

Newton Key, outline of Brummett for Mid-Term 1

10. Culture, Power, and Trade in the Era of Asian Hegemony, 220-1350.

1. India in the Classical and Medieval Eras
  - a. Classical
    - i. Government
      - (1) bureaucracy
    - ii. economy
      - (1) artisans, guilds
      - (2) long-distance trade
    - iii. religion
      - (1) Hinduism
        - (a) *Bhagavad-Gita*
          - (i) caste, but salvation to all
          - (b) “untouchability”
        - (2) Buddhist revolt
  - b. Gupta Art and Literature
    - i. Sanskrit, language of the Brahmins
  - c. Gupta Scholarship and Science
    - i. Gupta craftsmen
  - d. New Political and Religious Orders
    - i. Rajputs, fighting aristocrats
  - e. Muslims in India
    - i. trading and political expansion from 8<sup>th</sup> century
    - ii. Delhi Sultanate from 13<sup>th</sup> century
    - iii. Sikhism
      - (1) syncretic religions
2. China: Cultural and Political Empires
  - a. Introduction
    - i. Importance of family, Confucianism, and scholar bureaucrats
  - b. Period of Division
    - i. Buddhism and Daoism as alternatives to Confucian ideals
    - ii. Grand Canal
  - c. Tang
    - d. Political Developments under the Early Tang
      - (1) Examination system
      - (2) Confucian conservatism
    - ii. Tang Economic and Social Changes
      - (1) tea and rice
      - (2) luxury trade: porcelain, silk
      - (3) silk route
      - (4) Guangzhou (Canton)
    - iii. Tang Religion and Culture
      - (1) Chan (Zen) Buddhism
    - iv. Tang Decline and the Transition

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- (1) defenses and invasion
  - e. Song
    - i. Political Developments during the Song Era
      - (1) military technology
      - (2) bureaucratization
    - ii. Song Economic and Social Conditions
      - (1) rice
      - (2) trade, paper money
      - (3) technology
      - (4) cities and role of scholar-bureaucrats
      - (5) Confucian resurgence
    - iii. Song Philosophy, Literature and Art
      - (1) Neo-Confucians and Qi
  - f. Yuan (Mongol)
    - i. Yuan Dynasty
      - (1) Khubilai
      - (2) Ming
    - ii. Mongols before the Conquest of the Song
      - (1) the Great Khan
      - (2) Marco Polo
    - iii. China under the Yuan
3. Korea: From Three Kingdoms to One. (skip)
4. The Emergence of Japan in East Asia (focus only on the religion/government/social categories below)
- a. Religion: Shinto, zen
  - b. Early Medieval Government and Culture
    - i. emperor, shōgun, samurai
12. The Islamic Gunpowder Empires, 1300—1650.
- 1. New Polities in Eurasia; Background the Steppe Frontier
    - a. towards conquest of Byzantine empire and fall of Constantinople, 1453
    - b. end of khanates and brief rule of Timur (Tamerlane), 1370s-1405
  - 2. The Ottoman Empire
    - a. Introduction
      - i. Osman and mythological link to Prophet Muhammad
      - ii. Mehmed II and conquest of Constantinople (Istanbul)
      - iii. Suleiman and expansion
        - (1) the Lawgiver
    - b. Empire under Suleiman
      - i. pashas in the provinces; vizir in the center
      - ii. jannissaries
  - 3. The Safavid Empire in Persia.
    - a. Introduction

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- i. Ismail as founder, shahs (rulers)
    - ii. Shi'ite, Shi'ism
    - iii. rule of artillery, cavalry
    - iv. religious power of Sunni *ulemas* contested (although *shaykhs*, holy men remain)
    - v. remaining power of tribal leaders against that of the shahs
  - b. Reign of Abbas the Great
    - i. note only use of “slaves” and muskets to limit tribal chiefs
- 4. The Mughul Empire in South Asia
  - a. Origins
    - i. Babur and link to Timur
    - ii. Kabul 1504 (still outside Indian subcontinent)
  - b. The Reign of Akbar
    - i. Grandson of Babur
    - ii. military power, patronage, social justice
    - iii. religious synthesis, syncretic religion
    - iv. marries into Hindus
  - c. Mughal State and Its Culture
    - i. Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis, Taj Mahal
    - ii. social order and trade
- 5. Networks of Trade and Communication.

