BASIC CORE (competence)

1. Has acceptable thesis
   - The thesis accurately addresses and qualifies change and continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.
   - The thesis must be explicitly stated in the introduction or conclusion of the essay.
   - The thesis may appear as one sentence or as multiple consecutive sentences.
   - A thesis that is split among multiple paragraphs, or merely restates the prompt, is unacceptable.
   - The thesis may not be counted for credit in any other category.

2. Addresses all parts of the question, though not necessarily evenly or thoroughly.
   For 2 points:
   - The essay addresses both change and continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia that is relevant to the time period.
   - May not necessarily relate to the majority of the time period.
   For 1 point:
   - The essay accurately addresses either change or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia that is relevant to the time period.
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   For 2 points:
   - The essay provides a minimum of five pieces of evidence that supports discussion of change and/ or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia within the time period.
   - Evidence provides supporting examples.
   For 1 point:
   - The essay provides a minimum of three pieces of evidence that supports discussion of change and/ or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia within the time period.
   - Evidence provides supporting examples.

4. Uses relevant world historical context effectively to explain change over time and/or continuity.
   - The essay accurately describes change and/ or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia across the majority of the time period.

5. Analyzes the process of change over time and/or continuity.
   - The essay analyzes change and/ or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia in the time period.

Subtotal

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Question 3- Comparative (continued)

EXPANDED CORE (excellence) 0-2 Points
Expands beyond basic core of 1-7 points. A student must earn 7 points in the basic core area before earning points in the expanded core area.

Examples:
- Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.
- Addresses all parts of the question thoroughly (as relevant): comparisons, chronology, causation, connections, themes, interactions, content.
- Provides even and ample evidence of change and continuity.
- Analyzes both change and continuity.

Subtotal 2 Points

TOTAL 9 Points
Period (300 CE - 1450 CE).

Analyze cause and/or consequence of continuity or change over a part of the time

5. Analysis

4. Context

3. Evidence

Change or continuity (1)

Change and continuity (2)

