

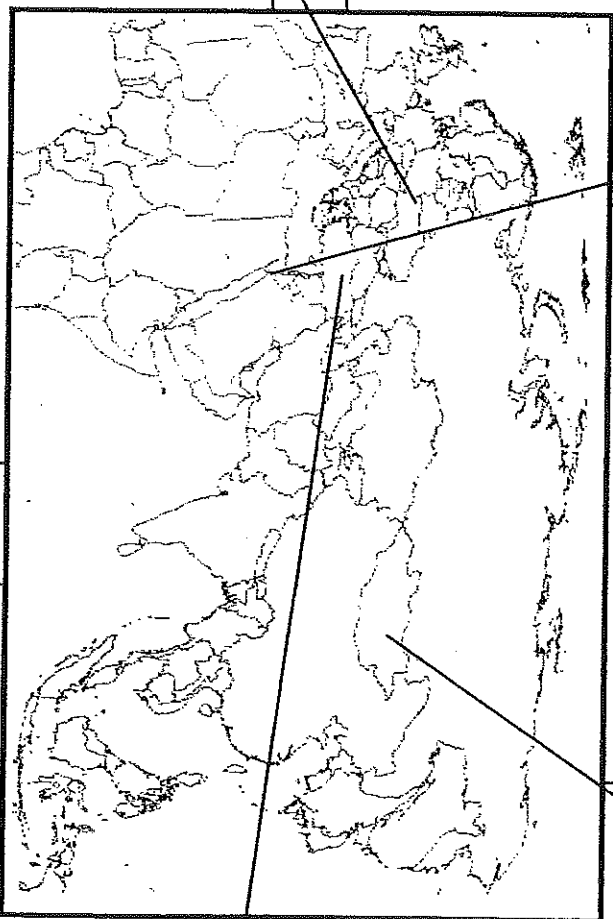
ARABS, NOMADS, BEDOUIN TRIBES, SEMITES

Originally the Arabian peninsula, moved out in a series of conquests between 600s and 700s

ROUTE: Through the entire Arabian peninsula west across north Africa, east through what are now Iran and Iraq; into Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northwest India; north and east through what are now Jordan, Syria, Israel, and Lebanon; Muslims in east African port cities as traders, not conquerors

SIGNIFICANCE: Rise of the Abbasid dynasty, the peak of Islamic power; power of the caliphs supplanted by sultans; rival caliphates in Egypt (Fatimid) and Spain (Moors) in 800s and 900s; Egypt ruled by Islamic Mamluks and Ottomans; last Moorish stronghold defeated in Spain in 1504 by Christians; allowed Jews and Christians to practice their religions; gave *mawali* (Islamic converts) equal status with original Muslims; preserved and contributed to Greek learning; religious influence on art and architecture; influence of universal Arabic language and Islamic law

COMPARING THE IMPACT OF NOMADIC INVADERS BETWEEN 1000 AND 1450



MONGOLS

Loosely related nomadic tribes, moved out of northeastern steppes of Asia, Mongolia

ROUTE: Moved into what are now China, central Russia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania; later movement into Iran (Persia)

SIGNIFICANCE: United under Genghis Khan in 1200s; 1260, four khanates; khanate in China known as Yuan Dynasty; 1368, driven out by Chinese; 1480, end of Mongol control in Russia; rise of Moscow and the tsars

SLAVS

Eastern Slavs: Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians; Western Slavs: Czechs, Poles, Slovaks; Southern Slavs: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Bulgarians; Varangians related to the Vikings

Originally from north of the Black Sea until 2000 BCE; Varangians originally from Sweden

ROUTE: Slavs—an agricultural people, around 100 CE began to move north and northeast into the Russian forests and steppes, westward toward the Vistula River basin, and south into the Balkan peninsula. Varangians—crossed the Baltic Sea and began to move down the rivers into Slav territory

SIGNIFICANCE: Varangians conquered eastern Slavs and established basis of Kievan Russia, confederation of city-states; created an extensive river-based trading network; influenced by Byzantine religion, art, architecture; cultural and religious ties strengthened trade and vice-versa; beginning of sense of national identity. Western and southern Slavs: merged with local peoples and cultures, wrestling power from earlier settlers; set up trading networks, creating loose political confederation; converted to Roman Catholic or Byzantine church

