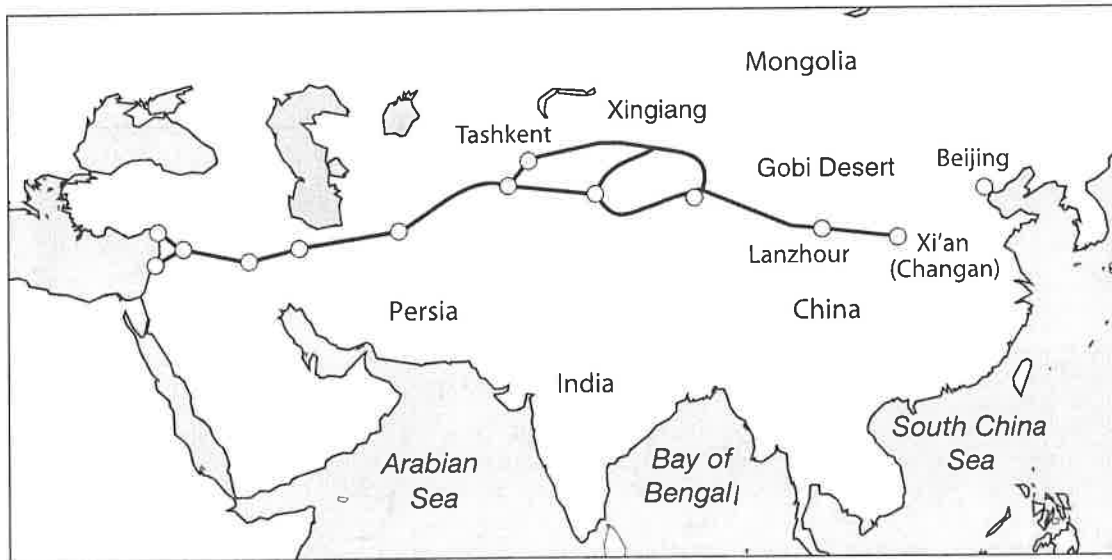


DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

Document 1

The map below shows overland trade routes across Asia. These routes became heavily used in the centuries after 300 C.E. The overall route was known as the Silk Road. China exported its silk, iron, and bronze. Merchants took these goods west to the Middle East and then to Europe. Gold, glass, ivory, animal hides, horses, and cattle were brought east to China from the Middle East and Central Asia. Trade contacts with India led to the introduction of Buddhism to China.



What products were taken from China to the Middle East (Southwest Asia) along the Silk Road, and then on to Europe?

What products and ideas were taken to China along the Silk Road?

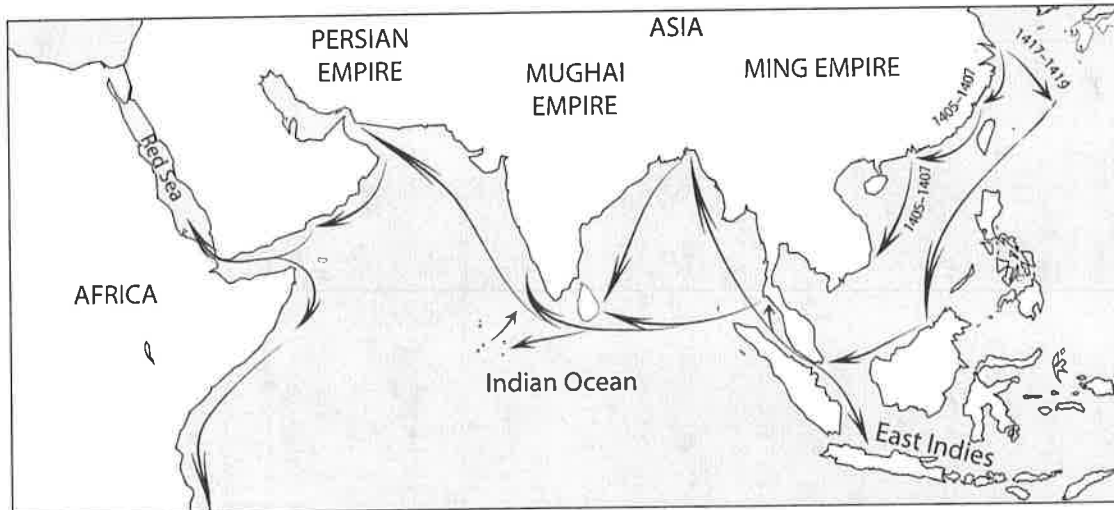
What impact did the Silk Road have on the people of Europe and Asia?

