



Unit III:

Regional Unity & Interregional Exchange

(500s A.D. –1500s A.D.)

Big Concepts

Religion & Trade

I *Both unified and divided diversities of groups.
Brought changes to institutions, tech, & culture*

Networks of Exchange

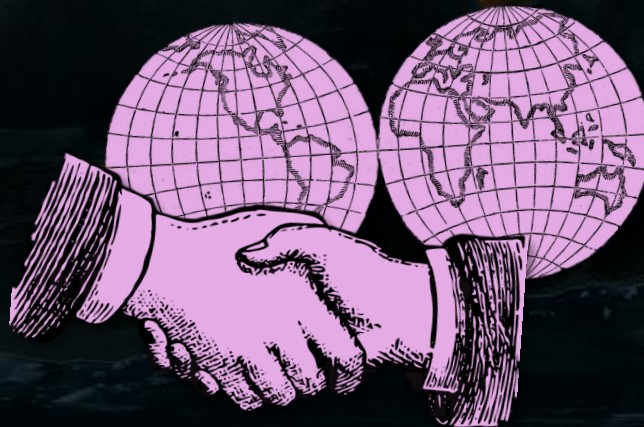
II *New technologies, ideas & empires led to new
pathways of trade & communication across regions*

Productivity & Urbanization

III *Technologies & population increases led to
changes in social structures, centers & labor*



UNIT OVERVIEW USING WORLD STUDIES THEMES



Time

When we live
shapes how we live



Classical Civilizations Collapse

"Post-Classical Age" or "Medieval Age"

*New kingdoms, nation-states &
empires build on their ruins &
adapt their characteristics*



CLASSICAL AGE COLLAPSE



When the classic civs. fell new ruling groups built upon their foundations

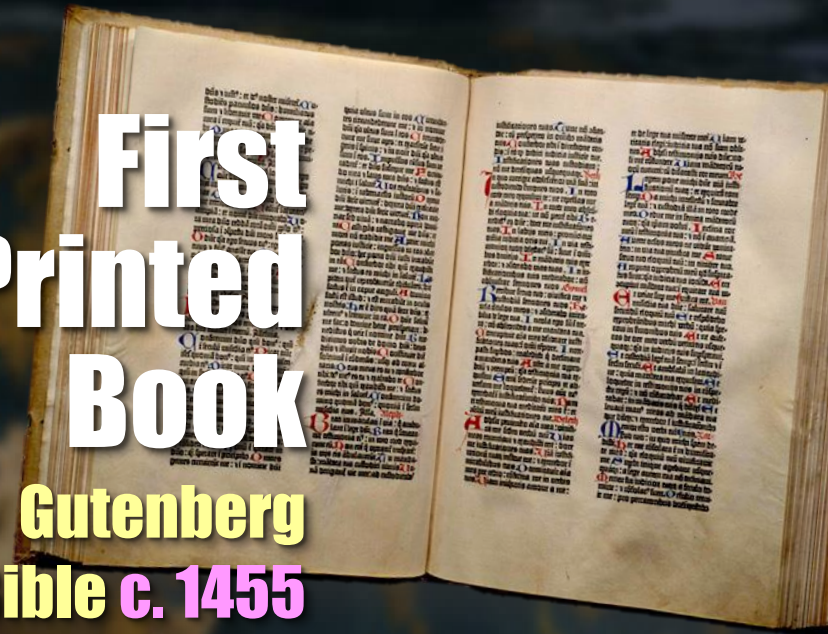
Astrolabes

c. 900s



First Printed Book

Gutenberg Bible c. 1455



Spinning Wheel

c. 1200s



Mech. Clock

c. 1500s



Gunpowder

c. 1040s

Geography

Where we live
shapes how we live



*Increasing spread
of agriculture
brought
deforestation*





New farming techniques led to the spread of farmland & growing population

Spread of farming and pop. led to larger cities & environmental changes





Ideas & Innovations

*What we think & create
shapes how we live*

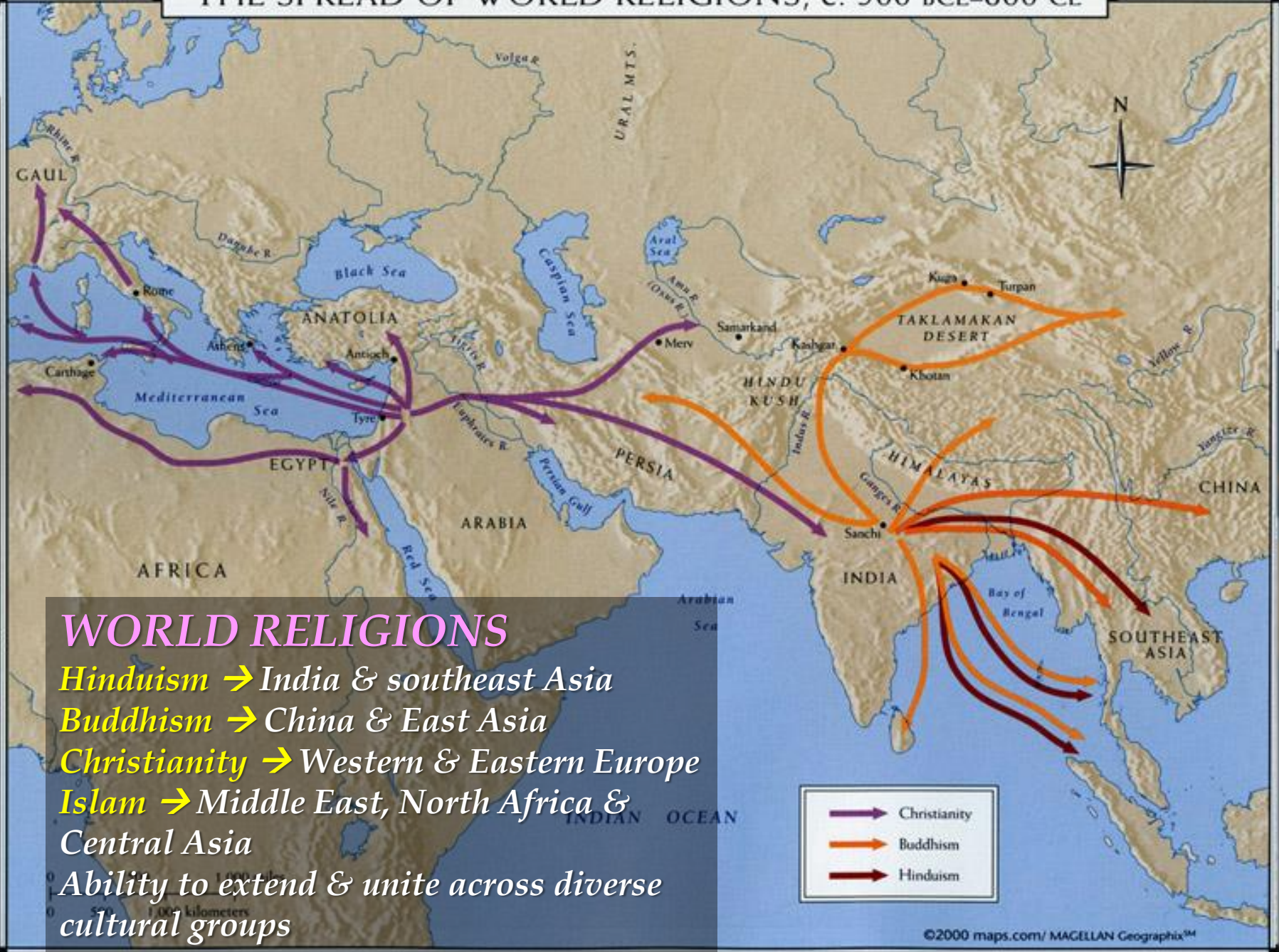
*Slow death of classical
polytheistic & animistic
religious systems*



