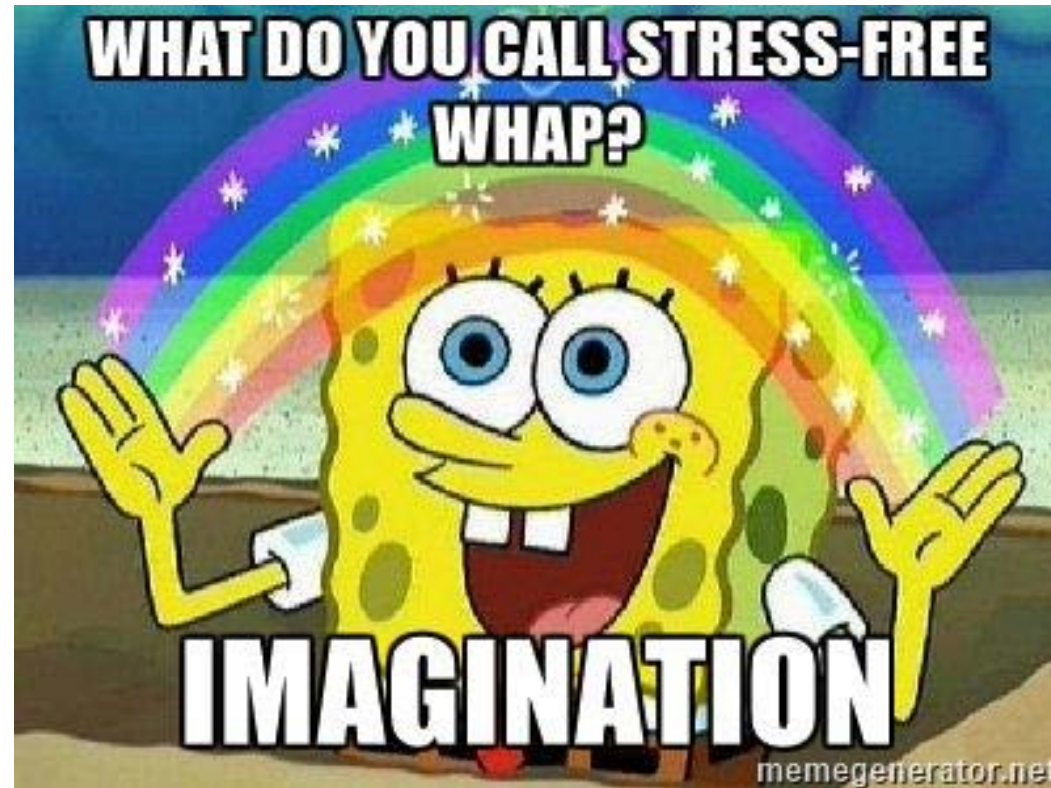


Welcome back, WHAP!
Tuesday, May 2nd, 2017



Turn in your Period 3 Guide (turn into your class tray- make sure your name is on it) and grab a Period 4 Guide
Have out your papers from the trade activity yesterday

WHAP Announcements/Reminders:

- The **Period 4 Guide** is due THURSDAY
- The **Period 5 Guide** will be available tomorrow and is due FRIDAY
- The **Period 6 Guide** will be available by Thursday and will be due MONDAY.

- Period 6 Tests are now in the gradebook. You can complete test corrections. Deadline for test corrections is Tuesday, May 9.
- Extra credit video (review video) is due Tuesday, May 9.

WHAP Announcements/Reminders:

- **The WHAP Final Writing Portfolio is due no later than TUESDAY, MAY 9.**
Make every effort to finish it this week!
 - 1 DBQ (45% of the grade)
 - 1 LEQ (35% of the grade)
 - 1 SAQ (20% of the grade)
- THIS MUST BE COMPLETED AFTER SCHOOL IN TUTORIALS. IF YOU CANNOT MAKE IT TO AFTER SCHOOL TUTORIALS, YOU NEED TO LET ME KNOW. WE WILL NOT BE DOING THIS IN CLASS!
- This counts as a TEST GRADE!
- You'll get valuable feedback on your writing prior to the test!

Activity: Continuity and Change Over Time (CCOT)

With your groups, collaborate to complete the following activity. Each person must be doing this on his/her own paper!

Explain how trade continued and changed over time, across all 6 time periods. For each time period:

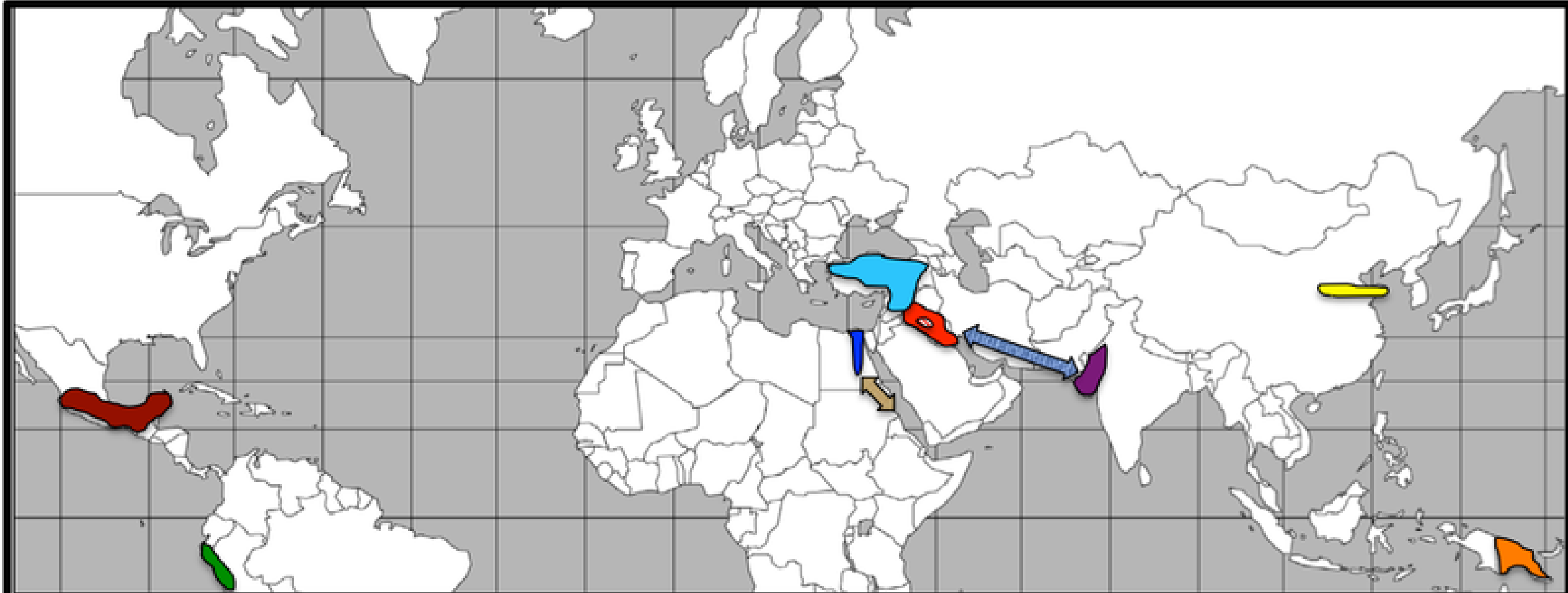
1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
2. Are there any trade networks or organizations?
3. Who's involved?
4. What kind of products are being traded?
5. Causes/effects of these trade networks/organizations?
6. Unique characteristics?

PERIOD 1 (to 600 BCE)

1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
2. Are there any trade networks or organizations?
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4. What kind of products are being traded?
5. Causes/effects of these trade networks/organizations?
6. Unique characteristics?

PERIOD 1 (to 600 BCE)

- Exchange of crops and domesticated animals between civilizations
- Exchange of agricultural products and secondary animal products between settled agricultural societies and pastoral societies
- Both Mesopotamia and Egypt carried on long-distance trade once established (ex: Sumerian merchants in Indus, Indus Merchants in Mesopotamia, Egyptians trading with Nubia and throughout the Mediterranean)
- Phoenicians were active in the Mediterranean trade



NEOLITHIC RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

- Tigris/Euphrates River (Mesopotamia)
- Andes (Chavin)
- Indus Valley (Mohenjo Dara/Harappa)
- Yellow River/Huang He (Shang)
- Nile River (Egypt)
- Papa New Guinea
- Mesoamerica (Olmec)

MISC. LATER SOCIETIES

- Hittites
- Babylonia

TRADE ROUTES

- Egypt to Nubia
- Mesopotamia to Indus



ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

Black Sea

ASIA

SPAIN

BALEARIC IS.

CORSICA

SARDINIA

Adriatic Sea

Rome

Caralis

Panormus (Palermo)

GREECE

Aegean Sea

ANATOLIA

PHOENICIA

Gadir (Cádiz)

Malaca (Málaga)

Lixus

Tingis

Hippo Regius

Utica

Carthage

Hadrumetum

SICILY

Mediterranean Sea

Ugarit

Latakia

Aradus

Citium

Berytos

Byblos

Sidon

Tyre

Dor

Joppa

Jerusalem

Sabratha

Oea (Tripoli)

Leptis Magna

Alexandria

Memphis

AFRICA

EGYPT

PERIOD 2 (600 BCE-600 CE)

1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
2. Are there any trade networks or organizations?
3. Who's involved?
4. What kind of products are being traded?
5. Causes/effects of these trade networks/organizations?
6. Unique characteristics?

