



## **EARLY TRADE FLIPPED CLASSROOM PACKET**

### **Silk Road (Land), Indian Ocean (Sea), Trans-Saharan (Sand) Trade Routes**

Access also available on Google Classroom

**DUE BY BEGINNING OF CLASS:**

**THURSDAY, 9/26 (A); FRIDAY, 9/27 (B)**

**Included in this packet:**

**TASK #1: READ AMSCO**, Comparisons in the Classical Age – Early Trade Networks, 600 BCE-600 CE AND Post-Classical Trade, 600-1200 CE (*attached below*)

**TASK #2: READ STRAYER Chapter 7** (*To be completed IN Class; books on shelf, pp. 272-321*):  
“Commerce & Culture, 600 – 1400 C.E.”

**TASK #3: EdPuzzle Videos/Questions** (*Assigned on Google Classroom – You will NEED earbuds OR you will have to complete them outside of class by the due date*).

**TASK #4: Silk Road Virtual Exhibit Empire Traders Worksheet**

### **HOW PACKET IS SCORED:**

1. Strayer Chapter 7 Reading Study Guide (*Classwork Grade*)
2. EdPuzzle Video Questions (*Classwork Grade*)
3. [Silk Road Virtual Exhibit](#) Questions (*Classwork Grade*)
4. **Early Trade Routes TEST (9/26 [A]; 9/27 [B])**

**TASK #1: READ AND ANNOTATE** the following excerpt from (*highlight/comment on important points*) AMSCO, Comparisons in the Classical Age – Early Trade Networks, 600 BCE-600 CE **AND** Post-Classical Trade, 600-1200 CE

## Comparisons in the Classical Age

The empires that emerged between 600 B.C.E. and 600 C.E. shared several traits in economics and politics. In general, increased trade, technological innovation, and centralized government worked together to make the lives of people longer, safer, and more comfortable. In general, the empires also shared similar reasons for their decline.

**Early Trade Networks** As technological developments made trade easier, strong and stable governments provided the wealth and security to foster and sponsor trade. The Eurasian exchange networks utilized the strength of the Roman and Han innovations, such as stirrups that made riding horses easier and networks of places to rest and eat that made long journey travel more dependable.

Other key technologies included the improvements in sail design and ship hulls that enabled ships to maneuver in less than favorable wind conditions. The knowledge of monsoon winds facilitated trade along the entrepôts in the Indian Ocean. The improvements to the camel saddle made caravan trade profitable and possible across the Sahara.

The Mediterranean Sea lanes continued to facilitate cultural exchange and goods between the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and people of North Africa. Long-distance trade was only beginning to hit its stride. These developments ushered in the first Golden Age of the Silk Roads.

## Part 3: Postclassical Civilizations, c. 600–c. 1200

In many parts of the world, the decline of classical civilizations was marked by a century or more of declines in trade, intellectual innovation, and social stability. However, new centralized states that promoted peace and prosperity emerged to replace them. Throughout Afro-Eurasia, trade intensified after 600 as networks of exchange widened and became more profitable. The Silk Roads, the **Indian Ocean trade networks**, and the **trans-Saharan trade routes** were brimming with items such as porcelain, ivory, teakwood, spices, and silk. These networks of exchange also provided ways for technology and ideas to move from one culture to another. More and more regions became familiar with the compass, the astrolabe, new forms of credit, paper money, and new religious beliefs.

However, all of this exchange came with a high price. Deadly diseases also spread along these same pathways.

Afro-Eurasia and the Americas remained separate, but people in Mesoamerica and the Andes Mountains experienced similar developments. The growth of more centralized states in each region also promoted trade and the spread of ideas.

