

## NON-WESTERN EVENTS

### *1300–1500*

In Africa, Swahili civilization on eastern African coast, 1100–1500; Egypt ruled by Mameluke sultans, former Turkish slaves, 1250–1517; Mali defeated by Sonni Ali of Songhay; at Benin, capital of the Edo kingdom, famous bronze sculpture; in West Africa, a Portuguese squadron returns from West Africa with a cargo of slaves, 1460—the beginning of the slave trade with Europe; Portuguese explorers reach Africa's Gold Coast, 1470; the Portuguese explorer Diego Cao discovers the mouth of the Congo River, 1484

In Andean culture, Late Intermediate period, 900–1438; Late Horizon, 1438–1534; the meteoric rise of the Inca people, starting in about 1438 with their first conquest; by the late 1400s, the Incas controlled the central Andes, from Quito in Ecuador to below Santiago in Chile, about 3,400 miles; great state builders; sculpting nature, terracing mountains, modifying stone outcrops, nestling cities into mountain peaks, and piling stone on stone; agricultural terraces at Pisac, the Sacred Rock at Machu Picchu, the Inca “throne” at Sacsahuaman; the capital of Cuzco was a city of fine buildings, noted for superb megalithic construction and fine masonry; the city of Machu Picchu, the most famous monument in ancient South America; the Observatory at Torreon; Inca tapestries and ceramics; Pizarro's conquest of the Incas, 1534

In Asia, Tamerlaine begins conquest

In China, Yüan dynasty, 1271–1368; Ni Tsan, poet and painter, 1301–1374; Ming dynasty, 1368–1644; Ming rule was authoritarian; despite early expansion and imperial-sponsored sea voyages, 1421–1433, Ming period was inward-looking with an emphasis on farming; growth of commerce and important changes in the economy and society; vibrant culture; silk brocade, a mixture of tapestry and silkweaving; encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes, began 1403; restoration of the Great Wall, 1368; Great Temple of the Dragon, Beijing, 1420; the Temple and Altar of Heaven, 1420–1430, in Beijing

In Himalayan region, in Kashmir, conquest by Muslims, 1339; in Tibet, founding of Lamaistic state by the Dalai Lama, about 1450 to 1950s; Potala, the residence of the Dalai Lama, began after 1450

In India, Delhi Sultanate, 1192–1526; Mubarak, 1316–1320, last of the Khilji rulers of Delhi; Gharzi Khan, Sultan of Delhi, in 1320 became first of the Tughluq dynasty; famine, 1335–1342; Bubonic plague begins in 1332; rise of Vijayanagar, a Hindu kingdom in South India, 1336–1646; remains independent of Muslim rulers until 1565; the Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Tilangani, at Tuqhlughabad, built in 1368–1369, an example of Indo-Muslim style of architecture; Jamma Musjid Mosque of Husain, Juanpur, 1438; Portuguese traders arrived, 1498

In Indochina, in Burma, the city of Pagan, 5,000 stupas (dome-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics), tenth to fourteenth centuries; Mongol rule from 1287 to about 1500; in Siam, Thai dynasty from the Lop Buri region

centralize the state, about 1350–1767; conquest of Angkor, 1353; capital city of Ayuthia with 500 pagodas and the royal chapel, or Wat P'ra Si Sanpet, fifteenth to eighteenth centuries; in Cambodia, the Angkor Wat complex, the temple mountain of Suryavarman II, the most famous monument of Khmer art, 1113–1150; Angkor Thom, the temple-mountain of the Bayon, the last great work of Khmer art, built by Jayavarman VII, 1181–1220; decay of the central power and collapse of the economy begins, after 1220

In Japan, Kamakura period, 1185–1333; Kemmu Restoration, 1333–1336; dual rule between the civil (ornamental) power of the emperor and the military (actual) power of the shogun, 1192–1867; Muromachi period (Ashikaga Shogunate), 1333–1572; warrior power base is Kyoto's Muromachi District; influence of Zen Buddhism and samurai and court society; influence from China's Yüan and Ming dynasties along with a trend toward decoration and a taste for luxury; introduction of the tea ceremony and the Zen garden; rise of daimyo ("Great Names"), 1300–1500; civil war against Hojo regents; *Jinno-shotaki*, by Kitabatake Chikafusa, a history of Japan, 1339; the "No" (more than 240) plays of Zeami Motokiyo, d. 1443, a founder of present "No" theater; the Golden Pavilion in Kyoto, 1397; Kyoto's *Ryoanji* (rock garden) designed by a Zen priest, 1473; the "No" play *Ataka* by Nobumitsu, 1435–1516; the Kinkakuji, or Golden Pavilion, Kyoto, late fourteenth century; the Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion, Kyoto, early fifteenth century

In Korea, Koryo Kingdom, 918–1392; the ten-story pagoda of Kyong ch'on-sa, Seoul, 1348; Li dynasty, 1392–1910; rigid application of Confucian principles, and gradual diminution of Buddhism; art and architecture imitate older styles; the ten-story pagoda of Won-gak-sa, Koryo-revival style, Seoul, 1468; the pagoda of Nak-san-sa at Yang-yang-kun, late fifteenth century; the zenith of celadon porcelain

In Mesoamerica, Historic period, 900–1521; the culture of Mixteca-Puebla with the ceremonial site of Mitla and the rich treasures found in a tomb at Monte Albán; the settling down of the Chichimec nomads and establishing rule over parts of the Valley of Mexico, with Texcoco the capital, after 1327; Totonac pottery on the Gulf Coast; rise of the Aztec people, a warrior culture with ritual human sacrifice; the crowning of the first Aztec king in 1376; the Aztecs founded an empire, based in the highlands of Mexico; the founding of Tenochtitlán, an island city of temples, pyramids, palaces, aqueducts, music, dance, sculpture, and murals, in 1325; the Aztec rock temple at Malinalco, west of Mexico City; Aztec books include Codex Borbonicus and the Codex Florentino

In the Muslim world, Hafez, about 1325–about 1390, Persia's greatest lyric poet, the master of the *ghazal*, or ode, literary genre

In New Zealand, endemic warfare among Maori tribes

In Native North America, rise of Middle and Upper Mississippi phases of Mound Builders, after 1400; the Iroquois build communal longhouses at Howlett Hill, New York, fourteenth century

In Southeast Asia, introduction of terraced rice paddies