

World History Unit 3 Contd.

Post Classical Asia and Beyond

Essential Questions

- What were the major civilizations of Asia in the post-classical era?
- What were the effects of the Mongol invasions?
- What were the achievements of the Ottomans, Mughals, and Ming Chinese?

Key People, Terms & Places

- Ottomans
- Suleiman the Magnificent
- Safavid Empire
- Tamerlane
- Taj Mahal
- Sikhism
- Tang Dynasty
- Song Dynasty
- Samurai
- Mongol Empire
- Genghis Khan / Chinggis Khan
- Kublai Khan
- Yuan Dynasty
- Marco Polo
- Ming Dynasty

Glencoe Textbook – Ch. 8

Vocabulary Words - Book

- Scholar-Gentry
- Dowry
- Khanate
- Neo-Confucianism
- Porcelain
- Bushido
- Shogun
- Shogunate
- Daimyo
- Shinto
- Zen
- Theravada
- Mahayana
- Archipelago
- Agricultural society
- Trading society

Important Ideas

- The Ottoman Empire established their capital in Istanbul/Constantinople where the Sultan ruled with an elaborate court.
- The Ottomans ruled a vast empire which included Eastern Europe and North Africa.
- Jews and Christians were permitted some self rule
- Islam spread to Persia and then across the Himalayas to northwest India
- Muslim rulers set up Sultanates, and **Shah Junan** built the Taj Mahal

Important Ideas

- The Sikh religion emerged in India, combining Hindu and Muslim beliefs
- China flourished under the Tang and Song Dynasties. China developed paper money/currency, gunpowder, block printing, and the compass
- Japanese culture was deeply influenced by China
- The Mongols led by Genghis Khan, conquered Central Asia, China and Russia

Important Ideas

- Kublai Khan, adopted Chinese ways and customs
- Under the Ming Dynasty, China enjoyed 300 years of peace and prosperity
- The Ming Dynasty built the Forbidden City in Beijing
- Later on the Ming Dynasty began trading silk, fine porcelain with Europe for silver and other goods

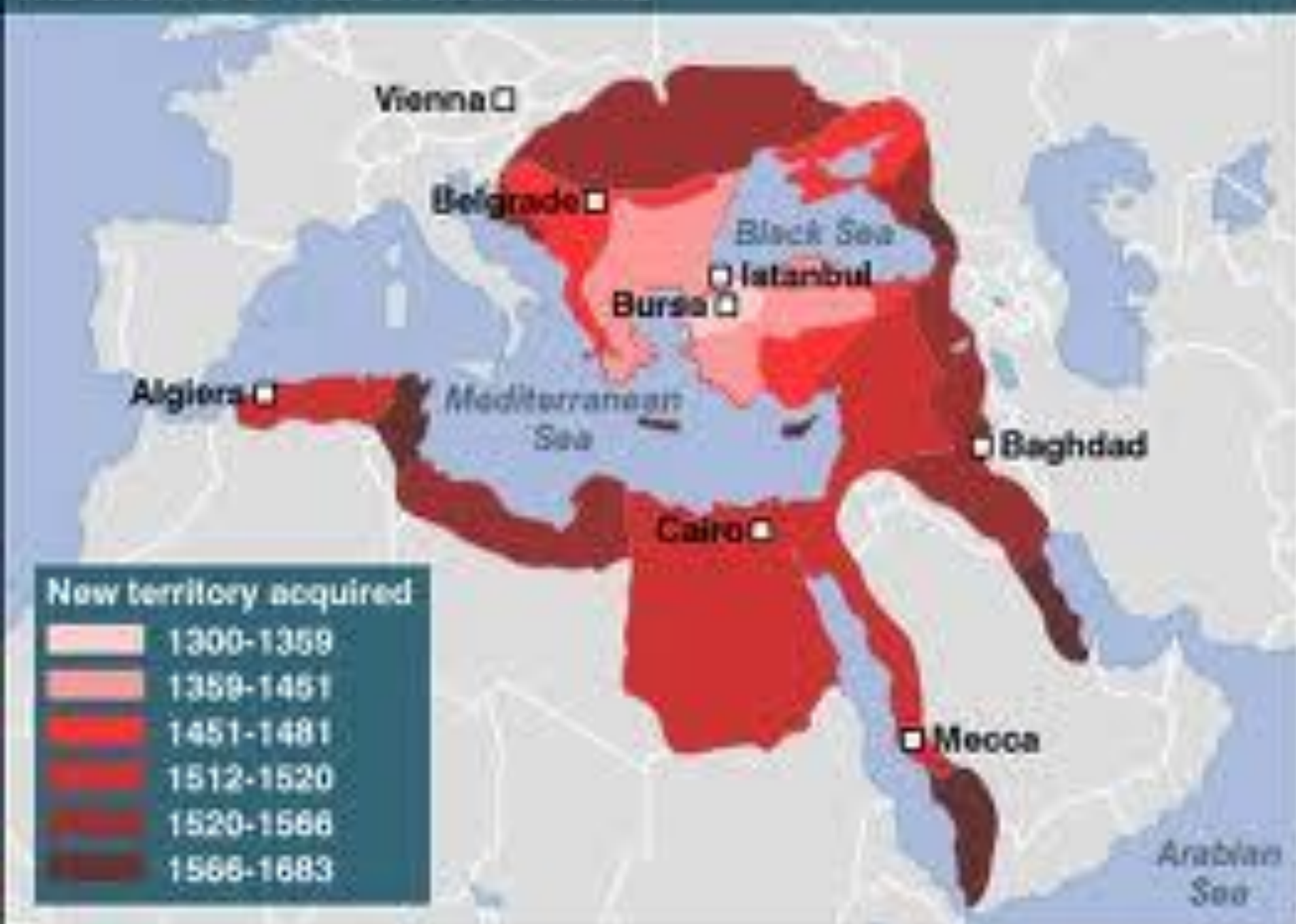
Rise of the Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman's were a nomadic group of Turkish people who were originally from Central Asia
- The Ottoman's became the rulers of the Islamic world in the 13th century
- In 1453, they were successful in capturing the Byzantine Empire's capital of Constantinople

