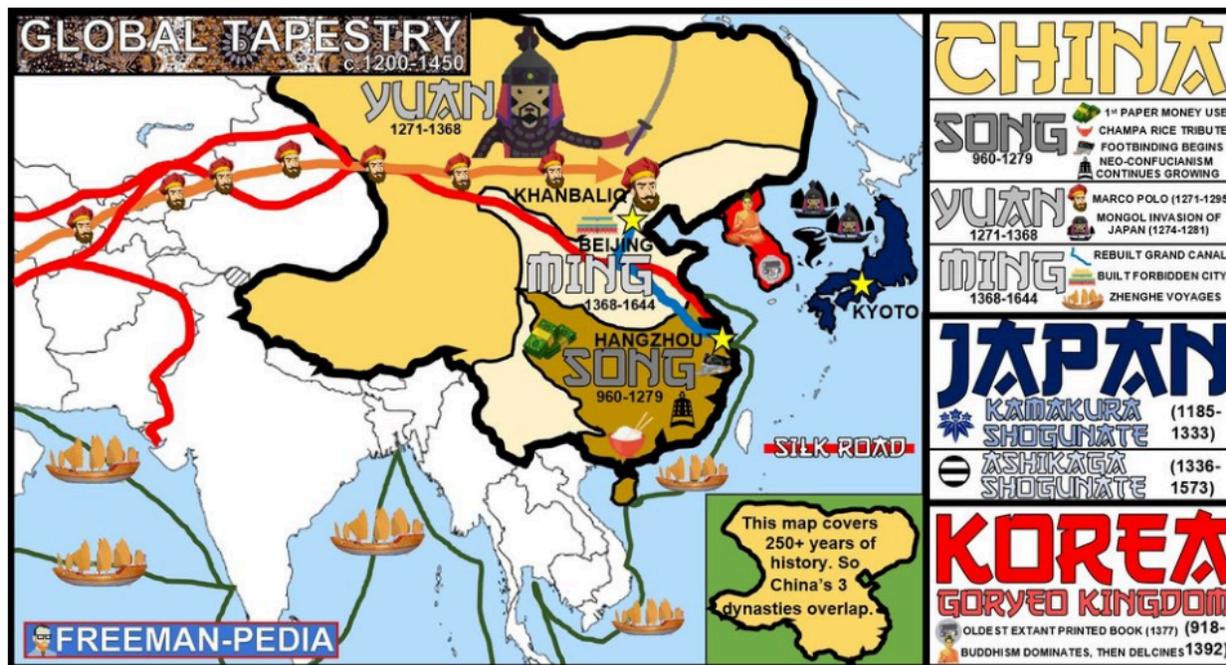


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East Asia

East Asia during the GLOBAL TAPESTRY period of 1200-1450 is dominated by the Mongol Invasions. Depending on what you consider "CHINA", the Mongols arrive in 1205 (against the Western Xia). Normally, East Asia is the story of China and how much influence they exert in the region. However, for the GLOBAL TAPESTRY period, it's the story of the Fall and Rise of China along with how the other areas like Korea, Japan, and Vietnam handled these invasions.



Expansion of Communication Networks

- Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan trade network, and Indian Ocean—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities
- The growth of inter-regional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the Caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies as well as the use of the compass, the astrolabe and larger ship designs.
- The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.
- The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.
- In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.
- As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels.
- Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovation.
 - Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
 - Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.
 - There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interaction

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- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.
- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.
- In the Americas and in Africa, as in Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.
- Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.

Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Consequences

- Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro–Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.
- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor.

