CHAPTER 6
The First Global Civilization: The Rise and Spread of Islam

Chapter Outline Summary

I. Desert and Town: The Pre-Islamic Arabian World
   Bedouins
      Camel herding
      Agriculture
   A. Clan Identity, Clan Rivalries and the Cycle of Vengeance Clans
      Grouped into tribes
      Shayks
      Free warriors
      Rivalry
   B. Towns and Long-Distance Trade
      Entrepots
      Mecca
      Umayyad clan
      Quraysh tribe
      Ka’ba
      Medina
   C. Marriage and Family in Pre-Islamic Arabia
      Women had important roles
      Polygyny, polyandry
   D. Poet and Neglected Gods
      Animism, polytheism
      Including Allah

II. The Life of Muhammad and the Genesis of Islam
   Banu Hasim clan
   Orphaned
   Mecca
      Khadijah
      Revelations, 610
      via Gabriel
   A. Persecution, Flight and Victory
      Ka’ba gods threatened
      Invited to Medina, 622
      Hijra
      Returned to Mecca, 629
   B. Arabs and Islam
      Umma
   C. Universal Elements in Islam
      5 Pillars
      Acceptance of Islam
      Prayer
      Fasting during Ramadan
      Payment of zakat
      Hajj
II. The Arab Empire of the Umayyads

Death, 632
Succession struggle

A. Consolidation and Division in the Islamic Community
Abu Bakr
Ridda Wars

B. Motives for Arab Conquest
Conversions
Booty

C. Weaknesses of the Adversary Empires
Sasanian Empire
Zoroastrianism
Dynasty ended, 651
Byzantium

D. The Problem of Succession and the Sunni-Shi’a Split
Uthman
3rd caliph
Murdered
Ali
Rejected by Umayyads
Siffin, 657
Loses suppor
Assassinated, 661
Son, Hasan, renounces caliphate
Son, Husayn
Killed, Karbala, 680
Sunni – Umayyads
Shi’a – Ali’s descendants
Mu’awiya
Caliph, 660

E. The Umayyad Imperium
Push west
Stopped at Poitier, 732
Retain Iberia

F. Converts and “People of the Book”
Malawi, converts
Dhimmi, people of the book
Jews, Christians
Later Zoroastrians and Hindus

G. Family and Gender Roles in the Umayyad Age
Islamic ideas prevailed at first

H. Umayyad Decline and Fall
Revolts
Merv
Abassid revolt
750, Umayyads defeated by Abbasids

III. From Arab to Islamic Empire: The Early Abassid Era
Sunni rule
Repressed Shi’a
Baghdad
New capital
A. Islamic Conversion and Mawali Acceptance
B. Town and Country: Commercial Boom and Agrarian Expansion
  Urban expansion
  \textit{Ayan}
C. The First Flowering of Islamic Learning
  Building
  Mosques, palaces
CHAPTER 7
Abbasid Decline and the Spread of Islamic Civilization to South and Southeast Asia

Chapter Outline Summary
I. The Islamic Heartlands in the Middle and Late Abbasid Eras
   Abbasid Empire weakened, 9th–13th centuries
   Peasant revolts
   Al-Mahdi (775-785)
   Shi’a unreconciled
   Succession not secure
   Imperial Extravagance and Succession Disputes
   Harun al-Rashid
   Son of al-Mahdi
   The Thousand and One Nights
   Barmicides
   Persian advisors
   Death followed by civil war
   al-Ma’mun
   A. Imperial Breakdown and Agrarian Disorder
      Civil unrest
      Caliphs build lavishly
      Tax burden increased
      Agriculture suffered
   B. The Declining Position of Women in the Family and Society
      Seclusion, veil
      Polygyny
   C. Nomadic Incursions and the Eclipse of Caliphal Power
      Former provinces threatened Abbasids
      Buyids, Persia
      Took Baghdad, 945
      Sultans
      Seljuk Turks
      1055, defeated Buyids
      Sunnis
      Shi’a purged
      Defeated Byzantines, Egypt
   D. The Impact of the Christian Crusades
      1096, Western European Christian knights
      Small kingdoms established
      Saladin retakes lands
      Last in 1291
II. An Age of Learning and Artistic Refinements
   Urban growth
   Merchants thrive
   A. The Full Flowering of Persian Literature
      Persian the court language
      Administration, literature
Arabic in religion, law, sciences
Calligraphy
Firdawsi
Shah-Nama
Epic poem
Sa’di
Omar Kayyan
Rubaiyat