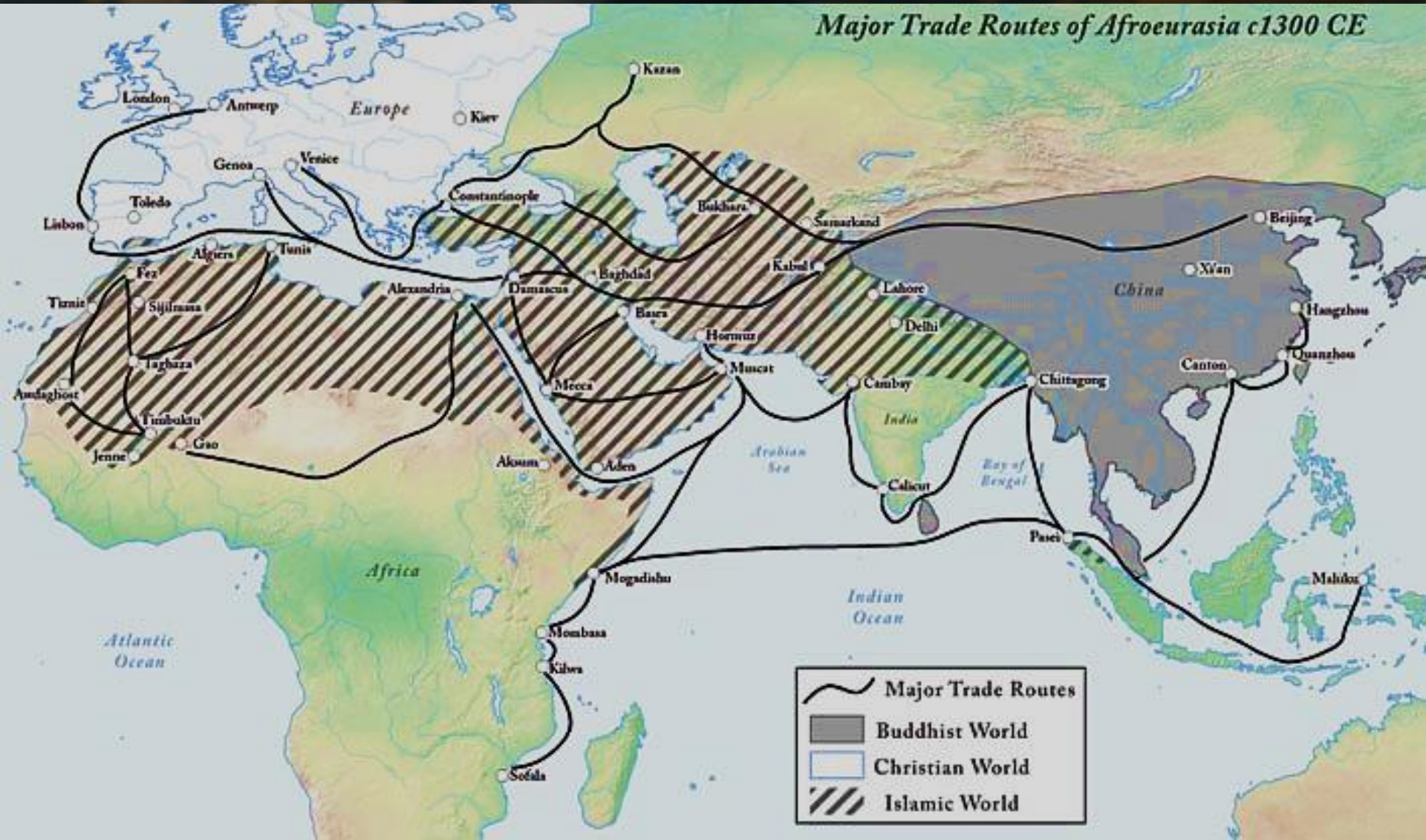
*Replacement of globalized
religions through monasteries
missionaries
& force*



THE SPREAD OF WORLD RELIGIONS, c. 500 BCE–600 CE

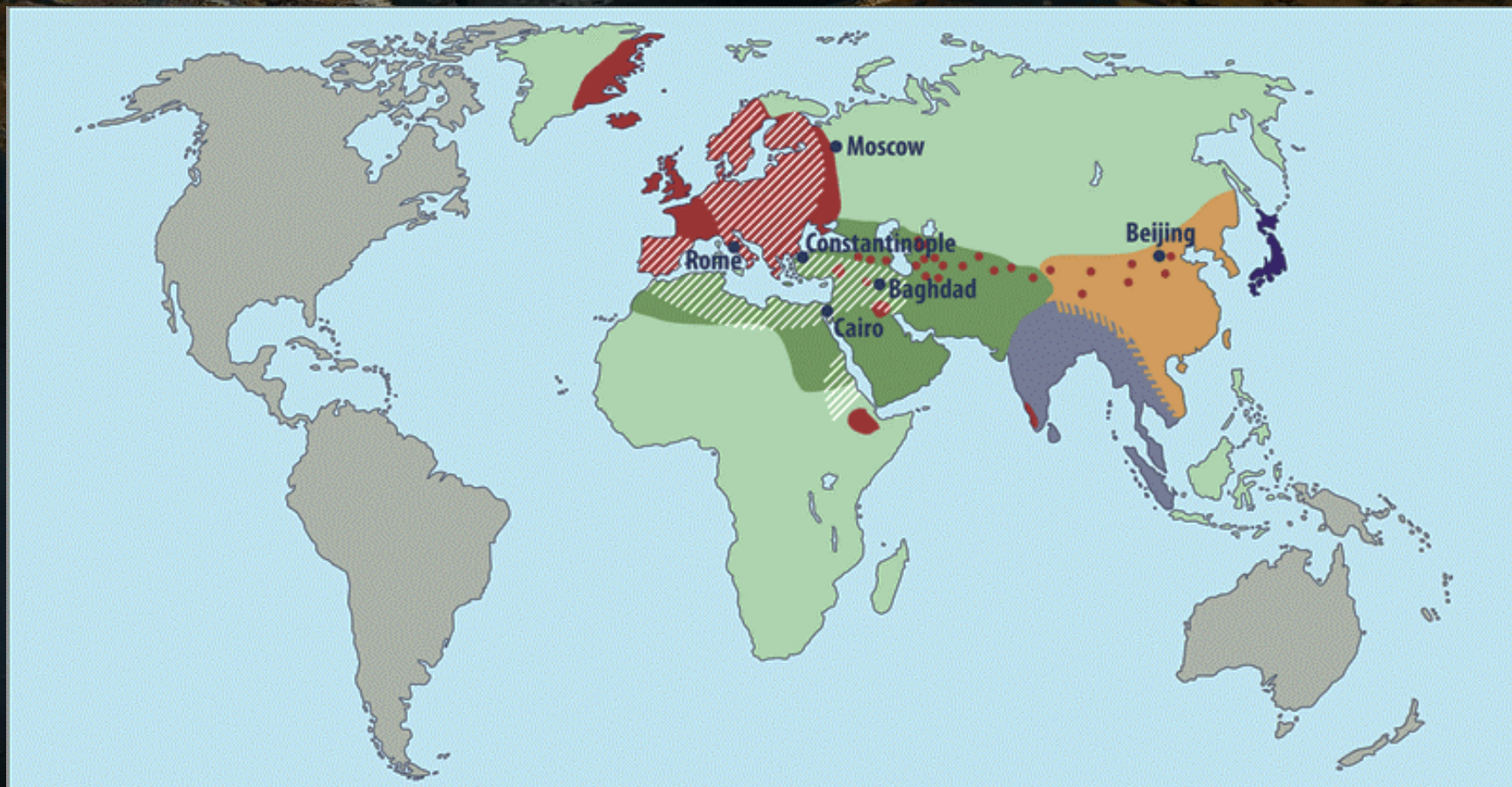


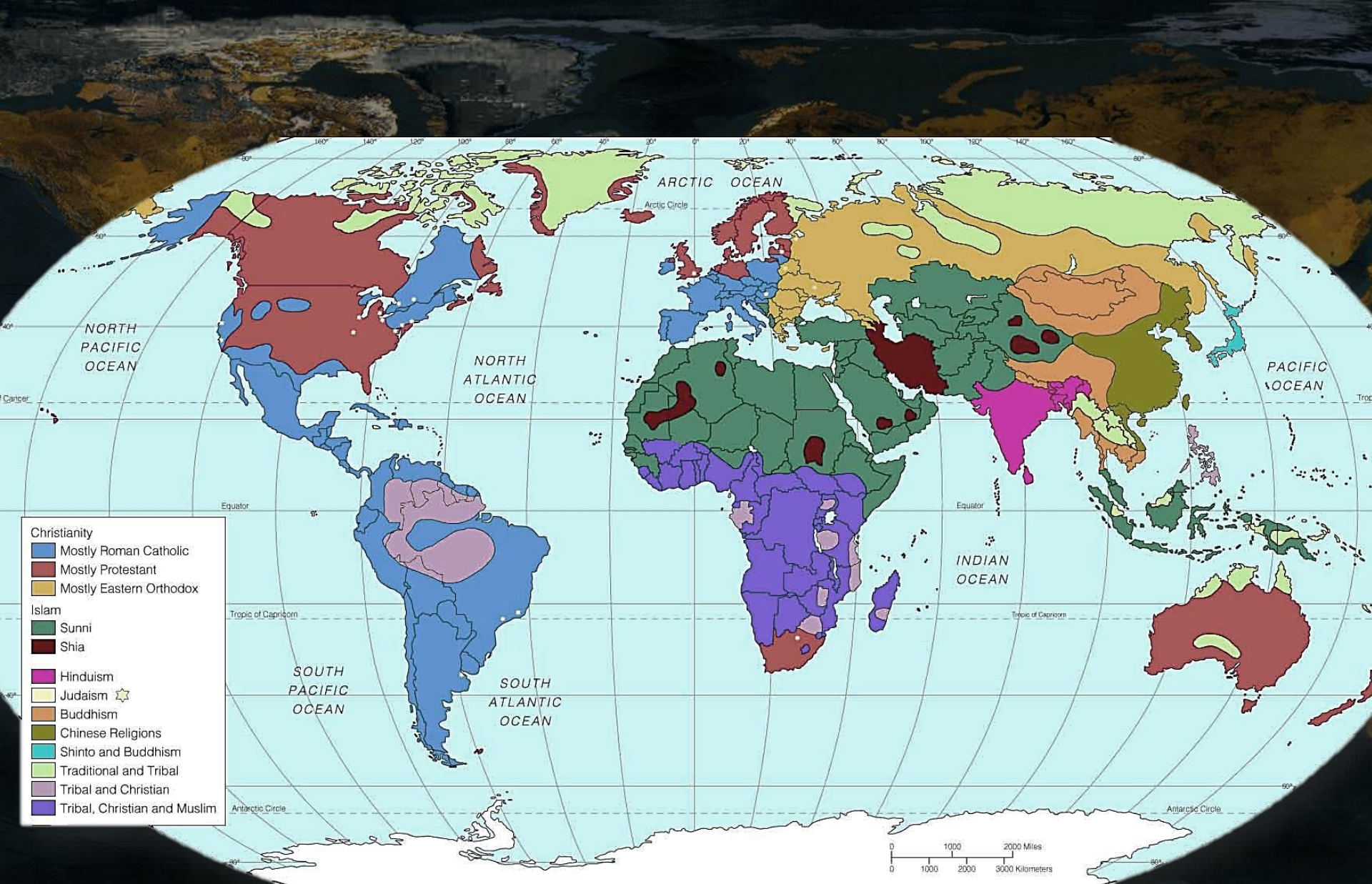
Major Trade Routes of Afroeurasia c1300 CE



