**“Southernization” by Lynda Shaffer**

**Directions:**

* You will split into 5 groups to Jig-Saw this article.
* EVERYONE will read the introduction (up to “An Indian Beginning”).
* EVERYONE will read the final section, entitled “The Rise of Europe’s North”
* Answer the reading questions as you read them on your own. You will then get with your group to discuss them and ensure that everyone understands what they read. (Note: you will need to place answers on your own sheet of paper!)
* You will then renumber and “Jig-Saw” into 5 different groups to discuss your portion of the article and provide the answers from your portion to your new group.
* EVERYONE must answer EVERY question!
* After everyone has explained their portion and answers for all the questions have been discussed, the groups will move to answer the Big Questions listed on back.
* Once the teacher has judged that the groups have had sufficient time to answer the questions, the class will come together to report on the discussions and discuss the Big Questions.
* On Back: Definitions to words you may not know

**Introduction**

1. What are parts of Southernization that Shaffer chooses not to talk about? Why?
2. What parts of Southernization does Shaffer choose to discuss? Why?
3. When did Southernization begin and to where did it spread?

**Group 1**

* *Begin at “An Indian Beginning”, end at “…both of whom had ample opportunity to see the Malay’s ships in action.” (Half-way down p. 5)*

1. Where were Southernization’s oldest origins?
2. What were some of its earliest known aspects?
3. What significance did cotton play for India?
4. What importance did bullion (gold) play in India’s rise to exploration and trade?
5. What items did the Malay sailors introduce to the world-trading scene?
6. What unique abilities and sailing technology did the Malay sailors have?

**Group 2**

* *Begin at “It appears that the pepper trade…” (Half-way down p. 5), end at “The Southernization of China”*

1. Who are responsible for opening up trade routes to China?
2. Why was it so important that Javan spices be opened to the world?
3. What was so significant about the Indians learning how to crystallize sugar?
4. Describe some of India’s mathematical achievements.
5. What are some uses of zero?
6. What are the things that Amr ibn Bahr al Jaziz said made India so great?

**Group 3**

* *Read all of the section entitled “Southernization of China”*

1. In what broad ways does Shaffer think Southernization affected Tang and Song (Sung) China?
2. What was the superiority of Champa Rice that came out of India? What did it do for the Chinese population?
3. What political changes does Shaffer say China underwent as a result of Southernization?
4. How did Buddhism (originally from India) play a role in Southernization?
5. What sailing technology did the Chinese invent and what might they have been able to do 500 years before Columbus?
6. What items came out of Southern markets?

**Group 4**

* *Read all of the section entitled “Muslim Caliphates”*

1. How did the Arabs come into contact with Southernization?
2. What did the Arabs do in order to grow large amounts of sugar?
3. How did Arabs spread the cultivation of sugar?
4. How did Arabs continue to advance math based on Indian concepts?
5. In what ways did Southernization technologies allow the Arabs to come to dominate global trade?
6. How did the Arabs extend the gold trade into Africa?

**Group 5**

* *Read all of “Developments after 1200”*

1. What resource disadvantages exist above the Fortieth Parallel?
2. What new powers developed after 1200?
3. How did Mongol control of Asia and Eastern Europe help to spread Southernization (Note: there is a lot here)?
4. How were important European thinkers (Leonardo and Sir Francis Bacon) affected by Southernization ideas?
5. How were the Portuguese affected by Southernization ideas (both as a cause and through technology)?

**Final Section (The Rise of Europe’s North)**

* *Read AFTER all questions have been answered in 2nd group*

1. In what ways does Shaffer assert that Southernization impacted Europe?

**Big Questions**

* *Discuss answers with your 2nd group – answers must be in multiple sentences, providing your insight.*

1. Typically, World Historians look only at the rise of Europe as having a great impact. Why is Dr. Shaffer arguing for a different way of looking at this trend?
2. Is Dr. Shaffer implying that “The South” is greater than other areas of the world? Why or why not?
3. Could the West have risen to dominance without the impact of Southernization? Why or why not?

**Terms:**

Analogous – *the same as, similar*

Bullion – *gold, particularly prior to refinement*

Ingots – *gold medallions*

Portaged – *carried by hand*

Extant treatise – *still existing idea*

Omnipresent – *seemingly everywhere*

Alchemists – *early term for a chemist, though not one using the scientific method*

Sojourn – *visit*

Consul – *an official who looks over commercial interests of a region*

Auspices – *support*

Iberian – *peninsula that contains Spain and Portugal*

Lateen sails – *a triangular sail used for sailing against the wind*

Caravels – *small ships*

Tack – *sail against the wind*