2. Address

Qualifies both continuity and change between the networks

Explicit in introduction or conclusion

1. Thesis

Continuity & change in trade networks between Africa & Eurasia 300-1450 CE

2012 Continuity & change over time essay
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essay</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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</table>
| 2X    | 0     | No Thesis  
       |        | Attempts to address change at end of paragraph 1, but it doesn't explicitly connect Africa and Eurasia. |
| 2I    | 1     | No Thesis  
       |        | Addresses change (1 point): paragraph 1 "goods traded varied..."  
       |        | 2 pieces of evidence but this scores no points. One piece is in paragraph 1; the other is in paragraph 3 |
| 2J    | 2     | No Thesis  
       |        | Addresses both change and continuity (2 points)  
       |        | Change: Paragraph 2, 1st sentence  
       |        | Continuity: Paragraph 4, last sentence "So, networks..."  
       |        | Essay contains virtually no specifics |
| 2E    | 3     | No Thesis (no continuity)  
       |        | Addresses change in paragraph 1 "The progression..." (1 point)  
       |        | Evidence 6 pieces (2 points)  
       |        | 5 in paragraph 2  
       |        | "The African people..."  
       |        | "The Arab traders..."  
       |        | "This trade..."  
       |        | "A new..."  
       |        | "Over time..."  
       |        | 1 in paragraph 3 "Sadly, there was... " This relates back to downturn. |
| 2F    | 4     | Thesis in last paragraph- weaker in 1st paragraph (1 pt.)  
       |        | Addresses continuity and change (2 points)  
       |        | Continuity: paragraph 2, 1st sentence  
       |        | Change: paragraph 3, 1st sentence  
       |        | 4 pieces of evidence (1 point)  
       |        | Two in paragraph 2  
       |        | "Africa had..."  
       |        | "Eurasia had vast amounts..."  
       |        | Two in paragraph 3  
       |        | "Trading posts..."  
       |        | "Even language..."  
       |        | * Ibn Battuta does not count for evidence- no connection to trade |
| 2P    | 5     | No Thesis  
       |        | Addresses change in paragraph 1 (1 point)  
       |        | 6 pieces of evidence (2 points)  
       |        | Four in paragraph 2  
       |        | "At first..."  
       |        | "Ghana was built..."  
       |        | "From 600 there was..."  
       |        | "In the Indian Ocean..."  
       |        | Two in paragraph 3  
       |        | "From the trade routes..."  
       |        | "Arab merchants..."  
       |        | WHC in paragraph 2 "Once Europe..." (1 point)  
       |        | Analysis in paragraph 3 "From these trade routes..." (1 point) |
| 2DD   | 6     | No thesis  
       |        | Addresses continuity and change (2 points)  
       |        | Continuity: paragraph 2 "These trade routes..."  
       |        | Change: paragraph 3 "Concously..." conversely  
       |        | Six pieces of evidence (2 points)  
       |        | Four in paragraph 2  
       |        | "Indian Ocean trade..."  
       |        | "As new..."  
       |        | "One of the earlier..."  
       |        | "Throughout this period..." (read over Angola)  
       |        | Two in paragraph 3  
       |        | "The Muslims first rose..."  
       |        | "In time..."  
       |        | WHC in paragraph 2 "Indian Ocean trade..." (1 point)  
       |        | Analysis (1 point)  
       |        | Paragraph 2: "As new, bigger..."  
<pre><code>   |        | Paragraph 3: &quot;In time...&quot; |
</code></pre>
<table>
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</table>
| • Thesis (1 point)  
  • Addresses continuity and change (2 points)  
    ▶ Continuity: paragraph 2, 1st sentence  
    ▶ Change: paragraph 3, 1st sentence  
  • Evidence (2 points)  
    ▶ Paragraph 2  
      ○ "In the major trade routes..."  
      ○ "Another route was...Here trade was..."  
      ○ "The trade made use...."  
      ○ "The good(s) traded here often..."  
    ▶ Paragraph 3: "As there were many technological..."  
  • WHC (1 point)  
    ▶ Paragraph 2: "Elsewhere the Silk road...travelled to Africa"  
    ▶ Paragraph 3: "As there were..."  
  • Analysis in paragraph 3: "In Africa...Due to this trade was strengthened." (1 point) |

No expanded core as essay was to the point, not really exceeding the basic expectations.

<table>
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| • Thesis (1 point)  
  • Addresses continuity and change (2 points)  
  • 7 pieces of evidence in 2nd paragraph (2 points)  
    ▶ "Interaction with Mediterranean"  
    ▶ "Islamic empires spread..."  
    ▶ "New technologies..."  
    ▶ "Salt exchanged for gold..."  
    ▶ "Ghana, Mali, Songhay..."  
    ▶ "China, Russia, Eastern Europe..."  
    ▶ "India, Western Europe and Africa..."  
  • WHC in paragraph 2 (1 point)  
    ▶ "This changed as time went on..."  
    ▶ "Salt from Indian Ocean exchanged..."  
  • 4 pieces of analysis in 2nd paragraph (1 point) |

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</table>
| • Thesis in first paragraph (1 point)  
  • Addresses continuity and change (2 points)  
    ▶ Continuity: 2nd paragraph, 1st sentence  
    ▶ Change: 3rd paragraph, 1st sentence  
  • 6 pieces of evidence (2 points)  
    ▶ Four in paragraph 2:  
      ○ "The type of exports..."  
      ○ "Also the..."  
      ○ "African slavers..."  
      ○ "The Eurasians..."  
    ▶ Three in paragraph 3:  
      ○ "Not only..."  
      ○ "North and Western..."  
      ○ "Finally, the time..."  
  • WHC (1 point)  
    ▶ Paragraph 3: "Finally the rise of Islam"  
    ▶ Paragraph 4: "The rise..."  
  • Analysis (1 point)  
    ▶ Paragraph 2: "Also coastal..."  
    ▶ Paragraph 3: "When it proved beneficial..."  
  • Expanded Core (2 points)  
    ▶ Well written  
    ▶ Ample evidence  
    ▶ Strong, multiple instances of analysis and WHC |
AP® WORLD HISTORY
2012 SCORING GUIDELINES
Question 2 - CCOT

Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.

BASIC CORE (competence)

1. Has acceptable thesis
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5. Analyzes the process of change over time and/or continuity.
   • The essay analyzes change and/or continuity in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia in the time period.

