

1400s, 15<sup>th</sup> Century yay!

# Diaspora Communities

- Diaspora – “dispersal” movement of a people from their homeland
  - Used mainly for **Jews** at the time of Christ and Africans in the Atlantic slave trade
- Diaspora Communities
  - Muslims on the **Swahili Coast, Indonesia**
  - **Chinese in Southeast Asia** during Indian Ocean trade
  - **Jews** on the Silk and Sea Roads

# Interregional Travelers

- **Marco Polo** – Italian who visited **Yuan** China (Kublai Kahn)
  - Traveled on the Silk Roads
  - His writings inspired European exploration in the 1500s
- **Ibn Battuta** – Muslim from Morocco who traveled all over the **Muslim world**
  - Sea Roads, Sand Roads, Silk Roads
  - Compared the variety of cultures under **Dar al Islam**

# Interaction between Tang China and The Abbasid Empire

- China growing westward, Abbasid growing eastward
- Battle of **Talas River** – Abbasid wins
  - Spread of Islam in the area
  - Decline of Buddhism
- They force the Tang soldiers to show them how to make paper
- **Paper money** and books are found in Baghdad a few decades later

# Cities declined in the 1400s due to:

- **Invasions** (Rome fell, Crusades, Muslims in Constantinople)
- **Disease**
  - **Justinian's Plague** in Byzantine Empire in 600s
  - **Bubonic Plague** in 1300s/1400s
- **Decline of agricultural productivity** (feudal system in Europe)
- **Little Ice Age** 1300-1900 (period of cooling that caused bad harvests)
  - Makes people more susceptible to disease
  - Led to political overthrows due to bread riots
  - Led Vikings to look for new land

# Cities bounced back in the 1400s due to:

- **End of invasions**
  - Goths become Christian Germans
  - Xiongnu become Chinese
  - Vikings become Christian Europeans
- **Safe transportation**
  - Silk Roads under Han, Rome, Umayyad, **Pax Mongolica**
- **More commerce between 800 and 1300**
  - Hanseatic League, Indian Ocean, Silk Road under Mongols

# Coerced Labor in 1400s

- **Feudal System** in Western Europe and Japan
  - Forced peasants to work the land for the nobles
- **Incan Mit'a (turn) System**
  - Men took 'turns' working 65 days a year for the government
    - Building roads, temples, monuments
  - Spanish will use this system to **exploit the crap** out of the Inca
  - Shocker.

# Peasant Uprisings

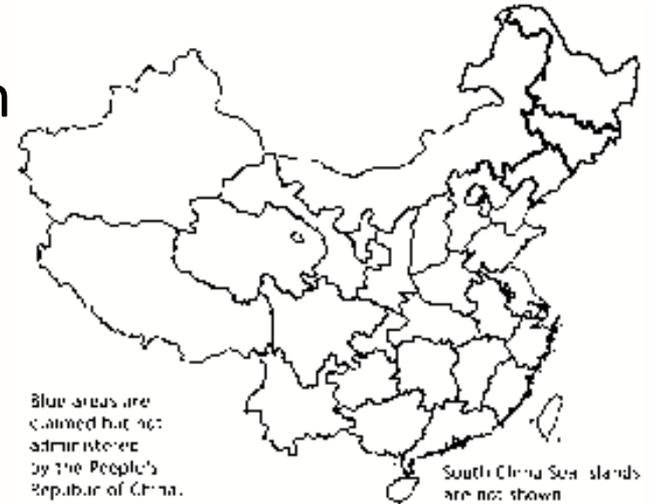
- **Zealots** of Thessalonica (Greece) in the Byzantine Empire
  - Zealot means someone who is passionate about their beliefs
  - Seized land from the aristocrats during a civil war in the empire
  - Redistributed it (**communistic**)
  - Kept power for eight years, then lost it

# New Elites in Unit 4

- **Creoles in Spanish America**
  - Made money by exploiting the Natives
- **Urban entrepreneurs** (small business owners) in sea ports around the world
  - Atlantic Ocean trade, Indian Ocean trade
- **Manchus**, the leaders of the Qing Dynasty

# Manchu/Qing Dynasty

- Took over from the corrupt Ming Dynasty
- From Manchuria (the **Maine of China**)
  - Were a different ethnic group than the 'Chinese' who called themselves Han Chinese
- 2<sup>nd</sup> time in history that China has been ruled by outsiders
  - 1<sup>st</sup> time was Mongols in the Yuan Dynasty
- **Separated themselves from the Han**
  - Prohibited Han from learning the Manchu language
  - No intermarriage
  - Different punishment for same crimes



## 13.2 Iroquois League/China

## Major Developments around the World in the Fifteenth Century

- Ming dynasty China, 1368–1644
- Conquests of Timur, 1370–1406
- Zheng He's maritime voyages, 1405–1433
- Spread of Islam into Southeast Asia
- Rise of Malacca
- Civil war among competing warlords in Japan
- Timur's invasion of India, 1398
- Various Muslim sultanates in northern India
- Rise of Hindu state of Vijayanagar in southern India
- Founding of Mughal Empire, 1526
- Expansion of Ottoman Empire
- Ottoman seizure of Constantinople, 1453
- Founding of Safavid Empire in Persia, 1501
- Ottoman siege of Vienna, 1529
- European Renaissance
- Portuguese voyages of exploration along West African coast
- Completion of reconquest of Spain, ending Muslim control
- End of the Byzantine Empire, 1453
- End of Mongol rule in Russia; reign of Ivan the Great, 1462–1505

Songhay Empire in West Africa, 1464–1591  
Kingdom of the Kongo in West Central Africa  
Expansion of Ethiopian state in East Africa  
Kingdom of Zimbabwe/Mwene Mutapa in southern Africa

Aztec Empire in Mesoamerica, 1345–1521  
Inca Empire along the Andes, 1438–1533  
Iroquois confederacy (New York State)  
“Complex” Paleolithic societies along west coast of North America

Paleolithic persistence in Australia  
Chieftoms and stratified societies on Pacific islands  
Yap as center of oceanic trading network with Guam and Palau

