

APWH UNIT 1 (Part 1)

REFERENCE SHEET



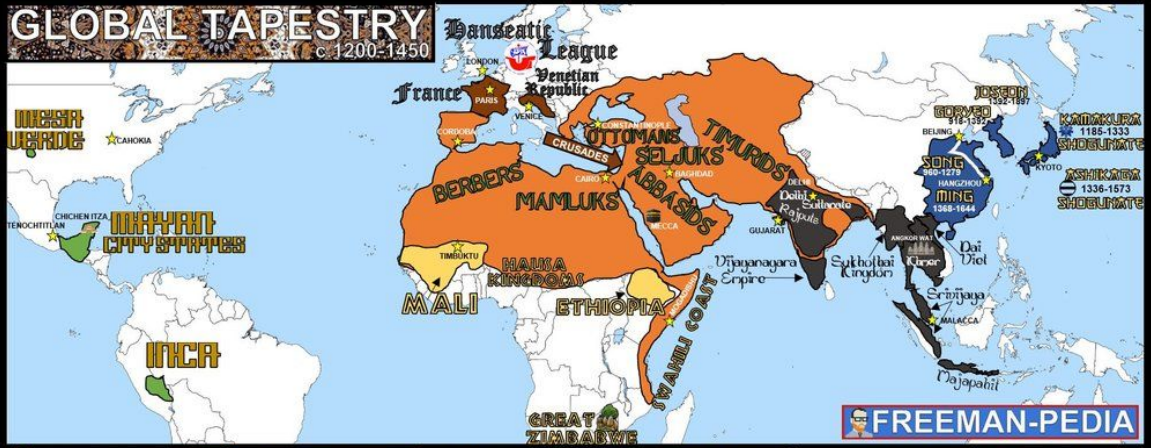
EAST ASIA: OVERVIEW BY THEME	Political	Innovations/Tech	Economics	Cultural	Environment	Society
CHINA	<p>-Song Dynasty</p> <p><u>Rules through:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bureaucracy -Meritocracy -Civil Service Exam 	<p><u>Agricultural</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Grand Canal -Champa Rice -Manure, irrigation systems, heavy plows -More food = more people <p><u>Other</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gunpowder/guns -Steel -Compass -Paper, woodblock printing 	<p><u>Internal Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Grand Canal -Proto-Industrialization <p><u>External Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Silk Roads -South China Sea -Porcelain, textile, and tea -Tributary system <p>-Charged taxes to build routes/control trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Confucianism -Buddhism/Daoism -Neo-Confucianism <p>-Technology, literature, visual arts thrived (well educated population, contact with foreigners)</p> <p>-Woodblock printing, paper used for literature</p>	<p><u>-Location:</u> China</p> <p><u>-Resources:</u> Coal</p> <p><u>-Close to:</u> tributary states, South China Sea, canal networks, Silk Trade Routes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scholar gentry -Farmers -Artisans -Merchants -Peasants/urban poor <p>-Patriarchy</p> <p>-Foot binding (1912 end)</p> <p>-Filial piety</p>
<p>JAPAN, KOREA, VIETNAM: How similar/different to China?</p> <p><u>JAPAN</u></p> <p>-SIMILAR BECAUSE: learned Buddhism and Confucianism and woodblock printing from China, copied Chinese traditions in politics, art, literature during Heian Period</p> <p>-BUT: continued traditional Shinto religion, wrote first novel: <i>Tale of Genji</i>, organized in a feudal system where landowning aristocrats (daimyo) battled for control of land while majority of workers were farmers, lacked central government until 17th century, since after Heian court a new family took over and installed a shogun (military ruler) weakening the emperor</p> <p><u>KOREA</u></p> <p>-SIMILAR BECAUSE: geographically close to China, so copied a lot of political and cultural traits, centralized government (like China), adopted Confucian (educated elite) and Buddhist (peasant masses) beliefs, adopted Chinese writing system</p> <p>-BUT: kept their own language structure, gave up Chinese writing system for their own in 15th century, politically, aristocracy was more powerful in Korea than China, so prevented lots of reforms they didn't like (for instance opening the civil service exam to peasants - Korea said no)</p> <p><u>VIETNAM</u></p> <p>-SIMILAR BECAUSE: adapted Chinese writing system and architectural style</p> <p>-BUT: least sinified of the three, rebelled against China often, Vietnamese women had greater independence, preferred nuclear families, no political centralization, rejected social practices like foot binding and polygyny</p>				<p>OVERVIEW AND DECLINE of SONG DYNASTY CHINA</p> <p>Song Dynasty China utilized trained officials in their government. Even peasants were allowed to study for and take the exams, leading to social mobility for those who could afford the time to study. The society itself was a patriarchy, with themes of filial piety and Confucian style respect. Upper class women were subjected to foot binding, a form of beauty and upper class status.</p> <p>The Song Dynasty had a lot of innovations, many of which moved across the Silk Roads as far as Europe. Things like gunpowder, guns themselves, and paper/woodblock printing have a huge impact on other societies. The compass, ironically, will lead to the decline of the Silk Roads as it helps navigation of the seas.</p> <p>At this point in history, China is trading a lot outside its borders, expanding its influence into Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. Eventually overwhelming corruption, issues with infrastructure, and invasions by the Mongols will lead to the decline of the Song Dynasty, and major changes in China itself.</p>		

