Commerce and Culture, 500-1500
Part I pp. 333-348; Part II pp. 348-355

Key Terms	**Big Picture**
camel caravans the Black Death Straits of Malacca Srivijaya Swahili Great Zimbabwe Cahokia pochteca	Globalization of the modern world has ties to earlier periods in world history. While international trade occurred during the classical era, trade expanded dramatically between 500 and 1500 CE. The Silk Roads, Indian Ocean, and Trans-Saharan trade routes linked established civilizations to new regions of the world. As international trade routes developed, new civilizations flourished in Africa and Southeast Asia. The trade routes also had tremendous impact on the economies, societies, and cultures of the people involved in trade.

Document Analysis
Travels of Marco Polo

College Board Objectives
Students should be able to:
- understand the importance of the Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean trade routs
- explain the role of cities in global trade networks
- analyze the reasons for expansion of trade networks from 500-1500 CE
- identify the impact of cross-cultural interactions including knowledge, technology, and culture
- summarize the nature of trades in the Americas before 1500 CE

Document Analysis
Ibn Battuta's Travels in Asia and Africa

Essential Understanding

1. Analyze the causes for the rise and expansion of trade along the Silk Roads.

2. What were the consequences of trade along the Silk Roads? Consider economic, social, and cultural consequences.

3. Compare trade on the Silk Roads to trade on the Indian Ocean.

4. Summarize the nature of trade in the Indian Ocean. Why did trade expand dramatically after 500 CE?

5. What was the impact of Indian Ocean trade on Southeast Asia? East Africa?

6. Summarize the nature of Trans-Saharan trade. What were the political, economic, and cultural consequences of Trans-Saharan trade?

7. Summarize the nature of trade in the Americas before 1500.