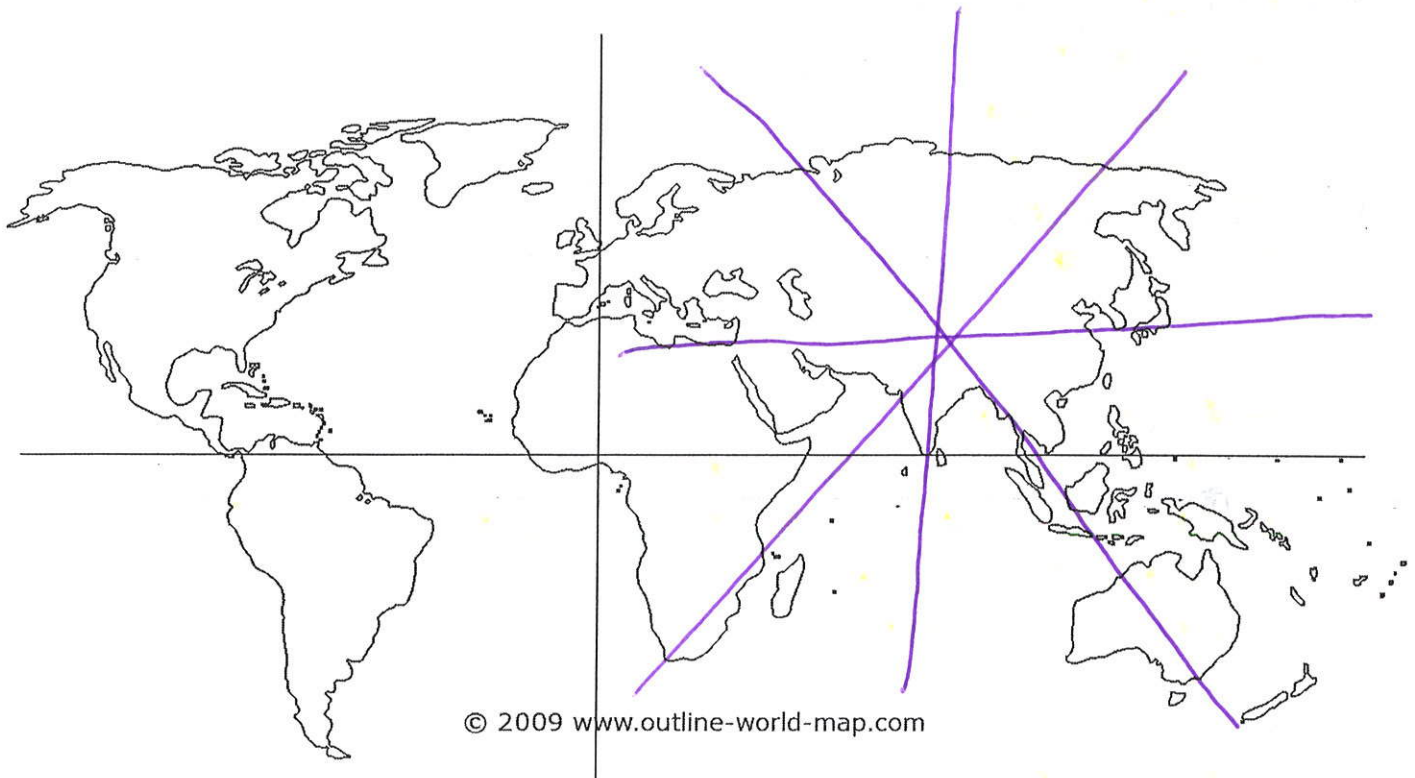


Standard(s) of Learning:

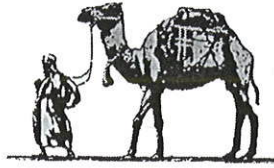
WHI.10 – The student will demonstrate knowledge of civilizations and empires of the Eastern Hemisphere and their interactions through regional trade patterns by

- Locating major trade routes
- Identifying technological advances and transfers, networks of economic interdependence, and cultural interactions
- Describing Japan, with emphasis on the impact of Shinto and Buddhist traditions and the influence of Chinese culture
- Describing east African kingdoms of Axum and Zimbabwe and west African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in terms of geography, society, economy, and religion



Locate the Eastern Hemisphere on the map – Color it RED

WHI.10a – Major Trade Routes



= Middle Ages

- During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia.
- Regional trade networks and long-distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia.