People

- Minamoto Yoritomo
- Ghenghis Khan
- Kublai Khan
- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Zhenghe

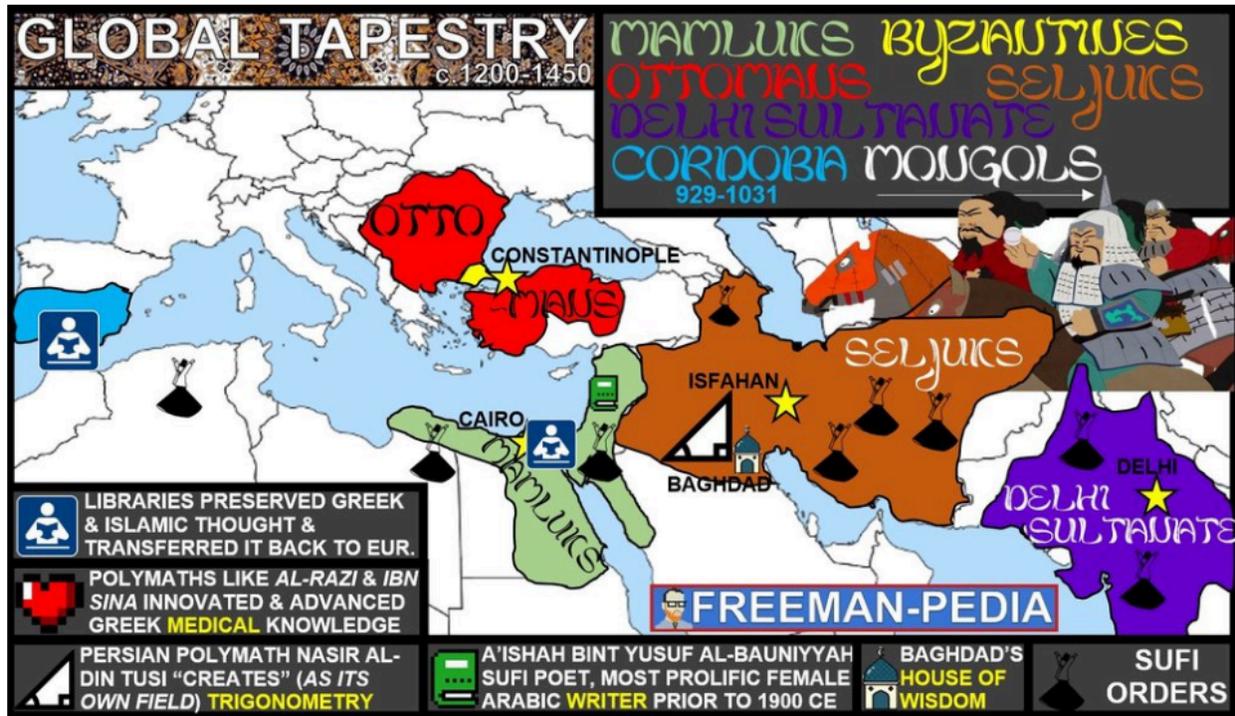
Terms

- Neo-Confucianism
- Champa Rice
- Song Dynasty
- Pax Mongolica
- Sinification
- Shogunate
- Shinto
- Goryeo

Dar al-Islam

The Global Tapestry (1200-1450) period also finds the Islamic world in the midst of a massive transition. The glory days of the Caliphates are behind us now and the once great Abbasids have fractured into many different groups (often dominated by the new, rising force in Islam: The Turks). Dar al-Islam literally means ‘House of Islam’, or basically the parts of the world where Islam is a dominant force. The New Kids on the Block are the Ottomans (who will dominate the next two periods in World History), the Seljuk Turks and the Mamluks. Like most of earth in this period, Dar al-Islam had to deal with the Mongols. The Mongols were seen, at the time, as the end of the Islamic World. This led to the Ilkhanate that only lasted for a century or so. In the next period, this area will be the realm of the Land Based Empires of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals. With all of the political disarray, the Islamic World continued to be at the forefront of science, technology, and culture.

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Expansion of Communication/Exchange Networks

- Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan trade network, and Indian Ocean—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities
- The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states
- The growth of inter-regional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the Caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies as well as the use of the compass, the astrolabe and larger ship designs.
- The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.
- The expansion of empires—including Mali in West Africa—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.
- The expansion and intensification of long distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds. The growth of inter-regional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies.
- Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.
- In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.
- As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels.
- Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovation.
 - Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.
 - Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.

