Unit 1: Interaction of People in the 14th and 15th Centuries

SC State Standard: Standard MWH-1
The student will demonstrate an understanding of the major factors that facilitated exchanges among groups of people and how exchanges influenced those people in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Enduring Understanding
Physical geography, ideas, warfare, and financial institutions have shaped the interaction within and among regions around the world. To understand how the interaction of these forces in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries led to the development of modern societies, the student will utilize the knowledge and skills set forth in the following indicators:

Indicators
- MWH-1.1 Describe the diffusion of people and goods between Europe, Asia, and Africa during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to show the networks of economic interdependence and cultural interactions.
- MWH-1.2 Explain the impact of the Crusades and the Renaissance on European exploration, including the significance of humanism, the revival of learning, and the transfer of knowledge about sailing and ancient philosophy from the Arabs to the Europeans.
- MWH-1.3 Analyze the reasons for European interest in Africa, including the significance of the struggle between Muslim and Christian leaders in the Mediterranean and European interest in finding new trade routes to Asia.
- MWH-1.4 Evaluate the impact of the collapse of European feudal institutions and the spread of towns on the transmission of goods, people, and ideas in Europe.
- MWH-1.5 Explain how the development of banks in Europe influenced the transfer of goods throughout Europe.
- MWH-1.6 Evaluate the role the Ming emperors played in extending Chinese influence over East Asia.

Social Studies Literacy Skills for the Twenty-First Century
- Examine the relationship of the present to the past and use knowledge of the past to make informed decisions in the present and to extrapolate into the future.
- Trace and describe continuity and change across cultures.
- Represent and interpret Earth’s physical and human systems by using maps, mental maps, geographic models, and other social studies resources to make inferences and draw conclusions.*
- Compare the ways that different economic systems answer the fundamental questions of what goods and services should be produced, how they should be produced, and who will consume them.

UNIT VOCABULARY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP 1 – CH 11</th>
<th>GROUP 2 – CH 12, 13</th>
<th>GROUP 3 – CH 14</th>
<th>GROUP 4 - Ch 17</th>
<th>GROUP 5 – Ch 12, 15</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Justinian Code</td>
<td>2. samurai</td>
<td>2. Gothic</td>
<td>2. humanism</td>
<td>2. clan</td>
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<td>5. icon</td>
<td>5. lord</td>
<td>5. Saladin</td>
<td>5. perspective</td>
<td>5. Kublai Khan</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>annul</td>
<td>18. Ibn Battuta</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Predestination</td>
<td>20. Hausa</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Calvinism</td>
<td>21. Yoruba</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Theocracy</td>
<td>22. Benin</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>23. Swahili</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Catholic Reformation</td>
<td>25. Mutapa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
11-1: The Byzantine Empire

After Rome split, the Eastern Empire, known as Byzantine, flourishes for a thousand years.

A New Rome in a New Setting

The Eastern Roman Empire

- Roman Empire officially divides into East and West in 395
- Eastern Empire flourishes; becomes known as Byzantium
- Justinian becomes emperor of Byzantium in 527
- His armies reconquer much of former Roman territory
- Byzantine emperors’ head state and church; use brutal politics

Life in the New Rome

New Laws for the Empire

- Justinian (powerful ruler of Byzantine empire) seeks to revise and update laws for governing the empire
- Justinian code—(body of Roman law collected and organized by Justinian around A.D. 534) new set of laws consisting of four main parts
- Code regulates much of Byzantine life; lasts for 900 years

Creating the Imperial Capital

- Justinian launches program to beautify capital, Constantinople
- Constructs new buildings; builds magnificent church, Hagia Sophia—(church destroyed by mobs of rioters in 532 and rebuilt by Justinian)
- Byzantines preserve Greco-Roman culture and learning

Constantinople’s Hectic Pace

- City becomes trading hub with major marketplace
- Giant Hippodrome offers chariot races and other entertainment
- Racing fans start riots in 532; government restores order violently
- Empress Theodora—powerful wife and adviser to Justinian

The Empire Falls

Years of Turmoil

- Justinian dies in 565; empire faces many crises after his death

The Plague of Justinian

- Bubonic plague repeatedly sweeps empire; kills many residents

Attacks from East and West

- Byzantium faces attacks from many different groups
- Empire survives through bribery, diplomacy, and military power
- Constantinople falls in 1453; brings an end to Byzantine Empire

The Church Divides
A Religious Split
- Christianity develops differently in Eastern and Western Roman Empires
- Two churches disagree over many issues, including use of icons
- **Icons** - (are religious images used to aid in prayer - practiced by eastern Christians)
- Leading bishop of Eastern Christianity known as **patriarch** – (leader of the Eastern church)
- In the West, pope **excommunicated** - (formal declaration that someone is no longer member of the Church) emperor — banished him from the Church

A Religious Split
- Pope and patriarch excommunicate each other over religious doctrines
- Eastern and Western churches officially split in 1054
- West — Roman Catholic Church; East — Orthodox Church

Byzantine Missionaries Convert the Slavs
- Eastern Orthodox missionaries seek to convert northern peoples, Slavs
- Missionaries create **Cyrillic alphabet** — (alphabet invented by Saint Cyril and Methodius - in which most Slavic languages, including Russian, are written) basis of many Slavic languages
- Alphabet enables many groups to read the Bible
### A. Drawing Conclusions

As you read about the history of Constantinople, the leading city of the Byzantine Empire, take notes to answer questions about the time line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>Justinian becomes ruler of the eastern empire.</td>
<td>1. What did Justinian accomplish during his reign?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>Justinian completes building the Hagia Sophia.</td>
<td>2. How did the plague affect Constantinople?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>Deadly plague sweeps through Constantinople.</td>
<td>3. How did the Byzantines first try to prop up their shaky empire?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Arab armies attack Constantinople.</td>
<td>4. What factors led to the schism?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860</td>
<td>Russians invade Constantinople for the first of three times.</td>
<td>5. What was the effect of the schism?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1054</td>
<td>Christianity splits into the Roman Catholic Church in the west and the Orthodox Church in the east.</td>
<td>6. What factors enabled the city to survive foreign attacks for hundreds of years before finally falling?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Crusading knights from Europe pillage Constantinople.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>Constantinople falls to Ottoman Turks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11-2: The Russian Empire

Russia grows out of a blending of Slavic and Byzantine cultures and adopts Eastern Orthodox traditions.