PERIOD 2 (600 BCE-600 CE)

- Expanded infrastructure (road systems) facilitate expanded trade
- Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Arab merchants active in the Mediterranean/East Africa (ex: Roman merchants had contact with Nubia/Meroe and Aksum)
- Silk Road, Indian Ocean trade, water-route trading between India and China, and the trans-Saharan trade begin



 *Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.*



TRADE ROUTES AND GREAT EMPIRES OF THE FIRST CENTURY A.D.



Asian Trade Routes, A.D. 400



Trade products produced

-  Cloth
-  Grains
-  Ivory
-  Metal
-  Precious stones
-  Silk
-  Slaves
-  Spices

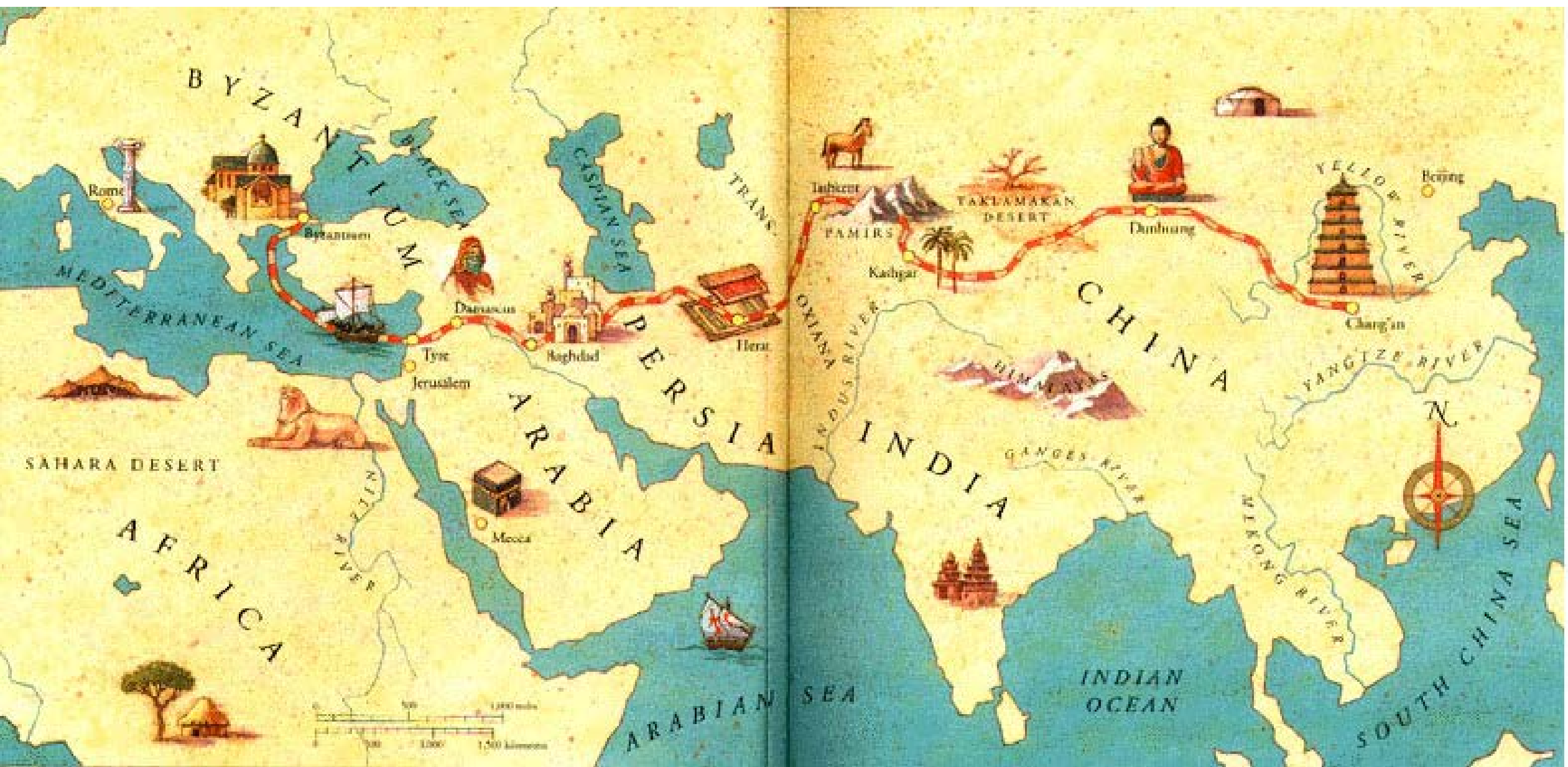


PERIOD 3 (600 CE-1450 CE)

1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
2. Are there any trade networks or organizations?
3. Who's involved?
4. What kind of products are being traded?
5. Causes/effects of these trade networks/organizations?
6. Unique characteristics?

PERIOD 3 (600 CE-1450 CE)

- Expansion of Silk Road, Indian Ocean trade, trans-Saharan trade routes
- Commercial Revolution- expands Europe's economy after the Dark Ages beginning in the 13th century
- Chinese tributary system; Zheng He explorations (1405-1433)
- Major religions spread along trade routes
- Control of trade brought wealth and splendor to empires, which could be used to patron the arts, promote education, etc.
- People traveled along trade routes, recorded their experiences (ex: Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta)
- Religions expanded (Buddhism, Islam)
- Spread of disease (Bubonic Plague)



