I'm not a bot



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A)-0393624862.html TRY A PRIMARY SOURCE EXERCISE Chapter 7: Han Dynasty China and Imperial Rome (300 BCE - 300 CE) Introduction to Globalizing Empires In the third century BCE, the Qin state in China defeated rival states, laying the groundwork for the Han dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE), noted for its lasting success. Concurrently, the
Roman Empire emerged victorious over rival states, consolidating power through unprecedented military force, resulting in a vast and unified state. Global Storylines - Han China and the Roman Empire became powerful globalizing empires around the same period. - The Han established a bureaucratic model and social order in East Asia. - The Roman
Empire exerted widespread influence politically, legally, economically, and culturally. Comparative Analysis of Globalizing Empires Both Han and Roman states integrated diverse populations and extended influence beyond their borders, distinguished by commitments to legal and cultural assimilation of conquered peoples. Han identity was rooted in
Confucianism and a shared written language, while Roman identity evolved, allowing broader inclusion as the empire expanded the empire
militarily and implemented state monopolies, leading to economic prosperity. Political Structure and Administration A centralized bureaucracy was established, ensuring efficient administration through a system of officials, many of whom were educated in Confucian classics. This system functioned effectively across diverse regions inhabited by
various ethnic groups. Economy and Society The Han economy thrived on agriculture, supported by a significant population of free peasant farmers, in stark contrast to the Roman reliance on slave labor. Trade flourished during the Pax Sinica, contributing to increased wealth and urbanization, while social hierarchies persisted, often with local elites
accumulating power. Military Expansion and Silk Roads The Han military success facilitated the extension of borders and control over parts of Central Asia. Trade routes such as the Silk Roads were created, allowing significant exchanges of goods, including silk and other commodities, further integrating the empire. The Roman Empire The Roman
Empire's ascendance from a city-state to a Mediterranean superpower is characterized by military success, territorial expansion, and administrative innovation. The Punic Wars against Carthage were pivotal, showcasing Roman military might. Political Institutions and Internal Conflict The Romans benefited from a complex political structure,
including a Senate and various assemblies, which became strained over time due to expansion and internal strife. Political conflicts prompted reliance on military leading to civil wars. Cultural Developments and Social Relations Roman culture thrived under relative peace, leading to urbanization and advancements in infrastructure
The legal system evolved, with personal relationships in society governing interactions, despite a patriarchal structure that often afforded greater freedom to women compared to their counterparts in Han society. Comparison of Han China and Rome While both empires shared structural similarities, they differed fundamentally in workforce
composition, administrative systems, and underlying philosophies. Han China relied on a robust bureaucracy reflecting Confucian ideals, whereas Rome's more fragmented structure and reliance on military leaders showcased diverse governing challenges. Conclusion Han China and Imperial Rome constructed monumental empires that, despite
geographic separation and varying administrative philosophies, showcased their prowess in integrating diverse cultures and peoples. Their legacies, marked by significant cultural and economic exchanges, influenced subsequent states and societies long after their decline. Both empires exemplified the early forms of global empires that set
precedents for future civilizations. Jeremy Adelman, lead author of Volume 2 (D.Phil., Oxford University ) has lived and worked in seven countries and on four continents. A graduate of the University of Toronto, he earned a master's degree in economic history at the London School of Economics (1985) and a doctorate in modern history at Oxford
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Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, and the American Council of Learned Societies (the Frederick Burkhardt Fellowship). He is currently the Henry Charles Lea Professor of History and the director of the Global History Lab at Princeton University. His next books will be Latin America: A Global History
and Earth Hunger: Markets, Resources, and the Need for Strangers. He teaches a renowned on-line history of the modern world since 1300 to students living in refugee camps in central and eastern Africa. Elizabeth Pollard, lead author of Volume 1 Full and Concise (Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania) is
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present). Her research investigates women accused of witchcraft in the Roman world and explores the exchange of goods and ideas between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean in the early centuries of the Common Era. Pollard is currently working on two comics-related projects: an analysis of comics about ancient Rome over the last century