**TASK #2: READ STRAYER Chapter 7 (Class set on shelf, pp. 272-321): “Commerce & Culture, 600 – 1400 C.E.” WHEN FINISHED, TURN IN TO TRAY.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Post-Classical Era, 600 – 1450 C.E.:**  
**Strayer Chapter 7: “Commerce & Culture, 600 – 1400 C.E.”**

**DIRECTIONS: Using complete sentences, answer the following questions. Page numbers provided.**

1. **Seeking the Main Point:** In what ways did long-distance commerce act as a motor of change in pre-modern world history? P. 283

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2. **Change:** What lay behind the emergence of Silk Road commerce, and what kept it going for so many centuries? P. 284

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3. **Significance:** What made silk such a highly desired commodity across Eurasia? P.286

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4. **Connection:** What were the major economic, social, and cultural consequences of Silk Road commerce? P.287

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5. **Change:** What accounted for the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Roads? p.288

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6. **Connection:** What was the impact of disease along the Silk Roads? P. 290

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7. **Change:** What lay behind the flourishing of Indian Ocean commerce in the postclassical millennium?  
P.294

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8. **Connection:** In what ways did Indian influence register in Southeast Asia? P. 295

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9. **Connection:** What was the role of Swahili civilization in the world of Indian Ocean commerce? P. 299

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10. **Practicing AP<sup>®</sup> Historical Thinking:** To what extent did the Silk Roads and the Sea Roads operate in a similar fashion? How did they differ? P. 300

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11. **Connection:** What changes did trans-Saharan trade bring to West Africa? P. 302

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**TASK #3: EdPuzzle Videos/Questions**

**3 Videos with Questions – You must sign on to Google Classroom to access Silk Road, Indian Ocean, & Trans-Saharan Trade Videos**

*(You will NEED earbuds OR you will have to complete them outside of class by the due date).*

TASK #4: Using the [Silk Road Virtual Exhibit](#), gather data on the following Empires. Focus on the PIECES Themes (Political, Innovation, Environment, Cultural, Economics, & Social).

\*\*\* NOTE: the reading has been edited for the purpose of this exercise. \*\*\*

From the Main Page, **CLICK ON [CULTURES](#) & Choose empire according to timeline:**

**Imperial Rome (Fall of Rome, 476 CE)**: Writing in the third quarter of the first century CE, the Roman author Pliny complained: "At the smallest reckoning 100 million sesterces [of gold=16,660 English pounds] is the sum which every year \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ country of northern \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ peninsula take from our Empire. Such is the cost to us of our exquisites and our women." Whether in fact the Roman Empire was being bankrupted by female tastes for luxury, its eastern trade was significant. Indeed, this was precisely the period when the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire had been aggressively expanding into \_\_\_\_\_ and when huge quantities of Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ were being shipped westwards.

The \_\_\_\_\_ route to \_\_\_\_\_ really opened up in the first century BCE with the discovery of how the \_\_\_\_\_ would allow direct passage across the \_\_\_\_\_ and back, thus avoiding the coastal route with its dangerous reefs and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Byzantine Empire (former Eastern Roman Empire) (330 CE-1453 CE)**: Dedicated as the \_\_\_\_\_ capital of the Roman Empire in 330 by Constantine I, Byzantium (the city itself then was re-named \_\_\_\_\_) remained important in the trade with the East nearly down to its conquest by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1453. At its height under Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ in the sixth century, Byzantium controlled much of the \_\_\_\_\_ world.

Silk manufacture and dyeing would become important imperial \_\_\_\_\_. The fabric was significant in the formal ceremonies and symbolism of the Byzantine court, and, given the high quality of the Byzantine product, its controlled sale to \_\_\_\_\_ from the West ensured a steady flow of \_\_\_\_\_ for the Imperial treasury.

The Empire's eastern territories, which had extended to the Caucasus and Mesopotamia and included Palestine and Egypt would be lost over the centuries to the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. However, the strategically located capital Constantinople controlled one of the major trade arteries connecting East and West, the Bosphorus Strait. Even from the thirteenth century on, when there was little left of Byzantium but the city itself, it was a wealthy emporium.