BYZANTIUM

PERSIA

ARABIA

INDIA

CHINA

ROME

SAHARA DESERT

AFRICA

TABERNT

TAKLAMAKAN DESERT

PAMIRS

KASHGAR

DUNHUANG

YELLO RIVER

CHANG'AN

YANGTZE RIVER

HIMALAYAS

GANGES RIVER

INDUS RIVER

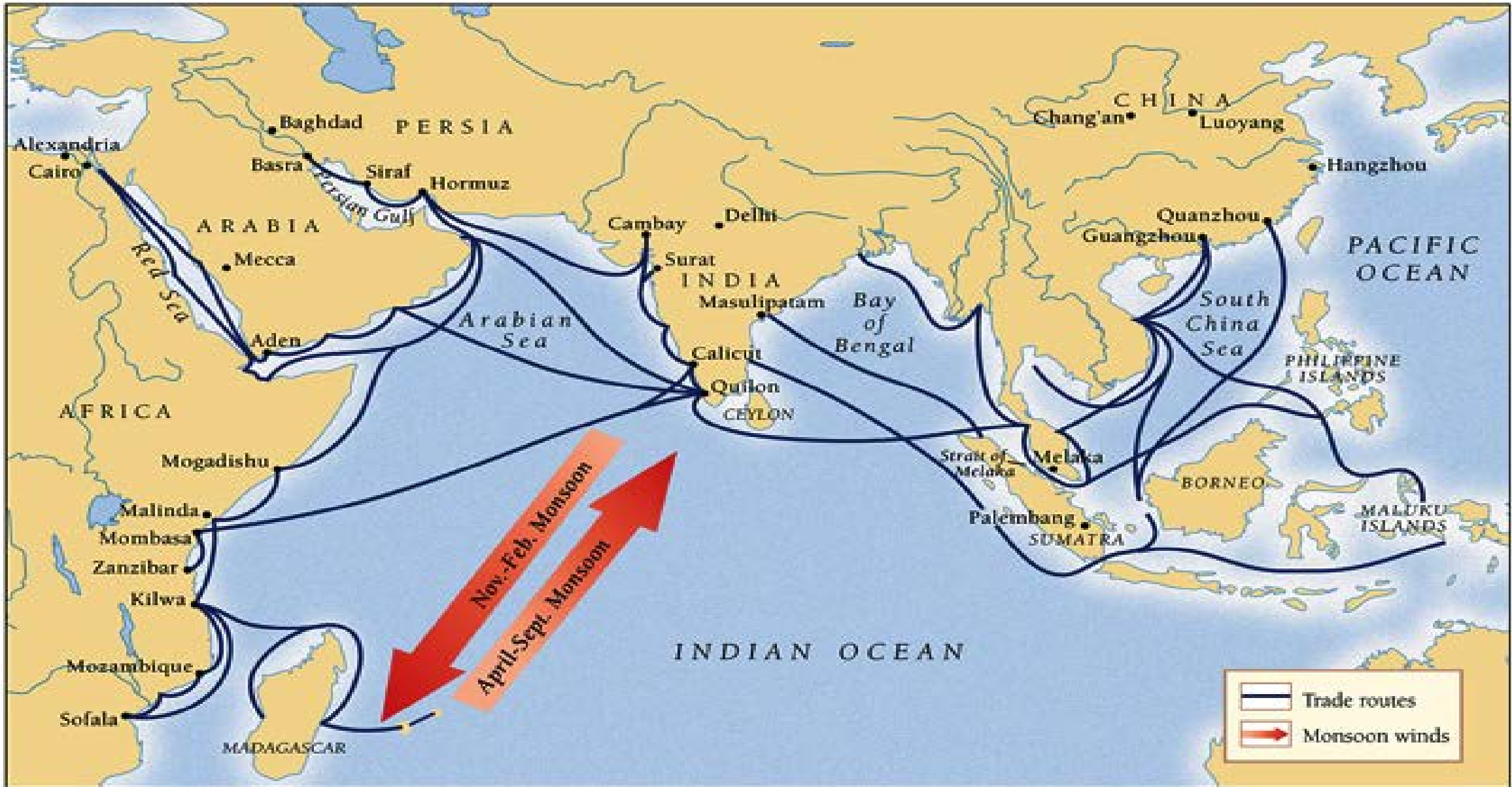
MEKONG RIVER

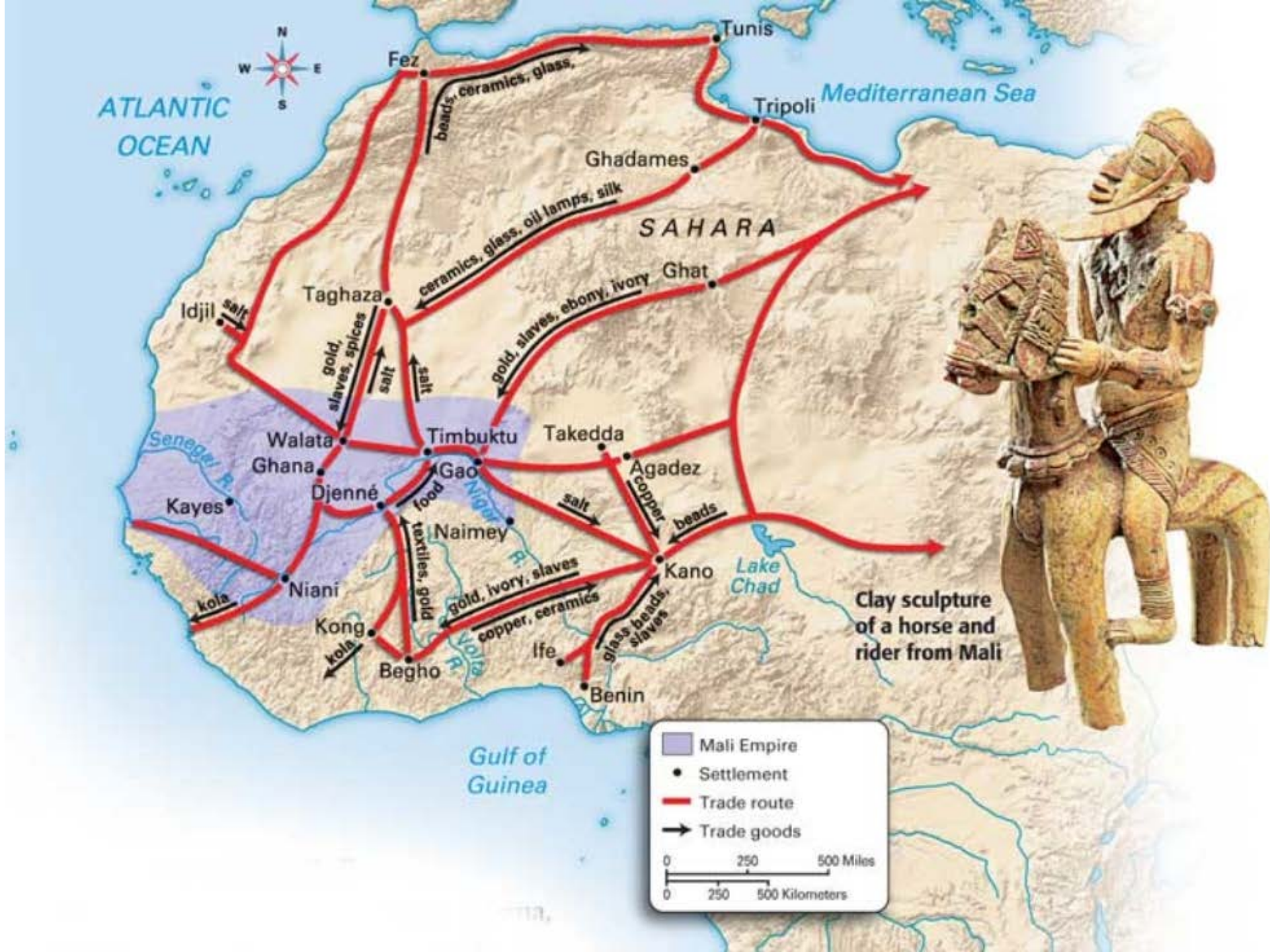
SOUTH CHINA SEA

ARABIAN SEA

INDIAN OCEAN







Clay sculpture of a horse and rider from Mali



Tota aqua que p[ro]cedit de monte s[an]cto q[ui] est in
africo q[ui] non h[ab]et finem. Et
est in monte s[an]cto q[ui] est in monte s[an]cto
et in monte s[an]cto q[ui] est in monte s[an]cto
et in monte s[an]cto q[ui] est in monte s[an]cto
et in monte s[an]cto q[ui] est in monte s[an]cto

agua se s[er]vir negro e[st] de quella
m[un]do m[un]do s[er]vir de la m[un]do
e[st] de quella m[un]do m[un]do s[er]vir de la m[un]do
e[st] de quella m[un]do m[un]do s[er]vir de la m[un]do
e[st] de quella m[un]do m[un]do s[er]vir de la m[un]do
e[st] de quella m[un]do m[un]do s[er]vir de la m[un]do

AFRICA

AFRICA

Travels of Ibn Battuta

1325 – 1354

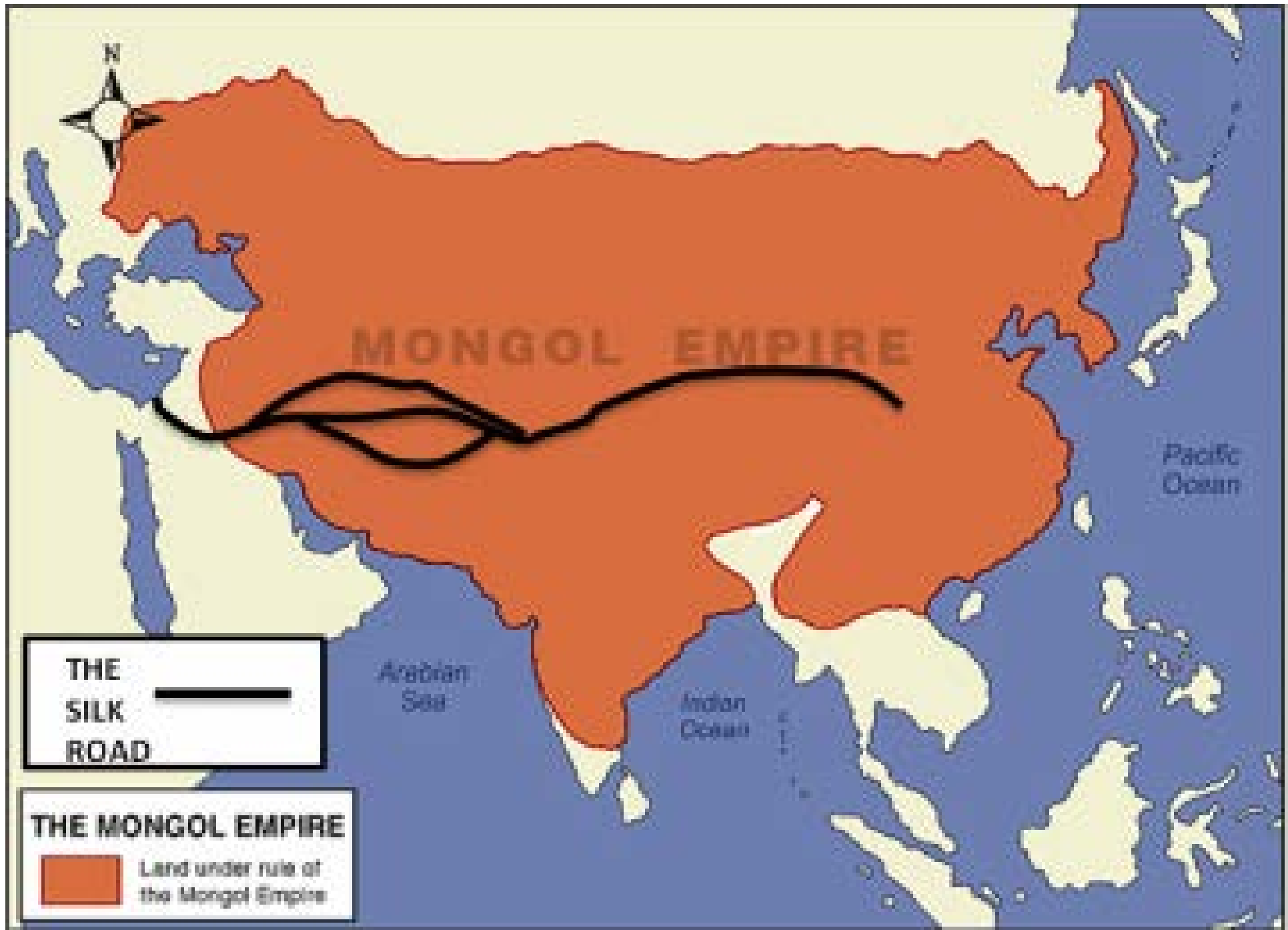
-  Journey 1325–27
-  Journey 1327–41
-  Disputed journeys
-  Journey 1341–54
-  Disputed journeys