# What were the values of the Iroquois League?

- In **New York state**
- Fully ag by 1300
- Women farmed, maybe why men turned to warfare (b/c they're not needed)
  - Started a shift toward patriarchy
- The League (confederation) started due to warfare
  - Was a way that different tribes could peacefully settle disagreements
- They had:
  - **limited government**
  - **social equality**
  - (Original: p. 368; With Sources: p. 574)

# Describe gender roles of the Iroquois peoples.

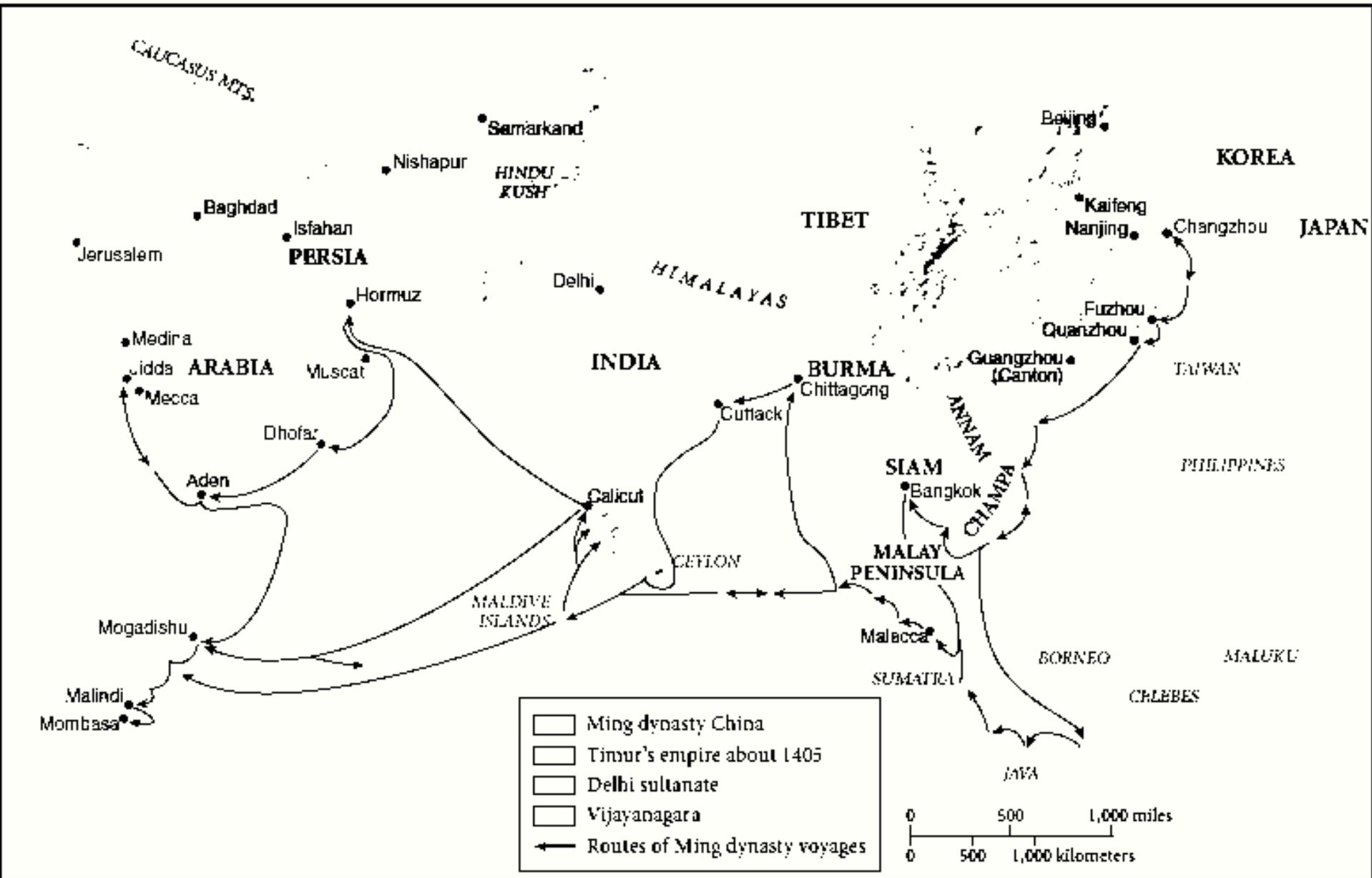
- **Matrilineal descent** (ancestors through mother)
- Married couples live w/ **wife's family**
- **Women controlled ag**
- **Men hunt, war**
- Women select the men who will be political leaders
- (Original: p. 368; With Sources: p. 574)

# Timur AKA Tamerlane

- Descendants of the Mongols
  - Herders, nomadic
- Last great successful military force in Central Asia
  - After him, everything either went to China or Russia
    - Both were expanding