B. Achievements in the Sciences
Math
built on Greek work
Chemistry
experiments
Al-Razi
Al-Biruni
specific weights
Medicine
hospitals
courses of study

C. Religious Trends and the New Push for Expansion
Sufis
mysticism
Ulama
conservative
against outside influence
Greek philosophy rejected
Qur’an sufficient
Al-Ghazali
synthesis of Greek, Qur’anic ideas
opposed by orthodoxy

D. New Waves of Nomadic Invasions and the End of the Caliphate
Mongols
Chinggis Khan
Hulegu
1258, Baghdad fell
last Abbasid killed

III. The Coming of Islam to South Asia
By 1200, Muslims rule much of north, central
Conflict between two different systems
Hindu religion v. Muslim monotheism
Muslim egalitarianism v. Indian caste system

A. Political Divisions and the First Muslim Invasions
First Muslims as traders, 8th century
attacks led to invasion
Muhammad ibn Qasim
Umayyad general
took Sind, Indus valleys
Indians treated as dhimmi

Indian Influences on Islamic Civilization
Science, math, medicine, music, astronomy
India influenced Arab
B. From Booty to Empire: The Second Wave of Muslim Invasions
10th century, Turkish dynasty established in Afghanistan
Mahmud of Ghazni
began invasion of India
Muhammad of Ghur
Persian
state in Indus valley
thence to Bengal
his lieutenant, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
formed state at Delhi
Delhi sultanate ruled for 300 years

C. Patterns of Conversion
Converts especially among Buddhists, lower castes, untouchables
also conversion to escape taxes
Muslims fled Mongols, 13th, 14th centuries

D. Patterns of Accommodation
High-caste Hindus remained apart
Muslims also often failed to integrate

E. Islamic Challenge and Hindu Revival
Bhakti
devotional cults
emotional approach
caste distinctions dissolved
Shiva, Vishnu, Kali especially
Mira Bai, Kabir,
songs in regional languages

F. Stand-off: The Muslim Presence in India at the End of the Sultanate Period
Brahmins v. ulama
separate communities

IV. The Spread of Islam to Southeast Asia
Shrivijaya
A. Trading Contacts and Conversion
Trading leads to peaceful conversion
Sufis important
started with Sumatran ports
Malacca
thence to Malaya, Sumatra, Demak (Java)
Coastal cities especially receptive
Buddhist elites, but population converts to Islam

B. Sufi Mystics and the Nature of Southeast Asian Islam
CHAPTER 8  
*African Civilizations and the Spread of Islam*

**Chapter Outline Summary**

I. African Societies: Diversity and Similarities  
- Political forms vary  
- Different religions  

A. Societies without States  
- Stateless societies  
- Kinship fundamental  
- Secret societies  

B. Common Elements in African Societies  
- Bantu migration  
  - one language base  
  - Animism  
  - cosmology  
  - ethical code  
  - lineage important in relation with god  

C. The Arrival of Islam in North Africa  
- Part of Mediterranean  
- Arrival of Islam  
  - Spain, by 711  
  - Berber Almoravids  
    - Western Sahara  
    - assisted conversion  
- Almohads  
  - succeeded Berbers, 12th century  

D. The Christian Kingdoms: Nubia and Ethiopia  
- Copts  
  - Egyptian Christians  
  - welcomed Muslims  
  - spread to Nubia (Kush)  
- Ethiopia  
  - heirs to Axum  
  - King Lalibela  

II. Kingdoms of the Grasslands  
- Caravans across Sahara  
  - Sahel (grasslands)  
  - transfer point  

A. Sudanic States  
- Rulers sacred  
- Islam  
  - from 900s  
  - supported state  

B. The Empire of Mali and Sundiata, the “Lion Prince”  
- Malinke peoples from Ghana  
- Agriculture, gold trade  
- Sundiata (d.1260)
mansa (ruler)
expanded state
Mansa Kankan Musa
- pilgrimage to Mecca
- brought back Ishal al-Sahili
  - architect from Muslim Spain
  - beaten clay architecture
C. City Dwellers and Villagers
Jenne, Timbuktu
- thrrove with expansion of Mali, Songhay
Mandinka juula
- merchants
- Farmers were the majority
D. The Songhay Kingdom
Middle Niger valley
- Independent by 700
- Muslim by 1010
- Capital at Gao
- Sunni Ali (1464-1492)
  - expanded territory
  - successors: askia
- Defeated by Morocco, 1591
- Hausa states, northern Nigeria
  - Kano becomes Muslim center
E. Political and Social Life in the Sudanic States
- Fusion of Muslim, indigenous traditions
III. The Swahili Coast of East Africa
Trading ports
- Muslim influence strong
- Rest of population remains traditional
A. The Coastal Trading Ports
- Mogadishu, Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Pate, Zanzibar
- Madagascar
  - southeast Asian immigrants
  - brought bananas, coconuts
- Blended culture
  - Bantu, Islamic
  - Swahili
  - spread along coast
  - traded with Asia
B. The Mixture of Cultures on the Swahili Coast
- Islam unified
- along with Swahili
IV. Peoples of the Forest and Plains
A. Artists and Kings: Yoruba and Benin
- Nok culture, 500 B.C.E. and 200 C.E.
  - Nigerian forests
  - agriculture, iron tools
- Hiatus, 200–1000 C.E.
- Yoruba
  - urbanized agriculturalists
small city-states
divine kings

