1. Define “Globalization” (Hint: see the chapter 7 wrap up at the end of the chapter- page 7a.)

2. Which would typically travel further, the good being exchanged or the merchant exchanging it?

3. How did trade bring about economic changes to a given society?

4. How did trade affect society? (think social classes and status)

5. How did trade affect politics?

I. SILK ROADS: EXCHANGE ACROSS EURASIA  P. 318

6. The text describes the Silk Roads as “relay trade”- what does that mean?

A. THE GROWTH OF THE SILK ROADS

7. What initially caused the creation of trade across Eurasia? (this would later become the Silk Roads)

8. What role did pastoral nomadic groups play in trade networks such as the Silk Roads?

9. What helped trade networks, such as the Silk Roads, prosper for many years?

B. GOODS IN TRANSIT

10. Explain why most goods exchanged along the Silk Roads were luxury goods destined for wealthy elites instead of staple goods for the average citizen.

11. How did the Silk roads derive its name?

12. Explain the role of women in the process of making silk.

13. What made silk such a highly desired commodity across Eurasia? (make sure you read through the bottom of page 321 before you finish your answer.)

C. CULTURES IN TRANSIT

14. What accounted for the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Roads? ( i.e. Why did people choose to convert?)

15. List some changes that occurred in Buddhist beliefs and practices as the religion spread across the Silk Roads.
16. List at least one example of syncretism in relation to Buddhism. (refer to your definition of syncretism from chapter 4 if you forgot what syncretism means)

D. DISEASE IN TRANSIT

17. List some of the diseases mentioned in the text that were spread along the Silk Roads at various times throughout history (at least 3)

18. What were some of the positive and negative effects of the spread of disease on the populations receiving interacting with them?
   A. Positive:
   B. Negative

19. How did exposure to diseases from trade along the Silk Roads actually give the Europeans an advantage in the long-run?

II. SEA ROADS: EXCHANGE ACROSS THE INDIAN OCEAN  P. 324

20. What city played an important role in Mediterranean Sea trade?

21. Where was the world’s largest sea-based system of communication before 1500CE?

22. How did Indian Ocean trade differ from the Silk roads in the types of goods exchanged? Why did this difference exist?
   a. Differences:
   b. Reason for difference:

23. How did human understanding of the environment facilitate the creation of Indian Ocean trade?

A. WEAVING THE WEB OF AN INDIAN OCEAN WORLD

24. Give an example of how human diets were positively impacted by more diversity in foods available because of trade.

25. What technologies facilitated an increased use of the Indian Ocean as a trading network?

26. What cultural ideas spread along the Indian Ocean trading lanes?

27. What two major events occurred during the Post-classical era (500-1500) that caused increased prosperity in Indian Ocean trade. (For each- name the event and explain why that occurrence increased trade positively in the Indian Ocean)
   a. Event 1:
28. What group came to dominate Indian Ocean trade in the Post-Classical era?

B. SEA ROADS AS A CATALYST FOR CHANGE: SOUTHEAST ASIA

29. The text uses the kingdom of Srivijaya as an example of how trade helped bring about the creation of kingdoms or empires. Explain how Southeast Asian involvement in Indian Ocean trade prompted the rise of the Srivijayan Kingdom.

30. List some evidence that Southeast Asia was heavily influenced by India.

31. In what aspects did Southeast Asian remain distinct from Indian culture and society?

C. SEA ROADS AS A CATALYST FOR CHANGE: EAST AFRICA

32. This section provides a second example of how trade stimulated state-building (The creation of new civilizations). Explain how involvement in Indian Ocean trade led to the rise of the Swahili city-states in Eastern Africa in the Post-Classical era.

33. List some evidence that proves the Swahili coast was culturally influenced by its interaction with merchants in the Indian Ocean?

34. What was the role of the Swahili city-states in the world of Indian Ocean commerce?

III. SAND ROADS: EXCHANGE ACROSS THE SAHARA P. 334

A. COMMERCIAL BEGINNINGS IN WEST AFRICA

35. What caused the initial incentive to trade across the Sahara desert?

36. How did the peoples in West Africa initially trade with one another? (i.e.- what was their method of travel?)

B. GOLD, SALT, AND SLAVES: TRADE AND EMPIRE IN WEST AFRICA

37. What new method of transportation allowed traders to travel across the Sahara Desert?

38. What commodities (goods) did traders desire from West Africa?
39. What did Sudanic peoples of West Africa receive in exchange for their goods?

40. Define “caravan” and describe the size of the caravans travelling across the Sahara to trade in West Africa.

41. How did west African kingdoms use the Trans-Saharan trade to solidify their power?

42. List some examples of women exercising power and influence in West African society.

43. This section describes the beginnings of the African slave trade. At this point where were most African slaves being sent to? Most commonly were these slaves male or female?

44. What religion also travelled along the Trans-Saharan trade routes?

IV. AN AMERICAN NETWORK: COMMERCE AND CONNECTION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE P. 337

45. List the three obstacles that stood in the way of a long-distance trade network developing in the Americas that was equal to any in Afro-Eurasia at the same time.
   a.
   b.
   c.

46. Define “commerce”

47. Where were the most active networks of communication and exchange in the Americas located?

48. How did the Mayans travel in order to trade?

49. How did the people of the Andes mountains, such as the Inca, travel in order to trade?

V. REFLECTIONS: ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION—ANCIENT AND MODERN P. 341

1. What similarities and differences do the trade networks of the Classical and Post-Classical eras share with those of the more modern eras?
   a. Similarities:
   b. Differences: