

Period II: c. 600 BCE – 600 CE

Codifications of beliefs =

Ethical code to live by

Diaspora

Sanskrit

Caste system

Manifestations of Brahma

Hinduism/ Buddhism

Mauryan Empire/Ashoka

Theraveda vs Mahayana

Monasticism (w/ Christianity)

Confucianism

Daoism

Judaism/ Christianity

Greco-Roman philosophy = logic, reason

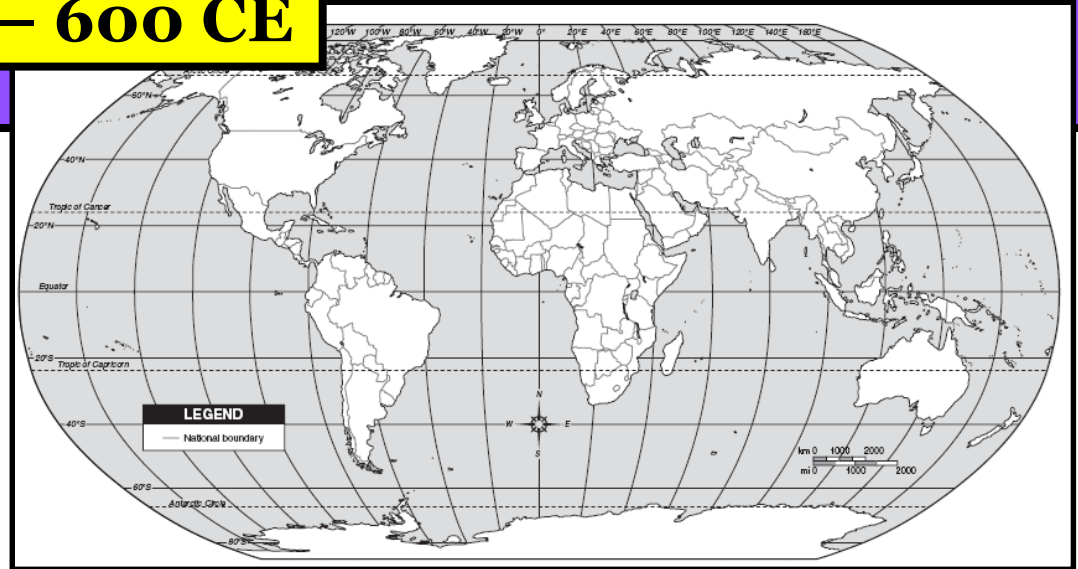
Ancestor veneration = Africa, East Asia, Andean World, Mediterranean

Artistic expression = Greek drama, Indian Epics

States and Empires: Phoenicia, Greek world, Rome, Hellenistic Empires

Teotihuacan, Maya, Andean-Moche

China/Persia/Rome/South Asia (rise and fall of classic empires)



Eurasian Silk Roads
Mediterranean sea lanes
Trans-Saharan caravan routes
Indian Ocean sea lanes

Xiongnu
White Huns
Germanic tribes

Persepolis
Chang'an
Athens
Carthage
Rome
Alexandria
Constantinople

Southwest Asia:

Period II: c. 600 BCE – 600 CE

- Persian (Achaemenid) Empire: c. 550 BCE – c. 330 BCE

East Asia:

- Qin Dynasty (c. 220 BCE – c. 206 BCE) (Emperor Qin Shihuangdi)
- Han Dynasty (c. 206 BCE – 220 CE) (Han Wudi/ Wang Mang/ Xiongnu) silk, paper, iron metallurgy

South Asia:

- *Mauryan Empire (c. 321 BCE – 185 BCE)*
- *Gupta Empire (c. 320 CE – 550 CE)*
(Classical Indian Empires)

Mediterranean:

- Phoenician city states and their colonies (c. 1000 BCE – c. 200 BCE) (no military-TRADE in luxury goods)
- Greek city states and their colonies (c. 600 BCE – c. 330 BCE) (art/ literature/ plays/philosophy)
- Alexander's Hellenistic Empires (c. 330 BCE – c. 30 BCE)
- Roman Republic (c. 500 BCE – c. 30 BCE) (Julius Caesar)
- Roman Empire (c. 30 BCE – 476 CE) (Augustus Caesar)
- Byzantine Empire (476 CE – 1453 CE)

Mesoamerica:

