
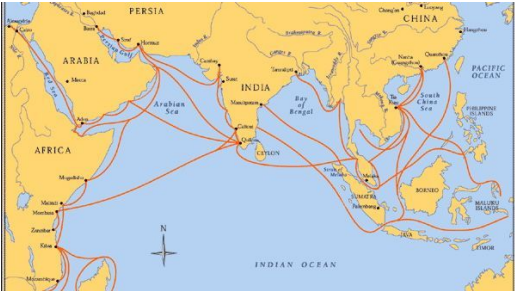
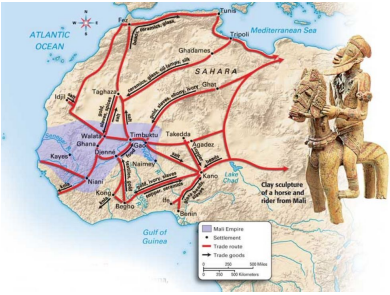


# APWH UNIT 2 REFERENCE SHEET

# NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE

c.1200-1450

OVERVIEW OF TRADE ROUTES	Causes of Growth of Network	Effects of Growth of Network	Specific Traits/Overview
<p><b>Silk Roads</b></p>	<p><u>-Crusades:</u> knights brought back fabrics and spices from East, East wanted silver from West</p> <p><u>-Rise of New Empires</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Abbasid Empire:</i> revived the route</li> <li>-<i>Tang China (right before Song):</i> offered the trade goods that made the route popular</li> <li>-<i>Mongol Empire:</i> improved roads and made routes safer</li> </ul> <p><u>-Improvements in Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Caravans</i> for safety</li> <li>-Better <i>saddles for camels</i></li> <li>-<i>Magnetic compass</i></li> <li>-<i>Rudder</i></li> <li>-Chinese <i>Junk ship</i></li> </ul>	<p><u>-Cities and Oases</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ex. <i>Kashgar</i> in China (leading to destinations in Central Asia, India, Pakistan, and Persia), had lots of water and food</li> <li>-Ex. <i>Samarkand</i> in present day Uzbekistan (center for trading goods and cultural exchange)</li> <li>-<i>Caravanserais:</i> inns set 100 miles apart (distance camels could go without needing water)</li> </ul> <p><u>-Commercial Innovations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Money Economy</i> (China developed a system of credit called <i>flying cash</i>) inspired banks</li> </ul> <p><u>-Increase in Demand:</u> demand for luxury goods like silk and porcelain led to more supply. Also led to expansion of iron and steel in China, motivating <i>proto-industrialization</i> there.</p>	 <p>Trade extending from East to West, revitalized by Mongols.</p> <p><u>Major items of exchange:</u> silk, porcelain, textiles, tea <u>Other important items exchanged:</u> paper, gunpowder, compass. <u>Religions exchanged:</u> Christianity, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Islam</p>
<p><b>Indian Ocean</b></p>	<p><u>-Spread of Islam:</u> expansion of empire connected more cities than before across land and sea, ex. <i>Calicut</i></p> <p><u>-Increase in Demand:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Fabrics like cotton, carpets, high-carbon steel, tanned leather, crafted stonework, pepper from <i>India</i></li> <li>-Nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, cardamom from <i>Spice Islands (Malaysia and Indonesia)</i></li> <li>=Slaves, ivory, gold from <i>Swahili City States</i></li> <li>-Silk, porcelain from <i>China</i></li> <li>-Horses, figs, dates from <i>Southwest Asia</i></li> </ul> <p><u>-Environmental Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ex. <i>Monsoon winds</i> knowing the patterns of winds in the ocean helped merchants plan</li> </ul>	<p><u>-Diasporic Communities:</u> settlements of people away from their homeland, usually due to merchants staying in port cities while waiting for favorable weather and marrying women there</p> <p><u>-Response to Increased Demand:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-increased demand caused trade to expand</li> <li>-Producers become more efficient, ex. Grow more crops, make more textile, manufacture more iron</li> <li>-Growth of <i>Swahili City States</i> on east coast of Africa</li> </ul> <p><u>-Significant Cultural Transfers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-knowledge, culture, technology, commerce, and religion</li> <li>-Ex. Spread of Islam</li> </ul>	 <p>Trade extending from Southeast Asia all the way to East Africa.</p> <p><u>Major items of exchange:</u> textiles, spices, porcelain, slaves (Indian Ocean Slave Trade)</p>

	<p><b>-Advances in Technology to better sail the Indian Ocean</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Lateen sails</i> to easily catch winds</li> <li>-<i>Stern rudder</i> (invented by China) to make ships more stable</li> <li>-<i>Magnetic compass</i> (invented by China)</li> <li>-<i>Astrolabe</i> (invented by Muslims)</li> </ul> <p><b>-Growth of States:</b> using trade to expand economy and power, states like <i>Melaka</i> built navies and imposed fees on ships</p>	<p>-Ex. <i>Zheng He's</i> voyages for China</p>	<p><b>Religions exchanged:</b> largest example is Islam</p>
<p><b>Trans-Sahara Trade</b></p>	<p><b>-Technology for Travel:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Camels</i> best adapted for traveling desert</li> <li>-Camel <i>saddles</i> (ex. Somali saddle that allowed carrying 600 pounds)</li> <li>-Use of <i>caravans</i></li> </ul> <p><b>-Increased Demand/Fame:</b>-Goods like gold, ivory, slaves</p> <p><b>-Expansion of Societies:</b> growth of societies like <i>Mali</i> led to more interest, strong leaders like Sundiata and Mansa Musa created new trading relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Sundiata</i> with connecting to North Africa</li> <li>-<i>Mansa Musa</i> with his pilgrimage to Mecca where he gave away a lot of gold</li> </ul>	<p><b>-Growth of Routes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Due to new technology, more trading partners and cultures connect</li> </ul> <p><b>-Wealth to Kingdoms:</b> ex. Mali profits from gold trade and tazing other trade; creation of currency, use of military to protect routes</p> <p><b>-Cultural Centers:</b> <i>Timbuktu</i> and Gao become centers of trade and Islamic learning</p>	 <p>Trade network connecting West Africa to to North and over to Europe.</p> <p><b>-Major items of exchange:</b> gold, ivory, slaves.  <b>-Religions Exchanged:</b> mostly Islam spread, though it did not always replace religions in kingdoms just inspired cultural and educational transfers.</p>