The Rise of the Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman Empire was located at between Europe and Asia
- Because of such geographical location, the Ottoman's have throughout history interacted with both Eastern and European cultures
- The Ottoman's established their capital at Istanbul/Constantinople
- The ruler of the empire was called a Sultan
- The Ottoman's were tolerant of Christians and Jews living within their empire

THE GROWTH OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE





Rise of the Ottoman Empire

- The Ottomans conquered northern Africa and Egypt unifying those lands under the Muslim religion. They also conquered parts of Eastern Europe
- By the mid 1500's , under the rule of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire reached its height of power and influence
- The Ottomans dominated trade along the Mediterranean Sea until they were defeated by the Spain and the Venetians in 1571

The Ottoman and Safavid Empires, ca. 1600

Ottoman Empire Safavid Empire



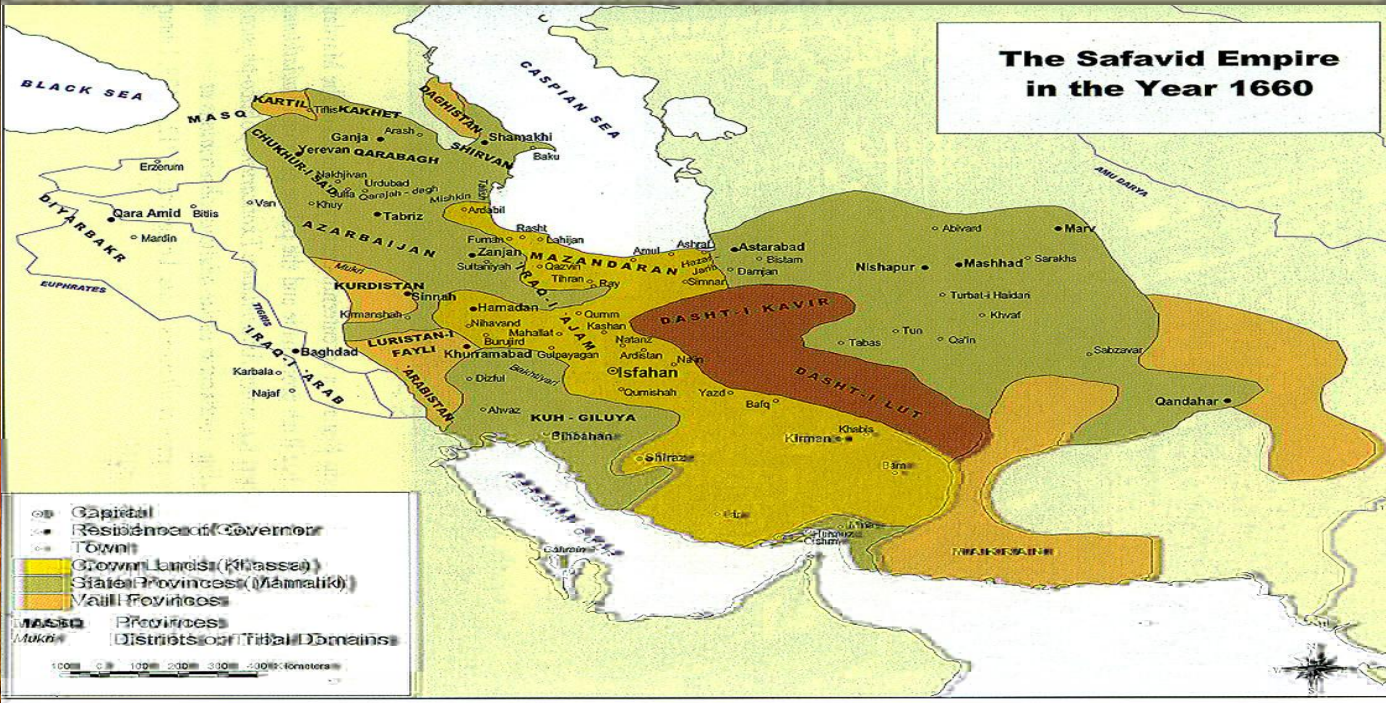
* Baghdad under Safavid Control: 1508-34; 1624-38

