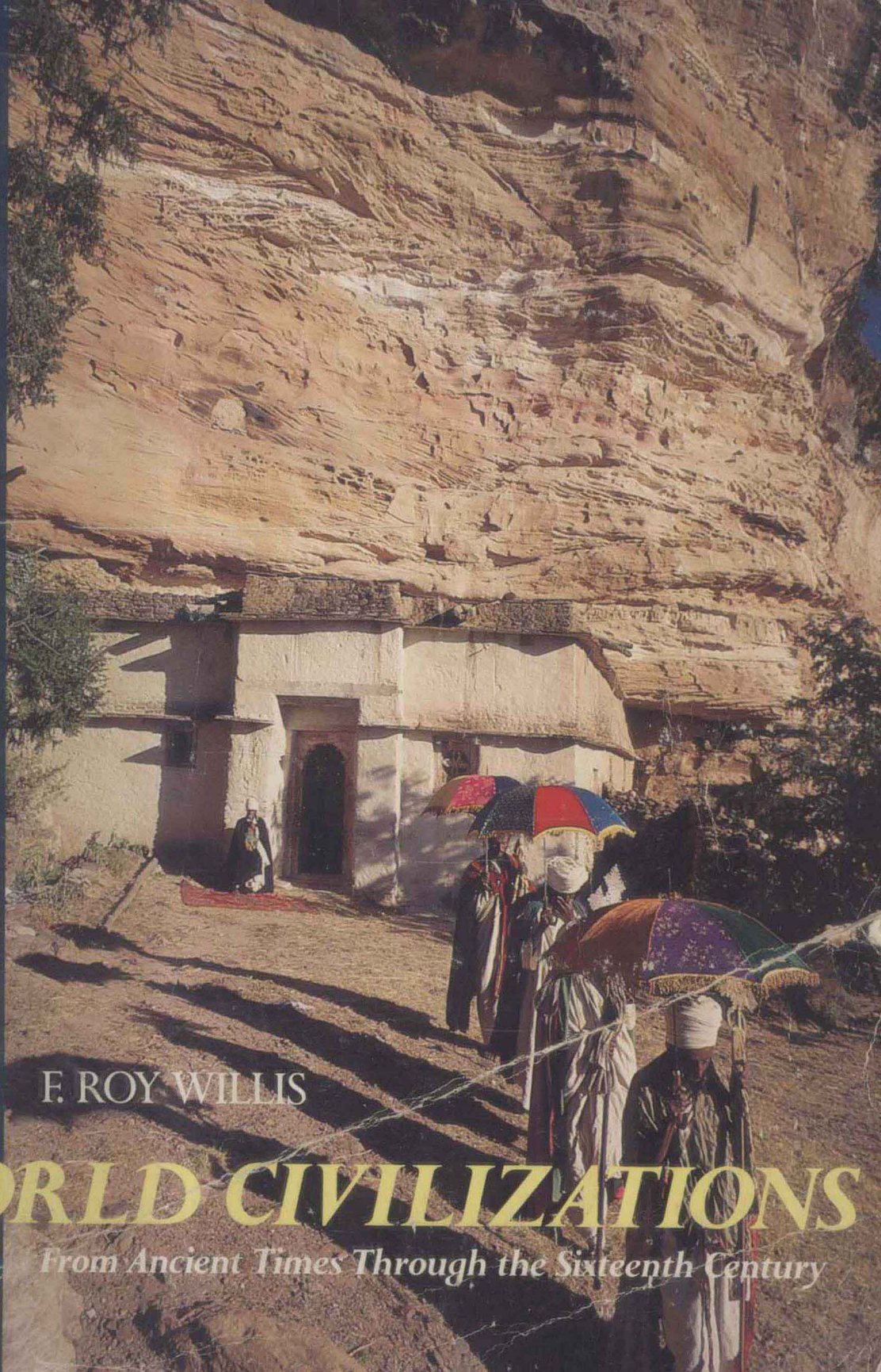


Volume I
Second Edition



F. ROY WILLIS

WORLD CIVILIZATIONS

From Ancient Times Through the Sixteenth Century

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F. ROY WILLIS

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Cover photo: Modern-day Coptic (originally from Egypt) Christians, with their characteristic traditional, brightly colored, velvet parasols, leave the entrance to the Church of Dabra Salam, Tigre, Ethiopia; the church itself was cut out of solid rock during the fourteenth century. (Photograph by Georg Gersten/Photo Researchers)

Maps and plans prepared by Richard D. Pusey.

