

**Change Analysis Chart (600-1450 CE)**  
**Regional and Transregional Interactions**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Score / 20

Hour \_\_\_\_\_

April 5, 2011

Theme	Characteristics at Beginning of period	Key Continuities Key Changes	Characteristics at End of period	Analysis of Changes/Continuities
1. <b>Human-Environment Interaction</b> (Demography, disease, migration technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world pop ~200 mill</li> <li>• environmental damage, deforestation, desertification, erosion)</li> <li>• cities/capitals served as centers of relig, trade, &amp; political activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diseases/pathogens still spread easily, though amount/degree of spread increased dramatically (e.g. Bubonic Plague)</li> <li>• new migrations (Vikings, Berbers, Polynesians, Bantus)</li> <li>• inter-regional travelers (Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world pop ~400 mill</li> <li>• spread of languages, cultures, religions</li> <li>• hemispheric exposure to diseases (Afro-Eurasia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• migrations &amp; trade → diffusion of languages, religions, cultures, technologies</li> </ul>
2. <b>Culture</b> (Religions, philosophies, Science, technology, art, architecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cities served as cultural centers, relig, politics</li> <li>• each empire had its own religion(s) (e.g. Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism)</li> <li>• Islam, 622 CE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confucianism &amp; Buddhism in E. Asia</li> <li>• new constructions (Grand Canal)</li> <li>• Schism (Catholic-E. Orthodoxy)</li> <li>• Muslim tech (medicine, hospitals, algebra)</li> <li>• Islam's spread: Iberia ← Arabia → SE Asia</li> <li>• Confucianism spread → Japan &amp; SE Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dar al Islam</li> <li>• greater contact among cultures (Crusades, Silk Roads, dar al Islam)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Merchants &amp; missionaries traveling into new areas → cult diff (Sufi Muslims → India, Confucianism → SE Asia, &amp; → Silk Roads, Christians → Kievan Rus)</li> </ul>
3. <b>Politics</b> (State-building, conflict, Political structures, Empires, Revolts and revolution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empires: Large, Regional in Size (Maya, Byzantium, Umayyad, Gupta, Tang)</li> <li>• established administrative bureaucracies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traditional symbols &amp; methods of power &amp; legitimacy (temples, patriarchy)</li> <li>• political diffusion (political ideas from one empire to another)</li> <li>• privilege of elites over lower classes</li> <li>• new methods of managing empires: city-states (E Africa), sultanate (Ottoman, Delhi)</li> <li>• caliphate &amp; caesaropapism combined political &amp; religious authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and Trans-Regional Empires (Mongols, Delhi, Ottomans, Ming, Aztec)</li> <li>• traditional &amp; new administrative techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• larger empires → cult diffusion</li> <li>• admin methods → larger empires</li> </ul>

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4. <b>Economics</b> (Agric. trade, commerce, labors systems, industrialization, capitalism, socialism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trade = regional/inter-regional</li> <li>specialized labor in urban areas</li> <li>slaves do least desirable work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>luxury goods still common in trade routes</li> <li>slavery</li> <li>Silk Roads reinvigorated after Han/ Rome, reach height during Mongols</li> <li>cities specifically focused as trading centers: (Timbuktu, Calicut, Melaka, Venice, Tenochtitlan) drove politics</li> <li>longer dist inter-regional trade aided by new technologies (compass, astrolabe, checks, credit, banks, paper money)</li> <li>Trade Guilds (Hanseatic League)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regional trading zones: Indian Ocean</li> <li>Silk Roads</li> <li>trans-Saharan</li> <li>Mediterranean</li> <li>E Asia (Zheng He)</li> <li>E Atlantic coast</li> <li>Americas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>larger trans-regional empires → easier long-distance trade</li> <li>new/improved technologies → increased trade</li> </ul>
5. <b>Social</b> (Gender roles/relations, family, racial & ethnic constructions, social and economic classes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social hierarchies, political &amp; relig elites</li> <li>patriarchy in politics &amp; religion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social hierarchy mostly patriarchal, class/caste-based.</li> <li>some cultures gave women greater autonomy (Mongols, W Africa, Japan, SE Asia)</li> <li>large empires incorporated dozens of ethnic groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear social hierarchies w/in empires</li> <li>variation among empires</li> <li>patriarchy still most common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>size of empires required toleration of multiple ethnicities</li> <li>biological basis/ rationalization (?) of patriarchy</li> </ul>