Ile-Ife
  holy
  notable portrait heads

Edo
  Benin, 14th century
  Ewuare

B. Central African Kingdoms
  Bantu close to Cape Horn by 1200
  formed states
  Katanga
    Luba peoples
    divine kingship
    hereditary bureaucracy

C. The Kingdoms of the Kongo and Mwene Mutapa
  Kongo
    along lower Congo
    by late 15th century
    agricultural
    pronounced gender division of labor
      women farmed, ran household
      men cleared forest, hunt, trade
  Mbanza Kongo
    capital
    federation of 8 states
  Shona language group
    Zimbabwe (stone courts)
      by 9th century
  Great Zimbabwe
    Mwene Mutapa
    control of gold sources
CHAPTER 9
Civilization in Eastern Europe: Byzantium and Orthodox Europe

Chapter Outline Summary

I. The Byzantine Empire
A. Emperor Constantine
   4th century C.E., Constantinople
   Empire divided
   capitals at Rome and Constantinople
   Greek language
   official language from 6th century
B. Justinian’s Achievements
   Justinian
   attempted reconquest of Italy
   Slavs, Persians attack from east
   building projects
   Hagia Sophia
   legal codification
C. Arab Pressure and the Empire’s Defenses
   Center of empire shifted to east
   Constant external threatened
   Arab Muslims
   Bulgars
   defeated by Basil II, 11th century
D. Byzantine Society and Politics
   Emperors resembled Chinese rulers
   court ritual
   head of church and state
   Sophisticated bureaucracy
   opened to all classes
   Provincial governors
   Economic control
   regulation of food prices, trade
   silk production
   Trade network
   Asia, Russia, Scandinavia, Europe, Africa
   Arts
   creativity in architecture
II. The Split Between Eastern and Western Christianity
A. The Schism
   Separate paths
   Patriarch Michael
   1054, attacks Catholic practice
   mutual excommunication, pope and patriarch
B. The Empire’s Decline
   Period of decline from 11th century
   Seljuk Turks
   took most of Asian provinces
1071, Manzikert
Byzantine defeat
Slavic states emerged
Appeal to west brought crusaders
1204, Venetian crusaders sacked Constantinople
1453, Constantinople taken by Ottoman Turks
1461, empire gone

III. The Spread of Civilization in Eastern Europe
Influence through conquest, conversion, trade
Cyril, Methodius, to Slavs
Cyrillic script
A. The East Central Borderlands
Competition from Catholics and Orthodox Greeks
Catholics
Czechs, Hungary, Poland
regional monarchies prevailed
Jews from Western Europe

IV. The Emergence of Kievan Rus’
A. New Patterns of Trade
Slavs from Asia
iron working, extended agriculture
mixed with earlier populations
family tribes, villages
kingdoms
animistic
6th, 7th centuries
Scandinavian merchants
trade between Byzantines and the north
c. 855, monarchy under Rurik
center at Kiev
Vladimir I (980-1015)
converts to Orthodoxy
controlled church
B. Institutions and Culture in Kievan Rus’
Influenced by Byzantine patterns
Orthodox influence
ornate churches
icons
monasticism
Art, literature dominated by religion, royalty
Free farmers predominant
Boyars, landlords
less powerful than in the West
C. Kievan Decline
Decline from 12th century
rival governments
succession struggled
Asian conquerors
Mongols (Tartars)
13th century, took territory
Traditional culture survived
D. The End of an Era in Eastern Europe
   Mongol invasions usher in new period
   East and West further separated
Chapter Outline Summary