### Map 13.1 Asia in the Fifteenth Century

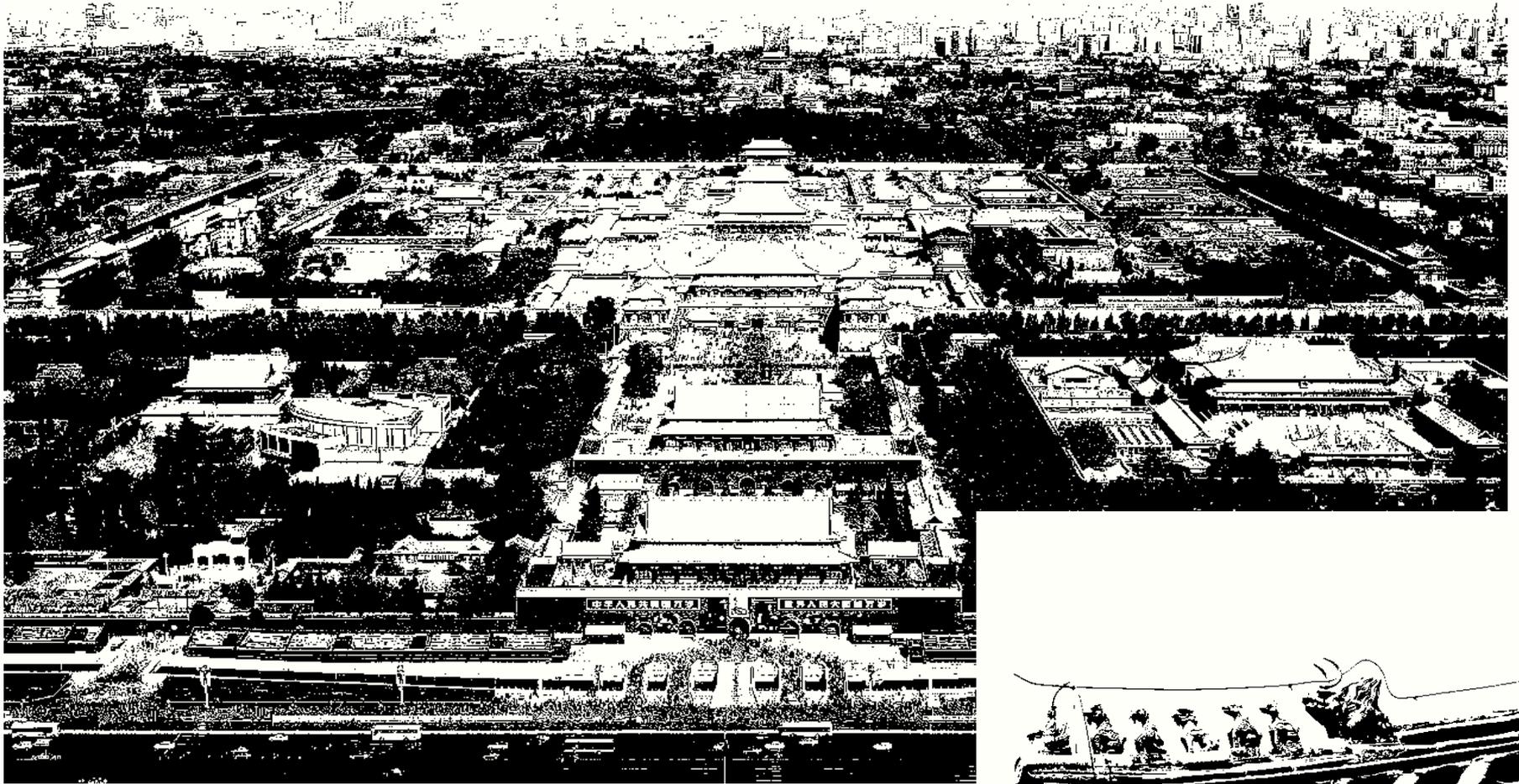
The fifteenth century in Asia witnessed the massive Ming dynasty voyages into the Indian Ocean, the last major eruption of nomadic power in Timur's empire, and the flourishing of the maritime city of Malacca.



After Mongol rule, how would you define the major achievements of the Ming Dynasty?

- China **recovered** from the disruption caused by **Mongol rule** and the ravages of the **plague**
- Ming means **'pure'**
- Became perhaps the **best governed** and most prosperous of the world's major civilizations
- New capital at **Beijing** with the **'Forbidden City'**
- Decided to **explore by sea** (most extensive sea exploration in history)
- (Original: p. 370-371; With Sources: pp. 576-577)

# Forbidden City – Only Government Elites could Enter

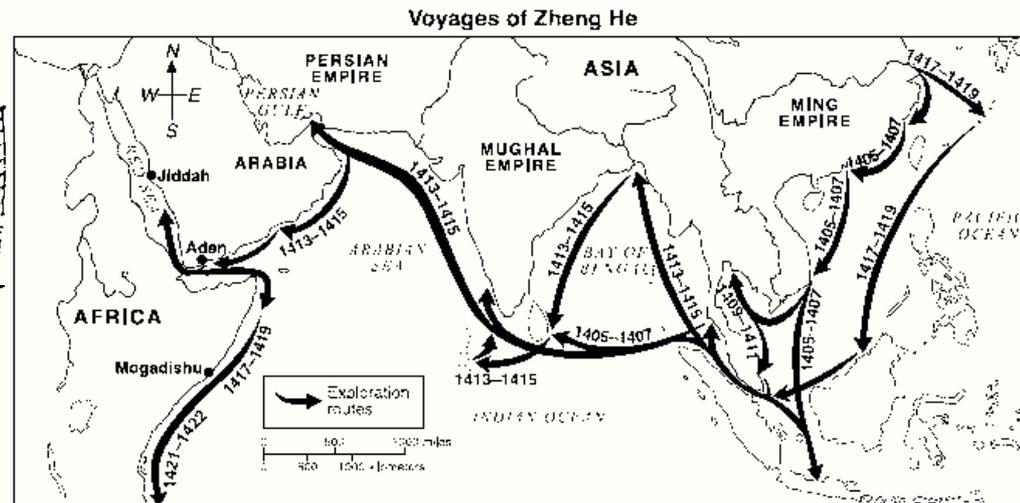
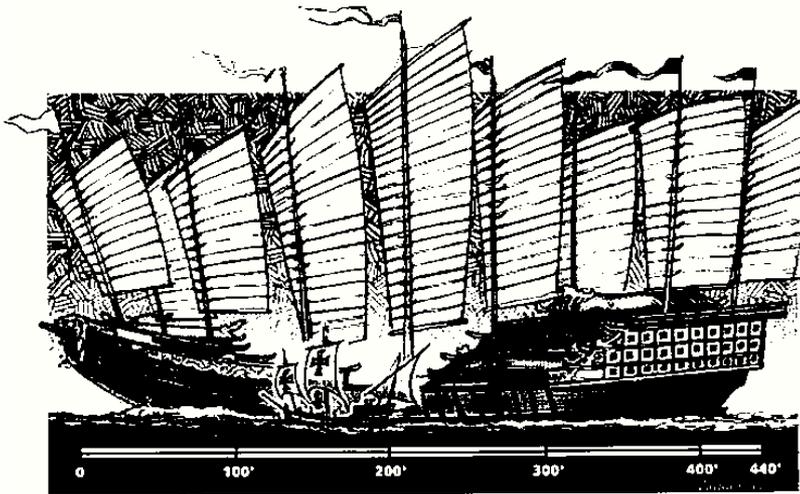