(continued)

DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

Document 2

The map below shows the voyages of Zheng He, a Chinese admiral, in the 1400s.



This excerpt comments on the impact of Zheng He's voyages.

Yonglo [the Ming ruler] hoped to impress the world with the power and splendor of Ming China and also hoped to expand China's tribute system. Zheng He's voyages accomplished these goals. . . .

Everywhere Zheng He went, he distributed gifts, such as gold, silver, silk, and scented oils, to show Chinese superiority. As a result, more than 16 countries sent tribute to the Ming court. Many envoys traveled to China. . . .

Demand for Chinese goods had a ripple effect on the economy. Industries such as silk making and ceramics grew rapidly. Manufacturing and commerce increased. However, China did not become highly industrialized for two main reasons. First, the whole idea of commerce offended China's Confucian beliefs. . . . Second, Chinese economic policies traditionally favored agriculture. Taxes on agriculture stayed low. Taxes on manufacturing and trade skyrocketed.

Source: Bech, Black, Krieger, Naylor, Shabaka, *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell, 1999 (adapted)

Where did Zheng He's voyages go?

(continued)

Name _____

Date _____

DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

How did China benefit from the voyages of Zheng He?

Document 3

The text below discusses the effects of the Crusades.

The Crusades caused a growth in trade between Europe and the Middle East. European demand for the products of Southwest Asia grew greatly. Products such as spices, sugar, lemons, rugs, glass, perfumes, and silk and cotton textiles flowed into Europe. This increased trade had several effects, including the following:

- Increased wealth and power for the Italian city-states that controlled trade with the Middle East
- New ideas and learning gained by Europeans from contact with Muslims
- Rediscovery in Europe of the writings of ancient Greeks and Romans, preserved by Muslim scholars; this later encouraged the Renaissance
- Growth of intolerance as Christians persecuted Jews and Muslims in Europe and Muslims persecuted Christians in Europe

How did Europe benefit from the Crusades? List two benefits.

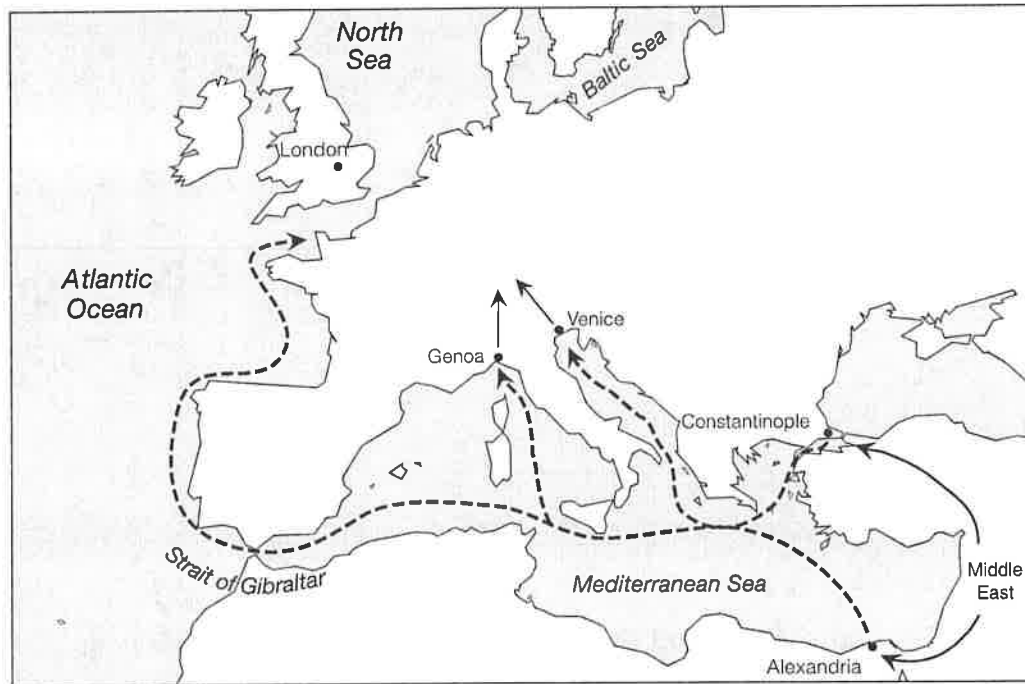
What were negative effects of the Crusades on people in Europe and the Middle East?