and a graphic history exploring the influence of classical understandings of witchcraft on their representations in modern comics. She has also published on various pedagogical and digital history topics, including writing about witchcraft on wikipedia, tweeting on the backchannel of the large lecture, and digital humanities approaches to visualizing
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general editor emeritus (Ph.D., Yale University and the Rosengarten Professor emeritus and the Rosengarten Professor of Modern and Contemporary History at Princeton's first course in world history thirty years ago. Professor Tignor has taught graduate and
undergraduate courses in African history and world history and kenya. Besides his many research trips to Africa, Professor Tignor has taught at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria and the University of Nairobi in Kenya. Worlds Together Worlds Apart, 4th ed. Vol. 2
Chapter 10 - Becoming "The World", 1000-1300 Global Storyline: • Trade routes shift from land to sea, transforming coastal cities into global trading hubs and elevating Afro-Eurasian trade to unpredicted levels • Intensified trade, linguistic and religious combinations generate the foundation cultural spheres that we recognize today (China, Islam,
India, Europe). • The rise of the Mongol Empire intermingles with the world's foundational cultural spheres: • The Islamic world > Islam engages in a burst of expansion, prosperity and cultural diversification but remains politically fractured. > Arab merchants and Sufi mystics spread Islam over great distances and
make it more appealing to other cultures, helping to transform Islam into a foundational world. > Islam travels across the Sahara desert, the powerful gold and slave supplying empire of Mali arises in West Africa. • China after 3 centuries of fragmented ruler ship, reaching into the past to reestablish a sense of
"true" Chinese identity as the Han, through a widespread print culture and blocking outsiders. > Breakthroughs in iron metallurgy allow agricultural expansion to support 120 million people hold Han commercial success.
widespread consumption. • India > India > India > India remains a mosaic under the shade of Hinduism despite cultural interconnections and increasing prosperity. > The invasion of Turkish Muslims leads to Delhi Sultanate, which rules over India for 3 centuries, strengthening cultural diversity and tolerance. • Christian Europe > Catholicism becomes a "mass"
faith and helps to create a common European cultural identity. > An emphasis on religious education generates numerous universities and new intellectual elite. > Feudalism causes a fundamental reordering of the elite-peasant relationship, leading to agricultural and commercial expansion. , > Europe's growing confidence is manifest in the
Crusades and Reconquista, an effort to drive Islam out of Christian lands. Chapter Outline: • A globe of regional world's regions and lead the way for three themes: • Trade traffic was shifting from land to sea. • Contact and exchange strengthened the
sense of difference between the world's cultural spheres, China, India, Islam, and Europe. The rise of the Mongol Empire represented the peak in a history of relations and tensions between 2 lifestyles, nomadic and settled people. Commercial Connections > Revolutions at seas By the tenth century, sea routes had overshadowed land routes for
trade Improved navigational support Improvement of shipbuilding Eactor mapmaking Improvement to nautical revolution) Invented by Chinese The use of the device spread rapidly Allowed sailing
during cloudy (and generally shit) weather Mapmaking became easier and more accurate Made all oceans easier to navigate Shipping became less dangerous Eatter boats were build, equipped with lateen sails or junks Shipping became less dangerous Shipping became less dangerous Date of the shipping became less dangerous Shipping became less dangerous Date of the shipping 
land routes (land routes were dangerous, most of the time longer, all major cities were located near water) > Commercial Contacts * Agricultural development changed the nature of trade and transportation Irrigation (the use of controlled amounts of water to plants) {άρδευση} Crop rotation Very Commercial Contacts * Agricultural development changed the nature of trade and transportation Irrigation (the use of controlled amounts of water to plants)
areas Changes produced excess that needed to be traded A Ships made it profitable to ship huge supplies > Global Commercial Hubs Long-distance trade created new commercial cities Meeting points between two centers became cosmopolitan Three places emerged as major harbors Quanzhou (South-Eastern Long-distance trade created new commercial cities Meeting points between two centers became cosmopolitan Long-distance trade created new commercial cities Long-distance trade created new commercial ci
China, across Taiwan) Quilon (South India, Kollam), The Egyptian port Cairo and Alexandria served as main maritime commercial centers with links to the Indian Ocean Numerous Muslim and Jewish businesses (kin-based).
