

American Networks:

Routes: Aztec and Inca traded mostly in their own societies; rarely out of empire

Traded: Various fruits, cloth, metals (copper, mica), shells

Cities: Tenochtitlan became a major trading city for the Aztecs

Impact: Cities prospered, technology became utilized such as domestic animals, internal roads, and wheels

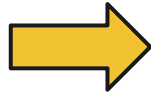
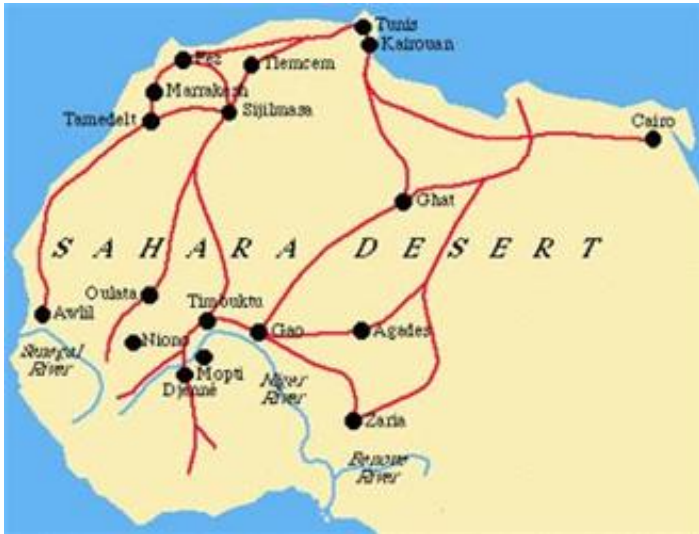


Stearns, Peter N. World Civilizations: The Global Experience. 2015.

**Major Trade Routes:
500-1450**

Comparisons:

Traded raw materials, both long distance and land based. Relied on animals for transportation (llamas and camels).



Trans-Saharan:

Route: Mainly across north Africa from Europe.

Traded: Ivory, beads, salt, wood, slaves, gold, ceramics.

Cities: Timbuktu, Gao, Jenne

Impact: Increase in gold and salt production, introduction of the camel, transportation of slaves.

Indian Ocean Trade:

Route: China, India, Africa, Mediterranean, later Europe

Traded: Ceramics (Mediterranean), ivory, gold (East Africa), perfume (Arabia), grain, spices (India), tin (South East Asia), silk, tea (China)

Impact: Spread Islam and Buddhism religions. Established the use of technology like latine sails, magnetic compass, and the rudder.

Silk Road Trade:

Route: Mainly central Asia to central Mediterranean

Traded: Mainly luxury goods such as silks, jewels, porcelain (China), spices, cotton (India), olives, wine (Greece), goods were transported via camels.

Cities: New cities such as Baghdad and Venice prospered

Impact: Allowed more people to become wealthy, banks and new ways of money transfer and currency became popular; spread major diseases



Comparisons: Both exchanged luxury goods and exchanged goods through the relay system.

Stearns, Peter N. World Civilizations: The Global Experience. 2015.

Migrations

Stearns, Peter N. World Civilizations: The Global Experience. 2015.

Vikings

- Norway to both Russia and across the Atlantic
- Used long ships; expert sailors
- migrations caused by desire for treasure/adventure and growing population
- eventually led to ruling parts of Britain and break

