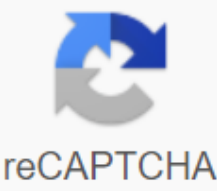




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Ap world history notes chapter 16

Chapter 16 OutlineFile Size: 57 kbFile Type: docDownload File Chapter 16 SummaryFile Size: 336 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File Chapter 16 Timeline and VocabularyFile Size: 159 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File Chapter 16 PowerPoint File Size: 859 Kb File Type: pptDownload File Chapter 16 Notes GuideFile Size: 2220 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File chapter_16_questions.docFile Size: 24 Kb File Type : docDownload File Chapter 16 File Size Questions: 51 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File Chapter Summary by 1400 there was a shifting balance between world civilizations. The international role of the Muslim world was waning with the fall of the Abbasids and other Mongoli disorders. China's Ming Dynasty tried for a time to expand into a vacuum. The most dynamic contender was Western Europe. The West was not a major power, but important changes were occurring within its civilization. Italy, Spain and Portugal took on new leadership roles. Civilizations outside the international network, the Continental United States and Polynesian also experienced significant changes. Key changes in the Middle East. In the Middle East and North Africa, powerful once-powerful Byzantine and Abbasid civilizations collapsed. The Abbasid caliphate was destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century CE. The Byzantine Empire was pushed by the Ottoman Turks and eventually fell with Constantinople in 1453. Social and cultural change in the Middle East. By the beginning of the 14th century, Islamic religious leaders had gained the ahead of poets, philosophers and scientists. The rational Arab philosopher Ibn Rushd (Averrôes) was more influential in Iberia in Europe than muslims. Islamic scholarship focused on religion and legal traditions, although Sufis continued to emphasize mystical contacts with God. Changes in economic and social life occurred as landlords took power over peasants. They became serf in large properties since the 1100s. As a result, agricultural productivity declined. Tax revenues fell, and Middle Eastern businessmen lost ground to European competitors. However, the Islamic decline was gradual and incomplete. Muslim businessmen remained active in the Indian Ocean, and the Ottoman Turks began to build one of the world's most powerful empires. Regional Faram Trading Structure. The emergence of the Ottomans did not revert the international power of Islam. The Mongols had temporarily established an alternative global framework in their vast dominance, unifying European, Asian and Middle Eastern regions in Asia, but their decline was reduced from international contacts and trade. The seabird trade became increasingly attractive as land routes were threatened. Two societyes, first China, then Europe, sought to take advantage of new opportunities. Chinese development and revision. Ming Dynasty (1644–1989) replaced the yuan and pushed to be former again Boundaries. It created influence in Mongolia, Korea, Vietnam and Tibet. In a new policy, Ming boarded state-sponsored business trips to India, the Middle East and East Africa. The fleets, led by Chinese Muslim Admiral Zheng O and others, were among the world's technological leaders. Ming's rulers, however, halted expeditions in 1433 due to high costs and opposition from Confederate bureaucrats. Chinese businessmen remained active in Southeast Asian waters and established permanent settlements in the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia, but China had missed an opportunity to become a dominant global trade power. The Chinese had ended an unusual experiment from their own point of view and had returned to their accustomed policies in-person. Since domestic economic development flourished, there has been little need for foreign products. The withdrawal opened up opportunities for European expansion. the rise of the west . Small Western states were still a backward region during the 14th and 15th centuries. Staples of medieval culture including the Catholic Church were attacked. Philosophy had been through a very creative phase. The warrior nobility lost its useful role and indulged in court rituals. The economic activities of ordinary Europeans were in disarray. The growing population outseed food supplies, and famines were a frequent threat after 1921. The arrival of the deadly Black Death (Bubonic Plague) during the 14th century in Europe cost a third of its population. Sources of dynamism: medieval vitality. The West remained a dynamic society despite the reverses. The strengthened kings provided an effective government and reigned in increasingly concentrated governments. The 100-year war provoked military innovation. In Spain and Portugal, the rulers of the region push back Muslim Arabs. Urban economic growth continued to spark business, and the church accepted key principles of capitalism. Technology, especially in ironing and time-mining, continued to develop. Imitation and international problems. New opportunities for imitation occurred when the rise of the great and stable Ottoman Empire provided access to Asian knowledge and technology. Western elites sought Asian luxury products and paid for them by exporting raw materials. The inclement trade balance then had to be made in gold. By 1400, gold shortages threatened to collapse the economy. The rise of the Ottoman Empire and other Muslim successes further threatened the balance of European trade with Asia. The reaction included an expansion in the city-state Adriatic of Venice and the beginning of discoveries to bypass Muslim-dominated routes to Asia. Secular Directions in the Italian Renaissance. One final element of the West's rise was internal

