

Key Concept 3.1 – A deepening & widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies

Transportation, Technologies, & Commercial Practices → Increased Trade

Existing Trade Routes Grow:

- Silk Road
- Mediterranean Sea
- Trans-Saharan routes
- Indian Ocean Basin

What about the Americas?

- Mesoamerica and the Andes develop significant road systems to increase their trade (think of the Inca road system in addition to the Aztecs)



Innovations in transport

- [Caravanserais](#)
- [Compass use](#)
- [Astrolabe](#)
- Larger ship designs

Innovations in economics

- Forms of credit
- Banking houses
- Use of paper money (Tang Dynasty)

State practices of innovation

- Inca road system
- [Hanseatic League](#)
- Grand Canal

*Expansion of Empires facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade & communication

Movement of Peoples → Environmental & Linguistic Effects

Long-distance trade depended on environmental and technological knowledge:

- Scandinavian longships
- Camels to travel across the Sahara
- Horses to travel in the steppes

Migration has environmental impacts

- Bantu and iron/agricultural innovations
- Polynesian and transplant of foods & domestication of animals

Some migrations led to diffusion of languages:

- Bantu-speaking people groups

Cross-Cultural exchanges are fostered by networks of trade and communication

Islam developed in the Arabian Peninsula:

- Beliefs and practices reflected interactions w/ Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians
- Muslim rule expanded through:
 - Military conquest,
 - Merchants, missionaries, and [Sufis](#)

Merchants set up diasporic communities

- Here they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture:
 - [Muslims in the Indian Ocean region](#)
 - [Chinese in Southeast Asia](#)
 - Jewish communities in the Mediteran., Indian Ocean basin, and Silk Road

The 1st Travel Bloggers: [Marco Polo](#), [Ibn Battuta](#)



Diffusion of literary, artistic, cultural, scientific & the technological

- Spread of Christianity throughout Europe
- Spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into SE Asia
- Spread of Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa & Asia

Diffusion of Crops & Pathogens along Trade Routes

- Bubonic Plague
- [Bananas in Africa](#)

Key Concept 3.2 – State formation & development demonstrates continuity, innovation, & diversity in regions
Empires collapse, some are replaced by new imperial states or political systems

Imperial states were reconstituted:

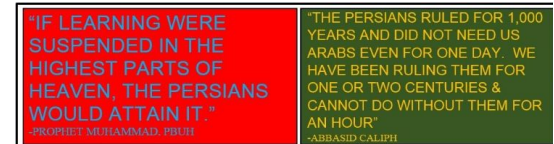
- Byzantine Empire
- Chinese dynasties (Sui, Tang, and Song)
 - Traditional sources of power: patriarchy, religion, land-owning elites
 - Innovations: New methods of taxation, tributary systems, adaptation of religious institutions

New political entities emerged

- In various Islamic states
- The Mongol khanates
- New Hindu & Buddhist states in S, E, & SE Asia
- [City-States](#)
- Feudalism in Europe & Japan

States synthesize local w/ foreign traditions

- Persian influence on Islamic states
- [Chinese influence on Japanese states](#)



What about the America's?

- City-states flourished in the Mayan region
- At the end of this period, imperial systems were created by the Mexica (Aztecs) & Inca

Interregional contacts & conflicts encourage tech & cultural transfers:

- Tang China and the Abbasids
- Mongol Empire
 - Spread of Islamic scientific knowledge to Mongol China
- Muslims & Christians in Meditern. during Crusades
 - Transfer of Greco-Islamic medical knowledge to Western Europe
- Chinese maritime activity led by [Zheng He](#) (Ming)
 - Treasure Ships

- Spices, ebony, lakewood, aloewood, sapphires, rubies, carpets, gold, silver, porcelains, sandalwood, and a giraffe

Thank you to Freemanpedia for the helpful images!

