

AP World History Unit 2 Review

Unit 2: Networks of Exchange (c. 1200-1450):

Overview



Expansion of Communication/Exchange Networks

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.

Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, trans-Saharan trade network, and Indian Ocean—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.

- The Indian Ocean trading network fostered the growth of states.
- The growth of inter-regional 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 as well as the use of the compass, the astrolabe and larger ship designs.
- The economy of Song China flourished as a result of increased productive capacity, expanding trade networks, and innovations in agriculture and manufacturing.
- 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.
- The expansion of empires—including Mali in West Africa—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into the economies and trade networks.
- The expansion and intensification of long distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds. The growth of inter-regional trade was encouraged by innovations in existing transportation technologies.
- Muslim rule continued to expand to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.
- 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.

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- As exchange networks intensified, an increasing number of travelers within Afro–Eurasia wrote about their travels.
- Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovation.
 - Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
 - Buddhism and its core beliefs continued to shape societies in Asia and included a variety of branches, schools, and practices.
 - Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.
 - Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia.
 - Christianity, Judaism, Islam and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Europe.
- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, with epidemic diseases, including the Bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Continuity and Innovation in State Forms/Interactions

State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in various regions.

- Abbasid Caliphate fragmented, new Islamic political entities emerged, most of which were dominated by Turkic peoples. These states demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity.
- Empires and states in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity in the 13th century. This included the Song Dynasty of China, which utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and an imperial bureaucracy to maintain and justify its rule.
- State formation and development demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, including the new Hindu and Buddhist states that emerged in South and Southeast Asia.
- Europe was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies, feudalism, and the manorial system.
- Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.
- In the Americas and in Africa, as in Eurasia, state systems demonstrated continuity, innovation, and diversity, and expanded in scope and reach.
- Muslim states and empires encouraged significant intellectual innovations and transfers.
- Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers, including during Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He.

Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Consequences

Changes in trade networks resulted from and stimulated increasing productive capacity, with important implications for social and gender structures and environmental processes.

- 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.
- The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline and periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.
- The economy of Song China became increasingly commercialized while continuing to depend on free peasant and artisanal labor.
- Europe was largely an agricultural society dependent on free and coerced labor, including serfdom.

The Silk Roads

The Silk Road is the grand daddy of them all. This is the big one. This is THE land-based trade network. You know it as a Trade Network, but the Silk Road began as the Han Dynasty was seeking allies to the West to help fight against

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the dreaded Xiongnu (basically, the bad guys in *Mulan*). What began as a cry for help developed into a network of trade alliances that eventually spanned Afro-Eurasia.

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 - Chinese cultural traditions continued, and they influenced neighboring regions.
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- Islam, Judaism, Christianity, and the core beliefs and practices of these religions continued to shape societies in Africa and Asia.
- Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism, and their core beliefs and practices, continued to shape societies in South and Southeast Asia
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People

- Genghis Khan
- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Tamerlane

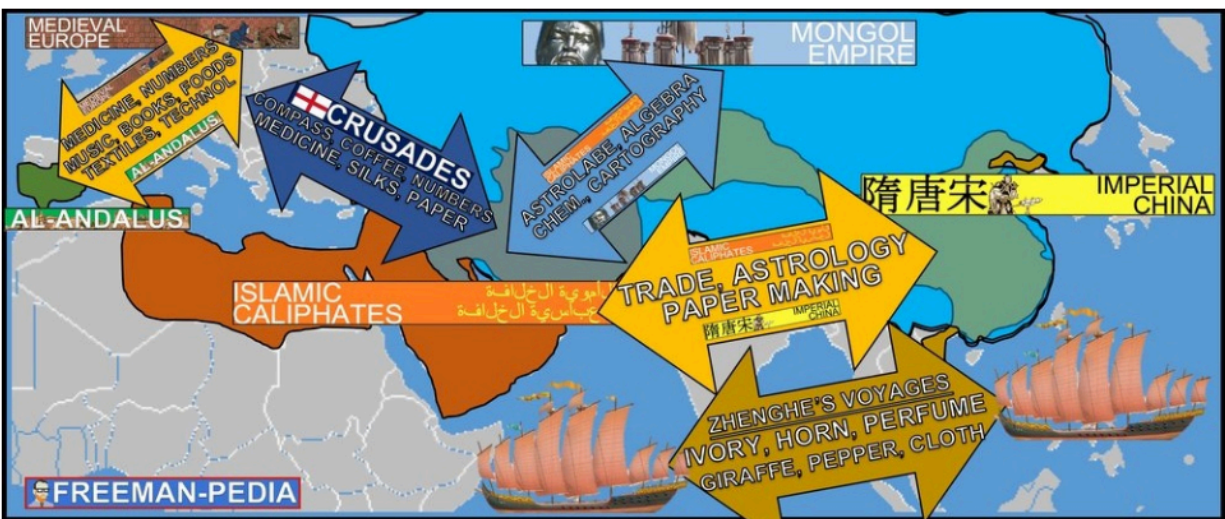
Terms

1. [SILK ROAD](#)
2. [SAMARKAND](#)
3. [KASHGAR](#)
4. [BANKING HOUSES](#)
5. [CARAVANSERA](#)
6. [CHAMPA RICE](#)
7. [BATTLE OF TALAS](#)
8. [BUBONIC PLAGUE](#)
9. [SOGDIANS](#)
10. [PAX MONGOLICA](#)

