

Unit 4: The Age of Cross Cultural Interaction 1200-1450



- **Chinese Empires**
 - **Done to song**
 -
 - ***Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han***
 - ***Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han***
 -
 - ***Sui, Tang, Song***
 - ***Sui, Tang, Song***
 -
 - ***Yuan, Ming, Qing***
 - ***Yuan, Ming, Qing***
 -
 - ***Mao Tse Tung, Mao Tse Tung***

Chapter 17--Mongolia

- p. 364 How did nomads assist trade?
- p. 365 When were nobles influential?
- p. 366 What religions influenced the nomads?(3)
- p. 367 When did the Turks begin to migrate?
- p. 367 Who did the Turks displace?
- p. 367 What religion was encouraged by the Turks?
- p. 368 Who became the leader of the Mongols in the 13th Century?
- p. 368 How did Chinggis Khan hold power?
- p. 368 What skills were the Mongols masters of?
- p. 369 What happened to those in battle?
- p. 370 What part of China was captured by 1215?
- p. 370 How were the Mongols viewed by the Saljuqs?
- p. 370 What did the Mongols do to cities?

- **Having taken counsel for making peace with us, You Pope and all Christians have sent an envoy to us, as we have heard from him and as your letters declare, Wherefore, if you wish to have peace with us, You Pope and all kings and potentates, in now way delay to come to me to make terms of peace and then you shall hear alike our answer and our will. The contents of your letters stated that we ought to be baptized and become Christians. To this we answer briefly that we do not understand in what way we ought to do this. To the rest of the contents of your letters, viz: that you wonder at so great a slaughter of men, especially of Christians and in particular Poles, Moravians, and Hungarians, we reply likewise that this also we do not understand. However, lest we may seem to pass it over in silence altogether, we give you this for our answer.**
- **Because they did not obey the word of God and the command of Chingis Chan and the Chan, but took council to slay our envoys, therefore God ordered us to destroy them and gave them up into our hands. For otherwise if God had not done this, what could man do to man? But you men of the West believe that you alone are Christians and despise others. But how can you know to whom God deigns to confer His grace? But we worshipping God have destroyed the whole earth from the East to the West in the power of God. And if this were not he power of God, what could men have done? Therefore, if you accept peace and are willing to surrender your fortresses to us, You Pope and Christian princes, in no way delay coming to me to conclude peace and then we shall know that you wish to have peace with us.**
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- **Guyuk Khan, after the armies of Mongolia had invaded the West(1246-48), *Letter to Pope Innocent IV***

- **p. 371 How was the empire divided after Chinggis' death?**
- **p. 372 Who lived in Khubilai's court?**
- **p. 372 What kept Khubilai from capturing Japan?**
- **p. 373 The Mongols who invaded Russia were known as?**
- **p. 373 What did Mongols lack experience in?**
- **p. 373 Who served at the lower levels?**
- **p. 373 What groups were killed in large scale?**
- **p. 374 What was outlawed?(2)**
- **p. 374 What systems were dismantled?(2)**
- **p. 374 What was encouraged over long distances?**

- **At Caracorum, Mangu has a large orda close by the city walls; it is surrounded by a brick wall as are our priories of monks. There is a large palace there in which he hold hi drinking festival twice in the year, once round about Easter when he passes by that way ad once in the summer n his return. The second is the more important for on that occasion there assemble at his court all the nobles anywhere within a two months' journey; and then he bestows on them garments and presents and displays his great glory. There are many other buildings there, long like barns, and in these are stored his provisions and treasures.**
- **At the entrance to this palace, seeing it would have been unseemly to put skins of milk and other drinks there, Master William of Paris has made for him a large silver tree, at the foot of which are four silver lions each having a pipe and all belching forth white mare's milk. Inside the trunk four pipes lead up to the top of the tree and the ends of the tail of which twines round of the tree. One of these pipes pours out wine, another caracosmos, that is the refined milk of mares, another boal, which is a honey drink, and another rice mead, which is call terracina. Each of these has its silver basin ready to receive it at the foot of the tree between the other four pipes. At the very top he fashioned an angel holding a trumpet; underneath the tree he made a crypt in which a man can be secreted, and a pipe goes up to the angel through the middle of the heart of the tree.**
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- **William of Rubrick, who is known for his accounts of travels to Mongolia who was a resident of the Crusader city Acre (1251-59) *The Journey of William of Rubrick.***