Russia’s Birth

Emergence of Russian Culture
  - Byzantium trades with Slavs—(people from the forests north of the Black Sea) groups living north of Black Sea
  - Eventually Slavic and Greek traditions produce Russian culture

Geography of Russia
  - Russian territory: west of Ural Mountains, Black Sea to Baltic Sea
  - Forests in north, hilly grasslands in south; three great rivers

Slavs and Vikings
  - In 800s, Vikings settle among Slavs; move to Kiev
  - Vikings and Slavs mix cultures, become one

Kiev Becomes Orthodox
  - Princess Olga of Kiev visits Constantinople; converts to Christianity
  - Her grandson, Vladimir, (ordered his subjects to adopt Christianity) becomes leader of Kiev around 980
  - In 989, Vladimir has all Kiev citizens baptized in Dnieper River
  - Beliefs and traditions of Orthodox Christianity flourish in Kiev

Kiev’s Power and Decline

Kievan Russia
  - Vladimir expands Russia into Poland, and north to Baltic Sea
  - Vladimir’s son, Yaroslav the Wise, (Russian ruler who helped Kiev gain power and wealth) rules Kiev in 1019
  - Forges alliances, creates legal code, builds churches

Kiev’s Decline
  - Yaroslav divides realm between his sons; causes civil war
  - Kiev’s commerce is further weakened by the Crusades
  - The Crusades—clash between Christians and Muslims over Holy Lands

The Mongol Invasions

The Mongols
  - Mongols, nomads from central Asia, begin conquests in early 1200s
  - Kiev falls in 1240 to Genghis Khan’s grandson, Batu Khan
  - Mongols rule much of Russia for the next 200 years

Mongol Rule in Russia
  - Mongols give Russians many freedoms, but demand obedience, tribute
  - Russian nobles such as Alexander Nevsky (Russian noble who gained power in Moscow) support Mongols
  - Mongol rule isolates Russia from rest of Europe
Russia Breaks Free

The Rise of Moscow
  • Moscow founded in 1100s—located near Russia’s three main rivers

Moscow’s Powerful Princes
  • Moscow’s princes grow strong under Mongol rule throughout the 1300s

An Empire Emerges
  • Late 1400s Ivan III (Moscow prince who led rebellion against Mongol rule) becomes prince of Moscow; challenges Mongol rule
  • Takes the name czar, (Russian emperor) Russian for “Caesar”, and vows to restore Russia
  • Russian and Mongol armies face off at Ugra River in 1480
  • Both armies retreat and Russia gains freedom from Mongol rule

SUMMARY
## A. Recognizing Main Ideas
As you read about the Byzantine culture that developed in Russia, take notes to answer the questions in the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What ties linked Kiev to Byzantium?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How did Vladimir and his son Yaroslav contribute to the power of Kiev?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. What factors brought about Kiev’s decline?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. How did the Mongols treat the Russian people?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What were some effects of Mongol rule on Russia?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. What events marked the beginning of an independent Russian Empire?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
12-4: Japanese Feudalism

Japanese civilization is shaped by cultural borrowing from China and the rise of feudalism and military rulers.

The Growth of Japanese Civilization

Japan’s Location
- Japan lies east of China; name means “land of the rising sun”
- Closest neighbor is 120 miles over water, Korea
- 500 miles of water separate it from China

The Geography of Japan
- Consists of about 4,000 islands in a 12,000-mile archipelago
- Varied climate, but little land for farming

Early Japan
- Many different clans worshipped own gods
- This early religion later called Shinto—“the way of the gods”
- Shinto worshipers respect forces of nature, ancestors, and kami
- Kami—divine spirits dwelling in nature: tree, rock, waterfall

The Yamato Emperors
- By 400s, Yamato clan takes control, names emperor
- For many centuries, Yamato emperors rule; sometimes in name only

Japanese Culture

Buddhism in Japan
- Japanese learn Chinese ideas, customs from contact with Korea
- Buddhism spreads widely in Japan, mixes with Shinto practices

Cultural Borrowing from China
- Prince Shotoku rules as regent; sponsors missions to Tang China
- Chinese ideas, practices gain wide currency in Japan as result
- Japanese adopt Chinese writing, art, and ways of everyday living
- Japan does not copy China’s civil-service system

Life in the Heian Period

The Heian Court
- In late 700s, Japanese move capital from Nara to Heian (modern Kyoto)
- Heian’s upper class creates a highly refined court society
- Rules, rituals, and artistic pursuits structure court life
- The Tale of Genji by Lady Murasaki Shikibu illustrates Heian society
- This 11th-century masterpiece is considered the world’s first novel

Feudalism Erodes Imperial Authority

Decline of Central Power
- During most of Heian period (794–1185) rich Fujiwara family rules
- In mid-1000s, large landowners build private armies, become warlords
- Small landowners trade land to warlords in exchange for protection
- Feudal system of local rule develops; Fujiwara family loses power
Samurai Warriors
- Landowners take samurai—warriors—as bodyguards
- Samurai live according to Bushido—demanding code of behavior

The Kamakura Shogunate
- In late 1100s, Minamoto family wins in struggle for power
- In 1192, Yoritomo becomes shogun—military dictator running Japan
- Shogun rules from Kamakura, while emperor stays in Kyoto
- Kamakura shoguns use samurai to repel Mongol invasions (1274, 1281)
A. Perceiving Cause and Effect  As you read about the development of Japanese civilization, take notes to answer the questions and fill out the charts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did these factors help shape Japanese civilization?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yamato clan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Korean travelers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chinese culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Heian period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did these groups weaken Japan’s imperial government?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Samurai warriors</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Shoguns</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
13-2: Feudalism in Europe

Feudalism, a political and economic system based on land-holding and protective alliances, emerges in Europe.