# More Ming, please! Or... Ming it to me! Or... Ming it on!

- Were **against all foreign** ideas (because of Mongols)
- All about Confucius
- 11,000 volume **Encyclopedia**
- **Civil service exam** reinstated
  - Government had awesome stuff like
    - **Eunuchs** (ask your parents)
    - State agriculture initiatives (1 billion trees planted)
    - **Best governed state in 15<sup>th</sup> century** (1400s)

# Zheng Huh?

- Zheng He (Jung Huh) explored as far as **East Africa** in **1405** from China using **junks**
- Why is Columbus known so much more?
  - Columbus' voyages changed the world. Zheng's didn't really. Also, **racism**.



Source: Elisabeth Ellis and Anthony Esler, *World History: Connections to Today*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

# Why did Emperor Yongle send Zheng He on his voyages and why were the voyages stopped ?

- He was sent to get foreigners **to join the tribute system** and to **make China dominant** in the Indian Ocean trade network.
  - Also just to explore and find rad animals like **giraffes and zebras** (seriously)
- Yongle's successors thought sea trade was a **waste of time**. (More conservative Chinese) #MiddleKingdomProbz
  - Very traditional, thought they should focus on **internal Chinese problems**
  - Took money from He's ship projects and spent it on 'finishing' the Great Wall
- (Original: p. 371-372; With Sources: pp. 577-578)

## 14.2 Quiz A

1. Which group of tribes in North America formed a confederation or league?
2. Name one group that continued the tradition of herding and nomadism through the fourteenth century.
3. List one way Zheng He was more awesome than Columbus.

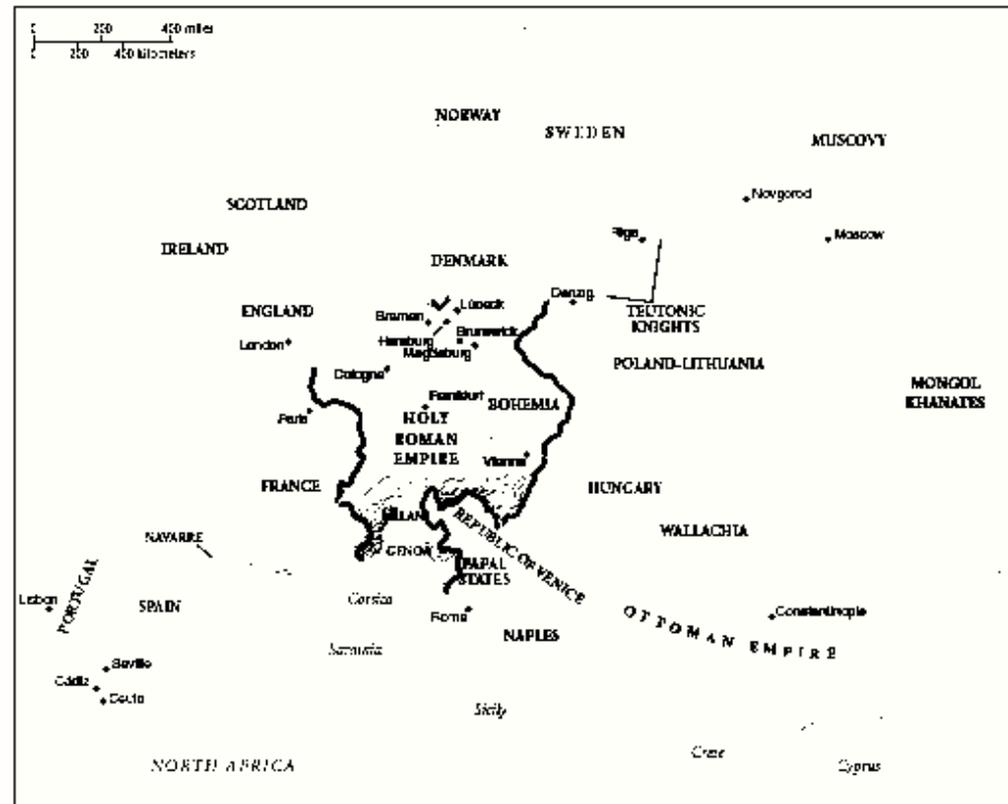
## 14.2 Quiz B

1. How do the numerous Iroquois speaking people handle disputes between tribes?
2. Which leader, born in Uzbekistan continued the tradition of the Mongols by taking over much of central Asia including at times, India, Russia and Persia?
3. Why did the Ming stop exploring?

## 13.3 Europe and Renaissance

# Europe Recovers from the Plague Like China Recovered from the Mongols

- Small states learn to tax more efficiently
- Raise standing armies



Map 13.2 Europe in 1500

What was the reason for the Hundred Years' War? Did the Ming Dynasty experience a comparable conflict?

- **England tried to take land in France**
- Lasted for 116 years
- France wins w/ help of **Joan of Arc**
  - Heard voices of ancient saints
  - Everyone knew she was a woman AKA The “Maid of Orleans”
  - Captured by England and discredited and then **burned at the stake at 19**. Life goals.
- **Nothing like this in Ming Dynasty.** They controlled everything centrally with no drama for your mama.
- (Original: p. 372; With Sources: pp. 578-579)

# What was the Renaissance?

- **\*CAME ABOUT BECAUSE OF MORE PROFITS AND THUS TAX COLLECTION**
  - WHEN YOUR FOOD AND SECURITY ARE TAKEN CARE OF...
- Renewed cultural blossoming (or **rebirth**) that occurred in Europe (and in the **Ming Dynasty** with the revival of all things Confucian).
- Began in **northern Italy** among the rich.
  - City of **Florence**
- Found inspiration in **ancient art and literature from Greece and Rome (antiquity)**.
- Its secular elements challenged the otherworldliness of Christian culture
  - **Secular = non-religious**
- Its individualism signaled **the dawning of a more capitalist economy** of private entrepreneurs.
- (Original: p. 373; With Sources: pp. 579-580)

Let's do more than one slide on the Renaissance because its one of the most important events in human history. Holy cow.