The Safavid Empire of Persia

- As Islam spread into Asia, in Persia (modern Iran) the Safavids created an Islamic empire.
- Members of a Turkish tribe, the Safavids, were Shi'ite Muslims.
- The Safavids opposed the Ottomans who followed the Sunni branch of Islam
- Their association with Shi'ite Islam gave the Safavids a different identity from their Turkish and Arab neighbors



SAFAVID FORTRESS AND VILLAGE, BAM, IRAN





The Muslim Invasion Of India

- In the early 8th century, Muslim invaders reached northwestern India by entering the Indus River Valley through the Khyber Pass
- In the 11th and 12th centuries , Muslims invaded India's northern plains destroying along the way Hindu cities and temples. Thousands of Hindus were killed during such invasions
- The Muslim's established independent kingdoms in northern India known as Sultanates






Sikhism

- The Sikh religion/faith originated in India
- Sikhism is a fusion of Islam and Hinduism
- Like Hinduism, Sikhs believe in reincarnation and like Islam they believe in only one god(monotheism)
- Sikhs are much more tolerant and open with women than Muslims

Women In Sikhism & Islam:

Women In Society

	Sikhism	Islam 
Gender Equality	✓	✗
Marital Structures	Monogamy Only	Polygamy Allowed
Consent of women to marriage	✓	✓
Dominance of husband	✗	✓
Divorce	✗	✓
Dowry as a pre-requisite to marriage	✗	✓ From husband to wife
Forced sex with one's wife	✗	✓ If wife refuses
Share of inheritance	Equal Share	Women receive half
Worth of Women's Testimony	Equal Weight	Worth half of that of a man's
Keeping concubines	✗	✓
Marrying adopted son's wife	Looked Down Upon	Specifically Allowed



The WISDOM of SIKHISM

ONEWORLD OF WISDOM



ਜਗਤੁ ਜਲੰਦਾ ਰਖਿ ਲੈ ਆਪਣੀ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਧਾਰਿ ॥
ਜਿਤੁ ਦੁਆਰੈ ਉਬਰੈ ਤਿਤੇ ਲੈਹੁ ਉਬਾਰਿ ॥

The world is going up in flames -
shower it with Your Mercy, and save it!
Save it, and deliver it, by whatever method it takes.

The Tang Dynasty of China (618-907)

- The Tang Dynasty represents a **Golden Age** of Chinese civilization
- Early **Tang rulers** suppressed peasant uprisings, **re-unified China**, revived traditional feudal relationships, and brought about peace and prosperity
- They ruled an empire with over 50 million people
- During their time, China expanded into Korea, Manchuria and parts of Central Asia

The Tang Dynasty

- The **Tang Dynasty** conducted population **census counts**, gave examinations of Confucian texts to candidates for government service, and built many public works projects
- Under the early Tang Dynasty, every adult male received a fixed amount of land from the government
- Peasants had to perform labor for the imperial government, paid taxes in the form of grain or silk





The Song Dynasty of China (960-1279)

- The Song Dynasty came after the collapse of the Tang Dynasty
- It developed along southern China, and it continued carrying out many of the cultural and technological traditions of the Tang Dynasty
- It was one of the greatest eras in Chinese history. It was a time of great social and economic prosperity
- The world's first ever **paper currency** was introduced during this period along with copper and iron **coins**





The Song Dynasty

- This led to greater farm production and overall wealth to the Chinese people and government
- China under the Song Dynasty was **the most** populous and **advanced civilization of its time**
- The Song capital had over one million people
- Merchants, craftsmen, and scholars lived in larger towns and cities
- The **greatest threat to the Song Dynasty** consisted of tribes on China's northern border
- In order to protect themselves from that threat, the Song dynasty allied themselves with their neighbors to the north, the **Mongols**

