade routes continue to grow in importance
- ❖ ***Continuity***: Societies continue to be patriarchal