

Unit 2 - Networks of Exchange

Topic 2.1 - The Silk Roads

Thematic Focus: Economic Systems (ECN)

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Essential Question: *In what ways did societies develop and innovate within their economic systems to respond to the growth of networks of exchange across Afro-Eurasia?*

| Learning Objective | Historical Developments (KC's) | Key Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC) |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p> <p>Silk Roads: Strayer p. 284-291</p> | <p>KC 3.1.I.A.i Improved commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing trade routes— including the Silk Roads—promoting the growth of powerful new trading cities.</p> <p>KC 3.1.I.C.i The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies, including the caravanserai, forms of credit, and the development of money economies.</p> <p>KC 3.3.I.B Demand for luxury goods increased in Afro-Eurasia. Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants expanded their production of textiles and porcelains for export; manufacture of iron and steel expanded in China</p> | |
| <p>Response to learning objective:</p> | | |

| Illustrative Examples | Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) & Theme |
|---|--|
| Trading City- Kashgar | |
| Trading City- Samarkand | |
| Emergence of credit & money economies- Bills of exchange | |
| Emergence of credit & money economies- Banking houses | |
| Emergence of credit & money economies- Use of paper money | |