
1. India in the Classical and Medieval Eras
   a. Classical
      i. Government
         (1) bureaucracy
      ii. economy
         (1) artisans, guilds
         (2) long-distance trade
      iii. religion
         (1) Hinduism
            (a) *Bhagavad-Gita*
            (i) caste, but salvation to all
            (b) “untouchability”
         (2) Buddhist revolt
   b. Gupta Art and Literature
      i. Sanskrit, language of the Brahmans
   c. Gupta Scholarship and Science
      i. Gupta craftsmen
   d. New Political and Religious Orders
      i. Rajputs, fighting aristocrats
   e. Muslims in India
      i. trading and political expansion from 8th century
      ii. Delhi Sultanate from 13th century
      iii. Sikhism
         (1) syncretic religions

2. China: Cultural and Political Empires
   a. Introduction
      i. Importance of family, Confucianism, and scholar bureaucrats
   b. Period of Division
      i. Buddhism and Daoism as alternatives to Confucian ideals
      ii. Grand Canal
   c. Tang
      d. Political Developments under the Early Tang
         (1) Examination system
         (2) Confucian conservatism
      ii. Tang Economic and Social Changes
         (1) tea and rice
         (2) luxury trade: porcelain, silk
         (3) silk route
         (4) Guangzhou (Canton)
      iii. Tang Religion and Culture
         (1) Chan (Zen) Buddhism
      iv. Tang Decline and the Transition
(1) defenses and invasion
e. Song
   i. Political Developments during the Song Era
      (1) military technology
      (2) bureaucratization
   ii. Song Economic and Social Conditions
      (1) rice
      (2) trade, paper money
      (3) technology
      (4) cities and role of scholar-bureaucrats
      (5) Confucian resurgence
   iii. Song Philosophy, Literature and Art
      (1) Neo-Confucians and Qi
f. Yuan (Mongol)
   i. Yuan Dynasty
      (1) Khubilai
      (2) Ming
   ii. Mongols before the Conquest of the Song
      (1) the Great Khan
      (2) Marco Polo
   iii. China under the Yuan
3. Korea: From Three Kingdoms to One. (skip)
4. The Emergence of Japan in East Asia (focus only on the religion/government/social categories below)
   a. Religion: Shinto, zen
   b. Early Medieval Government and Culture
      i. emperor, shōgun, samurai
12. The Islamic Gunpowder Empires, 1300—1650.
   1. New Polities in Eurasia; Background the Steppe Frontier
      a. towards conquest of Byzantine empire and fall of Constantinople, 1453
      b. end of khanates and brief rule of Timur (Tamerlane), 1370s-1405
   2. The Ottoman Empire
      a. Introduction
         i. Osman and mythological link to Prophet Muhammad
         ii. Mehmêd II and conquest of Constantinople (Istanbul)
         iii. Suleiman and expansion
            (1) the Lawgiver
      b. Empire under Suleiman
         i. pashas in the provinces; vizir in the center
         ii. jannissaries
   3. The Safavid Empire in Persia.
      a. Introduction
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i. Ismail as founder, shahs (rulers)
ii. Shi’ite, Shi’ism
iii. rule of artillery, cavalry
iv. religious power of Sunni ulamas contested (although shaykhs, holy men remain)
v. remaining power of tribal leaders against that of the shahs

b. Reign of Abbas the Great
i. note only use of “slaves” and muskets to limit tribal chiefs

4. The Mughul Empire in South Asia
a. Origins
i. Babur and link to Timur
ii. Kabul 1504 (still outside Indian subcontinent)
b. The Reign of Akbar
i. Grandson of Babur
ii. military power, patronage, social justice
iii. religious synthesis, syncretic religion
iv. marries into Hindus
c. Mughal State and Its Culture
i. Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis, Taj Mahal
ii. social order and trade

5. Networks of Trade and Communication.


1. Social Upheaval
a. Bubonic Plague and Plague’s Effect
i. (Black Death)
   (1) problems of population rise before the Plague
   (2) 1/3 Europe’s population lost 1347-50
ii. Decline of manorial economic system
   (1) rise of capitalism
   (2) golden age of laborer ends in 1500s