The Grand Canal of China

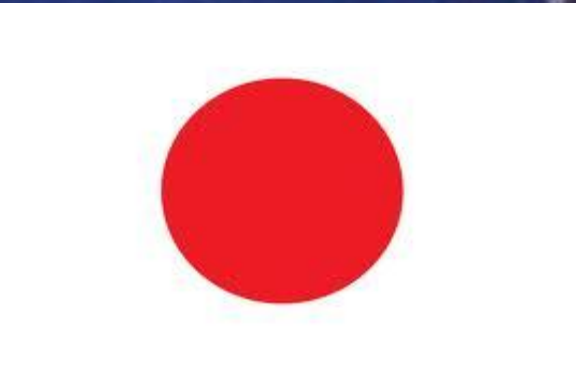
- The Grand Canal connects Beijing, the Hwang Ho (Yellow River), and the Yangtze River was used to ship grain within China
- The Grand Canal is the world's oldest man made navigable water canal

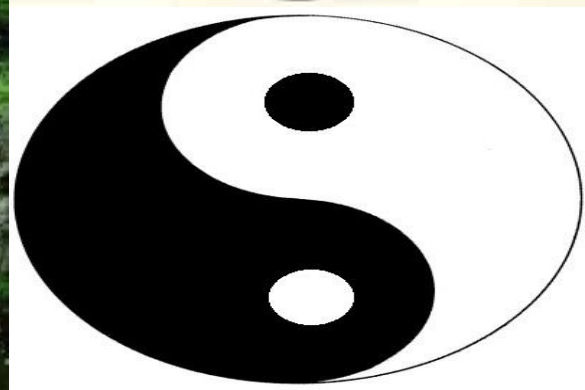
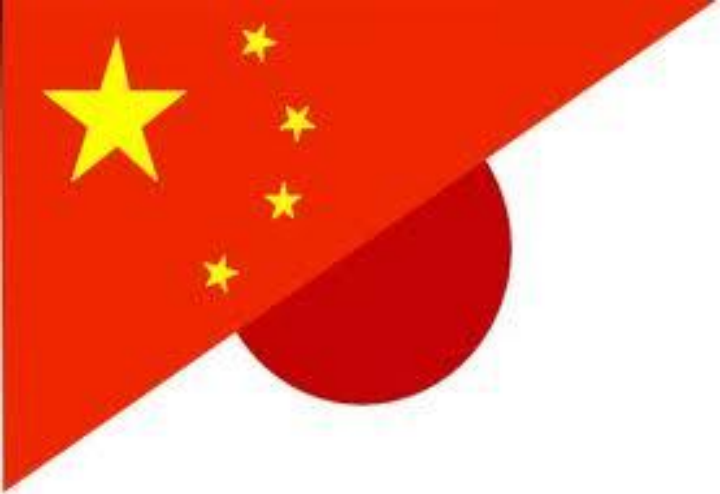




China's Influence on Japan

- Chinese culture spread to Japan and it eventually became an integral part of Japanese culture
- The Japanese borrowed Confucianism, which instilled loyalty to the family and ruler. They also adopted Buddhism, which taught the Japanese to renounce selfish desires, and also adopted Daoism which encouraged a deep love and respect for nature





The Mongol Empire

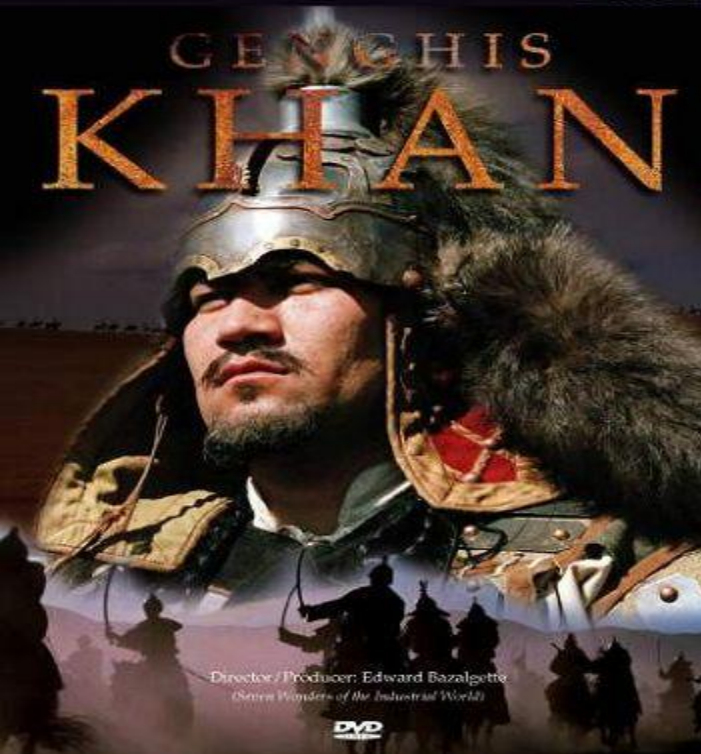
- The Mongols lived in the steppes of the eastern part of Central Asia, northwest of China
- The Mongols were herders and nomads, which were also excellent horsemen. They lived in tents which could be quickly installed and removed
- During the 1200's, the Mongols established **the greatest empire** the world has **ever** seen

