Ch. 10 Notes

Map 10.2 Western Europe in the Ninth Century:

Charlemagne’s Carolingian Emp brought a temp pol unity to parts of W Eur., but was divided among his 3 sons who waged war on one another.

* \* should be able to compare European feudalism to Japanese

Map 10.3: Europe in the Middle Ages

* In what ways was European civilization changing after 1000?
* Pop grew rapidly. Towns grew and attracted new professional groupings that introduced a new and more productive division of labor into Eur soc. New lands open for cultivation, and long-distance trade was revived and expanded
* Woman found substantial new opportunities bc of economic growth and urbanization, but by the 15th cent, many of these opportunities were declining. Territorial states grew in this period and established more effective institutions of gov’t, commanding the loyalty or at least the obedience of their subjects. The RCC expanded the areas in which Rom Catholicism was practiced into E Eur and Islamic Spain

\*\* Curr requires that you know ex of increased trade, as in W Eur, and new trading cities, such as Venice

Map 10.4: The Crusades

* What was the impact of the Crusades in WH?
* \*\*\* The Crusades marked an expansion of the influence of W. Christendom at the same time that E. Christendom and Byzantium were declining. They also stimulated the demand for Asian luxury goods in Eur. And allowed Europeans to learn techniques for producing sugar on large plantations using slave labor, which had incalculable consequences in later centuries when Europeans transferred the plantation sys to the Americas. Muslim scholarship, together with Greek learning flowed into Europe
* \* Must know examples of the diffusion of languages, such as Turkic

Vis 10.1 Christ Pantokrator

Ch. 11 Pastoral Peoples on a Global Stage

* In what ways did pastoral societies differ from their agricultural counterparts?
* Pastoral societies: \*lived in smaller and widely scattered encampments of kinfolk (smaller pops), more mobile than agricultural societies. Offered women a higher status, fewer restrictions and greater role in public life

Map of the Almoravid Empire

* Sanjaja Berbers built the Almoravid Empire in the 1000s which through its conquest of S Spain brought the sophisticated Islamic culture of this region back to the empire’s heartland in modern Morocco

Map 11.1: The Mongol Empire

* Mongol empire was divided into 4 khanates after the death of Chinggis Khan (much of Eurasia)
* ID the major steps in the rise of the Mongol Empire
* Temujim, later dubbed Chinggis Khan, succeeded in the bringing the Mongols together, unifying them in the Great Mongol Nation by 1206. In order to hold his alliance together, Khan launched a series of military campaigns against the settled agricultural societies of Eurasia over the half century after 1209. Through this Mongol world war, Khan and his successors constructed an empire that included China, Korea, Cent Asia, Russia, and much of the Islamic Middle East, and parts of Eastern Europe.

Map 11.2: Trade and Disease in the 14th Cent

* Mongol Empire played a major role in the commercial integration of the Eurasian world as well as in the spread of the plague across this vast area
* What kinds of cross-cultural interactions did the Mongol Empire generate?
* Actively promoted international commerce. Mongol trading circuit that stretched from China to the Near East was a central element in an even larger commercial net that linked much of the Afro-Eurasian world in the 13th cent.
* Spurred substantial exchange of peoples and cultures through its policy of forcibly transferring many thousands of skilled craftsmen and edu people from their homelands to distant parts of the empire

Ch. 12: The Worlds of the 15th Century

\*\* The changing views of Columbus is an ex of historical interpretation

Map 12.1 Asia in the 15th Cent

* How would you define the major achievements of Ming dynasty China?
* Under the Ming, China recovered from the disruption caused by Mongol rule and the ravages of the plague to become perhaps the best-governed and most prosperous of the world’s major civs. China also undertook the largest and most impressive maritime expeditions the world had ever seen.

\*\* Ming-sponsored voyages led by Zheng He are a popular topic on AP exam

Map 12.2: Europe in 1500

* Political consolidation occurred in both China and W Eur, but in China this meant a unitary and centralized govt that encompassed almost the whole of its civ., while in Eur a decidedly fragmented sys of many separate, independent, and competitive states made for a sharply divided Christendom.
* While both experienced cultural flowering, Europe’s culture after the Renaissance was rather more different from its own recent past than Ming dynasty China was from its pre-Mongol glory. While both sent out ships to explore the wider world, their purposes in doing so were very different.

12.3 Africa in the 15th century

-\*\* must know Portuguese and Spanish voyages of exploration and their consequences

- By the 1400s, Africa was a museum of political and cultural diversity, encompassing large empires such as Songhay; smaller kingdoms, such as Kongo; city-states among the Yoruba, Hausa, and Swahili peoples; village based societies w/o states at all, as among the Igbo; and nomadic pastoral peoples, such as the Fulbe.

\*\* Vasco da Gama (1497) around the tip of S. Africa, along the E coast, across Indian ocean to Calicut in S. India

Map 12.4

* What differences can you identify among the 4 major empires in the Islamic world of the 15th and 16th cents?
* The O, Saf., and Mu Empires had Turkic origins, while the Songhay did not. The O and Saf ruled over the heartland of the Muslim world, where a majority of their subjects followed Islam; the Mug and Songhay ruled over regions where Islam was a minority faith. The rulers of the Saf were the only ones to impose a Shia version of Islam as the official religion of the state.

Map 12.5 Americas in the 15th cent

\*\* can compare to civs prior to Aztecs and Incas from chs 6 & 7

* What distinguished the Aztec and Inca empires from each other?
* Inca was much larger, controlled only part of the Mesoamerican cultural region, while at its height the Inca state encompassed practically the whole of the Andean civ.
* In the Aztec realm, the Mexica rulers largely left their conquered people alone, and elaborate administrative sys arose to integrate the conquered territories or to assimilate their people to Aztec culture. Incas, on the other hand erected a more bureaucratic empire. The authority of the state penetrated and directed the Incas’ society and economy far more then did that of the Aztecs
* Aztec: merchants and free market
* Incas government played major role in production and distribution

Map 12.6: Religion and Commerce in the Afro-Eurasian World

\*\*\* SHOULD REFER TO OFTEN for AP Exam!

Snapshot of World Pop.

\*\*\*\* Exam frequently cites world pop trends!