

Warmup 18 November

- Turn in all of your Unit 3 papers, if it is incomplete hold onto it and finish
- Will be taking notes, make a note of it

Unit 4:

Globalization and Conquest

- LT: I can explain what makes a historical moment and example of Globalization

Logistics

- Test review either block day or Thursday
- Corrections during NEST, or before/after school if you let me know
- 1 question removed

Unit 4 – Globalization and Conquest

18 November

Unit 4

- What are we going to learn this unit?
 - What is globalization?
 - The Mongols
 - Conquests
 - The Silk Road
 - The Black Death
 - The Spanish
 - Conquests
 - Columbian Exchange
 - The Great Dying

Concept Formation: Globalization

Concept Formation

- Each of the following pages is an example of globalization.
- You will be asked three questions for each.

Example #1: Steam Boat

- When the steam boat was invented, the rate and distance at which trade could occur were both increased. This is the first time we start to see produce (vegetables, fruits, etc) being traded in large quantities between continents and across the oceans.
 - Are different regions interacting?
 - Is the rate of diffusion increasing?
 - Does this involve regions from across the world?

Example #2: Internet

- The current Internet TCP/IP was opened to the wide public in 1992. Suddenly, things that were happening across the world were known within minutes, rather than hours or days. Soon, entire communities would form—some of whose members could be found on every continent.
 - Are different regions interacting?
 - Is the rate of diffusion increasing?
 - Does this involve regions from across the world?

Notes:

Globalization

- **Globalization** is the increase of interaction between people, economies, and cultures worldwide.
- **Globalization** has three critical traits:
 - Different regions interacting
 - Diffusion increases or speeds up
 - Involves areas across the world



Is this globalization?

- From 1759-1898 AD, the British Navy was almost unchallenged anywhere in the world. During this time, they built an empire that included 25% of the world's population and established a trade system that exploited regions on 5 continents. They would bring in cheap raw material and trade back expensive manufactured goods, spreading British goods to every corner of the world.
 - Which of the critical traits does this match?

Is this globalization? #2

- In 1603 AD, the Sengoku period in Japan ended and the new government wanted to impose control and eliminate undesirable elements. They closed their ports and exiled many Portugese merchants, who had been trading in Japan for decades.
 - Which of the critical traits does this match?

Is this globalization? #3

- From 1095 - 1300 AD, European Christians conducted a series of wars known as the Crusades, targeting Muslims and other religions in the Middle East. The byproduct of these wars was that Europe and the Middle East began to trade with much more regularity, eventually bringing Europe innovations in Algebra, Astronomy, and Medicine among others.
 - Which of the critical traits does this match?

Assignment: Globalization

- You are going to read a few possible examples of globalization.
- Your job is to analyze the extent to which each is an example of globalization.

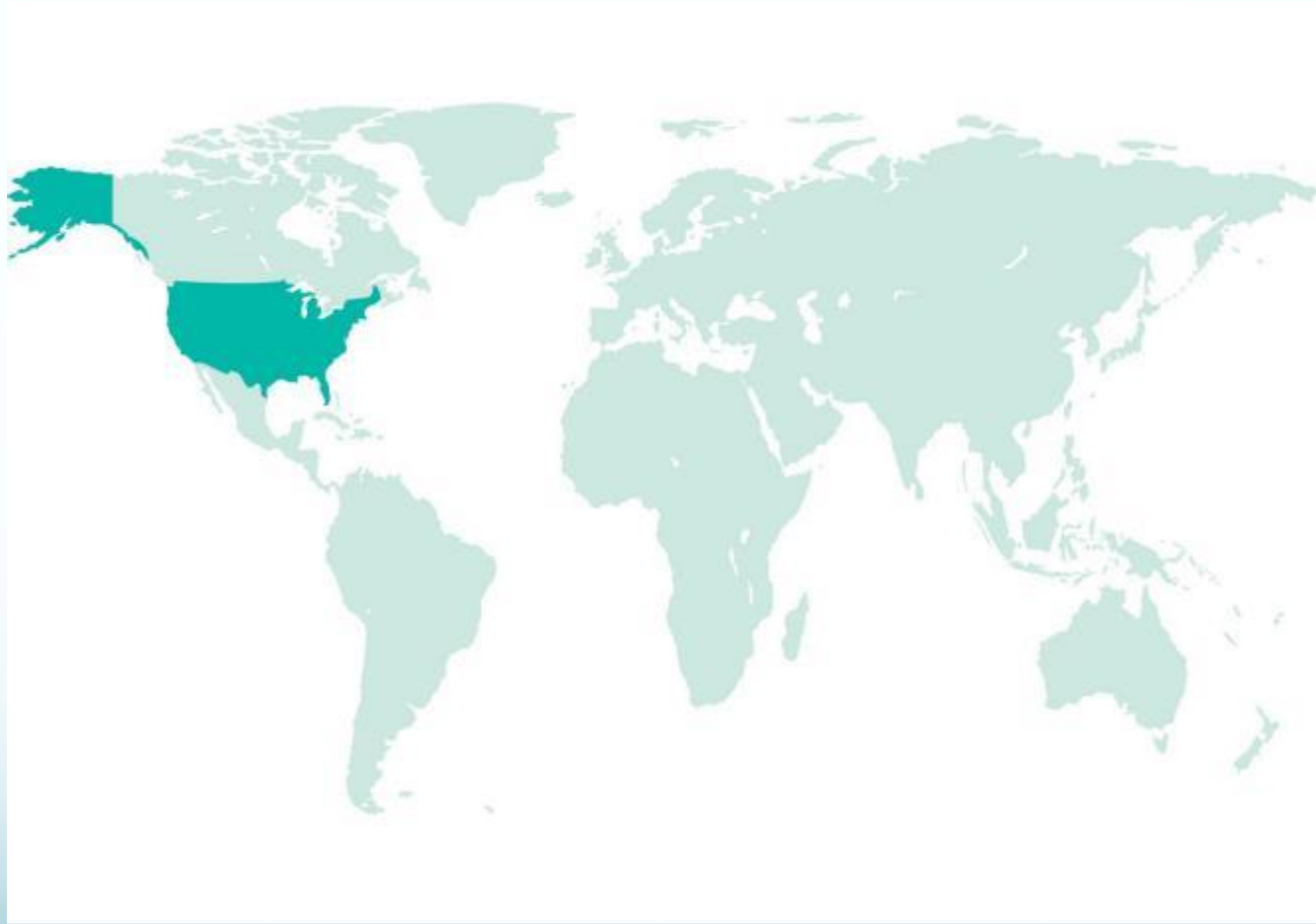
The Mongols: A Brief History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUVvTqvjUaM>