- Teotihuacan city-state (c. 100 CE- 700 CE)
- Mayan city-states (c. 250 CE – c. 900 CE)

Andean South America

- Moche Empire (c. 100 CE- c. 800 CE)

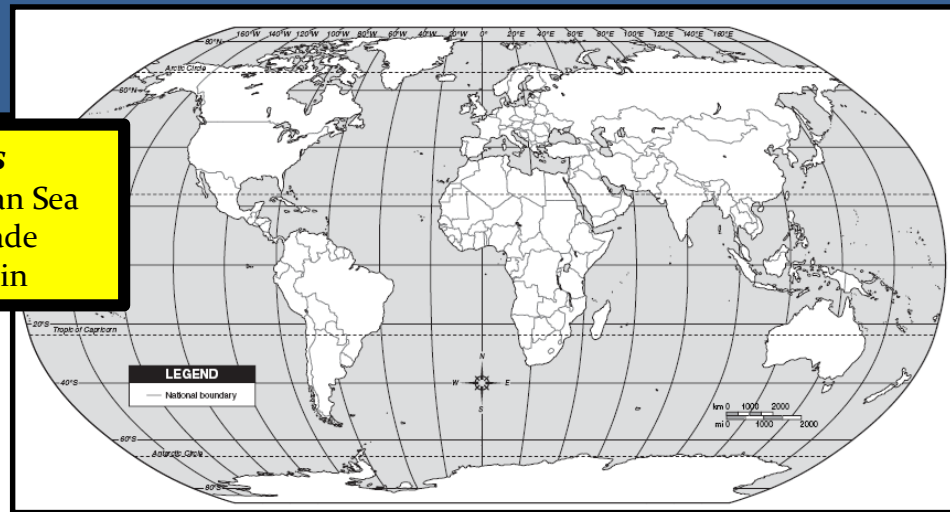
Period III: 600 CE – 1450

Most Important:

- Introduction and spread of Islam
- Resurrection of western Europe
- Rise of Tang/ Song In East Asia
- Migrations of people
- Diffusion of religions
- Exchange of goods, ideas, technology and Diseases across Afro-Eurasia

The Silk roads

The Mediterranean Sea
Trans-Saharan trade
Indian Ocean basin



Islam: origins/ Muhammad/ Five Pillars/ Caliphs/ Spread (by 732 CE Islam replaces Christianity as dominant religion in Spain/ North Africa)

Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan

Post Classic TRADE: Caravanserai/Compass/ Astrolabe/ (Muslim) merchant diaspora communities
Dhow/ junks/ “flying cash”/ Grand Canal/ *sakk*
Minting of coins/ Hanseatic League: **fostered trade**
How politics affects trade/ effects of trade?
How were social/gender relationships affected?

Cultural Diffusion: Exotic luxury items
Porcelain/ gunpowder/ literary, artistic traditions
Resurrection of Greek traditions through the Muslims/
Diffusion of crops and pathogens
Angkor Wat (Cambodia: 11th/13th C Hinduism/buddhism)

Bantu Migrations until 1000 CE
The Crusades (1096- c. 1206 CE) (schism 1054 CE)
The Black Death/ The Renaissance

Unprecedented concentrations of wealth

- + volume of trade
- + government involvement
- + merchant activities
- + status of merchants (except East Asia)
- Labor systems: free peasant, nomadic pastoralism, craft production, guild organization, coerced labor, *mita*, government imposed labor system/ tax
- + agricultural productivity (why?)
- (*chinampas/ waru waru/ horse collar/ steel plow/ rotating crops*)

New trading cities and se

Novgorod
Timbuktu
Swahili city-states
Hangzhou
Calicut
Baghdad (WHY did
Melaka some
Venice decline?)
Tenochtitlan
Cahokia

(Explain governmental, commercial, religious, cultural functions of at least TWO major cities),

Islamic Empires:

- Umayyad Caliphate (661- 750 CE) (Damascus)
- *Iberian Caliphate*
- *Abbasid Caliphate* (750- 1250 CE) (Baghdad) (incorporation of Muslim Turks from the North into key government positions) *Golden Age of Islam*
- (SOUTH ASIA) Delhi Sultanate (series of Muslim Turk dynasties) (c. 1206-1526 CE)

Period III: 600 CE – 1450 CE

East Asia:

