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3.3-1 Agricultural and industrial production was stimulated by the increase in new innovations and technologies

Technical innovations led to **increased agricultural production** with such inventions as...

- Chinampa rice fields
- Improved terracing techniques

Other technologies include:

- movable-type printing
- compass
- gunpowder
- paper currency
- dhows and junks

China

- Tang and Song arguably world's most scientifically and technologically advanced society
- Developed compass in late 1000s, gunpowder, and improved printing techniques





To meet demands from Afro-Eurasia for foreign luxury goods, materials were duplicated from original locations to preset ecosystems. Examples include:

- cotton
- sugar
- citrus
- silk
- spices
- jewels

Chinese, Indian, and Persian artisans increased production of textiles and porcelains which promoted the industry of steel/iron in China.

- Silk remained best-known commodity traded along Silk Road however, other items included:
 - o raw materials
 - foodstuffs
 - o luxury goods (spices, gems)
 - manufactured products



3.3-2 The fates of cities differed, ranging from affluent prosperity to poverty-stricken decline.



Factors such as **invasion**, **disease**, **decrease in agricultural output**, **and the little ice age** result in the **decline** of various cities.

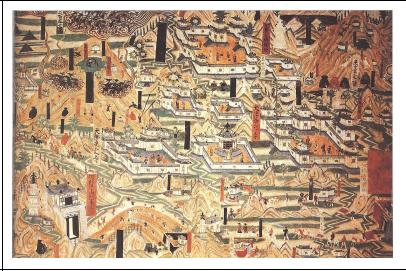
- Occasional natural disasters
- Recurring movements of smallpox, measles, and bubonic plague
- Deadliest epidemic: **Black Death** in early 1300s
- Little Ice Age: general cooling following medieval climatic optimum (a warming trend)

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The **revival of cities** were caused by:

- Declination in outside invasions
- More reliable transportation
 - o dhows, junks, horses, camels, oxen
- Increase in commerce and population
 - o revival of Silk Road under Mongols
 - o increased trade along trans-Saharan routes and Mediterranean sea lanes
- Urban growth motivated by increased food
 - o improved horse collar = improved agriculture
 - o terrace farming, terrace farming, waru waru
 - o water management
- Supply and warmer weather
 - o medieval climatic optimum





Newer cities based on **functionality and urban roles** resulted in the **decline of older outdated cities**. Cities continued importance as political, religious, commercial, and social centers.

- monarchies and oligarchies
- rise of feudalism, Islamic caliphates, Mongols, city-states
- serfdom

3.3-3 Despite traditional economic patterns, important changes in labor system and religious impact on gender/family occurred.

Forms of **labor organization**:

- Free peasant labor
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Guild and craft unions
- Coercive labor (slavery/serfdom)
- Government promoted labor taxes/military duties









Caste systems and **social class hierarchy** shaped social systems.

- Elite classes: high-level clergy, civil servants of bureaucracy
- Commoners: scribes, lawyers, artisans, merchants, bankers, mid-/low-level bureaucrats
- Urban lower classes: farmers, peasants
- Untouchable/pariah classes: slaves, coerced laborers

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Patriarchy existed, however, **women demonstrated increased power/influence** in certain societies:

- Mongols
- SE Asia
- Japan
- West Africa

Women's rights:

- could generally inherit and own property
- divorce
- limited education
- descent traced matrilineally in sub-Saharan Africa









New forms of coercive labor were initiated; thus, resulting in increase of peasant revolts and increase in the demand for African slaves.

- Japan/Europe: serfdom
- Inca: "mita" labor system

The **diffusion** of various **world religions** led to **changes in gender/family structure**.

- women required to veil themselves
- high degree of patriarchalism
- arranged marriages
- polygamy (more than one wife)
- foot binding
- Hinduism
 - o restricted by dictates of caste
- Christianity
 - o women subordinate to men, more sinful
- Islam
 - o assigned women a secondary status to men
- Neo-Confucianism
 - o similar thinking in China and East Asia

