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

# Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

Although Afro-Eurasia and the Americas remained separate from one another, 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. Pastoral or nomadic groups played a key role in creating and sustaining these networks. Expanding networks fostered greater interregional borrowing, while at the same time sustaining regional diversity. The prophet Muhammad promoted Islam, a new major monotheistic religion at the start of this period. It spread quickly through practices of trade, warfare, and diffusion characteristic of this period.

3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like Novgorod?

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3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like the Swahili city-states?

3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like Baghdad?

3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like Melaka?

3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like Venice?

3.1.I.A. – How did flourishing existing trade routes (Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean basin) promote the growth of powerful new trading cities like Tenochtitlan?

3.1.I.B. – Explain how communication and exchange networks developed in Mesoamerica.

3.1.I.B. – Explain how communication and exchange networks developed in the Andes.

3.1.I.C. – How was interregional trade in luxury items like silk and cotton textiles, porcelain, spices, precious metals and gems, slaves, and exotic animals impacted by existing transportation and commercial technologies like the caravanserai, compass, astrolabe, and larger ship design?

3.1.I.C – What impact did new forms of credit and monetization have on interregional trade of luxury items? Be sure to describe the use of bills of exchange, credit, checks, and banking houses in your answer.

3.1.I.D. – Explain how commercial growth was facilitated by state practices like the Inca road system.

3.1.I.D. – Explain how commercial growth was facilitated by trading organizations like the Hanseatic League.

3.1.I.D. – Explain how commercial growth was facilitated by state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal in China.

3.1.I.E. – How did the expansion of the Chinese empire facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks?

3.1.I.E. – How did the expansion of the Byzantine Empire facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks?

3.1.I.E. – How did the expansion of the caliphates facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks?

3.1.I.E. – How did the expansion of the Mongol empire facilitate Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks?

3.1.II.A. – Explain why long-distance trade routes expanded and intensified. How did this apply to the way Scandinavian Vikings used their long-ships? Use examples of environmental knowledge and technological adaptations.

3.1.II.A. – Explain why long-distance trade routes expanded and intensified. How did this apply to the way Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara? Use examples of environmental knowledge and technological adaptations.

3.1.II.A. – Explain why long-distance trade routes expanded and intensified. How did this apply to the way Central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel the steppes? Use examples of environmental knowledge and technological adaptations.

3.1.II.B. – What technologies and agricultural techniques were spread by the migration of Bantu-speaking peoples in Sub-Saharan Africa?

3.1.II.B. – Describe the impact the maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals had as they moved to new islands.

3.1.II.C. – Provide examples of how some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.

3.1.III.A. – How did the beliefs and practices of Islam reflect interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples?

3.1.III.A. – Explain how Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia.

3.1.III.B. – In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture. Explain how this applied to Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region.

3.1.III.B. – In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture. Explain how this applied to Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia.

3.1.III.B. – In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture. Explain how this applied to Sogdian (Persian) merchant communities throughout Central Asia.

3.1.III.B. – In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture. Explain how this applied to Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads.

3.1.III.C. - As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. How did the writings of Ibn Battuta illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding?

3.1.III.C. - As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. How did the writings of Marco Polo illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding?

3.1.III.C. - As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels. How did the writings of Xuanzang illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding?

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the spread of Christianity throughout Europe.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the influence of Neo-Confucianism and Buddhism in East Asia.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the spread of Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the influence of Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean South America.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al Andalus in Iberia.

3.1.III.D. – Explain how an increase in cross-cultural interactions resulted in the spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe.

3.1.IV – Explain the impact that the diffusion of crops like bananas had in Africa.

3.1.IV – Explain the impact that the diffusion of crops like new rice varieties had in East Asia.

3.1.IV – Explain the impact that the diffusion of crops like the spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus had throughout dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin.

3.1.IV – Explain the impact that the diffusion of pathogens (including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague) had throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes.

# Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

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.

