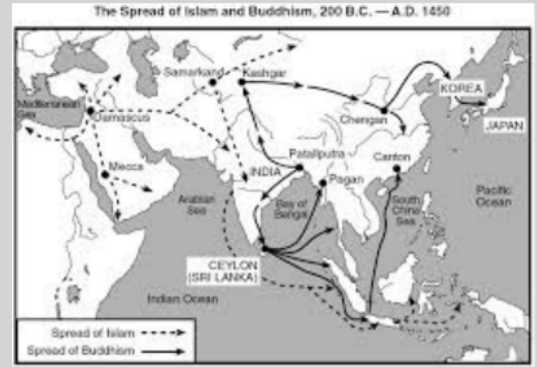
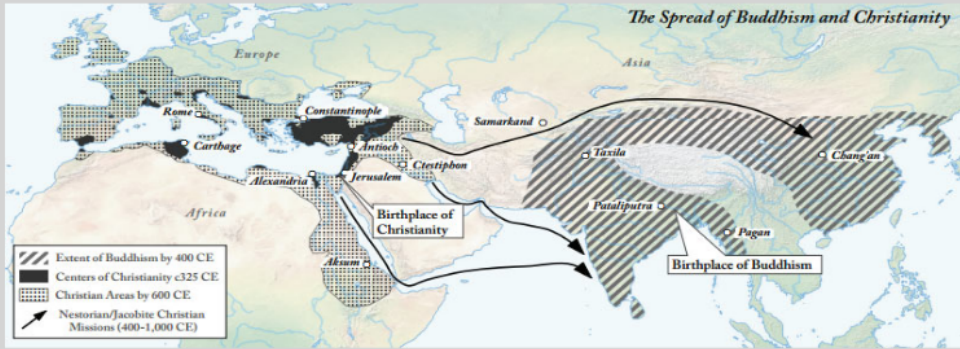


Unit 3: 500 - 1450 C.E. Increased Productive Capacity and Its Consequences



The Diffusion of Religions throughout 600 - 1450 led to significant changes in family and gender roles.



Buddhism

Confucian patriarchy in China contrasted with spiritual beliefs
Little lasting gender change

Christianity

Covenants provided women a way out of marriage
Provided opportunities for literacy and learning



Neo-Confucianism

Women were subordinate to men (ex. footbinding, etc.)
"A Woman ruler is a hen crowing"
"Disorder is produced by women"

Islam

Originally taught gender equality and fairness
Eventually overshadowed by persian traditions like veiling, seclusions, and the harem



Pastoral Nomads

Nomadic ranchers as peasants.
Follow animals from pasture to pasture depending on the season.



Guilds

A collection of craftsman of a similar trade
Trade union or secret society
Used to regulate their trade/craft

Stages of Guilds:

Apprentice:
Works for trade under master

Journeyman:
upgraded apprentice (works for masterpiece)

Master

Coerced

Serfdom:
Serfs work for lord in return for protection

Mita:
Everyone worked for everyone's benefit



Feudalism

Peasant worked lord's land in return for giving him military service.

Lord gets military protections

Vassal gets land to work on.

Serfdom also another aspect of Feudalism.

Labor Systems

Freeman-Pedia