TURKIC PEOPLES

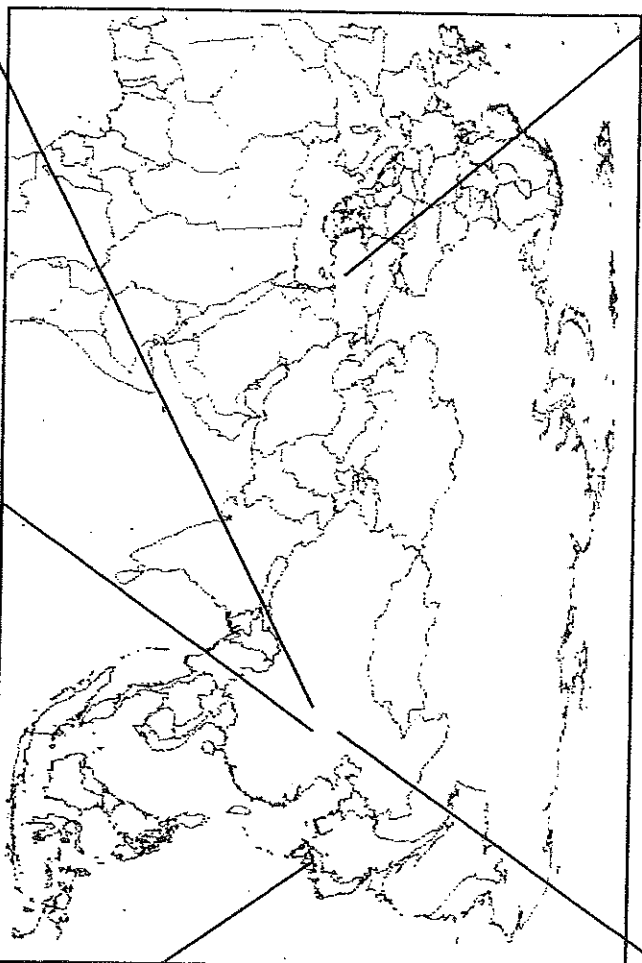
Tatars, Khazaks, Uzbeks, Turkmen, Uighurs Turkish area of central Asia; by 500s CE territory stretched from Mongolia to Caspian Sea

ROUTE: Began moving out of central Asia in the 500s, increasing migration through Middle East to what are now Armenia, Georgia, Syria, Turkey (Asia Minor)

SIGNIFICANCE: Converted to Islam in the 900s; Seljuk Turks: adopted Islamic culture, invaded Byzantine empire, took Jerusalem, weakened by Crusades, broke up into small dynasties, defeated by Genghis Khan and Golden Horde in 1200s; Ottoman Turks, 1300s to 1923: extended Turkish territory, took Constantinople in 1453, continued to expand under later sultans. Khazars: empire in southern Russia controlled trade between Slavs, Byzantium, Asia, defeated by Russians and Byzantium in late 900s

COMPARING ASIAN EMPIRES

BETWEEN 1450-1750



OTTOMAN (MUGHAL)

LOCATION: Spread from Asian Turkey to include Balkan peninsula and what are today Greece, parts of Austria, Poland, Hungary, Georgia, Armenia, and southern Russia, north Africa, and a large area of Arabian peninsula.

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Sultan as ruler of dynasties, 1300s-1923; initially sultan secular ruler, over time claiming title of caliph; **grand vizier**, second most powerful person; civil service, standing army

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, little local manufacturing, Commerce, trade, manufacturing considered not a worthy occupation, therefore controlled by foreigners

SIGNIFICANCE: Muslim empire of Turks; rights established gave Europeans many more rights; toleration of other religions; end of Byzantine Empire in 1453 with capture of Constantinople; siege of Vienna failed, end of threatened invasion of Europe; many military defeats in 1700s and 1800s, slow decline

MING

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Dynastic empire, 1368-1644; civil service examinations, based on Confucian thoughts; established tribute system with dependent states

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture

SIGNIFICANCE: Had turned inward during Song Dynasty; explored as far as Africa and Persian gulf in 1400s but failed to establish external trading network; contact with Europe established in 1500s, trading privileges to Portuguese in limited areas; few Christian converts; numerous peasant rebellions; overrun by Manchus, north of Great Wall

QING (MANCHU)

Pastoral nomadic moved into China; area expanded to include Manchuria, Taiwan, Tibet, Mongolia, Turkistan

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Dynastic empire, 1644-1912; civil service examination, based on Confucian thought

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, introduction of sweet potatoes and corn from Americas; introduction of peanuts from Africa; export of porcelain, silk, tea; money economy

SIGNIFICANCE: Segregation of Manchus from Chinese, all others considered "barbarian"; limited access to Europeans and Americans, insisted on trading for silver; British substitute silver for opium, causing 19th century strain of relations

TOKUGAWA

SHOGUNATE

(JAPAN)

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Centralized feudalism, 1603-1868; daimyos to live in capital of Edo, rise of samurai administrators

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: Agriculture, almost no foreign trade, local manufacturing; rise of urban merchant class, evolve from barter to money economy

SIGNIFICANCE: adopted a policy of isolation and seclusion, 1633-1853, broken by Commodore Perry; no large-scale trade; no travel abroad by Japanese; Christianity banned; Japan imports no western science or technology but also spared consequences of western interference and colonial exploitation

Invasion from what is today Afghanistan, took all but southern tip of India

POLITICAL SYSTEM: Emperor of a dynastic empire, 1526-1803; fall of Delhi to British East India Company; 1803-1857, British allow "king" to rule Delhi; centralized government, civil service; empire divided into 12 provinces

ECONOMIC SYSTEM: agriculture, trade

SIGNIFICANCE: Muslim dynasty of Turks and Mongols; introduction of Urdu, Persian language as official language; initial toleration of Hindu majority but eventual erosion of relations between two religious groups with rise of Marathas; attempts to limit Portuguese influence; British takeover as Mughals became corrupt