

## **Module 1**

### **The World in 500 CE**

1. Between 500 BCE and 500 CE, second-wave empires emerged that were urban-centred and state-based
  - a. Imperial Rome
  - b. Mauryan India
  - c. Han China
  - d. All about 5-6 million square KM
  - e. Populations of 50-60 million
  - f. All used professional militaries with infantry forces
  - g. Favoured central power over elites
  - h. Faced problems balancing power between center and provinces, military and civilians, and aristocrats and commoners
2. Chinese and Roman placed most of their army on frontiers
  - a. Perceived the border as a front between civilization and savagery
  - b. Benefited from cross border trade
  - c. Customs and duties were collected at the border which made the army there profitable
3. They experienced a large amount of division
  - a. Civilian elites opposed continued expansion but the military continued to assimilate these barbarians
  - b. They used these people in the army
  - c. They had to tax the civilians greatly to support the large army and this put a lot of pressure on the economy
  - d. The emergence of new religions caused the empires to fall

### **Chapter 3 - The State and Empire in Eurasia/North Africa**

1. Should the US step up to be master of the world, or does the over-extendedness of the roman empire serve as a warning
2. First empires - Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian empires encompassed Mesopotamia
3. Egypt - Temporarily an imperial state when it ruled Nubia and the eastern Mediterranean
4. Empire - a more aggressive state that conquers, rules and extracts resources. Often associated with oppression
5. Eurasian Second wave empires shared problems
  - a. Should they impose their culture on subjects?
  - b. Should they rule directly or through others?
  - c. How should they extract wealth?
  - d. Very bloody and looming
  - e. Brought together many people so there was a lot of exchanges of ideas
  - f. Imposed substantial peace which fostered development
  - g. Created warrior culture

### **Empires and Civilizations in Collusion**

#### **Persian Empire**

1. Biggest in 6th century BCE
2. Reached from Egypt to India

3. 35-50 million people
4. Kings were absolute monarchs
5. Satraps - governors in each province
6. Lower-level officials were from the local area
7. System of imperial spies
8. General respect for other cultures
9. The system established remained in the region even after
  - a. Standard coinage
  - b. Predictable taxes
  - c. Canal linking the red sea with the Nile
  - d. Built an irrigation system

#### Greeks

1. Small competing city-states
2. Emerged around 750 BCE and lasted for about 400 years
3. 2-3 million people
4. Athens wanted more power, but this spawned a civil war
5. Each city-state was independent but they had a lot in common with each other
6. A small class of people could participate in politics

#### Greco-Persian wars

1. Egyptian scholars had impressive astronomical and mathematical traditions
2. Wars in 499 BCE
3. Started when Greek Ionia came under Persian rule
4. 490 and 480 BCE the Persians more directly attacked Greece
5. They failed and this became a great victory for Greece
  - a. They became to be associated as a symbol of Europe and Freedom
  - b. The poor Athenians wanted more power as they had won the war
  - c. Athens in general wanted more power, causing a civil war
    - i. Sparta won the Peloponnesian war causing Greece to fall

#### Alexander and the Hellenistic Era

1. 338 Philip II politically united Greece but the city-states lost independence
2. Alexander the Great led an expedition over the Persian Empire and he defeated them
3. Hellenistic Era (323-30 BCE) - elements of Mediterranean culture went to Egypt, India and Mesopotamia
  - a. Greek learning, language and culture flourished
  - b. City-states were no longer free

#### **Comparing Empires - Roman v. Chinese**

1. Both lasted from about 200 BCE to 200 CE
2. About 1.5 million miles<sup>2</sup>
3. 50-60 million people
4. Little contact, only dimly aware of each other

#### Rome - City state to empire

1. Originally ruled by a king but was then overthrown to form a republic
  - a. Patricians dominated
  - b. Executive authority was held by 2 consuls who were advised by the senate

- c. Codified law protected plebeians and the plebian tribute blocked unfair legislation
- 2. 2nd Century CE they reached their territorial height
  - a. Conquest wars were a source of income
  - b. Army was brutal
  - c. Created a warrior society where they had control over women and children
- 3. Early CE rich women got more power
- 4. They owned many slaves
- 5. Octavian/Agustin was the first practical emperor, but he continued to use republican terms

China - warring states to empire

- 1. The old Chinese state had vanished and now there were constant wars between 7 warring kingdoms
- 2. Qin Shihuanghi reunited China in 10 years
  - a. Borders he created mostly remain
  - b. The Great Wall of China helped keep out northern barbarians
- 3. Han Dynasty followed and retained centralization but was less brutal

### **Consolidating the Roman and Chinese empire**

- 1. Both saw themselves as ruling the world
- 2. Invested heavily in public works
- 3. Romans made their old emperors gods
- 4. Emperors were sons of Heaven in China
  - a. Peasant rebellions were the sign that they lost the heavenly mandate
- 5. Christianity spread slowly in Rome until the emperor adopted it
- 6. Buddhism did not have widespread success until the collapse of the Han dynasty
- 7. Chinese assimilated people through language and intermarriage
  - a. Did not experience much cultural competition
  - b. All literate people wrote Chinese so it was a form of elite assimilation
- 8. Romans only offered citizenship gradually and people still maintained their cultural identities
- 9. Latin gave rise to many languages
- 10. Chinese developed an elaborate bureaucracy where students were trained in Confucius
- 11. Romans developed a body of law
- 12. Rome and China were involved in a lot of environmental destruction

### **Collapse of Empires**

- 1. Chinese collapsed in 220 CE
- 2. Rome collapsed in 476 with a decline before
  - a. Eastern (Byzantine Empire) remained for another 1000 years
- 3. Rich stopped paying taxes
- 4. Too big to be sustained by their resources
- 5. Elite factions created instability
- 6. Disease ravaged the societies
- 7. Fluctuation in weather made farming difficult
- 8. Began to get attacked by nomadic groups
- 9. The collapse resulted in some de-urbanization and less trade

### **Intermittent Empire - India**

1. The demise of the Indus Valley in 1500 BCE
2. 600 BCE a second wave civilization emerged
  - a. Small republic and king ruled states
3. A lot of cultural and linguistic diversity
4. Distinctive religious tradition (Hinduism)
5. North had a brief greek and Persian influence
6. Mauryan Empire encompassed all but the southern tip of India
  - a. 50 million people
  - b. Large military and bureaucracy
  - c. Arthashastra - a treaty that created an amoral political philosophy for the leaders
  - d. State-operated industries
7. Ashoka - enlightened ruler who ruled with Buddhism
8. Gupta Era - a government supported the arts
9. People were very loyal to local leaders
10. Extensive trade networks

### **Chapter 5 - Society and Inequality in Eurasia and North Africa**

1. The caste system has persisted in a changed form in India
2. Second wave societies were divided on class lines and were patriarchal

### **Society and the State in China**

1. Elite officials
2. Selected officials to create the world's first civil service
  - a. Trained in the Confucius method
  - b. 30,000 students
  - c. Favoured rich families that could afford teaching to pass lower level exams
  - d. Sometimes poor boys were sponsored to go
3. People that graduated from school made it into a world of high privilege and prestige
  - a. Even low ranking officials were distinguished by their speech and manners
4. Leaders were the creators and bearers of culture

### **The Landlord Class**

1. Small farming peasants were pressured to sell their land
2. People accumulated large estates
3. Landlords of these estates avoided paying taxes
  - a. This increased the burden on peasants
4. Wang Mang overthrew the dynasty in 8 CE
  - a. Reforms that gave land back to peasants
  - b. Unpopular, killed in 23 CE

### **Peasants**

1. Majority of the population
2. Households contained 2-3 generations
3. Taxes were about 1 month of earning
4. Conscripted for military service
5. Periodic Peasant rebellions (ex. Yellow Turban Rebellion - 360,000 armed followers)

### **Merchants**

1. Unfavourable reputation as they were seen as unproductive
2. Their ill-gained wealth impoverished others
3. Often made a profit and tried to get into the elite by buying land or sends sons to school

### **Caste and Class in India**

1. Caste means purity of blood
2. Little social mobility

#### **Caste as Varna**

1. 500 BCE society was divided into 4 ranked classes
2. Embedded in these classes for life
3. Top - Brahmins, priests that practice rituals to ensure the proper functioning of the world
4. Kshatriya - warriors that protect and govern
5. Vaisya - commoners that cultivated the land
6. Sudras - lowest class by far
7. Untouchables - class that emerged later for those who did the dirtiest work

#### **Caste as Jati**

1. Largely based on occupation
2. Each caste is separated into several Jatis
3. Marriage and eating together is only allowed within your Jatis
4. Could become unclean if you were near and untouchable
5. Your caste status was a result of Karma from your past life
6. The worst was to be expelled from your Jatis

#### **Functions of Caste**

1. Focused loyalties on their local area
2. Provided social security and support
3. Allowed people to integrate while maintaining their identity
4. Divided poor so it was hard to organize a revolt

### **Slavery and Civilization**

1. A social death
2. Most civilizations practiced slavery
3. Chinese slavery was not widespread
4. Indian society did not depend on slaves and their laws protected them
5. Romans had the most slaves

#### **Making of Roman Slavery**

1. Women were the first slaves
2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the population was enslaved
3. Some slaves were halfway between slavery and freedom
4. Most people owned some slaves
5. Often staffed farms with slaves, but they did most jobs
6. Slave children became slaves and captured people
7. There were several ineffective slave risings

### **Comparing Patriarchies**

1. Less restrictive during upheaval or birth of a civilization
2. Women were often active agents within their culture
3. Nuns created domains relatively free from male control

4. Sharper in urban areas and varied between civilizations

#### Changing Patriarchies - China

1. Female inferiority was imbedded in the workings of the universe
2. 3 obediences - subordinate to father, husband and son
3. Some still had power or lead uprisings
4. Could exercise power as a mother-in-law
5. Their dowry was their property and gave them leverage
6. Nomadic women were less restricted
7. Empress Wu was the only woman to rule china

#### Contrasting Patriarchies - Athens and Sparta

1. Athenian women were more restricted
  - a. Represented by a guardian on all legal matters
  - b. Lacked rationality
  - c. Upper-class women had to stay in the home
  - d. Married to older men
  - e. responsible for domestic affairs and having children
2. Sparta
  - a. All boys were removed from 7-30 to be trained for war
  - b. Women participated in sports to strengthen their body
  - c. Married men their own age and could divorce
  - d. Women had more household control
  - e. Used various birth control methods
  - f. When the Helots attacked they lost some freedom
3. Homosexuality often while heterosexually married

#### Pliny's Natural History and the Flavian Tempium Pacis: Botanical Imperialism in First-Century C.E. Rome\*

1. The roman empire united the Mediterranean basin but also created a larger exchange network
2. More research needs to be done into the roman "fall off" - the rate at which roman influenced diminished
3. Pliny's Natural History - written in 70'S catalogues animals, plants and minerals and tells us what things the Romans were encountering
4. She argues that the Flavian Templum Pacis are best understood as colonial botanical gardens
5. Construction of the Templum Pacis began in 71 CE
  - a. At the heart of the city
  - b. About 40% of the enclosure was dedicated to garden beds
  - c. A shrine to an abundance of peace (Pax Romana)
6. Romans transplanted plants from across their empire and the world
7. When Pompeii happened there was entombed pollen
8. They saw the growth of these plants to be a source of income and power
9. They had some difficulty getting the plants to grow as they wanted them to
10. The people would make offerings to the gods and they would often do so by offering these exotic plants

11. There was also a roman presence in India, both trading and living there
12. The Indians wanted in return gold
13. About 8% of the empire's gold went east
14. The Romans levied a 25% tax
15. Emperor Vespasian controlled roman access to and understanding of exotic goods

#### Provincializing Rome - Indian Ocean Trade Network and Roman Imperialism

1. Trade was seen as a form of globalization that helped shape the economic and military trajectory
2. Trading centers were of strategic importance
3. Eastern trade influenced their political decisions, military expeditions, infrastructure projects and imperial expansion
4. Rome was one of the nodes of the global economy
5. Elites saw eastern trade as associated with fiscal ruin and moral danger
6. They ran a 100 million sesterces trade deficit
7. Stoicism saw these eastern items as luxuries and too decadent
8. Often associated eastern goods with women
9. They were able to run this deficit because they were constantly taking from other people to fill the hole
  - a. Would plunder cities because of their wealth
10. Senators gained their wealth through investing in trade
  - a. When this lending was temporarily stopped the economy almost collapsed
  - b. However, they never went to India themselves
  - c. They would use an elaborate transfer system to avoid transporting gold oversea
11. Suppressing piracy also helped the merchant ships
12. Most trade was between Rome and India, but some were with China
13. Major way Chinese trade happened was on the maritime roads to southern India
14. Egypt-African trade was smaller scale
15. Rome was not able to dictate the terms of trade with India
  - a. They were only able to tax
16. Indian Traders rarely made it as far as Rome
17. Rome conquered areas to allow for easier passage on the way to India

### **Test Essay Question**

2. How and why did the patriarchies of Athens and Sparta differ from each other?

The patriarchies in Athens and Sparta differed in one main way, their extremity. Women in Sparta were able to be far more independent than their Athenian counterparts. The best example of the differences in treatment between women in Sparta and Athens is the differences in marriage and reproductive rights.