→ helped

↳ spread ↳ sharing

Major Trade Routes

- ① • Silk Roads across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- ② • Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- ③ • Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- ④ • Northern European links with the Black Sea
- ⑤ • Western European sea and river trade
- ⑥ • South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Goods

- Gold from West Africa
- Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean
- Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe
- Porcelain from China and Persia
- Amber from the Baltic region

↳ cloth

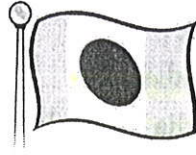
Technology

- Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- New crops from India (for making sugar)
- Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East
- Navigation: Compass from China, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

Ideas

- Spread of religions across the hemisphere
 - Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
 - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
 - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- Printing and paper money from China

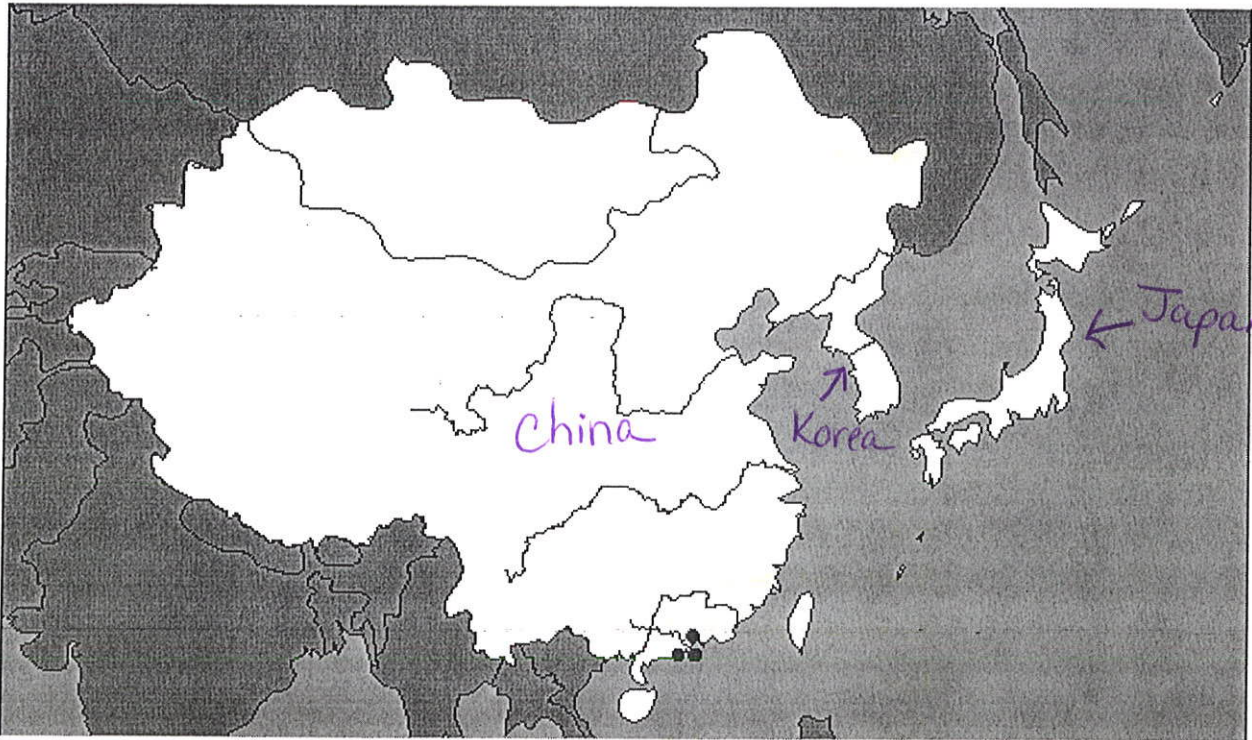
WHI.10c – Japan



→ nearness

- Japanese cultural development was influenced by its proximity to China.
- Name means “land of the rising sun”

Location



- Consists of an archipelago – chain of islands
- Four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu
- Very mountainous – very little farmable land
- Prone to typhoons – strong tropical storms – and earthquakes (Ring of Fire)

Early Japan

- Originally ruled by independent clans who controlled their own territories
- By the 400s, the Yamato Clan – who claimed to be descended from the sun goddess Amaterasu – established itself as the dominant clan → most powerful
- The Yamato chiefs called themselves emperors, but did not have a lot of power
- Emperors served as the figurehead of the government, but the real power lay with the military leader

Shintoism – “The Way of the Gods”

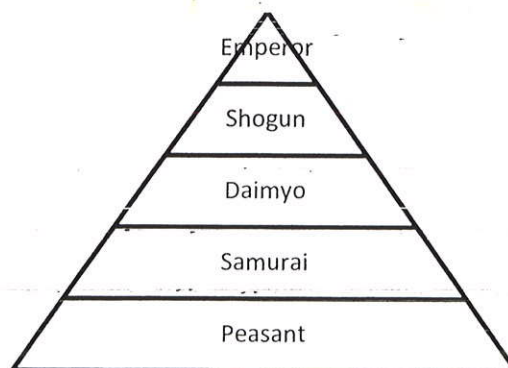
Type?	Polytheistic → many gods
Name of God(s)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kami – <u>divine spirits that dwelled in nature</u> • Ancestor worship
Founder?	Japanese
Where was it founded?	Japan
Sacred Writings/Holy Book?	Kojiki and Nihonshoki
Major beliefs, traditions, and customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animism – <u>spirits inhabit everything</u> • Respect for the <u>forces of nature</u> (water, wind, etc) • Emphasis on cleanliness • Torii – <u>Shinto shrines</u> • State religion – worshipped emperor • Coexisted with Buddhism → most people practiced both <p>everyone practiced it</p>
Is there a heaven? How do you get there?	Yes – not clearly defined
How and where did it spread?	Did not spread – unique to Japan

