

2 What travelled besides goods – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

diasporic commu-
nities

pathogens

Recall

- You know a traveller's account can be the only record we have.
- You have heard of a disease spreading along a trade route.
- You know two cultures in contact both change.

New ideas

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

■ 1 Diasporic communities

Merchants set up **diasporic communities** along trade routes, introducing their traditions into indigenous cultures - and indigenous cultures influenced merchant cultures **in turn**. The CED insists on both directions.

Worked example. A merchant quarter changes the city and is changed by it.

■ 2 Diffusion of ideas

Cross-cultural interaction diffused literary, artistic and cultural traditions as well as scientific and technological innovations. An increasing number of travellers wrote about their journeys.

Worked example. The travel writing is both a consequence of connection and the evidence historians use for it.

■ 3 Pathogens

There was continued diffusion of crops and **pathogens**, with epidemic diseases including the bubonic plague along the trade routes. A route that carries a crop carries a disease.

Worked example. The consequence nobody sought is carried by the same ships and roads as the ones everyone did.

Watch out: Every other consequence in unit 2 was sought by someone. Disease was sought by nobody, which is why it belongs in a unit about networks rather than intentions.

Practice

2.1 State the two-way effect of diasporic communities. [2]

2.2 Name the four kinds of thing that diffused. [2]

2.3 State what the CED says travelled along trade routes besides goods. [2]

2.4 Explain why travel writing is doubly useful to a historian. [2]

2.5 Explain why disease belongs in a unit about networks. [2]
