

2 Networks: what made trade grow – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

caravanserai

monsoon

Recall

- You know carrying money is riskier than carrying a note.
- You have used a schedule that depends on the weather.
- You know a city can exist because a route passes through it.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Commercial innovation

Improved commercial practices raised the volume and range of trade and promoted powerful new trading cities. The named innovations - the **caravanserai**, forms of credit, money economies - are two financial and one physical.

Worked example. Credit lets a merchant travel without carrying valuables, which lowers the risk of each journey.

■ 2 Environmental knowledge

The Indian Ocean network depended on advanced knowledge of the **monsoon** winds. A predictable wind is a schedule, and a schedule makes long voyages routine rather than exceptional.

Worked example. A wind that reverses twice a year lets a merchant plan an outward and return voyage.

■ 3 Effects on production

Demand at one end changed production at the other: Chinese, Persian and Indian producers expanded textiles and porcelain for export, and iron and steel manufacture expanded in China.

Worked example. A trade route changes what is made, not only what is carried.

Watch out: Explaining the Silk Roads by empire substitutes a different cause. The CED's causes are credit, money and lodging - commercial, not political.

Practice

2.1 Name the three innovations the CED gives for the Silk Roads. [3]

2.2 Explain how credit increases the volume of trade. [2]

2.3 State the environmental knowledge the Indian Ocean network depended on. [2]

2.4 Explain why a predictable wind matters. [2]

2.5 State what the routes changed besides what was carried. [1]
