

## The Sunni-Shia Divide

Newspaper headlines sometimes tell of violence between Shia and Sunni Muslims. Their disagreements may seem puzzling to non-Muslims.

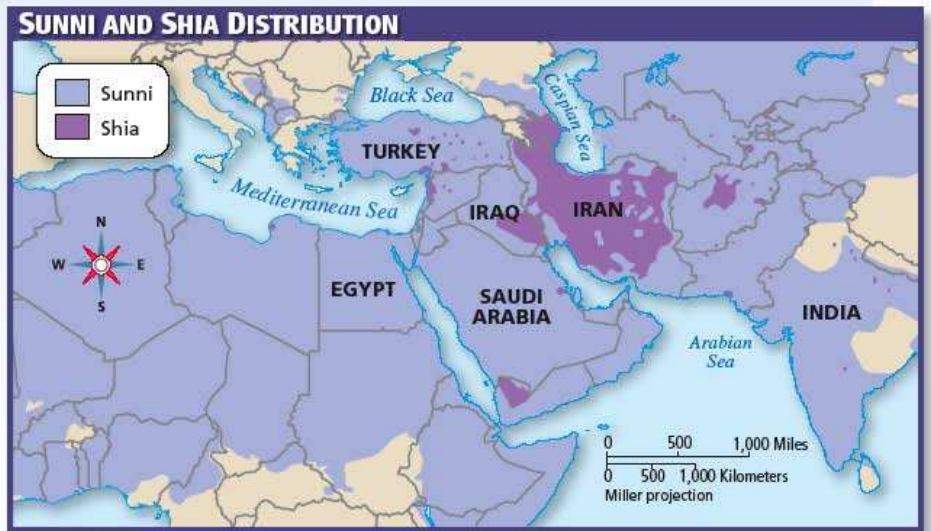
The conflict dates back to the choice of the first successor to Muhammad and worsened with the death of Husayn, a descendant of Muhammad. Since then, the two groups have developed different beliefs, rituals, and laws. One crucial difference is in leadership. For the Sunni, no one stands between the individual believer and God. For the Shia, however, imams interpret religious issues. As a result, the imams have considerable influence and have even taken on political roles.

Today, the Shia still revere and mourn Husayn intensely. His martyrdom is a powerful symbol of brave opposition in the face of overwhelming odds. Consequently, Shia are more likely to interpret jihad as a violent fight for the faith. In recent years, such violence

has been directed against governments led by Sunnis. Still, conflict between Sunni and Shia is not inevitable. The two groups often live and work together in peace.

**Explain** How does the Sunni-Shia split affect political action?

▼ Iran is the most populous Muslim country with a Shia majority. Several other countries have significant Shia minorities.



## THE END OF UNITY

### QUICK FACTS

- 969** ■ Fatimid dynasty reaches the height of its power with the conquest of Egypt.

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- 1055** ■ Seljuk Turks take control of Baghdad.

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- 1071** ■ Seljuk Turks defeat Byzantines and take control of most of Anatolia.

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- 1085** ■ Toledo, Spain, falls to Christian forces.

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- 1099** ■ Jerusalem falls to the Crusaders.

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- 1250** ■ Mamluks come to power in Egypt and Syria.

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- 1258** ■ Mongols capture Baghdad and overthrow the Abbasid caliphate.

**Five Pillars of Islam**

<b>1</b> State the profession of faith.	<b>2</b> Pray five times a day while facing Mecca.	<b>3</b> Give alms to the poor and other needy people.	<b>4</b> Fast from dawn to dusk during Ramadan.	<b>5</b> Go on a pilgrimage, or hajj, to Mecca.
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**The Spread of Islam**

Muhammad reports revelations from Allah, attracts followers, and gains influence in Arabia.



After Muhammad's death, conflict surrounds the succession, leading to the Sunni-Shia split.



The Umayyad dynasty expands territory and strengthens the caliphate's central government.



The Abbasid dynasty stimulates trade, scholarship, and the arts, but ends with disunity and invasion.

**Islamic Civilization**

**Society**

Islamic texts influenced the structure of the family, the treatment of women and slaves, and trade.

**Scholarship**

Muslim scholars helped preserve ancient Greek texts and made original contributions to astronomy, mathematics, medicine, geography, history, and other fields.

**Arts**

Muslim art developed distinctive features, including calligraphy. The works of poets and other writers are still read today.



# HISTORY and Economics

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND

supply > demand = price falls

demand > supply = price rises

supply = amount available  
demand = amount people want or need

## Scarcity, Supply, and Demand

Scarcity, the lack of a particular resource, exists because the world's resources are limited. The scarcity of resources affects everyone, but not always in the same way. For example, scarcity benefits those who can supply a desired limited resource, if those who demand the resource can pay the price.