Feudalism in Europe
Invaders Attack Western Europe
The Vikings Invade from the North
• Warlike Vikings raid Europe from Scandinavia—Denmark, Norway, Sweden
• Viking long ships sail in shallow water, allowing raids inland
• Eventually, many Vikings adopt Christianity and become farmers
Magyars and Muslims Attack from the East and South
• Magyars (Hungarian nomads) invade western Europe in late 800s
• Muslims strike north from Africa, attacking through Italy and Spain
• Viking, Magyar, Muslim invasions cause widespread disorder, suffering

A New Social Order: Feudalism
Feudalism Structures Society
• 850 to 950, feudalism emerges—political system based on land control
• A lord (landowner) gives fiefs (land grants) in exchange for services
• Vassals—people who receive fiefs—become powerful landholders
The Feudal Pyramid
• Power in feudal system much like a pyramid, with king at the top
• Kings served by nobles who are served by knights; peasants at bottom
• Knights—horsemen—defend their lord’s land in exchange for fiefs
Social Classes Are Well Defined
• Medieval feudal system classifies people into three social groups
  - those who fight: nobles and knights
  - those who pray: monks, nuns, leaders of the Church
  - those who work: peasants
• Social class is usually inherited; majority of people are peasants
• Most peasants are serfs—people lawfully bound to place of birth
• Serfs aren’t slaves, but what they produce belongs to their lord

Manors: The Economic Side of Feudalism
The Lord’s Estate
• The lord’s estate, a manor, has an economic system (manor system)
• Serfs and free peasants maintain the lord’s estate, give grain
• The lord provides housing, farmland, protection from bandits
A Self-Contained World
• Medieval manors include lord’s house, church, workshops, village
• Manors cover a few square miles of land, are largely self-sufficient
The Harshness of Manor Life

- Peasants pay taxes to use mill and bakery; pay a tithe to priest
- **Tithe**—a church tax—is equal to one-tenth of a peasant’s income
- Serfs live in crowded cottages with dirt floors, straw for beds
- Daily grind of raising crops, livestock; feeding and clothing family
- Poor diet, illness, malnutrition make life expectancy 35 years
- Serfs generally accept their lives as part of God’s plan
A. **Summarizing Written Texts**  As you read about the development of feudalism in Europe, fill out the charts by writing notes in the appropriate spaces.

### Social Structure of Feudalism

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Explain the mutual obligations of the feudal system.</td>
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<td>2. Explain why the feudal system often resulted in complicated alliances.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Describe feudal social classes.</td>
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</table>

### Economic Structure of Feudalism

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Explain the mutual obligations between lord and serfs under the manor system.</td>
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<td>5. Explain why the serfs rarely had to leave their manor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Explain why the serfs accepted their economic hardships.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
14-2: Changes in Medieval Society:

The feudal system declines as agriculture, trade, finance, towns, and universities develop.

A Growing Food Supply

Changes in Agriculture
- From 800 to 1200 the climate warms, opening more land to farming
- Changes in technology result in more food production

Switch to Horsepower
- Harnessed horses replace oxen in pulling plows and wagons
- Horses plow three times as much a day, increasing food supply

The Three-Field System
- Around 800 the three-field system used—plant two fields, let one rest
- This produces more food and leads to population increase

The Guilds

Development of Guilds
- Guilds develop—organization of people in the same occupation
- Merchant guilds begin first; they keep prices up, provide security
- Skilled artisans, men and women, form craft guilds
- Guilds set standards for quality, prices, wages, working conditions
- Guilds supervise training of new members of their craft
- The wealth of guilds influences government and economy

Commercial Revolution

Fairs and Trade
- Europe sees the Commercial Revolution—changes in business and trade
- Trade fairs are held several times a year in towns
- Trade routes open to Asia, North Africa, and Byzantine ports

Business and Banking
- Merchants develop credit to avoid carrying large sums of money
- Merchants take out loans to purchase goods, and banking grows

Society Changes
- Economic changes lead to the growth of cities and of paying jobs

Urban Life Flourishes

Growing Urban Population
- 1000–1150, Europe’s population rises from 30 million to 42 million
- Most towns are small, but they help drive change

Trade and Towns Grow Together
- Towns are uncomfortable: crowded, dirty, full of fire hazards
- Serfs can become free by living in a town for a year and a day
Merchant Class Shifts the Social Order

- Feudal lords tax and govern towns, causing resentment
- Towns are taken over by burghers—town merchants

The Revival of Learning

The Muslim Connection

- Christian scholars read translations of Greek works made by Muslims
- Crusaders return with Muslim knowledge of navigation, ships, weapons

Scholars and the University

- Groups of scholars gather to teach and learn; form universities
- Written works not in Latin but in vernacular—everyday language

Aquinas and Medieval Philosophy

- Thomas Aquinas, a religious scholar, mixes Greek and Christian thought
- He is a scholastic—university man; debates issues to increase knowledge
### A. Drawing Conclusions
As you read this section, make notes in the chart to explain the results of each change or trend in medieval society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. A warmer climate in Europe lasted from about 800 to 1200.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Farmers began using a new type of harness that fitted across a horse’s chest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Using the three-field system, farmers began to grow crops on two-thirds of their land each year, rather than half.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The Church forbade Christians from lending money at interest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. As trade blossomed and farming methods improved, the population of western Europe rose from around 30 million to about 42 million between 1000 and 1150.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. As people left life on the manor for life in towns, they challenged the traditional ways of feudal society in which everyone had a place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Authors began writing in the vernacular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Growing trade and growing cities brought a new interest in learning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Christian scholars from Europe visited Muslim libraries in Spain, and Jewish scholars translated Arabic copies of Greek writings into Latin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13-4: The Power of the Church

Church leaders and political leaders compete for power and authority.

The Power of the Church
The Far-Reaching Authority of the Church

The Structure of the Church
- Power within Church is organized by status; pope is supreme authority
- Clergy—religious officials—including bishops, priests, and others
- Bishops supervise priests, settle Church disputes

Religion as a Unifying Force
- Religion important in Middle Ages; shared beliefs bond people
- Clergy administers the sacraments—rites to achieve salvation
- Village church is place of worship and celebration

The Law of the Church
- The Church has system of justice to guide people’s conduct
- All medieval Christians expected to obey canon law—Church law
- Canon law governs marriages and religious practices
- Popes have power over political leaders through threat of
  - excommunication—banishment from Church, denial of salvation
  - interdiction—king’s subjects denied sacraments and services
- Kings and emperors expected to obey pope’s commands

The Church and the Holy Roman Empire
Otto I Allies with the Church
- Otto I (Otto the Great) is crowned king of Germany in 936
- Limits strength of nobles with help of clergy
- Gains support of bishops and abbots (heads of monasteries)
- Invades Italy on pope’s behalf; pope crowns him emperor in 962

Signs of Future Conflicts
- Otto’s German-Italian lands become Holy Roman Empire
- Holy Roman Empire is the strongest European power until about 1100