There was a significant difference in the age of men women were required to marry. Women in Athens were married off to older men when they were quite young. Both the gender and age difference meant that women were not on equal footing with their husbands. In Sparta however, it was common practice to have women marry men similar to their own age. Although there would still have been a power imbalance within the marriage, the lack of a significant age gap makes the power imbalance smaller. This is because they would have been in similar stages of life and development.

Women in Sparta also had some reproductive control. It was relatively common for women to regulate the number of children they had by using various birth control methods. This allowed them some freedom as they were not forced to be pregnant all of the time. This could also ease their domestic load as they could have fewer children, and provide them with some leverage within the marriage. Women in Athens did not commonly use effective birth control methods and thus had children more frequently and at less regulated times.

The reason for the differences in strength of the patriarchy between these two civilizations is due to an irregular military condition in Sparta. Sparta was located near areas where Helots lived. Helots frequently attacked the city and posed a near-constant threat to Sparta. As a result, when boys turned 7 they were taken for military service and they remained in service until they were 30. This meant that women were the primary inhabitants of the city for large amounts of time. It also meant that women were required to frequently run the household when their husbands were away. This offered the Spartan women some measure of freedom and also a level of responsibility for taking care of the city and their household. Since women were required to do more, they were also respected more.

Overall, women lived different lives and interacted with the patriarchy differently depending on where they lived. Athens offered more restrictions towards women and their activities while Sparta was a less restrictive society. Both cities had a patriarchy but the extremity of this varied between the two.

### **Module 2**

Korea and China

1. The political system and elites became very Chinese
2. They continued to resist Chinese invasion
3. Tribute leaders brought back legitimacy after visiting china
4. They modelled their capital on china
5. They engaged in trade with the Chinese



6. Women had less freedom as they assimilated to Chinese culture, even less than Chinese women had
7. They created an individual written language

#### Vietnam and China

1. North was conquered by China
2. Chinese people went into there but hated the locals
3. They participated in Chinese political culture as a vassal state
4. Chinese brought in their style of agriculture
5. Vietnamese officials were educated like the Chinese
6. Beyond the elite, they hated the Chinese, had their own culture and their women frequently led rebellions
7. Women had a great deal of independence

#### Japan and China

1. Their geographical separation meant that they were never invaded
2. They sent boats across to China to learn their culture
3. Picked up Confucius and Chinese court methods
4. Women's oppression was not picked up
5. Very selective in the culture they developed
6. The ruler was not as powerful and rather there was a system of fragmented beliefs
7. Developed some Buddhist traditions but maintained their own religion

2. Describe the relationship of the Chinese with the Koreans, Vietnamese, Japanese and northern tribes in terms of cultural exchange, dominance, and lessons learned from each other.

China had a very different relationship with the Koreans, Vietnamese, Japanese and northern tribes. Each had a different level of military contact, cultural exchange and willingness to be involved with China.

The Koreans were attacked militarily by Chinese forces. This means that they were already more hostile than other groups. Throughout Chinese involvement, they resisted full Chinese rule. Despite this, however, they did maintain some elements of Chinese culture. This included modelling their capital city on the capital of China, using the same words for their kings, and adopting some of the strict rules around women that the Chinese had created. Although politically opposed to China's rule they maintain a relationship with China when it was politically advantageous or familiarity advantageous. This meant allying against common enemies and maintaining trade between the two countries.

The Northern Vietnamese were also conquered by China. Some Chinese citizens settled in Northern Vietnam although, they were very hostile to and opposed to the locals. These settlers tried to assimilate the people into Chinese culture. The elite in this area developed several aspects of Chinese culture but the lower classes continued to be opposed. They were involved in several uprisings for independence, many of these led by women. While they continued to be politically connected, they did not develop strong cultural ties.

The Japanese had a very different relationship with China. They were separated geographically so there were never any Chinese invasions into Japan. As such, they had only voluntary developments of Chinese culture. They would send boats of people, often caring

scholars, across the ocean to become educated in the ways of the Chinese. However, they never developed a full Chinese culture and instead were very particular about the aspects they developed. They adopted Confucius and Chinese court methods, but maintained their own religion and were not as oppressive towards women.

The northern nomads experienced periodical invitations by the Chinese and periodically invaded as well. They lived above the great wall and lived in a nomadic and pastoralist society. This meant that they had a need to get goods from the agrarian Chinese. They would often invade when the Chinese were weakened and then the Chinese would bribe them off, or fight them militarily. They maintained their own culture but deposited some of their cultures into the northern Chinese.

China had a very different relationship with each of these countries. From, resistant to rule but receptive to culture, to receptive to culture but only for the elite, to selective taking up the culture and finally, frequently involved with but with little cultural mixing. These relationships were all very different and their culture developed in different ways depending on how receptive they were to the Chinese.

## **Module 2**

### **Accelerating Connections: Commerce and Culture Across Eurasia**

1. Explain what motivated and sustained the long-distance commerce of the “Silk Roads, Sea Roads, and Sand Roads” during the years 500-1500 CE

2. Assess the socio-economic impact of cross-cultural contacts in selected regions of Eurasia and Africa; and

The spread of religion - Islam and Buddhism

The spread of language and written culture

Spread of academics as they were often transferred around when conquered - they studied many different types of philosophy and math from different areas

3. Compare China's influence on other regions of the globe in this period with how China itself was transformed by its encounters with the outside world.

China influenced other areas more than it was affected

China developed an Indian religion

They imputed their political system and culture in other countries that they invaded

They had many inventions, such as paper that increased their economic prowess

4. Draw on examples from this module's readings to assess China's influence on other societies during the Tang and Song dynasties, as well as how China itself was transformed by its encounters with the outside world.

5. What evidence from the readings for Module 2 supports the observation that cultural change often derived from commercial exchange during the period under study?

This is clearly evidenced in the exchanges of virus trade routes, in particular the silk road. This route we both used as a mode of transporting goods and culture. The reasoning behind this is because of the number of people used to transport goods. Whenever a trader would take their goods to a new location they would also bring their culture and religion. The main ports and nodes on this route became very cosmopolitan as they were constantly inundated with a variety of traders entering.

### **Chapter 7 - Commerce and Culture**

1. People have been participating in international trade for many years
2. Influenced transfer of culture
3. Influenced what crops or industries they participated in
4. Spread germs
5. Spread religion

### **Silk Roads**

Growth of Silk Roads

1. Lands of outer Eurasia have good climate and are relatively fertile
2. Russia and central Asia have a harsher climate
  - a. This means they were more nomadic and often invaded and pillaged other lands
  - b. The trade routes mimicked their movements
3. Silk roads prospered when states provided relative security for merchants
4. Expanded west to control nomadic Xiongnu

Goods in Transit

1. Most goods transported were luxury products as they were the only ones that were worth their travel
2. Silk was one of the main things that was taken across these routes
  - a. Chinese women were very involved in its production
  - b. The production expanded out of China and into the Muslim world

#### Cultures in Transit

1. Religion was also transported on the silk roads
2. Buddhism beginning in India spread particularly well
3. The monasteries were places for rest and resupply
4. Was a religion of foreign travellers and only slowly did it become popular for the Chinese

#### Disease in Transit

1. New diseases were introduced from different areas
  - a. They had no treatments, management systems or immunity to these
2. These diseases could cause mass destruction and death
3. However, with increased contact, they developed widespread immunity

#### **Indian Ocean Sea Roads**

1. Port cities were nodes along a trade route
2. These routes were cheaper so transported heavier and bulk goods (fewer luxuries)
3. Linked the mediteranian trade to the Indian ocean trade
4. Knowledge of monsoons allowed for intelligent boat building

#### Weaving the Web of an Indian Ocean World

1. Commerce picked up as they learned to ride the monsoons, improve their ships and navigation techniques
2. The port cities were greatly affected by the influx of people and culture
3. The fulcrum was in India with receiving traders from many areas
4. When China established a stable state they got very involved in trade
5. Muslims were very receptive to merchants because their profit was a trader
6. Maritime culture became Islamic

#### Sea Roads as a Catalyst for Change in Southeast Asia

1. Southeast Asia and east africa were the most affected by trade
2. Indian culture was spread
3. Both used indigious belief systems and imported Indian traditions
4. No imperial influence, just adopting their culture
5. Islam also began to penetrate

#### Sea Roads as a Catalyst for Change in Eastern Africa

1. Gave rise to a Swahili civilization
2. Their cities were independent city-states that were urbanized on the coast
3. They would travel the coast collecting goods for Arab ships to make trans-ocean journeys
4. They were culturally African but adopted Islam
5. Their language remained African but adopted Arabic words and is written in Arabic script
6. The culture was not very penetrating and stayed mostly in coastal areas

#### **Sand Roads**

#### Commercial Beginnings in West Africa

1. They traded because different climates produced a large variety of goods

#### Gold, Salt and Slaves

1. The Arabian Camel (ships of the desert) allowed for increased trade because of its endurance over the Sahara
2. West-African civilization emerged
  - a. Elaborate monarchies
  - b. Taxed merchants
  - c. Had gender hierarchies but they were less rigid
3. They had slaves from other stateless societies
4. Also developed a trans-Saharan slave trade

#### **American Network**

1. There was less trade here because of geographical barriers and a rapidly changing climate, rainforests were also hard to traverse, no animals to transport and they did not have carts
2. Some culture spread between civilizations through indirect contact
3. Vague trading routes throughout the Americas
4. Within nations in south America there was a great deal of trade
5. They had large warehouses to store goods
6. Highly trained accountants to track trade

#### Chapter 8 - China and the World

1. China is once again becoming seen as important on the world stage

#### **The Reemergence of a Unified China**

1. Collapse of the Han Dynasty in 220 CE
2. Invaded by northern nomads who integrated
3. Saw the fall of Confucius and rise of Buddhism
4. The people migrated to the Yangzi River Valley
5. Rise of locally noble families

#### Golden Age of Chinese Achievement

1. Remained unified under the Sui Dynasty
2. They had extensive canal networks that contributed to trade
3. They traded in both luxuries and food
4. After the Sui Dynasty fell two came up in its place, Tang Dynasty and Song Dynasty
5. They had great advancements in art and culture
6. Rise of neo-Confucianism - combined elements of Confucius with Buddhism and Taoism
7. Had an extensive bureaucracy
8. They had a rapid growth of population - from 50-60 million to 120 million
9. Increased urbanization
10. Industrial production was created
11. Coal heating, the invention of printing, creation of gunpowder
  - a. Created gunpowder as they were trying to make an elixir of immortality
12. Taxes were paid in cash so peasants had to sell goods or their labour