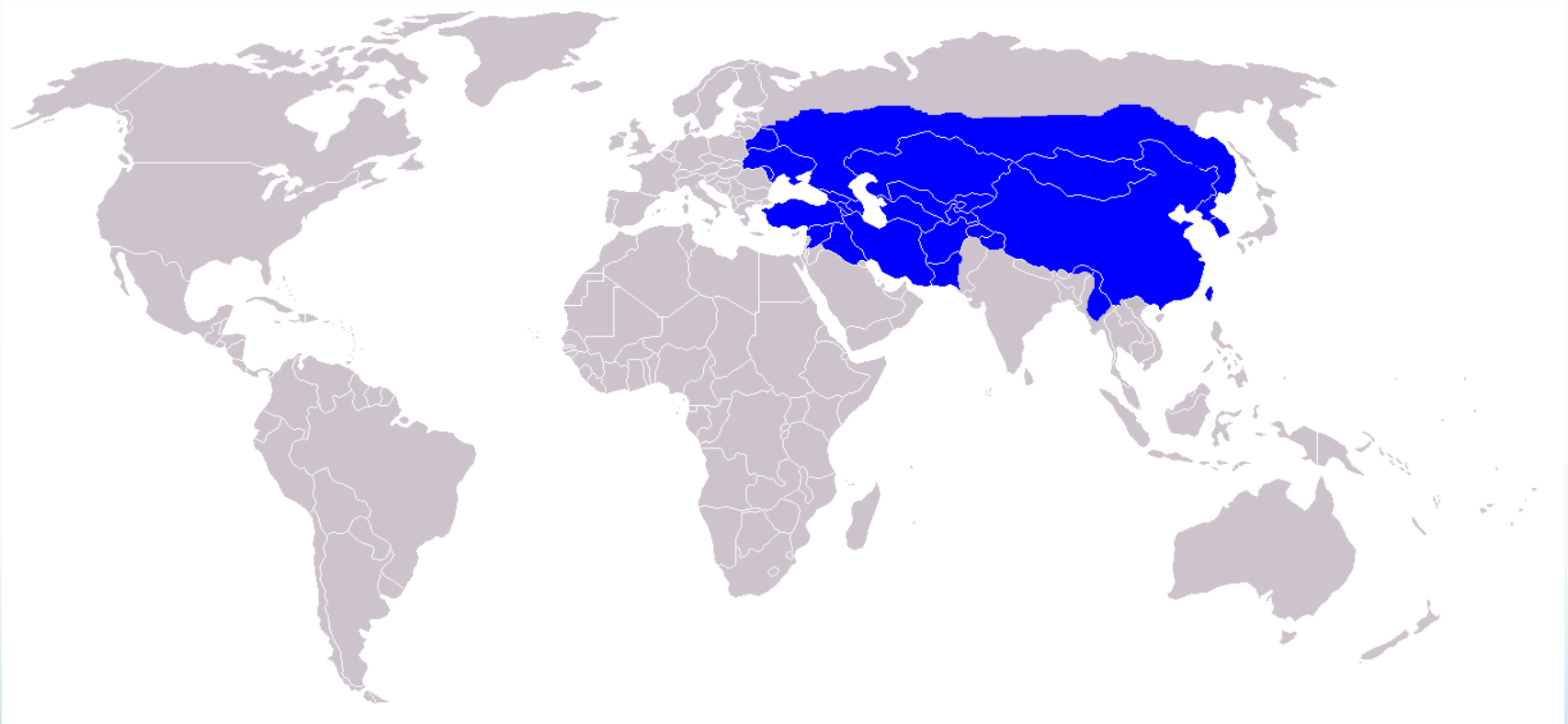
Roman Empire: 5 million km²



USA: 10 million km²

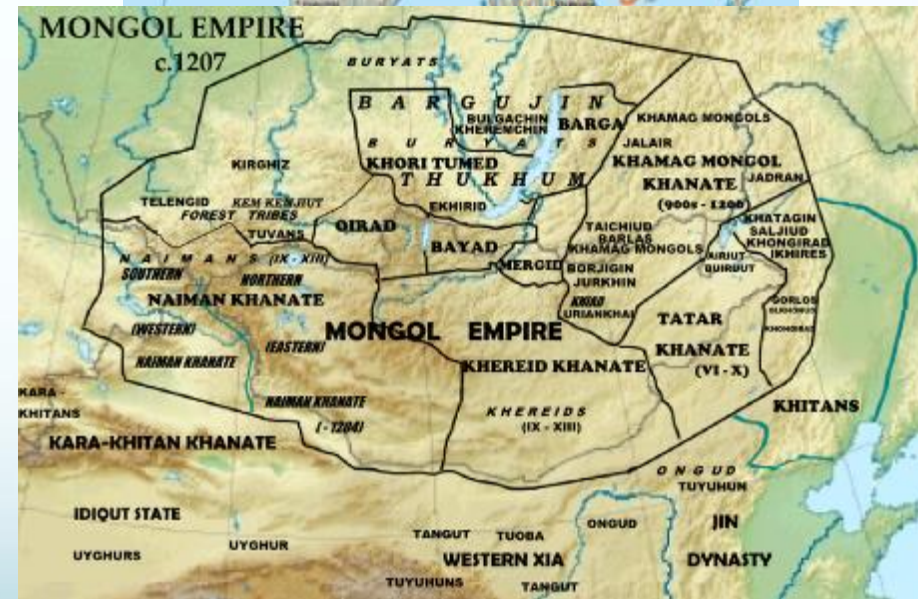


Mongol Empire: 24 million km²



The Mongols

- A confederation of people.
- The various ethnic groups that compose the Mongols lived north of China for millennia.
- Like many nomads, the Mongols were very involved in trade.

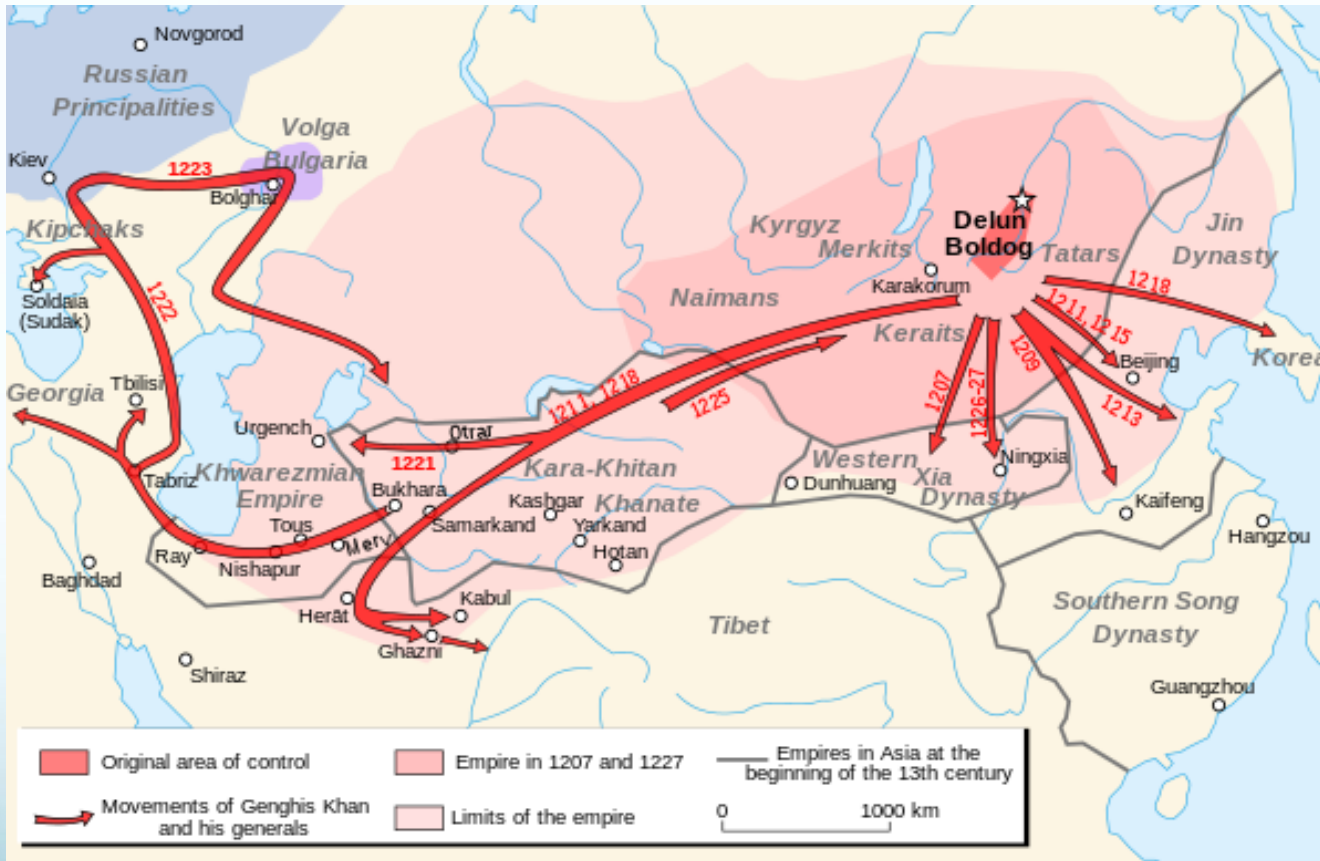


Genghis Khan

- Also known as Chinggis Khan
- Unified the Mongol peoples
- History's most successful conqueror



Mongol Conquest: 1206-1279



Mongol Conquests

- The Mongols conquer:
 - China
 - Tibet
 - Khwarezmia (Iran)
 - Persia
 - Mesopotamia
 - Eastern Europe
 - All of Central Asia



Mongol Armies

- Extremely successful
- Undefeated from 1206-1260
- By 1270, they could be found from Poland to Egypt to Vietnam



Questions about the Mongols:

- How did a small group of people manage to conquer almost all of Asia?
- How did the Mongol Empire affect regions it conquered?
- We will be looking towards both with a Webquest today.

Task:

- Choose a partner or trio
- Take a laptop and head to the website identified on the webquest (is hyperlinked on my site)
- Follow the directions on the webquest worksheet.