Influence of Chinese Culture

- Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to China
 - Borrowed Chinese innovations and traditions and made them their own
1. **Buddhism**
 - Officially adopted by the imperial court around the 700s AD
 - **Most people practiced both Shintoism and Buddhism**
 - Zen Buddhism, which emphasized meditation and enlightenment, became popular
 2. **Writing**
 - Adopted the Chinese writing system by the early 700s
 - By the late 700s, the Japanese had created their own writing system, which was similar to the Chinese
 - **Lady Murasaki Shikibu** wrote the **world's first novel** – ***The Tale of Genji*** – about the life of a prince in the imperial court
 3. **Architecture** (pagoda)
 4. Also adopted:
 - Chinese art forms (landscapes)
 - Chinese cooking techniques
 - Chinese gardening (Zen Gardens)
 - Drinking tea (Tea Ceremonies)
 - Hairdressing and clothing styles
 - System of government (strong central government)

Japanese Feudalism

- **After the Yamato clan, the Fujiwara family took control of the central government**
- By the 11th century, **large landowners began to set up private armies and raid the countryside** → attack
- **For safety, farmers and small landowners began trading their land to strong warlords in exchange for protection**



Top

Emperor

- **Figurehead of the government** → symbol of gov't
- **No real political power**

Shogun

- **Supreme military commander** who ruled in the name of the emperor
- **Held the real government power** – controlled military, finances, and law
↳ \$

Daimyo

- **Local lords who owned land and served by samurai**

Samurai

- **Warriors who lived by a code of behavior called Bushido** – “way of the warrior”
- Expected to show reckless courage, reverence for the gods, fairness, and generosity toward those weaker than themselves
- Dying an honorable death was judged more important than living a long life

= like knights w/ chivalry

Bottom

Peasants

- **Majority of the population**
- Could move up in social class if they proved they were good warriors

WHI.10d – Africa



- Second largest continent in the world – covers 1/5 of the Earth’s surface.
- Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.
- States and empires flourished in Africa during the Medieval period including:
 - Axum in East Africa
 - Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in West Africa
 - Zimbabwe in Southern Africa

East Africa

Axum

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• South of Kush in the “Horn” of Africa near the Ethiopian Highlands and Nile River
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ruled by a king
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International trading center – had access to the sea trade on the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean• Exported salt, rhinoceros horns, tortoise shells, ivory, emeralds, and gold• Imported cloth, glass, olive oil, wine, brass, iron, and copper
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believed in one supreme god – Mahrem – and believed that their king was descended from him• Also practiced animism – worshipped the spirits of nature and honored their ancestors• The Axumite king, Ezana, later converted to Christianity and made it the official religion

Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written language called Ge'ez • Minted their own coins • Terrace farming – <u>cut step-like ridges into the sides of mountains</u> • Irrigation systems of canals and dams • Architecture: carved stone to fit together rather than using mortar
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingdom lasted for 800 years until they were conquered by the Muslims

Western Africa

- Ghana, Mali, and Songhai **developed near the Niger River and Sahara Desert**

Ghana

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by a king who served as a religious leader, chief judge, and military commander
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the gold-salt trade on the Trans-Saharan trade route • Collected taxes and gifts from surrounding lands
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practiced animism • Some converted to Islam which spread along the trade routes.
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered by Muslims in 1076

Mali

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by an emperor • Mansa Musa expanded empire and divided kingdom into provinces ruled by governors
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the gold-salt trade on the Trans-Saharan trade route
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practiced Islam
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timbuktu – became an important center for trading, learning, and religion • Built many mosques and universities

↓
Islamic house of worship

Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputes over successors and a series of weak rulers caused the kingdom's decline
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Songhai

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centered around the city of Gao on the Niger River
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized government overseen by a king
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the gold-salt trade on the Trans-Saharan trade route • Collected taxes
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practiced Islam
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered Timbuktu
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered by a Moroccan army because they lacked modern weapons

South Africa

Zimbabwe

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located near the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by a king
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming and cattle raising • Mining and shipping of gold • Collected taxes from traders
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital city of Great Zimbabwe – walled city that became an economic, political, and religious center
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1450 the city of Great Zimbabwe was abandoned