The Emperor Clashes with the Pope
Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII
- Pope Gregory VII bans lay investiture—kings appointing Church officials
- Henry IV orders pope to resign; Gregory VIII excommunicates Henry

Showdown at Canossa
- Henry goes to Canossa, Italy, to beg Gregory for forgiveness
- Gregory forgives Henry, but lay investiture problem is not solved
Concordat of Worms
- Concordat of Worms is 1122 compromise in Worms, Germany
- Compromise: pope appoints bishops, emperor can veto appointment

Disorder in the Empire
The Reign of Frederick I
- In 1152, Frederick I becomes king; dominates German princes
- Disorder breaks out whenever he leaves Germany
- Frederick invades Italy, meets defeat at Legnano in 1176
- Empire collapses after Frederick’s death in 1190

German States Remain Separate
- German kings after Frederick try to revive empire
- German princes, who elect kings, prefer to keep them weak
A. **Perceiving Cause and Effect**  As you read about the clashes between the Church and European rulers, note the causes and outcomes of each action listed in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Otto invades Italy on pope’s behalf.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Pope Gregory bans lay investiture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Henry IV travels to Canossa.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Representatives of Church and emperor meet in Worms.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Lombard League fights Battle of Legnano.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Catholic Church undergoes reform and launches Crusades against Muslims.

### Church Reform and the Crusades

#### The Age of Faith

##### Spiritual Revival
- Starting in 900s, monasteries help bring about a spiritual revival
- Reformers help restore and expand Church power

##### Problems in the Church
- Some Church officials marry even though the Church objects
- Some officials practice *simony*—selling religious offices
- Kings use *lay investiture* to appoint bishops
- Reformers believe only the Church should appoint bishops

#### The Age of Faith

##### Reform and Church Organization
- Starting in 1100s, popes reorganize Church like a kingdom
- Pope’s advisors make Church laws; diplomats travel throughout Europe
- Church collects tithes; uses money to care for sick, poor

##### New Religious Orders
- Dominican and Franciscan orders form
- Friars in these orders vow poverty; travel and preach to the poor
- Some new orders for women are founded

### Cathedrals—Cities of God

#### Early Cathedrals
- Between 800–1100, churches are built in *Romanesque* style
- Style includes thick walls and pillars, small windows, round arches

#### A New Style of Church Architecture
- *Gothic* style evolves around 1100; term from Germanic tribe, Goths
- Gothic style has large, tall windows for more light; pointed arches
- Churches have stained glass windows, many sculptures
- About 500 Gothic churches are built from 1170 to 1270

### The Crusades

#### The Beginning of the Crusades
- In 1093, Byzantine emperor asks for help fighting the Turks
- Pope Urban II issues a call for a *Crusade*—a “holy war”

#### Goals of the Crusades
- Pope wants to reclaim Jerusalem and reunite Christianity
- Kings use the Crusades to send away knights who cause trouble
- Younger sons hope to earn land or win glory by fighting
- Later, merchants join Crusades to try to gain wealth through trade
The First and Second Crusades
- Pope promises Crusaders who die a place in heaven
- First Crusade: three armies gather at Constantinople in 1097
- Crusaders capture Jerusalem in 1099
- Captured lands along coast divided into four Crusader states
- Muslims take back Edessa in 1144; Second Crusade fails to retake it
- In 1187 Saladin—Muslim leader and Kurdish warrior—retakes Jerusalem

The Third Crusade
- Third Crusade led by three powerful rulers
  - One is Richard the Lion-Hearted—king of England
  - Phillip II of France abandons Crusade after arguing with Richard
  - Frederick I of Germany drowns during the journey
- In 1192 Richard and Saladin make peace after many battles
- Saladin keeps Jerusalem but allows Christian pilgrims to enter city

The Crusading Spirit Dwindles
Later Crusades
- Fourth Crusade: Crusaders loot Constantinople in 1204
- Two other Crusades strike Egypt, but fail to weaken Muslims

The Children's Crusade
- In 1212 thousands of children die or are enslaved in failed crusade

A Spanish Crusade
- Most of Spain controlled by Moors, a Muslim people
- Christians fight Reconquista—drive Muslims from Spain, 1100 to 1492
- Spain has Inquisition—court to suppress heresy; expels non-Christians

The Effects of the Crusades
The Crusades Change Life
- Crusades show power of Church in convincing thousands to fight
- Women who stay home manage the estate and business affairs
- Merchants expand trade, bring back many goods from Southwest Asia
- Failure of later crusades weakens pope and nobles, strengthens kings
- Crusades create lasting bitterness between Muslims and Christians

**SUMMARY**

## Church Reform and the Crusades

### A. Perceiving Cause and Effect
As you read about reforms in the Catholic Church and the Crusades, note one or more reasons for each of the following developments.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Benedictine monastery was founded at Cluny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The power of the pope was extended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nearly 500 Gothic cathedrals were built and decorated between 1170 and 1270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Byzantine emperor appealed to the Count of Flanders for help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pope Urban II issued a call for a Crusade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>There was an outpouring of support for the First Crusade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Four feudal Crusader states were formed, each ruled by a European noble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Jerusalem remained under Muslim control, though unarmed Christian pilgrims could visit the city’s holy places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>In Spain, Isabella and Ferdinand used the Inquisition to suppress heretics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>European kings strengthened their own power as a result of the Crusades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17-1: Italy: Birthplace of the Renaissance

Italy’s Advantages

The Renaissance
- **Renaissance**—an explosion of creativity in art, writing, and thought
- Started in northern Italy
- Lasted from 1300-1600

City-States
- Crusades spur trade
- Growth of city-states in northern Italy
- In 1300s bubonic plague killed 60% of population, disrupts economy

Merchants and the Medici
- A wealthy merchant class develops
- More emphasis on individual achievement
- Banking family, the Medici, controls Florence

Looking to Greece and Rome
- Artists, scholars study ruins of Rome and Latin, Greek manuscripts
- Scholars move to Rome after fall of Constantinople in 1453

Classical and Worldly Values

Classics Lead to Humanism
- **Humanism**—intellectual movement focused on human achievements
- Humanists studied classical texts, history, literature, philosophy

Worldly Pleasures
- Renaissance society was **secular**—worldly
- Wealthy enjoyed fine food, homes, clothes

Patrons of the Arts
- **Patron**—a financial supporter of artists
- Church leaders spend money on artworks to beautify cities
- Wealthy merchants also patrons of the arts