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PREFACE

The author of a history of world civilizations owes his readers a justification—or at least an explanation—for his temerity in attempting to encompass the whole sweep of human achievement throughout the world since ancient times. My own intellectual commitment to the concept of a course in world civilizations goes back to 1960–1964, when I had the privilege and challenge of teaching the course in world history pioneered at the University of Washington in Seattle. At the same time, my choice of the history of Western Europe since the Second World War as my period of research specialization was confirming for me the necessity of placing a dwarfed Europe in the broader context of world history. My full emotional commitment to the study of world civilizations came in the summer of 1966, when, setting off for a year of research in Rome, I decided to take the long route from California to Europe. That exciting summer, I saw the Zen rock gardens of Kyoto, watched dawn break over the Wat Arun temple in Bangkok, and explored the fantastic series of Mughal tombs that lead from the mausoleum of the emperor Humayun on the edge of Delhi to the final culmination of Muslim architecture, the Taj Mahal in Agra. It was heady stuff, as the English travel writers used to say, and led me to make many more visits over the following years to the great urban centers outside Europe. For an inveterate traveler, the study of world civilizations must inevitably become the ultimate objective.

This book is an expansion to world scale of my original survey of Western history, *Western Civilization*. In the preface to that book, I explained the rationale for the decision to organize the material around the study of great cities. My aim was to avoid the feeling of superficiality and perhaps of boredom that the reader feels when every detail of the past is presented in a totally balanced, meticulously calculated sequence. Too

often, I suggested, "the study of Western civilization was like an infinitely long train ride with no stopovers allowed, a kind of Orient Express in which Paris, Vienna, and Istanbul were viewed as little more than names on railroad stations. In a way, this book was to be an invitation to the student to stop and explore the intricacies of the great cities that might otherwise have flashed by largely unobserved. Better yet, as historians we could visit the city as it was at the time of its greatness."

In expanding the text, in order to maintain the proportion of Western to non-Western history frequently adopted in courses in world civilization, I decided to use as a model Chapter 16, in which the expansion of Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is viewed through the Lisbon of Manuel the Fortunate, the Tenochtitlán of Montezuma, and the Madrid of Philip the Prudent. Thus, within the non-Western chapters, we pause on several occasions to provide a detailed look at the civilization of a great city at its height—for example, to describe Chinese civilization through study of the seventh-century Ch'ang-an of the T'ang emperor T'ai-tsung, and Indian reaction to British rule in the nineteenth century through consideration of the Calcutta of the Tagore family. In this way, it becomes possible to use not only traditional political and literary materials but the vast quantity of new historical research, based on the techniques of other social sciences, that is throwing light on classes, ethnic groups, social institutions, and even ways of thought hitherto unexplored.

In this second edition, I have drawn upon the rich scholarly research that has been published at an increasing pace in the past few years to give further coverage, in both the Western and non-Western sections of the book, to the history of women. For each historical period, I have considered the dichotomy between the public and private aspects of women's lives, because the extent to which women as a group or as individuals partake in the public, rather than only the private, life of their society determines the nature of their life experience. In particular, I have tried to:

1. give greater coverage to those individual women who did lead lives of importance to the political, economic, social, religious, or cultural development of world civilization;
2. identify those conditions in a particular age that increased or restricted the opportunities women had to engage in those public roles; and
3. describe, for as many social groups and in as many time periods as possible, the material conditions of life for women.