### Scarcity, Supply, and Demand in History

Ghana was a kingdom rich in gold—so rich that even the ruler's dogs wore gold-plated collars. This abundance of wealth lured traders from North Africa, where gold was scarce but in high demand. In exchange for the gold, the North Africans offered salt, which the people of West Africa needed in their diets to survive.

Ghana's kings gained wealth and power from the gold-salt trade. Major trade routes ran through the kingdom of Ghana, which enabled Ghana's kings to control and collect taxes on the trade. In addition, all of Ghana's gold was the kings' property. They kept all gold nuggets for themselves but allowed gold dust to be traded. In this way, the kings controlled the supply of gold and its price.

### Scarcity, Supply, and Demand Today

Consider how scarcity affects the world today. What countries benefit from supplying and controlling a limited resource just as Ghana did in the past? The world's oil-rich countries are a good example. These countries have greatly increased their wealth and global influence over the past 100 years by filling the demand for a single valuable resource that cannot be found in other places. As you study world history, look for ways that scarcity of resources affects supply and demand.

**Explain** How are some people able to benefit economically from scarcity?

► Raw salt is often formed into slabs for ease of transport. Here, a worker in a market in Mopti, Mali, in West Africa stacks slabs of salt to sell.



## TRADING EMPIRES OF WEST AFRICA

QUICK  
FACTS

EMPIRE	KEY FACTS
<b>GHANA</b> (800s–1070s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Near Niger and Senegal rivers</li> <li>• Key cities: Koumbi Saleh (capital)</li> <li>• Trade: Controlled gold-salt trade routes</li> <li>• Beliefs: Local beliefs; some Muslim influences</li> </ul>
<b>MALI</b> (1230s–1430s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Along upper Niger River</li> <li>• Key Cities: Niani (capital), Timbuktu</li> <li>• Key Rulers: Sundiata; Mansa Musa</li> <li>• Trade: Controlled gold-salt trade routes</li> <li>• Beliefs: Islam; local beliefs</li> </ul>
<b>SONGHAI</b> (1460s–1591)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location: Near Niger River</li> <li>• Key Cities: Gao (capital), Timbuktu</li> <li>• Key Rulers: Sunni Ali; Askia Muhammad</li> <li>• Trade: Trans-Saharan trade</li> <li>• Beliefs: Islam; local beliefs</li> </ul>

**African Environments**

Environment	Description
Desert	Arid wastelands; Sahara
Dry woodland	Wooded areas
Mediterranean	Mild, fertile areas; northern and southern coastal tips
Sahel	Semi-arid land south of the Sahara
Savanna	Grasslands with scattered trees; dry and wet seasons; support farming; most populated region
Tropical rain forest	Hot, humid, and dense forests; high rainfall year-round

**African Traditions**

Characteristic	Description
Family ties	Extended families; clans; age-sets
Religions	Animism; ancestor worship
Oral traditions	Griots; history, stories, songs, poems, proverbs
Arts	Masks, dance, music

**East African Civilizations**

Society or State	Date	Key Rulers / City-States	Key Facts
Aksum	100s–500s (height)	King Ezana	Northeast trading kingdom; Christian
Early Ethiopia	1100s (founded)	King Lalibela	Northeast kingdom; Christian
Coastal trading city-states	1100s–1400s	Kilwa, Mogadishu, Mombasa, Sofala	Swahili; Arab and Muslim influence
Great Zimbabwe	1100s–1400s	—	Southeast inland trading kingdom

**West African Civilizations**

Society or State	Date	Key Rulers / City-States	Key Facts
Ghana Empire	800s–1070s	—	Gold-salt trade
Mali Empire	1230s–1430s	Sundiata, Mansa Musa	Gold-salt trade; Muslim
Songhai Empire	1460s–1591	Sunni Ali, Askia Muhammad	Trans-Saharan trade; Muslim
Benin Kingdom	1000s–1800s	—	Trade; bronze artwork

## INNOVATIONS

QUICK  
FACTS

**Woodblock Printing** Tang; printers could copy drawings or texts much faster than by hand

**Movable Type** Song; made printing much faster

**Paper Money** Tang, became popular during Song; improved trade because lighter and easier to use

**Porcelain** Tang; Chinese artisans became famous for this fragile and glossy ceramic

**Gunpowder** Tang or early Song; used mainly for fireworks and signals rather than for weapons

**Magnetic Compass** Tang improvements to this Han invention enabled farther sea travel

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE

QUICK  
FACTS

### Cultural Influences

#### Japan: Chinese Influence

- Buddhism, Confucianism
- writing system
- government practices and code of laws
- tea drinking, fashions, foods, art, dance, music, gardening, pagoda architecture