The Renaissance Man
- Excels in many fields: the classics, art, politics, combat
- Baldassare Castiglione’s *The Courtier* (1528)
- The book teaches how to become a “universal” person

The Renaissance Woman
- Upper-class, educated in classics, charming
- Expected to inspire art but not create it
- Isabella d’Este, patron of artists, wields power in Mantua

The Renaissance Revolutionizes Art

Artistic Styles Change
- Artists use realistic style copied from classical art, often to portray religious subjects
- Painters use **perspective**—a way to show three dimensions on a canvas
Realistic Painting and Sculpture
- Realistic portraits of prominent citizens
- Sculpture shows natural postures and expressions
- The biblical David is a favorite subject among sculptors

Leonardo, Renaissance Man
- Leonardo da Vinci—painter, sculptor, inventor, scientist
- Paints one of the best-known portraits in the world: the Mona Lisa
- Famous religious painting: The Last Supper

Raphael Advances Realism
- Raphael Sanzio, famous for his use of perspective
- Favorite subject: the Madonna and child
- Famous painting: School of Athens

Anguissola and Gentileschi
- Sofonisba Anguissola: first woman artist to gain world renown
- Artemisia Gentileschi paints strong, heroic women

Renaissance Writers Change Literature
New Trends in Writing
- Writers use the vernacular—their native language
- Self-expression or to portray individuality of the subject

Petrarch and Boccaccio
- Francesco Petrarch, humanist and poet; woman named Laura is his muse
- Boccaccio is best known for the Decameron, a series of stories

Machiavelli Advises Rulers
- Niccolò Machiavelli, author of political guidebook, The Prince
- The Prince examines how rulers can gain and keep power

Vittoria Colonna
- Woman writer with great influence
- Poems express personal emotions

SUMMARY
## A. Analyzing Information

As you read about the rebirth of learning and the arts in Italy, write notes to answer the questions.

In Italy, thriving urban centers, a wealthy merchant class, and the classical heritage of Greece and Rome encouraged the development of new ideas and values.

1. How did humanism influence the growth of learning?

2. How did ideas about piety and a simple life change?

3. What role did patrons of the arts play in the development of Renaissance ideas?

---

**Styles in art and literature changed as artists and writers emphasized the individual.**

4. What effects did the emphasis on individuals have on painters and sculptors?

5. How did writers reflect Renaissance values in their work?

6. How did the writing of Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Machiavelli demonstrate the values of humanism?
In the 1400s, the ideas of the Italian Renaissance begin to spread to Northern Europe.

**The Northern Renaissance**

**The Northern Renaissance Begins**

**Renaissance Ideas Spread**
- Spirit of Renaissance Italy impresses visitors from northern Europe
- When Hundred Years’ War ends (1453), cities grow rapidly
- Merchants in northern cities grow wealthy and sponsor artists
- England and France unify under strong monarchs who are art patrons
- Northern Renaissance artists interested in realism
- Humanists interested in social reform based on Judeo-Christian values

**Artistic Ideas Spread**

**Renaissance Styles Migrate North**
- Artists, writers move to northern Europe fleeing war in Italy (1494)

**German Painters**
- Albrecht Dürer’s woodcuts and engravings emphasize realism
- Hans Holbein the Younger paints portraits, often of English royalty

**Flemish Painters**
- Flanders is the artistic center of northern Europe
- Jan van Eyck, pioneer in oil-based painting, uses layers of paint
- Van Eyck’s paintings are realistic and reveal subject’s personality
- Pieter Bruegel captures scenes of peasant life with realistic details

**Northern Writers Try to Reform Society**

**Northern Humanists**
- Criticize the Catholic Church, start Christian humanism
- Want to reform society and promote education, particularly for women

**Christian Humanists**
- Desiderius Erasmus of Holland is best-known Christian humanist
- His book, *The Praise of Folly*, pokes fun at merchants and priests
- Thomas More of England creates a model society in his book *Utopia*

**Women’s Reforms**
- Christine de Pizan, one of the first women writers
- She promotes education, equal treatment for boys and girls

**The Elizabethan Age**

**Queen Elizabeth I**
- Renaissance spreads to England in mid-1500s
- Period known as the Elizabethan Age, after Queen Elizabeth I
- Elizabeth reigns from 1558 to 1603
William Shakespeare
• Shakespeare is often regarded as the greatest playwright
• Born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564
• Plays performed at London’s Globe Theater

Printing Spreads Renaissance Ideas

Chinese Invention
• Around 1045 Bi Sheng of China invents movable type
• It uses a separate piece of type for each character

Gutenberg Improves the Printing Process
• Around 1440 Johann Gutenberg of Germany develops printing press
• Printing press allows for quick, cheap book production
• First book printed with movable type, Gutenberg Bible (1455)

The Legacy of the Renaissance

Changes in the Arts
• Art influenced by classical Greece and Rome
• Realistic portrayals of individuals and nature
• Art is both secular and religious
• Writers use vernacular
• Art praises individual achievement

Changes in Society
• Printing makes information widely available
• Illiterate people benefit by having books read to them
• Published accounts of maps and charts lead to more discoveries
• Published legal proceedings make rights clearer to people
• Political structures and religious practices are questioned

SUMMARY
A. Making Generalizations  As you read about the ways that northern Europeans adapted the ideas of the Renaissance, take notes to answer each question.

1. What factors led to the beginning of the Renaissance in northern Europe?

2. How did the invention of the printing press help spread learning and Renaissance ideas?

B. Drawing Conclusions  Describe briefly how each of the following showed Renaissance influences in his work.

3. Albrecht Dürer

4. Jan van Eyck

5. Pieter Bruegel the Elder

6. Desiderius Erasmus

7. Thomas More

8. William Shakespeare
17-3: Luther Leads the Reformation

Martin Luther’s protest over abuses in the Catholic Church lead to the founding of Protestant churches.