<i>DAR AL ISLAM: OVERVIEW BY THEME</i>	Political	Innovations/Tech	Economics	Cultural	Environment	Society	
ISLAMIC EMPIRE (Cultural empire)	<p>-Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>-Later</p> <p>-Mamluk, Seljuk Turks, Delhi Sultanate</p> <p>-Evolves into Ottoman Empire (Turkey), Safavid Empire (Persia), Mughal Empire (India)</p>	<p>-Golden Age</p> <p>-House of Wisdom in Baghdad (center of learning between cultures)</p> <p>-Ex. Nasir al-Din al-Tusi's contributions in astronomy, law, logic, ethics, math, medicine</p> <p>-Al-Andalus (Islamic control of Spain) also a center of learning</p> <p>-Cordoba (capital) had largest library</p> <p>-They Contribute to:</p> <p>-Math, medicine, philosophy, law, astronomy, etc.</p> <p>-Their studies of Greek/Latin works preserves those for the Renaissance/ and Scientific Revolution</p>	<p>-Trade Leads to:</p> <p>-Spread of Islam</p> <p>-Spread of technology</p> <p>-Rise in knowledge</p> <p>-Diffusion of culture</p> <p>-Trade Routes Include:</p> <p>-Silk Roads</p> <p>-Trans Sahara Trade Route</p> <p>-Indian Ocean Network</p>	<p>-Followers of Islam (Shia, Sunni, Sufi)</p> <p>-Tolerant of other religions and cultures, women</p> <p>-Importance of learning helps usher in renaissance</p> <p>-Adopted paper making from China</p> <p>-Literature and poetry, ex. 'A'ishah al-Ba'uniyyah's contributions to poetry</p>	<p>-Location: Middle East, religion spreads into South Asia/Southeast Asia</p> <p>-Position helped link Afro-Eurasia</p> <p>-Location allows for major centers of learning like Baghdad and Cordoba</p> <p>-Use of waterways leads to advances in sailing, navigation</p>	<p>-Merchants hold high status</p> <p>-Slavery allowed but could not enslave Muslims or protected peoples (Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians)</p> <p>-Women had higher status than Christian or Jewish women: could inherit, divorce, birth control, could testify in court</p> <p>-Limited as wives, concubines</p> <p>-Typically tolerant, focused on the 5 Pillars of Islam and so focused on spreading through trade, missionaries, but not forced conversion</p>	
	OVERVIEW				DECLINE		
	<p>The Islamic Empire included culturally Islamic regions throughout the Middle East and eventually farther. While there will be different political systems of leadership, culturally this empire is very similar. It tends to spread through trade, missionaries, and conquering, yet treats conquered territories with tolerance. Protected people had to pay a tax rather than convert, and slaves could be free by buying their freedom or conversion to Islam.</p> <p>Islam itself focused on education, leading to medical advancements, as well as advancements in mathematics, literature, and law. If not for the Islamic Empire, the Renaissance may never have occurred. If not for their connection across much of the world, many cultures would not have been able to share their knowledge and practices to one another.</p>				<p>The Islamic Empire faces several challenges, specifically from its own groups. Eventually, however, the Mongols will take over the Islamic Empire, changing it slowly until they themselves are overthrown. The Islamic Empire will then be split into three sections - the Ottoman Empire, Safavid Empire, and Mughal Empire.</p>		

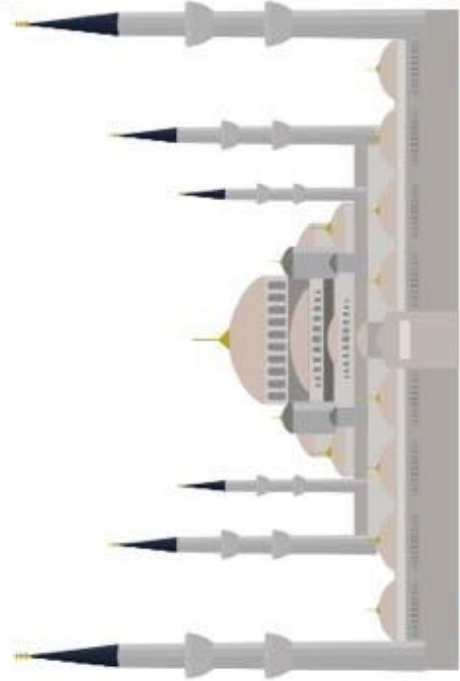
<i>SOUTH and SOUTH EAST ASIA: OVERVIEW BY THEME</i>	Political	Innovations/Tech	Economics	Cultural	Environment	Society
SOUTH ASIA	<p>-Southern India: more stable than North. Includes: <i>-Chola Dynasty</i> <i>-Vijayanagara Empire</i></p> <p>-Northern India Less stable, often at war, attack by Islamic forces. Includes: <i>-Rajput Kingdoms</i> <i>-Delhi Sultanate</i></p>	<p>-Developments in algebra and geometry</p> <p>-Arabic numerals</p> <p>-Architecture with geometric designs (ex. Qutub Minar, tower over a mosque)</p> <p>-New language: Urdu</p>	<p>-Trade across Indian Ocean, connection also via land (Silk Roads)</p>	<p>-Religion dominant, before Islam arrives most practiced Hinduism and Buddhism</p> <p>-Many convert to Islam to escape low status, or due to merchants, or corruption within their own religion (Buddhism)</p> <p>-Bhakti Movement to spread Hinduism</p>	<p>-Location: India</p> <p>-Close to: Indian Ocean trade network, Silk Roads</p>	<p>-Caste system: extremely strict, rigid, cannot change status</p> <p>-Merchants treated better due to importance of trade than in other regions</p>
SOUTHEAST ASIA	<p>-Sea Based Kingdoms -Srivijaya Kingdom (hindu kingdom, strong navy) -Majapahit Kingdom (controlled sea routes, Buddhist)</p> <p>-Land Based Kingdoms -Sinhala Dynasties -Khmer Empire/Angkor Kingdom</p>	<p>-Angkor Kingdom had complex irrigation and drainage system for rice, making it prosperous economically</p> <p>-Architecture</p>	<p>-Trade between South and East Asia</p> <p>-SPICES</p>	<p>-Angkor Kingdom had Angkor Thom, capital with Hindu artwork and temples that turned Buddhist and added more artwork and temples</p> <p>-Hinduism, Buddhism, and eventually Islam moves here</p>	<p>-Strategically important - sea based and land based connecting South and East Asia</p>	

GLOBAL TAPESTRY

c. 1200-1450



*Created by
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The Global Tapestry

Unit 1

c. 1200 C.E. - c. 1450 C.E.



Developments in East Asia

- Song Dynasty
- Confucianism and Buddhism
- Champa rice and the Grand Canal



Developments in Dar al-Islam

- Spread into Africa and Asia
- Seljuk, Mamluk, and Delhi
- Advances in math, medicine, and literature
- Intellectual preservation



Developments in South and Southeast Asia

- Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam



State Building in the Americas

- Maya city states
- Mexico
- Inca
- Chaco
- Mesa Verde
- Cahokia



State Building in Africa

- Great Zimbabwe
- Ethiopia
- Hausa Kingdoms



Developments in Europe

- Christianity, Judaism, and Islam
- Monarchies, feudalism, manorial system
- Agricultural society - use of serfs