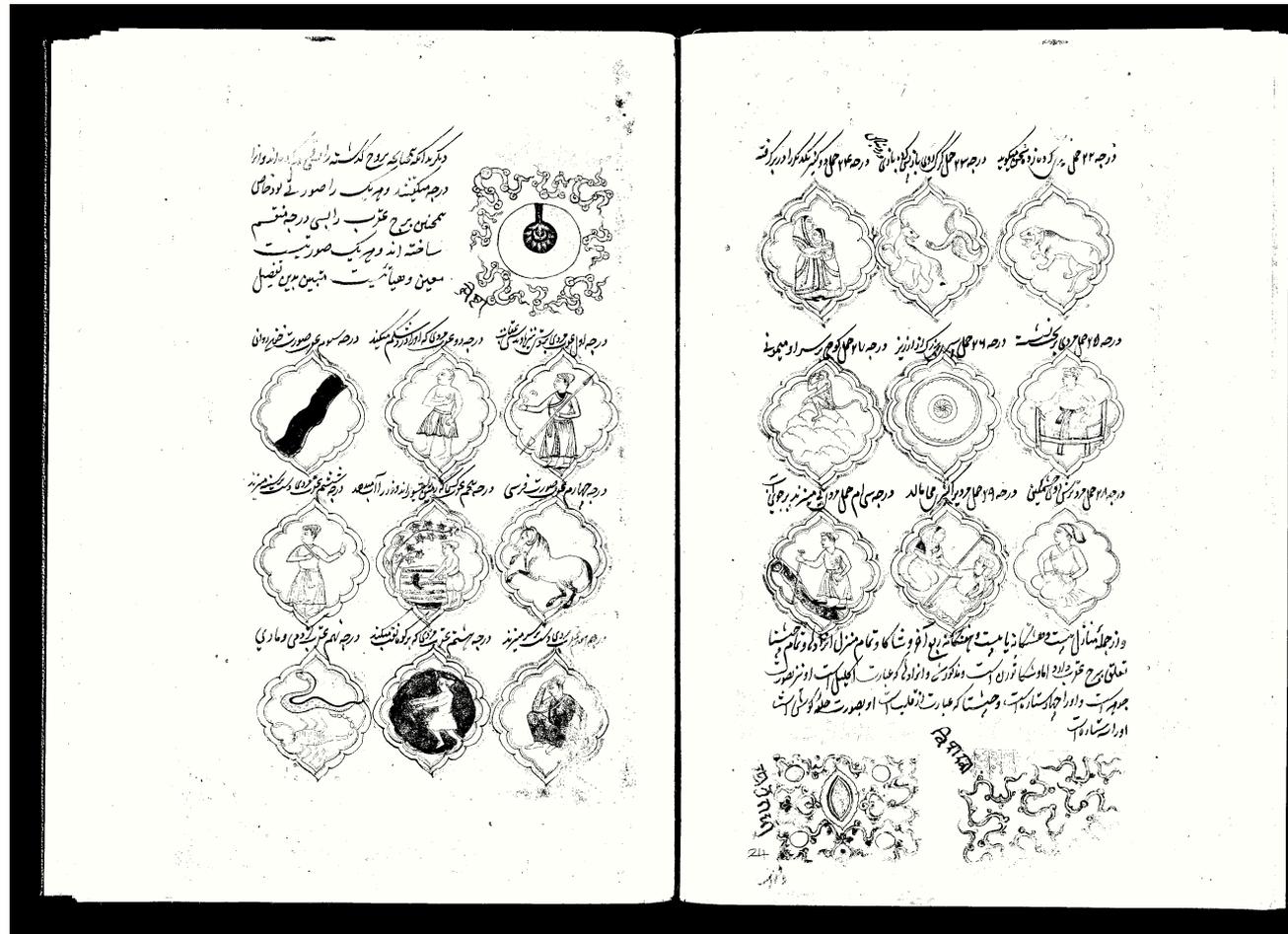
- Big pop pop in 1450
- **Humanism** – the idea that your goal in life is to become the smartest, richest **human** that you can be (Renaissance man)
- **Lots of trading brought lots of** \_\_\_\_\_ to Italian merchants
- **Picked up where antiquity left off**
  - Philosophy, secularism, humanism (human is the most important thing), rationalism
- Renaissance means **rebirth of antiquity**.
  - Antiquity (light) > (dark) ages > Renaissance (turn the light back on to thinking)

# Renaissance Literature – Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- *The Prince* was a letter Machiavelli wrote to the Prince of Florence, Italy to tell him how he could stay in power
- He said it is better to be feared than loved and that then ends justify the means (the end result justifies doing crappy things to get it)
- The only job of someone in power is to stay in power
- #GOPO