3.2.I.A. – Following the collapse of previous dynasties, the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy (patriarchy, religion, and land-owning elites) with innovations (new methods of taxation, tributary systems, and adaptation of religious institutions) better suited to their special local context. Explain what that means and provide examples to illustrate your answer.

3.2.I.A. – Following the collapse of previous empires, the Byzantine Empire combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy (patriarchy, religion, and land-owning elites) with innovations (new methods of taxation, tributary systems, and adaptation of religious institutions) better suited to their special local context. Explain what that means and provide examples to illustrate your answer.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the Abbasid Islamic state.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the Islamic state of Muslim Iberia.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the Islamic state of the Delhi Sultanate.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the Mongol Khanates.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the city-states in the Italian peninsula.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the city-states in East Africa.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the city-states in Southeast Asia.

3.2.1.B. – Explain how new forms of governance emerged in the city-states in the Americas.

3.2.I.B: How did city-states such as Teotihuacan emerge and govern the region?

3.2.1.C. – Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions. Explain how Persian traditions influenced Islamic states.

3.2.1.C. – Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions. Explain how Chinese traditions influenced states in Japan.

3.2.I.D: How did the Aztecs increase their scope and reach to form an empire?

3.2.I.D: How did the Incas increase their scope and reach to form an empire?

3.2.II.: Explain how interregional contacts and conflicts between the Christian and Muslim worlds encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers during the Crusades. Provide specific examples.

3.2.II.: Explain how interregional contacts and conflicts between Tang China and the Abbasids encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. Provide specific examples.

3.2.II.: Explain how interregional contacts and transfers across the Mongol empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. Provide specific examples.

3.2.II.: Explain how interregional contacts and transfers during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers. Provide specific examples.

3.2.II.: Explain how interregional contacts led to the spread of Neo-Confucianism from China to Korea and Japan.

# Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

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.

3.3.I.A.: Explain how the chinampa field system significantly improved agricultural production.

3.3.I.A.: Explain how *waru waru* agricultural techniques in the Andean areas improved agricultural production. How did Terrace Farming techniques work in this area?

3.3.I.A. – Explain how agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations like the horse collar.

3.3.I.B. – How did Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans respond to the increased demand for foreign luxury goods in Afro-Eurasia?

3.3.II.A. – Explain how invasions, disease, and the decline of agricultural productivity contributed to the decline of urban areas during this period.

3.3.II.B – Multiple factors contributed to urban revival, including: the end of invasions; the availability of safe and reliable transport; the rise of commerce and warmer temperatures between 800 and 1300; increased agricultural productivity and subsequent rising population; and greater availability of labor. Provide examples of each factor.

3.3.III.A. – From the following list, identify the type(s) of labor organization that applies to the chapter we are covering and explain how it applies…free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft production and guild organization, various forms of coerced and unfree labor, government imposed labor taxes, and military obligations.

3.3.III.B. – Social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas women exercised more power and influence. How did this apply among the Mongols?

3.3.III.B. – Social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas women exercised more power and influence. How did this apply among in West Africa?

3.3.III.B. – Social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas women exercised more power and influence. How did this apply in Japan?

3.3.III.B. – Social structures were shaped largely by class and caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted; however, in some areas women exercised more power and influence. How did this apply in Southeast Asia?

3.3.III.C. – Explain how serfdom worked in feudal Europe.

3.3.III.C. – Explain how serfdom worked in feudal Japan.

3.3.III.C.: Explain how the mit’a system worked in the Inca Empire.

3.3.III.C. – Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. Explain how this happened in China.

3.3.III.C. – Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. Explain how this happened in the Byzantine Empire.

3.3.III.C. – The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased. Explain how this played out in central Eurasia.

3.3.III.C. – The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased. Explain how this played out in parts of Africa.

3.3.III.C. – The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased. Explain how this played out in the eastern Mediterranean.

3.3.III.D. – How did diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neo-Confucianism lead to significant changes in gender relations and family structure like divorce for both men and women in some Muslim states?

3.3.III.D. – How did diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neo-Confucianism lead to significant changes in gender relations and family structure like the practice of foot-binding in Song China?