thrived because Islamic leaders created sophisticated commercial institutions 

Karim protected fleets became postal transporters 

It was the busiest trade city in China 

Became more centralized with
the Office of Seafaring Affairs o Taxed, registered, and examined cargo, sailors, and traders o Hosted annual ritual to summon favorable winds o Locals and foreigners desired protection from goddess Mazu Junks—main ship used in Asia o Sailed to Java, through Strait of Malacca to Quilon on India's southwest coast o Further west, transferred crews
and cargo to the smaller Arabian dhows o Was seaworthy with waterproof sections for stability • Quanzhou's population diverse o Foreign traders stayed there and ran successful businesses o Was mixed (except for religious worship) • The harbor of India • Chola dynasty became a major power in South India • Eventually, Muslim traders settled on
southwest coast, and Quilon became a major trade port Traders from China used Quilon as a midpoint to unload goods and pick up passengers and artefacts/products from the West Animals (horses and elephants), spices, perfumes,
and textiles Traders knew each other, and personal relationships were the main key to businesses (12th century socializing) • Sub-Saharan Africa couldn't escaped the effects of the outside world West Africa and the Mande-speaking people
Mande-speaking people became the link within and beyond West Africa, because of their expertise in trade and political organization o Mande is part of the larger Niger-Congo languages o Mande or Mandinka people's home was and is the area between the Senegal and Niger rivers (West coast of Middle Africa) 

By the 11th century, the Mande
spread their cultural, commercial, and political hegemony all over Africa., • Mande and other groups developed centralized polities called sacred kingships. • Trading networks were already well-known with trading centers before European explorers and traders arrived.
the Sahara desert. o Most prized trade item was salt (mined in northern Sahel by the city of Taghaza) o Gold (mined in the Mande homeland) o Slaves were traded to the settled Muslim societies of North Africa and Egypt > The empire of Mali (an African epic) & Successor state to the kingdom of Ghana Had political influence over a vast area up to
the 1400s. Malian Empire represented the victory of horse warriors o Epic of Sundiata Horses became prestige objects of the savannah peoples Mali's most famous ruler was Mansa Musa (r. 1312-1332) Made an impressive journey to Mecca for his hajj, traveling through
Cairo Impressed people in Cairo with his country's wealth West Africa became known for its valuable metal Mali Empire had two of the largest West African cities Ienne, an ancient northern commercial entrepôt City of Timbuktu founded around 1100 as a seasonal camp for nomads o Two large mosques are still there o Famous for its
intellectual spirit because Muslim scholars gathered there to debate beliefs of Islam > East Africa and the Indian Ocean trade Swahili peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with peoples living along the coast of East Africa became with people with
active negotiators with the people of the Arabian Peninsula, the Persian Gulf territories, and India's west coast • Most valued trade item was gold o Mined by Shona-speaking peoples o Great Zimbabwe was a center of gold mining • Meeting ground for trade was Madagascar •
Madagascar became one of the most intermixed and multicultural places in the world. > The Trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean arose & This slave
system was not like the slavery found much later in America , • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slaves and generosity • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slaves and generosity • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slaves and generosity • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slaves and generosity • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slavery found much later in America , • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery by demanding slave owners to treat their slavery found much later in America , • Quran attempted to reduce the harshness of slavery found much later in America at the slavery
importing societies o Slaves were forced into military duties o Some were respected for their seafaring skills and ended up as crew on Muslim trading dhows o Women were mostly used as domestic servants o Other enslaved women were forced to be mistresses of powerful Muslim political figures and businessmen o Enslaved people worked on
plantations (especially in lower Iraq) • In the 9th century slaves, but the economic forces and social structures of the societies did not rely on mass ownership of human beings (as it did in the early 19th century
America) • Islam in a Time of Political Fragmentation Islam had the same burst of expansion, prosperity, and cultural variation that was to see in the rest of the Afro-Eurasian world. The people of Islam remained politically fractured even with their common religious beliefs. The dream of trying to unify and centralize the rule of an Islamic state ended
in 1258 when the Mongols reached Baghdad. > Becoming the "Middle-East" > Islam went through major changes (because of instability) Commercial networks carried the word of the Quran Sufis orders created
massive reformation from Christianity The Mevlevi Sufi order is famed for the ceremonial dancing of its gyral dervishes The world needed another "core" region centered, that is now called the Middle East Trade was the main source of prosperity Afro-Eurasian merchants of Egypt) Long-distance merchants most responsible