change. The Rance Era, a cultural and political movement that was grounded in urban vitality and the expansion of trade, in Italy throughout 14 . Previous phases involved literary and artistic themes more friendly to the secular world than the previous religious landscape. Artists and writers became more concerned about personal fame and glory. In business, merchants were looking for new markets. Eager to increase revenue, the city's state governments supported their expansion. reinces culture . The Rance era, most of all, was a cultural movement inspired by humanistic passion for the Roman past. It began in Florence and focused on literature and the arts. The movement developed a code of conduct for urban gentlemen. There was innovation in music and visual arts. Painters portrayed nature and individuals realistically in religious and secular themes and introduced the landscape. The early Rance era did not represent a complete break from medieval tendencies. It had little influence outside Italy and focused on high culture in Italy and was a little concerned about science. However, Rance was the beginning of important changes in Western development. The developing scope of Italy's trade and transport, ambitious, revenue-seeking city states, and sailors following the Renaissance goal for personal glory set the stage for future expansion. Aside from this, Rance had a passion for innovation and a confident temperament that remained the hallmarks of the West. the spirit of iberly on the religious mission . The Iberian Peninsula was also a key centre for change. The Christian military leaders of Spain and Portugal have been pushing back the borders of Islam for centuries. Castile and Aragon established regional monarchies after 1400; Iberian rulers developed a religious and military agenda, believing that they had a mission to convert or expel Muslims and Jews and maintain purity of belief. Close ties formed between the church and the state. These changes led the West to make broader global calls. The first phases of the West expansion. European efforts to explore the Atlantic began in the late 13th century. After the initial discoveries, there was a rapid move to a colonial system. The Genvi Vivaldi brothers disappeared in 1291 after crossing the Straits of Gibraltar in search of a path to the Indies. Other Geno explorers reached the Canary Islands, mothers and perhaps azores during the 14th century. Ships from Spain to Sierra Leone headed south along the West African coast. Technological barriers prevented further exploration by 1430. Europeans solved problems by building better ships and learning from Arabs using Chinese compasses and Astrulab. European mapping also steadily improved. colonial pattern . The Portuguese and Spanish began exploiting the islandlands of the Azores, Madeiras and Kenyrians. Prince Henry of Portugal, motivated by a combination of Curiosity, religious fervur, and financial interest reflected many key factors and then stimulated European expansion. Land grants were given to colonists, who bring western plants, animals and diseases with them. They had opened the next European imperialism laboratory. Large properties produced cash-sugar, cotton, tobacco products for Western markets. Slaves were introduced for crop cultivation. The early developments were modest, but their patterns established backgrounds for the future. off-grid . The international framework developing in the postclassical period left many regions and people. Continental America and Polynesian were not part of the new international exchange. Some of their communities experienced new problems that put them at a disadvantage when experiencing external intervention. Political issues in the Continental United States. Both the Aztec and Inca empires faced problems after 1400. The Aztec exploitation of the people raised the issue of Kieh itself and created opportunities for foreign intervention. The Inca system created tensions between central and local leadership, which emphasizes the over-escalation of the empire. The complications of the European invasion completely changed the developing dynamics of the american people. Expansion, migration, and conquest in Polynesian. Between the 7th and 1400s, polynesian culture experienced mutations of migration and conquest that extended people far beyond the initial base on the islands of society. One channel brought polynesian migration to the Hawaiian Islands. After 1400, the Hawaiian community was cut off from Polynesian. In Hawaii newcomers, the life of agriculture and fishing, spreading widely across the islands; pigs were introduced from the Islands Association. War-like regional kingdoms were formed. There emerged a complex society in which priests and nobles enjoyed special privileges over the commons. Rich oral traditions preserved their cultural values. Secluded achievements by Maoris. Channel II brought the migration of migrants to New Zealand, perhaps in the early 8th century. The Polynesian, called Maori, adapted to the different environment and produced an expanding population and developed the most elaborate polynesian art. Tribal military leaders and priests dominated a society that had many slaves who had been won in the war. As in Hawaii, all success was achieved in isolation from the rest of the world. Add changes. The era around 1400 was clearly a transition time in the history of the world. Technological exchanges of influence occurred between different civilizations. Individual initiatives took place within more general trends such as Europe's international trade problems. The changes affected communities where patterns endured. Although sub-Saharan Africa continued along independent routes Long after 1400, the world-changing patterns reduced Africa's contacts with Muslim civilizations. African relations with Western Europe were changing. Change.

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