Unit 3: Post Classical Era

Time Period 3: Regional & Transregional Interactions (600 to 1450 C.E.)

Chapter 13: The Expansive Realm of Islam
Chapter 15: India and the Indian Ocean Basin
Chapter 16: The Two Worlds of Christendom
Chapter 17: Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration
Chapter 18: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa
Period 3: Regional & Transregional Interactions, c. 600 to c. 1450 CE

**ANSWER THE FOCUS QUESTIONS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER IN COMPLETE SENTENCES. THIS WILL BE ENTERED AS A QUIZ GRADE—THIS MAY NOT BE TYPED.**

**Key Concept 3.1 Expansion & Intensification of Communication & Exchange Networks**

I. Better transportation & commerce ü trade & expanded size
   A. Existing routes flourished ü growth of powerful new trading cities.
   B. New trade routes developed between Mesoamerica & the Andes
   C. significant innovations ü inter-regional trade in luxury goods
   D. State practices, trading organizations, & state-sponsored commercial infrastructures ü commercial growth.
   E. The expansion of existing & new empires facilitated trans-Eurasian trade & communication.
      1. new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies & trade networks.

II. The movement of peoples caused environmental & linguistic effects.
   A. Trade routes often depended on peoples’ understanding & technological adaptations.
   B. Migrations ü environment
      1. Bantus, iron technology ü sub-Saharan Africa
      2. Polynesians, foods & animals ü Oceania
   C. Migrations & trade ü diffusion/creation of languages

III. Trade & communication encouraged cross-cultural exchanges
   A. Islam from Arabia ü Afro-Eurasia due to military, merchants & missionaries.
   B. Merchants introduced their culture into indigenous areas.
   C. Extent/limitations of inter-cultural knowledge & understanding reflected in travelers’ writings.
   D. Diffusion of literary, artistic, & cultural traditions
      . Diffusion of scientific & technological traditions

IV. Continued diffusion of crops & pathogens through E. Hemisphere
   A. New foods (cotton, sugar, citrus) & agric tech ü urban areas (Dar al-Islam & Mediterranean
   B. Epidemic diseases followed trade routes

**Focus Questions:**

1. How did trade networks in the post-Classical Era compare to the Classical Era?
2. What new technologies, governmental policies, and merchant activities accompanied these developments?
3. What role did pastoral and nomadic groups play in these trade networks?
4. How did the physical size of post-Classical trade networks compare to the previous era?
5. What Classical era trade networks continued during the post-classical era, and which new cities were added during the post-Classical era?
6. What new technologies enabled the growth of inter-regional trade networks?
7. What factors encouraged commercial growth in the post-classical era?
8. How did trans-Eurasian trade as a whole develop during the post-Classical era?
9. What were the effect of migration in the post-classical era?
10. What basic understandings of environment and technology did post-classical traders need to conduct their business?
11. What were the environmental effects of migration in the post-classical era?
12. What were the linguistic effects of migration in the post-classical era?
13. How did trade networks as a whole develop in the post-classical era?
14. Why and where did Muslim trade networks change in the post-classical era?
15. What institutions did merchants create to foster both trade and cultural diffusion in the post classical era?
15. How well did post-classical societies know and understand each other?
16. How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions?
17. How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?
18. What were the biological effects of post-classical trade?
19. What new foods, crops, and agricultural practices diffused in the post-classical era?
20. What diseases and pathogens also spread via post-classical trade networks?

**Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms & Their Interactions**

I. Empires collapsed, reconstituted. New gov’t forms emerged.
A. After empires collapsed, most states kept the best and adapted the rest. (Byzantine Empire, Sui, Tang, & Song)
B. New forms of governance emerged
   1. Caliphate
   2. Mongol khanates
   3. City-states (Italy, E Africa, SE Asia)
C. States synthesized traditions
D. In Americas state systems expanded, networks of city-states flourished, Aztecs & Inca began.
II. Contacts & conflicts/ technological & cultural transfers

**Focus Questions:**

1. How did state formations develop in the post-classical era?
2. How did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed?
3. What new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?
4. How & where did governmental diffusion occur in the post-classical era?
5. How did states in the Americas develop in the post-classical era?
6. What technological and cultural exchanges did states encourage in the post-classical era?

**Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity & Its Consequences**

I. Innovations ü agricultural & industrial production
   A. Technological innovations ü agricultural production
   B. Demand for luxury goods º crops transported
   C. China, Persia, & India ü textiles & porcelains; China ü iron & steel
II. Cities declined or rose, depending on productivity & trade
   A. Declines caused by:
      1. invasions
      2. disease
      3. agricultural productivity
4. Little Ice Age.
B. Revival caused by:
   1. End of invasions
   2. Safe & reliable transport
   3. Rise of commerce
   4. Warmer temperatures
   5. Agricultural productivity & population & labor & urban growth.
C. Role of cities NOTE: Students should be able to explain functions of at least two major cities.
   1. continued to play roles as governmental, religious, commercial centers
   2. older cities declined
   3. new cities took on these roles

III. Social, Economic, Religious & Gender Aspects
A. Continued Labor systems included
   1. free peasants
   2. nomadic pastoralism
   3. craft production & guild organization
   4. coerced/unfree labor
   5. government imposed labor taxes/military obligations.
B. Social structures shaped by class & caste hierarchies. Patriarchy persisted, but women exercised more power & influence in Mongols, W. Africa, Japan, SE Asia
C. New forms of coerced labor appeared
   1. serfdom in Europe & Japan
   2. elaboration of the mit’a in the Inca Empire.
   3. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues & taxes by staging revolts
   4. The demand for slaves for both military & domestic purposes increased
D. Diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam & Neo-Confucianism & gender relations & family structure.

Focus Questions:
1. What were the overall worldwide economic trends in the post-classical era?
2. What new innovations affected agriculture in the post-classical era?
3. How and why did crops migrate during the post-classical era?
4. How did textile and porcelain production develop in the post-classical era?
5. Why did some post-classical urban areas decline?
6. Why did some post-classical urban areas prosper and grow?
7. What roles did cities play in their societies during the post-classical era?
8. How did social and labor systems develop during the post-classical era?
9. What pre-existing labor systems continued through the post-classical era?
10. How did social and gender hierarchies develop in the post-classical era?
11. What new labor forms developed in the post-classical era?
12. Who did some gender roles and family structures change in the post-classical era?