

Heimler's History

Video Guide - Unit 2 WHAP Review (c. 1200 CE-1450 CE)—Networks of Exchange

Written by Eileen Orzoff Baranyk

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFO
Comparing Networks of Exchange c. 1200-1450 CE		
1. What areas were connected by the Silk Roads?	1. China, Europe, Central Asia and Southwest Asia.	
2. What areas were connected by the Indian Ocean Trade Routes?	2. East Asia, East Africa, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Southwest Asia	
3. What areas were connected by the Trans-Saharan Trade Routes?	3. North Africa, Mediterranean Basin, and Sub-Saharan Africa	
4. How were the trade routes similar?	<p>4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All depended on the establishment of large states. Best example: Mongol Control of the Silk Road which increased safety. ● All led to new innovations in navigational technology & helped spread it. Examples: the magnetic compass, lateen sail, the sternpost rudder, & saddles for camels and horses. ● All led to shared culture. Examples: religions like Christianity, Islam & Buddhism spread by missionaries and monks who also traveled the routes. ● All led to the spread of agricultural products. Example: Champa rice from Vietnam to China. Bananas from Southeast Asia to Africa. ● All led to the growth of trade cities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chang'an in China (Silk Roads) ■ Calicut in India & Srivijaya in Southeast Asia (Indian Ocean) 	<p>4. Learning Objective 2.7.L This explains the similarities among the various networks of exchange in the period c. 1200-c. 1450 CE.</p> <p>Learning Objective 2.3.F The effects of the growth of networks of exchange included the establishment of diasporic communities where merchants introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures, and were affected by indigenous cultures. For example Arab and Persian communities in East Africa led to the growth of Swahili and the spread of Islam.</p> <p>Learning Objective 2.3.E Increased trade led to the growth of powerful new trade states (like the city-states of the Swahili Coast and the Sultanate of Malacca) and cities.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade Routes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Timbuktu in Mali (Trans-Saharan Routes) 	
<p>5. How were the trade routes different?</p>	<p>5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Silk Road</u>: Luxury goods like silk & porcelain, gunpowder, horses, textiles. ○ <u>Indian Ocean</u>: Common goods & luxury goods like gold, ivory, fruit, textiles, pepper, rice. ○ <u>Trans-Saharan</u>: horses, salt, gold, enslaved people. ● Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Silk Road</u>: Saddles, Caravanserai (rest stops) ○ <u>Indian Ocean</u>: Maritime technology like the astrolabe, magnetic compass, sternpost rudder, lateen sail. ○ <u>Trans-Saharan</u>: saddles ● Religion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Silk Road</u>: Buddhism from South Asia to East & Southeast Asia. Neo-Confucianism from China to Japan, Korea & Vietnam. Islam from Southwest Asia to South Asia. ○ <u>Indian Ocean</u>: Buddhism, Neo-Confucianism, and Islam here too, but also Christianity from Mediterranean Basin. ○ <u>Trans-Saharan</u>: Islam from Southwest Asia to North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. 	<p>Learning Objective 1.2.F This explains the differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Learning Objective 2.1.A The demand for luxury goods led to Chinese, Persian and Indian artisans and merchants expanding their production of textiles and porcelains for export. In China the manufacture of iron and steel expanded as well.</p> <p>Learning Objective 2.1.A, 2.3.E, 2.4.H The technological innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies help to explain the growth of interregional trade in luxury goods. They also led to increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes. On the Silk Road new forms of credit and money economies also increased trade, such as Bills of Exchange. Additionally with the development of money economies, like in China where paper money was being printed, trade became easier.</p>
<p>Cultural & Environmental Consequences of Connectivity</p>		

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<p>6. How did culture change due to connections on trade routes?</p>	<p>6. Zen Buddhism (a new form of Buddhism) started in China & spread to Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. The creation of Swahili from Arabic & Bantu languages mixing in East Africa as Islam took root.</p>	<p>6. Learning Objective 2.5.J & 2.3.F The cultural effects of various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia led to the adoption of new religions as well as the blending of cultures due to diasporic communities.</p>
<p>7. How were the writings of travellers on these trade routes influential?</p>	<p>7. Ibn Battuta traveled Dar-al Islam and kept notes about the people he met. Marco Polo was a European who lived in China during the Yuan Dynasty. His book inspired many people to want to go to China to trade.</p>	<p>7. Learning Objective 2.5.J As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers throughout Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels affecting the people who read them.</p>
<p>8. What were the environmental consequences of trade?</p>	<p>8. Other than agricultural exchange, disease also spread. The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) started in China and spread along trade routes to the rest of Afro-Eurasia. It was especially deadly, sometimes killing up to 75% of populations. In Europe, due to worker shortages survivors gained more power and the ability to demand wages.</p>	<p>8. Learning Objective 2.6.K Environmental effects of trade: the spread of epidemics.</p> <p>Learning Objective 2.3.G Environmental causes of trade: The environment was also responsible for the development of trade networks. For example, in the Indian Ocean merchants continued to use their knowledge of monsoon winds to trade.</p>
<p>The Mongol Empire (1209-1368 CE)</p>		
<p>9. Why is the Mongol Empire significant in World History?</p>	<p>9. Pastoralists created the largest land-based empire in world history!</p>	<p>9-10. Learning Objective 2.2.B The Mongols help to explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia. Their conquests took down Kievan Russia (1240), the Abbasid Dynasty (1258), and the Song Dynasty (1279). These were replaced by new imperial states including the Mongol Khanates.</p>
<p>10. Who united the Mongolian tribes and started their conquests?</p>	<p>10. Genghis (Chinggis) Khan</p>	
<p>11. How did the Mongols revitalize trade on the Silk Road?</p>	<p>11. Their conquests united the lands around the Silk Road and started the Pax Mongolica (Mongol Peace).</p>	<p>11. Learning Objective 2.2.C The expansion of empires often influenced trade and communication over time. The Mongol conquests drew new people into their conquerors' economy and trade network.</p>

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<p>12. What epidemic was spread most likely spread by the Mongols on the Silk Road?</p>	<p>12. The Black Plague</p>	<p>12. Learning Objective 2.6.K</p>
<p>13. How did the Mongols impact new states after the demise of the Mongol Empire?</p>	<p>13. New states had learned from their centralizing policies, and used many of the same techniques that the Mongols used to consolidate power.</p>	<p>13. Learning Objective 2.2.D The Mongol Empire was significant to larger patterns of continuity and change. Interregional contacts and conflicts encouraged significant cultural transfers. An example of this would be the rise of Moscow in Russia which centralized power after the decline of the Mongols. They used Mongol administrative techniques, court rituals and military weapons.</p>