Subtotal

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**Question 3- Comparative (continued)**

**EXPANDED CORE** (excellence)  
Expands beyond basic core of 1-7 points. A student must earn 7 points in the basic core area before earning points in the expanded core area.

**Examples:**  
- Has a clear, analytical, and comprehensive thesis.  
- Addresses all parts of the question thoroughly (as relevant): comparisons, chronology, causation, connections, themes, interactions, content.  
- Provides even and ample evidence of change and continuity.  
- Analyzes both change and continuity.

**Subtotal**  
2 Points

**TOTAL**  
9 Points
Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.

Changes and Analysis

- With the organization of large-scale empires at the beginning of the period, the volume of long-distance trade increased dramatically. Much of this trade resulted from the demand for raw materials and luxury goods. Examples include:
  - Eurasian Silk Roads
  - Trans-Saharan caravan routes
  - Indian Ocean sea lanes
  - Mediterranean sea lanes

- The expansion of empires facilitated Trans-Eurasian trade and communication as new peoples were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks. Examples include:
  - China
  - The Byzantine Empire
  - The Caliphates
  - The Mongols

- The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods:
  - Silk and cotton textiles
  - Porcelain
  - Spices
  - Precious metals and gems
  - Slaves
  - Exotic animals

- New technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods; facilitated long-distance communication and exchange
  - Examples of new technology include yokes, saddles, stirrups
  - Examples of domesticated pack animals include horses, oxen, camels

- Innovations in maritime technologies, as well as advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds, stimulated exchanges along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.
  - Evidence includes: lateen sail and dhow ships

- Exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens across and between Africa and Eurasia.
  - Evidence includes:
    - The spread of crops, including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East, which in turn encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques (qanat system)
    - The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires (effects on Roman or Chinese empires)
    - Religious and cultural traditions were transformed as they spread (Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism)

- Encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies. Examples include:
  - More sophisticated caravan organization
    - Caravanserai, Camel saddles
  - Use of the compass, astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel
  - New forms of credit and monetization
    - Bills of exchange, credit, checks, banking houses

- Expansion and intensification of trade networks between Africa and Eurasia often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it. Examples include:
  - The way the Arabs and Berbers adapted camels to travel across and around the Sahara
  - The way Central Asian pastoral groups used horses to travel in the steppes
Expansion and intensification of trade networks between Africa and Eurasia also fostered cross-cultural exchanges. Examples include:

- Development of Islam in the Arabian peninsula
  - Beliefs and practices reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples.
- Expansion of Muslim rule to many parts of Afro-Eurasia (due to military expansion) contributed to subsequent expansion of Islam through the activities of merchants and missionaries.
  - Along trade routes, development of diasporic communities where merchants introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture
    - Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region
    - Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, or along the Silk Roads

- Increased cross-cultural interactions also resulted in the diffusion of scientific and technological traditions. Examples include:
  - The influence of Greek and Indian mathematics on Muslim scholars
  - The return of Greek science and philosophy to Western Europe via Muslim al-Andalus in Iberia
  - The spread of printing and gunpowder technologies from East Asia into the Islamic empires and Western Europe

- Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices, trading organizations, and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures like the Grand Canal in China.
  - Evidence includes:
    - Minting coins
    - Use of paper money
    - Hanseatic League

- Movement of people between Africa and Eurasia as a consequence of trade networks
  - Caused environmental and linguistic effects. Evidence includes:
    - Development of Swahili language in East Africa

**Continuities and Analysis**

- Existing trade routes flourished and promoted the growth of new trading cities
  - Silk Roads
    - Novgorod
    - Baghdad
  - Mediterranean Sea trade routes
    - Venice
  - Indian Ocean trade routes
    - Swahili city-states
    - Hangzhou
    - Calicut
    - Melaka

- There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens throughout the Eastern Hemisphere along the trade routes. Examples include:
  - Bananas in Africa
  - New rice varieties in East Asia
  - The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus throughout Dar al-Islam and the Mediterranean basin
## 2012 CCOT Checklist

*Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.*

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<th>1-Thesis Chg AND Cont b/w Africa AND Eurasia w/in Period 1 pt</th>
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2012 CCOT Checklist

Analyze continuities and changes in trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E.