- Sui Dynasty (581-618 CE) Grand Canal/
Reinstitution of Civil Service Exam
- Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE) Chang'an (C. civil service)
CENSUS (world's largest city) reject Buddhism
TAX expand thru diplomacy, military, trade
- Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE) Golden Age
(footbinding) Tribute states (Japan, Silla Korea,
(Vietnam)
- Yuan Dynasty (1272-1368 CE) (Khublai Khan)
- Ming Dynasty (1363-1644 CE) (Zheng He: 1405-1433 Seven Expeditions)

Printing,
gunpowder,
medicine,
compass,
rudders, China
horses

Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Muslim Empires: Ghana, Mali,
(Mansa Musa/ gold trade) Songhay
- Christianity: Ethiopia (King
Lalibela and carved stone
churches: coffee major export)

Central Asia:

- Mongols (13th- 15th centuries)
- Pastoral nomads conquer Asia and ME (strategies/ tactics, beliefs?) (strengths and weaknesses?)
- *Pax Mongolia* at a high price (cities who opposed were destroyed/ Baghdad resisted 1258, 200,000 killed, Abbasid Empire fell/ ¾ of Central Asian population killed/ China's pop declined by half during Yuan Dynasty)

The Americas: Aztec Empire (1428-1521 CE) Inca Empire (1438-1533 CE)

Most Important:

- European exploration expands (political, economic, social motives) Environmental Effects?
- The hemispheres are now connected = globalization
- Protestant Reformation
- The Columbian Exchange
- Global migration patterns (voluntary and forced)
- Maritime Trade +, Land based trade -
- Atlantic Triangle Trade

European Exploration:

- Portugal first (why?) *volta do mar*? technological changes?
 - Where did they go? What were the effects of this travel?
- Mercantilism* (positive balance of trade)/ tariffs
British and Dutch East India Trading Companies

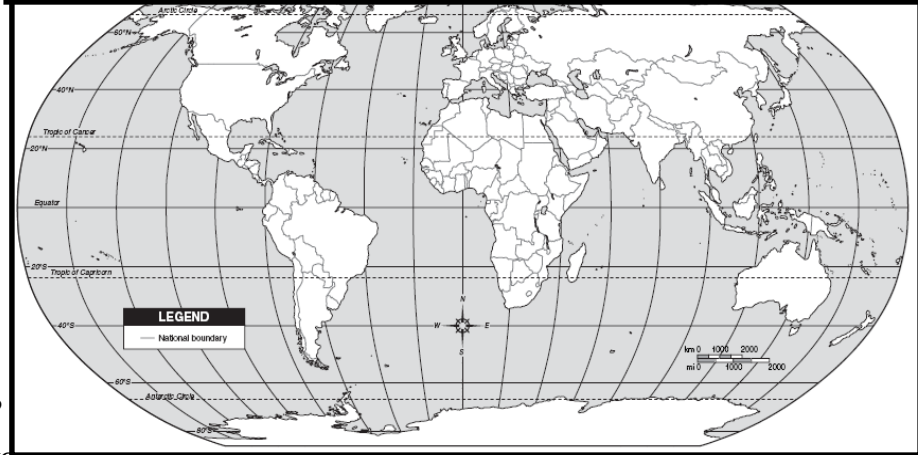
Continuities:

- Islam continued to spread as it had in the earlier era (Sub-Saharan Africa, E and SE Asia)
- Buddhism continued to move across SE Asia
- Hinduism continues to be core religion of India
- Europeans traded best when respectful of locals (S Asia)
- Most people remained farmers

Social / Cultural Changes:

- *Peninsulares*/ Creole elites rule the Americas
- In Europe: economic elites developed from merchant class
- Christianity adopted by Latin Americans (vodun/ voodoo)
- Christian Church unsettled in Europe (Martin Luther)
- European Scientific Revolution/ European nobility challenged
- Cultural tolerance of minority groups (Ottomans/ Manchus)

Period IV: 1450 – 1750 CE



ECONOMY/Labor systems:

- Demand for peasant labor + (cotton in India/ silk in China)
- Slavery (Impact on Africa?)
- *Encomienda/ Mita* (abusive: Bartolomeu de Las Casas?)
- Indentured Servitude
- **Europe:** Feudal Systems/ Recovery/ Joint Stock Companies/ cash crops in Americas

LAND Empires:

Russia and Ming/Qing: invited foreign dignitaries to advise in courts
Russia: in spite of “westernization” serfdom and absolute monarchy remained

SEA EMPIRES:

ENGLAND constitutional monarchy/ colonies/ Br East India Trading Company
DUTCH: constitutional monarchy/ colonies/ VOC
FRANCE: absolute monarchy/ colonies
SPANISH: absolute monarchy (SILVER? Quinto?)

