

Global Trade/Interactions

Consider the Following: Major players, dominant vs. dominated regions, how goods traded, technological innovations, what was traded (disease, ideology, religion, materials), role of merchants, currency, routes, cultural exchange

| | 8000 – 600 CE | 600 – 1450 CE | 1450-1750 CE | 1750 – 1914 CE | 1914 – Present |
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| 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 th 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 st 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 th 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; rds. connected to silk rd. | 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; rds. connected w/ Silk Rd.; Buddhist missionaries sent out; Guptas: "Arabic" # system, inoculation of smallpox, sterilization during surgery, 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 over India with British East India Company; increase of urbanization due to British colonialism; roads and 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; 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 |

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| <p>Major Themes/Turning Points</p> | <p>Silk Road; Iron Age</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>End of trans-Atlantic slave trade; industrial revolution; European dominance of world; communication and transportation revolution.</p> | <p>WWI & WWII; Great Depression; globalization;</p> |
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