

Unit 2 Study Guide - Networks of Exchange

Ultimately the best way to learn is to read the textbook and take notes. Then revise the notes into a more condensed version. This repetition and summarization will help you to learn the information.

Chapter 14 – pages 345-371: *The Expansive Realm of Islam*

Chapter 15 – pages 373-401: *The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia*

Chapter 16 – pages 405-429: *India and the Indian Ocean Basin*

Chapter 17 – pages 433-455: *The Foundations of Christian Society in Western Europe*

Chapter 18 – pages 461-480: *Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration*

Chapter 19 – pages 483-505: *States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa*

Chapter 20 – pages 509-535: *Western Europe during the High Middle Ages*

Chapter 21 – pages 539-562: *Worlds Apart: The Americas and Oceania*

Chapter 22 – pages 565-591: *Reaching Out: Cross-Cultural Interactions*

**Unit Two
Test is
Tuesday
10/8.**

Networks of Exchange STUDY GUIDE

Instructions: Takes notes below. It is your goal to be able to explain in your own words the concept and its historical significance. You are collecting evidence. The items in the right-hand column are historical examples you should be able to use as evidence to show you are able to do what is in the left-hand column using multiple historical examples. The page numbers listed are from your textbook *Traditions and Encounters*.

ECONOMIC

Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200 CE on the Silk Roads.

Explain how improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes of the Silk Roads.

Caravanserais (talk to Paragas)

Forms of credit (362, 389-391)

Development of money economies (389-391)

Explain how the demand for increased luxury goods in Afro-Eurasia effected trade.

POLITICAL/ GOVERNANCE

Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.

Explain the collapse of empires in Eurasia and the new imperial states that replaced them (Mongol Khanates). How did the Mongols govern these areas?

Islamic Caliphates (467-472)

China (467-472)

Russia (467-471)

ECONOMIC Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.	What effect did the Mongols have on trade and communication? (473-474)
CULTURE Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.	Describe the technological and cultural transfers that occurred between regions in 1200-1450 CE due to the expansion of the Mongol Empire. Islamic medical knowledge: <i>gathered from Greek, Roman, Persian and Indian sources. Example: use of antiseptics like alcohol or vinegar to clean wounds</i> Numbering system (225, 369) Uyghur script (474) Plague (475)
ECONOMIC Explain the causes of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200 CE in the Indian Ocean Basin.	Explain how improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to increased trade volume and expanded existing trade routes in the Indian Ocean. (414) Maritime technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astrolabe (362) • Magnetic compass (388-389) • Ship designs (412) Commercial practices (362, 413) Forms of credit (362) Explain how the Indian Ocean trading network effected the growth of states. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swahili city-states (493-494) • Gujarat (408) • Sultanate of Malacca (428, 567)
CULTURE Describe how the growth of the Indian Ocean trade network effected cultural interactions after 1200 CE.	Explain the cultural interactions in these regions. Arab and Persian communities in East Africa (493-494, 496, 503) Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia

	<p>Malay communities in the Indian Ocean Basin (425-426)</p> <p>Know the significance of Zheng He (585-586)</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENT Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of trade networks of exchange in the period of 1200-1450 CE.</p>	<p>Monsoon trade winds (289, 411)</p> <p>Explain how the geographic location <u>Melaka</u> affected its success. (428, 567)</p>
<p>TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION Explain the causes and effects of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.</p>	<p>Explain how improved technology led to an increased volume of trade and expanded geographic trade routes. Camel Saddle (361, 488)</p> <p>Caravans (361, 488)</p>
<p>POLITICAL/ GOVERNANCE Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time in Africa.</p>	<p>Mali (491-492)</p>
<p>CULTURAL INTERACTIONS Explain the intellectual and cultural effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from 1200-1450 CE.</p>	<p>Explain the Cultural effects of interaction (what happened when these religions diffused?) The influence of Buddhism in East Asia (295-296, 394-397)</p> <p>The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism in Southeast Asia (296, 423-427)</p> <p>The spread of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (427-428, 487-492)</p> <p>Trace the development and diffusion of technology. Consequences? Gunpowder from China (387, 576)</p> <p>Paper from China (198-199, 366)</p>

