

Trade in the Early World Notes

Trade Routes

- A trade route is a _____ along which _____ are transported from one _____ to another
- In early times, trade routes brought the _____ of Asia and the _____ into Western _____
- Trade routes _____ contacts between _____
 - They resulted in an exchange of _____ and ways of doing things
 - For example, trade with _____ of the Middle East brought new goods and new _____ to Europe during the Middle Ages
- The famous travels of the Italian trader _____ revealed knowledge of _____ and the _____ Empire
 - He met Kublai _____ and returned from China with many things including: _____, jewels, _____, and silk
 - This made Europeans more aware of China, a land they saw as far away and _____
 - His trip impacted the world and made people more interested in other _____

The Silk Road

- One important trade route is the Silk Road which connected _____ and _____
- It existed from about 100 BC t _____ AD
- The route stretched across about _____ miles
 - It crossed _____ and _____ in central Asia and in the Middle East between eastern China and the Mediterranean Sea
- The Silk Road got its name from the large amount of Chinese _____ carried along it
 - China was the only major supplier of silk until the A.D. _____
 - The following items were traded along the Silk Road:
 - Porcelain, silk, _____, _____, _____, musical instruments, grain, fruit, cloth, herds of _____, and many other things
- By A.D. 800, traffic along the Silk Road began to _____ as traders started to travel by safer _____
- The last period of major use of the Silk Road was during the _____ and 1300s, when the Mongols ruled central _____ and China

The Slave Trade

- The Atlantic slave trade was part of the trade network called the _____ trade
 - The trade route that linked _____, _____, and the _____
- This is how the triangular trade worked:
 - On the first leg of the trade, _____ ships brought _____ goods to Africa (goods such as _____, _____, etc)
 - In _____, merchants traded these goods for slaves
- On the second leg of the trade, called the _____, slaves were transported to the Americas
 - Enslaved Africans were exchanged for goods such as _____ and molasses

- The middle passage was a horrible journey for slaves
 - Slaves were packed into ships for transport for as little as _____ weeks or as long as three _____
 - Ships that transported the slaves were referred to as “_____” since so many slaves died while aboard
- On the final leg of the trade the sugar, _____, cotton, etc. were traded for _____ goods
 - These colonial goods were then shipped to _____



The Slave Trade (continued)

- Merchants and _____ benefited from the slave trade because slaves served as a _____ form of labor
 - For Africans, the slave trade destroyed their _____ and tore apart African _____ and _____
- The triangular trade also helped colonial _____ to _____ and led to the development of _____ cities
- Overall, it is estimated that over _____ enslaved Africans were brought to the Americas as a result of the slave trade

Trade Expands

- The search for new routes led to an age of _____
- During the _____, European nations searched for new routes to eastern Asia
- They wanted to avoid the _____ tolls and the many hazards of the long journey from _____
- At this time _____ city-states had a trade _____
- This resulted in high _____ and low _____ to northern European merchants
- The voyages of European explorers also opened up new parts of the world
 - Many new _____ trade routes were established

- Countries also set-up trading _____ to govern and control trade
- The _____ first developed trade between _____ and the East Indies and Europe
- The _____, _____, French, and English quickly followed
 - This led to the development of _____

The Columbian Exchange

- European exploration brought many new things to its people
- The Columbian Exchange began when _____ returned to Spain in _____ with a collection of European _____ and plants
- The Columbian exchange is defined as the exchange of _____, _____, and people between Europe and the Americas
- In the Americas, Europeans found a variety of foods that were new to them
 - _____, pumpkins, and peppers
 - They also took corn and potatoes back to Europe
- Europeans brought _____ and grapes to the Americas
 - They also brought bananas and _____ from Africa and Asia to the Americas
 - Cattle, pigs, goats and chickens were all brought by the Europeans
- The Columbian Exchange also sparked the _____ of _____
 - It spread new European _____ to Native American populations

Mercantilism

- Mercantilism emerged out of the _____ Revolution
- Expanded trade, an increase in the _____ supply, and the push for overseas _____ sparked a desire for profit
 - This led to the development of _____ companies who would seek overseas lands
- Mercantilism emerged as European _____ sought to compete for trade purposes as well as for overseas empires
- **This is how we define mercantilism:**
 - _____ existed for the benefit of the mother country and to increase national _____
 - The colonies provided the mother country with _____ materials not available in Europe
 - European countries would then _____ the goods and ship them back to their colonies
 - The goal of the mother country was to have a favorable _____ and lots of _____ and silver in its treasury
- **Example: Great Britain and the 13 colonies**