### Chapter 8: Networks of Communication and Exchange Text pp. 209-227

### **Objectives:**

- 1. Consider the significance of trade in human history
- 2. Explore the interconnections created by long-distance trade in the post-classical period
- 3. Examine the full range of what was carries along trade routes (goods, culture, disease)

## Mapping the trade routes...

1. MAKE A KEY for each Label the following:

Physical Features	POLITICAL STATES	Cities	Peoples
Sahara Desert	INDIA	Chang'an	Mongols
Niger River	CHINA	Kashgar	Turkic Nomads
Himalaya Mts.	AFGHANISTAN	Samarkand	Parthians
Tarim Basin	IRAN	Bukhara	Berbers
Indian Ocean	ARABIA	Babylon	Nubians
Red Sea	ARMENIA	Damascus	Bantu
Arabian Sea	MADAGASCAR	Darfur	
Gobi Desert	GHANA	Timbuktu	
Bay of Bengal	MONGOLIA	Marrakech	
South China Sea	VIETNAM	Sumatra	
Taklimakan Desert	SRIVIJAYA	Angkor	
Niger River	CEYLON (SRI LANKA)	Java	
South China Sea		Mogadishu	
Java Sea		Calicut	
Malay Peninsula			
Strait of Malacca			

# Make a key, color code and sketch and label following:

2. Sketch and label the Silk Roads on the map.

- 3. Sketch and label the Indian Ocean trade routes on the map.
- 4. Sketch and label the Trans-Saharan trade routes on the map.

5. Pages 209-224, Reading and chart:

- a. Silk Roads,
- b. Indian Ocean, and
- c. Trans-Saharan Trade
- 6. Pages 224-227, reading and chart:
  - a. The Spread of Ideas-Ideas and Material Evidence,
  - b. The Spread of Buddhism, and
  - c. The Spread of Christianity

# \*\*Conclusion Questions-answer in complete sentences in a group 2-4 people. Make sure to include historical evidence to support your answers. (Identify, explain, support, and SO WHAT?)

- 1. What role does technology play in long-distance trade?
- 2. How does geography affect trade patterns (for each)?
- 3. How do human groups affect communication between regions?
- 4. Why do some goods and ideas travel more easily than others?

5. How do these modes of cultural contact and exchange affect patterns of dominance and diversity?