#### Women in the Song Dynasty

1. Confucian writers emphasized that women should be obedient

2. Women got in the way of men's pursuits of introspection, calligraphy, scholarship, painting and poetry
3. Foot binding became more widespread among nobles as it kept women dainty
4. Factories (male-run) took over women's jobs of weaving silk
5. Women were able to control their dowries and inherit from their families

### **China and Northern Nomads**

1. The nomads did not live in areas conducive to farming, so they focused on raising animals
2. They trained horses, the Chinese wanted these for their military
3. They traded to get grain
4. Frequently raided and were raided
5. Participated in transport for the silk roads

### **The Tribute System in Theory**

1. China saw non-Chinese as barbarians who were uncultured and uneducated
2. In order to trade with the Chinese they had to do rituals to show their obedience to China

### **The Tribute System in Practice**

1. Chinese were often unable to dictate the terms of trade
2. They often agreed to not invade if China gave them large gifts
3. Whenever Chinese society broke down or they were unhappy with the gifts they would attack China
4. One of the largest groups that did this were the Xiongnu
5. By calling them gifts the Chinese were able to imagine that they were still in charge

### **Cultural Influence across and Ecological Frontier**

1. Some of the nomadic groups became slightly Chinese, biggest among the Jurchen
2. Those above the Great Wall had little need to become Chinese, but when they invaded they deposited some of their cultures into the northern areas
3. Some in the south enjoyed western culture, but this was looked down upon by the nobles

### **Coping with China: Comparing Korea, Vietnam and Japan**

1. They were sedentary and agrarian
2. Had their own culture

### **Korea and China**

8. The political system and elites became very Chinese
9. They continued to resist Chinese invasion
10. Tribute leaders brought back legitimacy after visiting China
11. They modelled their capital on China
12. They engaged in trade with the Chinese
13. Women had less freedom as they assimilated to Chinese culture, even less than Chinese women had
14. They created an individual written language

### **Vietnam and China**

8. North was conquered by China
9. Chinese people went into there but hated the locals
10. They participated in Chinese political culture as a vassal state

11. Chinese brought in their style of agriculture
12. Viatimise officials were educated like the Chinese
13. Beyond the elite, they hated the Chinese, had their own culture and their women frequently led rebellions
14. Women had a great deal of independence

#### Japan and China

8. Their geographical separation meant that they were never invaded
9. They sent boats across to China to learn their culture
10. Picked up Confucius and Chinese court methods
11. Women's oppression was not picked up
12. Very selective in the culture they developed
13. The ruler was not as powerful and rathe there was a system of fragmented beliefs
14. Developed some Buddhist traditions but maintained their own religion

#### **China and the Eurasian World Economy**

##### China's Impact on Eurasia

1. They had a great many inventions that did not spread for hundreds of years
2. Their inventions often spurred inventions elsewhere

##### China as an Economic Beneficiary

1. They received ideas from elsewhere
2. Particularly influential in agriculture as they developed new crops and adopted crops from elsewhere
3. They had cosmopolitan cities
4. Occasionally this diversity caused violence

#### **China and Buddhism**

1. Until marxism Buddhism was the only cultural borrowing that china participated in

##### Making Buddhism Chinese

1. It was initially unpopular as it was not compatible with Confucius or traditional family values
2. As the Han Dynasty collapsed it gained hold as the collapse opened up to other explanations of the world
3. Later rulers use religion to justify their rule or wars they were involved in
4. Monasteries provided many supports to people
5. They translated it so that it would better match up to their culture
6. The state then supported it and it never gained independence from the state

##### Critics of Chinese Buddhism

1. Resentful of its wealth and that it did not pay taxes
2. The government ordered some to stop being nuns and monks and go back to life as tax-paying citizens
3. A great deal of natural destruction
4. They got banned from using precious metals such as gold for creating religious statues
5. It got assimilated into Chinese culture

#### **A Silk Road Legacy: The Spread of Buddhism and Islam**

1. Difficult to study as there are language barriers
2. Even after Islamic conquest there were still various versions of greek alphabets

3. Tukharistan and Sogdiana became the homeland for central Asian Buddhists
  - a. Most important stations on the silk roads
4. Got part of their artistic style from northern India
5. The presence of Alexander of Macedonia's army and their descendants in Afghanistan and northern India speak to the Greek influence
6. Population relied heavily on non-governmental bodies like religion as they were often in political turmoil
  - a. Caused them to produce many outstanding politicians, religious leaders, and scientists

### **Buddhism in Central Asia**

1. Sogdians were the first to bring Buddhism to China
2. Helped translate Buddhist Sanskrit
3. Likely learned about this in India and then brought it with them when they traded in China
4. Sogdian city-states never established an official religion and were mostly concerned with making commercial profits
5. Practiced a combination of several religions
6. Sogdians came to China in large numbers
7. Nomadic rulers were friendly towards Buddhism
8. There was a standing trade relationship between nomadic people and their agrarian neighbours

### **Arab Conquest of Central Asia**

1. The goal of the conquest was to control key stations of the trade route
2. They would convert people they conquered
3. People converted to do what they could to survive
4. Old leaders still maintained an unofficial presence
5. Accepted Islam for economic and political reasons

### **Central Asians in an Islamic World**

1. Central Asians joined as the leading intellectual and economic elite
2. Paper was associated with Buddhism
3. Believed that it was ideal for there to be religious hegemony
4. Has a lot of scholarly interaction with the Greeks

### **Islam Spread Out**

1. Central Asia gradually became fully Islamic
2. Mongols took highly skilled Central Asian Muslims and put them in places where they were needed
3. Large refugee population was pushed to India creating a sizable Muslim population there
4. Mongols deliberately spared the lives of traders, artisans, and some scholars
5. Muslims were in some ways very devout but in other ways kept their original culture

### **Silk Roads or Steppe Roads? The Silk Roads in World History**

1. Exchange of goods, technologies and religion
2. Mainly between the pastoralists (nomadic animal herders) and the agrarian worlds
3. Unity in Afro-Eurasia because of these trade connections
4. Linked China, India and the Mediterranean



5. Often connected to sea routes
6. Silk roads - long and middle distance land routes by which goods, ideas and people were exchanged between major regions of Afro-Eurasia

### **Historiography**

1. Difficult to create one history because there are major language barriers
2. Flourished mainly the end of the 1st millennium BCE and then early in the 1st millennium CE, 6th and 8th centuries CE and era of the Mongol empire
3. Routes went through modern Xinjiang, through central Asia then through Afghanistan to Kashmir and northern India or by sea from India or by land through Iran
4. After the Mongol period the trade route declines

### **Trans-Ecological Exchanges and the Geography of the Silk Roads**

1. Pass along edges of arid steppes or desert lands
2. Ecological frontiers are natural zones for exchange
3. Silk roads likely originated deep in prehistory

### **Prehistory of the Silk Roads**

1. The use of horses was a major innovation
2. Secondary products revolution - used livestock for things other than meat
3. Mobility of pastoralists increase the flow of culture and language
4. They often traded and invaded agrarian societies
5. There was not one continuous road but a series of routes
6. There was a chain of trading links

### **Silk Roads of the Classical Era**

1. China opened state-sponsored trade

### **Silk Roads in World History**

1. agrarian societies tried to take over the routes
2. They never controlled all of it
3. Pastoral societies like the Parthians, Xiongnu and the Yuezhi were all part of controlling these routes

### **Expansions to the North**

1. Ecological frontiers were shifting
2. There were now agrarian settlements to the north and south of the pastoralists
3. Some rulers collected revenues from trade routes

## **Module 3**

**3. The Mongol Empire.** Compare the methods of control and administration imposed by the Mongols over the conquered pastoral-agricultural areas of Eurasia to those imposed on China and Persia.

The Mongols were a very brutal civilization. They were also a civilization that was extremely powerful. Part of their power was that they were able to determine where a direct rule was needed, and where current systems of ruling were sufficient. As a result they developed different strategies for ruling based on their location. Three reasons, China, Persia and Russia experienced mongol rule in very different ways.

China was not conquered easily. It took over 70 years for the mongols to control the whole of the country. This speaks to both the size and military strength of china. Despite holding out for so long, the Mongols choose a good time to attack as the chinese state was weakened. Once they had control over china the mongols continued to rule it in a very similar way. They allowed cultural beliefs and religions to continue, and the market continued to function as it had before. Despite this the chinese were unhappy with their rulers as they considered them to be barbarians, both in their violent ruling styles and their culture. The Mongols never assimilated into chinese culture and instead ruled while maintaining their own traditional customs.

Persia had a lot more of a violent conquering. They burned and destroyed cities that would not submit, pushed agrarian peasants off their lands, and destroyed the irrigation system, thus runting farmland. The mongols there however, assimilated far better into the persian culture. Some even became agrarian, and married persians. After the mogol empire fell in persia the mongol settlers mostly remained in the area. This is a testament to how well they had assimilated. The person throughout mongol rule put up resistance as they too viewed the mongols as barbarians.

Russia had the least amount of involvement with the mongols. After the Mongols invaded they decided that Russia was not worth the cost of the occult, and thus they ruled from the steppe lands. They required taxes and submission of local leaders, but mainly allowed local rulers to continue ruling. The Mongols gained wealth from invading Russia but had little to do with day-to-day ruling. The invasion of Russia however, was just as violent as other mongol incations. They burned entire cities if they refused to submit, and killed people that they thought may cause trouble.

All three of these countries experienced great brutality at the hands of the mongols. China, the least, as the mongols preserved much of their systems for ruling and saw the benefits of not destroying things. Persians were heavily affected during ruling as the Mongols were very brutal rulers. Russians, while they often did not experience direct mongol brutality during their rule, they had decimated cities as they were brutally invaded. The Mongols developed a reputation as being barbaric and brutal. However, this is an oversimplification. The Mongols, while brutal, were also very good at measuring what level of involvement was needed. They were also able to determine what systems that were currently established should continue and what systems require more direct rule. Although they were brutal, they were also able to maintain a very successful empire for many years.

### **Essay Question**

2. The state of Western European civilization after the fall of the Roman Empire to approximately 1000 CE.

The Roman Empire collapse was a collapse of many things in Western Europe. It was the end of strong centralized power, and it also marked a period of European isolation. When the Roman Empire collapsed the Europeans lost contact with trade routes and they became isolated from other products, innovations and culture. The Europeans were left to find a way of ruling in a decentralized form. There were four major events in this period including a shifting political system, a developing church system, and a warming climate that increased productivity.

The first major event that occurred was their shifting political system. After the decentralized Roman Empire collapsed the Europeans turned to feudalism. Feudalism is a system of decentralized control where there is one monarch who, by making arrangements with lesser lords or vassals, accumulates power in a certain area. The power of this monarch relies on the vassals maintaining their support and collecting taxes from their subjects. Along with this system, there was also a system of serfdom. Serfs were the new European method of slavery. However, instead of owning people, they owned the people's ability to survive.

The second system that developed was the church system. The church present in Western Europe at the time was the Roman Catholic Church. This church used a top-down method of spreading their religion. This meant that they targeted local leaders who could then influence or force their subjects to convert. Through leaders converting they gained the benefit of legitimacy. The church was respected by some and protected leaders that followed it. By leaders converting their subjects the church could receive new followers, and thus more funds in the form of taxes or tithes. The subjects often did not convert fully, opting instead to create a mixture of Christianity and their local pagan religions. As there was not one centralized ruler in Europe the church was able to serve as a hegemonic power for the fractured continent.

The third major change that occurred in Europe at the time was a warming climate. This allowed for greater productivity in agriculture. This allowed for a population boom, increased urbanization and increased non-food production. To provide for a booming population they participated in deforestation and other forms of environmental destruction. These changes shape the geography of the continent today. Increased productivity allowed for more people to be able to move into cities and produce other things, such as fabric through weaving. This meant that a mostly agrarian Europe after Rome began to return to a fraction of the prosperity they had experienced under the Romans.

