Networks of Exchange

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
networks of exchange	The Silk Roads were **networks of exchange** for goods and ideas.
Silk Roads /sɪlk rəʊdz/	The **Silk Roads** linked China and the Mediterranean.
Mongol Empire /ˈmɒŋgɒl ˈempaɪə/	The **Mongol Empire** was the largest land empire.
Indian Ocean	Ships crossed the **Indian Ocean** between Africa, Arabia and India.
monsoon	Sailors used the **monsoon** winds to cross the Indian Ocean.
trans-Saharan	**Trans-Saharan** traders crossed the desert with camels.
caravanserai /ˈkærəvænsəraɪ/	Traders rested at a **caravanserai**.
credit /ˈkredɪt/	Merchants used **credit** to buy goods now and pay later.
luxury goods /ˈlʌkʃəri gʊdz/	Silk and spices were **luxury goods**.
Chinggis Khan	**Chinggis Khan** united the Mongols and built a huge empire.
contiguous	Russia expanded into **contiguous** lands next to it.
yam	The Mongol **yam** was a system of horse stations for fast messengers.

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Pax Mongolica /pæks mɒnˈgɒlɪkə/	The **Pax Mongolica** made trade routes safe.
dhow /ˈdiːhaʊ/	A **dhow** is an Arab sailing ship.
junk	A Chinese **junk** was a large ship that could carry heavy goods.
diasporic communities /ˌdaɪəˈspɒrɪk kəˈmjuːnɪtiz/	Merchants formed **diasporic communities** in foreign ports.
Zheng He /ʒeŋ hiː/	**Zheng He** led huge Chinese fleets.
camel caravans	**Camel caravans** carried salt and gold across the Sahara.
Timbuktu	**Timbuktu** was a famous city of trade and learning in Mali.
Black Death /blæk deθ/	The **Black Death** killed a third of Europe.