Causes of the Reformation
Church Authority Challenged
• Secularism, individualism of Renaissance challenge Church authority
• Rulers challenge Church’s power
• Printing press spreads secular ideas
• Northern merchants resent paying church taxes

Criticisms of the Catholic Church
• Corrupt leaders, extravagant popes
• Poorly educated priests

Early Calls for Reform
• John Wycliffe and Jan Hus stress Bible’s authority over clergy’s
• Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More are vocal critics of the Church
• Reading religious works, Europeans form own opinions about Church

Luther Challenges the Church
The 95 Theses
• Martin Luther protests Friar Johann Tetzel’s selling of indulgences
• *Indulgence*—a pardon releasing a person from penalty for a sin
• In 1517 Luther posts his 95 Theses attacking “pardon-merchants”
• Luther’s theses circulate throughout Germany
• Luther launches the Reformation—a movement for religious reform
• Reformation rejects pope’s authority

Luther’s Teachings
• People can win salvation by good works and faith
• Christian teachings must be based on the Bible, not the pope
• All people with faith are equal, can interpret Bible without priests

The Response to Luther
The Pope’s Threat
• Pope Leo X issues decree threatening to excommunicate Luther (1520)
• Luther’s rights of Church membership are taken away
• Luther refuses to take back his statements and is excommunicated

The Emperor’s Opposition
• Charles V is Holy Roman Emperor
• He issues Edict of Worms (1521), declaring Luther a heretic
• Luther and followers begin a separate religious group—**Lutherans**
The Peasants’ Revolt
- Inspired by Reformation, German peasants seek end to serfdom (1524)
- Princes crush revolt; about 100,000 people die

Germany at War
- Some princes side with Luther, become known as Protestants
- Charles V fails to return rebellious princes to Catholic Church
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)—each prince can decide religion of his state

England Becomes Protestant
Henry VIII Wants a Son
- Henry has only daughter, needs male heir to rule England
- Henry wants a divorce; Pope refuses to annul—set aside—his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon

The Reformation Parliament
- Parliament passes laws ending pope’s power in England
- Henry remarries, becomes official head of England’s Church
- Thomas More refuses to go against Catholic Church and is beheaded

Consequences of Henry’s Changes
- Henry has six wives and three children
- Religious turmoil follows Henry’s death (1547)
- Protestantism under King Edward, then Catholicism under Queen Mary

Elizabeth Restores Protestantism
- Henry’s second daughter, Queen Elizabeth I, forms Anglican Church
- Anglican Church is acceptable to moderate Catholics and Protestants

Elizabeth Faces Other Challenges
- Some Protestants and Catholics oppose Elizabeth
- Phillip II, Catholic King of Spain, threatens England
- Elizabeth’s need for money brings conflict with Parliament

SUMMARY
A. Perceiving Cause and Effect  As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of the events identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Event or Situation</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In 1517, Luther posts his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>In 1520, Luther is excommunicated. In 1521, he is declared an outlaw and a heretic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The German peasants revolt in 1524.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Peace of Augsburg is signed in 1555.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As Protestant reformers divide over beliefs, the Catholic Church makes reforms.

**Calvin Continues the Reformation**

**Religious Reform in Switzerland**
- Swiss priest Huldrych Zwingli calls for Church reforms (1520)
- War breaks out between Catholics, Protestants; Zwingli killed (1531)

**Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas**
- John Calvin writes *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536):
  - we are sinful by nature and cannot earn salvation
  - God chooses who will be saved—predestination
- Calvinism—religion based on Calvin’s teachings

**Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland**
- Calvin says ideal government is theocracy—rule by religious leaders
- Geneva becomes a strict Protestant theocracy led by Calvin

**Calvinism Spreads**
- John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland, followers are Presbyterians
- Church governed by laymen called presbyters, or elders
- Calvin’s followers in France called Huguenots
- Catholics massacre Huguenots in Paris (1572)

**Other Protestant Reformers**

**The Anabaptists**
- Anabaptists believe in separation of church and state, oppose wars
- Forerunners of Mennonites and Amish

**Woman’s Role in the Reformation**
- Marguerite of Navarre protected Calvin in France
- Katrina Zell also protects reformers
- Katherina von Bora, Luther’s wife, promotes equality in marriage

**The Catholic Reformation**

**A Counter Reformation**
- Catholic Reformation—seeks to reform Catholic Church from within

**Ignatius of Loyola**
- Leading Catholic reformer
- His *Spiritual Exercises* (1522) calls for meditation, prayer, and study
- Pope creates Society of Jesus religious order, the Jesuits
- Jesuits follow Ignatius, start schools, convert non-Christians
Reforming Popes
- Pope Paul III and Pope Paul IV lead reforms
  - Paul III calls **Council of Trent** to lay out reforms:
    - Church’s interpretation of Bible is final
    - Christians need faith and good works for salvation
    - Bible and Church traditions equally important
    - Indulgences are valid expressions of faith
- Use Inquisition to seek out heresy
- Paul IV issues Index of Forbidden Books (1559); books burned

The Legacy of the Reformation

Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation
- Catholic Church is unified; Protestant denominations grow
- Catholics and Protestants create schools throughout Europe
- Status of women does not improve

Political Effects of the Reformation
- Catholic Church’s power lessens, power of monarchs and states grow
- Reformation’s questioning of beliefs brings intellectual ferment
- Late 18th century sees a new intellectual movement—the Enlightenment
A. Recognizing Main Idea  As you read about new Protestant churches and reforms within the Catholic Church, take notes to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were some religious or social beliefs of each new Protestant religion?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Calvinism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Presbyterianism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Anabaptism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What were the three major activities of the Jesuits?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Why were the effects of the work of Jesuit missionaries so long lasting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What role did Popes Paul III and Paul IV play in reforming the Catholic Church?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. What were some important effects of the Reformation?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North and central Africa develop hunting-gathering societies, stateless societies, and Muslim states.

**Hunting-Gathering Societies**

**Hunters and Gatherers**
- Studying hunting-gathering groups today can give clues to the past

**Forest Dwellers**
- Efe live in forests of Democratic Republic of Congo
- They live in groups of 10 to 100 related people
- Women gather vegetable foods, men hunt

**Social Structure**
- An older male leads, but each family makes its own decisions
- Problems within group are settled by discussion; no written laws

**Stateless Societies**

**Lineages**
- Some societies group people in *lineages*—those with common ancestor
- Members of a lineage have strong loyalties to one another
- In some African societies, lineage groups take the place of rulers
- These stateless societies balance power among lineages
- **Stateless societies**—no centralized system of power

**Tracing Family Descent**
- Some societies are *patrilineal*—trace ancestry through fathers
- Others are *matrilineal*—trace ancestry through mothers
- Lineage determines how possessions are inherited

**Age-Set System**
- Age set—group of people born about same time who form close ties
- Age sets go through life stages together, such as warrior or elder
- Ceremonies mark the passage to each new stage

