

MMW 13 Lecture 8

April 28



blue or green Scantron cards



● DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON THE

Blue notebooks

Structure of the Midterm

- ◉ Multiple-choice Questions: 20 questions
- ◉ 4 points each
- ◉ Essay Questions: 5 Questions, you choose only 1
- ◉ 20 points

Key terms, ideas, and names

- Chengiz khan
- Osman
- Kubla Khan
- Hangzhou
- 1276 (Hangzhou fell to the Mongols)
- Karakorum
- Sultanate of Delhi
- Shamanism (Mongols)
- Sufi-brotherhoods
- Chola Kingdom
- 1258 Mongols invaded Baghdad
- Vijayanagar kingdom
- First European university: Bologna
- Brahmins; Kshatriyas; Vaishyas; Shudras; Dalits (the Untouchables)
- Mansa Musa
- Neo-Confucianism
- Bakhti Movement
- Dhows and Junks
- Tamerlane
- William of Ockham
- Zheng He
- Dante (1265-1321) & Beatrice Portinari (1266-1290)
- The lion prince Sundiata

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- ◉ Magna Carta
 - ◉ Boroughs
 - ◉ Eleanor of Aquitaine
 - ◉ Champagne Fairs
 - ◉ Lex Mercatoria

Concepts

- **Southernization**: its significance in world history; remember to contextualize or contrast the concept to “westernization”
- Hodgson’s notion of **interrelated history**: go over key concepts in that essay such as “Islamicate” and “Persianate”
- African society and politics
- Sub-Saharan African **economy**: study its main feature
- The significance of European **Guilds**
- The role the **Vikings** played in the integration of Eurasia (see also nomads)
- Significance of the **Song legacy**: primarily economy, but also military and technology
- Significance of the Medieval European **courtly love**
- **Caste**, Political Society and **gender** in Medieval India
- Gender in Medieval Europe: Monastic movements
- The importance of Italian cities like Florence, Venice, etc.
- Contribution of the Medieval Guilds

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- The most significant contribution of the **Song dynasty** in world history: Expansive market-based economy
 - Significance of the **Scholastic** movement in Medieval Europe
 - Significance of the **Nomadic** movements (Mongols; Turks; Vikings) in the late medieval period
 - The importance of comedy in the movie ***The Name of the Rose***
 - **Black death** and transregional epidemics

Tang-Song China Legacy

- 1) Revival of centralized imperial order.
- 2) Spread of religions and ideas.
- 3) Expansive market-based economy (not agricultural)
- 4) Major technological and industrial advancements.



Song Dynasty (960-1279)

- 907-960: China divided into several competing states: Five Dynasties.
- Song dynasty brought back imperial rule in the late 10th century.
- Considered the high point of China's "golden age"
- Major innovations; economic dynamism; expansive urbanization and cultural developments.

Song Imperial power

- Song Taizu (960-976) advocated a policy of civil administration, industry, education and arts (not military).
- State bureaucracy based on merit (civil service examination) and tributary system (patronage to state supporters and officials).

Expansive state

- a) civilian-led army
- Civil-military transformation
- b) State bureaucracy caused financial problems



Song economy

- Because of commerce merchants grew in size.
- Maritime trade began to expand, linking Chian to the rest of Afro-Eurasia.
- Tax revenues increased: more money for the state.
- Grand Canal, which linked the Yellow and Yangzi river Basins, linked the north with the south.

What did the Song NOT do?

- 1) Major economic and technological advancements did not lead to revolutionize Chinese society? Because it was already self-sufficient.
- 2) Technology to sail the seas: lacked incentive to sail the world.
- 3) Despite commercial expansion, kept merchants out of major industries.
- 4) Peaceful relations with neighboring nomadic societies: big mistake! Mongols...

Song products

- ◉ Silk.
- ◉ Porcelain.
- ◉ Books.



Song & sciences

- ① 1st and 15th centuries: the Chinese made the most inventions in human history.
- ② Magnetic compass (for naval navigation).
- ③ Spinning wheel.
- ④ Song ships: missile launchers; cannons (to fight off pirates).
- ⑤ Mechanized spinning process: precursor to the industrial machine.
- ⑥ Medicine: inoculated against smallpox.

