

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

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Champa Rice

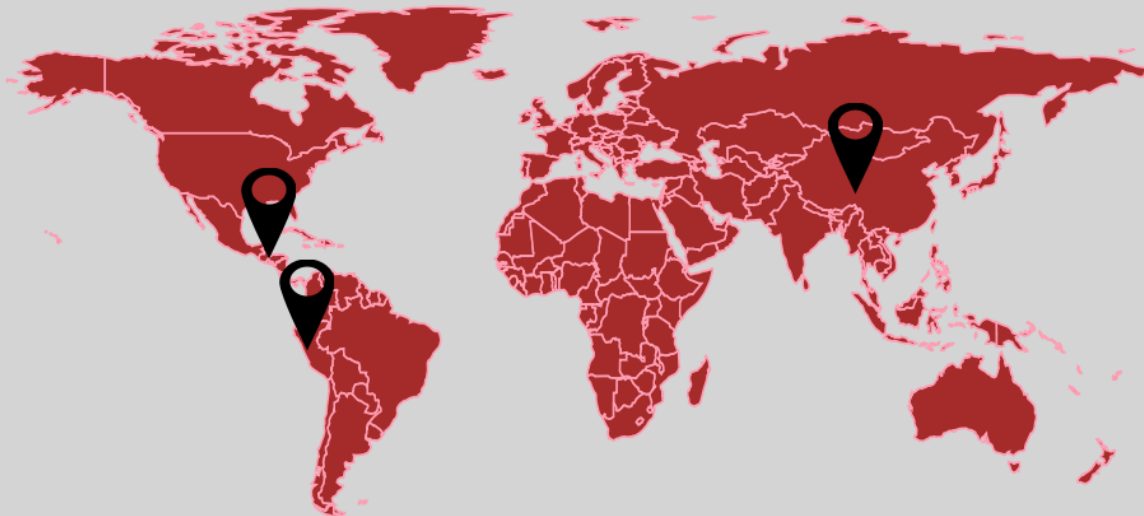
In China
New strain from Vietnam
Cut cultivation time in half

Chinampas

In America
Floating gardens in shallow lake beds
Provided 2/3 of food in Tenochtitlan

Terracing

Used everywhere, e.g. Peru, Philippines
Create arable land on mountainsides
Avoided erosion



Rise of Cities

End of Invasions
Safe Transportation
re-emergence of new empires facilitated
Rise in Trade
warming period predated "little ice age"
Farms increased Population
food + peace = population growth
Population increased Labor
more people = more labor = more production

Urbanization and Growth of Cities

Productivity rose in both agriculture and industry which supported population growth



Fall of Cities

Invasions
Arabs, Mongols, Viking, Huns, Turks
Disease
more trade = more disease (smallpox, bubonic)
Decline in Agriculture
invasions and disease led to an inability to sustain food production
"Little Ice Age"
a cooling period led to a decline of population and food