The Spread of Islam







Exchange of ideas

Paper, mathematics,
architecture,
explosive powder,
compass, lateen sail,
artwork, philosophy



Governments & States

*How we organize
shapes how we live*



Empire building, nation-states, & monarchy reign supreme



*New modes of government:
caliphates (Islam), khanates
(Mongols) & feudalism
(Europe & Japan)*



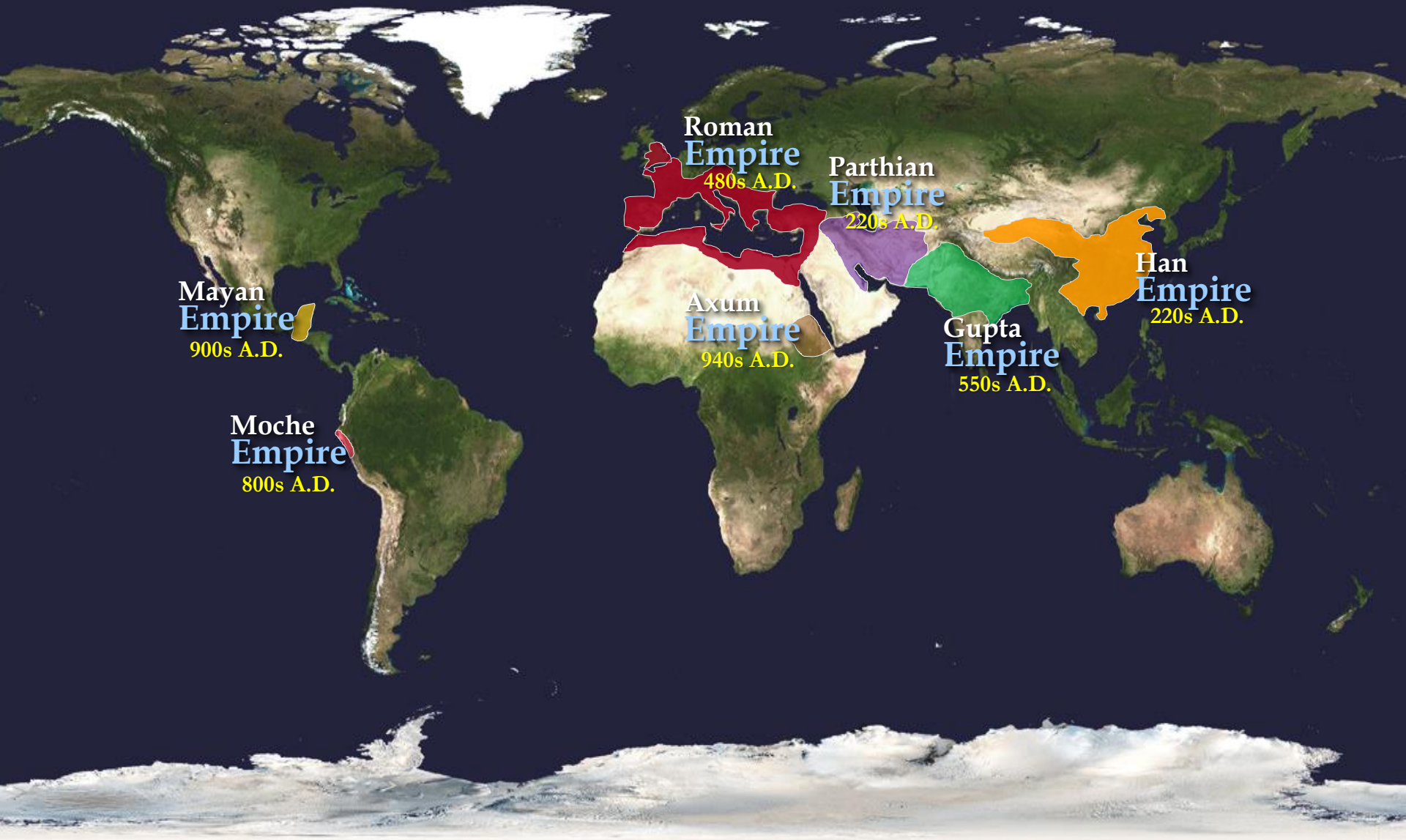


*Imperial Expansion
Invasions, Crusades,
& trade leads to
cultural diffusion*

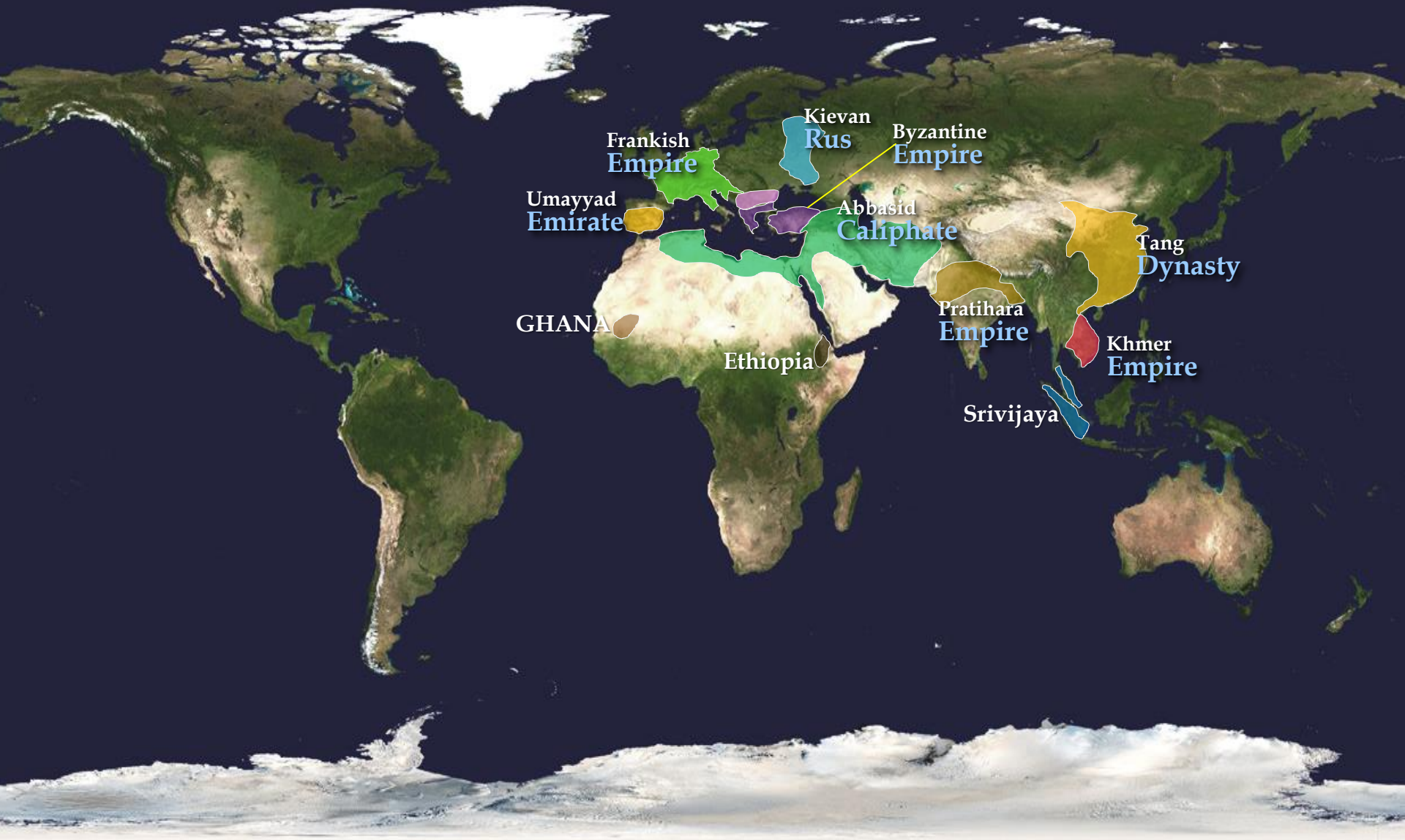
*New technologies in
warfare (plate armor,
stirrups, long-bow,
gunpowder)*



