

Unit 3:

Regional and Interregional Interactions

c.600 C.E. to c.1450

Based on the following key concepts
(and the dates) make predictions on
what we will see in the unit.

Unit 3

c.600 - c.1450

3.1 Communication and Exchange Networks:

- A deepening and widening network of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

3.2 State Form and Interactions:

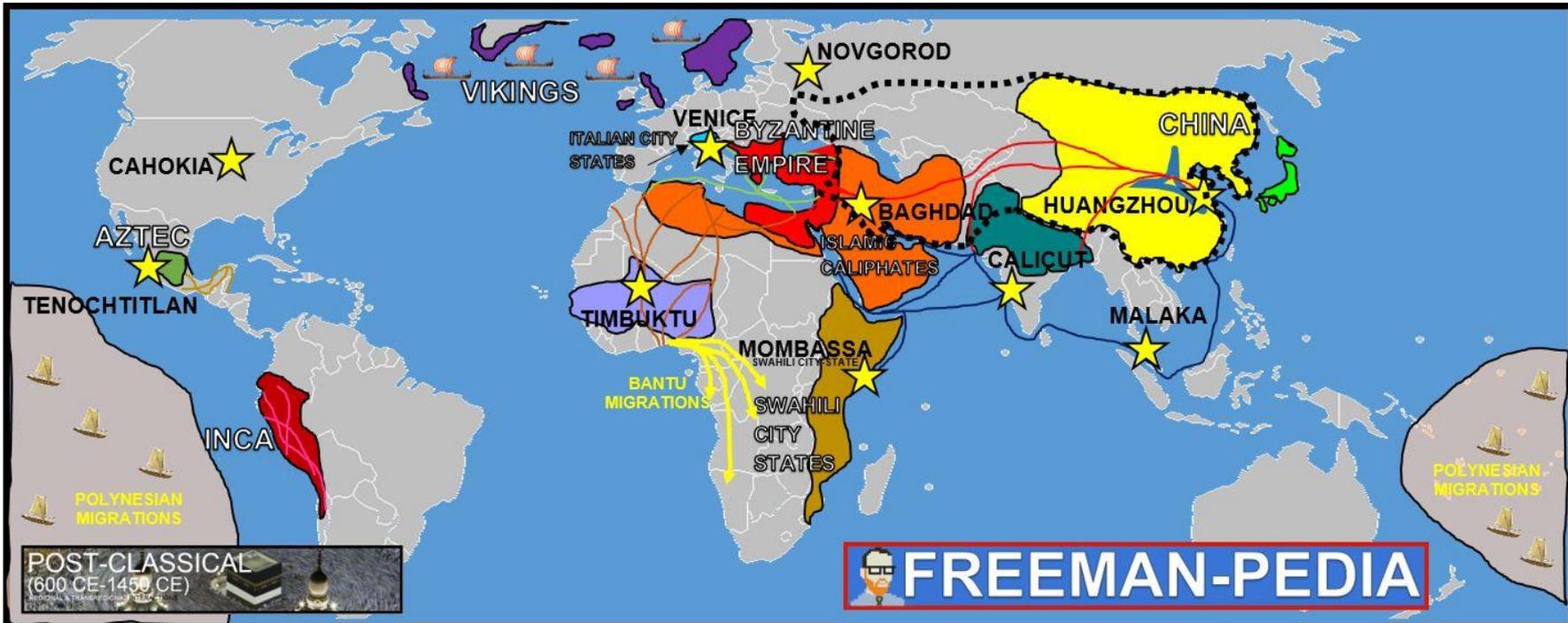
- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

3.3 Increased productive capacity and its consequences

- Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

3.1 Communication and Exchange Networks: A deepening and widening network of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

- I. Improved transportation technology & commercial practice increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly-active trade networks.**