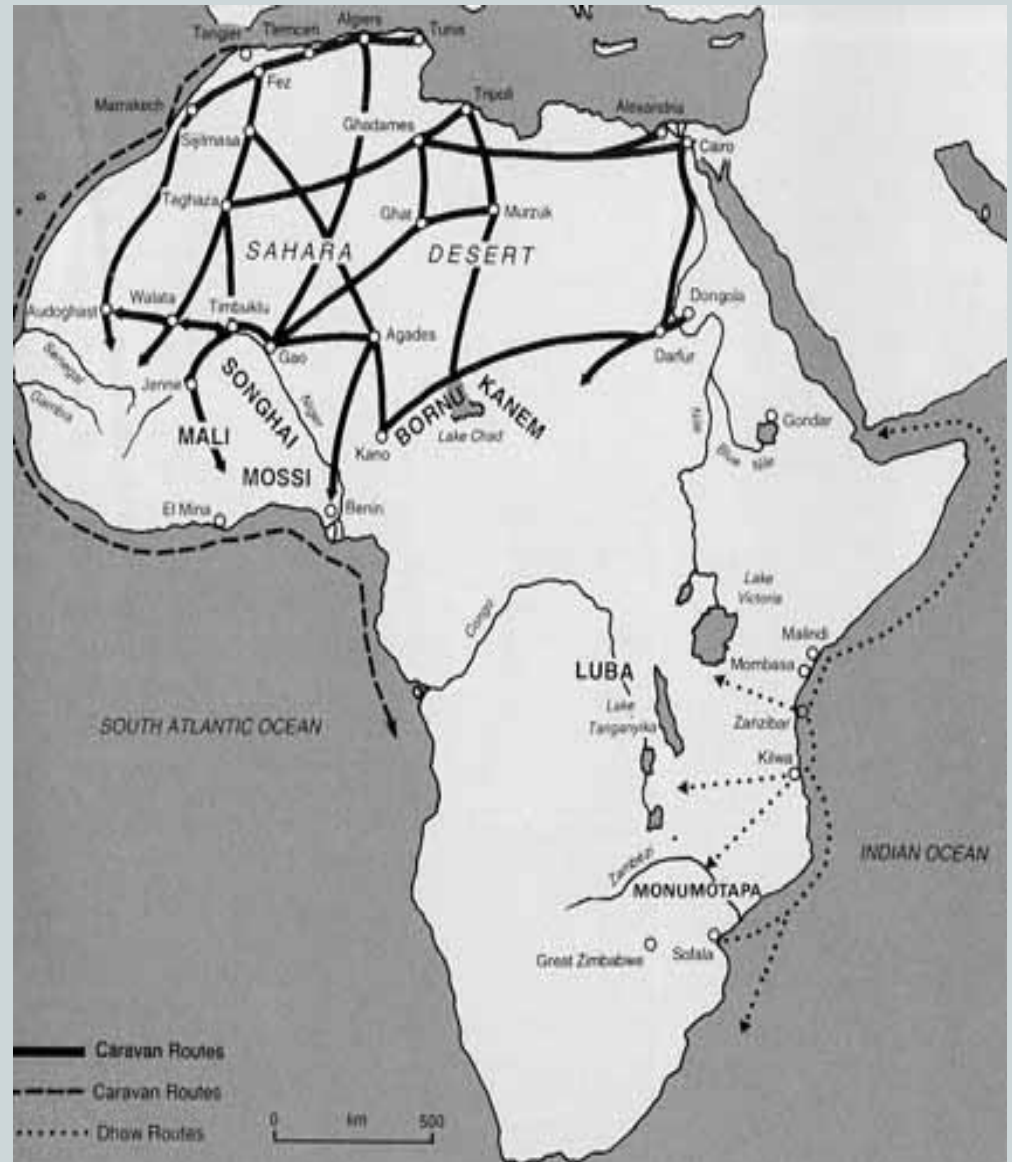
- **Guilds had traditionally had nothing to do with city government, which was monopolized by the mandarins, who endeavoured to suppress any resources which could pose the threat of alternative sources of power. There was no chance for guilds, any more than cities, to acquire official charters.**
- **Guilds were always local, to one city and its immediate hinterland at most, for any wider combination would clearly have been a threat, which is doubtless the reason why secret societies have been such a characteristic Chinese product.**
- **Marco Polo found guilds flourishing in thirteenth-century Hang-chow. A few of the twentieth-century guilds in Peking seem to date as far back as Tang, in the eighth or ninth century, but all have been constantly reorganized. Korean guilds, derived from those of China, have retained constitutions more than 1,000 years old. Tang Chang'an is said to have had 220 guilds, Loyang 120, while Song Hangchow had 414.**
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- **Aidan Southall, distinguished urban anthropologist. *Guilds and the Chinese City.***