These three large changes shaped an era running from Roman control to 1000. This era was defined by decentralized and isolationist European rule. This era was important to European development because it created the identities of the Europeans, allowed for the development of many states, and spread Christianity throughout the continent. The era ended with the crusades as these crusading missions expanded the European worldview. They increased connections between the Europeans and other more developed nations and peoples. The Europeans were able to adapt the technologies of other nations to their needs to increase European productivity and prosperity. The era after the Romans was defined by isolation and decentralization and this era was only able to end through increasing connections to the outside world.

### Guzman - European Captives Among the Mongols

1. After the Mongol invasion kings and popes sent envoys to learn about and create relationships with the Mongols
2. The westerners working and living along with the Mongols were the ones that provided most of the information
3. Moguls saved craftsman, needed workers and granted safe passage to merchants
4. Sent people on missions to convert the Mongols to Christianity
5. They wanted to know about the Mongol threat that was gathering
6. Large numbers of western merchants, craftsmen and captives living amongst the Mongols after the Mongol invasion of eastern Europe
7. Mongols also kept nobles but the conditions that captured people left in were harsh and degrading
8. People forced to live under Mongol rule would give leading information as a western invasion was their only hope of gaining freedom and independence
9. Some envoys were misleading about where their sources were coming from and the degree of separation between the information and the original source
10. The merchants had to carry a safe-conduct letter to avoid being taken into captivity
11. The mongols were afraid of latin people as they were good at fighting
12. There are several slave revolts
13. Christian captives told the Mongols information on how the western world and military operated
14. Difficult as few spoke all of the languages
15. Later envoys saw the importance of learning languages or in employing good translators
16. Europeans respected the information from the envoys as it came from fellow Europeans and Christians
17. Questioned the reliability of their sources as they had their own motivations in telling certain stories
18. Fear that Europe was the Mongols next stop in conquest, prompting the invasion

### Lazaro - Medieval Islamic Maghrib

1. The almohad world was non-ethnic and universalist when set against the fragmentation of islam on the iberian frontier
2. There was a lack of unity signifying islamic decay
3. The Maghribi Westerners felt patriotic about their contributions to islam
4. The rubric of MW had mass political, religious and cultural appeal

### Who is Western Civilization

1. MW straddled the two pillars of the gibraltar strait
2. 1100-1300 was a period of increased cross-cultural interaction
3. Science, philosophy, theology and language are all borrowed from islam
4. MW vs latin west originated out of a fear of their commonality
5. 1492 - drew a political line between the two

### Maghrib and Al-Andalus to Almohad Maghrib West

1. North Africa and Iberia were united by the Almoravid movement from 1091-1147
2. A did not create a culture of unification
3. They continued to have arabic culture but with reference to pagan tales

4. They decided that north africa was the jihadi limit of islam
5. A made the MW into a ruic denoting unity of mediteranian shores
  - a. Tried to militarily stitch it together
  - b. Increased contact
6. A wanted to train an effective navy

#### **Almohad Vision of Political Society**

1. Recruited philosophers and scientists to revolutionize islamic politics
2. Created many political changes
3. Were open to having debates about faith and science as they saw them as not opposed to religion but rather complementary
4. Tried to create policy rather than basing off of tribal norms

#### **Recruitment of Science for God's Enterprise**

1. Had notions of scientific superiority
2. Tentative theories and failures were critical along with finding a rationally satisfactory idea
3. Used greek basis but went back to the source
4. A leadership recruited intellectuals

#### **Almohad Abrogation of Jews and Christians**

1. Christians and Jews had special legal status
2. Attempted to convert and subordinate, going against norms
3. They did not permit synagogues or churches in their lands
4. They knew that people were just talking when they converted but that was acceptable

#### **External Effects of the Almohad Maghrib West**

1. Alfonso of Castile inflicted a defeat in 1212
2. Ended the imaginations of the community spanning both shores of the mediterranean
3. Intellectual impact created long term development in Europe
4. They had ports and in these they had ports for intellectual arrival
5. Believed that science could never contradict god so we should not fear science
6. Discussions of philosophers at the time lead to lockean theory
7. Developed the scientific method
8. After they reconquered jerusalem they established a diplomatic relationship between islam and Christianity
9. Recognised the legitimacy of trade

#### **Chapter 9 - The Worlds of Islam**

1. First Muslim millennium was from 600-1600
2. Islamic civilization was the largest and most influential of the third wave civilizations

#### **Birth of a New Religion**

##### **Homeland of Islam**

1. Mecca was a prominent shrine in arabia
2. There was an annual pilgrimage season to mecca
3. Because of jewish and christian influence the idea that Allah was the most important with other gods being helpless and harmless idols

##### **Messenger and the Message**

1. Muhammad was born in Mecca

2. He took periods of withdrawal from the city as he was troubled by religions corruption and social inequalities
3. He was commissioned by Allah to bring the scriptures to his people in their own language, these writings were the word of allah and formed the quran
4. Created the Pillars of Islam
  - a. There is no god other than god, muhammad is the messenger of god
  - b. Ritual prayer 5 times a day
  - c. Give to support the poor and your community
  - d. Month of fasting during ramadan

#### Transformation of Arabia

1. Muhammad was liked by a variety of people in Mecca, however, he condemned the lifestyle of the elites and thus they condemned him
2. He fled with his followers to Medina
3. All political and religious authority was located within muhamad and he became a great military leader
4. He directed their prayer towards mecca making islam an arabian religion
5. By his death in 632 much of arabia had come under the control of Islam
6. Islam is both a religion, a legal practice and a political system, their laws are known as sharia laws

#### **The Making of an Arab Empire**

##### War Conquest and Tolerance

1. They expanded using imperial armies
2. Wanted to capture trade routes, profitable agricultural regions
3. External expansion was a binding force for the fractured community
4. They wanted to bring righteous government to the people that they conquered but they let them continue to practice their religion as long as they paid a special tax (jizya)
5. Did attempt mass conversions efforts

##### Conversion

1. Often a social conversion motivated by convinecte
  - a. Could get into government by converting
  - b. Could avoid certain taxes
  - c. Easier to trade
2. Most places developed arab culture a long with islam
3. However, persia and a few other places converted without losing their culture and becoming arabic
4. Perisalns shaped the high culture and some ruling, bureaucratic and administrative techniques

##### Divisions and Controversies

1. After Muhammad died there was a question of who should take over as the caliph
2. Sunni - the caliphs should be political and military leaders selected by the community
3. Shia - the leader should be a descendant of Ali and his descendants
4. The shia Muslims were historically more oppressed as saw themselves as martyrs
5. As the empire grw they transformed the arab chiefs into absolute monarchs and gods on earth

6. Arabs protested the luxurious living standards of their leaders

#### Men and Women in Early Islam

1. Women were equal religiously but were not socially equal
2. The Quran did have some restrictions on women, but it also required marriage to be an equal contract, men to treat their wives equally and for them to be able to own property
3. The upper class women faced more restrictions as society strengthened
4. Islamic culture was more restrictive than Muslim texts
5. Some women were able to study

#### **Islam and Cultural Encounter**

##### India

1. Turkish and Muslim regimes ruled from 1000 until British rule
2. Disillusioned Buddhists, low caste Hindus, untouchables saw Islam as attractive and many converted
3. They only ever claimed 20-25 percent of the population, mainly in northern India and Bengal
4. Their cultural differences were the most extreme
5. A mixture of Hinduism and Islam emerged called Sikkism

##### Anatolia (modern Turkey)

1. Much smaller population than India
2. In the end, 90% of the population was Muslim
3. There was a very disrupted political and social system when the Muslims came in
4. Muslims disrupted society more
5. The Islamification occurred within a distinctly Turkic context

##### West Africa

1. Brought by traders rather than conquest
2. Concentrated in cities and spread little to rural areas
3. Learned Arabic in a scholarly and leadership sense, but maintained their original languages

##### Spain

1. Many Christians converted socially and took up the rules and norms of Muslims
2. People also converted fully
3. They learned Arabic and learned the works of Islamic scholars, prompting a spread of knowledge across Europe
4. Muslims later tried to persecute Christians, leading to a Christian revolt, who then persecuted Muslims

#### **The World of Islam as a New Civilization**

##### Networks of Faith

1. Ulama were scholars and teachers
2. They were an international elite, often used for bureaucracy
3. Their personal experience with the divine helped Sufis to incorporate local culture
4. Increased unity within Muslims

##### Networks of Exchange

1. Large zone of trading
2. The Sharia implemented laws for trading

3. Urbanization occurred
4. There was an agricultural revolution as new crops were introduced, and new irrigation and growing techniques
5. Technological developments were discussed
6. These inventions blended to create a distinct islamic civilization

## Chapter 10 - Worlds of European Christendom

### **Christian Contraction in Africa and Asia**

#### Asian Christianity

1. Few communities remained in Arabia after Islam emerged
2. Some Islamic rulers were friendly, others were very hostile to Christianity
3. A small outpost called the Nestorian church emerged speaking Christian terms in Buddhist language
4. After the Chinese government declared no outside religions this outpost withered

#### African Christianity

1. Egypt became Christian but as Muslim rule tightened they claimed to feel like exiles in their homes, and thus many converted to islam
2. Nubia lasted longer, until 1500
3. Ethiopian Christianity still survives today due to its isolated location
4. Ethiopia created a mock Jerusalem since the original city was under Muslim rule

### **Byzantine Christendom**

1. They maintained a distinctive roman culture
2. Had no defined borders, but withstood attacks

#### Byzantine State

1. Centralized state, but did not affect the lives of people much
2. Capital was Constantinople
3. Emperor was willing to give up efforts to local elites
4. After 1085 they entered a period of slow decline where their territory shrink, ending in **1453** when constantinople fell

#### Byzantine Church and Christina Divergence

1. The cesar politically was also the head of the church
2. Their othodox identity superseded their roman identity
3. Hostility between this church and the pope as they disagreed on who was inpower, certain conventions
4. Reached a height when the catholis passed through for the crusades and seized and looted constantinople

#### Byzantium and the World

1. Through greek fire and other military strategies they were able to hold off the arabs until the turkish ottoman empire
2. They were an important player in trade and were a maker of luxuries
3. They created a written language for the slavic people so the bible could be translated, this aided in converting these people

#### Conversion of Russia

1. State of Kievan Rus emerged
2. It was very fractured and turned to orthodoxy to untie them



3. It was a top down approach with the common people following their rulers
4. There was a russification of orthodoxy and they claimed to be the third rome

### **Western Christendom**

#### Political Life in Western Europe

1. Europe reverted to rural existence
2. The local leaders gained power
3. Prestige of rome remained high
4. Charlemagne expanded his rule
5. The holy roman empire emerged but was limited to germany

#### Society and the Church

1. Feudalism emerged
2. The church structure provided legitimacy for the territorial readers
3. Roman slavery gave way to serfdom
4. Top down approach to the spreading of culture

#### Accelerating Change in the West

1. Warming climate meant better agricultural conditions
2. More forest clearing and farming
3. People moved into cities that were based on old roman roads
4. Some industries developed such as weaving
5. There was increased trade
6. Created guilds to regulate people in certain professions
7. Monarchs began to consolidate their power on outlines of states
8. Built bureaucracies and royal courts
9. Women lost power

#### Europe Outward Bound - Crusading

1. Vikings xpanded
2. Contact with china, india and mongolia through trade
3. The crusades a series of holy wars were representative or Europe's religious passions
4. Targeted the islamic middle east and the iberian peninsula and the baltic sea
5. Little lasting success in the middle east
6. Rift between eastern orthodoxy and roman catholics deepened

### **West in Comparative Advantage**

#### Catching Up

1. The Europeans were significantly less developed than other places
2. They used the technology of other areas to develop further
3. They recognised their backwardness
4. Increased trade as they reintegrated into afroeurasian trade
5. Their agricultural borrowing increased productivity
6. They used water mills for many things
7. They both borrowed technology, altered it and made it more useful

