

Age of Exchange and Encounter (Part 1)

500-1500

The Muslim World

The spread of Islam and
achievements of the Muslim
world from 600-1250.

The Arabian Peninsula

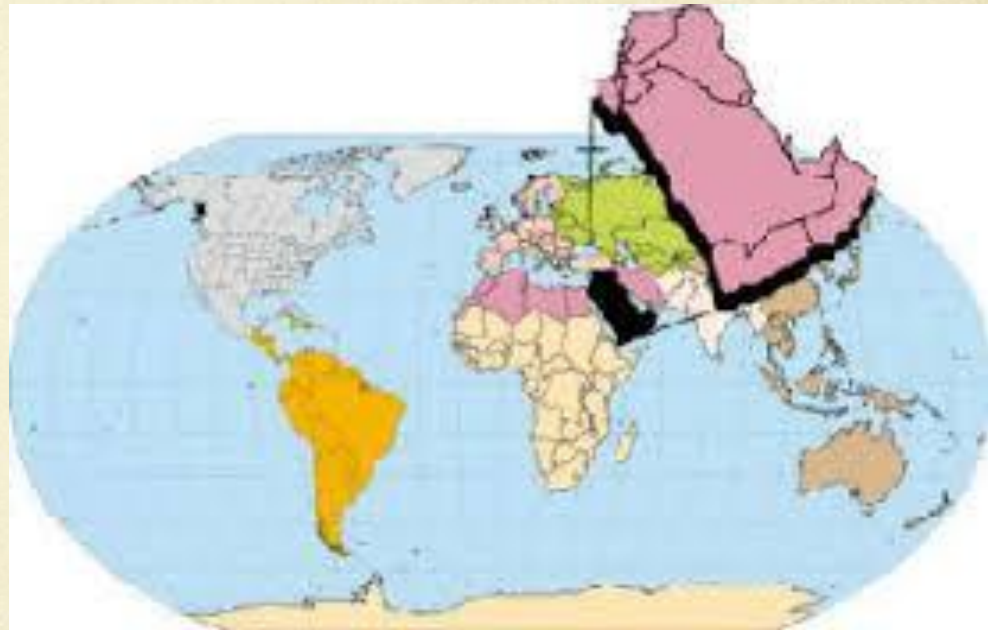
Crossroads of 3 continents

- Africa, Europe, Asia
- Trade routes connected

Concept of one God was well known

570 AD- Muhammad born

- Revelations -> Teachings
- Islam- “submission to the will of Allah”
- Muslim- “one who has submitted”



Islam

- Muhammad receives revelations from Allah
- The Five Pillars of Islam are Muslims' basic religious duties
- The Qur'an and the Sunna guide Muslim's daily life
- Islam divides into several branches
 - Sunni
 - Shi'a



Muslim Culture

- Muslim scholars preserve, blend, and expand knowledge
 - Especially in mathematics, astronomy, architecture, and medical science



The Umayyad Caliphate (661-750)

- Moved Muslim capital to Damascus and began to surround themselves with wealth and ceremony
- Gives rise to a fundamental division in the Muslim community
 - Sunni-Shi'a Split
- Rebel groups overthrow the Umayyads in 750



Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

Sunni

Believe the first four caliphs were “rightly guided”

Believe that Muslim rulers should follow the Sunna, or Muhammad’s example

Claim that the Shi'a have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an

Approximately 83% of Muslims worldwide today

Shi'a

Believe that Ali, the Prophet’s son-in-law, should have succeed Muhammad

Believe that all Muslim rulers should be descended from Muhammad; do not recognize the authority of the Sunna

Claim that the Shi'a have distorted the meaning of various passages in the Qur'an

Approximately 16% of Muslims worldwide today

The Abbasid Caliphate

750-1258

- Moved capital to Baghdad (Iraq)
- Preside over the “Golden Age” of Muslim culture, where much of Muslim culture is established
- Increased authority but failed to keep complete political control of the large territory



The Umayyads of al-Andalus (756-976)

- Spain
- Will hold the area of Spain until their defeat in 732 (Battle of Tours)
- Their libraries will later bring the light of the Renaissance to Middle Ages Europe



The Fatimid Caliphate (909-1171)

- North Africa, Egypt, Western Arabia, and Syria
- Formed by decedents of Muhammad's daughter, Fatima
- Still connected to the Abbasid caliphate through religion, language, trade, and the economy



Byzantines, Russians, Turks Interact

Three groups interact in
Central Asia.