I. Stages of Postclassical Development
   6th to 10th centuries
   fragmentation prevailed
   Catholic Church strong
   Iberia
      Arab Muslims
   Core: France, Low Countries, Germany
      later, England
   Scandinavian Vikings
      raids from 8th to 10th centuries
   Literacy declined
      except among churchmen
A. The Manorial System: Obligations and Allegiances
   Local, personal political organization
   Manorialism
      agricultural economy
      reciprocal obligations
      in-kind labor for produce
      serfdom
     800s
      agricultural innovation
      moldboard
      crop rotation
B. The Church: Political and Spiritual Power
   Popes follow Roman organization
      appointed bishops
      sponsored missionaries
   Monasticism
      Benedict of Nursia
      Benedictine rule
      spiritual functions
      holiness
      network
      pilgrimage centers
      secular functions
      education
      large estates
      shelter travelers
C. Charlemagne and His Successors
   Frankish Carolingian dynasty
   Charles Martel
      732, Tours
   Charles the Great (Charlemagne)
      800, crowned emperor
copied Roman central administration
814, death
empire fragments
843, Treaty of Verdun
three kingdoms
Holy Roman Emperors
ruled Germany, Italy

D. New Economic and Urban Vigor
Agricultural improvements
increased production
surplus, wealth, population growth
Towns grow
literacy expanded
Education
cathedral schools, from 11th century
universities, from 13th century

E. Feudal Monarchies and Political Advances
Personal relationship
military service for land
Some lords emerged more powerful
e.g. Capetian kings of France
developed bureaucracies, states
William the Conqueror
1066, Norman conquest of England
centralized government
sheriffs, courts

F. Limited Government
Political fragmentation continued
monarchs limited by church, nobles, towns
1215, Magna Carta
King John recognized supremacy of written law
Representative bodies
Catalonia, from 1000
England, from 1265
Monarchs continued to increase in power
large conflicts
e.g. Hundred Years War

G. The West’s Expansionist Impulse
Germanic knights
from 11th century, into eastern Germany, Poland
Iberia
northern Christian states began *reconquista*
Vikings
crossed Atlantic
Crusades
called by Urban II, 1095
initial success
new contact with Islam

H. Religious Reform and Evolution
Gregorian reform, 11th century
based in monasteries
Gregory VII
separation of secular and religious spheres
Mendicants, 13th century
St. Francis, St. Clare, St. Dominic

I. The High Middle Ages

II. Western Culture in the Postclassical Era
A. Theology: Assimilating Faith and Reason
   Exploration of Greek philosophy
   Peter Abelard, 12th century
   rational examination of doctrine
   Bernard of Clairvaux
   opposed to Abelard’s approach
   mysticism
   Debate in universities
   Thomas Aquinas
   *Summas*
   faith primary, reason leads to understanding
   scholasticism
   Roger Bacon

B. Popular Religion
   Survival of pagan practice

C. Religious Themes in Art and Literature
   Romanesque architecture
   especially monastic buildings
   Gothic
   from 11th century
   12th century
   vernacular, secular literature
   e.g. *Song of Roland*
   Geoffrey Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*
   troubadours

III. Changing Economic and Social Forms in the Postclassical Centuries
A. New Strains in Rural Life
   Peasants v. landlords
   peasants slowly gained

B. Growth of Trade and Banking
   Commerce expanded
   Mediterranean zone joined with North Sea, Baltic
   Money replaced barter
   Banking, insurance merged
   Hanseatic League
   northern Germany, southern Scandinavia
   cities joined to encourage trade
   Merchants relatively free
   but relatively low status
   Guilds
   craft associations
   protect markets
   ensure standards
   social role

C. Limited Sphere for Women
Women generally lose ground
Some opportunities as nuns

**IV. The Decline of the Medieval Synthesis**
Widespread warfare from 1300 to 1500
  100 Years’ War
  weakens feudal order
Population outstrips agriculture
  famines
Bubonic Plague (Black Death)
  from 1348

A. Signs of Strain
  Aristocracy lost military purpose
  foot soldiers more important
  became increasingly decorative
  Church became increasingly rigid

B. The Postclassical West and Its Heritage
  Formative period
  dynamic change
CHAPTER 11
The Americas on the Eve of Invasion