With the aid of the reviewers listed below, non-Western coverage has been extended at many points throughout the book. In particular, greater emphasis has been given to economic aspects of Indian history; the rise of communalism in India; the creation of a world system of interlocking political and economic forces from the late Middle Ages on; the role of African states in the slave trade; and the philosophic influences persisting within Japanese society from the Tokugawa period into the twentieth century. All bibliographies have been updated, as have a number of points of interpretation.

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the help I have received in the preparation of this second edition. The non-Western chapters have been revised with the aid of Ross E. Dunn, San Diego State University; David Ludden, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Metcalf, University of California, Berkeley; Richard J. Smith, Rice University; and Anne Walthall, University of Utah. The Western chapters, which comprise the fourth edition of *Western Civilization* (1985), benefitted from the suggestions of Frank J. Frost, University of California, Santa Barbara; Theresa McBride, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts; Elsie McKee, Andover Newton Theological School; Kate Norberg, University of California, San Diego; Sarah B. Pomeroy, Hunter College, City University of New York; Ellen Ross, Ramapo College of New Jersey; and Susan Mosher Stuard, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, to whom I am particularly indebted for her suggestions on the contextual framework in which to approach women's history. As always, errors, misinterpretations, and idiosyncracies are entirely mine.

F. Roy Willis

CHINESE TRANSLITERATION

The traditional system of transliteration of Chinese words, known as Wade-Giles after the two English scholars who invented it, is used in this book because it is the system utilized in almost all the works to which the student is referred in the Suggested Reading at the end of each chapter. However, since it is becoming increasingly common for contemporary writers to use the system of transliteration known as Pinyin, which was developed by the People's Republic of China, it is important for students to be familiar with Pinyin as well as Wade-Giles spellings. The two forms are given below for the most important names mentioned in this book. In the few instances where it is customary to use a familiar English version of a Chinese name (e.g., Peking) instead of Wade-Giles, those forms are given in parentheses.

DYNASTIES		CITIES		PEOPLE	
<i>Wade-Giles</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Wade-Giles</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Wade-Giles</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>
Hsia	Xia	Cheng-chou	Zhengzhou	Lao-tzu	Laozi
Shang	Shang	Sian	Xi'an	Shih Huang-ti	Shi Huangdi
Chou	Zhou	Ch'ang-an	Chang'an	Wen-ti	Wendi
Ch'in	Qin	Loyang	Luoyang	Yang-ti	Yangdi
Han	Han	(Nanking)	Nanjing	T'ai-tsung	Taizong
Chin	Jin	(Kaifeng)	Kaifeng	Hsüan-tsung	Xuanzong
Sui	Sui	(Hangchow)	Hangzhou	Hung-wu	Hongwu
T'ang	Tang	(Soochow)	Suzhou	Sun Yat-sen	Sun Zhongshan
Sung	Song	(Peking)	Beijing	Chiang Kai-shek	Jiang Jieshi
Yüan	Yuan	Shanghai	Shanghai	Mao Tse-tung	Mao Zedong
Ming	Ming	(Canton)	Guangzhou	Chou En-lai	Zhou Enlai
Ch'ing	Qing			Chiang Ch'ing	Jiang Qing
				Teng Hsiao-p'ing	Deng Xiaoping
				Lin Piao	Lin Biao

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

Major cities are capitalized.

Prehistory to 1 A. D.

Prehistory	
3,000,000 2,000,000–12,000 40,000 12,000–8000 8000–4000	Possible appearance of first hominids. Paleolithic (Old Stone) Age. Appearance of <i>Homo sapiens</i> . Mesolithic (Middle Stone) Age. Neolithic (New Stone) Age.

B. C.	Europe	Near East and Africa	India	East Asia
3500		Sahara becomes desert, c. 8000–2000. Neolithic farming (grain, animals). Rise of Sumerian city-states.		Neolithic culture, Yellow River valley, China (Painted Pottery, Black Pottery). Jomon culture, Japan, c. 8000–c. 300.
3000		Domination of UR, Sumeria. Old Kingdom, Egypt, 2700–2181 (MEMPHIS, GIZA).		
2500			Indus Valley cities, c. 2500–1800 (MOHENJO-DARO, HARAPPA). Vedic age.	Hsia dynasty, China (2205?–1766?).
2000	Minoan culture, Crete, 2000–1400 (CNOSSUS).	Middle Kingdom, Egypt, 2050–1786 (THEBES). Babylonian Empire, 1790–1595 (BABYLON). Hittite Empire, 1700–1200.		Shang dynasty, China, 1766?–1122? (CHENG-CHOU, AN-YANG).

