

Period 3 Key Concepts 600 CE to 1450

Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks	Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions	Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences
<p>I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.</p> <p>A. Existing trade routes — including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the Trans-Saharan, and the Indian Ocean basin — flourished and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.</p> <p>B. Communication and exchange networks developed in the Americas.</p> <p>C. The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel; and new forms of credit and monetization.</p> <p>D. Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices, including the Inca road system; trading organizations, including the Hanseatic League; and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures, including the Grand Canal in China.</p> <p>E. The expansion of empires — including China, the Byzantine Empire, the caliphates, and the Mongols — facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.</p> <p>II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.</p> <p>A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it.</p> <p>B. Some migrations had a significant environmental</p>	<p>I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.</p> <p>A. Following the collapse of empires, most reconstituted governments, including the Byzantine Empire and the Chinese dynasties — Sui, Tang, and Song — combined traditional sources of power and legitimacy with innovations better suited to the current circumstances.</p> <p>B. In some places, new forms of governance emerged including those developed in various Islamic states, the Mongol khanates, city-states, and decentralized government (feudalism) in Europe and Japan.</p> <p>C. Some states synthesized local with foreign traditions.</p> <p>D. 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>II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including transfers between Tang China and the Abbasids, transfers across the Mongol empires, transfers during the Crusades, and transfers during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.</p>	<p>I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.</p> <p>A. Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations.</p> <p>B. Demand for foreign luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China.</p> <p>II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.</p> <p>A. Multiple factors contributed to the decline of urban areas in this period, including invasions, disease, and the decline of agricultural productivity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.</p> <p>A. The diversification of labor organization that began with settled agriculture continued in this period. Forms of labor organization included free peasant agriculture, nomadic pastoralism, craft</p>

<p>impact, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆The migration of Bantu- speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa ◆The maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands <p>C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.</p> <p>III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.</p> <p>A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian Peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro–Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants and missionaries.</p> <p>B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.</p> <p>C. As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro–Eurasia wrote about their travels. Their writings illustrate both the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>D. Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations.</p> <p>IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, throughout the Eastern</p>		<p>production and guild organization, various forms of coerced and unfree labor, government- imposed labor taxes, and military obligations.</p> <p>B. 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>C. New forms of coerced labor appeared, including serfdom in Europe and Japan and the elaboration of the mit'a in the Inca Empire. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging revolts. The demand for slaves for both military and domestic purposes increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean.</p> <p>D. The diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neoconfucianism often led to significant changes in gender relations and family structure.</p>
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