<table>
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<tr>
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Before 600 CE, the world was dominated by the classical civilizations, large contiguous empires that ruled over extensive empires. One of these, the Roman Empire, held domain over much of Europe, and many lands were united under Roman rule. Also, China experienced unity under the Qin dynasty. After 600 CE, however, the Roman Empire spiraled out of control and collapsed, leaving many different countries in Western Europe and the Byzantine Empire in Eastern Europe. In Asia, China experienced domination by the Mongols, who made the silk roads safe for use. Throughout the entire time period, the Trans-Saharan trade routes remained heavily used, as well as the Indian Ocean Sea lanes.

During the height of the Roman Empire, intraregional trade flourished, with goods from both ends of Europe traveling quickly across the continent. After its fall around 600 CE, however, that pattern ended, and the two ends of Europe split economically. Western Europe continued trade in its own areas, while the Byzantine Empire traded with the Middle East and the rest of Asia.

Also, the silk roads were dangerous and impassable before the rise of the Mongols. Economic ties between Asia and Europe were strained and limited to longer sea routes. However, after the Yuan dynasty came to
Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

power, these routes became safe, and Europe and Asia were reconnected.

In Africa, the trans-Saharan trade routes remained effective.
Circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E., changes and continuities were varied in the trading networks between Africa and Eurasia. Eurasia included India, Iraq and many other countries in Southern Asia. Africa included Egypt, Ghana and many other rising cities in that time. The purpose of trade networks never changed and raw people evolved stayed continuous. However, the goods that were traded varied like Persian rugs, gold, salt, raw materials also changed over time. It also included the trade of humans as time went along. The upbringings of new innovation was involved which caused the people and religion to change.

Circa 300 C.E., the trade between Africa and Eurasia was pretty constant. Egypt had risen to a powerful empire and Eurasia was a large combination of states and in the Mughal Empire. And they were trading across the Indian Ocean with key port cities like Timbuktu. The purpose was to trade raw goods from Egypt to Africa and trade like Persian goods and textiles to and from.

However as time passed and new nations began to form. For example Ghana rose in eastern Africa and became the key deposit of gold and salt. That increased
the trade quickly and it began to expand. As more empires took power in Eurasia like Alexander the Great and Cyrus the Great trade expanded. The silk roads were a big trading system during this time so the goods they got from the Chinese could also be traded among the Africans for the prices of gold. Ghana had begun to prosper due to this and the trade grew even larger. However as the time passed, Slaves from Africa were beginning to be traded. This caused a huge profit which brought in trade from all over like Europe, South America, and the Americas.

The new technologies and religions were being traded and changing how the people were living. The triangular sail from China called the oahu had made its way over there causing trade to become easier and more people becoming merchants and traveling. The rise of Islam had begun and due to it beginning in India, merchants brought it over and tried teaching it to the Africans. And starting in 1450 European exploration began so Europeans were coming over and attempting to take over which messed up the trading full things settled.
Throughout these years of empires rising and falling, the purpose always stayed the same. To unite the people and keep trade open through the Indian Ocean. However, the religion changed, and goods that were being traded changed quite drastically from raw materials to humans.
There were many changes and continuities between the trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from 300 CE to 1450 CE. A change in the trade networks was the way that things traveled and were delivered and the items traded, but why they were traded began to stay the same.

In 300 CE to 1450 CE, the way that items were traded between Africa and Eurasia changed. The trade networks and roads developed into more advanced ways of trade and transportation. New trade routes were made and developed in this time and the allowed for trade to be more direct between areas and countries. Still, throughout the distance of traveling, new religions and items and such were picked up and brought to new countries and places. These new changes brought more cultural diffusion between areas trading on trade networks in Africa and Eurasia. These ways and routes of trade constantly changed, and this lead to the areas receiving trade to constantly change too. These areas constantly got different trade because the networks would go through new places and pick up new things to deliver to these areas. Trade networks' routes changed during 300 CE to 1450 CE, which impacted Africa and Eurasia.