14. European Cultural and Religious Transformations: The Renaissance and the Reformation 1300–1600

- 1. Social Upheaval
  - a. Bubonic Plague and Plague's Effect
    - i. (Black Death)
      - (1) problems of population rise before the Plague
      - (2) 1/3 Europe's population lost 1347-50
    - ii. Decline of manorial economic system
      - (1) rise of capitalism
      - (2) golden age of laborer ends in 1500s
- 2. The Italian Renaissance
  - a. Italian Setting for the Development of Humanism
    - i. humanists
    - ii. Milan (duchy), Papal-States, Florence (republic), Venice (republic), Naples (king)
      - (1) nobles and merchants = urban ruling class
      - (2) role import-export with East, bankers for Papacy and Emperor
    - iii. Medicis
  - b. Early Humanism and Petrarch
    - i. *studia humanitatis*; 14<sup>th</sup> century origins of Renaissance
  - c. Classical Revival

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- i. Greek to the Italians
    - (1) just before and just after fall of Constantinople to Turks, 1453
  - ii. Machiavelli
    - (1) *The Prince*, written and distributed circa 1513, printed 1532
3. Italian Renaissance Art.
  - a. Giotto to Donatello (only section)
    - i. Giotto late Medieval/early Renaissance, early 14<sup>th</sup> century
    - ii. Masaccio, early 15<sup>th</sup> century, first nudes since Classical times
    - iii. Donatello, early 15<sup>th</sup> century, freestanding nude statues
      - (1) His David first bronze nude since antiquity (note Michelangelo's David, marble, early 16<sup>th</sup> century)
4. The Northern Renaissance
  - a. Influence of Printing
    - i. Gutenberg, 1440s
      - (1) Bible, 1454
  - b. Humanism in France, Germany, Spain, and England (skip)
  - c. Erasmus, Thomas More, and Northern Humanism
    - i. Erasmus, early 16<sup>th</sup> century
      - (1) new Latin edition of the New Testament
      - (2) reform of Church not revolution
    - ii. More, early 16<sup>th</sup> century
      - (1) Humanist scholarship and criticism of existing world
      - (2) *Utopia*, 1516
5. The Crises of the Catholic Church: 1300-1517 (skim)
  - a. Political challenges (only section)
    - i. Papacy fails badly in balance-of-power diplomacy and wars from the 1450s
    - ii. Charles V's Imperial army occupy then accidentally sacks Rome, 1527
6. Luther and the German Reformation
  - a. Introduction
    - i. Luther from a personal search for salvation to 1517, reforming Church to 1520, against the Church from 1521
  - b. Search for Salvation
    - i. Tetzel and indulgence drive
    - ii. 95 Theses, 1517
    - iii. appeals to the Humanists and the anti-Imperial German princes
    - iv. refusal to recant at Imperial Diet at Worms, 1521
    - v. role of the printing press
  - c. Two Kingdoms: God and State
    - i. faith vs. works
    - ii. preaching vs. ceremonies
    - iii. separate priesthood and monastic orders vs. priesthood of all believers
    - iv. (German) Knights' War 1522-1523

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- v. (German) Peasants' War 1525
- vi. Peace of Augsburg, 1555
- 7. Henry VIII and the Anglican Reformation
  - a. Introduction
    - i. "new Atlantic States" = New Monarchies [England, France, Spain, especially]
  - b. Legitimate Heirs and the True Church
    - i. From Defender of the Faith to need for Divorce/Annulment to Supreme Head of the (new) Church by 1534
    - ii. Tyndale's Bible [And Great Bible of 1539]
    - iii. uncertainty at his death
  - c. Radical Protestants and Renewed Catholics
    - i. Edward VI, radical Protestantism, and service in English [1547-53]
    - ii. Mary, return to strong Catholicism [1553-58]
      - (1) marriage to Philip II of Spain, but no children
      - (2) about 300 Protestants that refused to return to Catholicism burnt
- 8. ~~Protestantism: from Switzerland to Holland~~
  - ~~a. John Calvin (only)~~
- ~~9. Reform in the Catholic Church.~~
  - ~~a. Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and Council of Trent (only)~~
- 15. The Development of the European State System: 1300-1650.
  - 1. Intro
  - 2. Politics in an Age of Crisis, 1300—1500.
    - a. ~~100 Years' War (Henry VII after Wars of the Roses only)~~
    - b. Ferdinand and Isabella and the *Reconquista*
    - c. Portugal and Central Europe (skip)
    - ~~d. Holy Roman Empire (Golden Bull and Charles, 1516-1556 only)~~
    - ~~e. Switzerland (skip)~~
    - ~~f. Italy~~
    - ~~g. Poland (only)~~
  - 3. The Religious-Political Fusion.
    - a. Protestant Politics
    - b. Henry VIII's Break with Rome
  - 4. Wars of Religions: The Spanish Habsburgs' Quest for European Hegemony, 1556—1598.
    - a. Habsburg dominance
    - ~~b. Netherlands Revolt~~
    - ~~c. French Religious Wars~~
    - ~~d. Elizabethan England~~
    - e. Lepanto and the Armada
    - f. Philip's Failure
  - 5. Orthodox Europe: Russian Consolidation and Ottoman Expansion

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- a. Balkans (only section: devshirme system produces janissaries)
- ~~6. The Austrian Habsburgs' Drive for Superiority and the Thirty Years' War. (skip)~~
- ~~7. Conclusion~~