Genghis Khan/Chinggis Khan

- Genghis Khan/Chinggis Khan was a Mongol tribal leader who was successful in uniting the various Mongol tribes by 1206
- He established himself as the undisputed ruler of the Mongols and then set out on a career of conquest
- Genghis Khan then began attacking neighboring peoples beyond Mongolia

BBC

GENGHIS KHAN



Director/Producer: Edward Bazalgette
(Seven Wonders of the Industrial World)

DVD



MONGOL







The Yuan Dynasty

- **Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai Khan**, was born a Mongolian, but he developed a great admiration with Chinese culture, traditions and art
- **Kublai Khan** became emperor of Northern China in 1260 and by 1279 he managed to reunite Northern and Southern China under his rule
- He claimed the **Mandate of Heaven** for ruling China. He adopted a Chinese name **Yuan** for his **dynasty**



Tungusic Peoples

**Chagatai
Khanate**

**Yuan
(Mongol)
Dynasty**

Japan

**Taiwanese
Tribes**

**Nepal
Delhi
Sultanate**

Bengal

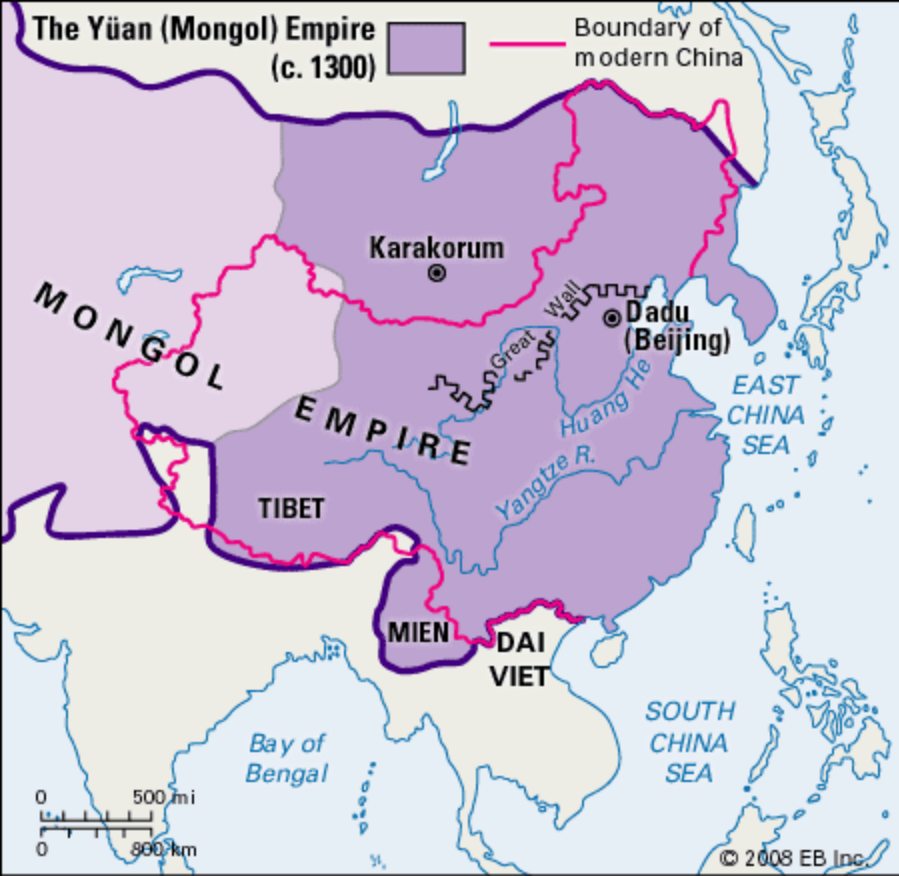
Bagan

Arakan

**Eastern
Gangas**

Laos

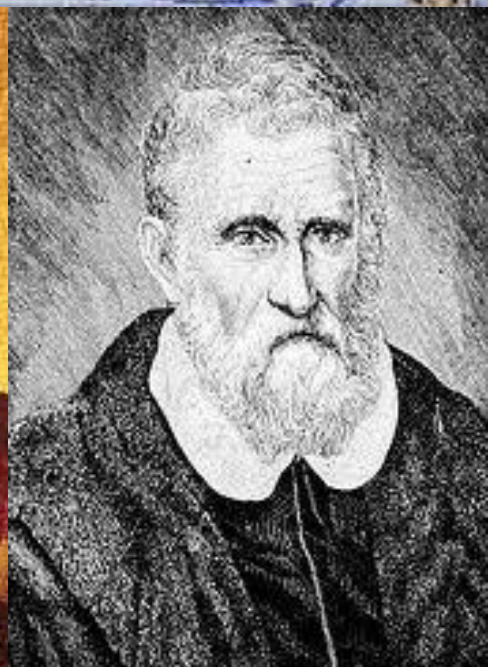
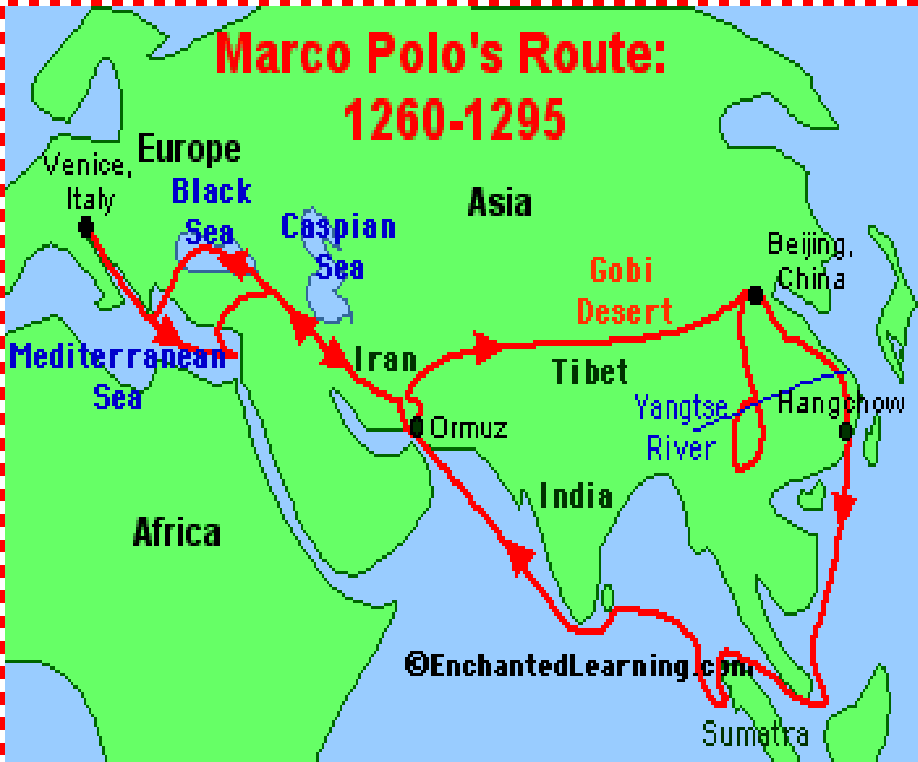
**Dai
Viet**



Marco Polo

- An Italian merchant from Venice traveled along the Silk Road all the way to China
- He was surprised at the great level of technological superiority of the Chinese over that of the European's
- Marco Polo was impressed with their use of gunpowder and the burning of coal as a source of heat
- Marco Polo shared his adventures and discoveries he made from the Chinese with Europeans who quickly saw the advantages of such discoveries

Marco Polo's Route: 1260-1295



The Silk Road Trade Route From China to Europe

- The Silk Road was an overland trade route running from China through Central Asia and reaching the coast of the Mediterranean and then moved north towards Europe
- The route began during the time of the Roman Empire and onward
- China exported silk, porcelain and tea

The female moth lays many tiny eggs.

A tiny black caterpillar hatches out of its egg.

The adult moths mate with each other.

The caterpillar eats mulberry leaves and grows bigger and bigger. It goes through 4 molts.

The pupa changes into a moth. The moth comes out of the cocoon.

The caterpillar spins a cocoon of silk threads around itself.

People unwind the silk thread from the cocoons to weave into silk cloth.

Inside the cocoon, the caterpillar changes into a pupa.