- **p. 375 What caused trade to be spurred on?**
- **p. 375 What was encouraged after taking over a region?**
- **p. 377 What was not accepted during the Yuan dynasties?**
- **p. 378 What was spread by the Mongols in the 1300s?**
- **p. 378 What weakened the Mongol empire?**
- **p. 378-79 What leaders gained control after the Mongol collapse?**
- **p. 380 Who gained control of the Dardanelles?**
- **p. 380 What took place in 1453?**

- The people are Idolaters; and since they were conquered by the Great Khan they use paper money. And you must know they eat every kind of flesh, even that of dogs and other unclean beasts, which nothing would induce a Christian to eat.
- Since the Great Khan occupied the city he has ordained that each of the twelve thousand bridges should be provided with a guard of ten men, in case of any disturbance, or of any being so rash as to plot treason or insurrection against him.
- Part of the watch patrols the quarter, to see if any light or fire is burning after the lawful hours; if they find any mark the door, and in the morning the owner is summoned before the magistrates, and unless he can plead a good excuse he is punished. Also if they find any one going about the streets at unlawful hours they arrest him, and in the morning they bring him before the magistrates. Likewise if in the daytime they find any poor cripple unable to work for his livelihood, they take him to one of the hospitals, of which there are many, founded by the ancient kinds, and endowed with great revenues. Or if he be capable of work they oblige him to take up some trade. If they see that any house has caught fire they immediately beat upon that wooden instrument to give the alarm, and this brings together the watchmen from the other bridges to help to extinguish it, and to save the goods of the merchants or others, either by removing them to the towers above mentioned, or by putting them in boats and transporting them to the islands in the lake. For no citizen dares leave his house at night, or to come near the fire; only those who own the property, and those watchmen who flock to help, of whom there shall come one or two thousand at the least.
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- Marco Polo on the capital of Karakorum in Mongolia, the *Travels of Marco Polo*

- It was thought best for a boy to start upon his studies as early as possible. From the very beginning he was instructed almost entirely in the classics, since mathematics could be left to merchants, while science and technology were relegated to the working class. A potential grand official must study the Four Books, the Five Classics, and other Confucian works, and further, he must know how to compose poems and write essays. For the most part, questions in civil service examinations did not go beyond these areas of competence.
- When he was just a little more than three years old, a boy's education began at home, under the supervision of his mother or some other suitable person. Even at this early stage the child's home environment exerted a great effect upon his development. In cultivated families, where books were stacked high against the walls, the baby sitter taught the boy his first characters while playing. As far as possible these were characters written with only a few strokes.
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- Ichisada Miyazaki, a modern Japanese historian on China(1976) *The Chinese Civil Service Exam System*.

The use of
those humps,
those humps,
those lovely
camel humps!



Chapter 18—Sub-Saharan Africa

- p. 384 What were two results of the Bantu migrations?
- p. 384 What product was important agriculturally?
- p. 385 How did the Bantu govern?
- p. 386 What two kingdoms dominated the west?
- p. 386 What did the Kingdom of Kongo trade?
- p. 386 Who was the most centralized of the Bantu kingdoms?
- p. 386 What animal quickened trade and communication?
- p. 386 What religion influenced west Africa?
- p. 386 What religion did Ghana kings convert to?
- p. 389 How did Mali benefit from the trans-Saharan trade?
- p. 389 What religion became firmly established?
- P. 390 How was Mansa Musa important?

