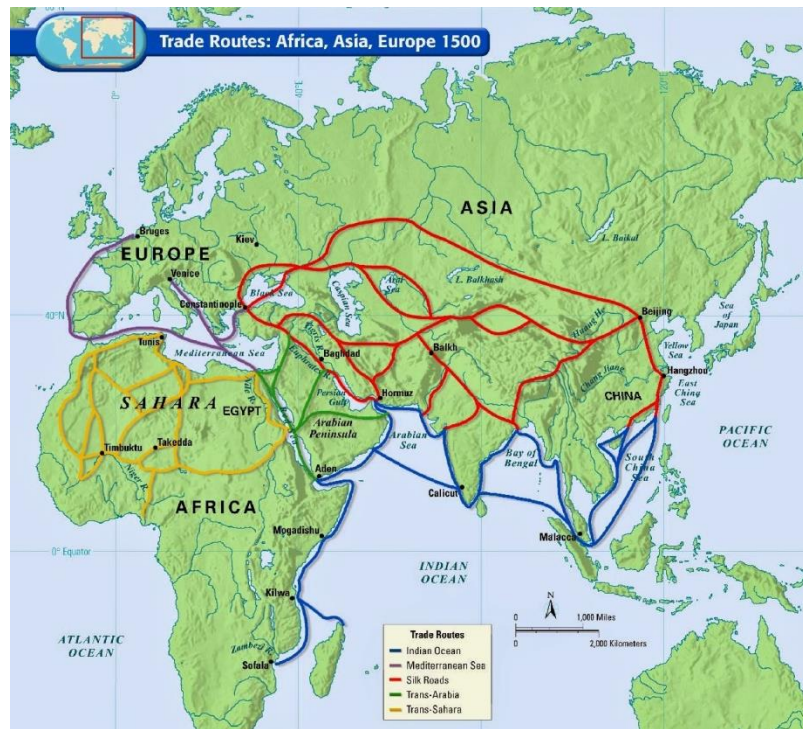


AP World Unit 4 Test Study Guide

TRADE NETWORKS:

Trade networks played a key role in connecting the eastern hemisphere during Era 3. Although there was trade going on in the Americas at the time, it remained separate from Africa, Europe, and Asia until Columbus made his first voyage. The Afro-Eurasian routes allowed not only the exchange of goods, but also of new ideas and technology.



Mediterranean:

- The Mediterranean merchants were in a prime position to receive and ship goods to/from a lot of different places- both east and west Europe, northern Africa, and the Middle East.
- Constantinople was a major port city that grew extremely wealthy from taxes on goods being shipped from Asia into the Mediterranean basin.
- Rome was another major participant in Mediterranean trade- its aristocracy purchased many luxury goods from India and China, including spices, silk (which was a HUGE export from China- more on that in a bit), and porcelain.

Trans-Saharan:

- The Trans-Saharan trade routes connected east and west Africa. Traders used camel caravans to transport goods from one end to the other.

- West Africa had gold, slaves, ivory, ebony, pepper, kola nuts (yep, they were drug dealers), salt, dates, horses, copper, glassware, beads, leather, textiles, clothing, and foodstuffs.
 - Fun fact! The gold mines in west Africa provided 2/3 of the gold used in eastern European trade!
 - **Mansa Musa** was a Muslim king of Mali, a country known for its insane amounts of gold. He was super-duper rich! He went to a lot of different places and gave out his gold like candy.
- Islam spread pretty extensively through this trade network. In fact, one really cool outcome of Muslim traders in Africa was the formation of **Swahili**, a combination of the native Bantu language and Arabic. The **Swahili coast** comprises part of the east coast of Africa, including the modern-day countries of Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar.

Indian Ocean:

- The Indian Ocean network was totally dominated by Muslim merchants. Islam traveled from its place of origin in the Middle East all the way to Malaysia and Indonesia, both of which now have some of the highest Islamic concentrations in the world.
- Muslim traders took full advantage of the **monsoon winds** to maximize their efficiency. They used **lateen sails**, triangular sails that caught wind on both sides, which are an example of one of the technologies that spread through trade routes. These sails actually originated in Malaysia, and were later shared with the Arabs and the Indians.
- This network extended as far west as the east coast of Africa, which traded valuable metals such as gold and copper ingots; animal products such as ivory, horns, skins, and tortoise shells; slaves; spices; pottery and glass beads; and cloth.
- India was most famous for its cotton textiles, and they also produced jewelry, precious stones, and spices.
- Another really great thing that spread here was disease- **smallpox** and **measles**, specifically.

Silk Roads:

- The Silk Roads flourished under the protection of the Tang dynasty, but declined along with them. They flourished again under the Mongols.
- This trade network spanned across pretty much all of central Asia. It carried... silk! Silk was a hugely demanded luxury good, and the secret of making silk was kept safe in China until a couple of monks brought it to Byzantium, after which Byzantium also became a leading producer of silk.
- Buddhism spread a whole lot through the Silk Roads.