Printing

- First developed under the Tang
- Block-printing technique
wooden block (11th century).
- Produced texts quickly,
Cheaply and in huge quantities.



Impact of Print culture

- 1) Fostered the spread of education
- 1) Spread of elite culture.
- 2) Spread of religious texts.

Song agriculture

- Economy: agricultural production
 - a) fast-ripening rice: two crops per year.
 - b) food crops: oranges and sugarcane
- Technology:
 - a) heavy iron plows, Oxen, water buffaloes.
 - b) irrigation system.



(Song) Urbanization

- The most urbanized civilization in the world!
Increased population
- At least five cities had populations over a million. (Baghdad had only 125,000)
- Chang'an: the largest and the most populous (2 million).

Hangzhou

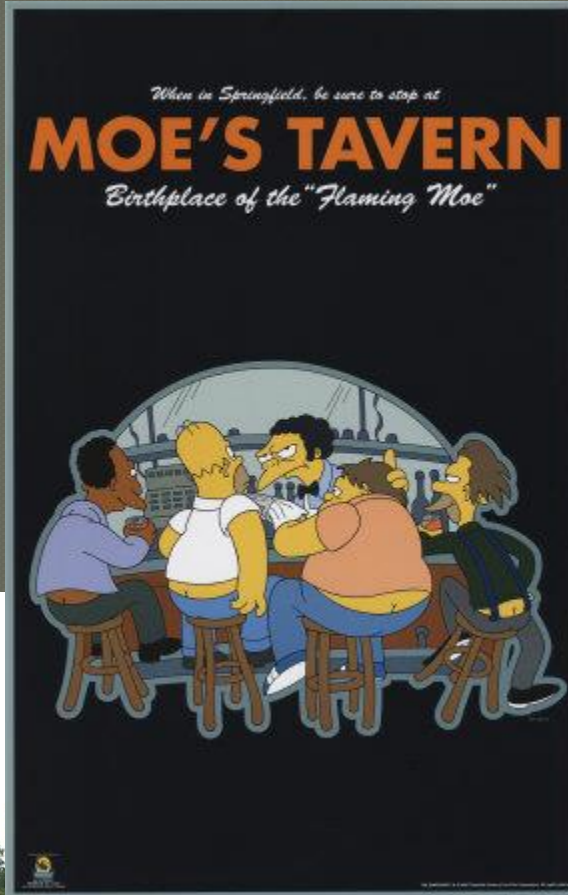
Capital of southern Song

More than 100,000



What is the effect of the rise of cities?

Consumerist spaces



Market Expansion

- ◎ Craft shops, specialty stores, gems, porcelain and other luxury goods.
- ◎ Rise of imports.



Strengthening of the patriarchal social structure

- As the agricultural productivity increased, the ideology of family preservation increased.
(possibly to preserve family unity amid rapid economy change)
- Not merely remember but actively seeking ancestors assistance
Strengthened the sense of family ties.

Commemoration of family rituals:



Women under the Song

- ① While women were able to participate in the expanding market, their experiences were more restricted.
- ① Men took concubines.

Foot Binding

- ◉ Privileged classes.
 - ◉ 5 to six-year-old girls
 - ◉ Keeping women under tight supervision of their Male guardians.
- not a practice for Peasants.
- An aspect of Urban patriarchy



Market Economy

- Rapid expansion of Tang and Song economies:
 - Shortage of copper coin.
 - Letters of credit: “Flying cash” : merchants to deposit cash and pick them up somewhere else.
- Letters of credit: a promise to pay, promissory notes.

ECONOMY FUTURE BASED!!! Long-term practice.

- Helped expand Song economy even more.

First paper money

1024

- Credit system for commercial transaction.
- Issued by the state but
Pioneered the use of printed Paper.
- Stimulated the economy and facilitated transaction.
- Match Cash reserve
- Counterfeit notes: problem.



Song

Politics and Religion

Religious tensions

- ❑ Buddhism: Individualism, asceticism, metaphysics
Scripturalist tradition.