The Byzantine Empire

- Justinian
 - Law Code
- Building Constantinople
 - Hagia Sophia



The First Schism

Two Branches of Christianity in the 11th Century

Roman Catholic

- The leader, called the pope, has authority over the bishops.
- Pope has authority over all kings and emperors.
- Priests may not be married.
- Latin is used in services.

Similarities

- Faith is based on Jesus and the Bible.
- Leaders are priests and bishops.
- Both want to convert people to Christianity.

Eastern Orthodox

- The leader, called the patriarch, and the bishops run the church as a group.
- Emperor has authority over officials of the church.
- Priests may be married.
- Local languages such as Greek and Russian are used in services.



The Russian Empire

- Slavic farmers and traders, later merge with bands of “Rus” (probably Vikings)
- Organized into a principality in Kiev
- Mongol invasions in the 1200s invaded and ruled all of southern Russia for 200 years (The Golden Horde)
- Ivan III gains power, challenges Mongol rule, and establishes the Russian empire (**czar**)
 - **Czar**- Slavic monarchs or supreme rulers, from the Latin Caesar

Turkish Empires in Anatolia

- Replace the Abbasids (Muslim) in control of Anatolia
- Seljuks- the first group of Turks
- Victories in the Crusades
- After the Mongol empire around Baghdad crumbled, the Ottoman Turks rose to power in the region

China

Tang Dynasty

- Second largest and longest-enduring empire after the Han
- Golden Age- cultural and artistic
- Scholar-Officials- expands the civil service exams started by the Han
- Border attacks and internal rebellions led to their demise

Song China

- Ruled a smaller area than the Tang and Han but China remained stable, powerful, and prosperous
- China becomes the most populous and advanced country in the world
- Movable type

Mongols

- Nomads on the Asian Steppes
 - Pastoralists
- Engaged in peaceful trade with settled peoples
- Prided themselves on toughness and conducted raids to gain wealth



Genghis Khan

- United the Mongol tribes (1200)
- Conquers much of Asia
- Brilliant organizer, gifted strategist, and used cruelty as a weapon



Khanates

After Genghis' death his sons and grandsons continued conquest. By 1260, divided their empire into four khanates (Regions).



Pax Mongolica

- Mongol Peace
- Guaranteed safe passage for trade caravans, travelers, and missionaries from one end of the empire to another
- Trade becomes more active



Kublai Khan

Grandson of Genghis

Conquers China and founds the
Yuan Dynasty

- Mongols maintain separate identity from Chinese
- Restored the Grand Canal
- Foreign trade increased
- Marco Polo visits
- Dynasty overthrown after Kublai Khan's death



Early Japan

- Not a united country- hundreds of clans controlled their own territories
- Religions unite as **Shinto**- “way of the gods”
 - Respect for forces of nature and worship of ancestors
- Yamato becomes leading clan by 400s
 - Helped establish the idea of rule by emperor

Japanese Culture

- Buddhism- brought by Korean travelers
 - Mixes with Shintoism
- Borrowed culture from China
 - Adapted to suit their needs and retain traditions

Feudalism

Large
landowners set
up private
armies



Countryside
became lawless
and dangerous



Farmers and
small
landowners
traded parts of
land for
protection



Lords gained
more power

Samurai

Samurai- “one who serves,” loyal warriors

Bushido- “the way of the warrior,” code of behavior the samurai lived by

- Show reckless courage
- Reverence for the gods
- Fairness
- Generosity toward those weaker than himself
- Dying an honorable death more important than living a long life



Shogunate

Shogun- military dictator in Japan

Emperor still reigned but the real center of power is the military headquarters

This pattern of government, shoguns ruled through puppet emperors, lasted until 1868



The Iyeyasu and Mikawa Samurai Museum