(continued)

DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

Document 4

The map below shows trade routes to and through Europe in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.



According to the map, where did the trade routes originate? _____

Why were the Italian city-states able to dominate the trade patterns at this time?

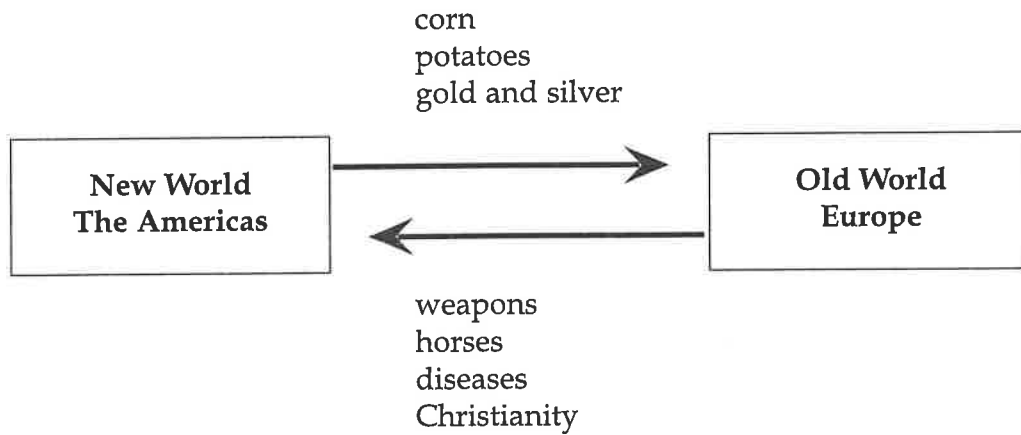
What was the impact of these trade routes on Italian city-states and on the place of origin?

(continued)

DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

Document 5

The illustration below shows the Columbian Exchange.



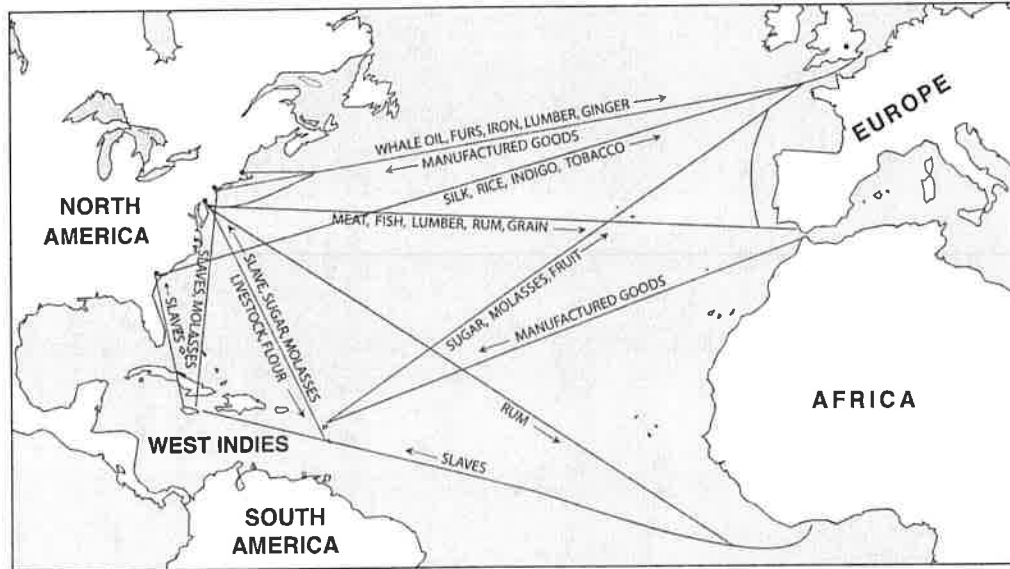
According to this diagram, what were the positive and negative impacts of the exchange on both the Americans and the Europeans?

(continued)

DBQ 9: TRADE AND INTERACTION

Document 6

The map below shows the trade pattern of the Atlantic economy in the eighteenth century.



What were the benefits to Europe of this eighteenth-century trade pattern?

What was the negative impact of the trade pattern on Africa?

PART B

Choose two world regions (China, Africa, Europe, the Middle East, or the Americas). How did trade have positive and/or negative effects on the people in two of those regions?