Long-Distance Trade:

- Characteristics
 - Indirect trade: a relay system of transporting goods from one place to another, through land and sea routes
 - Altered consumption: you could consume foreign goods
 - People specialized in goods to export rather than just for local use
 - Societies didn't have to be economically self-sufficient (ex. Europeans could get their cotton from India)
- Effects
 - Traders formed a distinct social group where they settled- **trade diasporas**. These diasporas, networks of interconnected commercial communities, allowed merchants of the same ethnicity or religion to live together away from home. They were neither unregulated nor subordinated in host societies. The diasporas allowed for highly efficient trade networks.
 - In some societies, traders were looked down upon since they acquired wealth without actually producing anything.
 - Trade could be a means of social mobility (that is, if you could come back alive). For example, Chinese merchants could use their wealth to purchase land estates and become aristocrats.
 - Elite groups distinguished themselves from everyone else, since they could afford luxury goods.
- Politics
 - Tax revenue (from ports) increased wealth
 - Trade provided motivation to create colonies
 - **Free-market** v. command economy

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Remember how after Rome fell (in 476 CE!), its eastern half still lived on (until **1453 CE**)? Rome was already pretty much falling apart when Constantine created his second capital in the eastern Mediterranean, which he called **Constantinople**. This eastern half of the empire was way wealthier, and in a great place to spy on the Persians and the Germanic peoples. After 476, it formed its own empire, and considered itself the heir of Rome.

- The Emperor **Justinian** did a LOT of important things. He wasn't known as "the sleepless emperor" for nothing! His rule was shortly after the fall of Rome, and he sought to reconquer the land the Roman empire once held. He actually succeeded, for the most part, but he soon realized he couldn't maintain all this land, so he gave it up. This was a

HUGE difference between Rome and Byzantium, and one of the key reasons the Byzantine empire lasted so much longer- they didn't try to overextend.



Another really important thing Justinian did was codify Roman law. He ordered a thorough, systematic review of Roman law, and then issued the *Corpus iuris civilis* ("Body of Civil Law"). This influenced civil law codes throughout Europe for a very long time.

Justinian spent a lot of money on making Constantinople super lavish. This was because Constantinople was an extremely significant port city, so showing off his city to the merchants ameliorated the empire's trade. One example of Constantinople's wealth was the **Hagia Sophia**, an immensely beautiful and ornate church. When the Ottoman Turks took over in 1453, they converted it to a mosque. Now, it's a museum. It was a prime example of Christian architecture, and all its visitors marveled at it.

Throughout history, we've seen that women didn't really matter too much. Justinian's wife, **Theodora**, was an exception. She and her husband were both very well-educated and strong-willed. Justinian valued her opinions and ideas a lot, and often took her thoughts into consideration before making decisions. She was his advisor on political, diplomatic, and theological issues. For example, during the early years of his reign, riots against high taxes were destroying the city, so Theodora convinced him to use the imperial army to quash them and then reconstruct the city.

- The idea of **caesaropapism** was another huge difference between Byzantium and Rome. Constantine didn't claim to be divine, but he did claim divine favor. He initiated a policy of caesaropapism- when the emperor is both a political and a religious leader. He had

absolute authority in political, military, judicial, financial, and religious matters. This led to certain conflict with the Roman Catholic Church.

- The **Eastern Orthodox Church** was the church of Byzantium. It had very tense relations with the Christians in western Europe. Constantinople did stuff in Greek and bowed to the will of a caesaropapist emperor, and Rome did stuff in Latin and wanted to keep the church and state separate. The Byzantine emperors appointed patriarchs, the highest religious officials, of Constantinople. Another huge reason for the rift between the two churches was the implementation of **iconoclasm**. One emperor felt that the veneration of religious images was sinful, so he destroyed religious images, which led to protests and riots among the Byzantine people. The Pope didn't like this policy either. In 1054 CE, both these churches excommunicated each other. This was known as the **Great Schism**.
- Byzantine society was organized according the **theme system**. The empire had a huge population of free peasants, who were divided into provinces called **themes**. Each theme was headed by a general, who was responsible for military defense and civil administration. They recruited armies from the peasantry, offering land in exchange for military service. This system kept the peasants happy, and the military strong. However, one of the reasons for the decline of Byzantium was towards its end, when generals grew more powerful and began to resist the imperial government and start rebellions. No good!
- The Byzantine empire faced external threats from the Persian and Islamic empires. The Muslims had taken over the Persian empire, and even most of the Byzantine. However, the Byzantines had superior military technology, most notably **Greek fire**, a massively incendiary concoction of unknown composition. Fun stuff ☺

The Byzantine empire fell in **1453 CE** when the Ottoman Turks (who were Muslim) took over and renamed Constantinople Istanbul.