In this time, the trade networks also changed.
because they continued to trade different items. Between all of the trade networks, the merchants’ items and ideas began to spread to other routes and networks. In the routes and networks that constantly changed, new items and beliefs would be picked up and brought along to a different area. Then when that area traded, those new items and beliefs would spread to new areas and soon, all new trades would result in areas. This leads to cultural diffusion within not only Africa and Eurasia, but all areas that are trading. These trade items would constantly change and would constantly go on new routes and networks to spread to new places. The items that traded in African and Eurasian trade routes changed in 300BC to 1450CE.

In this time, the reasons why items were traded was always the same. There was an ongoing need for new materials in all countries and areas around the world at this time. There were new ideas forming in this time, leading to new needs and new wants. With these new needs and wants, new materials and traded things are needed from other countries if you can’t get them in your own area. In this same way, other countries will be needing materials that only you have an abundance of in the country and so that
country must keep trading. Also, for merchants, it is a job to trade items and materials. And finally, there is always a constant need to stay relevant and get new items, materials, and beliefs in a country or from a country/area, even at this time. So, networks from Africa to Eurasia stayed the same in this time by continuing to trade for the same reasons.

In 300 CE to 1450 CE, trade between Africa and Eurasia continued to trade for similar reasons, but changed routes and the items to trade.
The Afro-Eurasian trade flourished during the period of 300 CE to 1450 CE. Many minorities and ethnicities were involved in the trans-Saharan trade, the Indian Ocean trade, and trade with the southern most parts of Europe. As the period progressed trade became more complex and the goods traded were of richer quality. The progression of trade created new cultural ties and diffusion among three continents.

Starting at in the early periods with the Bantu speaking people in Africa spreading their culture throughout Africa and coming into contact with different people as well. The African people soon came into contact with Arab traders who were intending on spreading their religion of Islam. Many people in Africa converted to this new religion. The Arab traders soon found a market for salt goods. They could have huge slabs of salt that they attached to a camel's back. The camel could hold about 2 huge slabs at a time. This trade was called the caravan trade where fleets of camels and traders would go to the northern parts of Africa to then be traded with Southern Europe. The empire of Mali under Mansa Musa flourish with the salt trade. A new commodity was soon found to be traded. The gold trade was the latest and greatest trade. So much gold was extracted from Africa that it got really cheap, then when the reserves were depleted inflation happened and the price rose significantly. Over time as technology improved the African trade was able to expand to the Indian ocean. With the Chinese invention of the junks they...
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Could now encoule to travel to the East coast of Africa. As time went on the intensity of trade increased. The more technologically advanced the society the greater the trade.

There were a few downturns to the trade between Afro-Eurasia in that, war and warfare were also very common. Some people would flock to important trading cities such as granada, sofala, and monza in Africa; cario in egypt; and canteen in India. Also when rival people moved into an area conflict was inevitable. Sadly there was also the spread of diseases like the black plague from China to Europe, along the silk road. Overall the trade between Afro-Eurasia facilitated cultural diffusion and assimilation of cultures.
Between 300 C.E. and 1450 C.E., the items being traded from Africa to Eurasia stayed the same. However, the cultural interactions slowly changed over the time period. The items that were being traded between the regions never did change. Africa had vast amounts of luxury goods such as spices, salt, ivory, and jewels. Eurasia had vast amounts of wealth and weapons that they were willing to trade to the Africans. They also would bring silks and Alcohols to Africa in exchange for these luxury goods. Closer to the 1400's Africa opened up in mass amounts of slave trade which did not change until way after 1450.

Cultural interactions changed very much between the areas over the years. What first started off as simply business changed into the intermingling of cultures. In 300 C.E.Nobody knew what the inside of Africa looked like or how large it was. That soon changed as missionaries took place and religion spread. Ibn Battuta wrote about how Muslim culture had spread to West Africa and had mixed with their customs & beliefs. Trading posts were established along the edges as
trade grew & slaves began being exported. Even language began to mix as seen with the Swahili in East Africa.