Islamic Empires:

- Umayyad Caliphate (661- 750 CE) (Damascus)
- *Iberian Caliphate*
- *Abbasid Caliphate* (750- 1250 CE) (Baghdad) (incorporation of Muslim Turks from the North into key government positions) *Golden Age of Islam*
- (SOUTH ASIA) Delhi Sultanate (series of Muslim Turk dynasties) (c. 1206-1526 CE)

“Gunpowder Empires”: Ottoman/ Safavid/ Mughal

East Asia:

- Ming Dynasty (1363-1644 CE) Collapse?
- Qing Dynasty (1644-1912 CE) Manchus (expanded W to add Central Asian Land and remain strong against Russia) generally tolerant of local customs/ religions/ preferred Maritime trade to land (Silk Road traffic dying out)- ended era of nomadic pastoralists
- Tokugawa Shogunate (1600-1868 CE) (shogun/ daimyo/samurai) Deshima

Central Asia/ Europe:

- Russia other great land empire at this time (Romanovs: Ivan IV. Peter the Great, Catherine the Great)- also ended period of nomadic pastoralists

The Americas:

Aztec Empire (1428-1521 CE) – conquered by Hernan Cortze
Inca Empire (1438-1533 CE) conquered by Francisco Pizzaro

Byzantine Empire: falls to the Ottoman Turks 1453

Period IV: 1450 – 1750 CE

Syncretism: blending/ cultural borrowing

- African influences in Latin America/Sikhism/Neo-Confucianism
- Mali: Djenne mosque
- European style cities in Latin America
- Catholicism in Latin America
- Hagia Sophia
- Wherever you have culture contact!!

How do rulers legitimize their right to rule:

- Divine right of kings
- Mandate of heaven
- Monumental architecture/art (miniature paintings in Middle East and South Asia)
- Human sacrifice

Most Important:

- Industrial Revolution (Causes ?) Where?
Theories to legitimize: Adam Smith/ John Stuart Mill
Influence on growth of **Imperialism**
(Effects?) Social (family/gender), Environment, Politics, Economies/ positives and negatives?
- Enlightenment/ Emancipation/ Political Revolutions
- (Isaac Newton/ Jean Jacques Rousseau, John Locke)?

Responses to Industrialization:

- **Resist:** Qing China (Opium Wars), Ottomans
- Government sponsored states: Egypt (Ali), Tsarist Russia (Witte)
- **Social Reform:** Marx and Engels, (German: state Pensions, public health, education), suffrage (Mary Wollstonecraft)(Olympe de Gouges)
Utopian societies
- **Embrace:** Meiji Japan, USA

Nationalism: Commonality/pride based on ??

Balkans/ Italian and German Unification

Political Revolution/ Independence: American,

French, Latin American, Haitian,

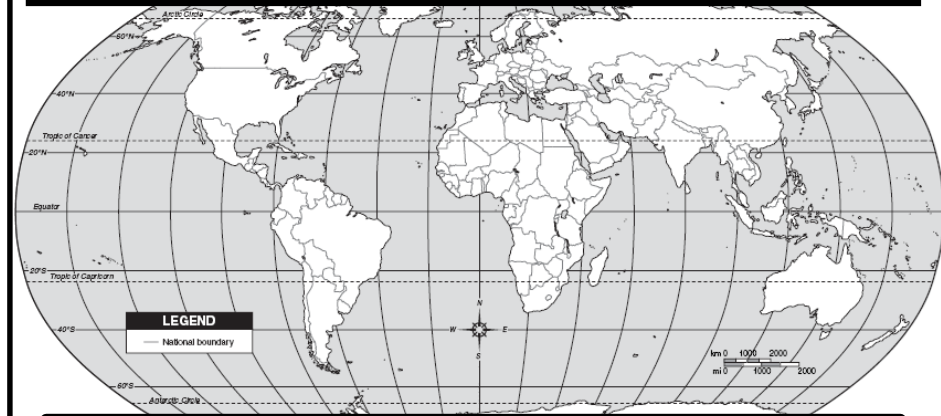
Egypt (Muhammad Ali), Suez canal

(Dec of Independence, Jamaica Letter)

(Role of the Enlightenment?)