In the empire's later centuries, the Greeks lost control of their trade, which was taken over by the Venetians, Genoese and other \_\_\_\_\_ city states. In 1204 the Venetians diverted the Fourth \_\_\_\_\_ to Constantinople and sacked the city.

**Han China (206 BCE-220 CE):** In many ways the Han period (206 BCE-220 CE) was one of the most significant eras in Chinese history. It is a period marked by considerable development in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ systems. By its end, the basic patterns of the Chinese imperial system, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ had been established, most of which survive into the \_\_\_\_\_, even into China's \_\_\_\_\_ era.

The \_\_\_\_\_ maintained by the Han Empire more or less continue to define our geographical conception of China to this day, and the term Han Chinese is still used today in reference to the country's \_\_\_\_\_ majority population.

The first Han emperor was Gao Zu (256-195 BCE), successfully led a revolt against the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty (221-206 BCE) & its repressive emperor, \_\_\_\_\_. Unlike the preceding Qin government, which persecuted \_\_\_\_\_, Gao Zu organized his administration around its principles. The Han Empire was divided into a series of areas governed by \_\_\_\_\_ officials, whose appointments were largely based upon \_\_\_\_\_. This system was so successful that the empire thrived and expanded its boundaries, extending from \_\_\_\_\_ in the south to \_\_\_\_\_ in the north, and far into \_\_\_\_\_ in the West. During the Han period there were two capitals: the first was (206 BCE-25 CE), in \_\_\_\_\_. Later, (25-220 CE) the capital was moved east to \_\_\_\_\_.

The biggest threat to the Han Empire were nomadic peoples known as the \_\_\_\_\_. A military commander was sent by the Han emperor on diplomatic missions to locate potential allies. Although the missions did not succeed, his travels took him as far as the Bactrian region, on the far side of the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains. His report was recorded by a Han-era historian who described to the emperor in great detail the use of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Bactrian cavalry.

Chinese emperors developed an obsession with what they called a variety of poetic names, including "\_\_\_\_\_." Other \_\_\_\_\_ exchanged between the Han & the various Central Asian kingdoms; \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, woolen \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and semi-precious stones such as \_\_\_\_\_ were all brought from beyond the Han military fortifications at Dunhuang and into the empire. In return, Han traders \_\_\_\_\_ worked gold objects, polished mirrors, reams of silk, and other \_\_\_\_\_ goods.

Along with all the material exotica that made its way into Han China came other incidental imports, including religion, for it was during this time that \_\_\_\_\_ diffused into China.

**Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE) - CHINA:** The Tang era is considered a \_\_\_\_\_ of sorts in the annals of Chinese history, marked as a period of unprecedented military and political dominance of the Asian continent. It is also notable for its great material prosperity, high artistic and cultural achievement, and a level of interest and tolerance regarding foreign cultures and religions that made \_\_\_\_\_, the Tang capital, the most \_\_\_\_\_ city (*including or containing people from many different countries*) in the world. Thousands of foreigner \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Chang-an and other large cities of the empire, while followers of \_\_\_\_\_, Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, \_\_\_\_\_ and Nestorianism worshipped according to their own customs in temples, \_\_\_\_\_ or churches, some of which were built with finances donated by the Tang court.

Foreign envoys were regular visitors to the Tang court, carrying gifts and \_\_\_\_\_ of Türkic, Uighur, Tocharian, Sogdian and Iranian origin. Another breed of diplomatic envoy were \_\_\_\_\_ clerics (*monks*) who traveled to China from India, Central Asia, Korea and Japan to both study and teach at famed temples. Other priests, such as the famed \_\_\_\_\_ (**AND TRAVELER**), traveled all the way to India in search of scriptures from the land of Buddhism's birth.

