

Asian and African Middle Ages

I. Middle East

A. Islamic Empire (600-1250)

1. Rise of Islam

- a. prophet Muhammad
 - i. established in 613
 - ii. Mecca = his home town
 - iii. Driven out of Mecca in 622
 - iv. Comes back in 630
- b. Islam becomes a way of life
 - i. 5 pillars
 - ii. Qur'an (Koran) = holy book
 - iii. Life choices
 - iv. Allah = God
- c. Muhammad dies 632
- d. Succeeded by Abu Bakr

2. Umayyad Dynasty 661-750

- a. Split in Islam
 - i. Sunni
 - ii. Shiite
- b. hereditary system of caliph
- c. capital moved to Damascus

3. Abbasids Dynasty (750-1258)

- a. capital moved to Baghdad, Iraq
- b. independent sates develop
- c. trade network develops
 - i. use Silk Road

- ii. connects Europe, Asia and Africa

4. Achievements

- a. centers of learning = House of Wisdom

- i. Syria (Damascus)

- ii. Persia (Baghdad)

- iii. Egypt (Cairo)

- b. women had legal rights

- i. care of widows and orphans

- ii. marriage and divorce

- iii. family and property

- c. Medical Advances

- i. encyclopedia

- ii. disease and discovery

- iii. hospitals

- d. Math and Science

- i. observations and experiments

- ii. algebra

- iii. astronomy

- e. literature

- i. 1001 Nights

- ii. poetry

- f. art and architecture

- i. calligraphy

- ii. dome and vaulted ceiling

- iii. grating

B. Byzantine Empire (557-1453)

- 1. Eastern half of the Roman Empire

- a. capital = Constantinople

- b. survives fall of Rome

- c. BUZY keeping Greco-Roman learning alive

- d. Greek = language

- 2. rulers had absolute power

- a. like Caesar
3. Justin (527-
 - a. Justinian Code
 - i. 5,000 Roman laws
 - ii. quoted law thinkers
 - iii. textbook
 - iv. new laws
 - b. built Hagia Sophia
 - i. Church
 - ii. Convinced Russians to convert
 4. Split in Christian Church
 - a. icons outlawed by Emperor Leo III in 730
 - b. 1054 pope and patriarch excommunicated each other
 - c. schism = split
 - i. Greek instead of Latin as language
 - ii. Patriarch not pope
 - iii. Priests may marry
 - iv. Divorce allowed for certain circumstances
 - d. missionaries convert Russians
 5. Fight off Attacks
 - a. Westerners pillage Constantinople on way to Crusades
 - b. Turks and Arabs from East
 - c. Constantinople falls in 1453
- C. Turks and Ottomans
1. Turks begin as mercenaries
 - a. mamelukes (military slaves)
 2. Seljuks
 - a. move into Anatolia
 - b. pushed Byzantine out of Anatolia
 - c. adopted Persian language
 - d. Mongols conquer them

3. Ottomans (1326-1917)
 - a. began by Osman
 - b. conquered people around them
 - i. nice to people
 - ii. ruled through local officials
 - c. Mehmet II takes Constantinople
 - i. renames it Istanbul
 - ii. 1453
 - iii. changes Hagia Sophia into mosque
 - d. Selim expands empire
 - e. Suleiman the Magnificent
 - i. rewrote laws
 - ii. expanded North into Europe
 - iii. organized gov't
 - iv. janissaries = elite force
 - v. social structure
 - f. declines slowly in pieces
 - g. ends at end of World War I

D. Russia

1. Slavic people
 - a. contact with Vikings
 - b. slave comes from Slav
 - c. Russia, Balkans, Eastern Europe
2. Kiev = 1st major city
 - a. on Dnieper river
 - b. boyars = land lords
 - c. becomes Orthodox Christian
 - d. Yaroslav the wise
 - i. trade alliances
 - iii. law codes
3. Mongols invade
 - a. Golden Horde

- i. obedience
 - iii. tribute
 - iv. 250 years
 - b. tolerated all religions
 - c. Russians cooperated
 - d. Isolated them from Europe
 - e. More Asian influence in dress and appearance

- 4. Russian Empire Begins
 - a. Ivan III marries niece of last Byzantine emperor
 - b. Constantinople falls
 - c. Orthodox Church centered in Moscow = 3rd Rome
 - d. Ivan III calls himself czar (Caesar)
 - e. 1480 Ivan III breaks with the Mongols

- 5. Ivan IV the Terrible or the Dred
 - a. fought boyars for control
 - b. married a Romanov
 - c. executed many boyars and killed his son
 - d. ruled by terror BUT begins the Romanov Dynasty

- 6. Peter the Great (1672-1725)
 - a. visits Western Europe
 - b. Russia is behind
 - c. Brings home ideas
 - d. Enforces ideas
 - e. Rules absolutely
 - f. New capital = St. Petersburg

II. Far East

A. China

1. Dynasties

- a. Sui Dynasty (598-618)
- b. Tang Dynasty (618-907)
 - i. golden age
- c. Song Dynasty (960-1279)
 - i. golden age
- d. Yuan Dynasty (1260- 1368)

2. Achievements of the Sui

- a. Grand Canal
 - i. connected Huang He and Yangtze
 - ii. trade
- b. rebuild great wall