21 November

- LT: I can evaluate the FIVE Mongol influences on Globalization
- Entry Task: Have notebook out and ready

Mongol Impact

- The impact of the Mongols may be divided into 2 parts:
 - **Conquest**
 - **Globalization**



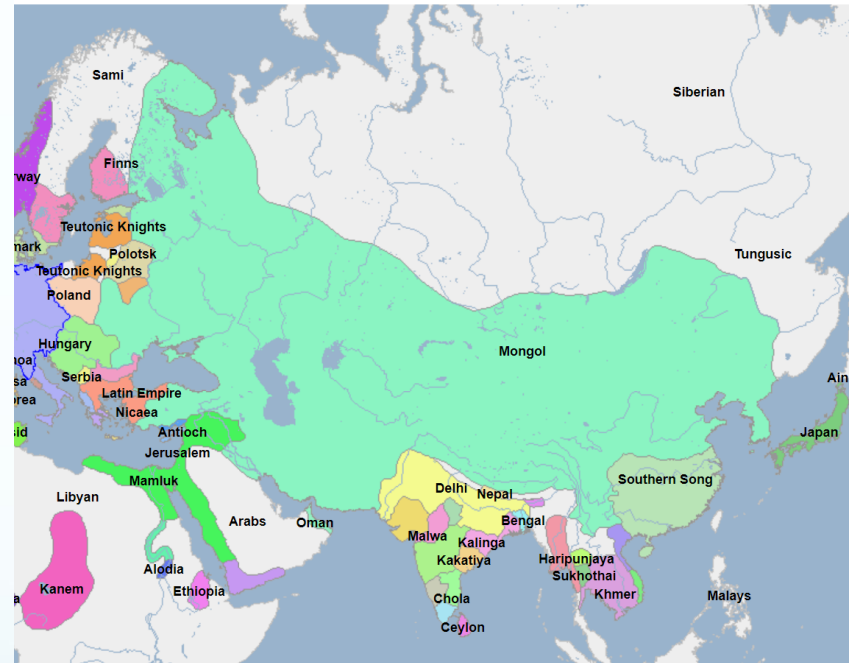
Mongol Conquests

- Resulted in massive depopulation:
 - Some from death
 - Some from fleeing people
- The material destruction was perhaps greater. Towns, cities, and temples were totally erased.



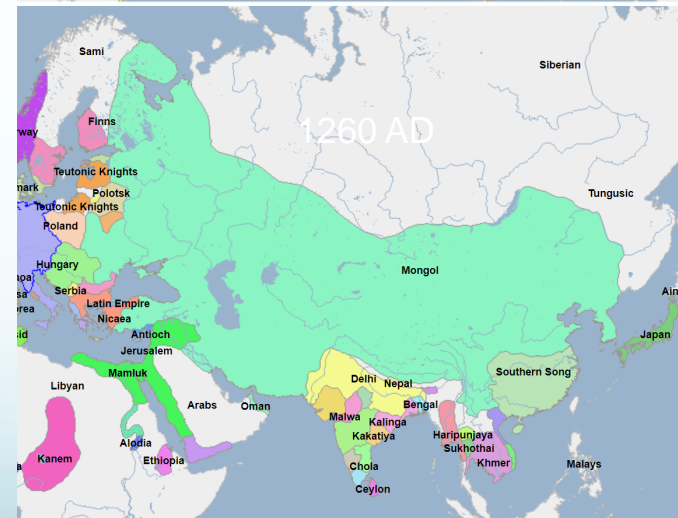
Mongol Globalization

- The Mongols also started an unprecedented diffusion between Europe, Middle East, India, and China.
- The exchange was facilitated by:
 - **Single Tariff**
 - **The Yam (Mongolian Mail System)**
 - **Safe Roads**



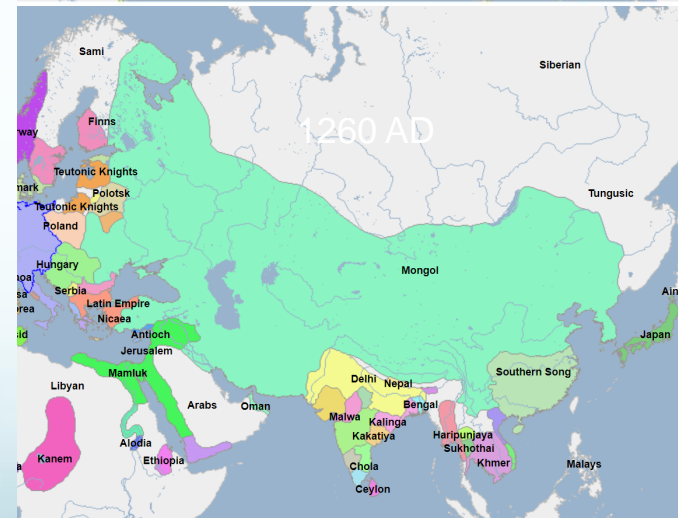
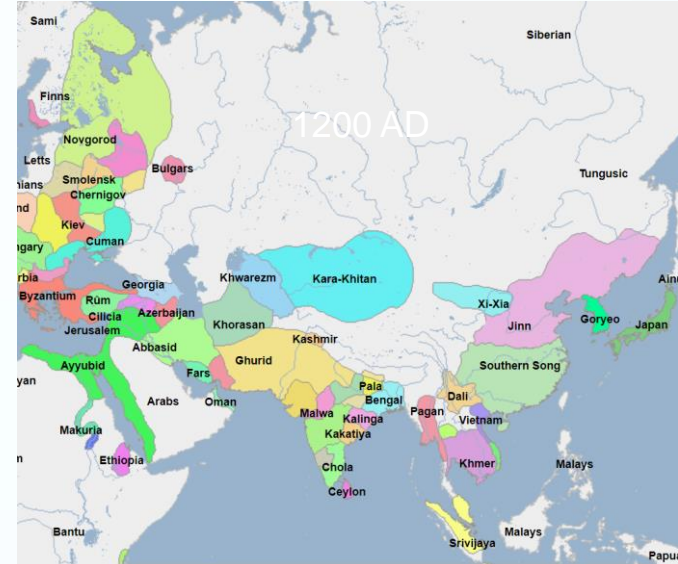
Single Tariff

- A Tariff is a tax you pay on trade goods when crossing a border
- One of the most important changes was how many borders you had to pass.