- **Their religion is paganism and the worship of idols. When their king dies they construct over the place where his tomb will be an enormous dome of wood. Then they bring him on a bed covered with a few carpets and cushions and place him beside the dome. At his side they place his ornaments, his weapons, and the vessels from which he used to eat and drink, filled with various kinds of food and beverages. They place there too the men who used to serve his meals. They close the door of the dome and cover it with mats and furnishings. Then the people assemble, who heap earth upon it until it becomes like a big hillock and dig a ditch around it until the mount can be reached at only one place.**
- **They make sacrifices to their dead and make offerings of intoxicating drinks.**
- **One every donkey-load of salt when it is brought into the country their king levies one golden dinar, and two dinars when it is sent out. From the load of copper the king's due is five mithqals, and from a load of other good ten mithqal. The best gold found in his land comes from the town of Ghiyaru, which is eighteen days' traveling distant from the king's town over a country inhabited by tribes of the Sudan whose dwellings are continuous.**
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- **Abu Ubaydallah al-Bakri, a resident of Spain depicting Ghana(1094), *The Book of routes and realms.***

- **The Immans(clergy) are of Quraysh; the godly among them rulers of the godly, and the wicked among them rulers of the wicked. If Quraysh gives a crop-nosed Ethiopian slave authority over you, hear him and obey him as long as he does not force anyone to choose between his Islam and his neck, let him offer his neck.**
- **Hear and obey, even if a shaggy-headed black slave is appointed over you.**
- **Whosoever shall try to divide my community, strike off his head.**
- **If allegiance is sworn to two Caliphs, kill the other.**
- **He who sees in his ruler something he disapproves should be patient, for if anyone separates himself from the community, even by a span, and dies, he dies the death of a pagan.**
- **Obey your rulers, whatever happens. If their commands accord with the revelation I brought you, they will be rewarded for it, and you will be rewarded for obeying them; if their commands are not in accord with what I brought you, they are responsible and you are absolved. When you meet God, you will say, "Lord God! No evil." And He will say, "No Evil!" And you will say, "Lord God! Thou didst send us Prophets, and we obeyed them by Thy leave; and Thou didst appoint over us Caliphs, and we obeyed them by Thy leave; and Thou didst place over us rulers, and we obeyed them for Thy sake." ...**
- **If anyone comes out against my community when they are united and seeks to divide them, kill him, whoever he may be.**
- **He who dies without an Iman dies the death of a pagan, and he who throws off his obedience will have no defense on the Day of Judgement.**
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- **Iman= a leader in prayer, clergyman**
- **Words from Muhammad(date unknown) Sayings Ascribed to the Prophet**

- **p. 390 What Ocean was important for trade?**
- **p. 393 What served as the main economic organization?**
- **p. 393-94 Who jointly governed the village?**
- **p. 394 What were the roles of women?**
- **p. 394 How were women better off in sub-Saharan Africa?**
- **p. 395 How were the Muslims different in Africa?**
- **p. 395 How did one become a slave?**
- **p. 396 What became one of the items to trade?**
- **p. 396 What was recognized by many religiously?**
- **p. 396 What were the spirits associated with?**
- **p. 397 How was African religion different?**
- **p. 397 Who helped to spread Christianity?**
- **p. 399 How was Islam important to Africa?**
- **p. 399 Did Islam replace other religions?**

- **Granting that God—who creates everything, regulates everything created, sustains everything regulated, and rule by virtue—can destroy or renew whatsoever He wishes, I feel that He assented to the destruction of the heathen after the scourging of the Christians. He permitted it, and the people deserved it, because so many times they cheaply destroyed all things of God. He permitted the Christians to be killed by the Turks, so that the Christians would have the assurance of salvation; the Turks, the perdition of their souls. It pleased God that certain Turks, already predestined for salvation, were baptized by priest...**
- **So what then? There were some of our men, as you heard before, who left the siege because it brought so much anguish; others, because of poverty; others, because of cowardice; others, because of fear of death; first the poor and then the rich.**
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- **Fulcher's Chronicles, on the siege of Antioch(1098), *The Siege of Antioch***