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- Christianity, Judaism, Islam and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.
- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interactions

- As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.
- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.
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People

- Al Razi
- Ibn Sina
- Narsir Al Din Tusi
- Rumi
- Ibn Battuta
- Ibn Khaldun
- A'ishah Bint Yusuf al-Bauniyyah

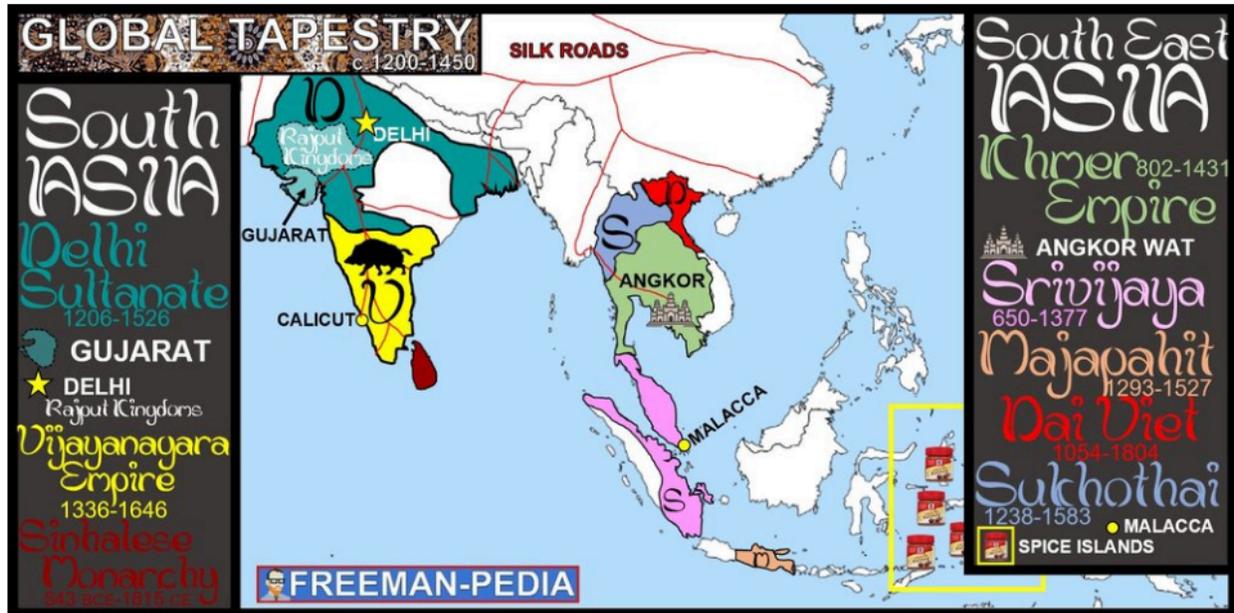
Terms

- Trans-Saharan Trade
- Caravanserai
- Sufism
- Disapora
- Qu'ran
- Sunni vs Shi'a Islam
- Caliphate
- Sultanate
- House of Wisdom
- Seljuk Turks

South and Southeast Asia

It can be easy to overlook South and Southeast Asia in this period. They are at the crossroads of all of the major interactions of this period (Islam, Mongols, Trade), and are heavily influenced by their neighbors (Islam to the West and China to the Northeast). However, DO NOT SKIP THIS SECTION! There is such a rich history of Syncretism in this region, and with the addition of Islam; it creates some truly fascinating historical studies. Plus, this area will be of extreme focus next period as the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French and British all move into the region.

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Expansion of Communication/Exchange Networks

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

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 - Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.
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Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interactions

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

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- As the Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity
- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.
- Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.
- Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.

Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Consequences

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

- Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro–Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.
- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

People

- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battua
- Tamerlane
- Zhenghe

Terms

- Sultante
- Urdu
- Zhenghe
- Angkor Wat
- Tamerlane
- Mahajara
- Qilin
- Battle Bach Dang

Americas

The Americas are out there on an island. The “Global Tapestry” has a gap in it that disconnects the Americas from all of the other places. By 1200, a big chunk of Afro-Eurasia is connected in some way. The Americas prior to 1492 (and before that some minor contact with the Polynesians) are on their own. The addition of the Americas to the Global Trade Network is arguably THE theme of the next period. For now, get to know the Americas before the Spanish arrive and along with them, Smallpox; destroying much of these civilizations.