for connecting Islamic worlds • Merchants were diverse, just like their business • Long-distance trade grew (because it needed to maintain its reputation • Customers and traders were sure that agreements would be honored thanks to partnerships, letters of
credit, knowledge of local trade customs and currency > Diversity and Uniformity in Islam * Muslim rulers and clerics had to deal with large non-Muslims religious toleration if they followed Muslim populations ■ Muslim rulers and clerics had to deal with large non-Muslims religious toleration tax called the jizya ■ Non-Muslims had
to be respectful to Muslim rulers, o They wore special clothing o Get off their horses when passing important Muslim leaders Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system, which granted protection to religious minorities Regulations shaped the dhimma system and the system of th
expansionist faith Intense religious adaptation created religious borders. Also the spread of Islamic institutions that supported more commercial exchanges > Political integration and disintegration that supported more commercial exchanges and North
Africa Abbadis state in Baghdad fell under Shiite buyid family Each created universities in Cairo and Baghdad, which ensured that Islam's two leading centers of higher learning were Shiite Sunni believers were mainly Turks who had
migrated from the grasslands • By the 13th century, Islamic core had broken up into three distinctive regions • Islam evolved from Muhammad's original goal of creating a religion for Arab people Its influence spread across Eurasia and Africa Some worried about Islam's true nature Diversity
promoted cultural blossoming as was obvious in all fields of higher learning & The most influential and adaptable thinker was Ibn Rushd (1126-1198) Ibn Rushd believed that the proper forms of reasoning had to be trusted to the educated class—the ulama & By the 14th century, Islam had become
the people's faith, not a religion of the minority The agents of conversion were mainly Sufi saints and Sufism spoke of the religious beliefs and experiences of ordinary men and women India as a Cultural Mosaic Turks brought Islam to India, but it only added to the cultural mosaic. Rajas and Sultans India
became a trading, migrating, and cultural crossing of Afro-Eurasian peoples (a center for the world). A Rajas requested support for rule among the Brahmans, who used this opportunity to spread their faith. > Invasions and consolidations Turkish warlords
entered India Mahmud of Gahzna (was one conqueror), He wanted to learn from the conquered in order to win prestige within Islam and make his capital a great center of Islamic learning Wars took control until one by one the fractured kingdoms fell Land-bound Turkish Muslim regime of northern India was known as the Delhi Sultanate
(1206-1526) Its rulers strengthened the cultural diversity and tolerance that were part of Indian society and cultural mosaic The Delhi Sultanate was rich and powerful, which brought political merge but did not apply cultural homogeneity.
to a point, they became Indians but kept their Islamic beliefs. The sultans did not interfere with beliefs or culture and were pleased to collect the jizya Islamic scholars, the ulama, and Sufi saints The Delhi sultans built strongholds to protect the
conquests • Curves of domes, arches on mosques, tombs, and palaces formed in the shape of lotus flowers were uniquely South Asian • Palaces and fortresses quickly evolved into prosperous cities • Although strangers and locals lived in separate worlds, they mixed their cultures • When Vedic Brahmanism evolved into Hinduism, it absorbed many
principles and practices from Buddhism • With the Turk invasion 13th century, led Buddhist followers in India turned into the Hindu population or converted to Islam • Song China: Insiders versus Outsiders > China's economic Progress • China's commercial revolution during this
period had agricultural roots Agricultural roots Agricultural roots Agricultural roots Agricultural roots recipes were being written down Song entrepreneurs invented an collection of incendiary devices roots recipes were being written down recipes were b
more durable, and more beautiful porcelains The Song Chinese brought about the world's first industrial revolution, producing goods for consumption. Money and its worldwide circulation Song government was making coins/paper money Merchants began to mess with
printed-paper certificates • Government began to print notes to pay its bills that eventually got out of hand and led to the destabilization of the Song undercut the powers of the hereditary aristocratic elites by establishing a
government by a central bureaucracy of scholar-officials They were chosen by a civil service exam Civil officials were now almost exclusively educated men who eventually nomadic armies such as those of the Khitan and
Jurchen saw China as object of conquest Song dynasts were weak because they had limited military power despite their weapons China's strength in manufacturing made economic diplomacy an option They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated Treaties allowed the Song to continue to live in peace They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated Treaties allowed the Song to continue to live in peace They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated Treaties allowed the Song to continue to live in peace They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated Treaties allowed the Song to continue to live in peace They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated Treaties allowed the Song to continue to live in peace They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were defeated They paid tribute to groups on the periphery if they were they paid tribute to groups of the peripher to groups of the peripher tribute to groups of the peripher tribute t