- **After their vain attempt to take Acre by siege, the Franks moved on to Jerusalem and besieged it for more than six weeks. They built two towers, one of which, near Sion, the Muslims burnt down, killing everyone inside it. It has scarcely ceased to burn before a messenger arrived to ask for help and to bring the news that the other side of the city had fallen. In fact Jerusalem was taken from the north on the morning of Friday 22 Sha'ban 492/July 15, 1099. The population was put to the sword by the Franks, who pillaged the area for a week. A band of Muslims barricaded themselves into the Oratory of David and fought on for several days. They were granted their lives in return for surrendering. The Franks honored their word, and the group left by night for Ascalon. In the Masjid al-Aqsa the Franks slaughtered more than 70,000 people, among them a large number of Imans and Muslim scholars, devout and ascetic men who has left their homelands to live lives of pious seclusion in the Holy Place. The Franks stripped the Dome of the Rock of more than forty silver candelabra, each of them weighing 3,600 drams, and a great silver lamp weighing forty-four Syrian pounds, as well as a hundred and fifty smaller silver small silver candelabra and more than twenty gold ones, and a great deal of booty.**
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- **Ibn Al-Athir, an Arab historian on the first of the three crusades(1160-1233), *The Conquest of Jerusalem***

Chapter 19: The increasing influence of Europe

- **P 404 Who increasingly undermined the theme system in the Byzantine Empire?**
- **P 404-05 Who invaded Europe from the west and from the east?**
- **P 406 What kept the emperors from holding strong rule?**
- **P 406 What was the investiture contest?**
- **P 409 Where in Europe were the cities increasingly wealthy by 1100s?**
- **P 409 What gradually took place on the Iberian Peninsula(Spain)?**
- **P 410 What gradually happened to the land and why?**

- **p. 410 What farming practices were used?**
- **p. 410 What other industry was stressed because of farming?**
- **p. 411 What disrupted Europe in the 14th Century?**
- **p. 411 What towns reemerged?**
- **p. 411 What did the growth of towns increase?**
- **p. 411 Who was well situated for trade geographically?**
- **p. 412 Why did banking and credit increase?**
- **p. 412 Who made up each estate(class) in Europe?**

- **Between what persons love may exist**
- **Now, in love you should note first of all that love cannot exist except between persons of opposite sexes. Between two men or two women love can find no place, for we see that two persons of the same sex are not at all fitted for giving each other the exchanges of love or for participating the acts natural of it. Whatever nature forbids, love is ashamed to accept.**
- **If one of the lovers is unfaithful to the other**
- **If one of the lovers should be unfaithful to the other, and the offender is the man, and he has an eye to a new love affair, he renders himself wholly unworthy of his former love, and she ought to deprive him completely of her embraces.**
- **But what if he should be unfaithful to his beloved—not with the idea of finding a new love, but because he has been driven to it by an irresistible passion for another woman? What, for instance, if chance should present to him an unknown woman in a convenient place or what if at a time when Venus is urging him on to that which I am talking about he should meet with a little strumpet or somebody’s servant girl? Should he, just he played with her in the grass, lost the love of his beloved? We can say without fear of contradiction that just for this a lover is not considered unworthy of the love of his beloved unless he indulges in so many excesses with a number of women that we may conclude that he is over passionate...**
- **...We will show you, by an unanswerable argument, that no one can feel affection for two women in this in this fashion. For although pure love and mixed love may seem to be very different things, if you will look at the matter properly you will see that pure love, so far as its substance goes, is the same as mixed love and comes from the same feeling of the heart.**
- ***Andreas Capellanus(Andreas the Chaplain)(1184), condemned by the Bishop in the 12th Century, The Art of Courtly Love***