Tang aristocratic & affluent society was strongly influenced by foreign music & arts. Central Asian musicians & dancers were highly appreciated both in the Tang court as well as on the popular level. This peaceful & profitable relationship between Chinese & foreign residents of Tang's largest cities (**DIASPORIC COMMUNITIES**) continued until friction arose between foreign traders & Chinese merchants in the late eighth century. This friction slowly escalated in the form of increasing resentment & suspicion of the expatriate tradesmen living in the Chang-an and other urban centers, until laws were passed in 836 that forbade extraneous social contact between Chinese and foreigners. In 845, the Tang court's liberal policies towards religion were reversed, and all foreign religions were outlawed.

This disintegration of good will between Chinese & non-native populations coincided with weakening of imperial Tang political dominance in Central Asia. Over the next century, both peasant \_\_\_\_\_ and foreign \_\_\_\_\_ (*threats, invasions*) increased, while more autonomous power was passed to provincial (*regional*) rulers as the centralized Tang state slowly collapsed (**FRAGMENTATION, DECENTRALIZATION**). Though a Tang emperor occupied the throne until 907, by the 890s most of the empire was in the hands of independent and ambitious military leaders. By the time of the Tang collapse the empire had split into ten kingdoms, and would remain fragmented until its reunification under the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

**GO BACK TO THE MAIN PAGE & CLICK ON [TRADE](#):**

The network of routes commonly known as the "Silk Road" resulted from an expansion of commercial & cultural exchanges between China and the Tarim Basin (**CENTRAL ASIA**). The routes around the Takla Makan desert in the Tarim Basin connected the Chinese capitals at \_\_\_\_\_ (modern \_\_\_\_\_) and \_\_\_\_\_ with the western frontiers from the Han to \_\_\_\_\_ periods. The routes divided into northern, southern and central branches around the Tarim Basin at Dunhuang.

Overland routes led from the \_\_\_\_\_ through Syria to Mesopotamia, ancient Iran (**PERSIA**), & Central Asia. Routes linked the silk routes of eastern Central Asia with the major arteries of the \_\_\_\_\_ subcontinent. Periplus Maris Erythraei describes prosperous \_\_\_\_\_ (Sea) trade between western & southern India, Arabia, Egypt, & the Roman Empire during the first century CE.

Many artifacts demonstrate long-distance trade connections and cultural transmission between China and the northwestern frontiers of the \_\_\_\_\_ subcontinent.

Long-distance trade in highly valued \_\_\_\_\_ items (such as manuscripts, small sculptures, miniature \_\_\_\_\_, and possibly relics).

The economic prosperity of agricultural \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centers on the southern silk route enabled Buddhist communities to establish \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ traveling on the northern and southern silk routes were responsible for maintaining commercial, religious, and cultural contacts between India, Central Asia, and China.

**AT THE TOP OF THE [TRADE](#) PAGE, CLICK ON [HORSES & CAMELS](#) & LIST 3 IMPORTANT INNOVATIONS/TECHNOLOGIES RELATED TO THESE ANIMALS IN TERMS OF THE SILK ROADS.**

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2.

3.



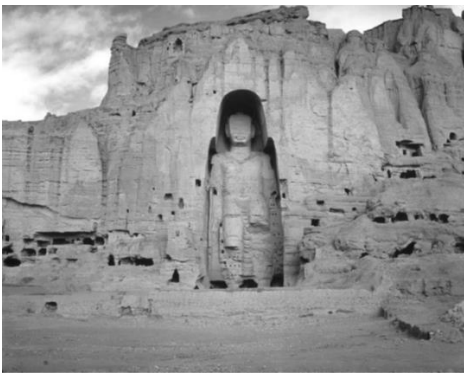
***NEED TO KNOW ART IMAGES RELATED TO THE EARLY TRADE FLIPPED CLASSROOM PACKET  
(Post-Classical, 600-1450 CE) (To be discussed in lecture).***

**AFRICA:**



Great Zimbabwe, Africa. C. 1000-1400 CE

**CENTRAL ASIA:**



Bamiyan Buddha, Afghanistan. C. 1300 CE

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:**



The temple of Angkor Wat. Cambodia. Hindu, c. 800 CE