

Post-Classical: 600 CE to 1450 CE

3.1	Regional and Transregional Interactions	
I	Students will be able explain the impact of improved technologies and commercial practices on an increased volume and expanded range of trade.	<i>New trading cities</i> <i>Luxury goods</i> <i>Caravan organization</i> <i>Credit and monetization</i> <i>Trading organizations</i> <i>Expansion of empires</i>
	How did improved technologies and commercial practices lead to an increased volume and expanded range of trade?	<p>A. Which existing trade routes promoted the growth of new trade cities?</p> <p>B. What new trade routes developed in Mesoamerica and the Andes?</p> <p>C. How did improvements to technologies encourage the growth in the trade of luxury goods?</p> <p>D. How did state practices, trading organizations, and state-sponsored infrastructure contribute to trade growth?</p> <p>E. What effects did expansion of empires have on Trans-Eurasian trade and communication?</p>
II	Students will be able discuss the environmental and linguistic effects of movement of people.	<i>Environmental knowledge</i> <i>Technological adaptations</i> <i>Migration</i> <i>Environmental impact</i> <i>Diffusion of languages</i>
	What environmental and linguistic effects resulted from the movement of people?	<p>A. What knowledge and technology did Vikings use to travel?</p> <p>B. What was the impact of the Bantu and Polynesian migrations?</p> <p>C. What new language developed as result of the bantu migration and commercial contacts in East Africa?</p>

III	Students will be able identify cross-cultural exchanges that were fostered by the intensification of trade and communication networks.	<i>Diasporic communities</i> <i>Interregional travelers</i> <i>Diffusion of literature, art, and cultural traditions</i> <i>Diffusion of scientific and technological traditions</i>
	How were cross-cultural exchanges fostered by the intensification of trade and communication networks?	A. How did Islam develop and spread? B. Where did merchants set up diasporic communities? C. What is the value of travel accounts as sources for history? D. How did Neoconfucianism and Buddhism spread through East Asia through cross-cultural interactions? E. How did gunpowder and printing spread from East Asia to the Islamic empires and Western Europe?
IV	Students will be able explain the diffusion of crops and pathogens along trade routes throughout the eastern Hemisphere.	<i>New foods</i> <i>Agricultural techniques</i>
	How were crops and pathogens spread along trade routes in the eastern Hemisphere?	A. What new foods and agricultural products were adopted? B. Why did epidemic diseases spread along well established paths of trade and military conquest?
3.2	New State Forms and Interactions	
I	Students will be able identify empires that were reconstituted and those that were new state forms.	<i>Traditional sources of power: religion</i> <i>New sources of power: tributary systems</i> <i>Caliphate</i> <i>Khanate</i> <i>Feudalism</i> <i>Sinicization</i>
	How did some empires in the Post-Classical reconstitute empires from the Classical or create new state forms?	A. How did the Byzantine Empire and China incorporate traditional sources of power and new

		<p>sources to reconstitute the empires?</p> <p>B. What new forms of governance emerged?</p> <p>C. How did states synthesize local and borrowed traditions?</p> <p>D. How did state systems in the Americas expand in scope and reach?</p>
II	Students will be able to describe the technological and cultural transfers between states and empires.	<p><i>Tang and Abbasids</i></p> <p><i>Mongols</i></p> <p><i>Crusades</i></p>
	What technological and cultural transfers occurred between Tang and Abbasids, across the Mongol empires, and during the Crusades?	
3.3	Economic Productivity and Its Consequences	
I	Students will be able to identify innovations that stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions.	<p><i>Champa rice</i></p> <p><i>Waru-waru</i></p> <p><i>Horse collar</i></p> <p><i>Textile and porcelain</i></p> <p><i>Iron and steel in China</i></p>
	What innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production?	<p>A. How did champa rice and waru waru increase agricultural productivity?</p> <p>B. Why were crops traded alongside luxury goods?</p> <p>C. What innovations allowed artisans and merchants to expand production of textiles, porcelains, iron, and steel?</p>
II	Students will be able explain the factors that contributed to the rise and decline of post-classical cities.	<p><i>Invasions</i></p> <p><i>Disease</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural productivity</i></p> <p><i>Little Ice Age</i></p> <p><i>Transportation</i></p> <p><i>Population</i></p> <p><i>Labor</i></p>
	What factors contributed to the rise and decline of post-classical cities?	<p>A. What factors contributed to the decline of cities?</p> <p>B. What factors contributed to the rise of cities?</p>

		C. What new cities took on the roles of old ones?
III	Students will be able explain the changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.	<i>Forms of labor organization</i> <i>Free peasant revolts</i>
	What were the changes in social structures and methods of production between 600 CE and 1450 CE?	A. What forms of labor existed in the post-classical? B. In what areas did women exercise power? C. Why did free peasants revolt in China? D. How did the diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and Neoconfucianism lead to changes in gender relations and family structure?