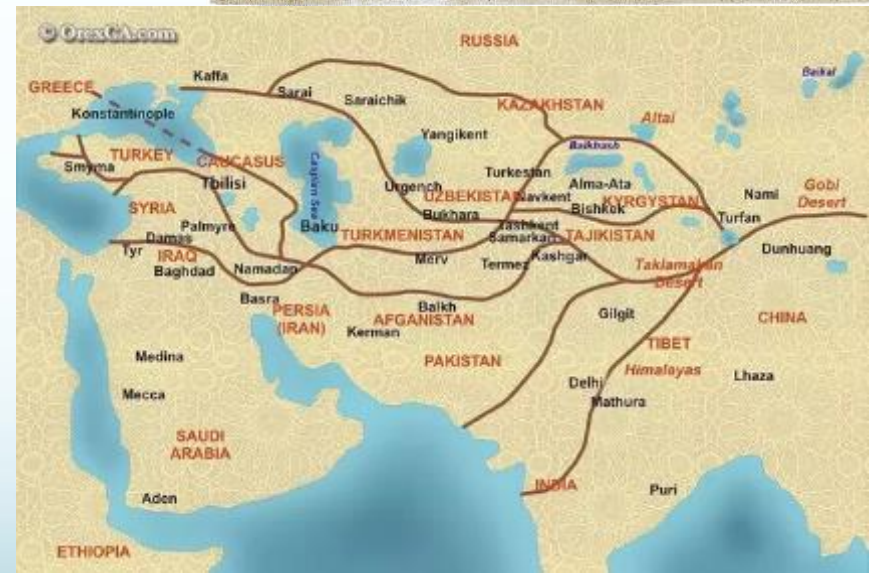
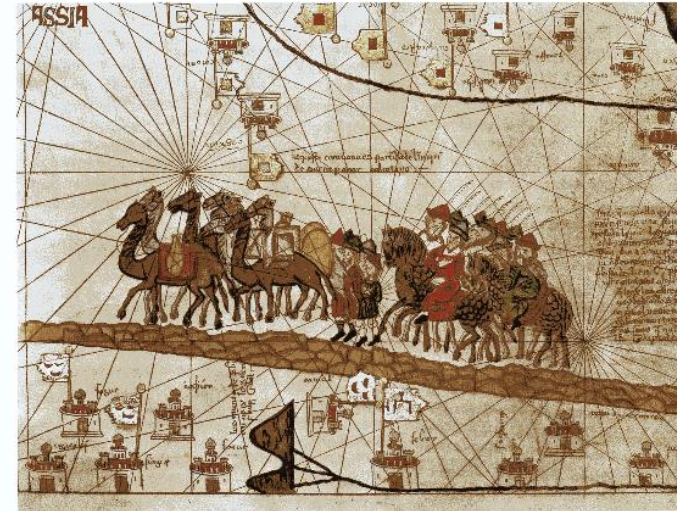
Single Tariff

- Before the Mongols, you might get taxed a dozen times on a journey from the Mediterranean to China
- After, it would only be once so long as you remained in Mongol lands.



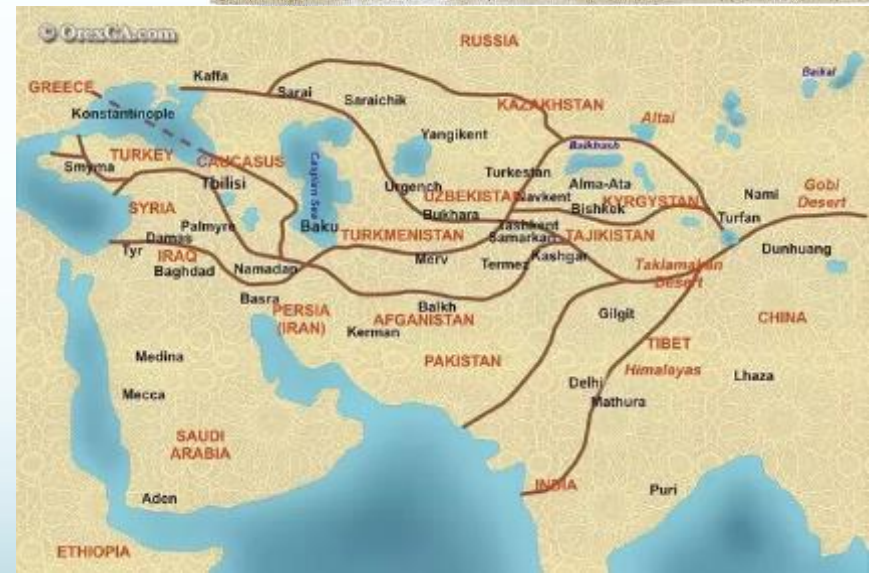
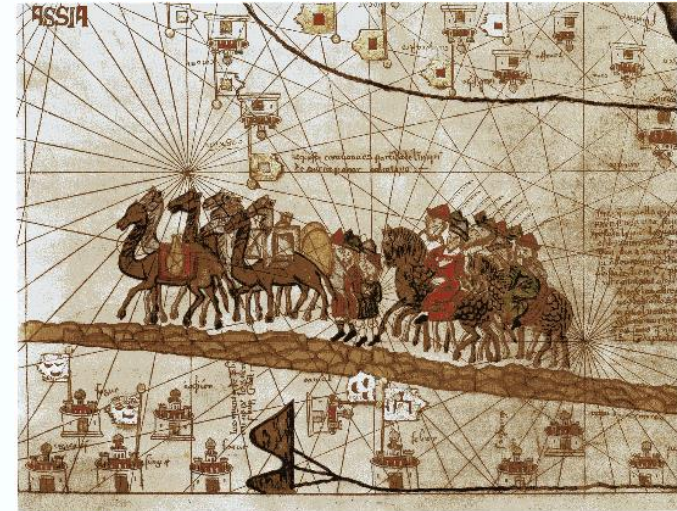
The Yam