**Muslim States**

**North Africa**
- Starting in 630s, Muslims conquer North Africa
- Western part—Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco—called **Maghrib**
- Many Africans convert to Islam; religious scholars advise rulers
Islamic Law
- Islamic law brings order to Muslim states, especially North Africa
- Original inhabitants of North Africa are the Berbers
- Berbers convert to Islam but maintain their own culture
- The Almoravids and Almohads, two Berber groups, form empires

Almoravid Reformers
- In 1000s, devout Berber Muslims make hajj, pilgrimage, to Mecca
- Muslim scholar founds Almoravids—strict religious group
- Around 1050, Almoravids begin to spread Islam through conquest
- They conquer southern Ghana and Spain, where they are called Moors

Almohads Take Over
- In mid 1100s, Almohads—group of Berber Muslims—overthrow Almoravids
- Almohads strictly obey teachings of Qur’an and Islamic law
- By 1148 they control most of Morocco, keep Marrakech as their capital
- Almohad Empire lasts 100 years; unites Maghrib under one rule

African Societies, 800–1500
- From 800 to 1500 there are a variety of African societies
  - hunter-gatherers
  - stateless societies
  - Muslim states

SUMMARY
### A. Drawing Conclusions
As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about three types of societies that developed in the various topographical regions of Africa.

**Hunting-gathering societies formed close-knit family groups.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What are some characteristics of a hunting-gathering society?</th>
<th>2. Why are written laws not necessary in these societies?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Stateless societies, which existed near the coast, were based on extended family ties.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. What are some characteristics of a stateless society?</th>
<th>4. What are some advantages of an age-set system?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muslim societies developed in North Africa.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. What are some characteristics of a Muslim theocracy?</th>
<th>6. How did Muslim law affect individual Islamic states?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Essential: ________________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE: ___________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTES</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
15-2: West African Civilizations

West Africa contains several rich and powerful states, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.

Empire of Ghana
Growing Trade in Ghana
• In 200s, Berbers begin using camels to cross Sahara for trade
• Muslims use word *ghana* “chief” to refer to people of that land
• By 700, trade is making people rich in the kingdom Ghana

Gold-Salt Trade
• Gold mined in forests south of Sahara; traded to north
• Salt mined from Sahara and carried to West Africa
• Ghana provides protection, taxes trade, and ensures fairness

Land of Gold
• By 800, king of Ghana rules an empire and taxes surrounding kings
• Only king can own gold nuggets; this keeps prices high
• King commands army, acts as chief judge and religious leader

Islamic Influences
• Islam spreads through region south of the Sahara through trade
• In 1000s, Ghana’s rulers convert to Islam and take Islamic advisers
• Ghana falls in 1076 to Almoravid conquest and never rises again

Empire of Mali
Rise of Mali
• By 1235, Ghana replaced by Mali—another kingdom based on gold trade
• Mali becomes wealthy as the gold trade routes shift eastward

Sundiata Conquers an Empire
• Sundiata becomes emperor of Mali by overthrowing unpopular ruler
• Conquers Ghana and cities of Kumbi and Walata
• Reestablishes the gold-salt trade and encourages agriculture

Mansa Musa Expands Mali
• Some later rulers become Muslim
• Most famous is Mansa Musa—rules Mali from 1312–1332
• Mansa Musa was skilled military leader and fair ruler
• After returning from hajj, he builds mosques in Timbuktu and Gao

Travels of Ibn Battuta
• In 1352, Ibn Battuta—Muslim scholar and traveler—visits Mali
• By 1400, Mali begins to decline
Empire of Songhai

Songhai—people east of Mali, control gold trade moving farther east

Sunny Ali, a Conquering Hero

In 1464, Sunny Ali begins rule; captures cities of Timbuktu, Djenné

Askia Muhammad Governs Well

Sunny Ali’s son overthrown by Askia Muhammad, devout Muslim
Rules for 37 years; appoints ministers and governs well
Songhai Empire falls in 1591 to Moroccan invaders with cannons
Collapse of empire ends 1,000-year period of West African empires

Other Peoples of West Africa

City-States Develop

As empires fall, city-states grow in West Africa

Hausa City-States Compete

Hausa—people named for their language—have city-states in Nigeria
Three powerful city-states are Kano, Katsina, and Zazzau
Rulers control their capitals and surrounding farming villages
City-states trade cloth, salt, grain, and enslaved people
Rulers fight so much that none can build an empire

Yoruba Kings and Artists

Yoruba—people sharing common language who build city-states
Live in Benin and Nigeria, in small farming communities
Yoruba communities eventually join together under strong kings
Yoruba kings are believed divine and king of Ife is religious leader
From 1100, Ife is most powerful; in 1600, Oyo grows stronger
Yoruba craftsmen in cities carve in wood and ivory

Kingdom of Benin

Another kingdom rises in 1200s in Benin—a kingdom on the Niger
In 1400, the oba, or ruler, of Benin raises army; builds city walls
Artisans work on palace; make heads and figurines in copper or brass
In 1480, Portuguese begin trading with people of Benin
### Guided Reading: West African Empires and Civilizations

#### Section 2

**A. Perceiving Cause and Effect** As you read about the empires and states that arose in West Africa, briefly note the causes or effects (depending on which is missing) of each situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Borbors discovered that camels could cover greater distances than other pack animals and could travel up to ten days without water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Muslim Almoravids disrupted the gold-salt trade that Ghana had controlled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The people of Mali, who lived in the region of the new trade routes, were able to seize power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The empire of Mali weakened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Moroccan troops quickly defeated the Songhai warriors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The city-states of Kano and Katsina were located along the route that linked other West African states with the Mediterranean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The largest Yoruba kingdoms produced surplus food, which was sent to cities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15-3: Eastern City-States and Southern Empires

African city-states and empires gain wealth through developing and trading resources.