# Other art that came from increased merchant/ruler profits in this unit

- Persian Miniatures



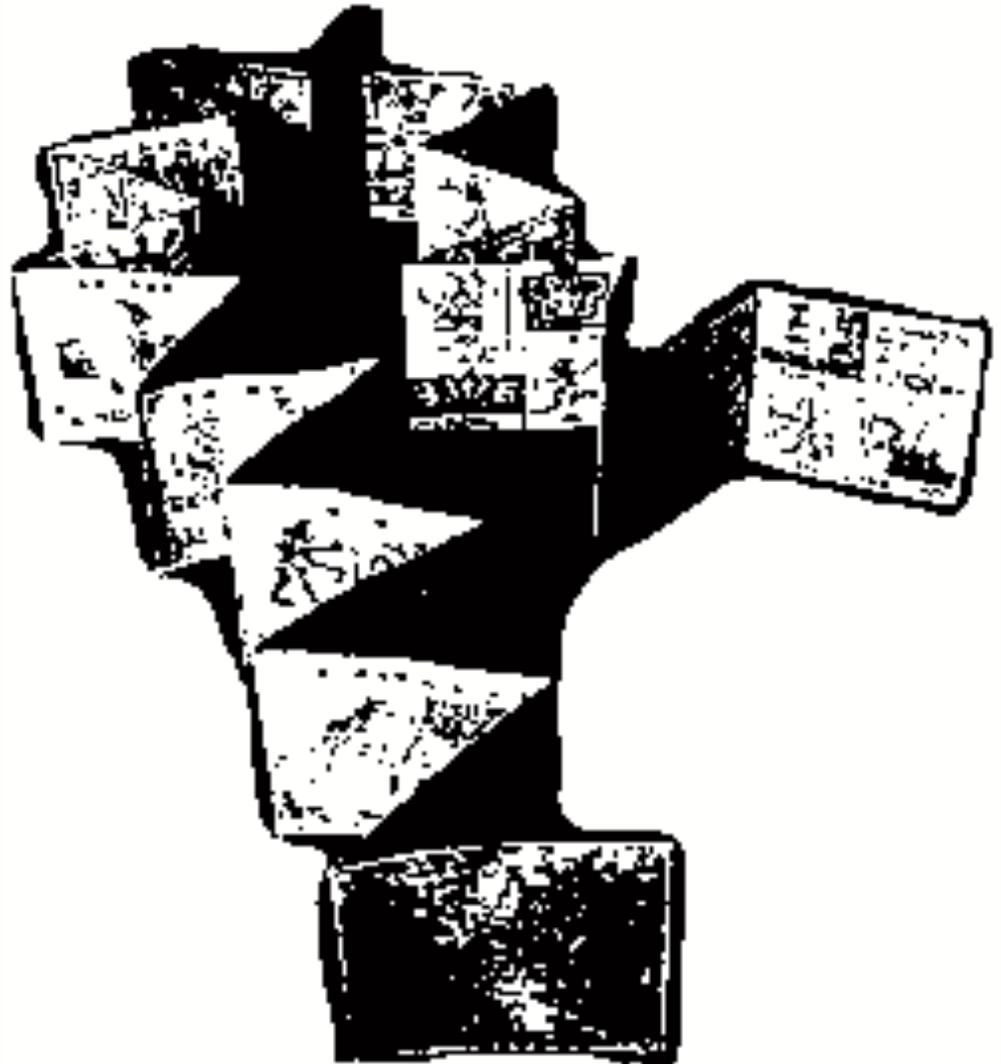
# Other art that came from increased merchant/ruler profits in this unit

- Japanese woodblock prints



# Other art that came from increased merchant/ruler profits in this unit

- Codices in Mesoamerica
  - A codex is a folded or bound book that came after scrolls



# What caused a literature/theater boom in the 1500s?

- Lots of money that the rich could spend on books and plays
- **Rich people** sponsoring authors and playwrights
- The adoption of the **moveable type printing press** by **Gutenberg** in Germany
  - (**Bi Sheng** did it earlier in China, remember?)
  - Allowed books to be made quickly and cheaply
  - Led to a **literacy increase** in Europe

# Examples of the literature/theater boom in the 1500s

- **Shakespeare** – English guy (maybe), Queen Elizabeth paid for him to write plays about stupid teenagers and rich people
- **Cervantes** – Wrote **Don Quixote**, the first modern European novel
  - Largely influenced the modern Spanish language
- **Epic of Sundiata** – oral story about the founder of the Mali empire
- **Journey to the West** – book written about a Tang Chinese Buddhist Monk about him checking out India, the birthplace of Buddhism
- **Kabuki Theater** – a Japanese type of theater with lots of cool face paint and dancing created for the regular people, not the elites.
- **All of these are ways that rulers used the arts to display their power.**

# What were the differences between the Chinese and European oceangoing ventures?

- **Chinese ships, crews and fleets were much bigger.**
- **Motivations** were also different.
  - Europeans were seeking the wealth of Africa and Asia.
  - They were also in search of Christian converts.
- China was exploring to get more members of the **tribute system** and to see what was out there.
  - China **did not want to convert foreigners** to Chinese culture and religion as the Europeans did.
  - China **did not seek conquests or colonies** as did the Europeans.
  - China **wasn't really making any money** from their voyages, so they stopped. Europe kept exploring and got stacks.
  - (Original: p. 375; With Sources: pp. 581-582)

# 1400s Explorers who would like you to get to know them a little better:

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** (Portugal)
  - Never really explored, but created a **school** to learn navigation and paid for explorers to go to western Africa by ship. He started it all.
- **Columbus** (Italian who sailed for Spain)
  - Went to the Americas, but **thought he was in India**
  - Made the voyage because the Muslims made land trading from Europe to Asia difficult (**Muslims ruin everything**)
- **Da Gama** (Da Gandhi)
  - Made it around **southern Africa to India**
  - Debut of Europeans into the “Sea Roads”

## 14.3 Quiz A

1. List one country that fought in the Hundred Years' War.
2. Which European country started exploring by sea even before Columbus?
3. What was the name of Machiavelli's book? It was about how a ruler is supposed to stay in power.

## 14.3 Quiz B

1. Which explorer went around the tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean eventually showing up in India?
2. List one reason why China wasn't as motivated to explore as Europe was.
3. What is the name for the European cultural blossoming that was similar to the revival of Confucianism in Ming China?