- The Mongols established a revolutionary postal system.
- Every 25 miles, there was a postal station where hundreds of fresh horses would be kept.
- Mail carriers replenished their horses at each station.



The Yam

- Mail carriers moved about 125 miles a day—the fastest ever until the invention of trains.
- Travelers could also use these mail stations to rest.



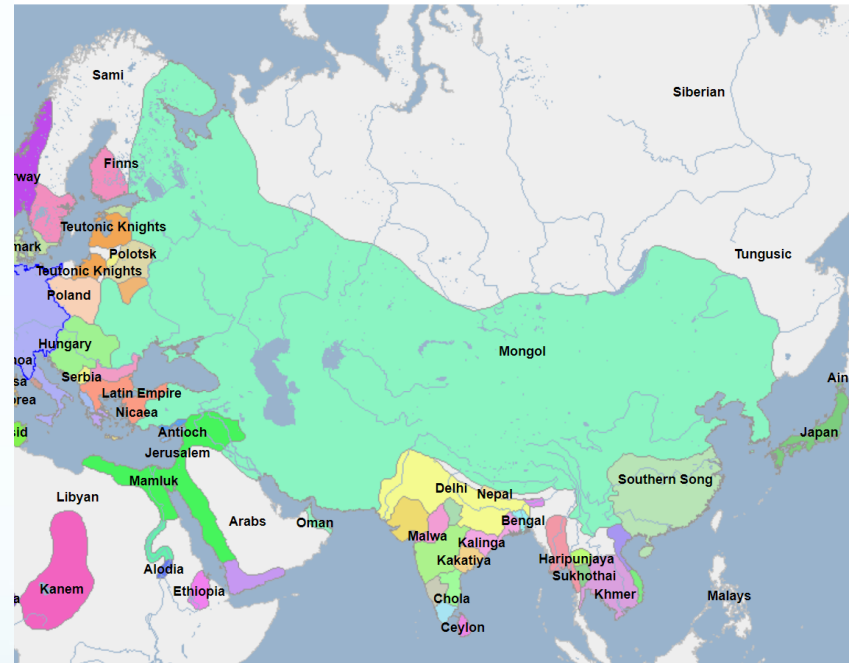
Safe Roads

- Because of harsh laws and a huge peacekeeping force (the army), crime tended to be low.
- This also encourages traders to make the journey.



Mongol Globalization

- The Mongols were a huge influence in the globalization of 5 things:
 - Technology
 - Culture
 - Exploration
 - Military Tactics
 - Disease



22 November

- List at least 2 detailed ways in which the Mongols affected each of the following regions:
 - Europe
 - Middle East
 - China
- LT: I can use Primary sources to explain Mongolian Conquests and discuss Mongol society.

22 November

LT: I can use Primary sources to explain Mongolian Conquests and discuss Mongol society.

LT: I can evaluate the FIVE Mongol influences on Globalization

Discuss

- Talk to your neighbor:
 - Do you think this wave of globalization was a good thing overall?
 - Why?



Logistics

- Let's talk test
- Test remakes available now
- Written part probably in gradebook next week

Task:

- Today you will be looking at mostly primary sources to reinforce what we already know about the Mongol Conquests and empire.

Task:

- You are going to look at 5 source sets.
- For each, you will:
 - Summarize the source
 - Answer 1-2 questions about the sources
- We will talk about them at the end of class

Task:

Source 2

Reported Inhabitant Deaths From Varied Sources

Year	Place	Reported Deaths	Source
1220	Bukhara (Khwarazm)	30,000	Juvaini
1220	Samarkand (Khwarazm)	30,000	Persian chronicler
1221	Merv (Khwarazm)	700,000	Persian chronicler
1221	Nishapur (Khwarazm)	1,747,000	Persian chronicler
1223	Herat (Khwarazm)	1,600,000	Chronicler
1237	Riazan (Russia)	Few survivors	Russian chroniclers
1237	Kozelsk (Russia)	No survivors	Russian chroniclers
1258	Baghdad (Persia)	800,000 - 2,000,000	Persian chroniclers

Note: These casualty figures are found in George Marshall's *Storm from the East*. Despite very probable exaggeration, there is agreement among chroniclers of the time and historians of today that the number of deaths at Nishapur was staggering.

25 November

- LT: I can identify and explain the effects of the black death on Europe
- Entry Task:
 - Be ready to discuss the following statement: The Mongols were one of the key reasons behind the rise of Europe.

What did the Mongols Diffuse?



