

## Trade Between Cultures

Time Periods	Big Ideas	Specifics
Foundations	<p>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;</p>	<p>Silk Roads – 5000 miles that linked China with the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Europe; religion, science, and technology spread;</p> <p>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</p>
600 – 1450	<p>More organized trade routes;                      Increased contact (excluding N &amp; S America);                      Bantu migrations                      Silk Roads;                      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;</p>	<p>Migrations: Continued movement of Huns and Germanic tribes; Bantus in Africa lead to Swahili;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p>

		Travelers: Marco Polo, Zheng He, Ibn Battuta, Mansa Musa
1450 – 1750	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 Southeast Asia; England in India; Portuguese in Brazil
1750 – 1914	Western domination begins; Imperialism; Japan became a colonial empire; Migrations of people – emigrants from China and Europe to the Americas (U.S., Canada, Argentina, and Chile);	War: Napoleonic contact leads to the spread of revolutionary ideas throughout Europe; Opium Wars leads to more trade in China; Russo-Japanese War;  Imperialism: European control of Africa and Asia;  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;
1914 to 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;