A. D. 1-600

A. D.	Europe	Near East and Africa	India	East Asia
1	Roman Empire, 27 B. C.- A. D. 476 (ROME). Augustus, 27 B. C.-A. D. 14. Five Good Emperors, 96-180.	Christ crucified, c. 29. Kingdom of Kush, 700 B. C.- A. D. 350 (MEROË). Gospels written.	Kushan dynasty, 48-250. Spread of Buddhism.	Later Han dynasty, China, 25-220 (LOYANG). Yayoi culture, Japan, c. 300 B. C.-A. D. 300.
100	Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. Breakdown Roman imperial government.	Hebrew revolt.	Expansion of Indian culture into Southeast Asia begins.	Invention of paper, China.
200	Diocletian restores order, 284-305.			Three Kingdoms era, China, 220-280 (LOYANG, CHENG TU, NANKING). Chin dynasty, China, 266-316 (LOYANG, CH'ANG-AN).
300	Constantine, 306-337. Foundation of CONSTANTINOPLE, 324.	Ghana Empire, 300-1200 (KUMBI-SALEH). Council of Nicaea, 325.	Gupta dynasty, 320-499 (PATALIPUTRA).	Tomb period, Japan, c. 300-550. Period of Disunion, China, 316-589.
400	Visigoths sack ROME, 410. Anglo-Saxons invade Britain. Vandals sack ROME, 455. St. Benedict, 480?-543. Conversion of Clovis, France, 496. Ostrogoths in Italy, 490-554 (RAVENNA).	Height of Sassanid dynasty, Persia.	Kalidasa, c. 400-455.	"Emperor" Nintoku, Japan, c. 400.
500	Justinian, 527-565 (CONSTANTINOPLE).	Muhammad, c. 570-632.		Buddhism enters Japan. Late Yamato period, Japan, 552-645 (ASUKA).

Sui dynasty, China,
589–618 (CH'ANG-AN).

600–1200

A. D.	Europe	Near East and Africa	India and Southeast Asia	East Asia
600	Decline of Merovingian dynasty, France. Slavs enter Balkans.	Muhammad's hegira to MEDINA, 622. Orthodox caliphate, 632–661. Arabs take ALEXANDRIA, 641. Ummayyad caliphate, 661–750 (DAMASCUS).	Harsha, 606–647 (KANAUJ).	T'ang dynasty, China, 618–907 (CH'ANG-AN). T'ai-tsung, 627–650. Taika period, Japan, 645–710 (NANTWA).
700	Arabs defeated at Battle of Tours, 732. Charlemagne, 768–814 (AACHEN).	Abbasid caliphate, 750–1258 (BAGHDAD).	Arab invasion, 712. Sri Vijaya Empire formed. BOROBUDUR Stupa.	NARA period, Japan, 710–794. Battle of Talas, 751. Invention of printing, China. Heian period, Japan, 794–1185 (KYOTO).
800	Treaty of Verdun, 843. Oleg establishes Russian state, c. 880–912 (KIEV).	Aghlabid dynasty, Tunisia, 800–912 (KAIROUAN). Kanem-Bornu, 800–1800 (KAKAYA).		
900	Norsemen settle in Normandy, 911 (CAEN). Saxon dynasty, Germany, 916–1024. Magyars settle in Hungary. Capetian dynasty, France, 987–1328 (PARIS).			Five Dynasties period, China, 907–960. Northern Sung dynasty, China, 960–1127 (KAIFENG). Lady Murasaki, c. 970s–c. 1030s.