To Europe:

- Paper-making
- Glass-making
- Gunpowder
- Blast furnaces
- Compass
- Astronomy
- Medicine

To Middle East:

- Paper-making
- Gunpowder
- Blast furnaces
- Compass
- Trebuchet

To China:

- Glass-making
- Astronomy
- Medicine
- Trebuchet

nobody:

rats in the 14th century:



Europe: *exists

Rats:





mattfred

@itsmattfred



The Black Plague was a PR disaster for rats as a species. They never truly recovered until 2007 (release of Ratatouille)

10:06 pm · 12 Nov 2019 · [Twitter Web App](#)

90.7K Retweets **485.3K** Likes

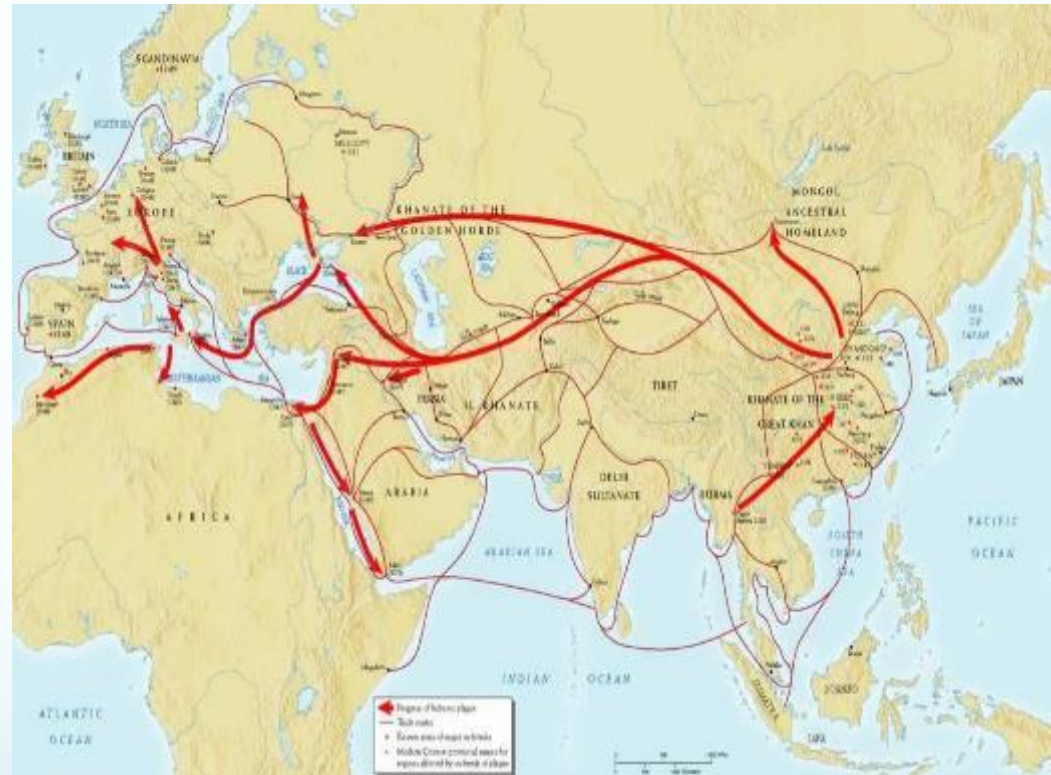
Notes: The Black Death

- One of the worst pandemics in human history.
- Started sometime in the 1330s
- May have killed as much as half of Europe's population.
- World population estimated to have dropped by 25%



Notes: What do we know?

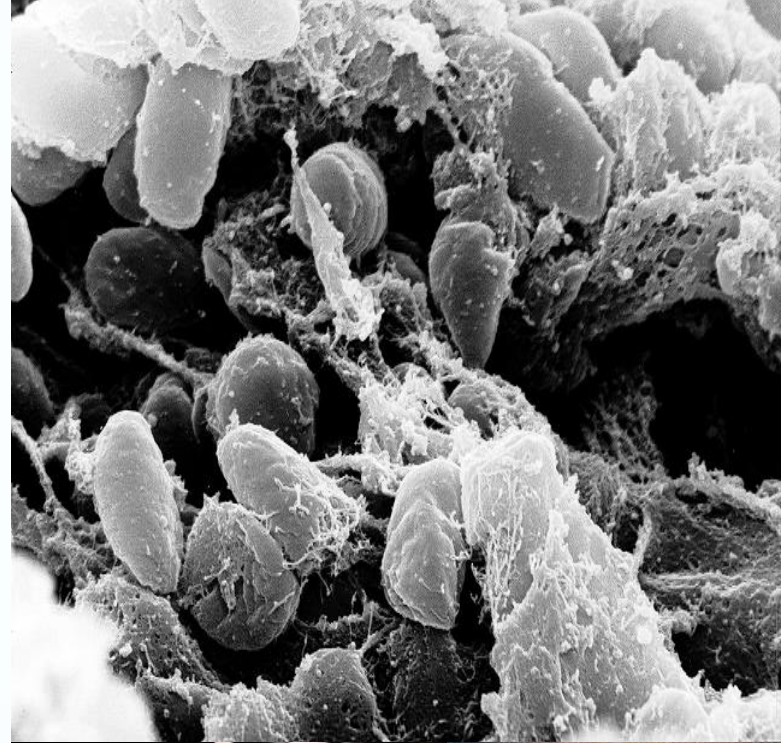
- Most of our information comes from Europe.
- Probably started in Northern China and spread along Mongol trade routes.
- Affected all of Eurasia except maybe India