#### Pluralism in Politics

1. There were many states competing
2. The weakers were weaker
3. Struggle for power between rulers, vassals and the church

4. The merchants got a degree of freedom
5. Several cities became independent city states
6. Created payments to represent the three estates - clergy, landowning mobility, and urban merchants

#### Reason and Faith

1. Believed that greek philosophy could serve as a handmaiden to faith
2. West was developing a legal system
3. Thought they could understand divine mysteries
4. Created natural philosophy
5. Went to the arabic world to understand the greeks
6. Aristotle became the basis for university education
7. Laid the foundations of the scientific revolution and secularization of intellectual life
8. Byzantine churches were sceptical of learning new things so they only studied the great men of the past rather than using their knowledge as a leaping off point
9. Western church believed natural philosophy was legitimate

### Chapter 11 - Pastoral People on the Global Stage

#### Long History of Pastoral People

##### World of Pastoral Societies

1. Less productive societies
2. Often organized in kinship based clans or tribes
3. Some had ranked classes of commoner or noble
4. Generally women had more power and freedom
5. They migrated between environments or were entirely nomadic
6. They traded with agrarian societies
7. Lacked surplus wealth or a military so it was difficult to make a society
8. New technologies increased communication creating a common culture in the region

##### Before the Mongols

1. Military potential of horses and camels let them make their way onto the world stage
2. Xiongnu created a military confederacy
3. Arabs, Berbers, Turks and Mongols were all of pastoral origin and created an influential empire
4. Arab pariahs expanded to dominate trade routes and spread islam
5. Turkic people made a fragile alliance that comented, allyed with and raided china, persia and byzantiumasturks converted to islam theyspread that
6. Almoravid were northern african nomadic pople who had converted to islam

#### The Mongol Empire

##### Rise of the Mongol Empire

1. Chnggis Khan/Temijin was a very charismatic leader who unified
2. He assembled an army
3. 1209 they started the Mongol World War to construct an empire that contained china, central asia, much of the islamic middle east, and parts of eastern Europe

##### Explaining the Mongol Movement

1. Grew on its own momentumyua
2. Expansion brought new resources

3. They had good timing in capturing china as they were very divided
4. Armies were better lead and organized
5. Conscripted conquered people into their military
6. They destroyed entire sites when they concerned them and destroyed people that did not submit
7. Elaborate censuses allowed for them to tax heavily
8. Relay systems about a days ride apart allowed for trade
9. Allowed for many religions

### **Encountering the Mongols in China, Persia and Russia**

#### China

1. It took them 70 years to conquer china
2. They conquered the entirety of just the frequently invaded northern lands
3. They used the chinese methods to rule as they had no understanding of the complicated agrarian society
4. Khubilai Khan, grandson, was the leader of china who initiated the Yuan Dynasty
5. They still treated the chinese poorly
6. They never really intermingled
7. Mongol women maintained freedom

#### Persia

1. The invasion was a lot more violent
2. Heavy taxes
3. Mongols pushed persians off their lands and destroyed their irrigation systems
4. They made use of the persian bureaucracy
5. Some mongols turned away from pastoralist ways and integrated
6. After there were no more heirs and the mongols could no longer rule the mongols living they simply assimilated

#### Russia

1. Called the rule Khanate of the Golden Horde
2. They brutally invaded
3. However, they saw no benefit in staying and occupying so they ruled from the steppes
4. The russian kings and leaders had to pay tribute and pay the mongols
5. The russians adopted more mongol ways than vice-versa
6. The russian state was now centered on moscow as it was favoured by the persians

### **Mongol Empire as a Eurasian Network**

#### Towards a World Economy

1. The mongols were not active traders or producers
2. Encouraged trade so they could tax it
3. By encompassing the trade route in one empire they were able to provide stability and security for the traders
4. China was the fulcrum of the system as it connected the overland system to oceanic routes

#### Diplomacy on a Eurasia Scale

1. They seemed poised to match on western Europe but pulled back

2. Europeans fearing they would march later sent diplomats to learn their intentions and convert them to Christianity, and secure their help in the crusades
3. They gained no alliance and returned with a letter telling the pope to submit
4. However, they did widen European understanding of the world
5. Persian conversion to Islam stopped conversion missions
6. Persia and China swapped ambassadors

#### Cultural Exchange

1. Mongol policy forcibly transferred skilled craftsmen and educated people around the empire
2. Religious tolerance created cosmopolitan cities
3. Medicine, technology and crops circulated the empire
4. Europe gained most of the benefits as new technologies allowed them to catch up but because they were never destroyed they did not have to recover from or suffer through Mongol rule

#### The Plague

1. The plague originated in China and spread along trade routes
2. Caused mass death and destruction
3. European death rates meant labour shortages which spurred innovation as they searched for ways to be more productive
4. The land trade routes mostly closed
5. The Mongols lost control of their empire
6. Europeans built up navies to conduct trade
7. As the Europeans built empires they became the Mongols of the sea due to their level of destruction

### **Module 4**

#### **3. The Columbian Exchange:**

Large-scale biological transformation affected both the Old World of Eurasia and the conquered areas of the New World, including the exchange of peoples, crops, animals, and trade goods. Describe this exchange in one region, emphasizing whether the impact should be understood simply as “advantageous” for the Old World but “disastrous” for the New.

The Columbian exchange was an exchange of peoples, crops, animals, and trade goods. For this analysis, I will be looking at the effects of this trade between South America, and Europe, particularly Spain and Portugal. This trade had three major effects, these were positive for the European but negative for the South Americans.

One of the largest things that was transferred in this was disease. Europeans had developed immunities to their diseases after years of exposure. It was considered normal for many children to get diseases such as smallpox as a young child and survive. However, the people in South America had never been exposed to this disease before. This meant that they had no immunity, and when exposed to the disease almost the entire population would get it. It also meant that they were more likely to die from it. These diseases wiped out approximately 90% of the population in South America. This was disastrous for the people of South America because their

population declined rapidly, they were unable to resist the Europeans, and their social structures were destroyed. However, it was advantageous for the Europeans as they found it easy to conquer and rule these smaller populations.

The second thing that was traded in the columbian exchange was crops such as tomatoes and potatoes. Tomatoes were a good source of vitamins for the europeans. They were relatively easy to grow, and they were incorporated into many european food dishes. Potatoes were advantageous to the Europeans because they were a good staple food. People could survive off of eating almost entirely potatoes and they were good to grow in more difficult climates. Food growing also transferred the opposite way. Due to the climate, available land and lack of natural predators, european foods grew quite well in south american climates. This was also advantageous to the Europeans because it meant that they had a greater food supply, and this enabled urbanization as less Europeans were required to be farmers. This however was negative for the south americans as they were forced to work the land as slaves or indentured servants. This was a very hard life and they were forced to do this. It meant leaving their cultural practices to work for european overlords.

The third type of transfer that occurred was human transfer. This occurred both through african slavery and through europeans settling. Because of a population decline african slaves were brought in to fill the labour gap. This affected the culture and genetic makeup of south america as they were now a minority in their own lands. Settlers also moved in. These people were more consequential as they got involved in ruling the country and also were seen as superior to the natives or slaves. They created class systems where hierarchies were based on skin colour and genetic background. This jeopardised tradition systems and made upward mobility more challenging for the south americans. It was however advantageous for the Europeans as they had a larger workforce, and were able to maintain their power.

Overall, the columbian exchange was advantageous to those who could control it, in other words the europeans. The europeans were able to manage what crops were grown, the number of people they imported and how they ruled the country. While importation of diseases was not purposeful they also gained from this situation as it weakened south american systems. The south americans however, suffered from this exchange as people died, they were forced to work on farms growing food for europeans, and as they lost their status in society. In conclusion, Europeans benefited from this relationship but their benefits came at the expense of South americans.

Nathan Nunn and Nancy Qian, "The Columbian Exchange: A History of Disease, Food, and Ideas," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 24, no. 2 (Spring 2010): 163-188.

1. Exchange of diseases, ideas, food and crops
2. The old world gained in a number of ways
3. Introduced old world food into the new world and it prospered there due to climate and a lack of natural predators
4. Europeans brought new world syphilis to Europe
5. Met the demand for labour through the enslavement of Africans
6. European institutions were transplanted
7. Profits from trade strengthened the merchant class

### **Disease**

#### Spread from Old World to New

1. Major killers were smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, bubonic plague, typhus and malaria
2. Indigenous populations had not immunological defences
3. 80-95% of their population was decimated within 100-150 years

#### Syphilis

1. Originally fatal with severe symptoms, become weakened over the years
2. Caught by Christopher Columbus and his crew, brought back and spread through French prostitutes
3. Proven thorough phylogenetics

### **Transfer of New World Foods to Old World**

1. Introduced foods such as tomatoes, cacao, chilli peppers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize and cassava
2. Were either high in calories or added to vitamin intake or flavour

#### Staple Crops

1. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, cassava
2. They could be grown in old world climates
3. Did not compete with old world crops but complemented them as they could be grown in difficult climates
4. Old world countries are not the top consumers as potatoes
5. Potatoes spurred population growth and urbanization

#### Capsicum Peppers

1. Have large amounts of vitamins, minerals and they aid digestion
2. Can be used in medicine

#### Tomatoes

1. They did not preserve well and canning was costly
2. Manual canning meant an increase in their consumption
3. Important source of vitamins

#### Cacao

1. At first only used by the upper class, but then expanded
2. A high energy food for its weight

#### Vanilla

1. Must be fermented to produce its flavour

2. Hand polittation meant that vanilla could be grown elsewhere

#### Tobacco

1. Used mainly during religious ceremonies and as a painkiller
2. First only consumed in europe as a medicine
3. Increase in use in ww1
4. 1950's researches discovered negative effects
5. Smoking rates have declined in developed countries, but continue to rise in developing countries

#### Coca

1. Leaves contain alkaloids that can be extracted to produce cocaine
2. Originally chewed during religious rituals
3. Brought back to europe and praised for its ability to increase creativity, stamina and decrease hunger
4. Accounts for significant income now in colombia, peru, and bolivia

#### **Improved Cultivation of Old World Foods in the New World**

1. Certain crops were more productive in the new world due to lack of natural predators, and their ability to find a climate that was similar to their home climate

#### Sugar Cane

1. Carried in columbus' second journey
2. More productive in new world meaning that it was available to the european commoner
3. Increased english welfare by 8%

#### **Indirect Consequences of the Columbian Exchange**

##### Quinine

1. Antimalarial alkaloid
2. British researched its properties and how to farm it outside the andes
3. Allowed europe to colonize tropical regions

##### Rubber

1. Grown in africa, but they made little use of it
2. Also grown in the americas but they used to more as they had created a way to stop it from decaying by smoking it
3. Increased use as they discovered vulcanized rubber so that it would be more stable
4. Rising demand as electricity use increased
5. Used on tires
6. Current market is dominated by asia

#### Forced and Voluntary Migrations

1. 12 million africans were shipped to the americas
2. Filled gaps in population density
3. Cultivated the old world crops
4. Decreased as britain passed laws abolishing slavert
5. Bonded labour contracts developed and china became a source of labourers
6. Indentured servants entered voluntarily but lacked rights
7. Much of the current population is from Africa or Europe

Alfred W. Crosby, "Conquistador y Pestilencia: The First New World Pandemic and the Fall of the Great Indian Empires," *Hispanic American Historical Review* 47, no. 3 (Aug. 1967): 321-337.

