

AP Global World History  
Kailua High  
Social Studies Elective  
2014-2015  
Mr. Wilson

Readings for Chapters 15, 16, and 19: Indian Ocean Basin Societies |  
Interconnections between Post-classical Political and Economic Units

***Post-Classical Political Reconstruction***

Chapter 15: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

Text Reading: pages 375-382; 395-400

Chapter 16: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Text Reading: pages 405-411; 423-428

Chapter 19: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa

Text Reading: pages 492-496

***Economic Productivity, Demographic Growth, New Technologies, Urbanization,  
Increased Trade***

Chapter 15: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

Text Reading: pages 383-391

Chapter 16: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Text Reading: pages 411-418

Chapter 19: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa

Text Reading: pages 492-496; 499-500

***Spread of Religions along Trade Routes: Merchants, Missionaries, (occasional)  
Military (conquest) brought Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and  
Christianity to New Lands***

Chapter 15: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

Text Reading: pages 392-400

Chapter 16: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Text Reading: pages 417-423; and 428.

***Social Structures: Indian Caste System adapts to Post-Classical Realities; Feudalism in Japan was an Adaptation to Political Circumstances; Footbinding in China reinforced Traditional Chinese/Confucian Patriarchy; Southeast Asia Selectively borrowed and integrated Indian and Chinese Customs***

Chapter 15: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia

Text Reading: pages 385-386; 391; 397

Chapter 16: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

Text Reading: pages 417-418; and 423-425.

These three chapters and their corresponding chapter sections will introduce us to “world systems” as units of historical analysis rather than separate kingdoms.

Although separate kingdoms exist, their interactions via trade create “systems” that are larger than the separate kingdoms that interact.

The Indian Ocean basin developed into “a vast zone of communication and exchange” in the post-classical era, with China and southeast Asian states on one side of this zone, east African city-states on the other side, and the kingdoms of India in the middle. Although the political rebuilding of collapsed empires occurred independently from each other, their the economic, social, religious, and cultural relations were the result of interchanges between these post-classical states and kingdoms.

To help us see the emergence of “world systems” we will look at the following maps:

***Trade routes and Great Empires of the First Century A.D.***

***The Peryplus of the Erythraean Sea***

***Trading Cities and Trade Routes of Eastern Europe, Byzantine, and the Abbasid Caliphate***

***Thirteenth Century World System*** and the following reading: “The World System in the Thirteenth Century: Dead-End or Precursor?” by Janet Abu-Lughod