

Period: 1200 CE- 1450 CE	Major Developments: Interregional trade in Afro-Eurasia (Trans-Saharan, Silk Roads, Indian Ocean), trade between Mesoamerica and North America, trade within the Andes, states continue to promote trade, rise of Mongols
Government	Rise and fall of Islamic states (Abbasid, Delhi Sultanate, Seljuk Turks, Ottoman Turks), spread of religions through missionaries, merchants, imperial promotion, continuity of Confucianism in China (Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming), bureaucratic elites in China (meritocracy through civil service exams), spread of Confucianism to Heian Japan (Taika Reforms) and Korea, rise of Neo-Confucianism in China (Song), rise of decentralized Mongol Khanates, powerful Hindu-Buddhist states due to trade (Majapahit, Srivijaya, Khmer), trade-based African civilizations (Mali, Hausa states, Great Zimbabwe, Swahili states), decentralized Mayan city-states, decentralized (weak central government) Aztec Empire, highly centralized Inca Empire, decentralized feudal civilization in Western Europe (after fall of Rome), centralized Byzantine Empire in Eastern Europe
Trade	Continuity of trade along Silk Roads (mostly luxuries), Indian Ocean (mostly practical goods), Trans-Saharan, American trade networks; change includes intensification of Silk Road trade by Song (Grand Canal, porcelain, steel), intensification of Silk Roads by Mongols (united Silk Roads and kept them safe), intensification of Andean trade by Inca (roads, quipu, chasquis), use of merchant communities in Indian Ocean (Swahili states, Gujarat, Melaka, Sultanate of Melacca), Chinese merchant communities (Sogdia, SE Asia), diasporic communities (Jewish along Silk Roads), new trade cities along Silk Road (Kashgar, Samarkand), use of Uyghur script by Mongols along Silk Roads, transfer of pathogens along Silk Roads, diffusion of crops (bananas, yams, rice, citrus, cotton, sugar)
Religion	Islam, Catholicism (Western Europe), Orthodoxy (Eastern Europe), and Buddhism dominant, spread of Buddhism to China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, branches of Buddhism in East Asia (Mahayana) and South/Southeast Asia (Theravada)
Culture	Islamic literature (A'ishah al-Ba'unyiyah; mysticism), House of Wisdom in Baghdad (preservation of Greco-Roman art, literature, philosophy, science), travelers (Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Margery Kempe) wrote about period, Islamic states and Mongols encouraged transfer of literature, science, knowledge, Zheng He encouraged transfer of knowledge
Technology	Champa rice, Grand Canal, steel, porcelain, Islamic math, Islamic medicine, continued use of sailing technology in Indian Ocean (knowledge of monsoon winds, lateen sails, rudder, compass, astrolabe, Arabic/Hindi numbers, zero), continued use of land technology (caravanserai, credit, banks, checks, paper money, saddles, stirrups)
Social	Confucianism (filial piety, respect for leaders) created political stability, women expected to be obedient and respectful (China, Japan, Korea), free peasantry (Song), serf class created (Europe)
Continuity	Interregional trade, Confucianism in China, imperial dynasty system in China, bureaucratic elites in China (Song-Yuan Ming all used civil service exams/meritocracy), impact of Christianity in Europe (dedication to Catholic Church), impact of Islam in Africa and Asia
Change	Intensification of trade (Song, Mongols, Inca), spread of Confucianism to Heian Japan and Korea, Neo-Confucianism in China (Song), Turkic people (Seljuk and Ottoman) took over Abbasid and Byzantine Empires, expansion of Trans-Saharan trade (Mali) and Swahili states due to intensification of trade

<p>Empires and Civilizations (known for)</p>	<p>Umayyad (650-900 CE): spread of Islam through promotion, trade, synthesis, jihad Abbasid: spread Islam (through promotion, trade, synthesis), tolerant, Golden Age of Islam Byzantine (began 600 CE): developed Orthodoxy, Justinian Code, Church/State leaders Frankish (900 CE): spread Christianity into Western Europe England: just developing (stronger after 1450); Church dominated France: just developing (stronger after 1450); Church dominated Mongols: united Silk Roads and promoted trade, atypical empire Russia: early spread of Orthodoxy united Tang (600-900 CE): clash between Buddhism and Confucianism, promoted trade Song (900 CE-1250 CE): Neo-Confucianism, promoted trade Yuan: Mongol Chinese dynasty Ming: Height of Chinese trade power; Zheng He voyages, more isolated after 1450 Japan: feudal in beginning of time period (Daimyo, samurai); shoguns by 1450 Srivijaya Empire: Hindu-Buddhist state in SE Asia (Melacca) Khmer Empire: Cambodia; built Ankor Wat (Hindu-Buddhist state) Majapahit Empire: Indonesian kingdom that was Buddhist (originally Hindu) Ghana, Mali, Songhai: Islamic middleman trade kingdoms along Saharan trade routes Hausa: West African state that benefitted from Saharan trade Great Zimbabwe: inland trade city, benefitted from Indian Ocean trade through Swahili states Maya: city-states that used tribute, trade Aztec: decentralized empire; used tribute to control surrounding populations Inca: classic empire in Andes Cahokia: city-state in North America; pyramid/mound-builders; traded with Mesoamericans</p>
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