1. Few hundred spanish defeated thousands
2. Advantage of steel, cannons, firearms, horses
3. Lack of indengeous unity
4. Proficited the arrival of white gods
5. Brought disease with them
6. Diseases spread and killed more easily in the new world as they had no resistance to them
7. Smallpox was the most common
  - a. Very contagious
  - b. Infects almost everyone that it touches if they have no immunity
8. Spanish made it worse as they explored them thus reducing their resistance to disease
9. Lack of rapid transport delayed the disease but it can live for weeks on scabs
10. December 1518 or January 1519 it was identities
11. Starvation took a tool as when people had smallpox they were unable to work and required others to care for them
  - a. Meant that fields were not harvested
12. Did not have prior knowledge of how to deal with it
13. Likely the diseases they got were a combination
14. Spaniards had a hard time improving public health
15. Incan people had no system of writing and they relied on secondary accounts by the spaniards
16. Died of starvation as they could not harvest food while sick, and they had difficulty caring for eachother
17. Affected their power structures
18. Broke links in the chain of command
19. Had spanish appoint leaders for them
20. Loss of the emperor resulted in fragnation that allowed the spanish to conquer
21. Difficulty burying the dead
22. Some were disabled by the disease
23. Impressed the indengous people that the spaniards did not get the disease or die from it often

## Chapter 12 - The Worlds of the 15th Century

### **Societies and Cultures of the 15th Century**

Paleolithic Persistence - Africa and North America

1. Still participated in hunting and gathering
2. Lived in small tribes
3. They often assimilated things from other agricultural societies but were not agricultural themselves
4. Perhaps because the land was unsuitable for farming or they were already able to survive without farming
5. Australians participated in controlled burns
6. The area they lived in contracted as the europeans and farmers expanded



#### Agricultural Village Societies - Igbo and Iroquis

1. Societies that while agricultural did not urbanize
2. Remained as self governing villages often relying on kinship relations
3. Igbo people traded frequently
4. Iroquios people created the confederacy of 5 states to reduce fighting
5. A council of 50 resolved disputes to avoid war
6. They had no king but all were equals
7. As empires expanded and economic systems expanded they were forced to integrate more

#### Pastoral People - Central Asia and West Africa

1. Brief resurgence of the Mongol empire under Timur
2. Brought devastation to Russia, Persia and India
3. His death and resulting conflicts prevented any lasting empire but they maintained control of the area between Persia and Afghanistan for the rest of the 15th century
4. Land was swallowed up
5. Africans stayed more independent for longer until they were incorporated into european empires
6. Lived in small communities and paid grazing fees to their agricultural neighbours
7. They adopted islam and some moved into cities and became resected leaders

#### **Civilizations of the 15th Century**

##### Ming Dynasty - China

1. attempted to eliminate all evidence of foeign rule
2. Reintroduced traditions of the Han, Tang and Song dynasties
3. Reestablished the civil service examination system
4. Power was concentrated in the emperor
5. Undertook extensive maritime expeditions and Emperor Yongle launched his enormous fleet of ships
6. Zheng He was a Eunuch that re established the tribute system to exert chinese power over trade in the region
7. Ships visited ports to try to establish trading superiority
8. Abandoned after he died as it was seen as pointless and a waste of large amounts of money
9. These voyages were run by eunuchs who court officials despised

##### European Comparisons - State Building and Cultural Renewal

1. Begun to regrow population after the plague
2. Decidedly fractured with states competing
3. Learned to tax more efficiently, create effective administration systems and to raise standing armies
4. State building was driven by the needs of constant war
5. Renaissance was the reclaiming and building on of their Greco-Roman heritage
6. Often looked to the islamic world for their standards
7. They reflected on secular topics
8. Mostly men but there was an exception with Christine de Pizan
9. More interested in individuals than exploring religious truth

### European Comparisons - Maritime Voyaging

1. Spanish sent Christopher Columbus, Portuguese sent Vasco da Gama
2. Much smaller fleets than the Chinese
3. Seeking wealth elsewhere
4. Monopolize commerce by force
5. Europe was in competition within them and had no unified power to put an end to the expeditions
6. Merchant class had interest in expansion
7. Chinese withdrawal facilitated European entry

### **Civilization of the 15th Century - The Islamic World**

#### Islamic Heartland - Ottoman and Safavid Empires

1. Ottoman was the most impressive and enduring, lasting from the 14th to the early 20th century
2. Creation of unified warrior groups
3. Pushed into the Balkans and acquiring a Christian population
4. Represented the emergence of the Turks as the dominant people of the Islamic world
5. Ottomans became more aggressive towards the Europeans
6. Europeans spoke of the terror of the Turk
7. Persia was Sufi and their neighbours were Sunni

#### On the Frontiers of Islam - Songhay and Mughal Empires

1. Songhay empire was on the rise in West Africa
  - a. Here Islam was a growing faith but was limited mostly to the elites
2. Mughal Empire in India governed a mainly non-Islamic population
  - a. Established a unified empire over the Indian peninsula
3. 4 empires brought together a new measure of political coherence called the second flowering of Islam
4. Muslims came to dominate trade routes

### **Civilizations of the 15th Century - the Americas**

#### Aztec Empire

1. Work of the Mexica people a semi nomadic group from northern Mexico but they claimed to descend from earlier Mestopomans
2. Core population was 5-6 million but they had many groups paying tribute to them
3. City had great infrastructure
4. Believed in human sacrifice feed the gods human blood

#### Inca Empire

1. Built along the Andes mountains
2. Much larger and exercised more power over conquered people
3. Evaporated the locals into lower government roles
4. Recorded births, deaths, marriages and population on quipus
5. People were free to carry on their religious traditions
6. Practiced gender parallelism - separate but equal and autonomous in their own sphere
7. Men were still the higher government officials however

## Chapter 13 - Political Transformations

### **European Empires in the Americas**

#### European Advantage

1. Europeans were much closer to the Americas than Asians
2. Rich markets in the Indian Ocean meant that other civilizations felt little need to explore further
3. Elites were aware of their marginal position in the trading markets of the Indian Ocean
4. Driven by rivalries between European states
5. Missionaries wanted to spread Christianity
6. Better technologies
7. Conflict within the Americas meant they were weakened and some allied with the Europeans to fight their enemy
8. Decimated the population with their germs and then repopulated with Europeans, causing them to outnumber the indigenous people

#### The Great Dying and the Little Ice Age

1. People died of the European diseases as they had no immunity
2. Lost up to 90% of their population
3. Called this the Great Dying
4. 13th-19th century of cooling
5. General Crisis meant that China, Europe, and North America experienced cold winters and the equatorial areas experienced extreme and irregular weather
6. Mexico and the Aztecs experienced drought
7. May have been caused by Americans dying and not doing as much agriculture

#### Columbian Exchange

1. Introduction of new crops to the Americas
2. These new crops had no natural predators
3. They brought American crops to the world
4. The power of Europe increased

### **Comparing Colonial Societies in the Americas**

1. Mercantilism - governments should encourage exports and accumulate bullion (precious metals)
2. Put their gender roles on the colonized people
3. Different colonizers created different societies

#### Lands of the Aztecs and Incas

1. Native South Americans provided much of the farm labour
2. It was a forced labour system
3. Spaniards were a landed aristocracy
4. Emergence of a mestizo population which was a result of unions between Spanish men and indigenous women
5. Local authority and markets remain
6. They allowed for some cultural mixing

#### Colonies of Sugar

1. Large scale production was pioneered by the Arabs

2. Turned caribbean territories into sugar colonies breaking the bezilian portugese monopoly
3. Used a lot of slave labour
4. More male slaves were imported, mostly imported rather than reproduction
5. Meant that the populations of the area today have a lot of african descendants
6. North americans had the slaves reproduce within themselves

#### Settler Colonies in North America

1. Thought to be unpromising leftovers
2. People were more able to own land, diminishing class restrictions, women have more freedom
3. Settler colonies had few if any indegenous people
4. More literacy, less direct control by the british

#### **Steppes and Siberia - Making of a Russian Empire**

##### Experiencing the Russian Empire

1. Demanded an oath of allegiance
2. Demanded they pay tribute (yasak)
3. Did not pursue religious conversion
4. Russians moved into conquered areas giving them a russian flavour
5. Native people in the steppes were driven into reservations, eradicated, or russified

##### Russians and Empire

1. Russians were politically dominant, but became more of a minority
2. As they had increased contact with europe they felt backwards so undertook a project of westernization
3. Identity problem as they were both asian and european, and their own culture

#### **Asian Empires**

##### Making China an Empire

1. Zheng He's fleet was withdrawn in 1433
2. Built on northern and western frontiers
3. Mostly under qing dynasty whose rulers came from manchuria
4. Did this mostly for security concerns
5. Ruled it separately through the court of colonial affairs
6. Officials did not seek to assimilate local people
7. Eliminated pastoralists as they lost access to grazing land

##### Muslims and Hindus in the Mughal Empire

1. Warriors who erre muslim, with turkish culture and who claimed descent from Chinggis Khan and Timur
2. Main division was religious as 20% were muslims and the rest were Hindu
3. Akbar accominadated the hindus
4. Worked to lessen restrictions on women
5. Created a state cult which allowed for all religious but was centered on himself
6. Downplayed islamic identity, but this was frowned upon by many muslims
7. Aurangzeb belived in having stricter muslim rules

##### Muslims and Christians - The Ottoman Empire

1. Created by turkish warrior groups

2. Adopted islam, restrictions on women increased
3. Job of protecting the holy cities
4. Settled into christina bysantine regions
5. Assaulted constantinople and was renamed istanbul
6. In the balkans they were more willing to let christin practices continue so there were less conversions
7. Introduced their culture to other european countries

### **Module 5**

According to Strayer, from 1450-1750 “commerce joined the empire as the twin creators of a global network during these centuries. Together, they gave rise to new relationships, disrupted old patterns, brought distant peoples into contact with one another, enriched some, and impoverished or enslaved others.”

*The essay question for the Module 5 Test will require students to apply the above quote from Strayer to the conduct and consequences of trade and commerce from 1450-1750, focussing on **one** of the following commodities:*

*In regards to the trans atlantic slave trade commerce was the most important dirver in the global network. The trans atlantic slave trade was a part of the middle passage trade. Thitrade passage went from Europe to Africa to the Americas then back to europe. The goal of this trade was to provide inexpensive materials to the europeans. The slaves were simply a part of this larger movement.*

*The first war that slaves were used as primarily commerce producers was in their occupations. In other areas slaves were used as primarily domestic workers. That meant that the slaves were used to make life easier for their owners. In the transatlantic slave trade slaves were mainly used as farm labourers. The Europeanas wanted products such as coffee that they were unable to grow in Europe, and they used the slaves to produce these items.*

*The second way that slaves were used as commerce producers was in the way that they were treated. Slaves were sold, similarly to how we would expect factory materials to be sold. There was an emphasis on strong workers, who had knowledge, and where their background was known. These slaves were not treated as humans, but rather they were treated as pieces of machinery in a larger european market.*

*These two ways that slaves were used, both as workers to produce goods that were in demand, and through their treatment, it can be seen that the Europeans wanted to get more access to commodities. If Europeans had wanted an empire, for moral reasons, then they would have put moreenpahsis on controlling people as people. As the Europeans emphasised that they were slaves as simply there to do a job, the Europeans made them part of the commerce network.*

- Furs
- Silver
- Slaves

1. The middle passage was one way that there was increased trade between areas of the world. This passage connected the Americas, Western Africa and Europe through the trade to goods and slaves. This passage meant that slaves were taken from their homelands and transplanted elsewhere. It also meant that there was increased contact between the Europeans and the Africans. This leads to a great deal of social disruption.
2. The translocation of slaves into the Americas led to racial issues today, as in order to justify slavery they had to dehumanize the slaves and see them as a different race
3. Slave status was inherited in America so they had no ability to get out of slavery
4. Mostly male slaves were used so there was societal disruption in Africa as there was a gender imbalance. Meant that more men had multiple wives, and women were required to do typically male jobs
5. Slave raids were mostly done by Africans against Africans so there was increased fragmentation
6. This fragmentation was encouraged by the Europeans as when there was more conflict they could get more slaves for a cheaper price
7. African slaves were preferred as they already had farming experience and had immunity to both tropical and European diseases
8. There was a high mortality rate in the transportation of slaves, some dying while in transport in Africa, and others dying at sea
9. Until the 19th century slaves outnumbered Europeans in the Americas
10. Slowed Africa's growth at a time where everyone else was rapidly growing
11. Larger kingdoms disintegrated as Europeans introduced firearms, as the outlying regions were unable to protect themselves
12. Some states became involved in the slave trade through their judicial system sentencing slavery as a punishment, or through countries like Dahomey where the army executed slave raids
13. Relationship between the villages turned hostile and this explains their high level of ethnic fragmentation today
14. They traded slaves for weapons to defend themselves from other raids creating the iron-slave and gun-slave cycles
15. Impeded the formation of broader identities

1. Distinguish between the earlier patterns of trade that predated this period in world history and the network of global trade that emerged during the period under study;
2. Assess the changes created by the Atlantic slave trade, both in Africa by the trade itself and in the Americas by the introduction of a massive enslaved labour force; and
3. Discuss the different ways that Asians, Africans, and Native Americans experienced early modern European colonialism and trade in different ways.