Later: Taiping Rebellion, Tanzimat Reforms, Young Turks
Self Strengthening Movement, “Floating Worlds”
Nationalism and Anti-Colonialism: Boxer rebellion,
(Indian Revolt of 1857) Sepoy Mutiny; Indian National Congress

Period V: 1750 – 1900 CE



Imperialism:

- **Players? Motivations? Where did they go?**
- **Scramble for Africa?**

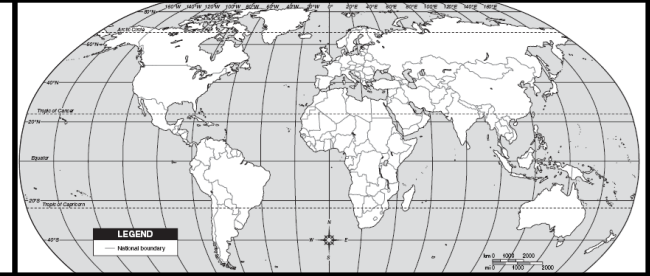
Migrations:

- **Voluntary:** rural to urban/ seasonal workers/ overseas opportunities
- **Involuntary:** new global capitalist economy relied on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration- slavery, Chinese and Indian indentured servitude, convict labor
- **EFFECTS:** reactions as cultures came into contact, ethnic enclaves, gender roles shifted as migrants were mostly men,
- **Chinese Exclusion Act, White Australia Policy (apartheid)**

Migration patterns:

- Through 19th and early 20th C; 60 million people left Europe- mostly to Americas
- 2.5 million left China between 1850-1900- mostly to USA
- 45 million migrated from S Asia to SE Asia
- 50 million left W Russia and NE Asia for Japan, Manchuria, Siberia and Central Asia

Period VI: 1900 - present



Most Important:

- World War I/ Causes and Effects?
- (Use of soldiers from colonies to fight in war)
- Rise of Communism (Russia) (China)
- Global Depression/ Mandate System/ Colonial Aspirations
- Rise of Fascism
- World War II/ Causes and Effects? (Cold War)
- **World Wars** = “total wars”: governments used ideologies and propaganda including communism, fascism and nationalism to mobilize all of their state’s resources

Global Effects

- Beginning of century: resistance to _Western Influence (Boxer Rebellion: China)
- Older, land based empires collapsed (Qing, Russian, Ottoman)
- **DECOLONIZATION:** Imperial colonies achieve independence: negotiation = Ghana, India (internal conflict between Hindus/Muslims)
- **DECOLONIZATION:** Imperial colonies achieve independence: armed struggle: Vietnam, Algeria, Angola
- Key leaders: Mohandas Gandhi, Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Ho Chi Minh

“Un-do” Imperialism: Problems

- Population resettlements (Indian/Pakistan partition, Zionist Jewish settlement in Palestine)
- Ethnic violence (Holocaust, Rwanda genocide, Cambodia)
- End of Apartheid (Nelson Mandela)

Global Challenges:

- **To economic problems:** Great Leap Forward (China) Five Year Plans (Russia), New Deal (USA)
- International Trade Agreements (NAFTA)
- **To political problems:** League of Nations, United Nations
- Tiananmen Square 1999
- New World Order (USA) Military Industrial Complex
- Military dictatorships in Latin America/ Use of violence/ terrorism: IRA, al-Qaeda
- **To social problems:** Civil Rights: (Martin Luther King Jr.) Human Rights violations around the world (Uganda, Somalia...) UNICEF, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders (Global Nationalism = Olympics)

Environment/Science:

Theories change human understanding of the world: **Big Bang Theory, quantum physics, Global Warming**
Deforestation/ desertification/ Influenza, AIDS/ Green Revolution

Ideologies:

- **Pan Africanism/ Pan- Arabism**
- **National identities:** serve to unite people (Kemal Ataturk)
- **Communism/Socialism in Latin America**

Cold War:

- Two Superpowers post WW II (NATO v. Warsaw Pact)
- Nations around the world chose to align themselves with one or the other, or remain non-aligned
- Leads to ideological struggles between communism and capitalism
- Proxy Wars: Vietnam, Korea, all of Latin America
- Dissolution of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War 1989 (Gorbachev) *glasnost, perestroika*