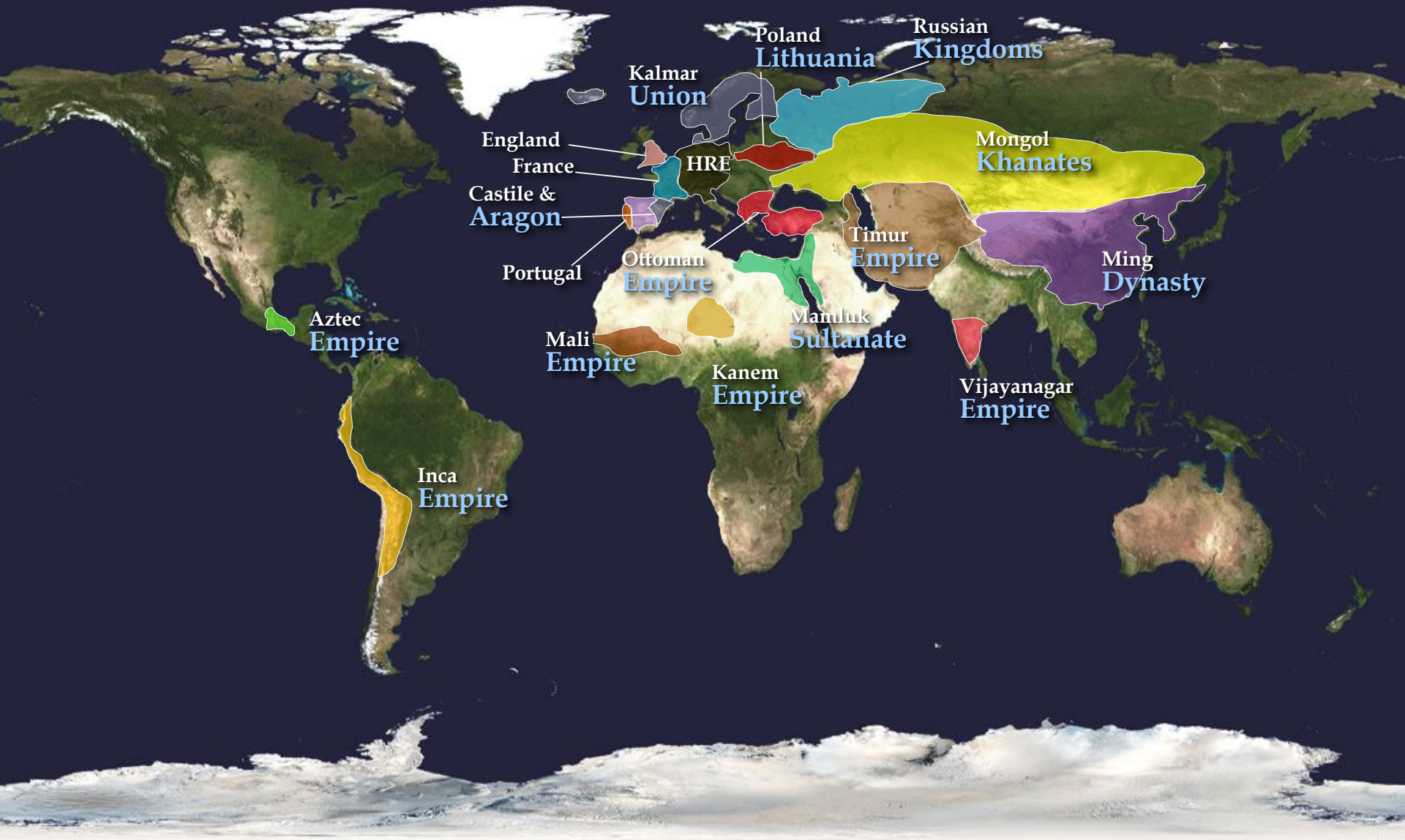
CLASSICAL AGE COLLAPSE



POST-CLASSICAL AGE C. 900s A.D.



POST-CLASSICAL AGE C. 1400s A.D.



A world map showing the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The landmasses are colored in shades of green and brown, representing vegetation and terrain. The oceans are dark blue. A region in the Middle East and surrounding areas is highlighted in a bright green color. This region includes the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and parts of North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia. The text "Arab Muslim Empire" is written in blue serif font over this highlighted region.

Arab Muslim
Empire

Trans-regional
Empires linked “worlds”



Tang
Empire

Trans-regional
Empires linked “worlds”

A world map showing the continents of North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia. The Mongol Empire is highlighted in a solid yellow color, spanning across Europe, North Africa, and Asia. The text "Mongol Empire" is written in blue, serif font above the highlighted area.

Mongol
Empire

Trans-regional
Empires linked “worlds”

Empire/State	Approximate Years of Existence	Approximate size in square miles
Arab-Muslim empire	750s A.D.	4.2 million sq. miles
Tang China empire	700s A.D.	2.0 million sq. miles
Inca empire	1500s A.D.	772,000 sq. miles
Mongol Empire	1250s A.D.	7.0 million sq. miles
Continental United States	Present	3.1 million sq. miles

How did states and empires stimulate interregional exchange?

- ❖ Wars led to destruction but produced new inventions.
- ❖ Strong governments protected trade routes and stabilized currencies.
- ❖ Royal courts were patrons of science, religious institutions, and arts.
- ❖ Large states brought together many ethnic, language, and religious groups.