3. Tang Achievements

- a. expanded empire to North and West
- b. influence reaches Korea
- c. strengthened central government
- d. lowered taxes
- e. restored civil service exam
- f. inventions
 - i. porcelain
 - ii. mechanical clock
 - iii. block printing
 - iv. gun powder
- g. foreign trade

4. Song Achievements

- a. moveable type
- b. bombs, grenades, rockets, cannons
- c. paper \$
- d. magnetic compass
- e. better rice production
- f. foreign trade
- g. spread culture
- h. golden age of arts

5. Yuan Achievements (Mongols)
 - a. united China
 - b. foreign trade
 - c. Marco Polo visits
 - d. Try to conquer Japan
 - e. Overthrown by Ming 1368
 - f. Establish capital at Beijing

6. Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
 - a. no outsiders allowed
 - b. increased rice production
 - c. fish farming
 - d. commercial crops
 - e. Zheng He explores
 - f. Limit trade to certain cities

B. Mongol Empire (1200-1480)

1. Mongolia = north of China
 - a. steppes (grassland) of Asia
 - b. nomadic
 - c. traveled in clans

2. Genghis Khan
 - a. united Mongols
 - b. conquered much of Asia
 - c. brilliant military man
 - i. strategy
 - iii. new weapons
 - iv. fear

3. Divide empire into provinces = khanates
 - a. Great Khan (Mongolia and China)
 - b. Golden Horde (Russia)
 - c. Chagatai (Central Asia)
 - d. Ilkanate (Persia)

4. many areas destroyed by Mongols
 - a. eventually take on ideas from conquered
 - b. conquered paid tribute

5. Mongol Peace (Pax Mongolia)
 - a. trade between Europe and Asia
 - b. spread culture
 - c. Bubonic Plague

C. Japan

1. Geography
 - a. archipelago = fishing
 - b. mountainous = lack of arable land
 - c. fire rim = earthquakes
 - d. tidal waves and typhoons
2. Religion
 - a. Shinto = way of gods
 - i. animism
 - v. respect for nature
 - vi. worship of ancestors
 - b. Buddhism = by way of China
3. Adapt Chinese Ideas
 - a. religion
 - b. writing
 - c. gov't
4. Heian Period (794-1185)
 - a. artistic
 - b. capital = modern day Kyoto
 - c. Fujiwara family controlled Japan
5. Feudalism develops 1200- 1868
 - a. ESP system
 - b. Class system
 - c. Power with Shogun
 - d. Honor system = Bushido
 - e. Followed until 1868

D. Southeast Asia and Korea

1. Geography
 - a. peninsulas and islands
 - b. China influences

2. Khmer
 - a. capital Angkor Wat
 - i. architectural achievement
 - iv. temple to Hindu god Vishnu
 - b. trade between India and China
 - c. modern day Cambodia

3. Vietnam
 - a. under Chinese control
 - b. own cultural identity
 - c. more women's rights
 - d. Ly Dynasty (1009-1225) = capital in Hanoi
 - e. Agricultural

4. Korea
 - a. clans control in early history
 - b. ideas from China
 - i. Confucianism
 - iii. Buddhism
 - iv. Writing
 - v. Gov't

 - c. Koryu Dynasty
 - i. modeled after China
 - iii. green glaze pottery

5. Trading islands
 - a. agricultural
 - b. exchange ideas
 - c. important to Japan.

- E. Mughal Empire of India
 1. from North India
 - a. grows south

 2. Muslims

- a. spread religion
 - b. blends religion = new religion = Sikh
3. Akbar the Great
 - a. religious freedom
 - b. abolished non-Muslim tax
 - c. bureaucracy
 - i. gave land
 - iii. could not pass it down
 - d. culture flowers
 4. Shah Jahan
 - a. cultured
 - b. built Red Fort and Peacock Throne
 - c. built Taj Mahal
 - d. bankrupts empire
 5. empire declines and Europeans take over

III. African Middle Ages

- A. Aksum (300-700)
 1. East Coast of Africa by Red Sea
 2. International Trade Center
 - a. Adulis
 - b. Exchange Ideas
 3. Christianity
 4. Achievements
 - a. stone buildings
 - b. terrace farming
 - c. written language
- B. Ghana (700's-1000)
 1. trade across the Sahara Desert
 - a. Berbers of North Africa
 - b. Salt for gold
 2. Ghana taxes goods through area to make \$
 3. Use camel to cross desert
 4. Empire develops
 - a. bureaucracy

- b. large army
- c. gold nuggets
- 5. convert to Islam by 11th century

C. Mali (1235-1403)

- 1. wealth built on gold
- 2. Sundiata conquers
 - a. gold-salt trade
 - b. agriculture
- 3. Mansa Musa
 - a. Muslim
 - i. makes hajj to Mecca 1324
 - ii. Built mosque at Timbuktu
 - iii. Muslim judges
- 4. Ibn Batutta visits 1352
 - a. wrote about Mali
 - b. praised learning and justice

D. Songhai (1464-1494)

- 1. gained control over Mali
- 2. Sunni Ali (1464-1494)
 - a. army
 - b. captured Timbuktu
- 3. Askia Muhammad
 - a. administrator
 - b. tax system
 - c. appointed officials