Marco Polo

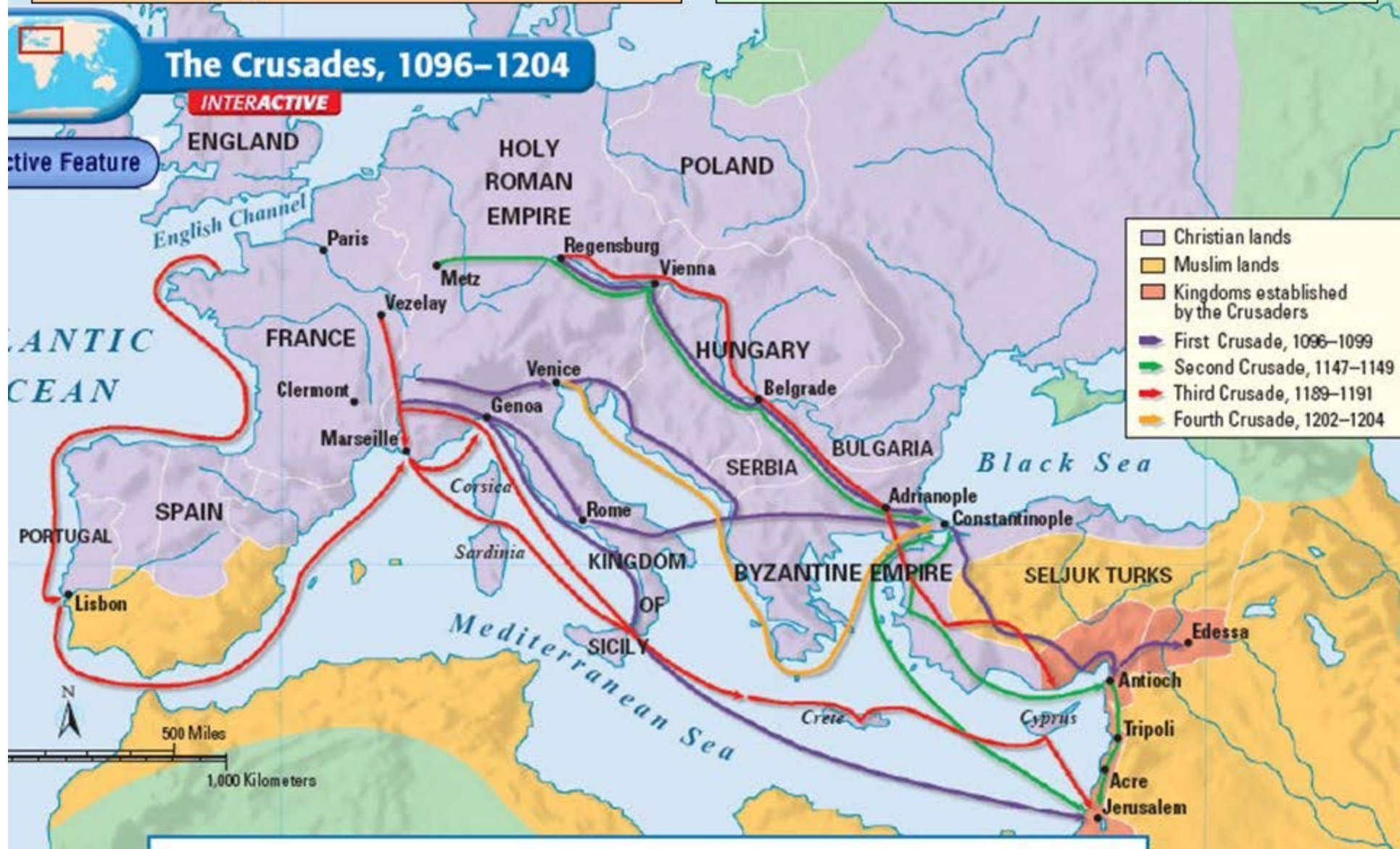
Travels Between 1271–1295

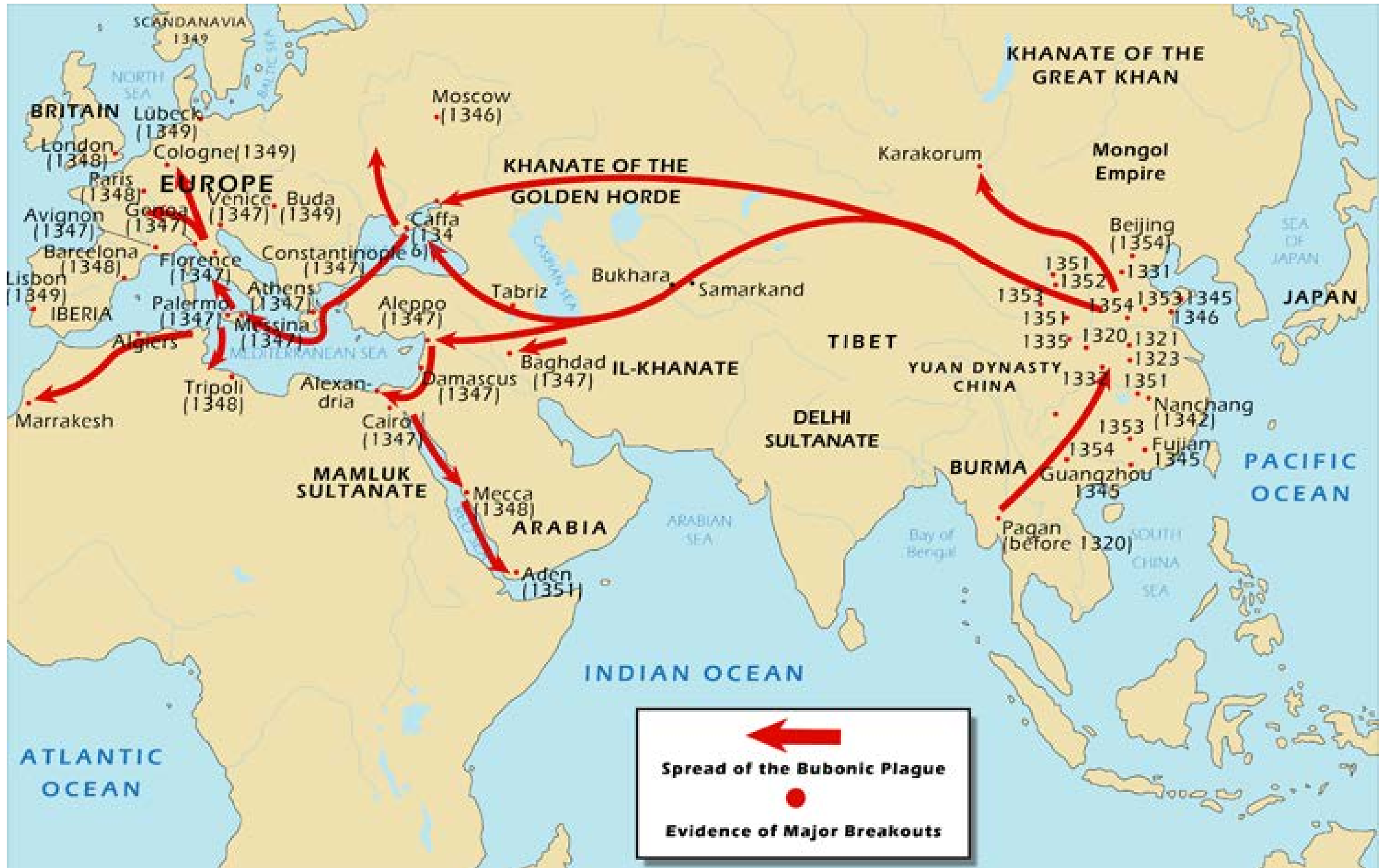




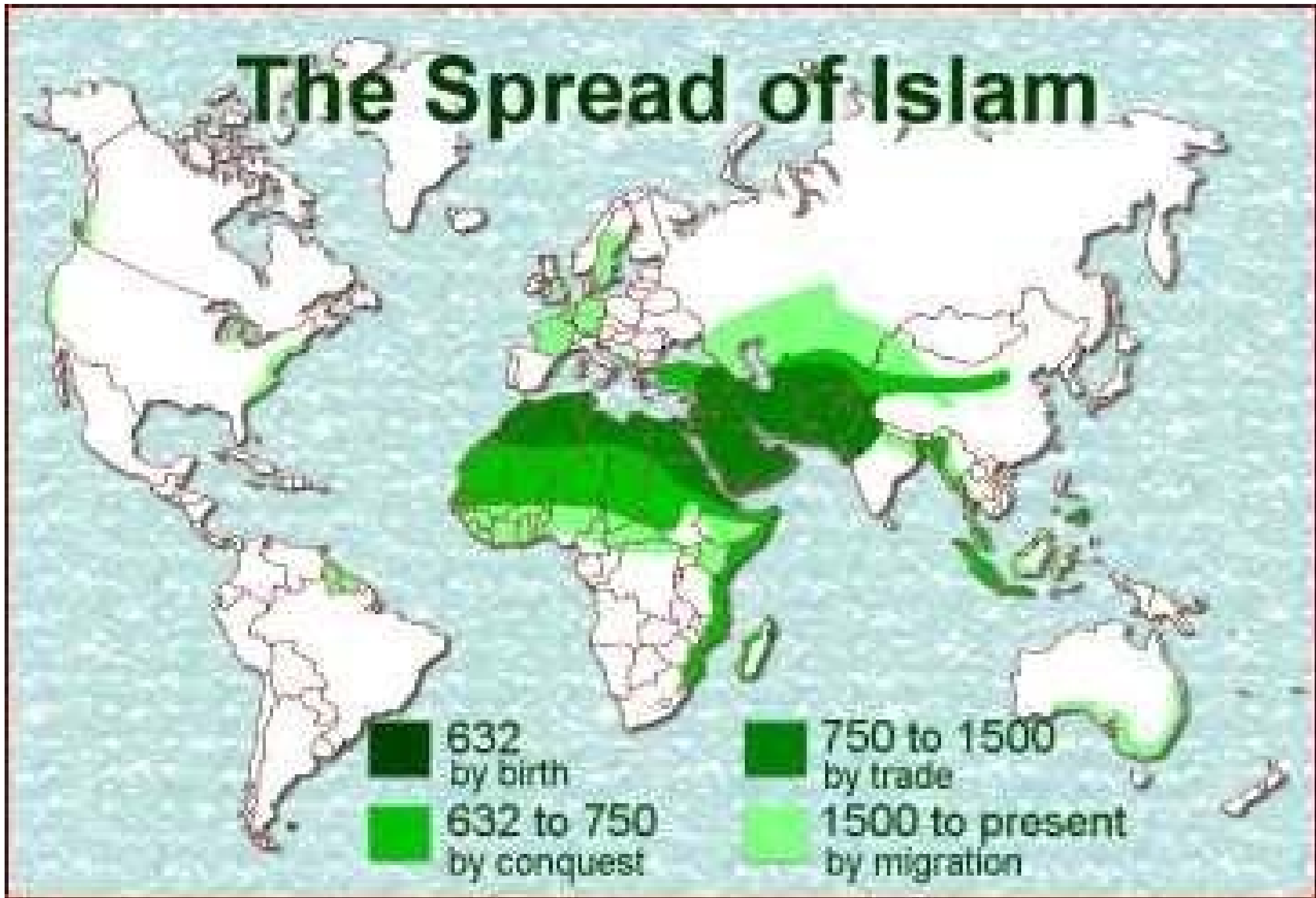
The Crusades increased European demand for luxury goods from Asia

Italian merchants began meeting the demand for trade in Europe



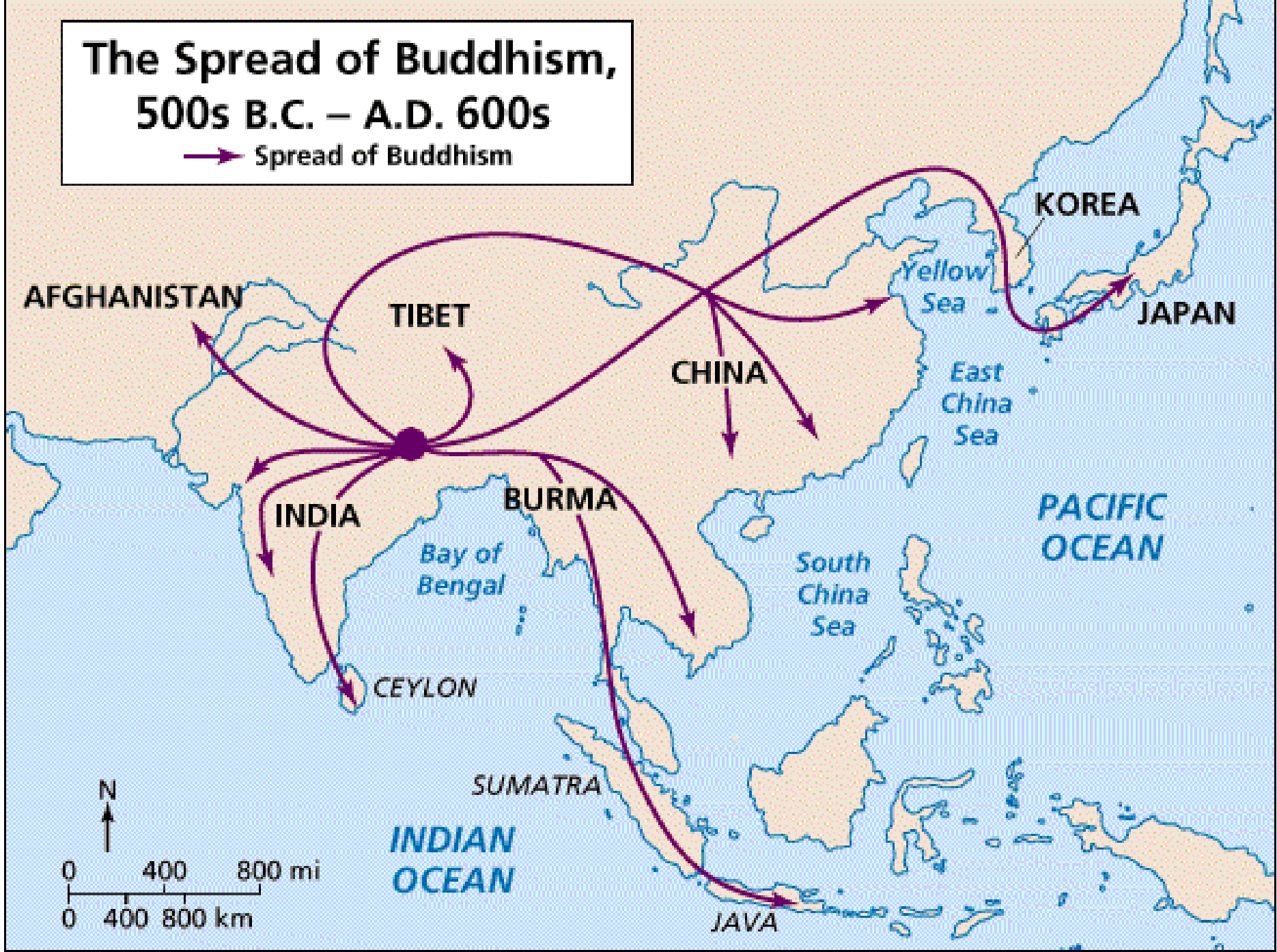


The Spread of Islam