MAJOR CITIES: TENOCHTITLAN, CAHOKIA, TIMBUKTU, VENICE, NOVGOROD, MOMBASSA, BAGHDAD, CALICUT, MALAKA, HUANGZHOU

EMPIRES:

AZTEC EMPIRE	EARLY AFRICAN CIVILIZATION	VIKINGS	ITALIAN CITY STATES	BYZANTINE EMPIRE
ISLAMIC CALIPHATES	INCA EMPIRE	DELHI SULTANATE	隋唐宋 IMPERIAL CHINA	MONGOL EMPIRE

TRADE ROUTES: INDIAN OCEAN MEDITERRANEAN SEA SILK ROAD TRANS-SAHARAN ANDES MESO-AMERICAN



3.1 Communication and Exchange Networks: A deepening and widening network of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

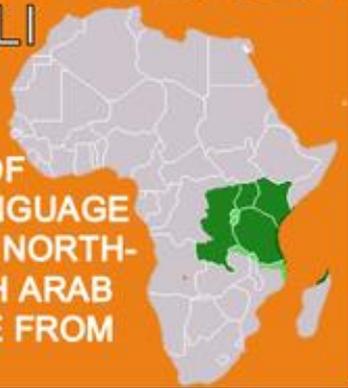
II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.

POST CLASSICAL LANGUAGE DIFFUSION

SWAHILI

ORIGIN:
ZANZIBAR

MIXTURE OF
BANTU LANGUAGE
FROM THE NORTH-
WEST WITH ARAB
LANGUAGE FROM
THE EAST



TURKIC

ORIGIN:
CENTRAL
ASIA

BETWEEN THE
6th & 11th CENTURIES THE
TURKS MOVED WEST/SOUTH
FROM CENTRAL ASIA INTO
ANATOLIA & THE "STANS"



ARABIC

ORIGIN:
ARABIA

SPREAD
WITH THE ARAB
MUSLIM
CONQUESTS
DURING THE 7th
CENTURY

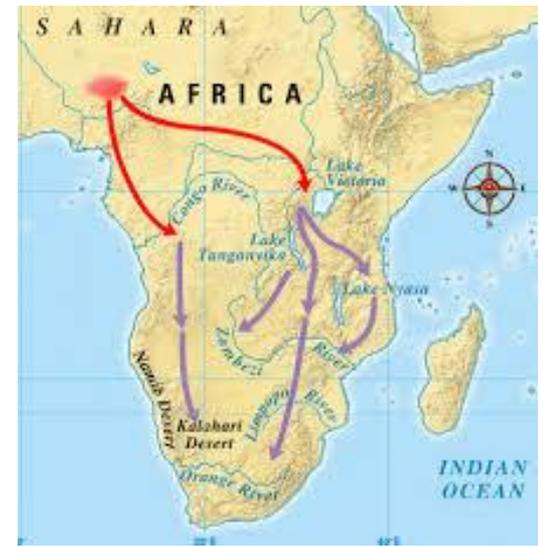
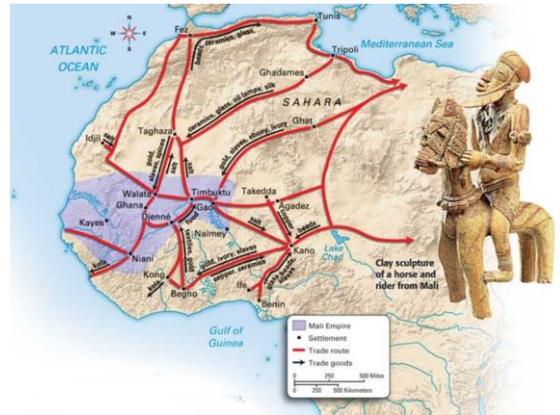


FREEMAN-PEDIA



gettyimages
Mark Edward Harris

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3.1 Communication and Exchange Networks: A deepening and widening network of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