2. The Italian Renaissance
a. Italian Setting for the Development of Humanism
i. humanists
ii. Milan (duchy), Papal-States, Florence (republic), Venice (republic), Naples (king)
   (1) nobles and merchants = urban ruling class
   (2) role import-export with East, bankers for Papacy and Emperor
iii. Medici
b. Early Humanism and Petrarch
i. studia humanitatis; 14th century origins of Renaissance

c. Classical Revival
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i. Greek to the Italians
   (1) just before and just after fall of Constantinople to Turks, 1453

ii. Machiavelli
   (1) *The Prince*, written and distributed circa 1513, printed 1532

3. Italian Renaissance Art.
   a. Giotto to Donatello (only section)
      i. Giotto late Medieval/early Renaissance, early 14th century
      ii. Masaccio, early 15th century, first nudes since Classical times
      iii. Donatello, early 15th century, freestanding nude statues
         (1) His David first bronze nude since antiquity (note Michelangelo’s
              David, marble, early 16th century)

4. The Northern Renaissance
   a. Influence of Printing
      i. Gutenberg, 1440s
         (1) Bible, 1454
   b. Humanism in France, Germany, Spain, and England (skip)
   c. Erasmus, Thomas More, and Northern Humanism
      i. Erasmus, early 16th century
         (1) new Latin edition of the New Testament
         (2) reform of Church not revolution
      ii. More, early 16th century
         (1) Humanist scholarship and criticism of existing world
         (2) *Utopia*, 1516

5. The Crises of the Catholic Church: 1300-1517 (skim)
   a. Political challenges (only section)
      i. Papacy fairs badly in balance-of-power diplomacy and wars from the
         1450s
      ii. Charles V’s Imperial army occupy then accidently sacks Rome, 1527

6. Luther and the German Reformation
   a. Introduction
      i. Luther from a personal search for salvation to 1517, reforming Church to
         1520, against the Church from 1521
   b. Search for Salvation
      i. Tetzel and indulgence drive
      ii. 95 Theses, 1517
      iii. appeals to the Humanists and the anti-Imperial German princes
      iv. refusal to recant at Imperial Diet at Worms, 1521
      v. role of the printing press
   c. Two Kingdoms: God and State
      i. faith vs. works
      ii. preaching vs. ceremonies
      iii. separate priesthood and monastic orders vs. priesthood of all believers
      iv. (German) Knights’ War 1522-1523
7. Henry VIII and the Anglican Reformation
   a. Introduction
      i. “new Atlantic States” = New Monarchies [England, France, Spain, especially]
   b. Legitimate Heirs and the True Church
      i. From Defender of the Faith to need for Divorce/Annulment to Supreme Head of the (new) Church by 1534
      ii. Tyndale’s Bible [And Great Bible of 1539]
      iii. uncertainty at his death
   c. Radical Protestants and Renewed Catholics
      i. Edward VI, radical Protestantism, and service in English [1547-53]
      ii. Mary, return to strong Catholicism [1553-58]
         1. marriage to Philip II of Spain, but no children
         2. about 300 Protestants that refused to return to Catholicism burnt
8. Protestantism: from Switzerland to Holland
    a. John Calvin (only)
9. Reform in the Catholic Church.
    a. Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and Council of Trent (only)
   1. Intro
   2. Politics in an Age of Crisis, 1300—1500.
      a. 100 Years’ War (Henry VII after Wars of the Roses only)
      b. Ferdinand and Isabella and the Reconquista
      c. Portugal and Central Europe (skip)
      d. Holy Roman Empire (Golden Bull and Charles, 1516-1556 only)
      e. Switzerland (skip)
      f. Italy
      g. Poland (only)
   3. The Religious-Political Fusion.
      a. Protestant Politics
      b. Henry VIII’s Break with Rome
   4. Wars of Religions: The Spanish Habsburgs’ Quest for European Hegemony, 1556—1598.
      a. Habsburg dominance
      b. Netherlands Revolt
      c. French Religious Wars
      d. Elizabethan England
      e. Lepanto and the Armada
      f. Philip’s Failure
   5. Orthodox Europe: Russian Consolidation and Ottoman Expansion
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a. Balkans (only section: devshirme system produces janissaries)
6. The Austrian Habsburgs’ Drive for Superiority and the Thirty Years’ War. (skip)
7. Conclusion