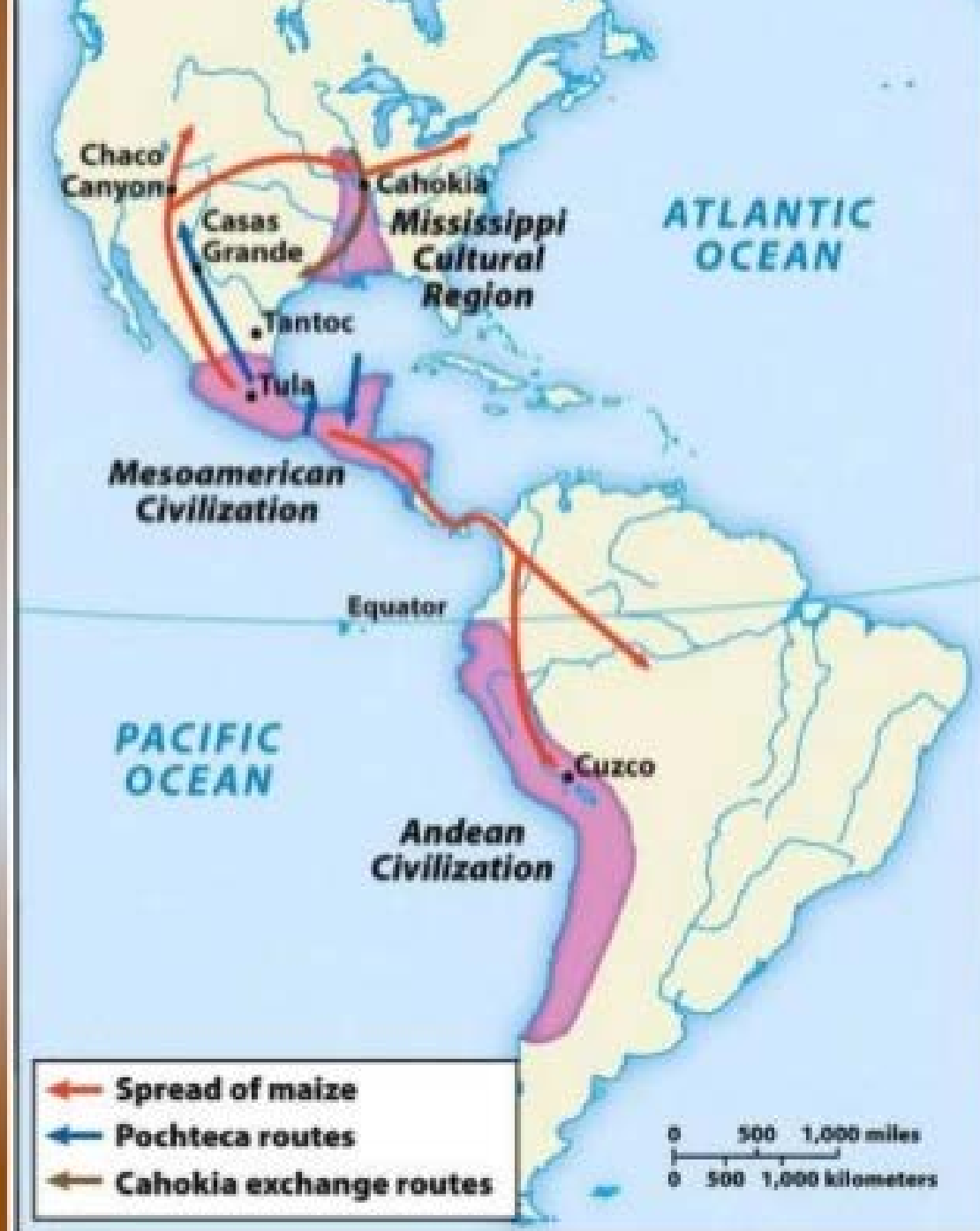


The Spread of Buddhism, 500s B.C. – A.D. 600s

→ Spread of Buddhism



V. An American Network: Commerce and Connection in the Western Hemisphere



Map 8-4

PERIOD 4 (1450 CE-1750 CE)

1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
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6. Unique characteristics?