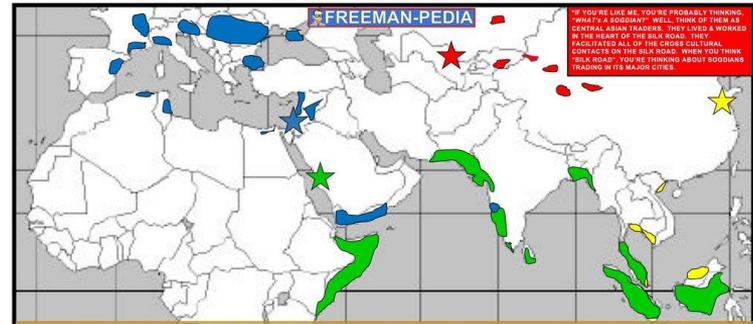
III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.

D. INCREASED CROSS CULTURAL INTERACTIONS RESULTED IN CULTURAL DIFFUSIONS:

FREEMAN-PEDIA

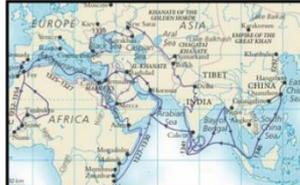


+ SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY THROUGHOUT EUROPE
 ☾ SPREAD OF ISLAM IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA & ASIA
 ☸ SPREAD OF BUDDHISM INTO EAST & SOUTHEAST ASIA
 ॐ SPREAD OF HINDUISM INTO SOUTHEAST ASIA
 ☸ INFLUENCE OF NEOCONFUCIANISM IN EAST ASIA
 🇵🇪 INFLUENCE OF TOLTEC/MEXICA IN MESOAMERICA
 🇵🇪 INCA TRADITIONS IN ANDEAN AMER

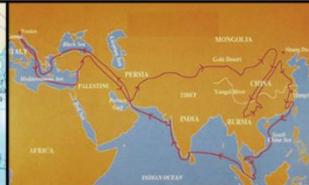


DIASPORA (n)- THE DISPERSION OF PEOPLE FROM THEIR ORIGINAL HOMELAND

☆ **HOMELAND** **■ ISLAM IN THE INDIAN OCEAN** **■ CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**
 ■ **SOGIAN MERCHANTS IN CENTRAL ASIA** ■ **JEWS IN MULTIPLE PLACES**



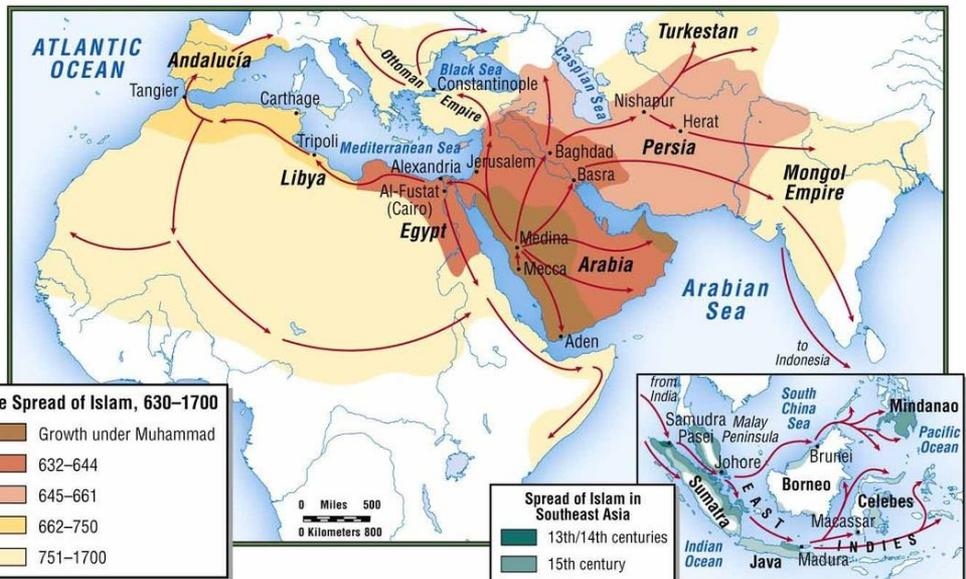
IBN BATTUTA
 BOOK: RIHLA (JOURNEY)
 NATIONALITY: MOROCCAN/ BERBER
 RELIGION: ISLAM
 DISTANCE: 73,000 MILES (44 COUNTRIES)