## Chapter 14

### Europeans and Asian Commerce

1. Europeans travelled to Asia to seek out valuables and spices

2. After the black death, Europe had started to recover, gaining in population and political stability
3. Learning how to tax more efficiently and build larger militaries
4. Wanted to continue the crusades in Asia

#### Portuguese Empire of Commerce

1. They were able to take over merchant ships with their military power
2. They established merchant trading posts
3. Created a trading post empire
4. They never controlled more than half of the trading routes
5. Tried to establish a 10% tax on ships
6. By 1600 their empire was in decline
7. Many people moved into the trading ports and remained there even after their rule ended

#### Spain and the Philippines

1. The Spanish established a full colony in the Philippines
2. They converted them to catholicism in an area mainly dominated by Islam
3. Mindanao remained Islamic and does to today
4. Tribute, taxes and unpaid labour became a part of life
5. Women who had played large roles before were now replaced by religious authorities
6. Some fled to Manila, the capital, the Spanish were discriminatory against the Chinese and killed nearly 20,000 of them, almost the entire population

#### East India Companies

1. Dutch and English were some of the most important actors in the indian ocean
2. Entered in the early 17th century
3. Organized it though private companies who could raise money and share risks between merchant investors
4. Dutch controlled both the shipping and production of products
5. Dutch focused on the spice islands (indonesia)
6. British focused on India
7. The mughal empire still ruled the interior lands
8. British secured trading bases with the support of the mughals
9. British focused mainly on textiles

#### Asians and Asian Commerce

1. Japan was plagued with feudal warfare involving daimyo
2. By the 17th century Japan was more unified under the supreme military commander called the shogun who hailed from the Tokugawa clan
3. These rulers expelled christians, were brutal and isolationist
4. In the early 17th century japanese traders began to operate in southeast asia
5. They used force frequently
6. They were disavowed by the government
7. Within india wealthy people and families were able to have monopolies over certain products

#### **Silver and Global Commerce**

1. Discoveries in Japan and Bolivia increased the supply vastly

2. China required their taxes to be paid in silver forcing them to sell more to get this
3. Silver went from Europe to China and around the world
4. The most common silver piece was called a piece of eight
5. Potosi in Bolivia was the sight of a large silver mine
6. When the value of silver dropped in the 17th century the power of Spain declined
7. Japan used their silver wealth to invest in infrastructure which led to smaller families and their later industrial revolution
8. Deepened the commercialization of the economy in China
9. Chinese economy became more regionally specialized
10. Europeans were essentially middlemen

### **The World Hunt: Fur in Global Commerce**

1. Furs had long provided warmth in cold areas
2. 1500 European expansion had diminished the supply of furry animals just as they started to experience the mini ice age which increased the demand for furs
3. French were most prominent along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes
4. British were most prominent near the Hudson Bay
5. Dutch were along the Hudson River in New York
6. Usually relied on Native Americans to collect the animals and bring their furs to the European trading settlements
  - a. Not directly coerced, but they were cheap labour
  - b. Paid in trade items
7. Enhanced the standard of living in Europe but meant a lot of environmental degradation in the Americas
8. Indigenous people were exposed to European diseases
9. Got involved in European conflict and were coerced into fighting
10. The indigenous tried to sell their traditional medicine and plants, rented out their land
11. The introduction of alcohol destroyed communities and indigenous lives
12. Many Native women married European men but were often abandoned when the men retired to Europe
13. Fur trade began in the Russian Empire, and this was an incentive for their expansion

### **Commerce in People: The Trans-atlantic Slave System**

1. Took about 12.5 million slaves
2. Many died during the ocean crossing
3. These new slaves and their treatment has led to racial issues lasting until today
4. The Middle Passage - triangular pattern that slaves were transported from (from West Africa to the Americas, from the Americas to Europe)

#### **Slave Trade in Context**

1. Before 1500 the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean basins were major slave areas with slaves from Russia making up the majority
2. Many African societies also practiced slavery and these slaves were assimilated into the societies of their owners
3. Within the Islamic world slaves worked in domestic settings, and most slaves were women
4. In America slave status was inherited



5. The europeans had previously been using slavic slaves on their mediteranina plantations but when constantinople was sized their supply was cut off
6. Portugese mariners found slaves in west africa that were already being sold
7. Euroepans worked as indentured servants in america, while africans worked as slaves
8. They already had farming experience and had immunity to both tropical and european diseases
9. They were able to justify the treatment of slaves through racism and looking at them as less than human

#### Slave Trade in Practice

1. American demand created an increase in african supply
2. Tried to split african rivalries to get more slaves for cheaper
3. Slave raiding penetrated into the interior of africa
4. Ususlay sold people from other communities or who were outsiders into slavery
5. Most ended up in brazil and the caribbean with some ending up in north america
6. Mortality rate at sea was 14% and about 10% of voyages experienced a rebellion
7. Some escaped and formed maroon societies

#### Concequences: Impact of the Slave Trade in Africa

1. Africa became a permanent part of the interacting atlantic world
2. Until the 19th century slaves outnumbered europeans in the americas
3. Slowed africa's growth at a time where everyone else was rapidly growing
4. Fostered corruption as they manipulated to get slaves for export
5. More men were shipped so women experienced more labour demands in africa
6. This sex balance menat that men could marry multiple wives
7. For some women, the slave trade provided an oportunity to excersize power as they could marry euroepasn
8. Women were invoed in the slave trade
9. Many small scale kinship societies were unable to protect themselves against raids
10. Larger kingdoms disintegrated as firearms were available to outlying regions to establish their independence
11. Benin was ble to restrict the slave trade but still get goods from the europeans, but their trade was beat out and they had to return to the slave trade
12. The kingdom of Dahomey was vigorously involved and the army participated in these raids, this became the chief business of the state

#### Nunn - Long Term Impact of Slave Trade

1. Slavery was corrupt and was a precolonial sorucre for a lot of modern african corruption
2. Form 1400 to 1900 africa experienced 4 slave trades
  - a. Trans-atlantic
  - b. Trans-saharan
  - c. Red sea
  - d. Indian ocean
3. African countries that are the poorest today were ones where the most slaves were taken
4. Plausible that slaves were just taken from the poorest areas
5. The systems that surrounded slave raids were not conducive to economic growth

### **Historical Background**

1. Trans-atlantic was the largest slave trade exporting approx 12 million slaves, incomparably to the 6 million exported in the other three
2. Individuals of similar ethnicities enslaved each other
3. relationship between the villages turned hostile and this explains their high level of ethnic fragmentation today
4. They traded slaves for weapons to defend themselves from other raids creating the iron-slave and gun-slave cycles
5. Raided other communities, but also kidnapped those within their communities
6. This conflict led to the collapse of societies with governments being replaced by small bands of slave raiders
7. Integrated slavery into the judicial system

### **Slave Export Data**

1. Often gave slaves a surname that identified their ethnicity
2. Ethnic markings and hairstyles helped to identify ethnicity
3. Slave often originated from neighboring coastal communities and the interior
4. The farther inland a slave was from the more likely they were to have died on the journey

### **Basic Correlations**

1. Negative relationship between income today and slave exports

### **Econometric Issues**

1. Societies that were underdeveloped were selected frequently for the slave trade and they continue to be underdeveloped today

### **Historical Evidence of Selection**

1. Large proportion of early trade was in commodities other than slaves
2. Europeans were unable to find any societies north of the Zaire river that could support trade until they found the Kongo kingdom
3. This kingdom had a centralized government, national currency, well developed market and trading networks
4. Even after the slave trade started Europeans still had a preference to trade with more densely populated areas
5. They could get more slaves if they could instigate civil wars
6. Societies that were the least developed were often the most hostile to Europeans and most able to resist the slave raids
7. Societies that initially had slavery may have been preferred
8. Many slaves were taken from West Africa because it was relatively close

### **Possible Channels of Causality**

1. Slave trades weakened ties between villages
2. Impeded the formation of broader identities
3. Ethnic fragmentation reduces the provision of public goods
4. They slave trades weakened states
5. Impact of the slave trades was felt most profoundly after colonial independence

### **McCants - Exotic Goods and Standards of Living**

1. Jean Baptiste Say's Treatise on Political Economy started economists prioritising the productive process over that of consumption

2. British industrial revolution created novelties that allowed Britain to produce more goods
3. Historians need to
  - a. Develop new chronologies of globalization
  - b. Recognise that there are multiple geographic centres of economic achievement at different times (efflorescences)
  - c. Use alternative yardsticks of economic success in addition to the GDP
4. Intercontinental luxury trade was transformative to the European economy
5. Global goods were used widely from the 18th century onwards
6. Traditional Europe and processes faced direct competition from these imported goods

### **The Need for Revision**

1. Significant global connectedness began with Vasco de Gama and Christopher Columbus
2. 1571 Manila became a permanent post
3. Fall of the East preceded a rise of the West
4. Rise of consumer culture
5. Metallic commodities such as silver were found in the Americas which increased trading
6. Growth of European import demand is measured by European surplus income
7. There was a small luxury trade that improved the welfare of the masses

### **Colonial Groceries**

1. Everyday people could get imported food, while not the best quality
2. Tea was the most important
3. Tea smuggling was common to avoid taxes
4. Dutch transplantation of a coffee tree meant that coffee could be widely grown over the tropics
5. Sugar was also common
6. Sausage of salt and pepper were near universal
7. England imported enough sugar for every inhabitant to use
8. Even poor houses and orphanages used sugar, though often in the form of treacle
9. Purchases of sugar in the 17th century increased greatly despite prices not being vastly cheaper

### **Imported Manufactures**

1. Exotic durable goods like plates were in the houses of the working poor
  - a. Were more likely to hang on to damaged goods
  - b. Might have bought them damaged
  - c. Bought them off of richer families who were disposing of them
2. Both Europe and Asia manufactured textiles both cheap and expensive
3. Delftware was a European copycat of Chinese china
4. A lot of innovation was placed on copying foreign goods

## **Module 6**

3. In what ways was European Christianity assimilated into the Native American cultures of Spanish Mexico and South America? What influences of these changes still remain today?

Christianity was widely adopted in Spanish South America and Mexico. Prior to Spanish involvement, the indigenous people of these areas practiced a variety of pagan religions. However, by 1700 the vast majority had converted. This is due to several reasons.

The first reason why the majority of Indigenous people converted was because they saw themselves as defeated people. Aztec and Incan culture had always imposed their cultural beliefs and religion on the areas that they had conquered, so the Indigenous people found it logical to follow the beliefs of the conquerors.

The second reason why so many converted was because of the attitudes that Christians had towards their own religion. Many pagan religions have a variety of gods, and are willing to incorporate the gods of conquered people into their religion as well. Christianity however, is a monotheistic religion. This means that they believe in only one god who is supreme. The Spanish believed that their god was the only god, and thus all others were false gods and idols. The Spanish participated in destroying shrines and old worship places to exterminate the old pagan religions.