Chapter Outline Summary
I. Postclassic Mesoamerica, 1000–1500 C.E.
   Teotihuacan
collapsed, 700s
   Toltecs
empire in central Mexico
capital at Tula, c. 968
A. The Toltec Heritage
   Rule extended to Yucatan, Maya lands, c. 1000
   Commercial influence to American southwest
   possibly Mississippi, Ohio valleys
B. The Aztec Rise to Power
   Toltec collapse, c. 1150
   caused by northern nomads?
   Center moves to Mexico valley
   lakes used for fishing, farming, transportation
   many centers
   Aztecs in, early 14th
   began as mercenaries, allies
   1325, founded Tenochtitlan
   dominated by 1434
C. The Aztec Social Contract
   Transformation to hierarchical society
   Service of gods preeminent
   sacrifice increased
   source of political power
   Moctezuma II
   head of state and religion
D. Religion and the Ideology of Conquest
   Spiritual and natural world seamless
   hundreds of deities
   three groups
   fertility, agriculture, water
   creator gods
   warfare, sacrifice
   e.g. Huitzilopochtli
   Aztec tribal god
   identified with sun god
   Sacrifice
   motivated by religion or terror?
   Cyclical view of history
E. Feeding the People: The Economy of the Empire
   Agriculture
   *chinampas*, man-made floating islands
   high yield
farming organized by clans

Markets
daily market at Tlatelolco
controlled by pochteca, merchant class
regulated by state

II. Aztec Society in Transition
Society became increasingly hierarchical
A. Widening Social Gulf
Calpulli
transformed from clans to groupings by residence
distribute land, labor
maintain temples, schools
basis of military organization
Noble class developed from some calpulli
military virtues gave them status
serf-like workers on their lands
Social gaps widen
imperial family at head of pipiltin
Calpulli of merchants

B. Overcoming Technological Constraints
Women had various roles
owned property
no public roles
Elite polygamy
most monogamous

C. A Tribute Empire
Speaker
one ruled each city-state
Great Speaker
ruled Tenochtitlan
Prime Minister powerful
Subjugated states could remain autonomous
owed tribute, laor

III. Twantinsuyu: World of the Incas
Tihuanaco, Huari (c.550–1000 C.E.)
after 1000, smaller regional states
Chimor (900–1465)
north coast of Peru
A. The Inca Rise to Power
Struggle for control
Cuzco area
Quechua-speaking clans (ayllus)
Huari
controlled regions by 1438, under Pachacuti
Topac Yupanqui
son of Pachacuti
conquered Chimor
rule extended to Ecuador, Chile
Huayna Capac
furthered conquests of Topac Yupanqui
1527, death
Twantinsuyu (empire)
from Colombia to Chile
to Bolivia, Argentina

B. Conquest and Religion
“Split inheritance”
power to successor
wealth, land to male descendants
resulted in continual conquest
Religion
sun god supreme
represented by ruler (Inca)
Temple of the Sun at Cuzco
local gods survived
huacas

C. The Techniques of Inca Imperial Rule
Inca
ruled from Cuzco
governors of four provinces
bureaucracy
local rulers (curacas)

Unification
Quechua
forced transfers

Military
system of roads, way stations (tambos), storehouses

State
redistributive economy
building, irrigation projects

Gender cooperation
ideology of the sexes complementing each other
also seen in cosmology
Inca’s senior wife linked state to moon

D. Inca Cultural Achievements
metallurgy
knotted strings (quipu)
accounting
monumental architecture

E. Comparing Incas and Aztecs
Similarities
built on earlier empires
excellent organizers
intensive agriculture under state control
redistributive economy
kinship transformed to hierarchy
ethnic groups allowed to survive

Differences
Aztecs had better developed trade, markets

IV. The Other Peoples of the Americas
Great variety elsewhere
not all in the Neolithic pattern
some used irrigation for agriculture, but formed no states
A. How Many People?
   Larger densities in Mesoamerica, Andes
B. Differing Cultural Patterns
   Caribbean islands
   some similar to Polynesian societies
   c.1500
   200 languages in North America
   Mississippian mounds abandoned
   Anasazi descendants along Rio Grande
   most groups kin-based
   women subordinate
C. American Indian Diversity in World Context
   Two great imperial systems by 1500
   Mesoamerica and the Andes
   weakened
   technologically behind Europeans
CHAPTER 12
Reunification and Renaissance in Chinese Civilization: The Era of the Tang and Song Dynasties