MARCO POLO
 BOOK: TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO
 NATIONALITY: VENICE/ ITALIAN
 RELIGION: CHRISTIAN (CATHOLIC)
 DISTANCE: 25,000 MILES



XUANZANG
 BOOK: JOURNEY TO THE WEST
 NATIONALITY: TANG CHINA
 RELIGION: BUDDHIST (MONK)
 DISTANCE: 1,000s of MILES



The Spread of Islam, 630-1700

- Growth under Muhammad
- 632-644
- 645-661
- 662-750
- 751-1700

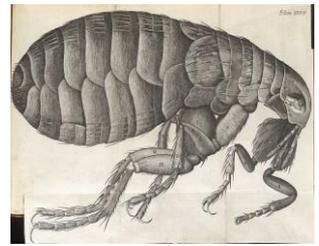
Spread of Islam in Southeast Asia

- 13th/14th centuries
- 15th century
- 16th century

3.1 Communication and Exchange Networks: A deepening and widening network of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

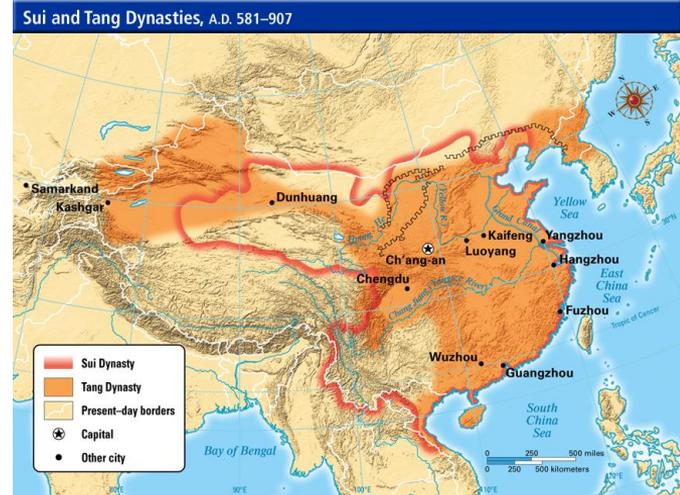
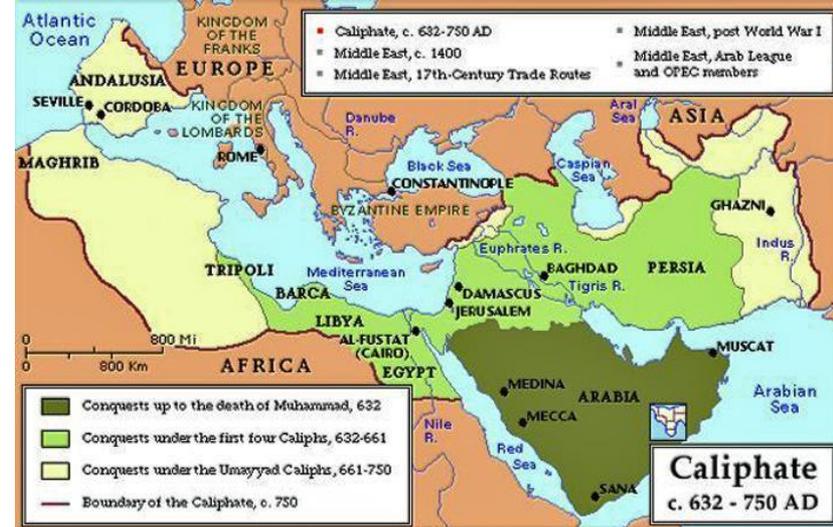
IV. There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Modern boundaries are shown for reference.