	<p>Know these famous travelers and their writings</p> <p>Ibn Battuta (565-566, 571-572)</p> <p>Marco Polo (567)</p> <p>Margery Kempe (talk to Paragas)</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <p>Explain the environmental effects of various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from 1200-1450 CE.</p>	<p>Diffusion of crops along trade routes</p> <p>Bananas (484)</p> <p>Sugarcane (576)</p> <p>Diffusion of Epidemic diseases along trade routes</p> <p>Bubonic plague (475, 577)</p>
<p>ECONOMIC</p> <p>Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period 1200-1450 CE.</p>	<p>Compare the different trade routes economically, technologically, culturally, environmentally. Advantages, disadvantages? What goods were traded on these routes? Why?</p> <p>Silk Roads (290-293)</p> <p>Sea Roads (291-292)</p> <p>Sand Roads (487-491)</p>

KEY TERMS

Sunni Muslim
Shia Muslim
Dar al-Islam
Hajj
Umma
Qadis
Quran
Caliph
Jizya
Sharia law
Sufis
Ka'ba
Saka
Madrasas
Jihad
Grand Canal
Equal-field system
Exam system (meritocracy)
Champa rice
Food binding
Neo-Confucianism
Monsoons
Caste-system
Bhakti movement
Feudalism
Serfs
Manor system
Mamluk
Pax Mongolia
Sultan
Kamikaze
Crusades
Swahili
Samurai
Shogun
The Three Estate system
Reconquista
Chinampas
Mexica
Calpulli
Bubonic plague
Little Ice Age
Renaissance
Carpa nan
Vikings

PLACES

Mecca
Medina
Baghdad
Damascus
Cordoba
Al-Andalus
House of Wisdom
Chang-an

Guangzhou/ Hangzhou
Delhi
Calicut
Cambay
Melaka
Angkor Wat/ Angkor Thom
Borobudur
Constantinople
Kiev
Scandinavia
Venice
Karakorum
Samarkand
Swahili coast
Sub-Saharan Africa
Timbuktu
Kilwa
The Great Zimbabwe
Hagia Sophia
Notre Dame Cathedral
Vinland
Tenochtitlan
Micronesia
Melanesia
Polynesia
The Ming Great Wall
The Silk Road

PEOPLE

Muhammad
Ibn-Battuta
Marco Polo
Chinggis Khan
Khubilai Khan
Tamerlane (Timur)
Mansa Musa
St. Thomas Aquinas
Pope Urban II
Zheng He
Prince Henry the Navigator
Christopher Columbus

TECHNOLOGY

Magnetic compass
Longboats
Dhows/ Junks
Triangular sails (lateen)
Camel saddle
Gunpowder
Paper money/ credit
Movable type
Paper
Composite recurve bow
Arabic numerals
Terraced farming
Mayan calendar

EMPIRES

Umayyad dynasty
Abbasid dynasty
Tang dynasty
Song dynasty
Yuan dynasty
The Sultanate of Delhi
Chola Kingdom
Vijayanagar Kingdom
Kingdom of Axum
Kingdom of Srivijaya
Khmer Empire
Byzantine Empire
Mongol Empire

- Ilkhanate
- Golden Horde (Kipchak)
- Chagatai
- Great Khanate (Yuan Dynasty)

Ottoman Empire
Kingdom of Mali
Hausa kingdoms
Kingdom of Zimbabwe
Holy Roman Empire
Aztec Empire
Inca Empire
The Ming Dynasty

RELIGIONS

Islam
Hinduism
Confucianism
Buddhism

- Theravada
- Mahayana
- Tibetan

Daoism
Shintoism
Roman Catholicism
Eastern Orthodox Catholicism