B. C.	Europe	Near East and Africa	India	East Asia
1000	Invention of Romanesque architecture. Norman conquest of England, 1066 (LONDON). Investiture Contest begins, 1075.	Mali Empire, 1000–1400 (TIMBUCTU). Hausa city-states, 1000–1800 (KANO). Yoruba states, 1000–1900 (IFE, OYO). Rise of Seljuk Turks. Almoravid dynasty, Morocco, c. 1062–c. 1174 (MARRAKESH). First Crusade, 1096–1099.	Temples at KHAJURAHO, BHUBANESWAR. Moslem state in Punjab, 1022.	Invention of gunpowder, China. Dominance of Fujiwara clan, Japan.
1100	Gothic architecture invented. Hohenstaufen dynasty, Germany, 1138–1254. Angevin dynasty, England, 1154–1399. Philip Augustus, France, 1180–1223.	Swahili city-states, 1100–1500 (KILWA, MOMBASA). Zagwe dynasty, Ethiopia, 1137–1220 (LALIBELA). Muslims retake JERUSALEM, 1187.	Angkor Wat constructed. Muslims take DELHI, 1192.	Southern Sung dynasty, China, 1127–1227 (HANGCHOW). Genghis Khan, 1162–1227. Kamakura period, Japan, 1185–1333.

1200–1600

A. D.	Europe	Near East and Africa	India and Southeast Asia	East Asia	Americas and Pacific
1200	Crusaders sack CONSTANTINOPLE, 1204. Magna Carta, England, 1215. Louis IX, France, 1226–1270. St. Thomas Aquinas, 1225–1274. Flemish cities expand (BRUGES, GHENT).	Mongols sack BAGHDAD, 1258. Rise of Ottoman Turks.	Delhi sultanate, 1206–1526.	Southern Sung dynasty, China, 1127–1279 (HANGCHOW). Yüan dynasty, China, 1264–1368 (PEKING).	Mayan culture in Yucatán, c. 300–1200. (Uxmal; Chichen-Itza)

				<p>Kublai Khan, 1260–1294. KAMAKURA-period, Japan, 1185–1333.</p>	
1300	<p>AVIGNON papacy, 1309–1376. Valois dynasty, France, 1328–1589. Hundred Years' War, 1337–1453. Black Death, 1347. Great Schism, 1378–1417.</p>	<p>Benin Empire, 1300–1800 (BENIN). Songhai Empire, 1350–1590 (GAO).</p>	<p>Tamerlane destroys DELHI, 1398.</p>	<p>Muromachi period, Japan, 1333–1568. Ming dynasty, China (PEKING).</p>	<p>Aztecs in Mexico (TENOCHTITLÁN). Incas in Peru (CUZCO).</p>
1400	<p>Renaissance begins in Italy. Lorenzo de' Medici, 1449–1492 (FLORENCE). Ottoman Turks take CONSTANTINOPLE, 1453. Wars of the Roses, 1453–1485. Ferdinand and Isabella begin joint rule, Spain, 1474. Michelangelo, 1475–1564. Tudor dynasty, England, 1485–1603.</p>	<p>Kongo Kingdom, 1400–1650 (MBANZA). Portuguese explore African coast; beginning of slave trade. Zimbabwe, 1450–1800 (GREAT ZIMBABWE).</p>	<p>Da Gama visits India, 1498.</p>		<p>Columbus discovers America, 1492.</p>
1500	<p>Henry VIII, England, 1509–1547. Luther's Theses, 1517; Protestant Reformation begins. Loyola founds Jesuits, 1534. Philip II, Spain, 1556–1598 (MADRID). Shakespeare, 1564–1616.</p>	<p>Suleiman the Magnificent, Turkey, 1520–1566. Destruction of Swahili city-states.</p>	<p>Babur founds Mogul empire, 1526. Akbar, 1556–1605 (FATEHPUR SIKRI).</p>	<p>Azuchi-Momoyama period, Japan, 1568–1600.</p>	<p>Cortés conquers Aztecs, 1519. Pizarro defeats Incas, 1530.</p>

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