## Empires and Cultures of Asia UNIT

395 to 1818

622 Islam begins to spread.

500

800-1400 Khmer kingdoms flourish in Southeast Asia.

B.C. **⋖** ► A.D.

Byzantine Empire separates from Western Roman Empire.

751 Chinese expansion into Islamic lands is halted.

## ultures and Trade In and Around Asia

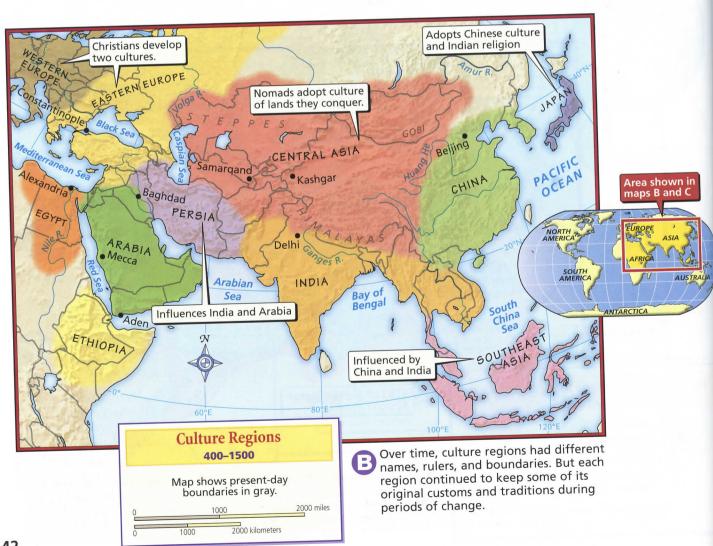
Between 400 A.D. and 1500, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

- Land and sea trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Conquering armies spread cultures from one region to another.
- The spread of religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism united large regions.

## **Religious Change**

CENTRAL ASIA	local religions	Islam
ARABIA	local religions	Islam
PERSIA	Zoroastrianism	Islam
INDIA	Hinduism and Buddhism	Hinduism and Islam
CHINA	Confucianism and Taoism	Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism
JAPAN	Shinto	Shinto and Buddhism

Outside influences often changed the main religion of a region. Which regions had become Islamic by 1500?



1398 Mongol ruler Timur invades Delhi.

1453 Ottoman Turks conquer Byzantine Empire.

1500

1803 Mughal Empire comes under British control.

2000

1000

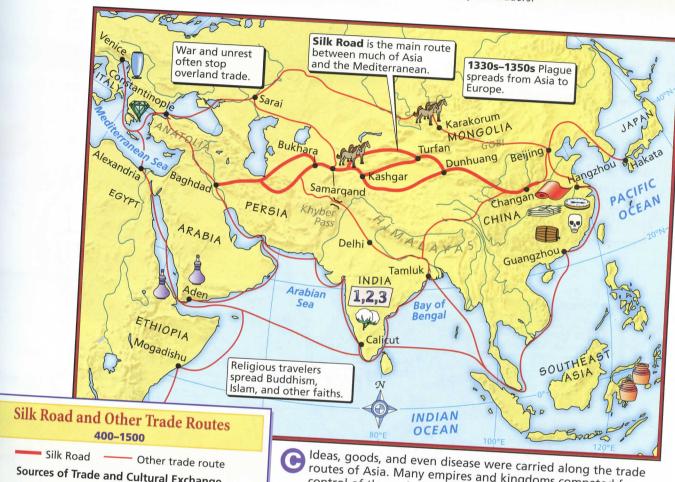
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1180-1603 Japan is engulfed by civil wars. I

1279-1368 Mongols conquer and rule China.

1640 Japan expels European traders.



Sources of Trade and Cultural Exchange Frankincense Cotton Compass Gems Glassware Spices Horses Gunpowder 1,2,3 Arabic numerals Plague Paper Paper 2000 miles 1000 2000 kilometers

routes of Asia. Many empires and kingdoms competed for control of the main route, called the Silk Road.



Today silk is made in several countries, but for hundreds of years it could be gotten only from China. Silk was one of China's main exports.