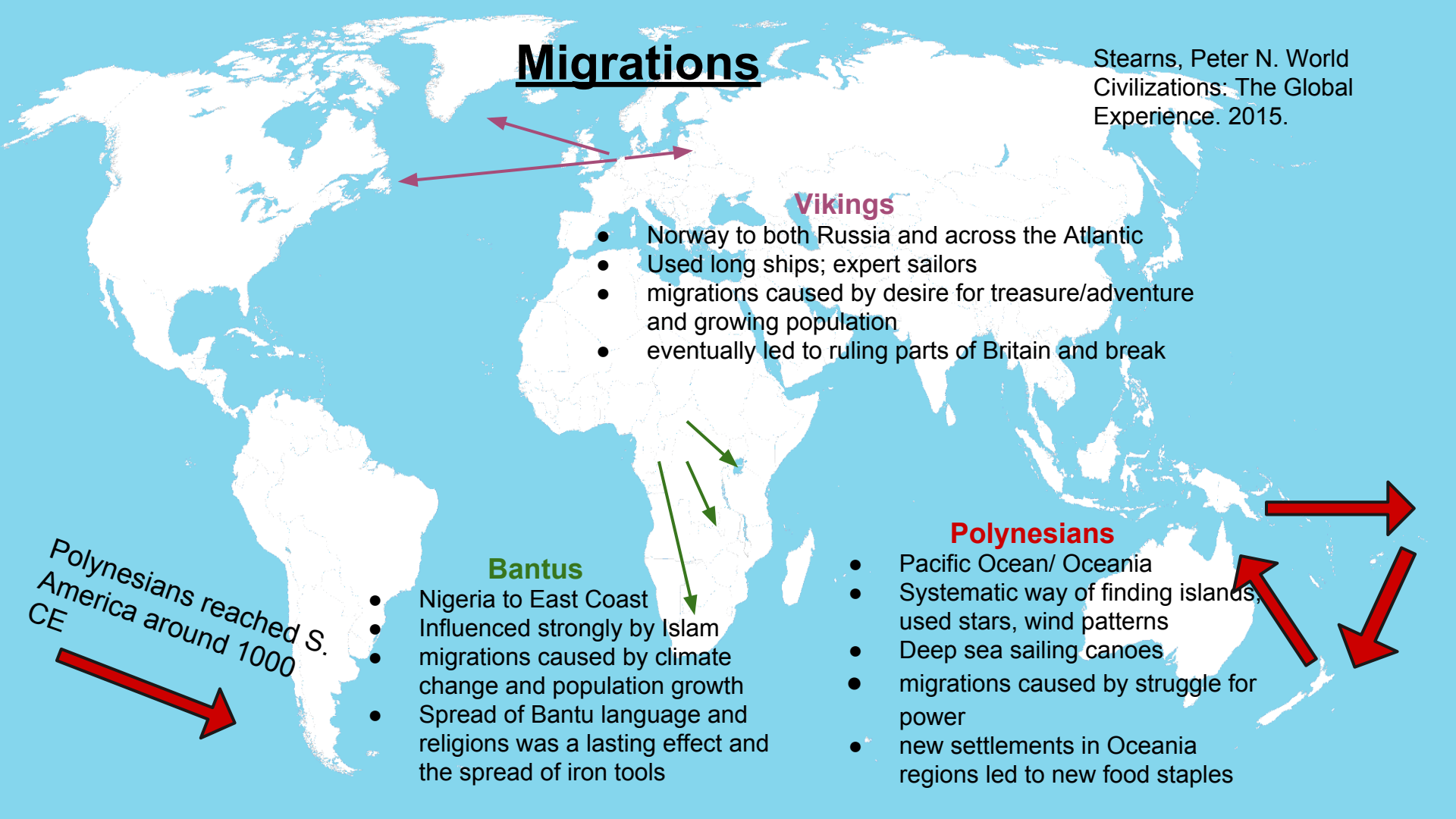
Bantus

- Nigeria to East Coast
- Influenced strongly by Islam
- migrations caused by climate change and population growth
- Spread of Bantu language and religions was a lasting effect and the spread of iron tools

Polynesians

- Pacific Ocean/ Oceania
- Systematic way of finding islands, used stars, wind patterns
- Deep sea sailing canoes
- migrations caused by struggle for power
- new settlements in Oceania regions led to new food staples

Polynesians reached S. America around 1000 CE



Trade Routes: Major Changes and Continuities Over Time

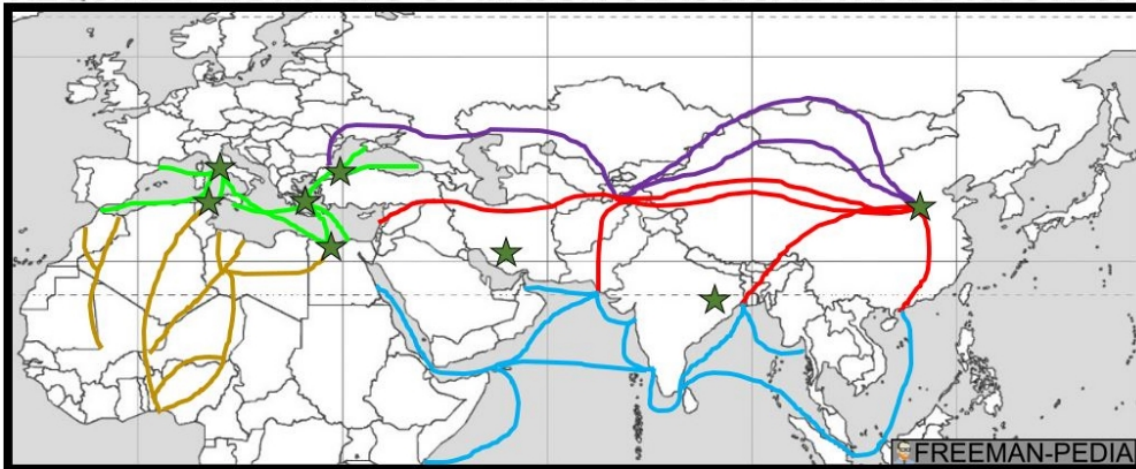
Changes:

- Mongols controlled the Silk Road; it prospered. When the Mongol empire fell, trade shifted away from the Silk Road to Indian Ocean trade.
- Trade organizations such as the Hanseatic League improved trade and economic growth.
- Increased the cross cultural exchange of ideas; more countries benefited (exchange of gun powder, Greek/Indian mathematics)
- Spread of disease

Continuities:

- Value/desire of luxury goods such as silk and spices
- Growth of trade existing trade cities
- Exchange and spread of ideas, especially religion

REQUIRED EXAMPLES OF MAJOR CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:



Stearns, Peter N. World Civilizations: The Global Experience. 2015.

■ EURASIAN
■ INDIAN OCEAN

■ SILK ROADS
■ MEDITERRANEAN SEA

■ TRANS-SAHARAN