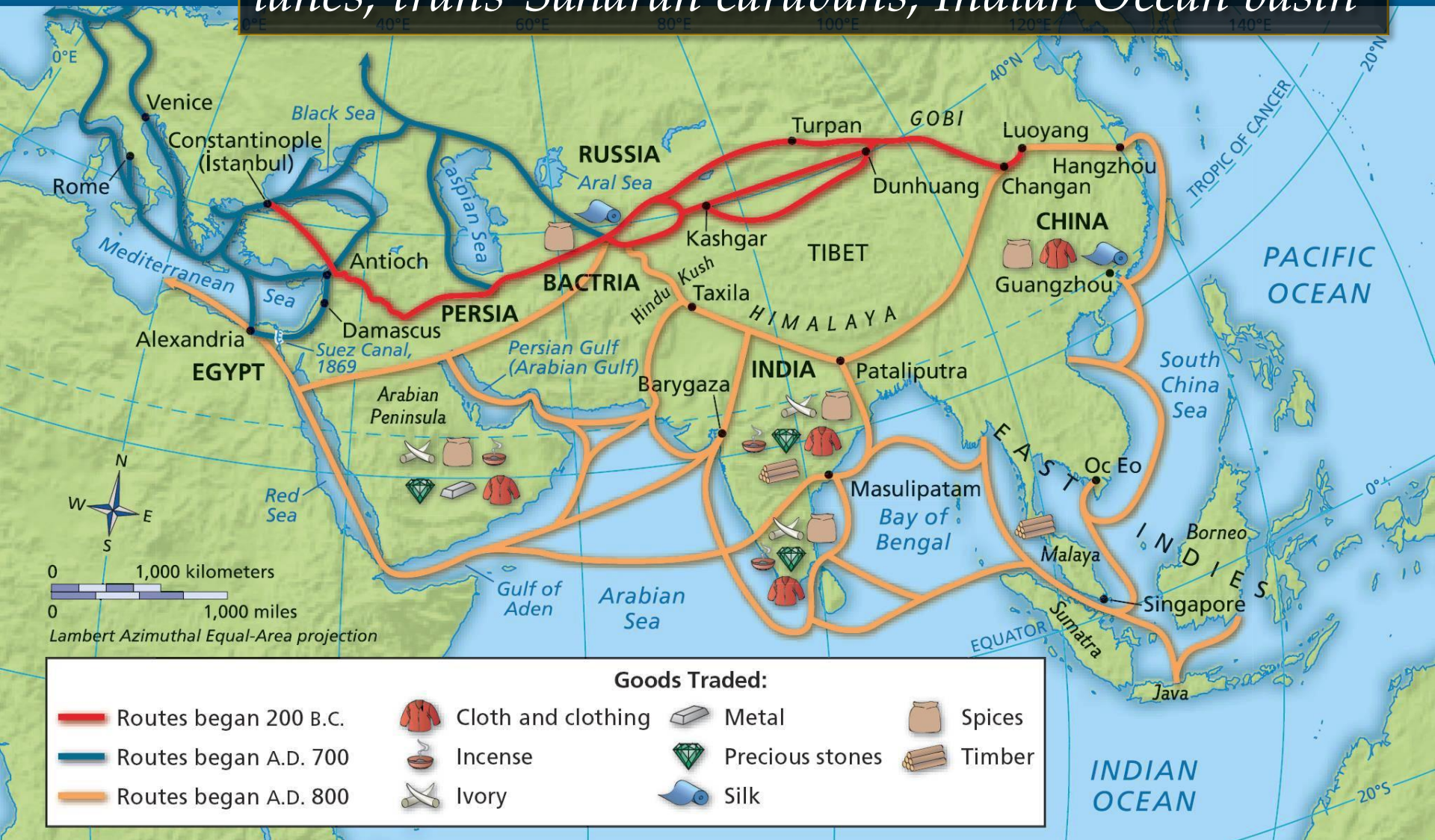
Economics

*How we produce & consume
shapes how we live*

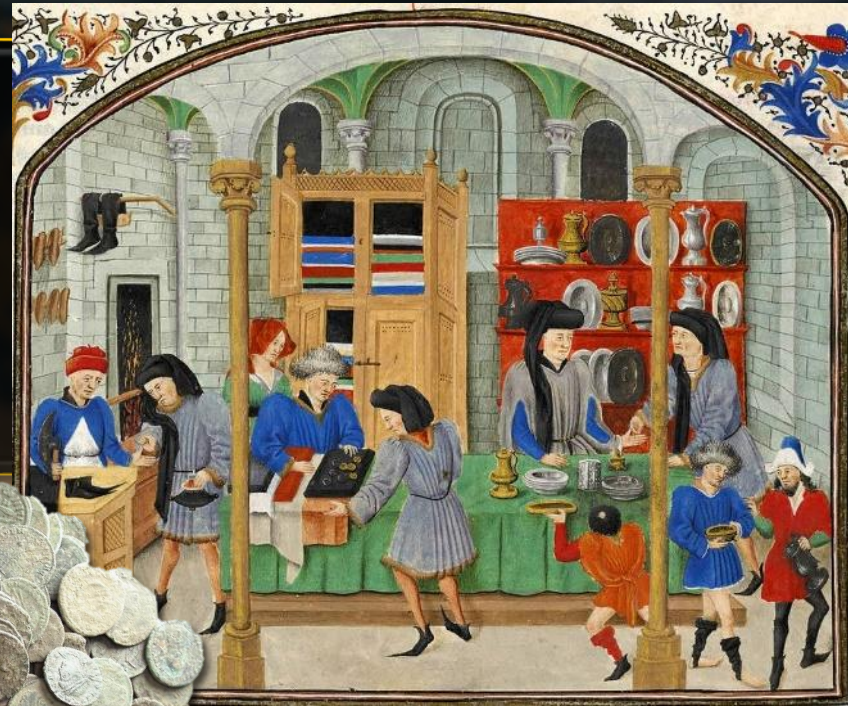


Interregional & intra-regional trade increases due to large unifying empires, warfare & migration

TRADE LINES: Silk-roads, Mediterranean sea-lanes, trans-Saharan caravans, Indian Ocean basin



Banking & monetization systems slowly replace caravans & nomads as mediums of exchange



Emergence of trading cities: Venice, Novgorod, Baghdad, Swahili city-states, Timbuktu, Hangzhou, Malacca, Calicut, Cahokia, and Tenochtitlan

*Demand for luxury goods
assume a more important
role (i.e. textiles, porcelain,
& spices)*



*Technology helped expand
trade. (i.e. new ship &
navigation designs)*

Society & Culture

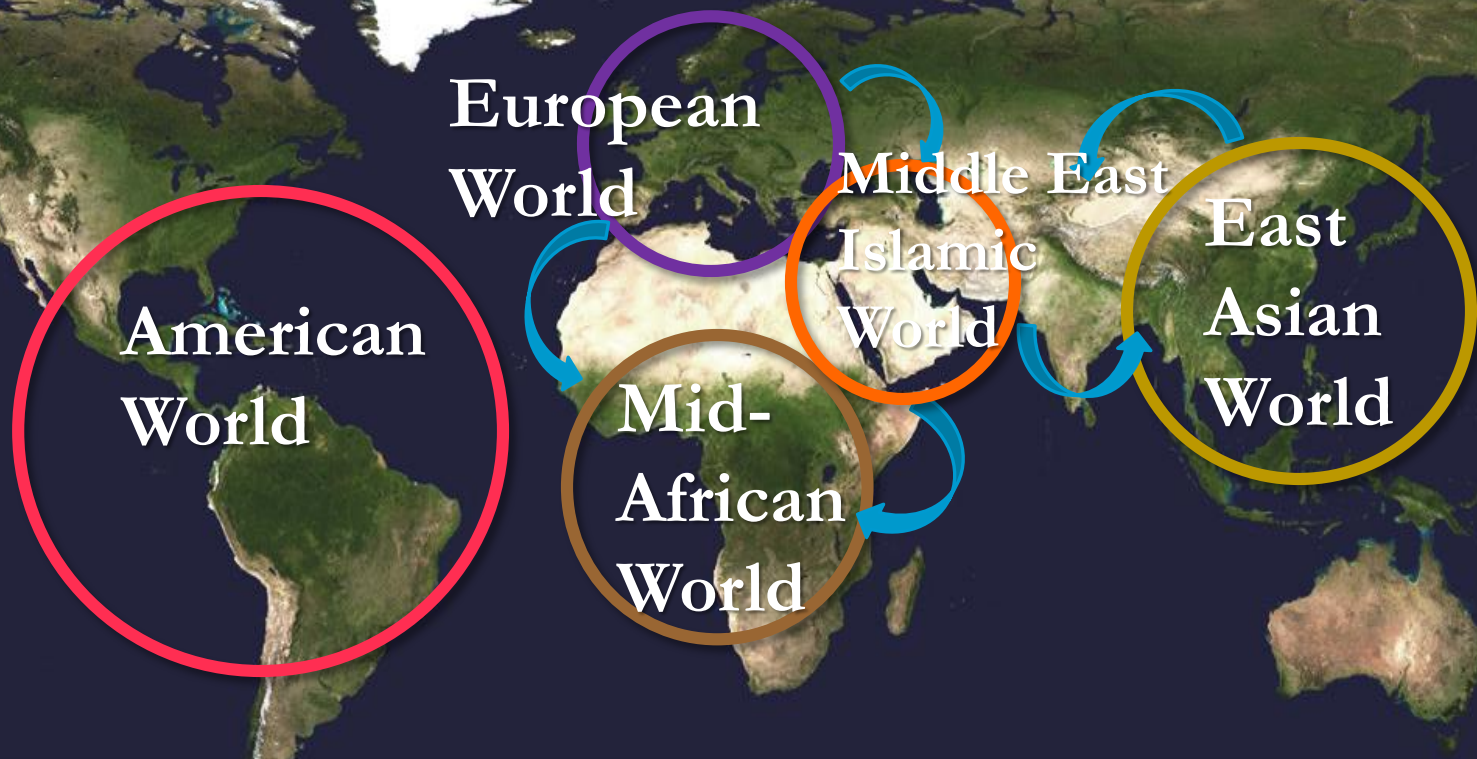
How we relate
shapes how we live





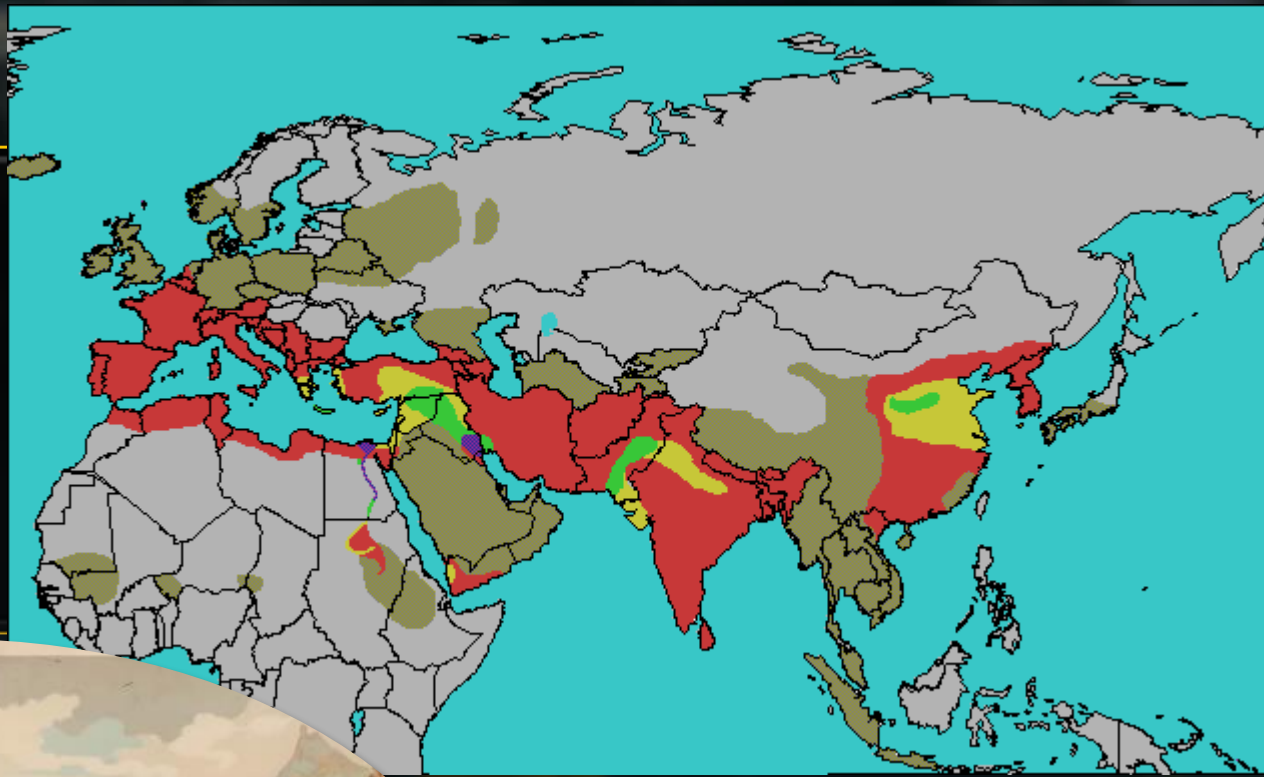
“Regional Unity”