#### Korea: Chinese Influence

- Buddhism, Confucianism
- writing system
- government practices
- agricultural techniques
- civil service examination system
- woodblock printing

#### Southeast Asia: Indian and Chinese Influence

- Vietnam: Chinese Confucianism, Daoism, culture, government practices
- other areas of Southeast Asia: Indian writing, government, science, architecture
- Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam

### Cultures of East Asia, 550–1400

#### China

- Period of Disunion: 220–589
- Sui dynasty: 589–618
- Tang dynasty: 618–907
- Song dynasty: 960–1279
- Yuan (Mongol) dynasty: 1279–1368

#### Japan

- Yamato clan become emperors: c. 500s
- Prince Shotoku's rule as regent: 593–622
- Heian Period: 794–1185

#### Korea

- Three Kingdoms: c. 300s–c. 670
- Silla dynasty: c. 670–c. 935
- Koryu dynasty: c. 935–1392

#### Southeast Asia

##### Myanmar (Burma):

- Pagan Kingdom: c. 800s–1287

##### Cambodia:

- Khmer Empire (Angkor): height c. 800s–1250

##### Indonesia / Malaysia:

- Sailendra Kingdom: c. 750–c. 850
- Srivijaya Empire: height c. 600s–1200s

##### Vietnam:

- Chinese rule: 11 BC–939
- Dai Viet Kingdom: 939–1407

## CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADES

QUICK  
FACTS

### Causes

- Muslims controlled the Holy Land.
- The Byzantine emperor feared Muslim Turks would destroy Constantinople.
- Pope Urban II called for Christians to join a Crusade at the Council of Clermont.

### Effects

- Trade increased.
- Kings gained more power.
- Knowledge of Muslim culture spread throughout Europe.
- Relations between Christians and Jews became increasingly strained.

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE

FACTS

### Key Events of the Crusades

- 1071** ▪ Turks attack the Byzantine Empire.
- 1095** ▪ Pope Urban II calls for the Council of Clermont.
- 1096** ▪ The First Crusade is launched.
- 1144** ▪ Muslims retake Edessa.
- 1147** ▪ The Second Crusade begins.
- 1169** ▪ Saladin comes to power in the Muslim world.
- 1189** ▪ The Third Crusade sets out to retake Jerusalem from Saladin.
- 1201** ▪ The Fourth Crusade is launched from Venice.
- 1291** ▪ The Crusades come to an end.

### Challenges of the High Middle Ages

- Heresy threatens the Christian church; the Inquisition and new religious orders, such as the friars, are introduced to society in order to help eliminate heretics in Europe.
- A dispute over the rightful claim to the papacy leads to confusion and disorganization in the Roman Catholic Church.
- The Hundred Years' War is fought between England and France over the heir to the French throne. Joan of Arc emerges as a leader among the French troops.
- The Wars of the Roses are fought to determine which family would rule England. Henry VII of the Tudor family takes the throne.
- The Black Death wipes out one-third of the populations of Europe and China and brings about the end of the manorial system in Europe.

### Growth of Towns and Cities

Trade increases between Europe and Asia. Trade fairs become a part of the economic system of medieval towns.

Guilds are established, which allow for greater organization of merchants and craftspeople in the ever-expanding towns.

Cultural achievements are made. Great works of art and literature as well as new types of learning become a part of people's lives.

## CAUSES OF THE RENAISSANCE

QUICK  
FACTS

- Increased trade with Asia and other regions as a result of the Crusades
- Growth of large, wealthy city-states in Italy
- Renewed interest in the classical learning of ancient Greece and Rome
- Rise of rich and powerful merchants, who became patrons of the arts
- Increased desire for scientific and technical knowledge
- Desire to beautify cities

## THE REFORMATION

QUICK  
FACTS

### Causes

- Humanist values led people to question church authority.
- Some clergy were corrupt, worldly, or poorly educated.
- Martin Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses.
- The printing press helped spread Reformation ideas.

### Effects

- Many Protestant sects developed.
- Church leaders reformed the Catholic Church.
- Religious intolerance and anti-Semitism increased.
- Religious conflicts spread across Europe.

### Exploration

- Explorers from countries throughout Europe set out in search of new routes to Asia.
- Instead of Asia, many explorers ended up in the Americas.

### Colonization

- Europeans established colonies in the lands they had discovered.
- The Spanish conquered Native American tribes to build an empire.
- The Portuguese settled Brazil.
- The French, Dutch, and English established colonies in North America and the Caribbean.

### Columbian Exchange

- New plants and animals were introduced to both Europe and the Americas.
- Diseases from Europe killed millions of Native Americans.
- The exchange of goods had effects worldwide.