End of Europe/Islam

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# Four types of Muslims

- Heartland of Islam
- Ottomans (Sunnis)
  - Lasted from fourteenth to early twentieth century (**WWI**)
    - **Started w/ takeover of Constantinople (Istanbul)**
  - **Huge territory**: Anatolia, eastern Europe, much of Middle East, North African coast, lands around Black Sea
  - Use of Christian/Jewish slaves as **janissaries** – rad slave ninja soldiers
  - Greatest ruler was **Suleiman the Magnificent** (sultan/caliph)
- Safavid (Shiites)
  - Emerged in **Persia** (Iran) from a Sufi religious order
  - Empire was established shortly after 1500
  - Imposed **Shia Islam** as the official religion of the state
  - Sunni Ottoman Empire and Shia Safavid Empire fought periodically in 1500s and 1600s

Suleyman's greatest accomplishment was creating a stable gov't for his empire

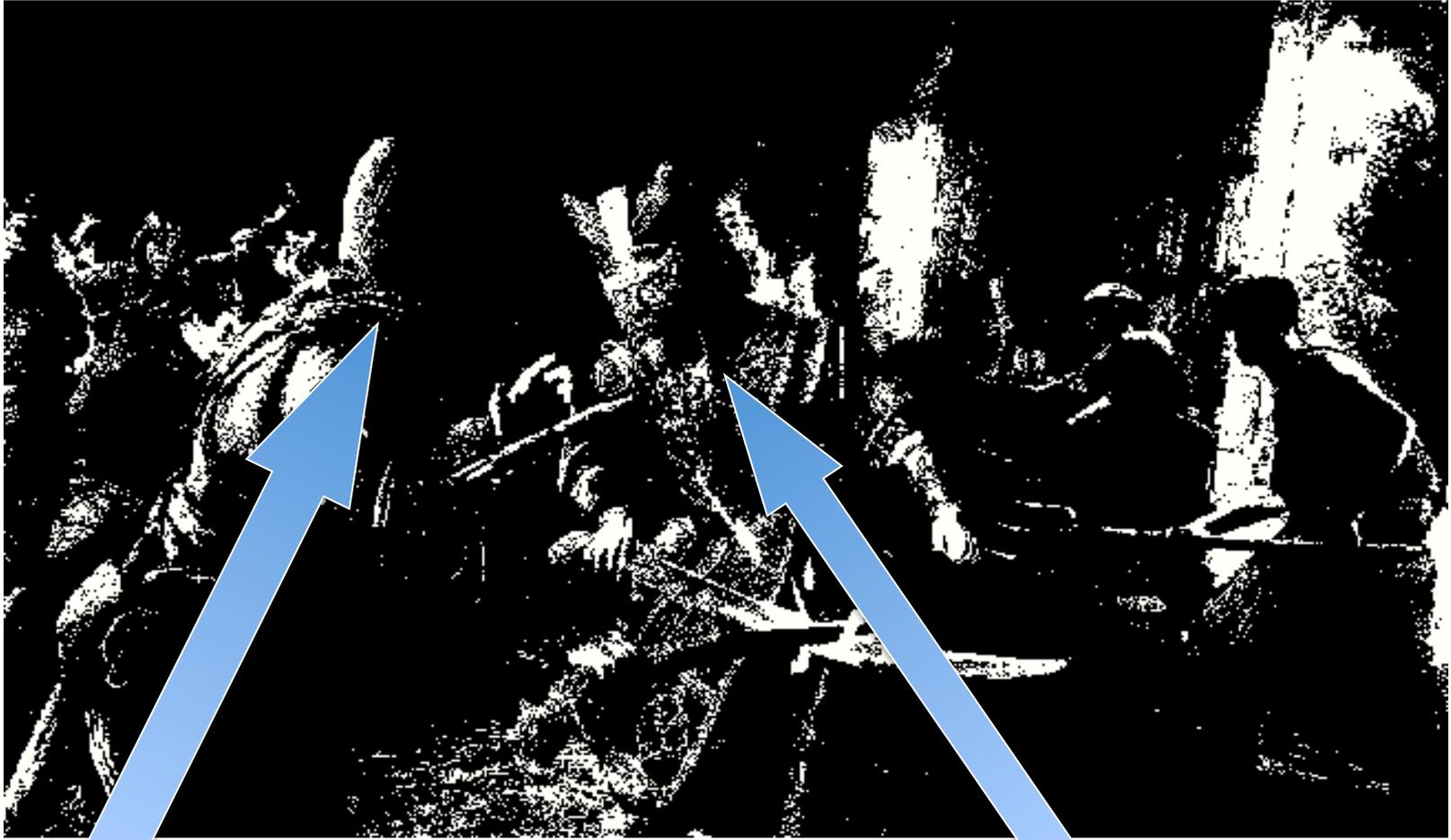


He was known as "Suleyman the Lawgiver" because he created a law code that governed criminal & civil issues

