

## NON-WESTERN EVENTS

### 1000–1300

In Africa, Bantu, Arab, and Indian cultures blend in Swahili civilization on eastern African coast, 1110–1500; rise of the kingdom of Mali, after 1200; Benin becomes the richest Nigerian forest kingdom, after about 1100; in Nigeria, the terra-cotta art of the Yoruba people

In Andean culture, Late Intermediate period, 900–1400; rise of the Chimú peoples; the Chimú capital, Chan Chan, with its palaces, offices, and graves, built largely of adobe

In China, Northern Sung dynasty, 960–1126; in eleventh century, women's status declined as result of foot-binding, a practice continued among the upper classes until the twentieth century; the founding of the Imperial Academy of Painting, 1101; Chang Tse-tsuan's (1085–1145) scroll painting of the Northern Sung capital of Kaifeng; the "Ying Tsao Ea Shih," a building manual, 1103; Southern Sung dynasty, 1127–1279; landscape painting at its height, 1141–1279; Neo-Confucianism, 1130–1200; explosive powder used in weapons, 1150; Yüan dynasty, 1260–1368; Mongols found Yüan dynasty and make Beijing their capital; Kublai Khan, 1260–1294, extends Mongol empire to southern China and Southeast Asia; high level of religious tolerance as Kublai recruits bureaucrats from all faiths and Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucian temples, Christian churches, and Muslim mosques are tax-exempt; drama flourishes; Wang Shih-fu's *Pavilion of the West*, one of China's most popular dramas, thirteenth century; Marco Polo in China, 1275–1292; the Tibetan-style Miao-ying-ssu pagoda in Peking, 1271

In Himalayan region, in Kashmir, the temple of Siva at Pandrenthanm, twelfth century; in Nepal, Malla dynasty, 1200–1768; founding of three great capitals, Katmandu, Patan, and Bhadgaon; in Tibet, revival after 1100 under Indian influence; conquest by Mongols, thirteenth century

In India, gradual Muslim dominance, after 1000; invasions of Muslims from central Asia led to Muslim dominance in north India and introduction of Persian culture and Islamic religion into south Asia; Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*, an erotic poem about the god Krishna, in Sanskrit, twelfth century; two large rock-cut *sangharama*, monasteries, at Ellora, eleventh to twelfth centuries; Delhi sultanate, 1192–1526; famous iron- and steelwork, especially swords, eleventh century

In Indochina, in Burma, stable and centralized rule under Anawrahta, 1044–1077, and Kyanzittha, 1084–1112; great building program, including the cave-buildings of Ananda, 1091, and Thatbyinnyu, 1144; the stupa of Mingalazedi, begun 1274; conquest by the Mongols led by Kublai Khan, in 1287 and end of Burmese dynasty; in Siam, freedom from Khmer rule and founding of first independent state at Sukhodaya, under King Ram Kamheng, 1281–1300; this dynasty lasted until 1767; Brah Prang Sam Yot, a Khmer sanctuary in the Lop Buri region; Wat Kukut at Lamphun, a Buddhist monument, 1218

In Japan, Heian period, 794–1185; Hachiman sanctuary at Tsurugaoka, twelfth century; the Jingoji temple, Kyoto, early twelfth century; *The Pillow-Book of Sei Shonagon*, the diary of a lady-in-waiting to an empress, early eleventh century; *The Tale of Genji* by Lady Murasaki, a classic of world literature, 1015; the Great Buddha, Kamakura, Honsh-u, in about 1250; acme of swordmaking, 1185–1333; the first instance of a ritual suicide (*seppuku*) by a feudal warrior, 1170; Kyoto in 1185 has 500,000 people, larger than any city in the West, except perhaps Córdoba and Constantinople; Shogunate established, 1192; Kamakura period, 1185–1333; start of military rule, as samurai warriors replace nobles as actual rulers; “warrior style” architecture, as seen in use of narrow moats or stockades and grouping buildings to ensure defense and replacing gardens with training grounds; Buddhist religious architecture included the Indian style, as in the reconstructed Todaiji, Kyoto, the Chinese style, as in the Kenninji monastery, Kyoto, and the Wayo, the national style of Japan; imperial court remains in Kyoto but shogun’s governing organization is based in Kamakura, south of Tokyo; Zen Buddhism in Japan, 1200; Sanjusangendo Temple, Kyoto, 1266; Toshio starts porcelain manufacture, 1227; *The Confessions of Lady Nyo*, a novel of a court lady’s love affairs, thirteenth to fourteenth centuries; “An Account of My Hut,” by Kamo no Chomei, a Buddhist poet disenchanted with the world, 1212

In Korea, Koryo Kingdom, 918–1392; successive invasions by the Bitan, the Jurchen, and the Mongols; the nine-story pagoda of Wol-chong-sa at P’yong-ch’ang Kun, eleventh century; the temple of Keuk-nak Chon of the Pong-chong-sa at An-dong Kun, twelfth to thirteenth centuries; the capital of Song-do (Kaesong), with its palaces, gardens, and staircases, is destroyed during these invasions

In Mesoamerica, Historic period, 900–1521; rise of Toltec culture and the founding of Tula in the Valley of Mexico and the revitalization of Tajín in Veracruz and Xochicalco, near Cuernavaca, about 1000; bloodthirsty rituals, demanded by the god of war, practiced at Tajín and depicted in the stone reliefs; great temple at Tajín; Toltec stone caryatids from the temple at Tula; introduction of the Toltec warrior code; the *Great Chac-Mool*, reclining limestone figure from Maya-Toltec culture, 1100 (an influence on Henry Moore’s modern sculpture); Toltec defeated in 1160, though the capital of Tula remained inhabited until 1224, when it was destroyed by the Chichimecs; Toltecs built a new city at Chichén Itzá, in the Yucatán, which was filled with buildings, figures of chac-mool, and a sacred well; decline of Mayan culture in the thirteenth century and continual warfare among the rival cities; Mixtecs dominated the Puebla-Oaxaca regions; the Mixtecs produced several books in pictographic writing, including the Codex Nuttall, the Codex Vindobonensis, the Codex Bodleian, and the Codex Colombino; Mixtec decorative art; Mixtec additions to the Zapotec temple-city of Monte Albán; the architecture of Mitla near Oaxaca

In the Muslim world, expansion of Islam, 1000–1500; Firdausi (about 940–about 1020), *The Book of Kings*, the Persian epic, a poetic chronicle of the entire history of Persia, from the creation to the Sasanian Empire, about 1010; Rumi, 1207–1273, Persian poet, founder of the Order of Dancing Dervishes, considered the greatest mystical poet of Persia; Rumi's fame rests on the *Mathnawi*, a collection of poems; Sadi, a didactic poet, about 1213–1292, author of the poem collection called *Rose Garden*, 1258; Avicenna, Arab philosopher, d. 1037; Averroes, Arab philosopher, 1126–1198; Omar Khayyam, d. 1123, Persian poet, author of the *Rubaiyat*

In Native North America, in American Southwest, trade in cotton yarn; trade in jade with Mexico; in Alaska, ivory figurines in the Punuk culture; Cahokia in Illinois becomes largest town (10,000) in North America, about 1050

In Polynesia, Easter Island, one of the last unsettled areas of the world, is colonized, about 600; the erection of rows of giant statues, after 1000

In Southeast Asia, spread of Buddhism from India, adoption of Sanskrit, the Indian script