The growing complexity and solidifying of cultural/ethnic regions “worlds”



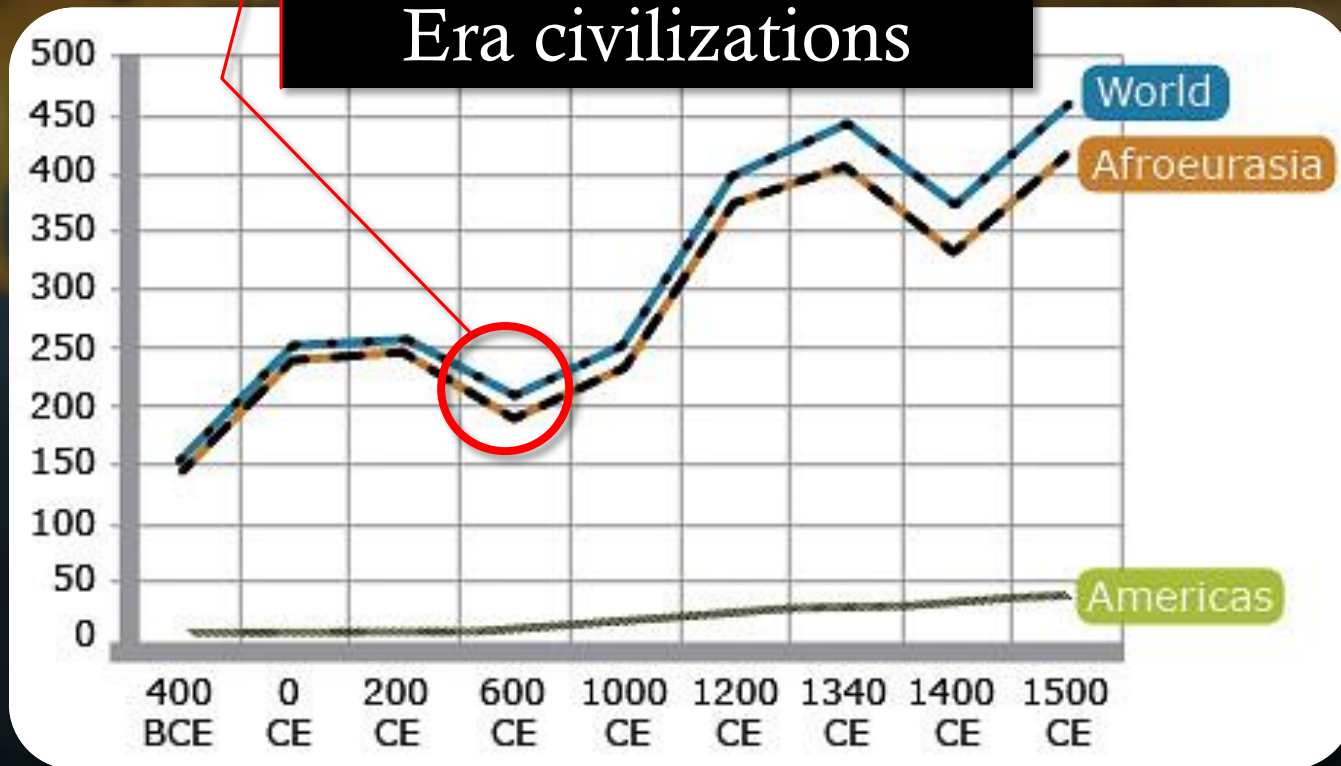
“Inter-regional Exchange”
The connections between different regions of the world

*Spread of
civilization
into new
regions*

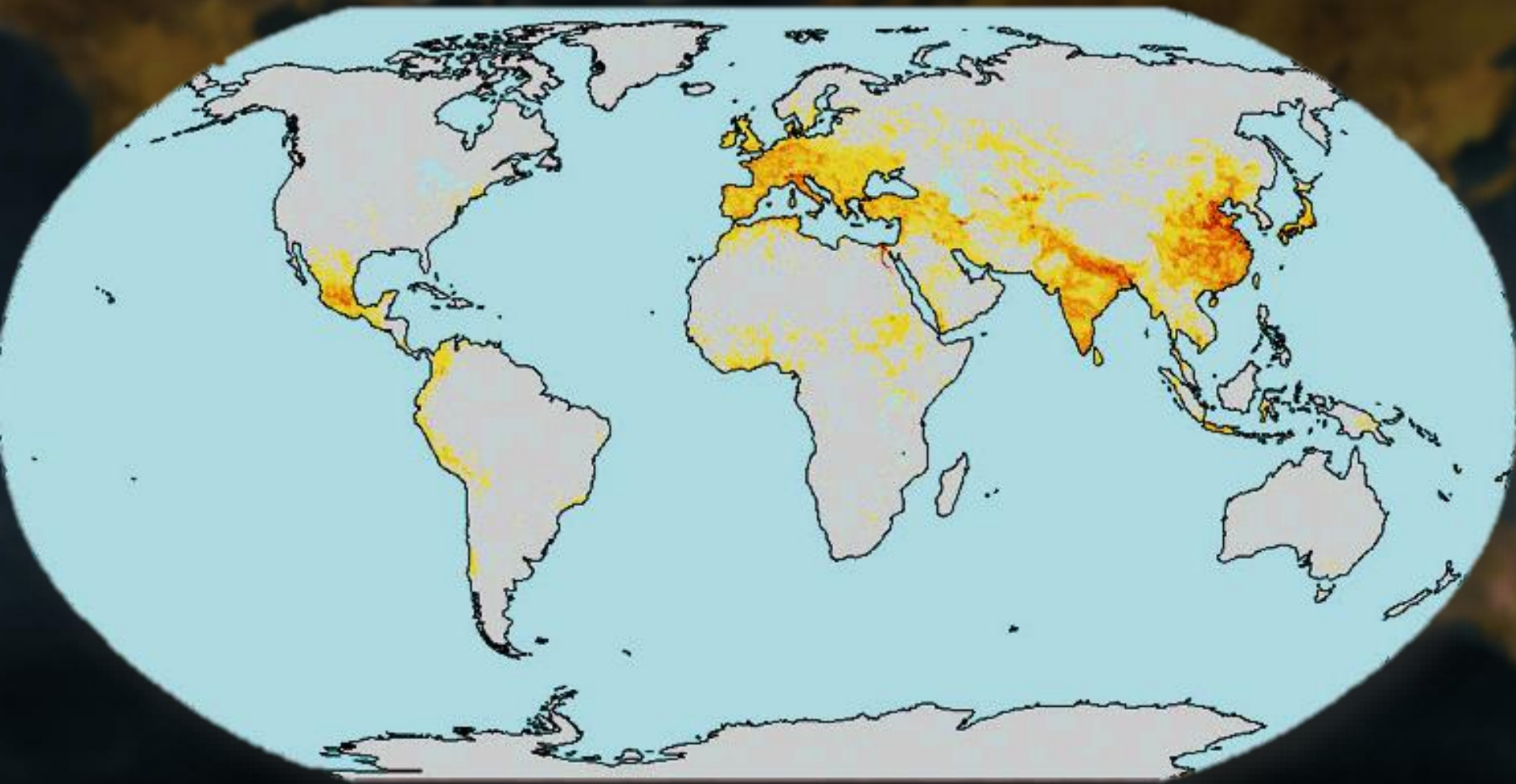


*Made possible by
Empire building,
cultural diffusion,
colonization, trade,
& agriculture*

