Period 3: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 600 C.E. to 1450

Commerce China Mongols Islam Japan Byzantium

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| Silk Road |
| Mali |
| Salt trade  |
| Trans-Saharan trade |
| Caravel |
| Magnetic Compass |
| The Golden Horde |
| Commercial Revolution |
| Pax Mongolia |
| Ghana |
| Swahili City-States |
| Indian Ocean Trade |
| Tribute system  |
| Trans-Saharan Trade |
| Marco Polo |
| Civil Service Exam |
| Black Plague |
| Zheng He |
| Tang (618-907 C.E.) |
| Shinto  |
| 5 Pillars of Islam |
| Mecca |
| Quran |
| Daimyo |
| Sharia law |
| Shogun |
| Vikings |
| Ibn Battuta |
| Mansa Musa |
| Caliphate |
| Byzantine Empire |
| Muhammad |
| Constantinople |
| Crusades |
| Charlemagne |
| Song (960-1279 C.E.) |
| Great Schism |
| Feudalism |
| Neo-Confucianism |
| Manorialism  |
| Eastern Orthodox Church |
| House of Wisdom |
| Magna Carta  |
| Karakorum |
| Chinggis Khan |
| Abbasid |
| Almoravid Empire |
| Kublai Khan |
| Umayyad |

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1. What effect did nomadic peoples like the Vikings, Mongols, and Turks have on this time period?

2. What motivated and sustained the long distance commerce of the silk roads, sea roads, and sand roads?

3. Why did people of the eastern hemisphere develop long distance trade more extensively than those of the western hemisphere?

4. What role did the spread of religions along the trade routes have during this time period?

5. Compare the political structure of Western Europe and Japan to that of China and the Byzantine Empire.

Period 4: Global Interactions c. 1450 to c. 1750

Renaissance/Protestant Reformation Colonialism Commerce

Humanism

Printing press

Martin Luther

Divine right

indulgences

Rene Decartes

Voltaire

Johannes Kepler

John Locke

Leviathan

The Wealth of Nations

Enlightenment

Absolute Monarchy

Catherine the Great

Cortes

Columbian Exchange

Mestizo

Vasco da Gama

mulattoes

encomienda system

plantation complex

Ottoman empire

Smallpox

Indian Ocean commercial network

Spice trade

trading post empire

Philippines (Spanish)

British/Dutch East India companies

Mercantilism

Potosí,

“soft gold,”

African diaspora

Period 4: Global Interactions c. 1450 to c. 1750

Compared to the world of the fifteenth century, what new patterns of development are visible in the empire building projects of the centuries that followed?

In what ways did the spread of Christianity and Islam and modern science give rise to culturally based conflicts?

How should we distribute the moral responsibility for the Atlantic slave trade? Is this a task appropriate for historians?