(Foreign)

- ❑ Confucianism & Daoism
More interested in the family, ritual, practice.
Ritualistic traditions.

(Native)

Neo-Confucianism: Civic-state rationalism

- ✧ Originated with Han Yu and Li Ao (722-841)
 - ✧ Reached high popularity under the Song (and later the Ming) Dynasty
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- ✧ Renaissance of traditional Confucian ideas
- ✧ Rejected the mysticism of Buddhism and Taoism, rationalized Confucianism
- ✧ But used Buddhism and Taoism metaphysical ideas to define an exiting reality (not to deny reality!)

Imperial Exams

- Under the Song Consolidation of the scholar official class
- Rise of Scholar bureaucrats
- Promoted cultural
Unity but stifled
“free thinking”



The Song legacy on the Eurasian integration

- 1. Closer ties within East Asia
- 2. Disease

Post-Song China



- Yuan dynasty (1279-1368) founded by Kublai Khan; nomadic Mongol warriors.

- Ming dynasty (1368-1644)
Zhu Yuanzhang (Joo yu-wen-JAHNG)
Founder (1328-1398)

Former Buddhist monk who rose from poverty to power.

Ming and the Afro-Eurasian contact zones

- ⦿ Attempt to (re)colonize Vietnam
- ⦿ Maritime expansion (not military expansion into Central Asia)
- ⦿ Grand maritime expeditions to southern Asia and beyond Eurasia
- ⦿ Zheng He (jung huh) (1371-1435)
- ⦿ Explored southeast Asia to India; Persian Gulf; Red Sea; and the East African Coast

Chinese admiral Zheng He



Zheng He's fleet, which sailed ships, sailed on a series of voyages to the Indian Ocean as far as Arabia and east coast of Africa, and throughout islands of Southeast Asia. The ships sailed with goods and exotic plants, as prisoners of war (including the King of Ceylon). Zheng He's fleet used force on those occasions: in Sumatra in 1408, in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1410, and in Sumatra in 1413, mostly against Chinese pirates.



- Gavin Menzies

“1421: The Year China Discovered the World”

1418 map

- Admiral Zheng explored the oceans
Between 1405 and 1435



Transregional epidemics

- Trade routes that connected the Mongol empire with Europe through Genoese trading posts

“Black Death” 1346-53

- Host, Vector, and agent
- *Yersinia Pestis* bacterium
- “Oriental rat flea”



- *Bubo*
- red swelling
result of a swollen
and infected lymph node



- Air polluted by humid weather or decaying bodied unburied (or fumes)
- Plague Doctors
- “Community plague doctors”
- Holds scented substances



Remedies

- ◉ Walking around flowers in or around their nose people
- ◉ Carve the symbol on the front door of houses



lancing a bubo



Spread

- 1331 spread from Central Asia
Silk road
- 1347 Crimea: reached Europe
- China: killed around half of the human population
- greatest public health disaster in recorded history
- Europe lost an estimated one quarter to one third of its population,
- pre-antibiotic era: 50% to 90% mortality rate
- Sense of deep demographic transformation



Spread of the Black Death



Not in Scandinavia, India and Sub-Saharan Africa

□ Why?

- 1) Patterns of migration, trade, travel.
- 2) Interaction between humans and animals.
- 3) Climate factors.





Sedlec Ossuary







Kaffa

- Seaport on the Crimean Peninsula
Controlled by a group of merchants from Genoa (supervised by the Mongols, controlling the Golden Horde).

1343 Mongols come to Kaffa to take Italians who allegedly had killed a Muslim in Tana

Siege of the city

The Mongol army became infected with the Black Death





- *Whereupon the Tartars (Mongols), worn out by this pestilential disease, and falling on all sides as if thunderstruck, and seeing that they were perishing hopelessly, ordered the corpses to be placed upon their engines and thrown into the city of Kaffa. Accordingly were the bodies of the dead hurled over the walls, so that the Christians were not able to hide or protect themselves from this danger, although they carried away as many as possible and threw them into the sea.”*