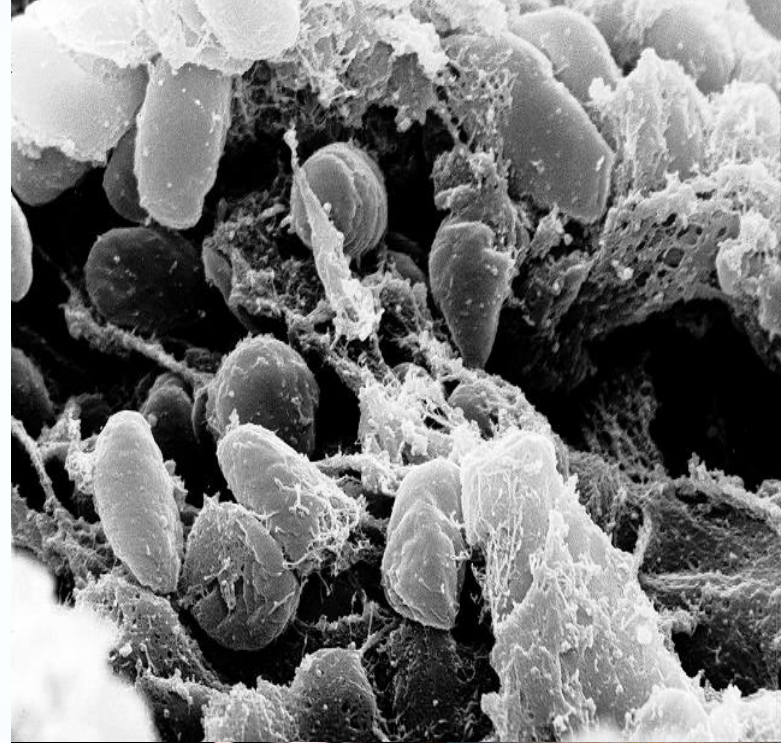
Notes: The Disease

- Caused by the *Yersinia Pestis* bacterium
- Carried by rodents such as black rats, marmots, squirrels, and prairie dogs.
- Transmitted by fleas.
- One of the most deadly and most contagious diseases known to man.



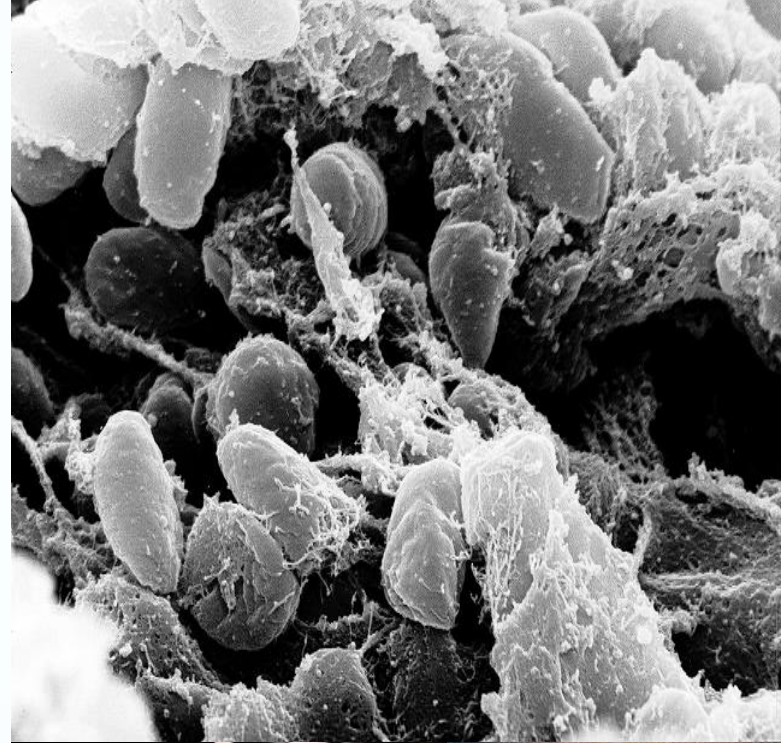
Notes: The Disease

- Comes in 3 forms:
 - The Bubonic Plague infects the lymph nodes. Results in huge sores called bubos. 30-90% deadly.
 - The Pneumonic Plague infects the lungs. Almost 100% deadly.
 - The Septicemic Plague infects the blood. Almost 100% deadly.



Notes: The Disease

- All forms are caused by the same species of bacteria.
- All cause necrosis—which is sometimes the killing mechanism.

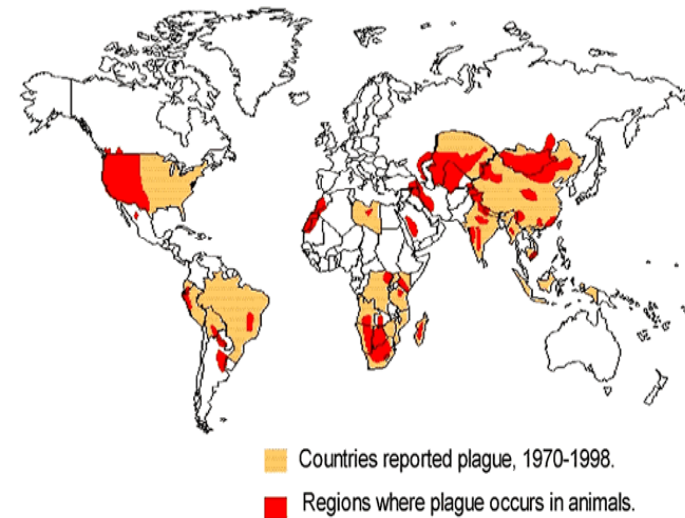


Notes: The Disease

- Has struck the world 3 times:
 - The Plague of Justinian (541-542 AD)
 - The Black Death (1330-1720 AD)
 - The Third Pandemic (1855-present)
- Still present in some parts of the world



World Distribution of Plague, 1998



Final Conversation:

- Discuss with your neighbors:
 - **Was the Black Death a good thing?**