

Unit 2: Networks of Exchange Exam Study Guide

C. 1200 - c. 1450

Topic 2.1 Silk Roads

<p>Learning Objective A</p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes— including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities</p> <p>Trading cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kashgar• Samarkand <p>The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies.</p> <p>New forms of credit and money economies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bills of exchange• Banking houses• Use of paper money <p>Demand for luxury goods increased in AfroEurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the various factors that led to the growth of the Silk Road trade networks in the 1200 - 1450 time period:2. What luxury goods were often traded along the Silk Roads?3. What transportation technologies facilitated trade along the Silk Roads?4. What commercial technology facilitated trade along the Silk Roads?
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Topic 2.2 The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World

<p>Learning Objective B</p> <p>Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Explain how the Mongol Khanates developed:
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<p>Learning Objective C</p> <p>Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks.</p>	<p>6. Explain how the Mongol Khanates facilitated trade in Afro-Eurasia:</p>
<p>Learning Objective D</p> <p>Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers</p> <p>Technological and cultural transfers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transfer of Greco– Islamic medical knowledge to western Europe ● Transfer of numbering systems to Europe ● Adoption of Uyghur script 	<p>7. Describe some of the cultural transfers that resulted from the Mongol khanates:</p>

Topic 2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean

<p>Learning Objective E</p> <p>Explain the causes of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the Indian Ocean, promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.</p> <p>The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the use of the compass, the astrolabe, and larger ship designs (junk and dhow ships).</p> <p>The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● City-states of the Swahili-Coast ● Gujarat ● Sultanate of Malacca 	<p>8. Explain the various factors that led to the growth of the Indian Ocean trade networks in the 1200 - 1450 time period:</p> <p>9. What technologies facilitated trade in the Indian Ocean during the 1200-1450 time period?</p> <p>10. Explain the impact that Indian Ocean trade had on the Swahili city-states:</p>
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<p>Learning Objective F</p> <p>Explain the effects of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous cultures and, in turn, indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures.</p> <p>Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.</p> <p>Diasporic communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab and Persian communities in East Africa • Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia • Malay communities in the Indian Ocean basin 	<p>11. How did the Indian Ocean trade networks spread culture throughout the region?</p> <p>12. Describe a diasporic community that resulted from the Indian Ocean trade:</p>
<p>Learning Objective G</p> <p>Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>The expansion and intensification of long distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds.</p>	<p>13. What role did (specific) environmental factors play in the development of the Indian Ocean trade network?</p>

Topic 2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

<p>Learning Objective H</p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>The growth of interregional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies.</p> <p>Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes, including the trans-Saharan trade network.</p> <p>Technologies encouraging interregional trade:</p>	<p>14. Explain the various factors that led to the growth of the Trans-Saharan trade networks in the 1200 - 1450 time period:</p> <p>15. What effects did this trade route have on the African continent (and beyond)?</p>
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- Marco Polo

TOPIC 2.6 Environmental Consequences of Connectivity

<p>Learning Objective K</p> <p>Explain the environmental effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the bubonic plague, along trade routes.</p> <p>Diffusion of crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bananas in Africa • New rice varieties in East Asia • Spread of citrus in the Mediterranean 	<p>20. Describe some positive environmental effects of the various networks of exchange from c. 1200 to 1450.</p> <p>21. Describe some negative environmental effects of the various networks of exchange from c. 1200 to 1450.</p>
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TOPIC 2.7 Comparison of Economic Exchange

The final topic in this unit focuses on the skill of argumentation and so provides an opportunity for your students to draw upon the key concepts and historical developments they have studied in this unit. Using evidence relevant to this unit's key concepts, students should practice the suggested skill for this topic.

<p>Learning Objective L</p> <p>Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>	<p>Historical Developments</p> <p>A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities. • The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies. <p>Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China.
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CONTEXT STATEMENTS PRACTICE:

Instructions: Write a contextual statement for each of the prompts below. This will not only help you review content from Unit 1 (1200-1450), but also help you practice writing context statements which, if done successfully, can earn you one point on both the DBQ and LEQ essays.

To earn this point, the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or reference.

The final sentence of your context should narrow down to the topic of the prompt, tying your contextual statement to your thesis statement.

Prompt 1: Evaluate the extent to which new transportation technologies changed economic activity in the period circa 1200 to 1450.

Prompt 2: Evaluate the extent to which networks of exchange impacted religious activities in the period 1200 to 1450 CE.

Prompt 3: Evaluate the extent to which trade networks influenced the expansion of empires in the 1200 to 1450 time period.

Prompt 4: Evaluate the extent to which trade networks facilitated cultural and technological transfers in the 1200 to 1450 time period.