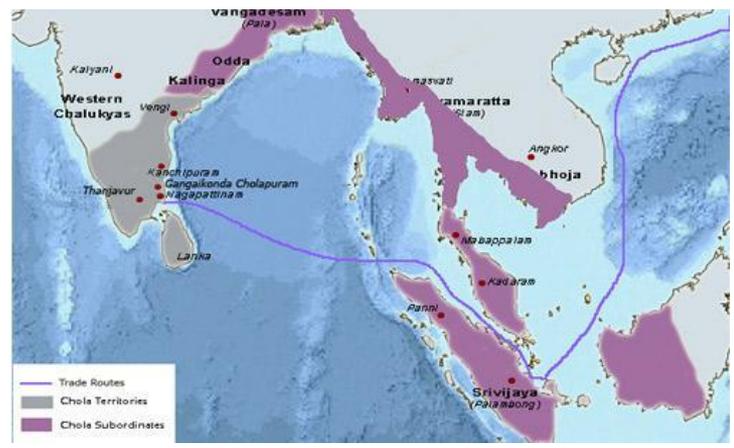
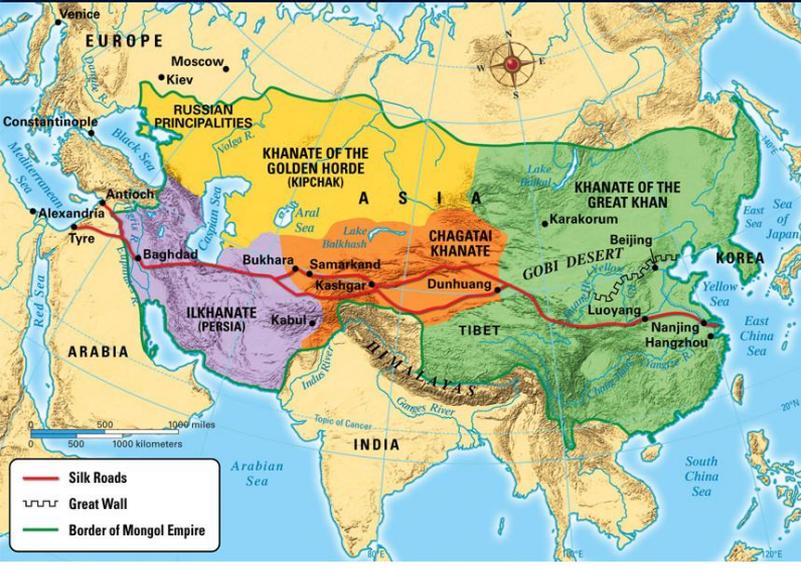


3.2 State Form and Interactions: State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

I. Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states or political systems.

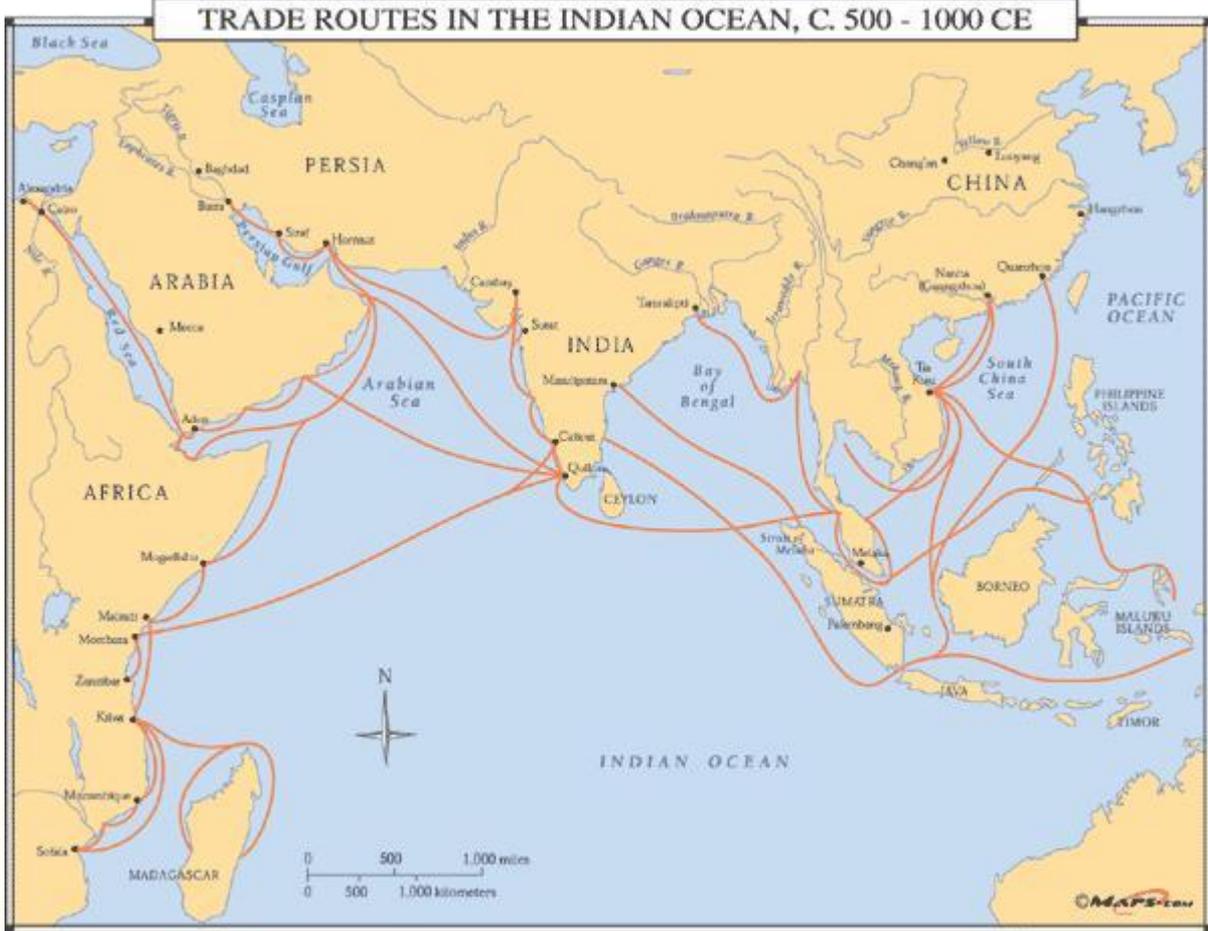
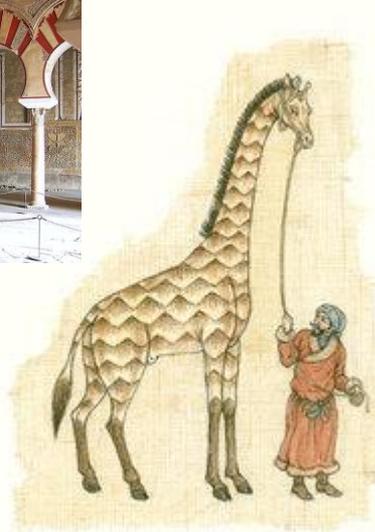


Mongol Empire, A.D. 1294



3.2 State Form and Interactions: State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

II. Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.



0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers

TRADE ROUTES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, C. 500 - 1000 CE

#121



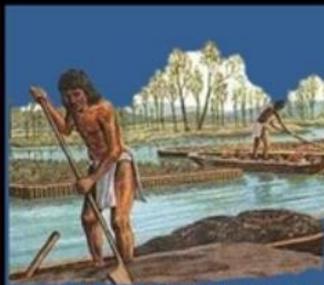
3.3 Increased productive capacity affect cities, social structures and the environment: Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.