Key Concept 3.3 – Changes in trade networks resulted from & stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social & gender structures & environmental processes

Innovations Stimulate Agricultural & Industrial Production

Existing Trade Routes Grow:

- Technological innovations:
 - See Chart: *A. Agricultural production...*
- Demand for luxury good increases in Afro-Euroasia
 - Chinese, Persian & Indian merchants expand production of textiles & porcelains for export
 - Industrial production of iron and steel expanded in China
- [The rise and fall of cities](#)

Continuities in Social Structures & Changes in Labor Management → Religion, Gender, Family

Diversification of labor organization continued

- See Chart: *Forms of Labor Organization*

As in the previous period, social structures were shaped by class & caste hierarchies

- Patriarchy continued
 - Women had more influence in Mongol China, West Africa, Japan, & SE Asia

New forms of coerced labor appear:

- Serfdom in Europe/Japan
- Mir'a in the Inca Empire
 - Peasants resisted attempts to raise dues/taxes by revolting
- Demand for slaves increased, particularly in central Eurasia, parts of Africa, and the E. Mediter.

Buddhism, Christianity, Islam &

[Neoconfucianism](#) were adopted in new regions

- Often caused significant changes in gender relations & family structure
- See Chart: Post-Classical Diffusion of Religion

A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY DUE TO TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS:					
CHINAMPAS 	WARU WARU 	TERRACING 	HORSE COLLAR 	THREE FIELD 	SWAMP DRAIN
LOCATION: MESOAMERICA	LOCATION: ANDEAN REGION	LOCATION: EARTH	LOCATION: AFRO-EURASIA	LOCATION: EUROPE	LOCATION: EARTH
SIGNIFICANCE: FLOATING GARDENS BUILT IN LAKE BEDS. PROVIDED 2/3 OF ALL FOOD TO TENOCHTITLAN.	SIGNIFICANCE: ROWS OF CROPS AND IRRIGATION CHANNELS LIMITED EROSION/INCREASED RAIN COLLECTION	SIGNIFICANCE: USED TO CREATE ARABLE LAND ON MOUNTAINSIDES FROM PHILIPPINES TO PERU.	SIGNIFICANCE: HORSE VALUES INCREASE AS THEY CAN PLOW 50% MORE THAN OXEN W/ COLLAR. IMPROVED AGRIC. PROD.	SIGNIFICANCE: CROP ROTATION WHERE A SERIES OF CROPS WERE ROTATED BASED ON SEASON/TYPE.	SIGNIFICANCE: INCREASED AGRICUL. LANDS AND DECREASED DISEASES FROM MOSQUITOS.

FORMS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION:						
FREE PEASANT LABOR	NOMADIC PASTORIALISM	CRAFT PRODUCTION	GUILD ORGANIZATION	COERCED LABOR	GOVERNMENT LABOR	MILITARY OBLIGATIONS
PEASANT COMES FROM PAISANT (COUNTRYSIDE). MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION WHO WERE SMALL LAND OWNING RURAL FARMERS.	PEASANTS WITHOUT ARABLE LAND. FOLLOW ANIMALS FROM PASTURE TO PASTURE. MOVE AROUND 150 MI. PER YEAR.	CRAFTSMEN WORKED ON A SPECIFIC CRAFT INSTEAD OF AGRICULTURE. WORK PERFORMED IN THEIR WORKSHOP	COLLECTION OF CRAFTSMEN INTO A GUILD TO PROTECT THEIR CRAFT. IN PARIS ALONE THERE WERE 350 IN 14TH CENTURY.	COERCED LABOR IS FORCED. THIS COULD BE SERFDOM, SLAVERY, OR THE INCAN MIT'A.	MEDIEVAL TAXES WERE PAID TO THE RULING CLASS (KING). COULD BE PAID VIA LABOR OWED THE STATE.	A SERF/PEASANT WOULD OWE MILITARY SERVICE TO THE LORD. PRIMARY REASON FOR LORD TO ENTER FEUDAL CONTRACT.