Mongol Empire (c. 1200-1450)

Arguably the most important historical thing to happen in the Global Tapestry (1200-1450) is the rise and fall of the Mongols. This group came from the middle of nowhere and rose to be the largest contiguous empire in the history of the planet. The Mongols affect nearly everything that happens historically in this period. Below, is the story of the most unlikely conquerors in history: THE MONGOLS.

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- The expansion and intensification of long distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge, including advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds.
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People

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- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Tamerlane
- Kublai Khan

Terms

1. [TEMUCHIN](#)
2. [STEPPE](#)
3. [BLUE MIGHTY ETERNAL HEAVEN](#)
4. [YURT](#)
5. [SINIFICATION](#)
6. [KURULTAI](#)
7. [PAX MONGOLICA](#)
8. [YAM SYSTEM](#)

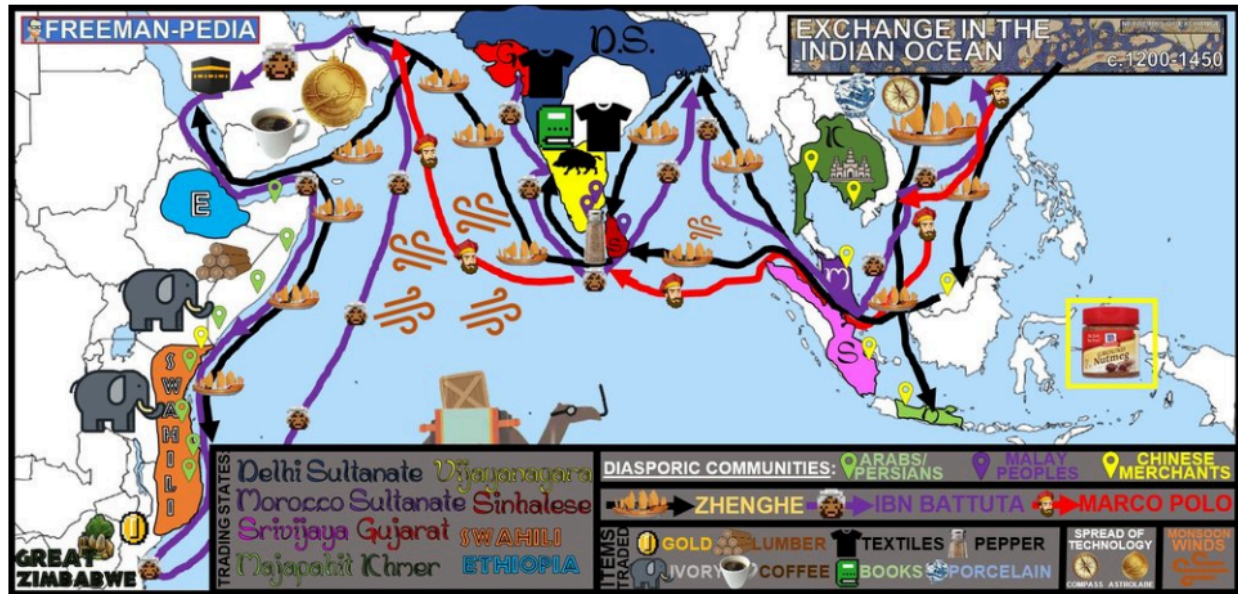
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9. [YASSA](#)

10. [TOROGENE KHATUN](#)

Exchange in the Indian Ocean (c. 1200-1450)

The second unit is called "NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE". You may immediately think, "Oh, like the Silk Road." Yeah. But, most of the volume being traded around the world at this point was being done here, in the Indian Ocean. Think silks and porcelains for the Silk Road. REAL trade went down in the Indian Ocean. The people's trade. Stuff the average person might use... textiles, coffee, lumber, etc. So, Silk Road is nice. But, unless you had a lot of luxury items in your hut... you were way more likely to get textiles from India than silk from China.