CHAMPA RICE

LOCATION: CHINA
SIGNIFICANCE:
 NEW STRAIN FROM VIETNAM IN 1012 (SONG) THAT CUT CULTIVATION TIME FROM 180 TO 90 DAYS. FOOD=LIFE



CHINAMPAS

LOCATION: AMERICA
SIGNIFICANCE:
 UNIQUE MESO-AMERICAN "FLOATING" GARDENS THAT WERE BUILT IN SHALLOW LAKE BEDS. PROVIDED 2/3 OF ALL FOOD TO TENOCHTITLAN.



WARU WARU

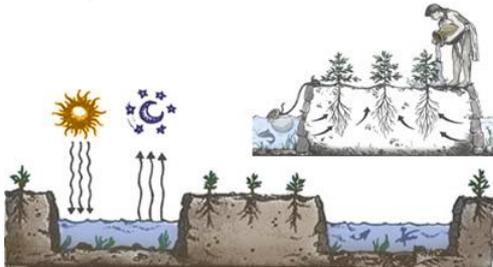
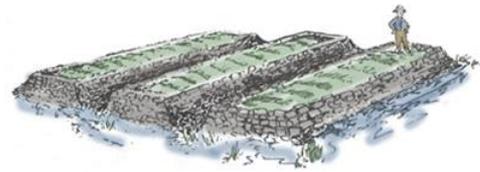
LOCATION: AMERICA
SIGNIFICANCE:
 ALTERNATING ROWS OF CROPS & IRRIGATION CHANNELS LIMITING EROSION & INCREASING RAIN WATER COLLECTION.



TERRACING

LOCATION: EARTH
SIGNIFICANCE:
 USED TO CREATE ARABLE LAND ON MOUNTAINSIDES AVOIDING EROSION. FOUND FROM PHILIPPINES TO PERU.

 FREEMAN-PEDIA





This image comes from [Silk Road Trade Routes](#) - The Silk Road Seattle Virtual Art Exhibit [Project Director: Professor Daniel C. Waugh, University of Washington, USA. Design by Lance Jenott.

3.3 Increased productive capacity affect cities, social structures and the environment: Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

RISE & FALL OF POST-CLASSICAL CITIES

THIS ERA IS NEARLY 1000 YEARS LONG. SOME CITIES FELL, WHILE OTHERS EMERGED. HERE'S WHY...

1. INVASIONS

ARABS, MONGOLS, VIKINGS, HUNS, TURKS, ETC.

2. DISEASE

MORE TRADE=MORE DISEASE (BUBONIC, SMALLPOX)

3. DECLINE IN AGRICULT.

1 & 2 LED TO INABILITY TO MAINTAIN FOODBASE

4. "LITTLE ICE AGE"

COOLING PERIOD LED TO DECLINE IN
POPULATION & FOOD
PRODUCTION

FREEMAN-PEDIA

ROME, ATHENS, ALEXANDRIA, CHANG'AN, PATALIPUTRA

NOVGOROD, TIMBUKTU, BAGHDAD, HUANGZHOU, VENICE, CALICUT

1. END OF INVASIONS

CLASSICAL INVASIONS ENDED (OTHERS YET TO COME)

2. SAFE TRANSPORTATION

RE-EMERGENCE OF LARGE EMPIRES FACILITATED

3. RISE IN TRADE/TEMPERAT.

WARMING PERIOD PREDATED "LITTLE ICE AGE"

4. MORE FARMS=MORE PEOP.

DO THE MATH... FOOD+PEACE=POPULATION GROWTH

5. MORE PEOP.=MORE LABOR

MORE PEOPLE=MORE LABOR=MORE PRODUCTION...

3.3 Increased productive capacity and its consequences:

Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management, and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.



