**Southernization Timeline**

* 2300-1760 BCE
	+ Indians develop sophisticated cotton techniques
	+ Live in Mesopotamia and sold cotton textiles
* 321 – 185 BCE
	+ Mauryan rule fell disrupting gold trade between India and Siberia which sends India searching for alternate bullion suppliers.
* 300 BCE
	+ Before this time Malay sailors rode monsoons to Southern China and East India through the straights Malacca and Sunda
* 100 BCE
	+ Around this time or earlier Malay sailors reach the eastern coast of Africa and Red Sea area. Around this time, they delivered cinnamon from the South China Sea to East Africa and the Red Sea
* 1 CE
	+ Egypt becomes important market for Indian cotton
* 7 CE
	+ Arab cavalries conquered eastern and southern Mediterranean shores
* ~ 101 CE
	+ Strong demand for textiles (Indian cotton) in Mediterranean and in East Africa
	+ Southern India begins supplying the Mediterranean with large quantities of pepper
* 221 CE
	+ Han Dynasty Falls0
* 300 CE
	+ First signs of Indian influence on East Africa in their search for bullion
* 350 CE
	+ Indians learned how to crystalize sugar, which made it easily stored & transported
* 400 CE
	+ Malay sailors had expanded to almost 2/3 of the world, from Easter Island to East Africa.
	+ All sea route used to go and trade directly with China.
	+ Late in the 4th century, fine spices became of importance in international markets. The rare spices came from Moluccas. Until 1621 the Moluccan islands were the only place to produce these spices in commercial quantities.
	+ True porcelain developed by China
* 499 CE
	+ Oldest date where zero as a concept is found in Aryabhata's text on astronomy,
* ~ 500 CE
	+ Start trading Indian cotton in Southeast Asia
* 581 CE
	+ Sui dynasty reunited China, which was a process of southernization
* 600 CE
	+ Southern china on the way to become the most prosperous region of china
* 610 CE
	+ Grand Canal created in Southern China
* 644 CE
	+ Indian monk identifies soils that when burned, light up as purple
* 700 CE
	+ Abdul al Rahman, sponsored the construction of wells on the trans Saharan route to facilitate traffic
* 700-750 CE
	+ Printing developed in Buddhist Monasteries
* 800 CE
	+ Arab ships acquired the compass (most likely from China)
* 825 CE
	+ Al-Kharazmi writes a book introducing Indian mathematics to the Arabic reading world.
* 850 CE
	+ Arabs mined so much silver that the value relative to gold dropped from 10:1 to 17:1
* 869 CE
	+ Zanj slaves in Iraq rebel, which took the caliphate 15 years to defeat. Afterwards Arabs rarely used slaves in high concentrations
* 919 CE
	+ Gunpowder used in flamethrowers, arrows, rockets, and bombs
* 1000 CE
	+ Sugarcane had become an important crop in the Yemen.
* 1100 CE
	+ Cotton had become an important crop to the caliphate
* 1101-1110 CE
	+ China population increased by a large amount due to agricultural advances of Champa rice. Now 100 million
* 1127 CE
	+ First evidence of a canon (bombard) found in Sichuan near the Tibet/India border
* 1200 CE
	+ By this time the process of southernization created a prosperous south, from china to the Muslim Mediterranean.
	+ At its zenith
	+ Mongolian cavalries devastated Baghdad, and captured Kiev. By the end of the century, they captured China, Korea, and parts of mainland Southeast Asia
	+ Arabs introduced the compass to Mediterranean waters
	+ After 1200 the European-help Mediterranean Islands become important exporters
* 1202 CE
	+ Indian numerals and mathematics became important, and
* 1204 CE
	+ prestige of byzantine empire collapses when venetians seized the capital
* 1212-1270 CE
	+ Christians conquer southern Spain
* 1230 CE
	+ Mali created an empire larger than Chana’s
	+ Zimbabwe becomes a major power in Africa
* 1300 CE
	+ Printing, gunpowder, and cannons appeared in Italy after making a lean from Mongolian regions to Italy
	+ Late 1300’s Mongolian empire disintegrated giving way to regional powers
* 1331 CE
	+ Bubonic plague broken out first in china and transferred through rats and lice on travelers
* 1364 CE
	+ Bubonic plague reaches a black sea port where it made its way to the Middle east and Europe
* 1453 CE
	+ Ottoman conquest on Constantinople.
* 1600 CE
	+ Francis bacon singled out 3 important technologies that changed the world
		- Compass
		- Printing
		- Gunpowder
		- (all Chinese and acquired by Europeans)