**PERIOD 3: Regional & Transregional Interactions, c. 600 to c. 1450 CE**

**Key Concept 3.1 Expansion & Intensification of Communication & Exchange Networks**

1. Better transportation & commercial practices increased trade/expanded networks
2. Existing trade routes flourished & promoted growth of powerful new trading cities
3. Existing routes: Silk Roads, Mediterranean Sea, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean basins
4. New trading cities: *Novgorod/Timbuktu/Swahili city-states/Hangzhou/Calicut/Baghdad/Melaka/ Venice/Tenochtitlan/Cahokia*
5. New trade routes centering on Mesoamerica & the Andes developed
6. Significant innovations increased inter-regional trade in luxury goods
7. Innovations: caravan organization *(caravanserai, camel saddles)*, compass, astrolabe, larger ship designs, new forms of monetization *(bills of exchange, credit, checks, banking houses)*
8. Luxury goods: *silk & cotton, porcelain, spices, precious metals & gems, slaves, exotic animals*
9. State practices *(minting of coins, use of paper $)*, trading organizations *(Hanseatic League)*, & state-sponsored commercial infrastructures (Grand Canal) facilitated commercial growth
10. Expansion of empires (China, Byzantine, Caliphates, Mongols) facilitated trade & communication
11. The movement of peoples caused environmental & linguistic effects
12. Trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge & technological adaptations *(Vikings’ longships, use of camels by Arabs/Berbers, horses in Central Asian steppes)*
13. Migrations affected the environment
14. Bantu-speakers spread iron technologies/agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa
15. Polynesians transplanted foods/domesticated animals throughout islands in Oceania
16. Migrations/trade caused language diffusion *(Bantu/Swahili, spread of Turkic and Arabic langauges)*
17. Trade & communication encouraged cross-cultural exchanges
18. Islam from Arabia to Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, merchants, missionaries
19. Merchants set up diasporic communities, introducing their traditions into indigenous culture (*Muslim merchants—Indian Ocean region, Chinese merchants—SE Asia, Sogdian merchants—Central Asia, Jewish communities—Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along Silk Roads)*
20. Extent/limitations of inter-cultural knowledge & understanding reflected in travelers’ writings *(Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Xuanzang)*
21. Diffusion of literary, artistic & cultural traditions
22. *Influence of Neoconfucianism & Buddhism in East Asia*
23. *Hinduism & Buddhism in Southeast Asia*
24. *Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa & Southeast Asia*
25. *Toltec/Mexica & Inca traditions in Mesoamerica &Andean America*
26. Diffusion of scientific & technological traditions
27. *Influence of Greek & Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars*
28. *Return of Greek science & philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia*
29. *Spread of printing & gunpowder tech from East Asia to Islamic empires & western Europe*
30. Continued diffusion of crops & pathogens through Eastern Hemisphere along trade routes
31. New foods & agricultural techniques were adopted in populated areas *(bananas in Africa, new rice varieties in East Asia, spread of cotton/sugar/citrus throughout Dar al-Islam & Mediterranean basin)*
32. Epidemic diseases, including the Black Death, followed trade routes

**Key Concept 3.2 Continuity & Innovation of State Forms & Their Interactions**

1. Empires collapsed, reconstituted; new government forms emerged
2. After empires collapsed, most states kept the best & adapted the rest (Byzantine, Sui, Tang, Song) combined traditional sources of power & legitimacy *(patriarchy, religion, land-owning elites)* with innovations *(new methods of taxes, tributary systems, adaptation of religious institutions)*
3. New forms of governance emerged
4. Caliphate *(examples of Islamic states: Abbasids, Muslim Iberia, Delhi Sultanates)*
5. Mongol khanates
6. City-states *(Italian peninsula, East Africa, Southeast Asia, the Americas)*
7. Feudalism (Europe, Japan)
8. States synthesized traditions *(Persian influence over Islamic states, Chinese influence in Japan)*
9. In Americas state systems expanded, networks of city-states flourished, Aztecs & Inca begin
10. Interregional contacts & conflicts encouraged significant technological & cultural transfers: between Tang China & the Abbasids, across the Mongol empires, during the Crusades

**Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences**

1. Innovations stimulated agricultural & industrial production in many regions
2. Agricultural production increased significantly due to technological innovations *(Champa rice varieties, chinampa field systems, Waru Waru agricultural techniques in the Andes, improved terracing techniques, the horse collar)*
3. Increased demand for foreign luxury goods meant crops transported to new areas
4. China, Persia, India expanded production of textiles & porcelains for export; industrial production of iron & steel expanded in China
5. Cities declined or rose, depending on productivity & trade
6. Declines caused by: invasions, disease, agricultural productivity, Little Ice Age
7. Revival caused by: end of invasions, availability of safe & reliable transport, rise of commerce & warmer temperatures between 800-1300, increased agricultural productivity & subsequent rising population, which meant greater availability of labor, which also contributed to urban growth
8. As older cities declined, new cities took on established roles: governmental, religious, commercial centers (be able to discuss functions of at least 2 major cities)
9. Social, Economic, Religious, & Gender Aspects
10. Continued labor systems included:
11. Free peasant agriculture
12. Nomadic pastoralism
13. Craft production & guild organization
14. Various forms of coerced & unfree labor
15. Government imposed labor taxes & military obligations
16. Social structures shaped by class & caste hierarchies
17. Patriarchy persisted
18. Women exercised more power & influence in Mongols, West Africa, Japan, Southeast Asia
19. New forms of coerced labor appeared
20. Serfdom in Europe & Japan
21. Elaboration of the mit’a in the Inca Empire
22. Free peasants resisted attempts to raise dues/taxes by staging revolts *(China, Byzantine)*
23. Demand for slaves for both military & domestic purposes increased
24. Diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, & Neoconfucianism led to significant changes in gender relations & family structure