**Chapter 21: Reaching Out: Expanding Horizons of Cross-Cultural Interaction**

1. **Long-distance trade and travel**
	1. Patterns of long-distance trade
		1. Silk roads, Sea lanes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Trans-Saharan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes
			1. Development of trading cities, emporia
			2. Nomadic invasions cause local devastation but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China, thirteenth century
		2. Trading patterns between 1000 and 1500 in Eurasia
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of high value traveled overland on the silk roads
				1. Porcelain, spices, silk, tea, precious stones
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveled the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean
				1. Steel, stone, coral, lumber
		3. Marco Polo (1253-1324), Venetian traveler to Asia
			1. Traveled to Mongol court of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China
			2. Back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1295 after seventeen years in China
			3. Narrative of his travels a best-seller, inspiring many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Great influence on European engagement with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Political and diplomatic travel
		1. Mongol-Christian diplomacy across Eurasia in thirteenth century
			1. Mongols, Christians recognize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as common enemy, thirteenth century
			2. Pope Innocent IV invites Mongols to convert to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. Mongols counter-offer: Christians accept Mongol rule or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Rabban Sauma's mission to Europe, 1287
			1. Sent by ilkan of Persia to win allies against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Met kings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the mission failed
			3. Ilkan Ghazan's conversion to Islam in 1295 ended possibility of alliance
		3. Ibn Battuta (1304-1369)
			1. Islamic scholar, worked in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Strict punishment meted out according to *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
				1. Lashes for drinking alcohol, hand amputations for theft
			3. A Moroccan Islamic scholar who served as *qadi* to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Later served on Maldives Islands, traveled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. Consulted with Muslim rulers and offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Long-distance travel and cross-cultural exchanges
		1. European scientists consulted with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ counterparts on understanding of natural world
		2. New technology spread by travelers and facilitated their travel--for example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. New crops introduced to sub-Saharan Africa by Muslims: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Sugarcane originated in southwest Asia and north Africa
			1. Introduced to Europeans during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and demand increases rapidly
			2. Europeans use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ precedent of having large populations of slaves work on sugarcane plantations
		5. Gunpowder technologies spread west from China by Mongol armies in thirteenth century
			1. Used for catapults, primitive cannons
			2. Changed warfare dramatically
2. **Crisis and recovery**
	1. Bubonic plague
		1. Plague in China
			1. Crises of the fourteenth century: global climate cooled, declining productivity, famine
			2. Bubonic plague began in southwest China, spread rapidly through interior
			3. In 1331, 90 percent of population in Hebei province killed
		2. Spread of plague west along trade routes
			1. Reached Black Sea in 1346, Italy in 1347, and western Europe in 1348
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Black Death
			3. Mortality: often 60 percent to 70 percent of population, sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Scandinavia and India less effected; bypassed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Social and economic effects
			1. Massive labor shortages led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. In western Europe, workers demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Authorities resisted change; peasant rebellions
	2. Recovery in China: the Ming dynasty
		1. Hongwu overthrew Mongol rule and established the Ming dynasty in 1368
		2. Ming centralization of government and reviving of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Reestablished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Emperor ruled China directly, without the aid of chief ministers
		3. Ming dynasty promoted economic recovery
			1. Repaired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems, agricultural productivity surged
			2. Promoted manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Trade within Asia flourished with increased production
			4. Actively promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Recovery in western Europe: state building
		1. France and England
			1. Fought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1337-1453) over control of French lands
			2. Asserted authority of central government over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Spain united by the marriage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Completed the *reconquista* by conquering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Seized southern Italy in 1494
			3. Sponsored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quest for a western route to China
	4. Recovery in western Europe: the Renaissance
		1. Italian renaissance art
			1. Renaissance, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1400-1600
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sponsored innovations in art and architecture
		2. Renaissance architecture
			1. Simple and elegant style, inherited from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Magnificent domed cathedrals
		3. Humanities: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Renaissance humanists deeply devoted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1466-1536) publishes critical Greek-Latin edition of New Testament
			3. Also devoted to rediscovering classical Latin texts
			4. Reconciliation of Christianity with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Exploration and colonization**
	1. The Chinese reconnaissance of the Indian Ocean basin
		1. Zheng He's expeditions
			1. Ming emperor permitted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to trade at Quanzhou and Guangzhou
			2. Refurbished the navy and sent seven large expeditions to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Purposes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Visited southeast Asia, India, Ceylon, Arabia, and east Africa
		2. Chinese naval power
			1. Zheng He's voyages diplomatic: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Also military: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Expeditions enhanced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reputation in the Indian Ocean basin
	2. European exploration in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans
		1. Portuguese exploration
			1. Motives: profit, missionary activity (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
			2. Portuguese early leaders in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exploration
			3. Search for sea route to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encouragement of major Atlantic voyages
		2. Slave trade expanded fifteenth century
			1. Portuguese traders ventured down west coast of Africa
			2. Traded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Thousands of slaves delivered to Atlantic island plantations
		3. Indian Ocean trade
			1. Portuguese searched for sea route to Asian markets without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reached Cape of Good Hope, entered the Indian Ocean, 1488
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrived at Calicut in 1498, returned to Lisbon with huge profit
			4. Portuguese mariners dominated trade between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sixteenth century
		4. Cristoforo Colombo (Christopher Columbus) hoped to reach Asia by sailing west
			1. Search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea route to Indian Ocean
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ underwrite voyage; departs in 1492 and makes landfall in San Salvador
			3. Believed he had reached islands off coast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_