PERIOD 4 (1450-1750)

- Eastern and Western hemispheres finally connected
- Columbian Exchange
- Global empires established- colonies focused on cash crop production
- Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
- Mercantilism
- Triangular Trade
- Joint-stock companies and the emergence of capitalism
- Fur trade, silver trade

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICA



Tobacco

Citrus Fruits



Grapes



Bananas



Pineapples



Cocoa



Beans



Vanilla



Sugarcane



Honeybees



Grains



Disease

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses



Onions



Olives



Turnips



Coffee Beans



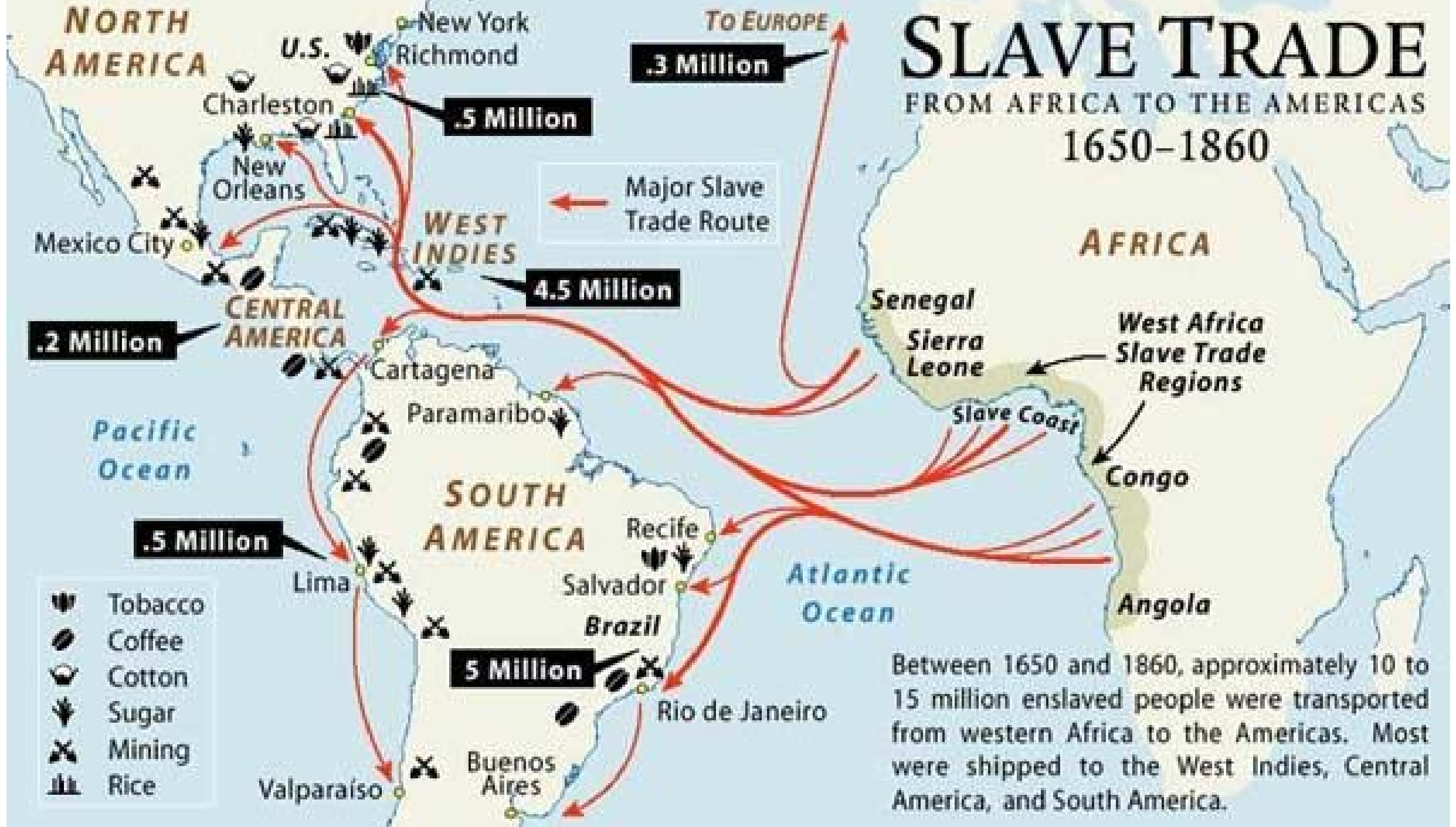
Peaches & Pears





SLAVE TRADE

FROM AFRICA TO THE AMERICAS
1650-1860

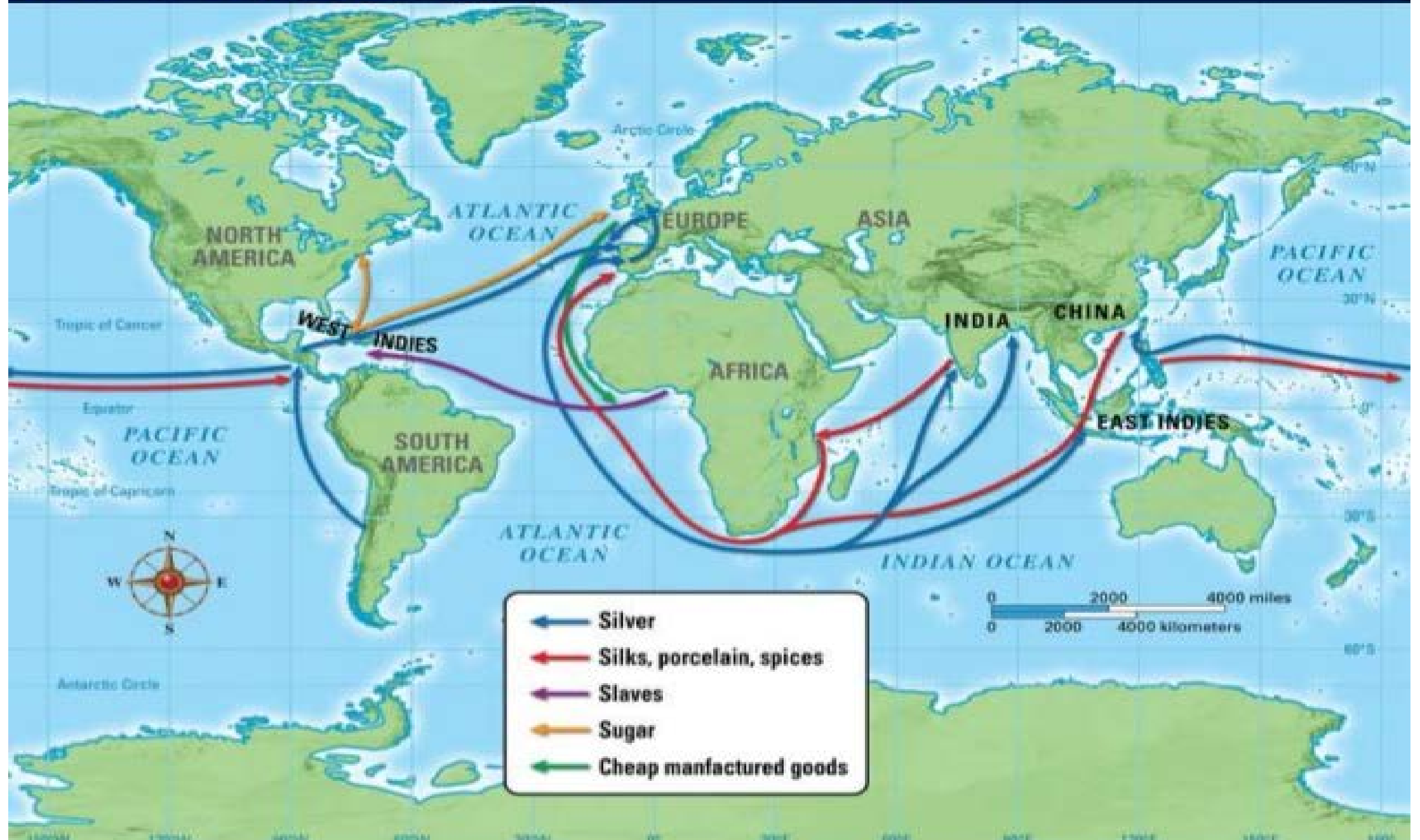


Between 1650 and 1860, approximately 10 to 15 million enslaved people were transported from western Africa to the Americas. Most were shipped to the West Indies, Central America, and South America.