- The freeman who publicly joins himself with(i.e. marries) another man's slave girl, shall remain with her in servitude.
- And likewise the free woman who takes someone else's slave in marriage shall remain in servitude.
- If a slave has intercourse with the slave girl of another lord and the girl dies as a result of this crime, the slave himself shall pay two hundred forty denarii to the girl's lord or he shall be castrated; the slave's lord shall pay the value of the girl to the lord.
- If the slave girl has not died..., the slave receive three hundred lashes or, to spare his back, he shall pay one hundred twenty denarii to the girl's lord.
- If a slave joins another man's slave girl to himself in marriage without the consent of her lord...he shall be lashed or clear himself by paying one hundred twenty denarii to the girl's lord
- ...If one of her relatives kills her, nothing may be required from that relative or the fisc for her death. The slave shall be placed in th most severe torture, that is, he shall be placed on the wheel. And if one of the relatives of the woman gives her either food or shelter, he shall be liable to pay fifteen solidi.
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- Law of the Salian Franks(unknown date), Selection from Salic Law, *On having intercourse with slave girls or boys.*
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- **p. 413 Who developed chivalry?**
- **p. 414 What were the expectations of chivalry?**
- **p. 414 Who worked to spread chivalry?**
- **p. 415 Why were towns able to resist the lord's influence?**
- **p. 415 What started to regulate production in towns?**
- **p. 415 What allowed women some public authority?**
- **p. 416 Monasteries offered education to what grade?**
- **p. 416 What became the official language of Catholics?**

- **p. 416 What was problematic about translating Aristotle?**
- **p. 417 What was argued by St. Thomas Aquinas?**
- **p. 417 What were recognized as the main sacraments?**
- **p. 417 Who did Europeans look to for assistance in salvation?**
- **p. 418 What had happened in some monasteries?**
- **p. 421 What was encouraged by church officials?**
- **p. 421 What island was regained by the Christians?**
- **p. 422 Why did the Crusades take place?**
- **p. 423 Were the Crusades successful?**

- **And let any one who has been found by the oath of the aforesaid to have been accused or publicly suspected of having been a robber, or murderer, or thief, or a receiver of them, since the lord king has been king, be arrested and go to the ordeal of water and let him swear that he has not been a robber, or murderer, or thief, or receiver of them since the lord king has been king, to the value of five shillings, so far as he knows...**
- **And when a robber, or murders, or thief, or receiver of them shall have been seized through the above-mentioned oath, if the justices are not to come very soon into that country where they have been arrested, let the sheriffs send word to the nearest justice by some intelligent man that they have arrested such men, and the justices will send back word to the sheriffs where they wish that these should be brought before them; and the sheriffs shall bring them before the justices; and along with these they shall bring from the hundred and the manor where they have been arrested, two legal men to carry the record of the county and of the hundred as to why they were seized and there before the justice let them make their law.**
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- **Decree made by an assembly setting up inquests for juries in England(1166), *Assize of Clarendon***

- **Meanwhile, an event occurred which is worth relating, as it, too, contributed to this man's reputation and good fortune...Now it happened that the pope of Rome had a difference with Henry, king of Germany... the pope is a very high dignitary, and is protected by troops of various nationalities. The dispute between the king and the pope was this: the latter accused the king of not bestowing livings as free gifts, but selling them for money, and occasionally entrusting archbishoprics to unworthy recipients, and he also brought further charges of a similar nature against him. The king of Germany on his side indicted the pope of usurpation, as he had seized the apostolic chair without his consent. Moreover, he had the effrontery to use reckless threats against the pope, saying that if he did not resign his self-elected office, he should be expelled from it...When these words reached the pope's ears, he vented his rage upon Henry's ambassadors; first he tortured them inhumanly, then clipped their hair with scissors, and sheared their beards with a razor, and finally committed a most indecent outrage upon them, which transcended even the insolence of barbarians, and so sent them away.**
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- **Anna Comnena, daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I(1083-1148), *The Alexiad***

- **We have also conceded to them that they may marry their sons and daughters freely wherever they wish throughout our who land, and widows likewise on the advice of their friends, and that they may give or sell or do as they wish with their possessions in lands and buildings, and whenever they wish. We have also conceded to them a hanse and gild merchant just as they have been accustomed to have. Therefore we wish and firmly command that our said burgesses may have and hold the said liberties and free customs freely, peacefully, and whole, without hindrance.**
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- **Charter by King John of England(1200), *Charter of Privileges Granted to Men of Dunwich.***