OTHER FACTORS OF NOTE		
<p><b>THE MONGOLS</b></p>	<p><b>Overview of Empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Originated as pastoral nomadic clans north of Gobi Desert. Culture included value in warfare, horses, equality between genders.</li> <li>-Leader Temujin takes charge after inspiring fear/defeating competition, at meeting of Mongol chieftains is named <i>Genghis Khan</i> (ruler of all)</li> <li>-<b>Begin conquest:</b> use siege weapons, trickery, fear. Destroy any who refuse to surrender, but welcome those who do surrender as part of empire.</li> <li>-<b>Governs empire:</b> with religious tolerance, cultural inclusion. Created Pax Mongolica, or Mongol Peace, period of stability.</li> <li>-<b>Grandsons extend control</b> until empire has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Yuan Dynasty (China)</li> <li>-Il Khanate (Islamic Empire)</li> <li>-Golden Horde (Russia)</li> </ul> </li> <li>-<b>Decline due to</b> rebellions that begin in China and spread (White Lotus Society)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Impact of the Mongols</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>Pax Mongolica:</b> revitalized trade between Asia, Middle East, Africa, and Europe. Strengthened Silk Roads and guarded them to make them safe for merchants.</li> <li>-<b>Culture exchanges:</b> due to safety of trade routes. This includes all transfers previously mentioned, but also fighting styles in Western Europe (ex. Knights stopped using armor because it made them too slow against Mongols), and the canon.</li> <li>-<b>Disease spread</b> (bubonic plague)</li> <li>-<b>Once Mongols Decline:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Long term impact on China: scholar gentry was dissolved, eventually will come back</li> <li>-Long term impact on Russia: after being isolated from Western Europe (but not China!) Russia will try to catch up quickly to Renaissance, etc. and westernize</li> <li>-Long term impact on Islamic Empire: three states emerge called the Gunpowder States; Islamic Empire is no longer one but is fractured into three: Safavid, Ottoman, and Mughal Empires.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>CULTURAL EFFECTS</b></p>	<p><u>Religious and Cultural Impacts - Trade Led to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Buddhism spreads to China, then (with Confucianism) to Japan, and Korea</i> -Impact: mostly on education and ideology, creation of Neo-Confucianism</li> <li>-<i>Buddhism and Hinduism spread to Southeast Asia, like Srivijaya Empire, Majapahit Kingdom, Sinhala dynasties, and Angkor Kingdom</i> -Impact: political (Buddhist priests advising monarchs in Sinhala) -Impact: architectural (Angkor Thom's monuments show blend of Hindu and Buddhist artwork)</li> <li>-<i>Islam spreads to Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia</i> -Impact (Africa): Swahili, Timbuktu -Impact (South Asia): lots of conversion due to Buddhist corruption, Islam's appeal to lower-caste Hindus who saw it as opportunity for equality -Impact (South Asia): Architecture blending Hindu and Islam, Urdu language -Impact (Southeast Asia): rulers combined Indian, local, and Chinese-Buddhist and Confucian characteristics; Islam also seen in stories, puppetry, and poetry</li> </ul>	<p><u>Technological Impacts - Trade Led to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Greek literature translated into Arabic, saving it from being lost (Islam)</li> <li>-Mathematics (from India)</li> <li>-Papermaking and printing (from China, leads to increased literacy)</li> <li>-Medicine (advancements like surgery)</li> <li>-Agricultural efficiency (like Champa rice to China, leads to more people and more focus on producing porcelain, silk, metals)</li> <li>-Maritime technology (lateen sails, stern rudder, astrolabe, magnetic compass)</li> <li>-Gunpowder and guns (will change warfare)</li> </ul> <p><u>Impact of Travellers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Marco Polo: led Europe to become interested in China and believe it was urbanized and innovative</li> <li>-Ibn Battuta: had the POV of a Muslim in his journey, reflecting impact of Islam in his writings</li> <li>-Margery Kempe: firsthand account of a middle-class medieval woman's life</li> </ul>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS</b></p>	<p><u>Agricultural Effects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Champa Rice led to increased population and new farming techniques. Also led to migration of people, leading to growth of cities</li> <li>-Bananas led to spike in population for Sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li>-Sugar and citrus crops: will increase demand in trade and eventually will be a factor in use of slaves in tropical plantations</li> </ul> <p>-Increases in population will lead to overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion</p>	<p><u>Spread of Disease:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bubonic plague spreads as infected fleas on animals spread through trade</li> <li>-This will kill 1/3 of population in Europe, leading to decline of feudalism</li> <li>-Will also kill 25 million Chinese and other Asians</li> <li>-Will not spread to South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa as much because of fewer trading ports in those regions</li> </ul>



Invading and beating Russia in winter



Mongols:

