

Global Trade/Interactions		RHS	Mrs. Osborn		
	PERIOD 1 & 2 8000BCE-600CE	PERIOD 3 600-1450	PERIOD 4 1450-1750	PERIOD 5 1750-1900	PERIOD 6 1900-Present
East Asia	China: silk cloth; roads constructed; Han-Silk Road trading increased; Iron Age; modernized army (iron weapons, etc.); paper, accurate sun dials/calendars, use of metals, ox-drawn plow.	China controlled east trading zone; traded: silk, porcelain, & paper, military tech, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity; Japan traded: silver; China refocused on Indian Ocean trade in 15 <sup>th</sup> century; expeditions by Zheng He; junks; Mongols; Port of Canton.	China: many navigational inventions [sternpost rudder, lateen sails, astrolabe, magnetic compass]; relied on regional trade; Japan: prohibited foreign trade	Opium Trade; 1 <sup>st</sup> China greatly benefits from trade; China opens up to Europe; Japan industrializes; Japanese ports open up (1854) b/c second Perry expedition. Industrialization	Japanese silk exports reduce; rubber exports damaged; China prospered during Global trade; Vietnam: leading rice exporter; Japan supplied food & raw materials, cars, electronics, etc; Korea: cheap textiles; steel, cars; Taiwan: textiles; Singapore: 4 <sup>th</sup> largest port.
Western Europe	Internal trade mostly; trade & cultural diffusion by boat; wine and olive products for grain in Greece; barter system replaced w/ money system; Hellenism; Roman culture spread; roads connected to silk road	Crusades; Hanseatic League: trade monopoly established; begins to trade with Islamic world.	Trade no longer land based only; Hanseatic League; European exploration and colonization; new navigational technology utilized for voyages; British East India Company; stole info. From Spanish/Portuguese	European dominance of the world; seized trading networks from local/regional control	Surrenders export dominance to US/Japan (WWI); Common Market; US: huge exports; creditor nation; food, wheat, corn, fast food; NAFTA; advertising= diffusion of products and culture; development of economic unions
Eastern Europe	not much contact with the outside world; traded very little	Hanseatic League: trade monopoly established; Mongol Empires; crossroads of Europe and Asia; didn't have much interest in Western goods	Russia: forced to establish agencies in Moscow/St. Pete; traded primarily with nomads of central Asia; Ottoman Empire: European traders formed colonies with Constantinople; dismissed western tech and trade.	Exported grain to Europe for western machinery; # 4 in steel production.	Still agricultural & exports to W. Europe; COMECON; industrialization; cut off from world trade because refusal to join "Bretton Woods System".
South Asia	Indian Ocean Trade; Mauryans: promoted trade; roads connected w/ Silk Rd.; Buddhist missionaries; Guptas: "Arabic" # system, inoculation of smallpox, astronomy	Indian kingdoms controlled Middle trading zone; ports in India; trades: gems, elephants, salt, cotton cloth & cinnamon.	India encouraged to trade with West but was more preoccupied with imperial expansion	Exclusive trade with British East India Co.; more urbanization due to British colonialism; roads & canals built in; raw materials exported to Britain, finished materials imported back to India	SW Asia joins in int'l drug trade; cheap textiles; exports clothing; became world's largest democracy

Latin America	Didn't trade much yet.	Lots of roads; didn't really trade.	Exploration of Portugal; Spain headed West-Columbus's voyage; Reconquista delayed Spanish exploration; Vasco de Gama, Dias, Ferdinand Magellan; haciendas formed .	LA trade increased significantly; sugar, cotton, cacao plantations, beef exports refrigerated boxcars; used for natural resources	Great Depression kills export economy; US=Cuba's leading trade partner 'til 1959; Columbia: int'l drug exchange; Brazil: exotic woods; Mexico: oil; Venezuela: member of OPEC
Middle East	Great traders in Mesopotamia; traded with Egypt some; Silk Road Trade; trans-Saharan trade; adopted Sumerian beliefs	Arabs dominated trade; controlled western trading zone; traded: textiles, carpets, glass & Arabian horses; Crusades; Trans-Saharan trade routes; Islam spread; Mongols	Colonies formed here by western Europe. Traded with West but more interested in expanding empire	Trade with Islamic world decreased; dependent on European imports; discovery of oil gains lots of money	Oil; OPEC; westernization; ASEAN ; joins int'l drug trade; migration
Africa	East Africa linked to Southern China through Indian Ocean Trade; Trans-Saharan Trade: use of camel/camel saddle; exchange of salt and palm oil; N. Africa supplied Rome with olives, wheat, and wild animals; Egyptian culture spread	Trans-Saharan trade routes; salt, gold, honey, slaves, ivory (exports); copper, horses, textiles, figs, iron (imports)	Internal Africa not explored, Europeans too scared	Trans-Atlantic slave trade ended but slavery still continued illegally; coastal regions important for limited trade: stopping points for merchant ships; center for slave trade; established outposts, naval bases and small colonies; diamond deposits; exported cotton to Britain	After WWI no money to purchase industrial goods, S. African miners prosper from gold mines; after WWII rely on sales of cash crops/minerals; Niger: oil producer, member of OPEC; exports native arts
<b>MAJOR THEMES/TURNING POINTS</b>	Silk Road; Iron Age	Silk Road connected everyone; east to west (1200-1600); Crusades; Mongols; Indian Ocean trade; Trans-Saharan trade; Marco Polo; Global Trade Network; Rise of Islam	Silk Road connected everyone; east to west (1200-1600); Renaissance; gunpowder; European colonization and exploration; Commercial Revolution; Atlantic Slave Trade; ships used for trade; Crusades	End of trans-Atlantic slave trade; industrial revolution; switch from overland to maritime trade; European dominance of world; communication and transportation revolution	WWI & WWII; Great Depression; globalization