

Exercise walk-through

2.3

Exchange in the Indian Ocean

AP World History: Modern

Cargo, environment and navigation

Ships and larger cargoes

Ships could carry bulkier cargoes such as timber and grain as well as textiles, spices and other luxuries. Greater carrying capacity lowered transport cost per unit.



A dhow under lateen sail; original licensed photograph.

This photograph illustrates a vessel and rig; it is not a photograph of a medieval voyage.

Monsoon knowledge and instruments did different jobs

Monsoon winds

Seasonally changing winds helped merchants plan outward and return journeys. Environmental knowledge helped choose the time to sail.

Technology and navigation

Larger ship designs increased capacity. The **compass** helped indicate direction; the **astrolabe** supported celestial observations. A **lateen sail** was one sailing technology.

Technology and environmental knowledge worked together; instruments did not control winds or eliminate risk.

Your turn: separate environment from technology

Original practice — attempt before the check

A merchant plans outward and return Indian Ocean journeys around seasonal wind changes. Explain the role of environmental knowledge and why a compass is a different kind of enabler.

Check: timing is not direction

Worked reasoning

Knowledge of monsoons helps time journeys to seasonal sailing conditions. A compass helps indicate direction. The merchant can use both, but the instrument does not cause or control the seasonal winds.

Explain how the named factor affects travel rather than treating every enabler as interchangeable.

Trade and political growth could reinforce one another

Growth of states

Indian Ocean exchange supported states on the Swahili Coast, Gujarat and the Sultanate of Malacca. Trading centres could gain resources through commerce.

State-supported contacts

Early-fifteenth-century Ming voyages led by Zheng He encouraged diplomatic and cultural contacts across existing networks.

Trade networks were already established. Zheng He did not create all Indian Ocean exchange from nothing.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name the three innovations and classify each.

[3]

2.2 State the two-way effect of diasporic communities.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name the three innovations and classify each.

[3]

2.1

- the compass and the astrolabe are navigation instruments; larger ship designs change the vessel

2.2 State the two-way effect of diasporic communities.

[2]

2.2

- merchants introduced their traditions into indigenous cultures; indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures in turn

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The network depended on environmental knowledge.

(a) Name it.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The network depended on environmental knowledge.

(a) Name it.

[1]

(a)

- advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The network depended on environmental knowledge.

(b) Explain why it mattered.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The network depended on environmental knowledge.

(b) Explain why it mattered.

[2]

(b)

- a predictable wind gives a schedule, which makes long-distance voyages routine rather than exceptional

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Indian Ocean network is said to have

[1]

☐

A destroyed states

B fostered the growth of states

C had no effect on states

D replaced states

3.2 The CED describes cultural influence in diasporic communities as

[1]

☐

A one-way from merchants

B two-way

C absent

D one-way from indigenous cultures

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The Indian Ocean network is said to have

[1]

☐

- A destroyed states
- B fostered the growth of states
- C had no effect on states
- D replaced states

3.1 B

- the CED's own verb

3.2 The CED describes cultural influence in diasporic communities as

[1]

☐

- A one-way from merchants
- B two-way
- C absent
- D one-way from indigenous cultures

3.2 B

- “in turn” makes it mutual

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A wind reverses direction predictably twice a year.

(a) State what this allows a merchant to do.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A wind reverses direction predictably twice a year.

(a) State what this allows a merchant to do.

[1]

(a)

- plan an outward and return voyage in a known season

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A wind reverses direction predictably twice a year.

(b) Explain the effect on the volume of trade.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A wind reverses direction predictably twice a year.

(b) Explain the effect on the volume of trade.

[2]

(b)

- risk falls and journeys can be repeated annually, so volume rises