

Period 3: 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E.

Post-Classical: Islamic Empire, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Mesoamerica

Vocabulary:

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| 1. Bedouins | 17. vizier |
| 2. Black Stone | 18. dhows |
| 3. Jinna | 19. Sufis |
| 4. Ka'ba | 20. Madrasas |
| 5. Muhammad | 21. <i>The Thousand and One Nights</i> |
| 6. Abu Bakr | 22. Bantu migration aka stateless societies |
| 7. Hadith | 23. 8 th Century Ghana |
| 8. umma | 24. Mali 13 th and 15 th century |
| 9. Shari'a | 25. Hausa 15 th century |
| 10. Caliph | 26. Sundiata |
| 11. Five Pillars of Faith | 27. Griots |
| 12. Umayyad Dynasty | 28. Mansu Musa |
| 13. Shi'ites | 29. Songhay |
| 14. Sunni | 30. Swahili Coast |
| 15. Abbasid Dynasty | 31. Great Zimbabwe |
| 16. ulama | |

Focus Questions:

1. Identify the most significant architectural accomplishment of any one civilization. Why do you consider it "most significant"? Support your claim with evidence.
2. Explain how transportation technologies and commercial practices impacted trade and trade networks. What role did pastoral and nomadic groups play in these trade networks?
3. How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions?
4. Examine how did post-classical states avoid the mistakes of classical empires in the regions where classical empires collapsed and what new forms of governance emerged in the post-classical era?
5. Evaluate the changing gender roles and family structures from 600 BCE to 1450 CE.
6. How did post-classical trade affect the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions?
7. Examine the social and labor systems that developed during the post-classical era. What pre-existing labor systems continued through the post-classical era? What changed?
8. Why did some post-classical urban areas decline, while others prospered and grew?