Chapter Outline Summary
I. Rebuilding the Imperial Edifice in the Sui-Tang Eras
   Wendi
      nobleman
      led nomadic leaders to control northern China
      589, defeat of Chen kingdom
      established Sui dynasty
   A. Sui Excesses and Collapse
      Yangdi
      son of Wendi
      legal reform
      reorganized Confucian education
      scholar-gentry again part of administration
      Loyang
      new capital
      building projects
      canals built across empire
      attacked Korea
      defeated by Turks, 615
      assassinated, 618
   B. The Emergence of the Tang and the Restoration of the Empire
      Li Yuan, Duke of Tang
      used armies to unite China
      extended borders to Afghanistan
      used Turks in army
      Empire into Tibet, Vietnam, Manchuria, Korea
      Great Wall repaired
   C. Rebuilding the World’s Largest and Most Pervasive Bureaucracy
      Unity
      aristocracy weakened
      Confucian ideology revised
      scholar-gentry elite reestablished
      bureaucracy
      Bureau of Censors
   D. Institutionalizing Meritocracy: The Growing Importance of the Examination System
      Ministry of Rites
      oversaw examination system
      highest offices based on Confucian classics, Chinese literature
      Birth, connections important for office
   E. State and Religion in the Tang and Song Eras
      Confucianism and Buddhism potential rivals
      Buddhism had been central
      Mahayana Buddhism popular in era of turmoil
      Chan (Zen) Buddhism common among elite
Early Tang support Buddhism
Empress Wu (690–705)
endowed monasteries
tried to make Buddhism the state religion
50,000 monasteries by c. 850

F. The Anti-Buddhist Backlash
Confucians in administration
supported taxation of Buddhist monasteries
Persecution under Emperor Wuzong (841–847)
monasteries destroyed
lands redistributed
Confucianism emerged as the central ideology

II. Tang Decline and the Rise of the Song
Emperor Xuanzong (713-756)
height of Tang power
mistress, Yang Guifei
powerful
relatives gained power in government
755, revolt
but leaders were ineffectual
frontier peoples, governors benefitted

A. The Founding of the Song Dynasty
907, last Tang emperor resigned
Zhao Kuangyin (Taizu)
960, founded Song dynasty
Liao dynasty, Manchura
Khitan nomads
unconquered by Taizu
Song unable to defeat northern nomads
Song pay tribute to Liao

B. Song Politics: Settling for Partial Restoration
Scholar-gentry patronized
given power over military

C. The Revival of Confucian Thought
Libraries established
old texts recovered
Neo-Confucians
stress on personal morality
Zhu Xi
importance of philosophy in everyday life
hostility to foreign ideas
gender, class, age distinctions reinforced

D. Roots of Decline: Attempts at Reform
Khitan independence encouraged others
Tangut, Tibet
Xi Xia
Song paid tribute
Wang Anshi
Confucian scholar, chief minister
reforms
supported agricultural expansion
landlords, scholar-gentry taxed

E. Reaction and Disaster: The Flight to the South
1085, emperor supporting Wang Anshi died
reforms reversed
Jurchens defeated Liao
1115, found Jin kingdom
invaded China
Song flee south
new capital at Hangzhou
Southern Song Dynasty (1127–1279)

III. Tang and Song Prosperity: The Basis of a Golden Age
Canal system
built to accommodate population shift
Yangdi’s Grand Canal
links north to south

A. A New Phase of Commercial Expansion by Land and Sea
Silk routes reopened
greater contact with Buddhist, Islamic regions
Sea trade
developed by late Tang, Song
junks
Commerce expanded
credit
deposit shops
early banks
flying money
credit vouchers
Urban growth
Changan
Tang capital
2 million

B. Expanding Agrarian Production and Life in the Country
New areas cultivated
canals helped transport produce
Aristocratic estates
divided among peasants
scholar-gentry replaced aristocracy

C. Family and Society in the Tang and Song Era
Great continuity
Marriage brokers
Elite women have broader opportunities
Empresses Wu, Wei
Yang Guifei
Divorce widely available

D. The Neo-Confucian Assertion of Male Dominance
Neo-Confucians reduced role of women
confinement
men allowed great freedom
men favored in inheritance, divorce
women not educated
footbinding
E. Invention, Artistic Creativity, and China’s Global Impact
   Influence over neighbors
   Economy stimulated by advances in farming, finance
   Explosives
   used by Song for armaments
   Compasses, abacus
   Bi Sheng
   printing with moveable type
F. Scholarly Refinement and Artistic Accomplishment
   Scholar-gentry key
   change from Buddhist artists
   secular scenes more common
   Li Bo
   poet
   Nature a common them in poetry, art
CHAPTER 13
The Spread of Chinese Civilization: Japan, Korea, and Vietnam