### New Economic Systems

- Mercantilism was based on the idea that a nation's power was determined by its wealth.
- Capitalism was based on businesses owned by individuals or groups of investors rather than the government.

### Atlantic Slave Trade

- Millions of Africans were captured and shipped to the Americas as slaves.
- Slaves worked on plantations in various European colonies.
- Slaves endured horrific conditions once they arrived.

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MERCANTILISM

QUICK FACTS

A nation's strength depends on its wealth as measured in gold and silver.

Only a fixed amount of wealth exists in the world, and nations have to compete for their share of that wealth.

A favorable balance of trade is an important step in gaining wealth.

Countries should seek to limit imports and maximize exports.

A country should have its own source for raw materials and precious metals to avoid dependence on others.

Colonies exist only as a way for the mother country to make profit.

A country's colonies should not trade with any other countries.



## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

QUICK  
FACTS

Mughal rulers unified vast lands and peoples, and left a spectacular cultural legacy.

### **Babur** (1526–1530)

- Conquered India
- Founded the Mughal Empire

### **Akbar** (1556–1605)

- Expanded the size of the Mughal Empire
- Built a strong central government
- Promoted religious tolerance

### **Jahangir** (1605–1627)

- Encouraged Persian culture in India
- Supported art and literature

### **Shah Jahan** (1628–1658)

- Promoted literature and arts
- Built the Taj Mahal and a capital at Delhi

### **Aurangzeb** (1658–1707)

- Supported the growth of Sunni Islam
- Increased the empire to its largest size

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE

QUICK  
FACTS

## Asian Empires, 1200–1800

### **Ottoman Empire**

- Muslim Turks built the empire from a state in Anatolia in the 1300s.
- Under Mehmed II, the Ottomans captured Constantinople in 1453.
- Suleyman I brought the empire to its height and reformed law codes.
- Tolerated but restricted non-Muslims and enslaved Christian boys.
- Ottoman culture combined Persian, Muslim, and Byzantine influences.

### **Safavid Empire**

- Esmail founded this Muslim empire in Persia in the 1500s.
- Esmail strictly enforced Shiism and came into conflict with Sunni Muslims such as the Ottomans.
- 'Abbas, the greatest Safavid shah, strengthened the military and expanded the empire.
- Safavid culture blended Chinese, Muslim, and Persian styles.

### **Mughal Empire**

- Babur founded this Muslim empire in India by 1526.
- Akbar and Jahangir encouraged tolerance and cooperation between Muslims and Hindus.
- Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb tried to eliminate non-Muslims.
- Mughal art combined influences from India, Persia, and Muslim lands in structures like the Taj Mahal.

### **China**

- Ming dynasty (1368–1644) rulers provided prosperity and stability, built the Forbidden City in Beijing, funded sea voyages, and isolated China as European influences rose.
- Qing dynasty (1644–1911) rulers expanded China to its largest size and continued isolation.
- Cultural developments included Ming porcelain and Chinese novels.

### **Japan**

- A feudal warrior society arose in which a shogun ruled over daimyo with private armies of samurai.
- Samurai followed Bushido, a code stressing loyalty and bravery.
- The Kamakura shogunate unified Japan and defeated the Mongols.
- The Tokugawa shogunate reunified Japan in 1603, and later isolated Japan as European influences rose.

### **Korea**

- General Yi Song-gye founded the Choson, or Yi, dynasty in 1392.
- Choson kings created a government built on Confucian principles.
- Japanese invasions in the late 1500s left Korea in ruins.
- After Manchu invasions, Korea became a Qing vassal state.
- Korea was isolated from the world for much of this period.

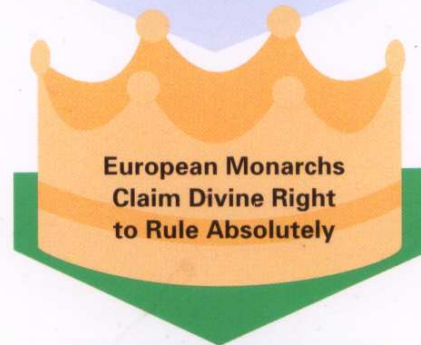
## Absolute Monarchs in Europe

### Long-Term Causes

- decline of feudalism
- rise of cities and growth of middle class
- growth of national kingdoms
- loss of Church authority

### Immediate Causes

- religious and territorial conflicts
- buildup of armies
- need for increased taxes
- revolts by peasants or nobles



### Immediate Effects

- regulation of religion and society
- larger courts
- huge building projects
- new government bureaucracies
- loss of power by nobility and legislatures

### Long-Term Effects

- revolution in France
- western European influence on Russia
- English political reforms that influence U.S. democracy

