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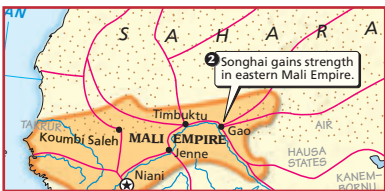
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2014 Update of Names and Boundaries
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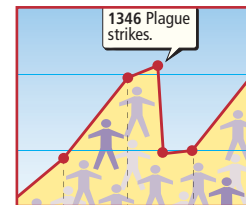
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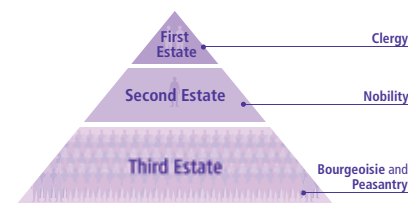
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5 All men are by nature free.
 —Voltaire
Candide, 1759

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UNIT 4 Empires and Cultures of Asia

395 to 1641

622
Islam begins to spread.

B.C. (B.C.E.) < > A.D. (C.E.)

500

395
Byzantine Empire separates from Western Roman Empire.

By 620
Hindu-Arabic numbers used in India.

Ideas Travel the Silk Road

Between A.D. 400 and 1500, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

- The Silk Road and other trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Traders and armies brought ideas and inventions from one region to another.
- Religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism linked large regions.

Silk Road and Other Trade Routes 400-1500

Tundra or ice	Forest	Grass	Shrub or desert

— Silk Road — Other trade route
 PERSIA Culture region

Sources of Trade Goods

			Horses
			Glassware
			Porcelain

0 500 1000 miles
 0 500 1000 kilometers

more at NWHatlas.com



A From the 700s to the 1400s, the Arab world was the center of scientific discovery. Many advances were made in science and medicine, as shown by this text on the human eye.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

B The digits 0-9 that are used by people all over the world today are called Hindu-Arabic numerals. This system was developed in India over hundreds of years and then spread westward.

800-1200
Khmer kingdoms
 flourish in Southeast Asia.

1054
Eastern and Western
Christianity split into
 two separate churches.

1398
Mongol ruler Timur
 invades Delhi.

1453
Ottoman Turks conquer
 Byzantine Empire.

1000

1500

751
Chinese expansion into
 Islamic lands is halted.

1180-1603
Japan is engulfed
 by civil wars.

1279-1368
Mongols conquer
 and rule China.

1640
Japan expels
 European traders.

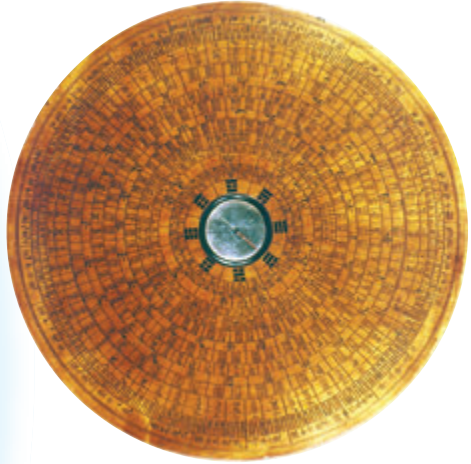


Silk Road is the main route
 between much of Asia
 and the Mediterranean.

1330s-1350s Plague spreads
 from Asia to Europe.

Religious travelers
 spread Buddhism,
 Islam, and other faiths.

C Stirrups, thought to have
 been developed in **Central**
Asia, changed how horses
 were used in war. A rider
 seated in a saddle with
 stirrups was better able to
 use a weapon.



D Chinese sailors were the first to
 use magnetic compasses. Unlike
 navigating by the stars, a compass
 could be used any time of day in
 any weather conditions and
 allowed for more accurate
 navigation.

E Printing, invented in **China**, allowed many copies to
 be produced quickly, making information more widely
 available. Printing used paper, also invented in China,
 which was much cheaper than other writing materials.



French Revolution

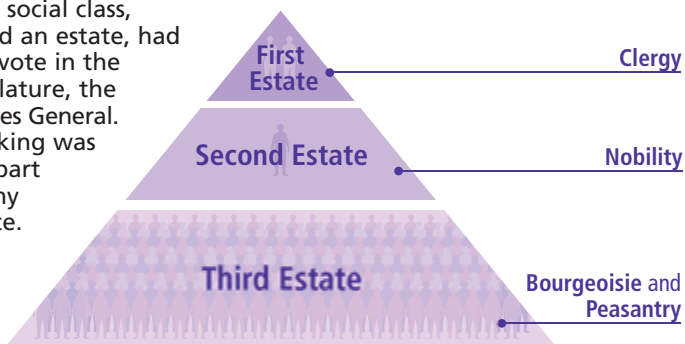
French kings had complete power. By 1789, however, France was bankrupt and the French people wanted a new government.

- The people of Paris revolted and formed a new revolutionary government that took power away from the king.
- The new government promised freedom and equality to all people in France. By 1791 France was a republic.
- King Louis XVI plotted to overthrow the new government. Instead, the government overthrew the king, tried him for treason, and had him beheaded.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Three Estates, 1789

A Each social class, called an estate, had one vote in the legislature, the Estates General. The king was not part of any estate.



B The people of Paris were determined to protect their new government. Mobs seized weapons to prevent royal troops from arresting the revolutionaries.

C The French Revolution began with the capture of the Bastille, a prison in Paris. Four years later the revolutionary government executed its enemies, including the king, queen, and nobles. This violent time is known as the "Reign of Terror."

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French Revolution
1789–1794

- Urban uprising
- Reign of Terror execution, 1793–1794
- Foreign invasion

Map shows boundaries of 1789.

0 100 200 miles

0 100 200 kilometers