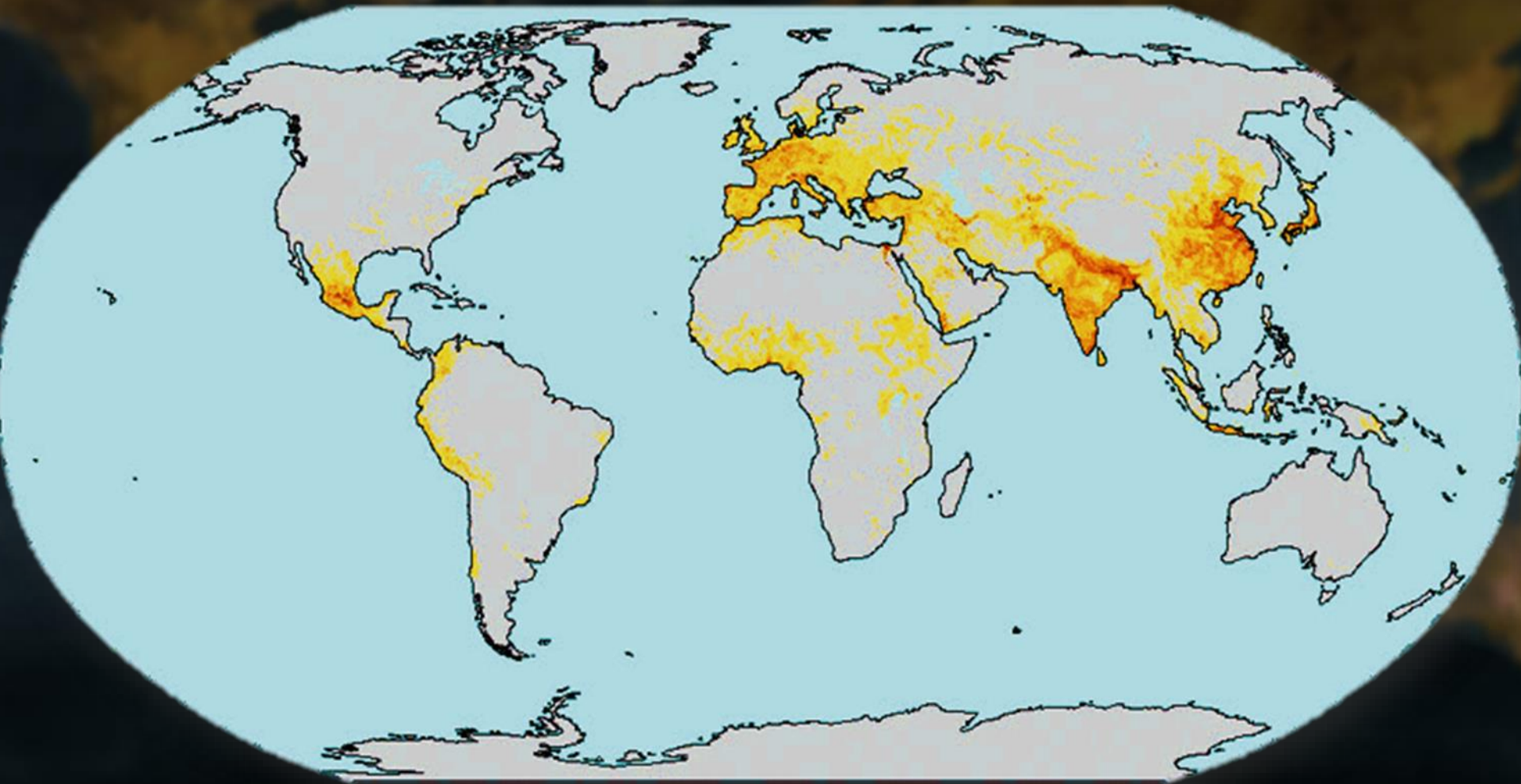
Roughly period of the
collapse of the Classic
Era civilizations



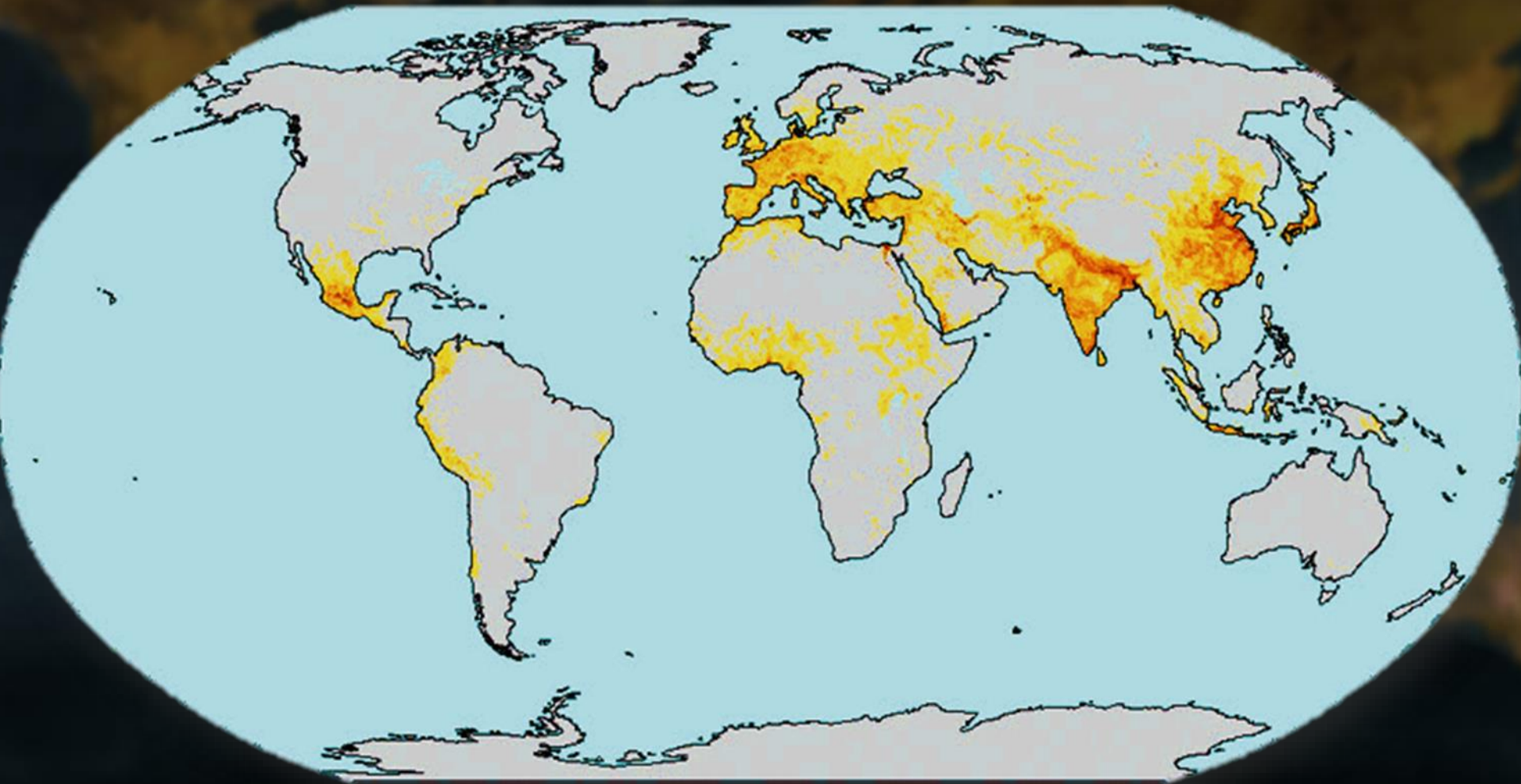
Population continued to grow, but with
periods of rapid decline