East Coast Trade Cities
Trade Builds Cities
- Seaports thrive on trade from Persia, Arabia, and India
- New language arises—Swahili—blending Arabic and Bantu languages
- By 1300, over 35 trading seaport cities grow wealthy

The City-State of Kilwa
- Kilwa controls trade from southern Africa to India due to location
- Seizes Sofala, port city that controls gold mines

Portuguese Conquest
- Starting in 1488, Portuguese conquer Kilwa, Mombasa, and Sofala

Islamic Influences
Islam in East Africa
- Muslim merchants spread Islam as they trade on eastern coast
- Most cities governed by a Muslim sultan and officials
- Most people in the region follow traditional religions

Enslavement of Africans
- Enslaved Africans sold in Arabia, Persia, and India
- Trade in slaves fairly small, though steady
- Increases drastically in the 1700s

Southern Africa and Great Zimbabwe
A New City
- Shona build Great Zimbabwe—southeastern empire based on gold trade

Great Zimbabwe
- Shona farm and raise cattle between Zambezi and Limpopo rivers
- After 1000, Great Zimbabwe controls gold trade routes to Sofala
- Leaders gain wealth by taxing traders, chiefs
- Abandoned by 1450 for unknown reasons
- Ruins of Great Zimbabwe discovered in 1871

The Mutapa Empire
Mutota
- Mutota—Shona who leaves Great Zimbabwe and founds a new state
- Mutota’s army dominates northern Shona people, who pay him tribute
Mutapa Rulers
• The northern Shona call their rulers *mwene mutapa* or “conqueror”
• **Mutapa**—name for African empire that conquers Zimbabwe
• By 1480 Matope, Mutota’s son held large area inland and along coast
• Gained wealth by mining gold
**A. Making Generalizations**  As you read this section, make notes to answer the questions.

1. How did the monsoons help change the existing villages of East Coast Africa into bustling seaports?

2. How did Kilwa’s location contribute to its wealth and power?

3. What was the importance of the Portuguese conquest of Sofala, Kilwa, and Mombasa?

4. What were the geographical advantages of Great Zimbabwe?

5. How did the Muslims influence the development of East African cities?

6. How did the Mutapa Empire become great? List four reasons.
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  
   d.  
12-2: The Mongol Conquests

Nomads of the Asian Steppe

Geography of the Steppe
- Steppe—dry grassland of Eurasia—provides home for nomads
- Two main expanses: Central Asia to eastern Europe, and Mongolia
- Steppe has little rain, dramatic seasonal temperature differences

The Nomadic Way of Life
- Steppe nomads are pastoralists—herd domesticated animals
- Way of life teaches Asian nomads to be skilled horse riders
- Nomads travel in clans—kin groups linked by common ancestor

Steppe Nomads and Settled Societies
- Nomads and people living in settled communities often interact
- Some interactions peaceful, as in trade
- Sometimes nomads raid towns and cities to seize wealth, goods
- Strong state or empire could protect its lands from these invasions

The Rise of the Mongols

Genghis Khan Unites the Mongols
- About 1200, Genghis Khan—“universal ruler”—unites Mongols
- In early 1200s, begins campaign of conquest
- By 1225, controls Central Asia

Genghis the Conqueror
- A brilliant organizer, strategist
- Uses brutality to terrorize enemies, force surrenders

The Mongol Empire

Death and Succession
- Genghis Khan dies in 1227
- Successors continue conquests for 50 years
- Conquer territory from China to Poland

The Khanates
- In east, Mongols conquer northern China and invade Korea
- In west, Mongols take Kiev and threaten Vienna and Venice
- In 1250s, Mongols turn their attention to Persia
- By 1260, Mongol Empire split into khanates, four regions

The Mongols as Rulers
- Mongol rulers are tolerant of other peoples, cultures
- Some Mongols adopt local ways, leading to split among khanates
The Mongol Peace

- Peaceful period from mid-1200s to mid-1300s called **Pax Mongolica**
- Much east-west trade, exchange of ideas during this period
A. Recognizing Main Ideas  As you read about the Mongols, take notes to answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rise of the Mongols</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What was the primary cause of conflict between steppe nomads and settled communities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How was Genghis Khan able to unite the nomadic Mongols?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What traits enabled Genghis Khan to conquer most of Asia?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Into what four khanates did the successors of Genghis Khan divide the Mongol Empire?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. How did the Mongols rule?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. How did the cultural differences among the khanates eventually affect the empire?</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. What was the Mongol peace?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. How did this peace affect trade and cultural interaction?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12-3: The Mongol Empire

As Emperor of China, Kublai Khan encourages foreign trade.

Kublai Khan Becomes Emperor

A New Emperor
- Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis, becomes great khan in 1260
- Kublai conquers China by 1279

Beginning a New Dynasty
- Establishes Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368), period of peace, prosperity
- Kublai adopts Chinese ways, builds capital at Beijing

Failure to Conquer Japan
- In 1274 and 1281, Kublai tries but fails to conquer Japan
- Massive second invasion destroyed by typhoon

Mongol Rule in China

The Mongols and the Chinese
- Mongols live separately from Chinese, follow own laws
- Mongols keep top government posts, put Chinese in local positions
- Kublai extends Grand Canal to Beijing, builds highway

Foreign Trade
- Trade increases under Kublai, sending Chinese products to other lands
- Kublai invites merchants from other lands to China

Marco Polo at the Mongol Court
- Venetian trader Marco Polo visits China in 1275
- Polo returns to Venice in 1292; tells stories of what he saw in China
  - fabulous cities, fantastic wealth
  - burning “black stones” (coal) to heat Chinese homes
  - Kublai Khan’s government and trade in Beijing
- These stories gathered into a book; most readers doubt its truth

The End of Mongol Rule

Declining Power
- Failed expeditions to Southeast Asia show weakness of Yuan Dynasty
- High taxes cause resentment

Yuan Dynasty Overthrown
- Kublai dies in 1294; successors are weak
- In 1300s, rebellions break out, leading to formation of Ming Dynasty
Decline of the Mongol Empire

- Mongol rule collapses in Persia in 1330s; in Central Asia in 1370s
- By end of 1300s, only Mongol rule in Russia remains, the Golden Horde
### A. Recognizing Facts and Details

As you read this section, use the questions to help you summarize information about Mongol rule in China.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Who?</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who was Kublai Khan?</td>
<td>Who was Marco Polo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>When?</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>When did the Mongols gain control of all of China?</td>
<td>When did Kublai Khan rule?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Where?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Where did Kublai Khan build palaces?</td>
<td>Where did Kublai Khan move the capital of his empire?</td>
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<td>4. <strong>How?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>How did the Mongol rulers treat their Chinese subjects?</td>
<td>How did Kublai Khan expand foreign trade?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <strong>Why?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Why did the Mongols give most high government posts to foreigners?</td>
<td>Why were the Mongols unable to conquer Japan?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Why is the Yuan Dynasty important in Chinese history?</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. <strong>What?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>What brought about the fall of the Yuan Dynasty?</td>
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</tbody>
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