World Trade Patterns 1500s and 1600s



PERIOD 5 (1750 CE-1900 CE)

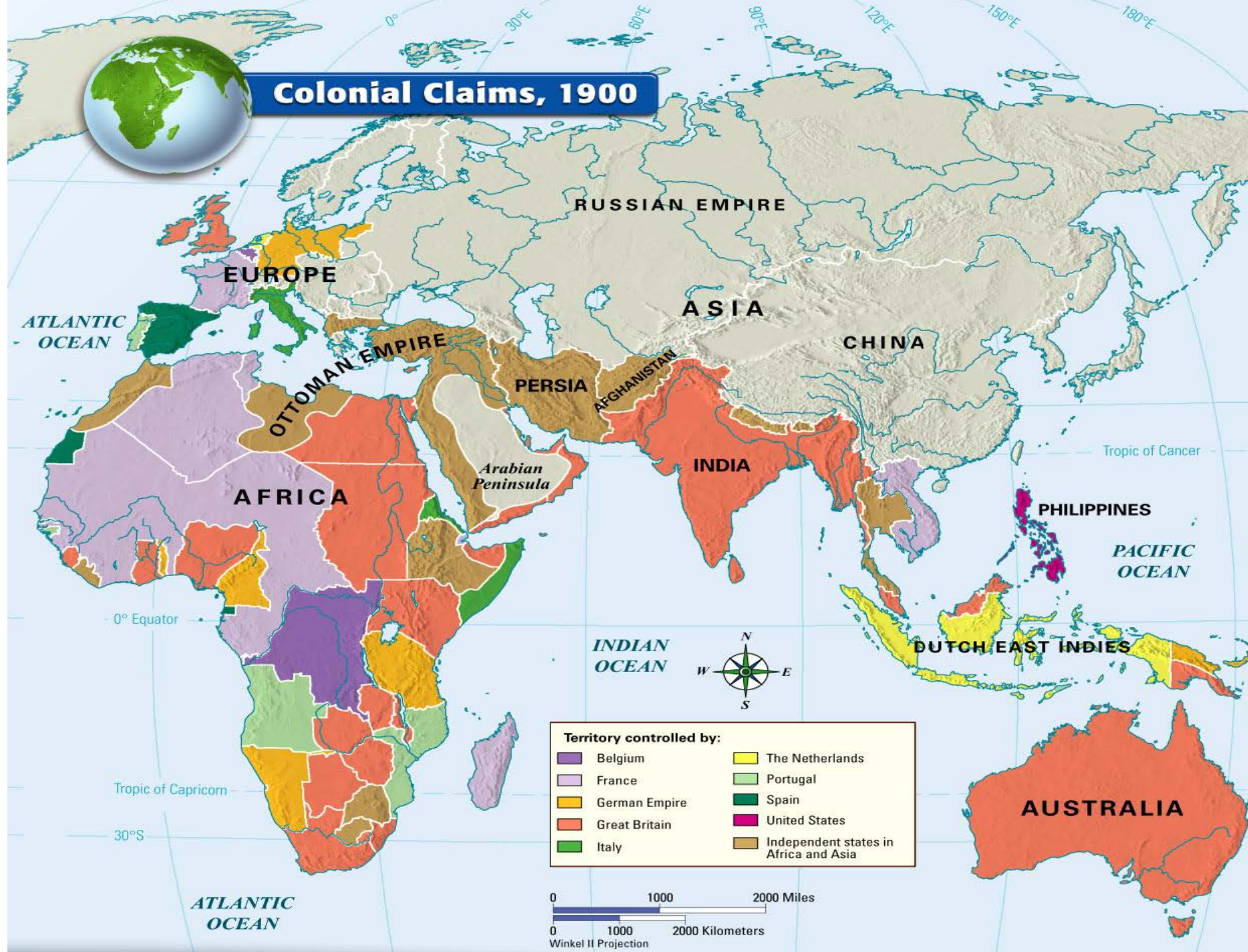
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PERIOD 5 (1750-1900)

- Industrialization expedites trade- more being produced than ever before
- Europe needs more raw materials to fuel its industry, as well as markets to sell finished goods→ imperialism in Asia and Africa
- US, Russia, and Japan also begin to industrialize
- Resource exploitation (both physical and human resources)
- Infrastructure expanded (ex: Suez Canal, railroads)



Colonial Claims, 1900



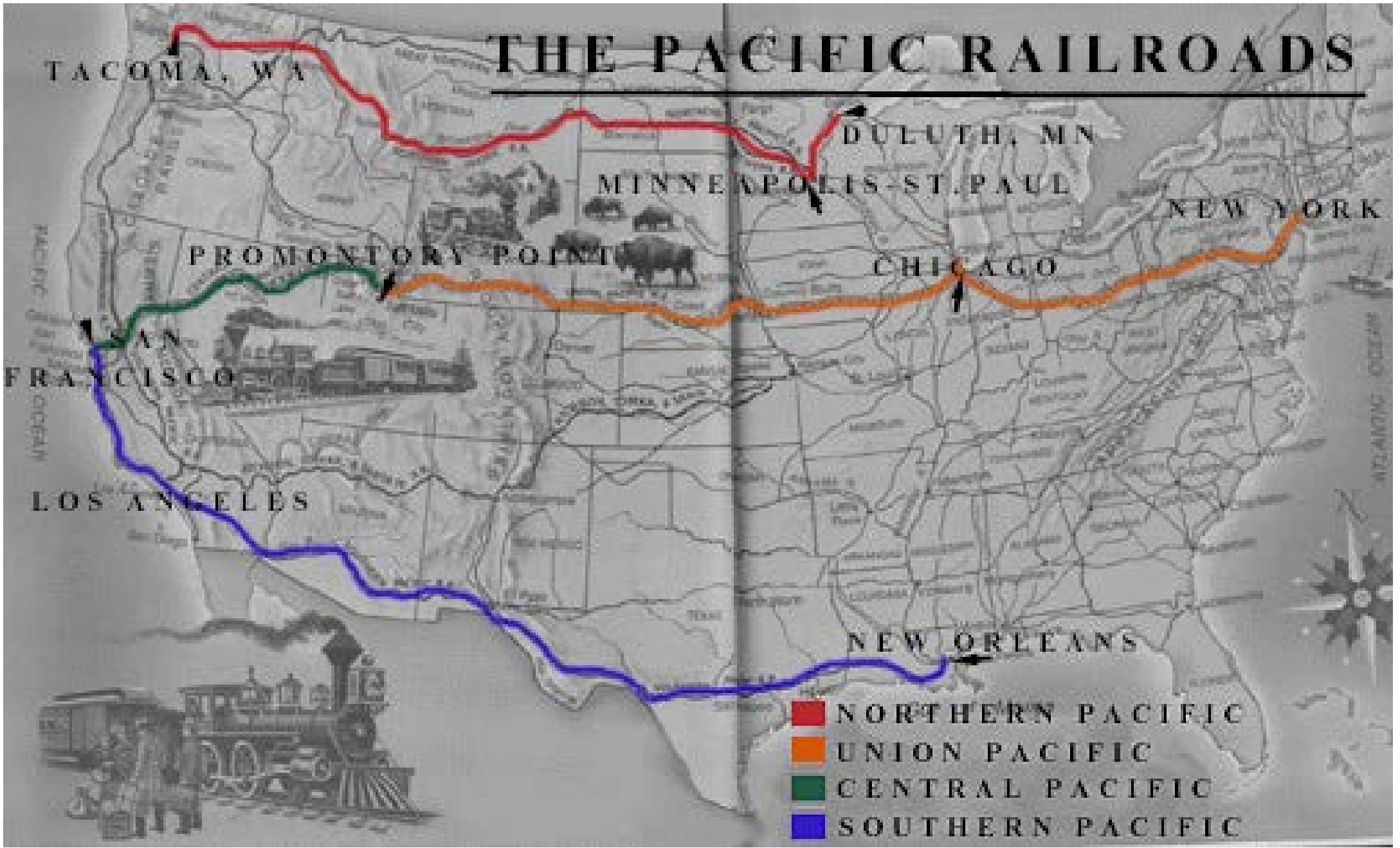
SUEZ CANAL

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

PRIOR ROUTE



THE PACIFIC RAILROADS





TransSiberian.info

- Trans-Siberian Line
- Ural Line
- BAM Baikal-Amur Mainline
- Trans-Mongolian Line
- Trans-Manchurian

Helsinki

St.Petersburg Санкт-Петербург

Suzdal Суздаль

Moscow
Москва

Nizhny Novgorod Нижний Новгород

Perm Пермь

Kazan
Казань

Yekaterinburg Екатеринбург

Krasnoyarsk
Красноярск

Lake Baikal

Chita
Чита

Komsomolsk-on-Amur
Комсомольск-на-Амуре

Sakhalin
Сахалин

Vanino
Ванино

Khabarovsk
Хабаровск

Omsk Омск

Tomsk
Томск

Irkutsk Иркутск

Ulan-Ude Улан-Удэ

Manzhouli
满洲里

Harbin
哈尔滨

Vladivostok
Владивосток

Astana
Астана

Almaty
Алматы

Urumchi
乌鲁木齐

Tashkent

Ulaanbaatar
Улаанбаатар

Beijing
北京

PERIOD 6 (1900 CE-present)