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People

- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Zhenghe

Terms

1. [INDIAN OCEAN GYRE](#)
2. [ZHENGHE](#)
3. [IBN BATTUTA](#)
4. [DHOW](#)
5. [LATEEN](#)
6. [JUNK \(SHIP\)](#)
7. [ASTROLABE](#)

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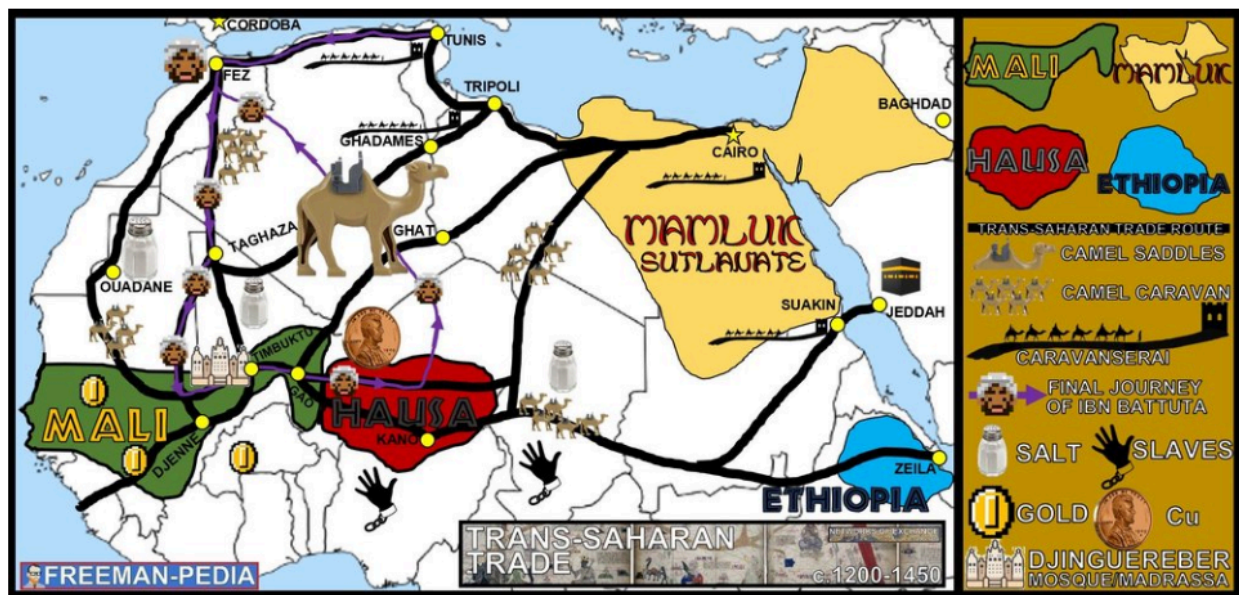
8. [STERN-POST RUDDER](#)

9. [SRIVIJAYA](#)

10. [DIASPORA](#)

Trans-Saharan Trade (c. 1200-1450)

The Trans-Saharan Trade route is the THIRD major one of the Global Tapestry Period (1200-1450). It is the most overlooked and underrated. HOWEVER, you get so much from this trade route. Diasporic communities? Check. Camels with freaking saddles? Check. Astrolabes and other devices to navigate the stars in the biggest desert on the planet? Check. Ibn Battuta? Obvious check... Dude is everywhere. Mansa Musa and Lion Kings? Check. Defeaters of Mongols? (Mamluks) Check. Spread and syncretism of Islam? Check. It's got everything. Unfortunately, it will be COMPLETELY overshadowed in the next period with ATLANTIC SYSTEM and the Europeans heading over into the Indian Ocean. So... Enjoy it while it lasts. THIS is the Trans-Atlantic Trade Route.



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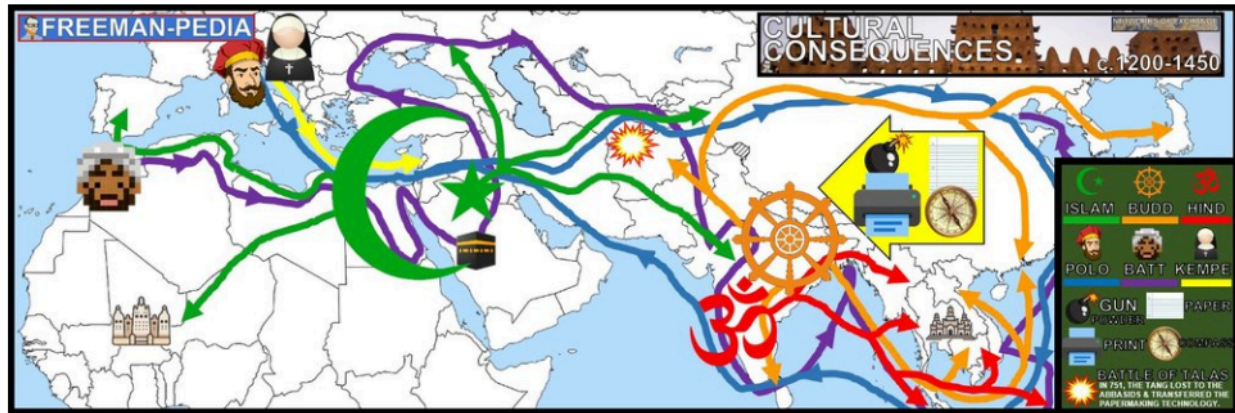
1. [IBN BATTUTA](#)
2. [CAMEL SADDLES](#)
3. [MAMLUK SULTANATE](#)
4. [HAUSA KINGDOMS](#)
5. [TIMBUKTU](#)
6. [CARAVANSERAI](#)
7. [IDJIL SEBKHA](#)
8. [CAMEL CARAVAN](#)
9. [DJINGUEREBER MOSQUE](#)
10. [TRANS-SAHARAN SLAVE TRADE](#)