- Heirs shall be married without loss of station, and the marriage shall be made known to the heir's nearest of kin before it be contracted.
- A widow, after the death of her husband, shall immediately and without difficulty have her marriage portion and inheritance. She shall which she and her husband's house for forty days after his death, within which time her dower shall be assigned to her.
- No widow shall be compelled to marry so long as she has a mind to live without a husband, provided, however, that she give security that she will not marry without Our assent, if she holds of Us, or that of the lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.
- Neither We nor Our bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt so long as the debtor's chattels are sufficient to discharge the same; nor shall the debtors sureties be distrained so long as the debtor is able to pay the debt. If the debtor fails to pay, not having the means to pay, then the sureties shall answer the debt, and, if they desire, they shall hold the debtor's lands and rents until they have received satisfaction of the debt which they have paid for him, unless the debtor can show that he has discharged his obligation to them.
- If anyone who has borrowed from the Jews any sum of money, great or small, dies before the debt has been paid, the heir shall pay no interest on the debt so long as he remains under age, of whomsoever he may hold. If the debt shall fall into Our hands, We shall take only the principal sum named in the bond...
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- Contract between the Nobles and King of England(1215) *Magna Carta*

Chapter 20 Americas and Oceania

- p. 428 Who migrated to Central Mexico in the 8th Century?
- p. 428 What crops were grown by the Toltec?
- p. 429 Who arrived in Central Mexico in the 13th Century?
- p. 429 What became the capital of the Mexica and how was it important?
- p. 429 What did the Toltecs & Aztecs extract from conquered lands?
- p. 430 After conquering, how were the Aztecs different from other groups covered?
- p. 431 How was Mexica's society set up?
- p. 431 What part of society were the military elite from?
- p. 431 How was the ruler chosen?

- **The second way in which men rose was through religion, entering the priesthood. After having served in the temples in a virtuous, penitential, and cloistered way of life, in their old age, they sent out to high and honorable posts in the different nations. They were given high-sounding names and titles, which in our language today, to judge by the respect and reverence they enjoyed and still do, can be considered to have been the equivalent of counts, dukes, or marquises; bishops or archbishops; and so forth. They were present when the government councils were held, their opinions and advising were listened to, and they were part of the ruling boards and juntas. Without their council and opinion kings did not dare act...**
- **The third and least glorious manner of rising was that of becoming a merchant or trader, that of buying and selling, going forth to all the markets of the land, bartering cloth for jewels, jewels for feathers, feathers for stones, and stones for slaves, always dealing in things of importance, or renown, and of high value. These men strengthened their social position with their wealth. We have seen many men low birth and worse blood rise to a state which has permitted them to marry daughters of dukes, counts, and marquises and to form magnificent and rich family estates, mixing their humble blood with that of the highest of Spain.**
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- **Father Diego Duran, served as priest in Central and Southern Mexico(1556), *Book of the Gods and Rites.***

- **p. 431 How was clothing different in the classes?**
- **p. 431 What was the role of women?(2)**
- **p. 431 How was death by childbirth viewed?**
- **p. 431 What did priests get an education in?**
- **p. 432 How was land divided up?**
- **p. 432 How did one become a slave?**
- **p. 433 How many days were in each calendar?**
- **p. 433 Why did sacrifices take place?**

- **p. 436 What was herded in the Andes?**
- **p. 436 What were the animals used for?**
- **p. 437 How far did the Inca Empire extend?**
- **p. 437 How were rebels dealt with?**
- **p. 438 What was built to increase trade?**
- **p. 438 How did Incas acquire goods locally?**
- **p. 438 How were dead leaders viewed?**
- **p. 439 What did peasants owe to the government?**

- **p. 439 How was sin viewed?**
- **p. 439 How did the aborigines live?**
- **p. 441 What natural features were crucial for survival?**
- **p. 441 What was traded in the regional networks?**
- **p. 442 What linked the Polynesian societies?**
- **p. 442 What was the most populated Polynesian island?**
- **p. 444 Who guided the affairs?**

- When they entered the hall of treasures, it was as if they had arrived in Paradise. They searched everywhere and coveted everything; they were slaves to their own greed. All of Motecuhzoma's possessions were brought out: gold bracelets, necklaces with large stones, ankle rings with little gold bells, the royal crowns and all the royal finery—everything that belongs to the king and was reserved to him only. They seized these treasures as if they were their own, as if this plunder were merely a stroke of good luck. And when they had taken all the gold, they heaped up everything else in the middle of the patio.
- La Malinche called the nobles together. She climbed up to the palace roof and cried: "Mexicanos, come forward! The Spaniards need your help! Bring them food and pure water. They are tired and hungry; they are almost fainting from exhaustion! Why do you not come forward? Are you angry with them?"

The Mexicans were too frightened to approach. They were crushed by terror and would not risk coming forward. They shied away as if the Spaniards were wild beasts, as if the hour were midnight on the blackest night of the year. Yet they did not abandon the Spaniards to hunger and thirst. They brought them whatever needed, but shook with fear as they did so. They delivered the supplies to the Spaniards with trembling hands, then turned and hurried away...
- An account from a Spanish Monk after the encounter with Aztecs transcribed from an Aztec (1500s), *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*

- **By the river that runs through Cuzco justice was executed on those who were caught or brought in as prisoners from some other place. There they had their heads cut off, or were put to death in some other manner which they chose. Mutiny and conspiracy were severely punished, and, above all, those who were thieves and known as such; even their wives and children were despised and considered to be tarred with the same brush...**
- **We have written how it was ordered by the Incas that the statues be brought out at their feasts, and how they selected from the wisest among their men those who should tell what the life of their kings had been and how they had conducted themselves in the rule of their kingdoms, for the purpose I have stated. It should also be known that, aside from this, it was the custom among them, and a rule carefully observed, for each of them to choose during his reign three or four old men of their nation, skilled and gifted for that purpose, whom they ordered to recall all that had happened in the province during the time of their reign...**
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- **Pedro de Cieza de Leon, a teenage soldier-adventurer from Spain(1535) *Chronicles*.**

Chapter 21 Cross-Cultural Interactions

- p. 448 What were the two trade routes taken?
- p. 448 How were trade cities important & list several?
- p. 449 What did the Mongols cause in Eurasia?(3)
- p. 449 How were Marco Polo's stories spread?
- p. 451 What did the Christians hope to regain?
- p. 451 Who did the Christians seek an alliance with?
- p. 452 How was Ibn Battuta important?
- p. 453 Why did missionaries travel to China?
- p. 453 What was a minority faith in China?

- **p. 453 Why did Christianity have little appeal in the East?**
- **p. 454 What development allowed for greater long distance trade?**
- **p. 454 Who worked on the sugarcane plantations?**
- **p. 454 How was gunpowder used?**
- **p. 456 What happened to the population?**
- **p. 458 What happened to the world climate?**
- **p. 458 What spread from China to Europe?**
- **p. 458 What regions were not hit by the plague?(3)**
- **p. 459 What did workers begin to demand in Europe?**

What do you notice about the Plague Doctor?

Look at the art on Page 365 & 399



- **p. 459 What dynasty worked to remove all Mongol traces?**
- **p. 459 What was demanded by the Ming?**
- **p. 459 What group centralized the authority of the Ming?**
- **p. 460 What industries were promoted?**
- **p. 460 What was discouraged?**
- **p. 462 Which groups spared over land?**
- **p. 462 Why were taxes levied?**
- **p. 463 What nation gained strength through marriage?**

- **p. 463 When did the Renaissance take place?**
- **p. 464 Who were some of the famous artists and how had art changed?**
- **p. 464-65 What were the humanist drawn to?**
- **p. 465 What were the causes for the Ming expeditions?**
- **p. 466 How was Zheng He important?**
- **p. 467 Why did the Ming stop exploring?**
- **p. 469 What European nation began the slave trade at a large level?**
- **p. 470 Why did Columbus sail across the Atlantic?**