SILKWORM LIFE CYCLE

ADULT

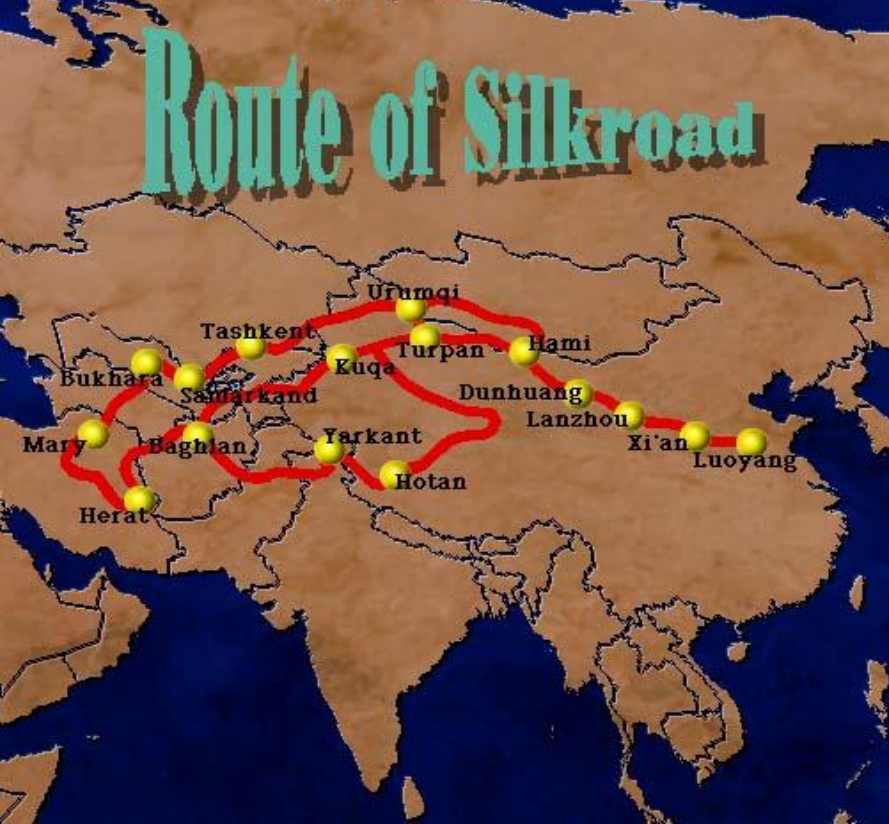
LARVA

PUPA

EGG







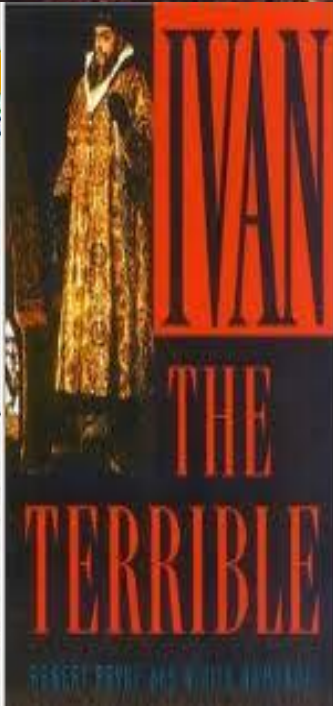
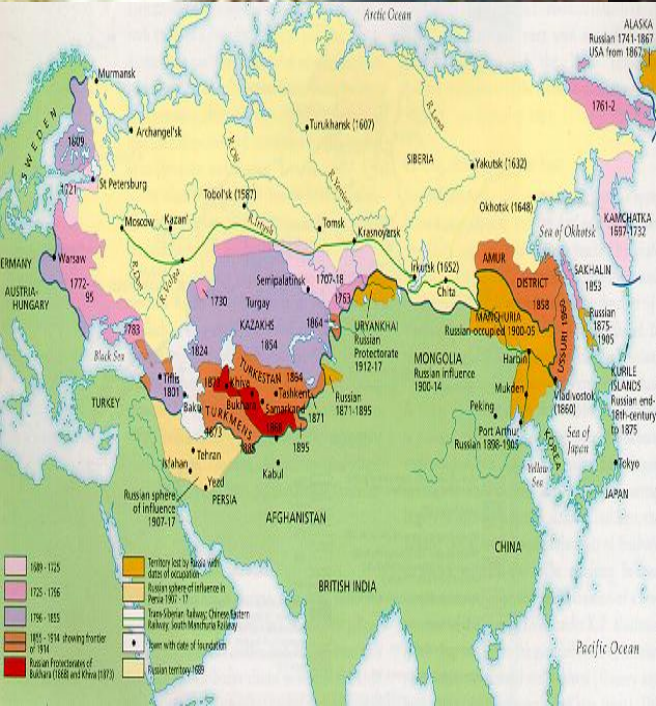
Route of Silkroad

The Silk Road and related trade routes



Mongol Influence on Russia

- The Mongols took control of most of modern day Russia and held it for 200 years
- Mongol words, customs, and even clothing styles found their way into Russian culture
- Moscow and its surrounding territories became the strongest Russian state
- Eventually, the **Muscovites** rebelled against the Mongols
- In 1480, Ivan the Great declared Muscovy's territories independent from the Mongols
- Ivan the Great proclaimed himself **Tsar/Czar** or “Caesar” (meaning emperor from the time of the Romans)
- He then set out to expand the size of Muscovy by conquering neighboring lands