payments and ensure peace, the Song government printed more money, which led to instability and became eventually out of control > What was China? Outsiders helped to define "Chinese" meant being literate—reading, writing,
and living by codes written in foundational texts The Chinese created the most advanced print culture Private publishing industry expanded, and printing houses appeared all over China China's Neighbors Adapt to Change Under its Song rulers, China became the most populist and wealthiest regions. Its population of more than 100 million in
1100 spread Chinese culture through trade and migration. > The rise of warriors in Japan • The pattern of agents ruling in the name of the emperor was used many times in Japanese history. | New capital of Heian (today's Kyoto) • Intermarriage to the Heian imperial family helped the Fujiwara family fuse its
power The Fujiwara nobles governed over a advanced Heian culture of flower and tea ceremonies Political marriages allowed the Fujiwara to controlled by large
estates Heian aristocrats ruled through political covertness and artistic style Hated the military An imperial family Local warrior organizations, Hated the military An imperial family Local
warriors known as shoguns $\ddot\ It was an alliance between local rulers and brought Japan stability > Southeast Asia, like India, became a crossroads of Afro-Eurasian influence $\ddot\ The prosperity and cultural
spirit of China and India spilled into Southeast Asia by land and sea Thai, Vietnamese, and Burmese gradually fused as the largest population groups in the capital at Angkor, the Khmers created the most powerful and wealthy empire in
Southeast Asia Water tanks allowed the Khmers to flourish on the countryside Khmer kings used their military strength to expand kingdom (into Thai and Burmese states) Because of its strategic location, Malaaca became the most international city in the world. Sea trade brought people to the area for trade Christian Europe Western and
Northern Europe & When the Carolingian Empire collapsed, northern Europe was left open for the Vikings to invade it. 

European peasants were enslaved European peasants was under the authority of a lord who controlled every
detail of his/her life Basis of a system known as "feudalism" Feudal lords watched over an agricultural breakthrough Vestern Europe's people lived there.) > Eastern Europe People emigrated to Eastern Europe to become farmers Feudalism in Eastern Europe was a marriage of
convenience between migrating peasants and local elites • Eastern Europe offered the promise of freedom from unreasonable justice and knights met an Eastern brand of Christian devotion • Its cities were at the crossroads of overland trade and migration • Kiev became one
of the greatest cities of Europe Under Iaroslave the Wise, Kiev was rebuilt to become a small-scale Constantinople on the Dnieper (Even had a miniature Hagia Sophia with a great dome), The makeover city was political and religious because the ruler of Kiev cast himself as the emperor of Constantinople He was now called the tsar/czar (from
the name Caesar) Tsar remained the title of rulers in Russia > What was Christian Europe on the move Catholicism became a faith that altered the rise of Europe Action Europe and divorce were now
part of church business (and not a private affair) After 1215, regular confession to a private affair) After 1215, regular confession to a private affair) franciscans instilled a new Europe-wide Catholicism based on embracing poverty, care of the poor, and hospitals Universities and intellectuals Franciscans instilled a new Europe-wide Catholicism based on embracing poverty, care of the poor, and hospitals are universities and intellectuals Franciscans instilled a new Europe-wide Catholicism based on embracing poverty, care of the poor, and hospitals are universities and intellectuals are universities and intellectuals are universities and intellectuals are universities and intellectuals are universities are universities are universities.
first university was in Paris) 

Ability of the scholars to organize themselves gave them an advantage (Arab contemporaries didn't like this) 

Scholars tried to show that everything came together, and show that everything came together, and show that everything came together.
culturally unified than ever before Catholicism was more available and was spread more intensively Leading intellectuals praised Christian, ex. Jews) Traders and warriors Venice and Genoa became Great trading centers as trade from east and west passed
through those cities Powerful families commanded trading fleets and used their money to influence transactions Crusaders Rome and Byzantium wanted to gain the upper hand in the search for European religious command. An alliance was made to push back the expanding borders of Islam During the 11th century, western Europeans
launched 4 attacks against Islam o The First Crusade began in 1095, under a call from Pope Urban II for warrior nobility to put their violence to good use o Should combine their role as pilgrims and soldiers and free Jerusalem from Muslim rule o A new concept arose, that just wars and good in them exist o Such wars could cancel sin In 1097,
60,000 men moved all the way from northwest Europe to Jerusalem o Four "crusades" o It is not considered successful since few stayed behind to guard the territories they had won All 1 results Sort by Best sold Newest Price (high to low) Price (low to high) Rating Recommended Popular Preview 4 out of 319 pages Add to cart Worlds Together,
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