<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomadic Peoples</th>
<th>Date/ Location</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Impact/Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabs, nomadic Bedouin tribes,</td>
<td>Originally the Arabian Peninsula; moved out in a series of conquests between 600s and 700s</td>
<td>● Through the entire Arabian Peninsula west across North Africa into Spain and into West Africa; east through what are now Iran and Iraq, into Afghanistan, Pakistan and northwest India; north and east through what are now Jordan, Syria, Israel, and Lebanon &lt;br&gt; ● Muslims in East African port cities as traders, not conquerors</td>
<td>● Rise of the Abbasid dynasty, the peak of Islamic power &lt;br&gt; ● Power of the caliphs supplanted by sultans &lt;br&gt; ● Rival caliphates in Egypt (Fatmid) and Spain (Moors) in 800s and 900s &lt;br&gt; ● Egypt ruled by Islamic Mamluks, Ottomans &lt;br&gt; ● Last Moorish stronghold in Spain defeated in 1504 by Christians &lt;br&gt; ● Allowed Jews and Christians to practice religions &lt;br&gt; ● Gave mawali (converts to Islam) equal status with original Muslims &lt;br&gt; ● Preserved and contributed to Greek learning &lt;br&gt; ● Religious influence on art, architecture &lt;br&gt; ● Influence of universal Arabic language and Islamic law</td>
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<td>Semites</td>
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<td>Turkic peoples: Tatars, Khazaks</td>
<td>Turkistan area of central Asia; by 500s C.E. territory stretched from Mongolia to Caspian Sea</td>
<td>Began moving out of Central Asia in the 500s; increasing migration through Middle East to what are now Armenia, Georgia, Syria, Turkey (Asia Minor)</td>
<td>● Converted to Islam in 900s &lt;br&gt; ● Seljuk Turks &lt;br&gt; ● adopted Islamic culture &lt;br&gt; ● Invaded Byzantine Empire; took Jerusalem &lt;br&gt; ● Broke up into small dynasties &lt;br&gt; ● Weakened by Crusades &lt;br&gt; ● Defeated by Genghiz Khan and Golden Horde in 1200s &lt;br&gt; ● Ottoman Turks 1300s to 1923 &lt;br&gt; ● Extended Turkish territory &lt;br&gt; ● Took Constantinope in 1453; end of the Byzantine Empire &lt;br&gt; ● Continued to expand under later sultans &lt;br&gt; ● Khazars, empire in southern Russia &lt;br&gt; ● Controlled trade between Slavs, Byzantium, Asia &lt;br&gt; ● Defeated by Russians, Byzantium in late 900s and early 1000s</td>
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| Mongols: loosely related nomadic tribes | Moved out of northeastern steppes of Asia, Mongolia | Moved into what are now China; central Russia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania; later movement into Iran (Persia) | - United under Genghis Khan in 1200s  
- 1260, four khanates  
- Khanate in China known as Yuan dynasty; 1368, driven out by Chinese  
- 1480, end of Mongol control in Russia; rise of Moscow and the tsars. |
| Slavs | Slavs  
- Originally north of the Black Sea around 2000 B.C.E. | Slavs  
- Agricultural people  
- Around 100 C.D. began to move north and northeast into the Russian forests and steppes, west toward the Vistula River Basin, and south into Balkan Peninsula | - Varangians conquered Eastern Slavs and established basis of Kievan Russia, confederation of city-states  
- Extensive river-based trading network  
- Influenced by Byzantine religion, art, architecture  
- Cultural and religious ties strengthened trade and vice versa  
- Beginning of sense of national identity  
- Western and Southern Slavs:  
  - Merging with local peoples and cultures  
  - Wrestling political power from earlier settlers  
  - Spur to political unity  
  - Set up trading networks  
  - Converted to Roman Catholic or Byzantine Church |