Cultural Consequences (c. 1200-1450)

With all of this trade going around during the NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE period (1200-1450), there were bound to be MASSIVE cultural consequences. The College Board only mentions a couple, but I'm sure your teacher will come up with more. Religions, languages, sciences, math, technology, etc etc etc. This is the section where they mention

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the world travelers by name: Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo and Margery Kempe. The Network of Exchange was not just political; below you can see the Cultural Consequences...



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Terms

1. [IBN BATTUTA](#)
2. [MARCO POLO](#)
3. [MARGERIE KEMPE](#)
4. [BATTLE OF TALAS](#)
5. [PAPERMAKING](#)
6. [DAR AL ISLAM](#)
7. [GUNPOWDER](#)
8. [COMPASS](#)
9. [PAX ISLAMICA](#)
10. [SPREAD OF BUDDHISM](#)

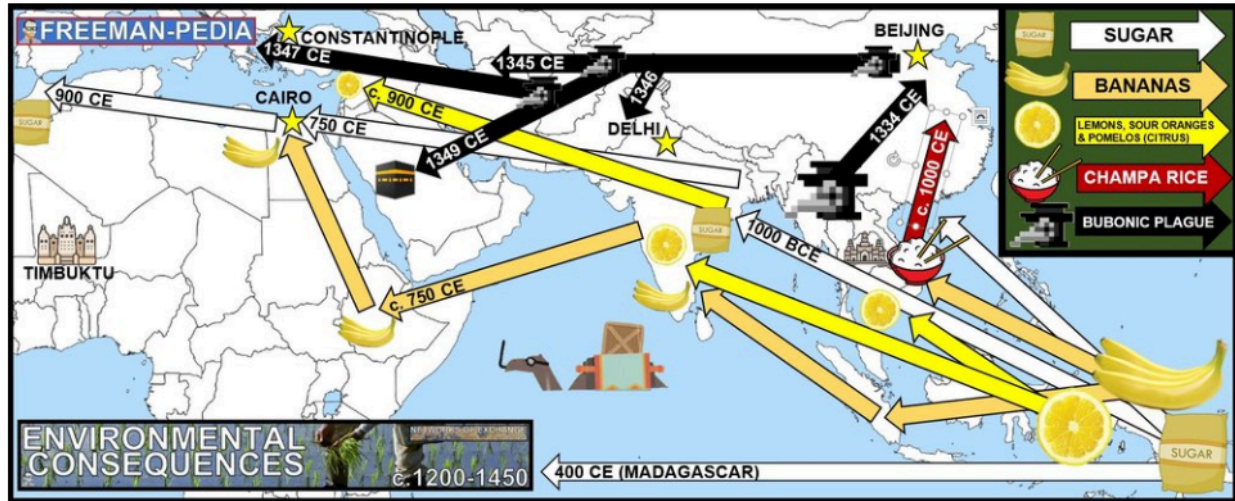
People

- Marco Polo
- Ibn Battuta
- Zhenghe
- Margery Kempe

Environmental Consequences (c. 1200-1450)

Along with all of those goods and technologies, there are serious ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES that accompany the NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE (1200-1450). For the College Board, this means foods and diseases. They specifically site Bananas, Champa Rice (a fast growing rice that can grow two full crops per season, which was a tribute from Vietnam to Song China), and citrus fruits (which means lemons, sour oranges, and pomelos (since the Mediterranean already had other citrus fruits as evidenced by seeds at Pompeii and other sources). Another environmental consequence is disease. When the world connects, it creates highways for trade and the spreading of disease. Below are the ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES of the NETWORKS OF EXCHANGE.

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Terms

1. [POMELOS](#)
2. [LEMONS](#)
3. [CHAMPA RICE](#)
4. [JUSTINIAN'S PLAGUE](#)
5. [BLACK DEATH](#)
6. [YERSINIA PESTIS](#)
7. [DECAMERON](#)