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Expansion of Communication/Exchange Networks
N/A

Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interactions

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People

- Urcachillay
- Pachacuti
- Montezuma II

Terms

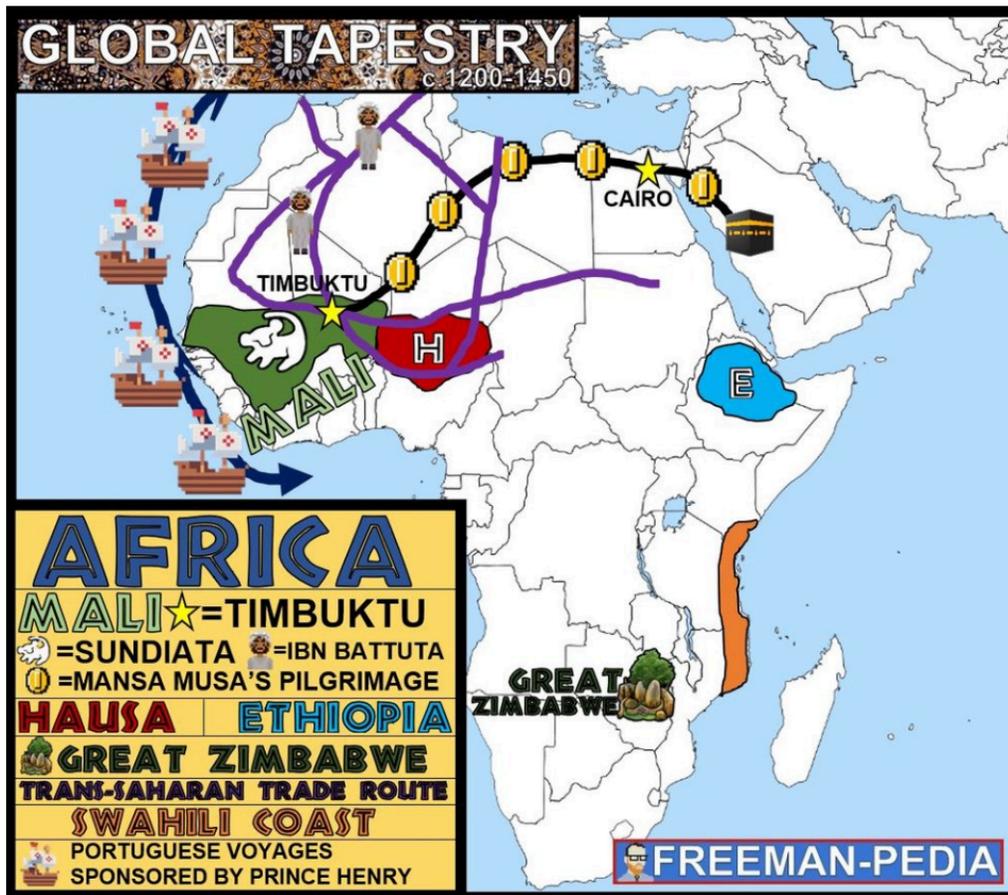
- Aztlan
- Mexica
- Tenochtitlan
- Chinapas
- Cahokia
- Tawantinsuyu
- Chasquis
- Quipu

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- Mit'a
- Pueblos

Africa

The Global Tapestry (1200-1450) finds Africa as the New Kid on the Block in terms of the Afro-Eurasian “Global” world. Africa is at the end of the pre-Columbian trade routes. Sub-Saharan Africa (Ghana, Mali, Hausa) are linked to the rest of the world via the Trans-Saharan Trade routes. Southern Africa is at the tail end of the Indian Ocean trade (focused in and around the Swahili Coast). Sub-Saharan Africa becomes the southwest quadrant of Dar al-Islam. You can tell from the map below that the Europeans have already begun exploring around the Western Coast with the Portuguese Voyages of Prince Henry (1415-1460). Africa was emerging as a major Global force in this period; but, as you can see from Prince Henry, they will come to be dominated by the Europeans in the next three periods.



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People

- Sundiata
- Mansa Musa
- Ibn Battuta
- Ibn Khaldun
- Zhenghe

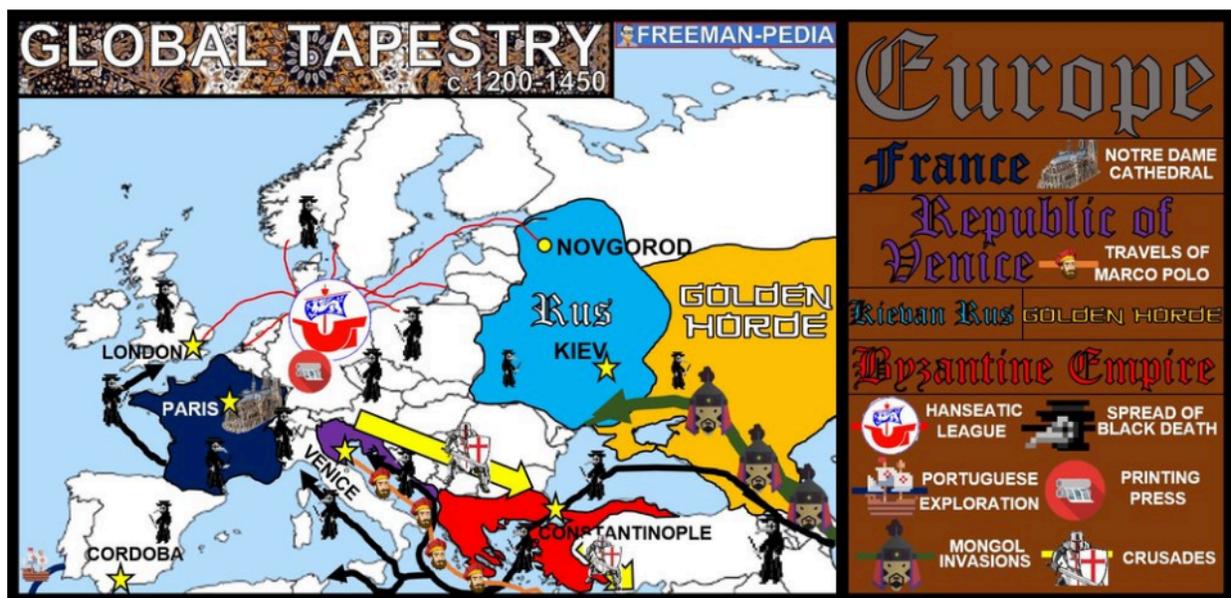
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Terms

- Trans-Saharan Trade
- Caravanserai
- Great Zimbabwe
- Sundiata
- Timbuktu
- Ethiopia
- Swahili
- Berbers
- Bantu Migrations
- Hausa

Europe

Due to the nature of this being a World History course that BEGINS in 1200, this is the one era that will not heavily feature the Europeans. You can tell from the map that the Europeans are already making their way down to Africa and are 42 years away from the Americas and 48 years from India by 1450. We are smack-dab in the middle of the Post Classical or Medieval period or Dark Ages. That means knights, ladies, castles, etc. The Social/Political order is crucial in Europe during this period, with Feudalism dominating most of the Continent. There's a trade union in the North you should know: Hanseatic League. The Mongols arrive to the East and bring destruction (by cavalry or by Bubonic Plague). The educational center is not Paris or London; it's Cordoba. The biggest interaction the Europeans have outside of Europe in this period are the Crusades that last for a little over a century. Otherwise, that's really it. This will be the last time we see the Europeans in the confines of Europe. Most of what you need to know about Europe going forward deals a great deal with their interactions OUTSIDE of Europe. Let's get medieval.



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Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interactions

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

- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century
- Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.
- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.
- Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.
- Inter-regional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers

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- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom.

People

- Marco Polo
- Margery Kempe
- Prince Henry
- Gutenberg

Terms

- Feudalism
- Serfdom
- Hanseatic League
- Magna Carta
- Crusades

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- Black Death
- Little Ice Age
- Byzantine Empire
- Kievan Rus
- 100 Years War