Chapter Outline Summary

I. Japan: The Imperial Age
   Taika, Nara, and Heian (7th to the 9th centuries) borrowing from China at height
   A. Crisis at Nara and the Shift to Heian (Kyoto)
      Taika reformed
      copied Chinese style of rule
      bureaucracy
      opposed by aristocracy, Buddhist monks
   Capital to Heian (Kyoto)
      abandoned Taika reforms
      aristocracy restored to power
   B. Ultracivilized: Court Life in the Heian Era
      Court culture
      codes of behavior
      aesthetic enjoyment
      poetry
      women and men took part
      Lady Murasaki, Tale of Genji
   C. The Decline of Imperial Power
      Fujiwara family
      dominated government
      cooperated with Buddhists
      elite cult
   D. The Rise of the Provincial Warrior Elite
      Regional lords (bushi)
      fortress bases
      semi-independent
      collected taxes
      personal armies
      samurai
      Warrior class emerged
      martial arts esteemed
      special code
      family honor
      death rather than defeat
      seppuku or hari-kiri
      peasants lost status, freedom
      Salvationist Buddhism

II. The Era of Warrior Dominance
   By the 11th and 12th centuries
   family rivalries dominated
   Taira, Minamoto
   A. The Declining Influence of China
B. The Breakdown of Bakufu Dominance and the Age of the Warlords
Yoritomo
Minamoto leader
assassinated relatives
dearth brought succession struggle
Hojo family
Minamoto, emperor figureheads
Ashikaga Takuaji
Minamoto
14th century, overthrew Kamakura rule
Ashikaga Shogunate established
emperor driven from Kyoto
struggle weakened all authority
1467–1477, civil war among Ashikaga factions
300 states
ruled by warlords (daimyo)

C. Toward Barbarism? Military Division and Social Change
Warfare became more brutal
Daimyo supported commerce

D. Artistic Solace for a Troubled Age
Zen Buddhism
important among elite
point of contact with China

III. Korea: Between China and Japan
Separate, but greatly influenced each other
Ancestors from Siberia, Manchuria
by 4th century B.C.E., farming, metal working
109 B.C.E., Choson kingdom conquered by Han
Silla, Paekche
A. Tang Alliances and the Conquest of Korea
Koguryo people
resisted Chinese dominance
Sinification increased after fall of the Han
Buddhism an important vehicle
B. Sinification: The Tributary Link
Silla, Koryo dynasties (668–1392)
peak of Chinese influence
but political independence
C. The Sinification of Korean Elite Culture
Silla capital, Kumsong
copied Tang cities
Buddhism favored
D. Civilization for the Few
Aristocracy most influenced by Chinese culture
all others served them
E. Koryo Collapse, Dynastic Renewal
Revolts caused by labor, tax burdens weakened Silla, Koryo governments
1231, Mongol invasion followed by turmoil
1392, Yi dynasty founded lasted until 1910

IV. Between China and Southeast Asia: The Making of Vietnam

Chinese push south to Red River valley
Viets retain distinctiveness
Qin raid into Vietnam, 220s B.C.E. commerce increased
Viets conquer Red River lords
Merged with Mon-Khmer, Tai
Culture distinct from China women generally had higher status

A. Conquest and Sinification
Han expanded, Vietnam becomes a tributary from 111 B.C.E., direct control
Chinese culture systematically introduced

B. Roots of Resistance
Resistance from aristocracy, peasants women participated
39 C.E., Revolt of Trung sisters

C. Winning Independence and Continuing Chinese Influences
Distance from China helps resistance
Independence by 939 until 19th century
Le Dynasty (980-1009) used Chinese-style bureaucracy

D. The Vietnamese Drive to the South
Indianized Khmer, Chams defeated, Viets expanded into Mekong delta region

E. Expansion and Division
Hanoi far from frontiers cultural divisions developed following intermarriage with Chams, Khmers
Nguyen dynasty capital at Hue, by late 1500s challenged Trinh in north rivalry until 18th century
CHAPTER 14
The Last Great Nomadic Challenges: From Chinggis Khan to Timur