He created a simplified & fair tax system to raise money for his empire

He granted freedom of worship to Christians & Jews living in the empire

# Plays Assassin's Creed to pass APWH



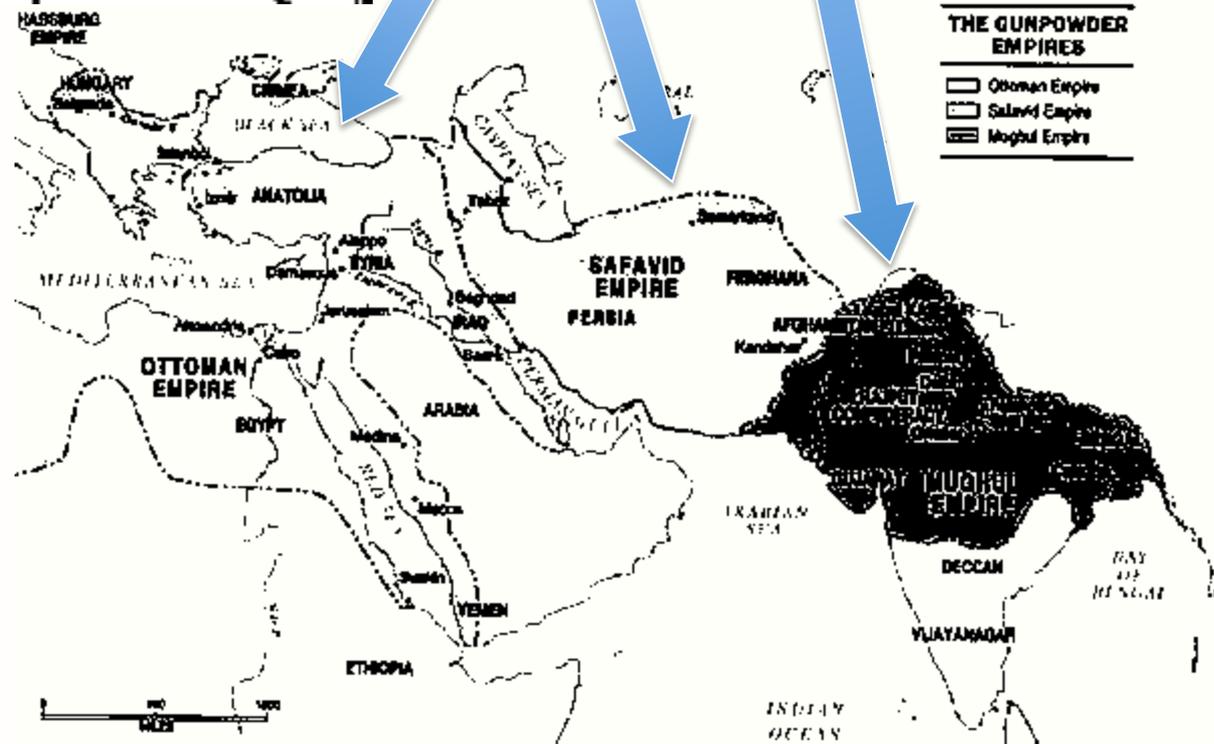
Me preparing to  
stab the janissary

Janissary



Outer

Inner



# Four types of Muslims

- Frontiers of Islam
- Songhay
  - Rose in **West Africa** in 1400s
  - Made money from **taxing the Sand Roads**
  - Islam was limited largely to **urban elites** (poor people kept their tribal religions)
  - **Sonni Ali** (r. 1465–1492) followed Muslim practices, but was also regarded as a magician with an invisibility charm (same)
  - Songhay Empire was a major center of Islamic **learning/trade (Timbuktu)**
- Mughal
  - In India was created by Turkic (**Mongol**) group that invaded India in 1526 (like Timur, but not Timur)
  - Controlled **most of India, starting in the north**
  - Effort to create a partnership between **Hindus and Muslims**
  - **Hindus** continued to flourish in the **south (Vijayanagara)**

# Second Flowering of Islam

- Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals, and Songhay
- Cultural and political golden age
- Major spread on the Indian Ocean into southeast Asia and the islands there
  - Spread by Sufis and travelling sea merchants

# What was the importance of Malacca?

- **Choke-point** between Indian and Pacific Oceans
  - Near Malaysia
- **Taxed ships** going through straits
- Major **Muslim port city**
  - Used as a 'springboard' for Islam in the region (**Indonesia most Muslims today**)
- Like Timbuktu, became a center for **Islamic learning**.
- **Islam blended with Buddhism and Hinduism** in the area
  - Didn't do this anywhere else
- (Original: p. 382; With Sources: p. 588)



## 14.4 Quiz A

1. Name one of the two Islamic empires that was 'In the heartland' as described in the text. They were primarily in the Middle East.
2. Which Islamic empire was in northern India? Their name came from the Persian word for Mongol.
3. What is the name of the state that was located near Indonesia that became the 'springboard' for Islam in the western Indian Ocean?

## 14.4 Quiz B

1. Name a modern country that would have been covered by the Safavid Empire.
2. What was the name of the soldiers who fought on behalf of the Ottoman Empire? They are featured in the book as a standing, professional army with guns and even hand-held cannons.  
Rad.
3. Name one of the two Islamic empires that were 'on the frontiers of Islam', meaning that they weren't near where Islam began.

# 13.6 Docs

# Intro

- Most of the pop in the Americas was in the Aztec and Inca empires
- No literary tradition, so we must depend on Spanish for what we know

# Moctezuma's Laws Questions

- What do the laws tell us about the social and moral values of the Aztecs?
- What does this tell us about Aztec society?
  - Social classes?
  - Social mobility?
  - Slavery?

# Moctezuma (Montezuma) I

- Leader of the Aztecs until their fall
- List of laws
- Strict class hierarchy, punishable by death
  - In dress
  - In where you can go
  - Based on class and if you are a war hero
- Checks and balances?
- King must approve death penalty
- Slavery is punishment for theft
- Adultery = buzzard food

# Book of the Gods Questions

- What does this tell us about Aztec society?
  - Social classes?
  - Social mobility?
  - Slavery?
- What impressed Duran about the markets?
- What did human sacrifice have to do with:
  - War
  - Trading
  - Slavery
  - Religion

# Book of the Gods and Rites

- “The high priest then opened the chest and with amazing swiftness tore out the heart, ripping it out with his own hands. Thus steaming, the heart was lifted toward the sun, and the fumes were offered up to the sun”
- Then they eat the bodies. Yay.
- POWs

# Social Mobility of Aztecs

- Be a good soldier/leader
- Be a pious priest
- Be a merchant (least glorious way)
  
- How to become a slave
  - Commit a crime, lose at betting, be a bad kid, be a bad borrower
  - In famine, you can sell your spouse for food

# Inca Questions

- What did Cieza appreciate about the Inca Empire?
- What difficulties did Inca rulers face?
- How did they try to integrate their empire?
  - Is this similar to any other empires?
- Is the Inca Empire totalitarian or socialist?

# Chronicles of the Incas

- Moved people they conquered to a new area
- Kept chiefs of conquered in place
  - To keep order and give Inca authority to rule through him
- After they conquer you, they treat you like a friend
  - Free women, wool and gold
  - Allowed to keep old religion while adopting Inca religion
- Very organized tribute (tax collecting)
  - Using stupid quipus
- The king traveled the kingdom being cool to the subjects

# Chronicles of the Incas

- Purposefully spread Inca language among the conquered
- Strict punishment and follow-through kept crime down
  - Decapitation, family shaming
- Kept surplus for soldiers to use during war
  - Or to share with widows and poor
    - Early form of welfare