

## State Forms

Key Facts



continuity and  
innovation in  
state forms



Americas

Aztec- capital: Tenochtitlan, loosely bounded city-states, tribute and agricultural production, society was stratified  
Inca- capital: Cuzco, isolated, tightly bound and regulated empire, polytheistic, king was Sapa Inca  
Maya- fully developed written script, mathematical and astronomical systems, characterized by cultural diffusion



Mongols

Mongols- largest land mass civilization, first to conquer China, loosely bound and nomadic people, G. Khan



Japan

Japan-feudalism, samurai, shogun, daimyo, traded with Ming Dynasty, Shintoism

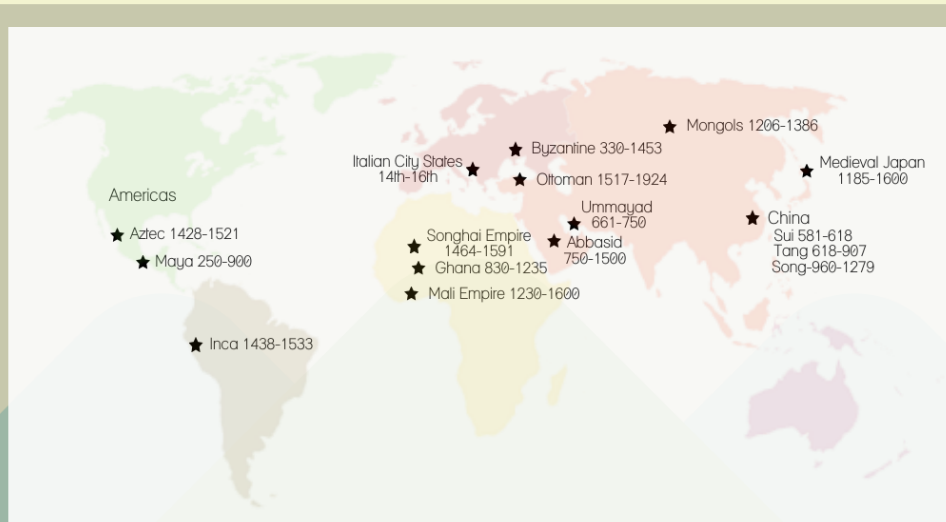


Middle East

Umayyad Caliph- second of four major caliphs after the death of Muhammad, capital: Damascus, in frequent battle with the Christian Byzantines

Ottoman- Sunni Islamic state, conquered Constantinople, Turkish Empire

Abbasid- capital: Baghdad, Golden age of Islam



World



China

Sui- shortlived imperial dynasty that was preceded by the N and S dynasties capital: Chang'an, spread and encouraged Buddhism

Tang- Empress Wu, capital: Chang'an, golden age, 50 million people, Silk Road trade enhanced, cultural influence over Korea, Japan, and Vietnam

Song Dynasty- permanent standing navy, invention of gunpowder, divided into Northern and Southern, capital: Hangzhou, in contact with Mongols



Europe

Byzantine- capital: Constantinople, Eastern Roman Empire, Orthodox Christianity, fell to Ottomans in 1453

Italian City States- formed between 9th and 15th centuries, Venice, Milan, Florence, sparked the Renaissance



Africa

Ghana- domestication of the camel spurred gold and silver trade, grew rich from Trans-Saharan trade, large urban centers

Mali- known for wealth of rulers: Mansa Musa, numerous vassal kingdoms and providences, Timbuktu was main city

Songhai- western Sahel, Islamic Empire, capital: Gao, important trading center and attacked the interest of the growing Mali Empire

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