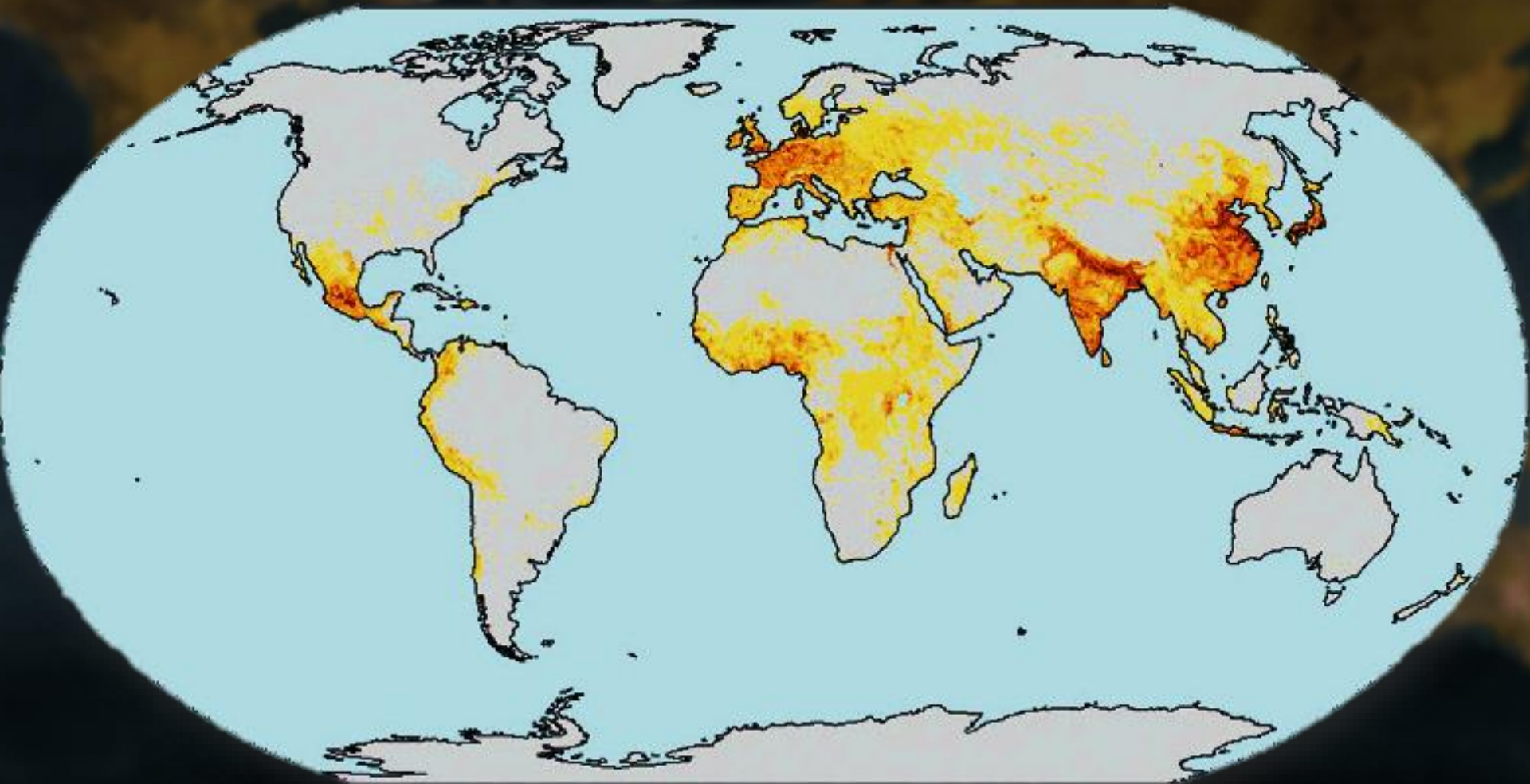
1 A.D.



500 A.D.



1000 A.D.



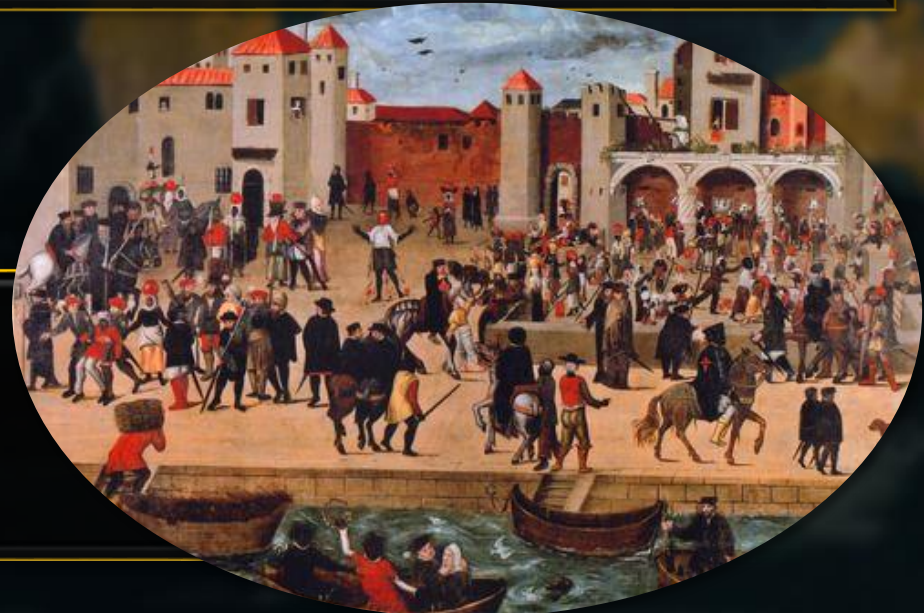
1500 A.D.

Interactions between nomadic pastoralists & sedentary groups continued (culminated with Mongols)



*Organized labor (free & forced)
Guilds, serfdom, & slavery*

*Diasporic communities in
urban centers
(i.e. Jews, Greeks, Slavic)*



Trade

Links between
settled regions



Sedentary Peoples
City-dwellers



Nomadic Peoples
Country-dwellers

Warfare

- Expansion of settled regions
- Invasion of nomads



Vikings

Germanic
Tribes

Mongols

Chinese

Oceanic
Tribes

Arabs

Bantu-Speaking
People of Africa

Distinct artistic and cultural traditions develop

A collage of various cultural and artistic elements. At the top left is a Japanese landscape painting with a bridge and cherry blossoms. To its right is a bronze mask with a textured surface. Further right is a colorful, intricate mandala. At the top right is a mosaic of Christ with a halo and the letters 'IC' and 'XC'. Below the Japanese painting is a statue of a Hindu deity (Vishnu) in a chariot. To its right is a calligraphic plaque with the word 'Allah'. Below the bronze mask is a large, dark, stylized face sculpture. To its right is a photograph of a long, arched corridor with a red carpet. At the bottom left is a large, ornate Gothic cathedral. In the center bottom is a large, seated Buddhist statue. To its right is a traditional Korean building with multiple tiers and a tiled roof. At the bottom right is a large, ornate stone stupa.



*Travelers, explorers
& nomads
create links
between
societies*

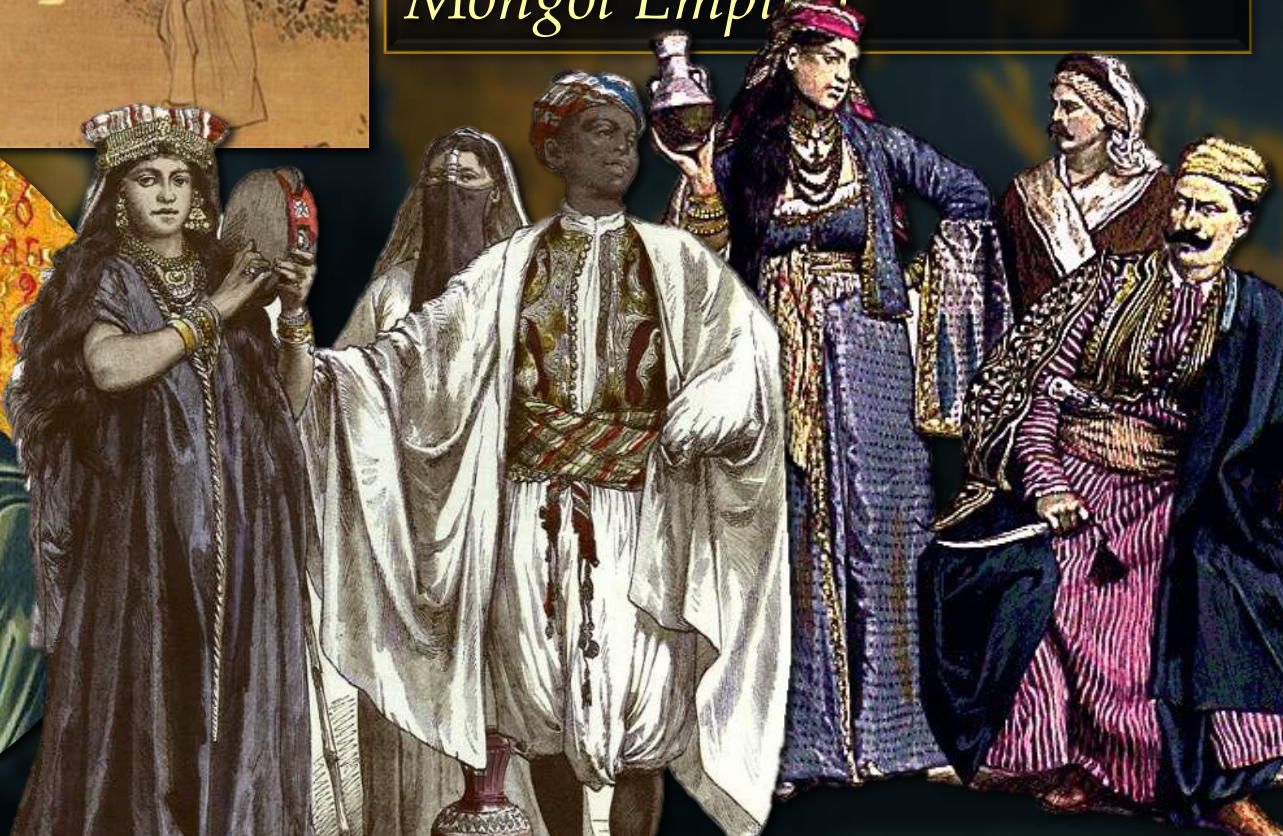


*Religion becomes
an overarching
cultural unifier
& political &
military force*





*Social & gender structures tended to remain the same
(Some places women had more respect i.e. West Africa, Mongol Empire)*



*Class hierarchies,
social stratification
& caste systems
continued &
sharpened*





Japan

1 Emperor (Figurehead)

2 Shogun

3 Daimyos

3 Samurai

4 Peasants

5 Artisans

6 Merchants

F
E
U
D
A
L
I
S
M