The Ming Dynasty (1366-1644)

- The leader of the Ming was a Chinese Monk
- He led a movement which led to the overthrow of the Mongols from China and established a period of 300 years of peace and prosperity in China
- Ming emperors expanded the Chinese empire into Korea, Burma and Vietnam
- The Ming Dynasty began construction in Beijing of the Forbidden City
- China exported silk, fine porcelain and other luxury goods
- Some of the last Ming emperors were involved in trade with Europe

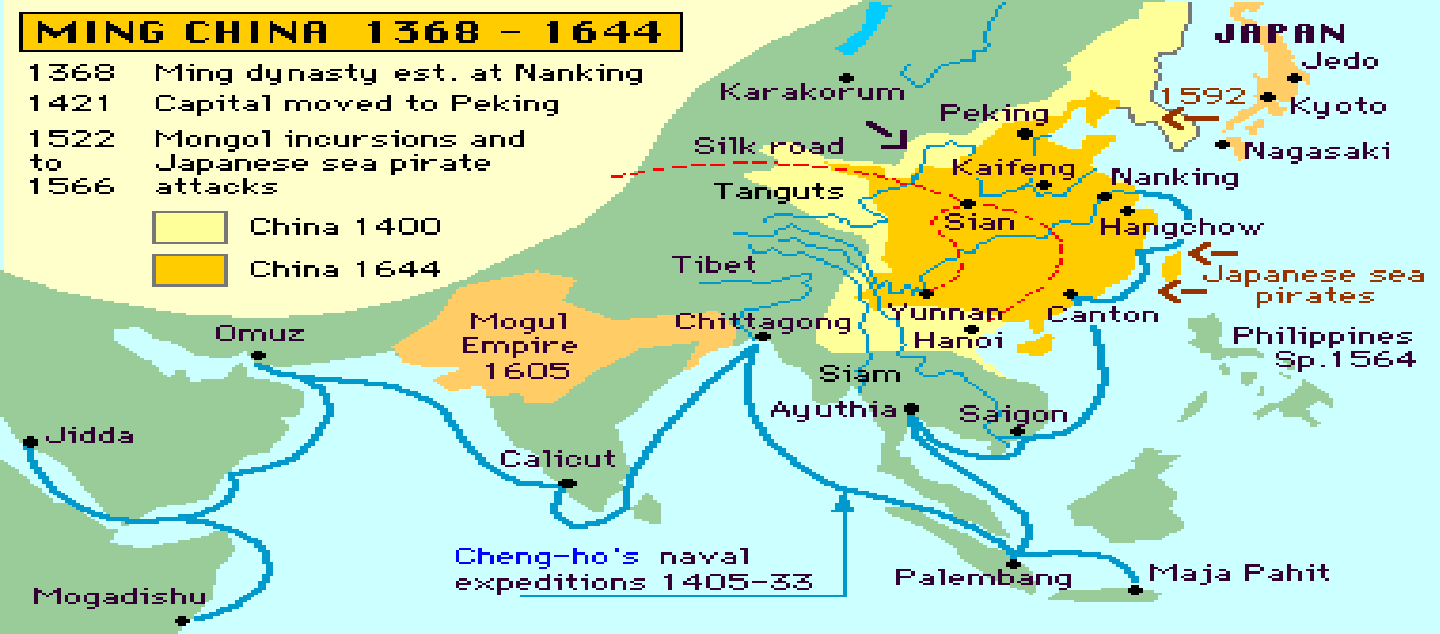
The Ming Dynasty

- The Ming Dynasty launched several large naval expeditions in the early 1400's in order to spread the news of China's wealth and power
- Zheng He was a famous Chinese naval explorer who sailed the coasts of Arabia, India and Africa

MING CHINA 1368 - 1644

- 1368 Ming dynasty est. at Nanking
- 1421 Capital moved to Peking
- 1522 Mongol incursions and Japanese sea pirate attacks
- 1566

China 1400
China 1644







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The Forbidden City

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The Virtual Forbidden City

The Virtual Forbidden City is an interactive 3D administrative model that allows you to explore the palace's history and architecture in a virtual environment. It is a great way to learn about the history and culture of the Forbidden City.

[Download the Virtual Forbidden City](#)

The Virtual Space and Time Community

The Virtual Space and Time Community is a platform for virtual reality users to share their experiences and knowledge about the Forbidden City. It is a great way to connect with other virtual reality users and learn more about the history and culture of the Forbidden City.