Chapter Outline Summary

I. The Transcontinental Empire of Chinggis Khan
   Mongol Culture
      nomadic pastoralists
      goats, sheep
      tribe
      divided into clans
      temporary confederations
      leaders elected
   A. The Making of a Great Warrior: The Early Career of Chinggis Khan
      Earlier kingdoms in north China, 4th, 10th centuries C.E.
      Kabul Khan
      1100s, defeated Qin forces
      grandson, Temujin
      Chinggis Khan
      born Temujin
      developed alliances among Mongols
      1206, elected khagan (supreme ruler)
   B. Building the Mongol War Machine
      Mounted warriors
      Tumens, 10,000 troops
      Messenger force
      Adopted gunpowder, cannons
   C. Conquest: The Mongol Empire under Chinggis Khan
      1207, expedition
      China
      Xi-Xia, Tangut king defeated
   D. First Assault on the Islamic World: Conquest in China
      Kara Khitai defeated
      Khwarazm, Muhammad Shah II defeated
      Return to China
      Xi-Xia kingdom and Qin Empire destroyed
      1227, death of Chinggis Khan
      empire from Persia to North China Sea
   E. Long Distance Trade and Cross-Cultural Exchange: Life Under the Mongol Imperium
      Harsh, tolerant
      Chinggis Khan
      capital at karakorum
      shamanistic
      tolerated other religions
      new administration
      Commerce thrrove
   F. The Death of Chinggis Khan and the Division of the Empire
      1227, division of empire
three sons, one grandson
Ogedei, third son
elected great khan

II. The Mongol Drive to the West
Golden Horde
khan’s tent
Russia in the 1200s
many kingdoms
Mongols (Tartars) invade
Batu, grandson of Chinggis Khan
1236, begins conquest of Russia
1240, Kiev taken and sacked
Novgorod spared

A. Russia in Bondage
Russians in vassalage to Golden Horde
Commerce benefitted
Moscow thrived
metropolitan head of Orthodox church
led Russian resistance to Mongols
Kulikova, 1380
Golden Horde defeated

B. Mongol Incursions and the Retreat from Europe
Hungary, 1240
Death of Ogedei
Batu retreated

C. The Mongol Assault on the Islamic Heartlands
Hulegu
grandson of Chinggis Khan
Ilkhan
west to Mesopotamia, north Africa
1258, Baghdad sacked
1260, stopped by Baibars
Egyptian Mamluks

III. The Mongol Interlude in Chinese History
Ogedei renewed attack on China
Kubilai Khan
grandson of Chinggis Khan
attacks Song
1271, transformation to Yuan dynasty
capital at Tatu (Beijing)

A. Gender Roles and the Convergence of Mongol and Chinese Culture
Mongol women retained liberties
Chabi, wife of Kubilai, influential

B. Mongol Tolerance and Foreign Cultural Influence
Mongol patronage
attracted scholars, artists
Religious toleration
Buddhists, Nestorians, Latin Christians, Daoists, Muslims
Marco Polo
visited court

C. Social Policies and Scholar-Gentry Resistance
Ethnic Chinese resisted, especially scholar-gentry Kubilai protected peasant lands, famine relief, tax, labor burden lessened

D. The Fall of the House of Yuan
Death of Kubilai, dynasty already weakened Song revolt 1274, 1280, Japan attacked failure by 1350s, territory lost Ju Yanzhang, founded Ming dynasty

E. Aftershock: The Brief Ride of Timur
Timur-i Lang (Tamerlane), Turkish base at Samarkand 1360s, conquests Persia, Fertile Crescent, India, Russia 1405, death empire dissolved end of steppe nomad conquests
CHAPTER 15
The World in 1450: Changing Balance of World Power

Chapter Outline Summary
Compass
Chinese
Fundamental to navigation

I. Key Changes in the Middle East
A. Social and Cultural Change in the Middle East
   Tension between philosophy and arts
   Localized power
   Economic decline
   Political fragmentation
B. A Power Vacuum in International Leadership
C. Chinese Outreach and Reconsideration
   Zheng He
   1405–1433 expeditions to Africa

II. The Rise of the West
Gradual emergence
After bubonic plague destroyed feudalism
A. Sources of Dynamism: Medieval Vitality
   Population and labor trends
B. Imitation and Commercial Problems
   World market entrance
C. Secular Directions in the Italian Renaissance
   Rebirth
   Started in Italy where trade flourishes
D. Human Values and Renaissance Culture
   Francesco Petrarch
   Giotto
   Innovations and innovators
E. The Iberian Spirit of Religious Mission
   Castile and Aragon
   Ferdinand and Isabella

III. Western Expansion: The Experimental Phase
A. The Basis for Wider Exploration
   Vasco Da Gama
B. Colonial Patterns
   Henry the Navigator
   Portugal exploration of Africa

IV. Outside Network
A. Political Issues in the Americas
   Aztec and Inca troubles
B. Expansion, Migration, and Conquest in Polynesia
   7th century
   Polynesians expand north and south from Society Islands
C. Isolated Achievements by the Maori
   Art and political leadership
D. Adding Up the Changes
   Technological advancements
   Transregional empires developed into global empires