1. What kind of trade is taking place? (regional, interregional, global)
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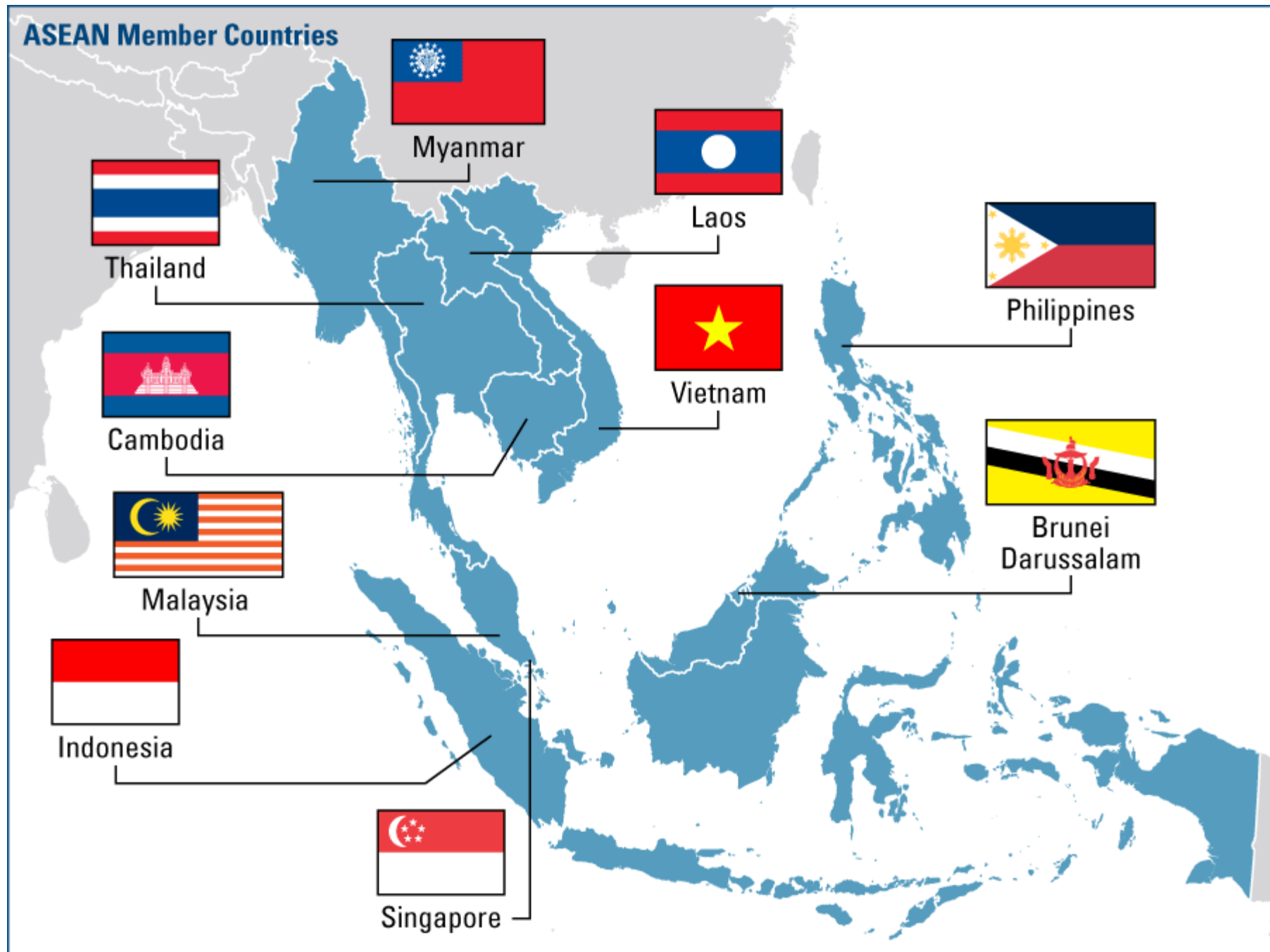
PERIOD 6 (1900-Present)

- Global trade expedites globalization
- The world experiences the positives and negatives of the global economy
- Further exploitation of natural and human resources
- More income inequality than ever before
- Regional trade networks (NAFTA, ASEAN, EEC, EU)
- Global economic organizations (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, OPEC, etc)

NAFTA



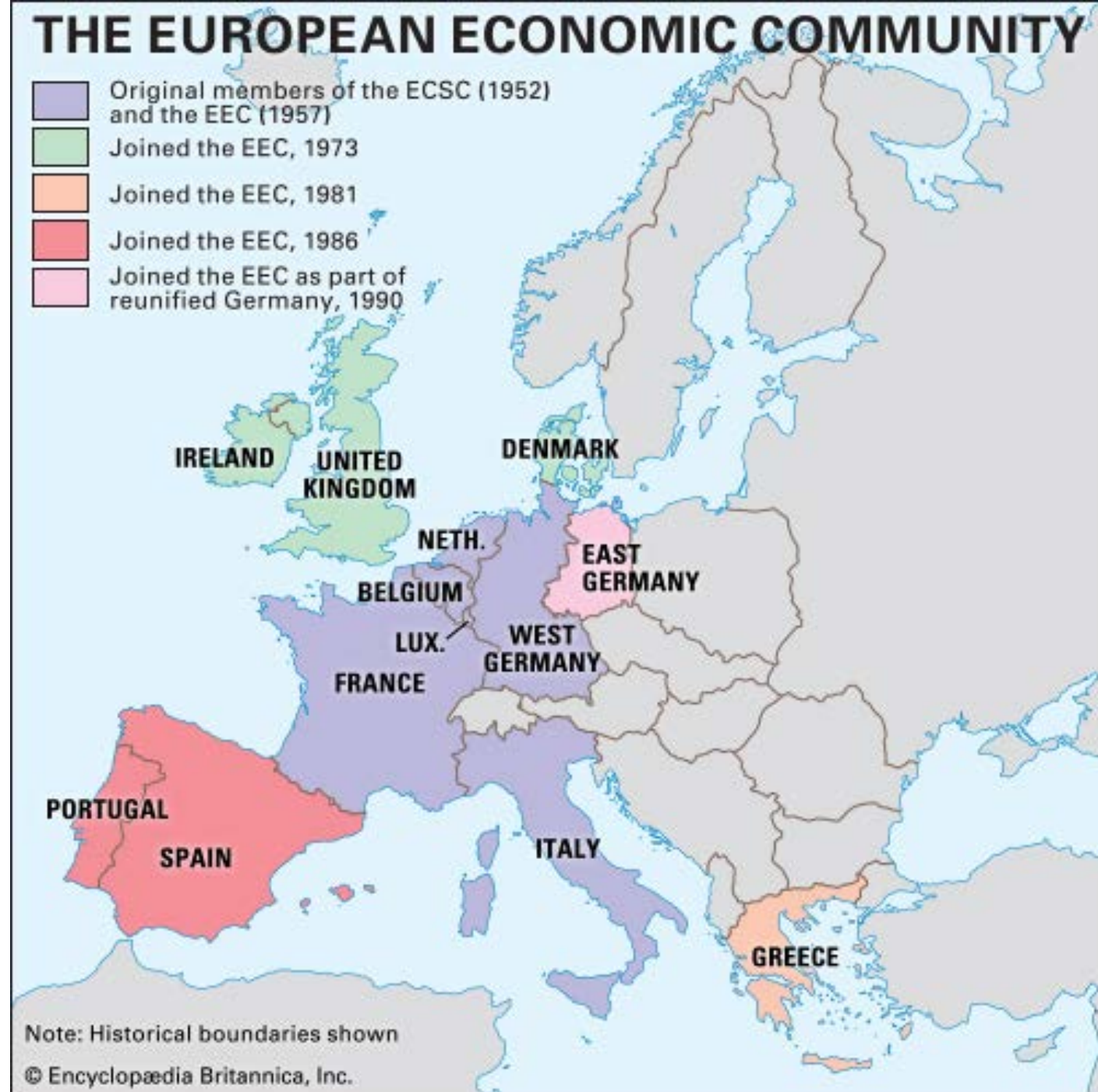
ASEAN Member Countries





THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

- Original members of the ECSC (1952) and the EEC (1957)
- Joined the EEC, 1973
- Joined the EEC, 1981
- Joined the EEC, 1986
- Joined the EEC as part of reunified Germany, 1990





- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Germany
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Latvia

- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Austria
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Finland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom



The protocol order is the alphabetical order of the names of the Member States in their national language.



Source: The Telegraph



Top 10 U.S. Trade Partners, 2008

Country	Exports + Imports (B)
1. Canada	\$596.5
2. China	\$409.3
3. Mexico	\$367.5
4. Japan	\$205.8
5. Germany	\$152.3
6. U.K.	\$112.4
7. France	\$73.2
8. S. Korea	\$82.9
9. Netherlands	\$61.4
10. Brazil	\$63.4