# Trade Networks 600-1450



### **Big Question**

Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from 1200-1450.

#### Introduction

Between 1200 and 1450, economic activity along existing trade routes increased in volume and scope. Technological and commercial innovations, imperial expansion, and demand for luxury goods were key factors in the ongoing expansion of trade. Growing trade networks accelerated cultural, biological, and technological diffusion across Afro-Eurasia.

Factors that Expanded Trade Between 1200 and 1450, the rise of powerful states and empires played a critical role in increasing the volume and geographical reach of existing trade networks. The Mongol Empire promoted trade along the Silk Roads, creating a vast commercial network across Eurasia. Trade routes across the Sahara and in the Indian Ocean added both West Africa and East Africa to this network. Improvements to previously existing commercial practices, including forms of credit, facilitated larger networks of exchange. Driving this growth in trade was a growing demand for luxury goods, such as silk and porcelain from China and gold from Africa.

Consequences of Trade In the context of this growing trade, powerful new trading cities emerged scattered across Africa and Eurasia. Trade provided the setting for significant cross-cultural exchanges. As merchants and other travelers moved from place to place, they introduced religious beliefs such as Islam and developments in technology such as paper making and gunpowder to new communities. Against the backdrop of this transfer of ideas and things, came also the rapid spread of deadly diseases, most notably the bubonic plague.

### **Quick-Notes**

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

### Part #1: Annotated Map

Label the following in black:

- Atlantic Ocean
   Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- o Mediterranean Sea
- Western Europe
- o Eastern Europe
- Southeast Asia

- South Asia
- East Asia
- Central Asia
- Middle EastNorth Africa
- West Africa
- East Africa

- Central Africa
- South Africa
- Sahara Desert
- Arabian Peninsula
- Strait of Malacca
  Monsoon Winds

#### Label the following in blue:

- o Malacca
- o Calicut
- Gujarat
- o Spice Islands (Malaysia
  - and Indonesia)
- Timbuktu

- Mecca
- Baghdad
- Córdoba
- o Angkor Wat
- Kiev
- Moscow

- o **Be**iiina
- Nanjing
- o Chang'an
- O Changai
- o Hangzhou
- o Constantinople
- Great Zimbabwe

### Outline and label the following trade networks in red:

- Silk Road
- o Trans-Saharan
- o Indian Ocean

#### Part #2: SEPTIC Charts

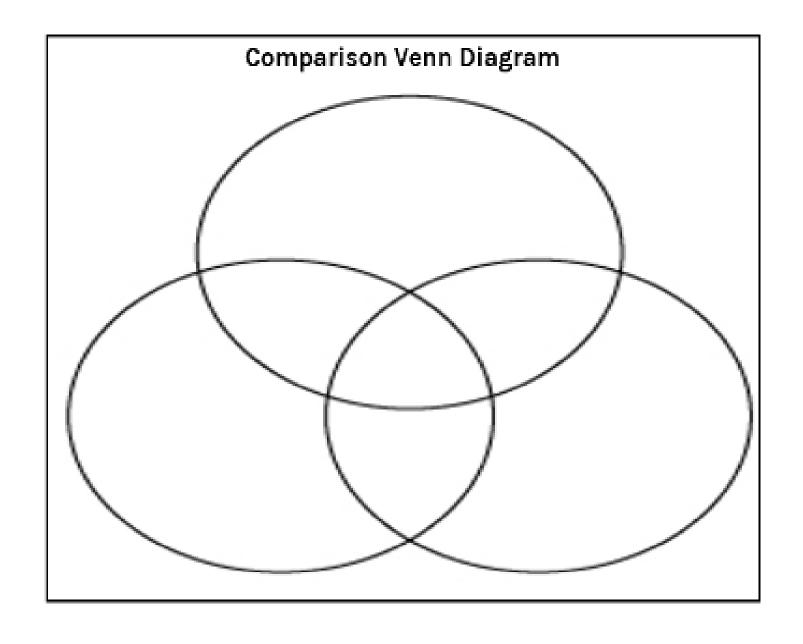
Complete a SEPTIC chart FOR EACH trade network- the Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean Trade (minimum one informational bullet-point per SEPTIC theme). Use the AMSCO textbook, the trade routes vocabulary, or trade routes cheat sheet on my website to help fill out each SEPTIC chart.

#### Part #3: Comparison

Compare-and-contrast the Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, and Indian Ocean Trade networks by filling in a three circle Venn Diagram. You must write a minimum of two informational bullet-points per space.



<u>Trans-Saharan</u> S-	Silk Road S-	Indian Ocean S-
E-	E-	E-
P-	P-	P-
Т-	Т-	Т-
I-	I-	1-
C-	C-	C-
C-	C-	C-



# SAQ (Short Answer Question): Islam in Africa

Answer parts A, B, and C using the ACE format for each response.

- A. Identify and briefly explain ONE economic impact Islamic traders had on Sub-Saharan Africa.
- B. Identify and explain ONE cultural influence Islamic traders had on Sub-Saharan Africa.
- C. Identify and explain ONE instance where local Sub-Saharan cultures resisted assimilation with Islam.
- A. One economic impact Islamic traders had on Sub-Saharan Africa was...