There was some resistance to this new religion. There were revolts such as Taki Onqoy but instead of resistance most people just blended their religions. Churches were built on the sites of old temples, ideas of pagan gods were reimagined in the forms of saints, many church leaders were indigenous people, and they participated in rituals done previously, but in the name of the Christian god. Many of these cultural elements live on today, with practices continuing, and a continued presence of Indigenous Christians.

Overall, the introduction of Christianity into Spanish Mexico and South America was done through the belief that they were conquered people, the Spanish pushing their religion as the only valid one, and the blending of Christianity and traditional practices. European Christianity was assimilated into Native American cultures very successfully, and this can be seen through the large Christian presence in the areas today. This was only able to occur because of the interactions between native cultures, religions, and beliefs with Spanish Christianity.

Condorcet's Idea of Progress - expanding knowledge in the natural and social sciences would lead to an ever more just world of individual freedom, material affluence, and moral compassion

Dennis O. Flynn and Arturo Giráldez, "Cycles of Silver: Global Economic Unity through the Mid-Eighteenth Century," *Journal of World History* 13, no. 2 (Fall, 2002): 391-427.

1. Western Europe was a relatively late bloomer and only was significantly advanced after the industrial revolution
2. Regions of the world were not isolated from each other
3. 1571 was the year the city of Manila was founded and substantial and continuous global trade was born
4. China was the primary end market for world silver
5. The value of silver was twice as high in China as in Spain
6. Was not until 1640 that bimetallic ratios converged worldwide

7. There was a dynamic mexican demand for asian products
8. Difficult to describe what was considered to be money

#### **Potosi/Japan Silver Cycle (1540-1640)**

1. Deterioration of Ming China;s paper money system led to an increase in demand for silver
2. China had ⅓ of the world's population at the time
3. Japan had a silver mountain
4. Prices of silver increased with proximity to China
5. China exported silks and ceramics
6. The price eventually lowered as there were so many imports
7. Taxation in mining regions squeezed profits and smuggling increased
8. The decline in the price of silver led to a decline in the power of spain
9. Smuggled silver was exchanged for mainly smuggled african slaves

#### **Mexican Silver Cycle (1700-1750)**

1. China's population increase dramatically
2. Imports of new world crops into china which created a demographic surge
3. Increased commercialization of the market led to an increase in demand for silver
4. Price was 50% above the price elsewhere in the word
5. Quantities shipped were much larger than before
6. Spanish economy flourished, but they were content to simply sell their silver

#### **Tea and Opium Cycle**

1. Battle of Plassey led to british control of Bengal
2. The silver profits had been once again eliminated
3. They imported bengal opium into china in exchange for tea
4. Smoking of pure opium began in the 1760s in china

William R. Thompson, "The Military Superiority Thesis and the Ascendancy of Western Eurasia in the World System," *Journal of World History* 10, no. 1 (Spring, 1999): 143-178.

1. Europe ascended to their predominance between 1500 and 1900
2. They improved military capabilities through constantly fighting each other
3. They created a political economy that favoured european interests
4. They were coercive

#### **Parker's Military Superiority Thesis**

1. Europeans recilutonalised the way they conditioned their warfare through gunpowder, artillery forteresses, organizational and tactical discipline, ability to fire at great distances at sea
2. Were able to use their military advantages to make up for population disadvantages
3. Industrial revolution allowed they wo overcome asian resistance
4. Failure of non-westeres to adopt european technology quickly enough
5. European ottoman confrontation was a draw
6. East asia was the hardest to crack
7. They did not win every time but ultimately the result did tend to favour the europeans
8. Manipulation the weaknesses of indigneous political structures to avoid paying the full mobilization of their enemies
9. They used divide and rule tactics, avoided showdowns with stronger oponentes

10. They made allies locally
11. Potential for resistance was much greater in afro-eurasia than the americas as they were more densely populated, were less behind in technology, were less susceptible to european diseases, and their diseases caused problems for europeans instead
12. Territorial expansion was often undesirable and unplanned as europeans tried to dominate maritime trade routes

### **The Portuguese Case**

1. Used the ventian model where they created a string of maritieme military bases
2. In morocco they tried to capture cities, but were unable to hold onto the interior
3. Muslim risitance requored coercing the locals to support them
4. They were unable to capture and keep large swaths of land
5. Wanted better control over trade routes
6. They were not in a position to compete with the chinese or japanese
7. Established a pattern of european incursions in afro eurasia

### **The Aztec Case**

1. Captured the Tlaxcaltec ruler and he cooperated with them in order to survive
2. Attached at a time when most men were preoccupied with harvesting
3. Gave them smallpox
4. Aztec rulers stayed in power through displays of military strength, as as the smanish caused them to have high turnover the system collapses and dissidents arose
5. Aztecs were quit ot lear counter tactics, but spanish took advantages of existing cleavages

### **The Inca Case**

1. Invaded at the end of a vicious civil war
2. Offered assistance to both sides at different times
3. They invited the ruler to their compound then massacred his guards and controlled him
4. The army relied on this central system of guards so it fell apart
5. Spanish had advantage of surprise, better armour, steel weaponry and horses
6. They developed counter methods, but not fast enough
7. Incas relied on being able to intimidate their opponents, but the spanish saew their weaknesses
8. Avoided fighting them at full strength

### **Dutch Indonesian Case**

1. Portugese had attempted to supplant Malacca's fifthteenth century commercial domace
2. They were never able to replicate the dominance
3. Ventian strategy was sabotaged early on by the decision to develop a central base at jakarta
4. Never had the military strength to defeat their largely numbered opponents, so they had to make alliances
5. They traded military support for political subordination, trade concessions, and outright payment
6. Controaly in military conflict as local rulers became more tied to the dutch for protection
7. VOC bankrupt itself
8. Figured they might as well rule the territory directly

### **British South Asian Case**

1. Rulers were indifferent to commercial transactions
2. Long distance trade in india was mostly conducted by non-indians
3. Portugese naval power was used to support fortified necklaces
4. Friction in Bengal meant the british were forced to retreat by the Muglas
5. After 1707 the Mugal empire had peaked and provincial governors became the rulers of nominally independent states
6. Commercial company agents in india at first attempted to coexist peacefully
7. Small conflict between the french and the Arcot gave the impression that the new european style of fighting could be a decisive factor
8. Anglo french conflict meant the british gained more power
9. British offerte military protection and this enlarged the british territorial domain

### **Assessment**

1. Naval superiority allowed them to reach other parts of the world
2. Trace italienne fortresses meant that they could hold onto land
3. Local allies were essential
4. They manipulated their psychological edge
5. By the mid 19th century local allies were no longer necessary

### **Chapter 15 - Cultural Transformations**

1. Christianity was spreading
2. Scientific revolution

### **The Globalization of Christianity**

#### **Protestant Reformation**

1. Shattered the unity of the roman catholic church
2. Began in 1517 with Martin Luther invited debates about abuses of power in within the church by issuing the 95 theses
3. Theorized that faith came from god alone and that the church had no bearing on salvation
4. Caused a massive schism
5. Catholic church came to be associated with aristocratic privilege
6. Women saints and worship if may ended, women were no longer able to become nuns as they were able to in the catholic church
7. More women were educated, but they still remained subservient to men
8. Array of protestand denominations emerged
9. Caused the 30 years war in france
10. Counter reformation as catholics reaffirmed their faith and practices and set about reducing corruption
11. Created a sceptical environment todars religion and fostered individualism

#### **Chrisitanity Outward Bound**

1. Colonial settlers brought their religion and traditions with them
2. Often organized in missionary orders
3. The americas did not have a literary world so they were easier to convert

#### **Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America**

1. By 1700 the vast majority of native americans in spanish america had be baptised and converted
2. Cost of conversion was high for women as they lost their spiritual status
3. Europeans claimed exclusive religious truth and destroyed pagan religious symbols
4. Kaju Onqoy - travelling dancers that spoke of their native religions coming back
5. Their religious were closely associated with their local christian churches
6. Often incorporated traditional mexican rituals
7. Syncretism - amalgamation of different cultures

#### Asian Comparison - China and the Jesuits

1. Encountered christianity during the height of the Ming Dynasty
2. Needed chinese permission for missionaries to work there
3. Jesuits aimed to convert the chinese elites
4. Carried recent european secular knowledge
5. Tried to accommodate chinese rituals
6. No mass conversions
7. Missionaries had mathematics, astrological and technological skills
8. Chistianity was not as popular because it required more conversions than they were willing to do
9. Willingness to work under the government discredited them among scholars

#### **Persistence and Change in Afro-Asian Cultural Traditions**

##### Expansion and renewal in the islamic world

1. Long march of islam contined
2. Expanded further over sub-saharan africa
3. Mostly assimilated islamic belief systems into existing ones
4. Depended on wandering holy men and sufis, traders and scholars
5. Offered arabic literacy, established schools, served as advisors, intermarried with locals
6. Connected them to the wider prosperous islamic area
7. Some were more extreme, and originalist
8. Movement to purify the religion
9. 1740s saudi arabia created a more pure form of islam
10. Wahhabi Islam - sharp restrictions on women

##### China - New Directions in an Old Tradition

1. China countries to operate within the confucian framework but enriched with Buddhism and Daoism to create neo-confucism
2. Debate occurred
3. Wang Yangmin - argued that intuitive knowledge exists in people
4. Kaozheng - research based on evidence, a scientific approach, but used mainly to examine historical documents
5. A popular culture emerged among the less educated

##### India, Bridging the Hindu/Muslim Divide

1. State cult combined islam, hinduism and zoroastrianism
2. Mugal court embraced christian art
3. Bhakti bridged the gap
  - a. Set aside caste distinctions



- b. One poet was Mirabi - wa oema
- 4. Sikhism came from the Punjab region
  - a. Eaten the caste system and the subsection for women
  - b. A separate religious community
  - c. Evolved from peaceful to a militant community who the British relied on

### **A New Way of Thinking - the Birth of Modern Science**

- 1. Knowledge was acquired through inquiry based on evidence
- 2. Saw themselves as departing radically from the previous period
- 3. Eroded the authority of the church
- 4. Modern science eventually lost its European roots and became universal

#### Question of Origin - Why Europe

- 1. Islam had had the most advanced scholars between 800 and 1400
- 2. Their fragmentation led to favourable conditions
- 3. Legal system was somewhat independent of the church
- 4. Created the idea of a corporation
- 5. Autonomy of emerging universities meant that they had relative freedom from authorities
- 6. Islamic universities had to follow religious law
- 7. Chinese schools prepared them for civil service
- 8. Started by learning off of other scholars, then Europeans started to think their own things
- 9. Reformation encouraged them to challenge authority

#### Science as Cultural Revolution

- 1. Before they held a heliocentric view of the universe
- 2. Newton formulated laws of motion and mechanics
  - a. Grand unifying idea of modern science
- 3. Idea that the universe was not controlled by a divine being
- 4. Descartes thought that knowledge could be obtained through reason alone
- 5. Dissections of humans and animals started to occur
- 6. European women were largely excluded from universities
- 7. The Catholic Church was against these developments

#### Science and Enlightenment

- 1. Spread to the wider public in the 18th century through bookmaking and growing literacy
- 2. The new scientific method of reason when then applied to human affairs
- 3. Many took aim at arbitrary government
- 4. Voltaire was a deist who believed in an abstract deity
- 5. Others became pantheists - believe that nature and god were identical
- 6. Prominent debates were what the role of women were
- 7. Idealized Chinese schools
- 8. Idea that they could perfect humanity
- 9. Reaction against too much reliance on human reason
- 10. Religious awakenings became re common with Bible studies, confessions of sins and enthusiastic preaching
- 11. Religion adapted to these new challenges

#### European Science beyond the West

- 1. Achievements became the most widely sought after European culture

2. European scientific culture within asia was carefully selected
3. Chinese were most interested in making maps and math
4. After 1720 european medical books were imported to japan
  - a. Still remained closed off until they were forcibly opened
5. Ottoman scholars chose not to translate anything

Looking ahead - science in the 19th century and beyond

1. European scientific revolution lasted until the 19th century