Trade Between Cultures

RHS

Mrs. Osborn's APWH

| Big Ideas | Specifics |
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| N and S American groups were isolated from other areas; The rest of the world was linked in some way, such as trade or war. | Silk Road – 5000 miles that linked China with the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Europe; religion, science, and technology spread; |
| such as trade of war | Migrations: Polynesians migrated from Southeast Asia throughout the Pacific; Central Asian Peoples (Huns) began to migrate; Germanic peoples moved to other parts of Europe; Celts move from Europe to British Isles; As people move into areas caused great political and cultural upheaval |
| | Migrations: Continued movement of Huns and Germanic tribes; Bantus in Africa lead to Swahili; |
| More organized trade routes; Increased contact (excluding N & S America); Bantu migrations Silk Road; Indian Ocean Trade; Mediterranean trade; Sahara caravan routes Sub-Saharan Africa; | Wars: Hundred Years War (England and France); Crusades (Europe and Arabs) – leads to more trade; Islamic empire spreads from Asia, Africa, to Spain; attempts to enter eastern Europe; Mongol invasions to China, southern Asia, and Eastern Europe lead to war; Muslim invasions into India (Delhi Sultanate) leads to strong Islamic culture in India; |
| China and India's international connections with others spread Buddhism, Hinduism, art and architectural styles to Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, Tibet; Middle East spread knowledge, scholarship, music, art, and architecture; Explorers and travelers: Zheng He and Ibn Battuta | Trade: Eastern European trade along river routes; cities rise; Indian Ocean trade between Asia and Africa; Sub-Saharan African trade for gold, ivory, and slaves; trade led to Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa; Song Empire established trade throughout Pacific; Ming spread influence throughout Asia; important port cities along eastern Africa and throughout Asian coast; Ghana became powerful because of gold; Mesoamerican trade was extensive and rivaled the trade of Asia and Africa; |
| | Travelers: Marco Polo, Zheng He, Ibn Battuta, Mansa Musa |
| World truly becomes connected for the first time; Warfare, exploitation, and slavery; European exploration changed trading patterns; Missionaries; European coastal trading centers; Columbian Exchange; Colonization; European Wars became world-wide; Slave trade | Exploration: Europeans began to explore the entire world; Portugal explored Africa and ultimately gained many trading ports in Africa and Asia; War: Ottomans conquer modern day Middle East; |
| | Trade: Qing established full trade with Europeans by 1690s; English trade in Mughal India would ultimately lead to English control of India; Europeans in Africa leads to Atlantic Slave Trade; Colonization: Spain in Latin America; France and England in North America; France and Dutch in |
| | areas; The rest of the world was linked in some way, such as trade or war More organized trade routes; Increased contact (excluding N & S America); Bantu migrations Silk Road; Indian Ocean Trade; Mediterranean trade; Sahara caravan routes Sub-Saharan Africa; China and India's international connections with others spread Buddhism, Hinduism, art and architectural styles to Southeast Asia, Korea, Japan, Tibet; Middle East spread knowledge, scholarship, music, art, and architecture; Explorers and travelers: Zheng He and Ibn Battuta World truly becomes connected for the first time; Warfare, exploitation, and slavery; European exploration changed trading patterns; Missionaries; European coastal trading centers; Columbian Exchange; Colonization; European Wars became world-wide; |

| PERIOD 5 1750-1900 | Western domination begins; Imperialism; | War: Napoleonic contact leads to the spread of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe; Opium Wars leads to more trade in China; Russo-Japanese War; |
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| | Japan became a colonial empire; Migrations of people – emigrants from China and | Imperialism: European control of Africa and Asia; |
| | Europe to the Americas (U.S., Canada, Argentina, and Chile) | Trade: China limited foreign trade; British forced opium on the Chinese; Open Door Policy with the U.S.; leads to internal decline; Commodore Perry in Japan; Missionaries: Christian missionaries to China and |
| | | Africa |
| PERIOD 6 1900- Present | Wars lead to more contact and spread of ideas; Communication leads to increased spread of democratic and reactionary ideas; Depression leads to protectionism | War: WWI fought on Asian, European, and African soil; troops from colonies fought leading to more spreading of ideas; WWII fought on Asian, European, and African soil; Cold War led to American and Soviet Involvement on all continents |