Although the goods traded never changed from 300-1450 C.E., the way it was trade, language, religion, and culture all did. Cultural diffusion always takes place through trade. Culture between Eurasia and Africa diffused and changed religions and languages in ways never thought of before.
From 300 to 1450 AD trade between Africa and Eurasia had increased in size as trade continued to grow. Starting from 300 there wasn’t a lot of trade or contact between Africa and Eurasia but later on, as technology advanced they traded more and more. At first Africa didn’t really have much trade but after the introduction of camels and llamas they were able to travel through the Sahara Desert to trade things like salt, spice and gold. Ghana was built as a trading city that prospered and allowed the trade to expand. Once Europe found out about Africa’s gold they all rushed to Africa to get the gold. From 600-1450 there was also the Indian Ocean trade where the eastern seaboard traded with India and China. In the Indian Ocean there were the monsoons so they could only travel & at certain times. As technology advanced they were able to increase trade from building better ships. They were able to travel more efficiently as science and their navigation skills improved & became more skilled.

Europeans and the Asians tried to find more routes that could reach Africa as technology improved. From these trade routes cultural diffusion happened and many religions spread. For example the Arab merchants had spread Islam to Africa and while some of the elite converted, most of the peasants stayed polytheistic.
From Ghana, Mali had emerged but it was the same as before as it prospered. Arab merchants began to take control and influence Western Africa. European empires had only small enclaves or ports from Indea, Africa through 1450, although starting from 200 CE there wasn’t much contact but as advances in ships and navigation started trade continued to increase and expand. When Europeans in Eurasia found out about the gold in Africa their interest grew and so did the empire of Ghana. The empire on the trading route continued to prosper even though it changed with the move from Ghana to Mali. There was cultural diffusion of things like religion and later on routes new routes were discovered. While Eurasia traded with Western Asia, they only had small enclaves.
During the period spanning from 300 CE to 1450 CE, the world was becoming increasingly interconnected, especially in the realm of trade. Europe was trading with China, central Africa, and African cultures, ideas, and goods began to meet at crossroads. In specific, the trade between Africa and Eurasia remained consistent by allowing for the facilitation of both Indian Ocean trade networks and the rise of African kingdoms, yet altered through Muslim monopolies, and the introduction of Islamic culture.

Africa truly began to more strongly emerge as a center and source of trade during the period 300 CE - 1450 CE. The Indian Ocean trade routes cropped up, connecting the African peoples with Chinese, southeast Asian, and central Asian, middle eastern, and even European traders. These trade routes continued to remain strong as technology evolved. As ships grew bigger, faster ships such as junks and caravels emerged, the Indian Ocean trade routes continued to remain both strong and crucial for both economic and cultural exchange. During this period, trade between Eurasia and Africa continued to allow African kingdoms and states to form and gain strength and
prominence. One of the earlier states, the Swahili kingdom, emerged and became a large power within coastal trade. Throughout this period, other states such as Mali and Angola continued to rise due to trade. Trade continued to lead to the rise of state African and Eurasian trade connections continued to not only strengthen the Indian Ocean trade network, but allow for the rise of African kingdoms.

Concurrently, trade networks between Eurasia and Africa altered through shifts in power and control. Although many parties took part in these networks of trade, one power came to monopolize it: the Muslims. The Muslims first rose to prominence within Africa through trade, successfully crossing the Sahara and spreading their religion and culture as they went along. In time, the Muslims came to dominate and monopolize trade between Eurasia and Africa. Their monopoly and control over the Indian Ocean trade that drove Europeans to look for alternate trade routes, in turn leading them to discover the New World. Eurasian and African trade networks changed during this period by allowing for the Muslims to rise in power.

Trade was crucial and expanding.
during the period from 300 CE - 1450 CE. Between Eurasia and Africa, it may have changed by allowing the Muslims to gain full control, but it consistently allowed the Indian Ocean trade routes to remain important and for African states to rise.
During the period of 300 CE to 1450 CE trade routes between Africa and Eurasia remained the same while the empires that traded on them and goods exchanged changed. The empires shifted from the kingdom of Ghana to Mali and then eventually to and with different empires came different products and cultures.

From the beginning of period several trade routes existed between Africa and Eurasia. These included the Trans-Saharan trade route. In the major routes items from Sub-Saharan Africa such as gold and salt moved out through the Mediterranean and Middle East across the Saharan desert. Another route on the Indian Ocean also remained. Here trade was conducted between East Africa and India. The trade made use of seasonal winds. Elsewhere the Silk road trade route continued across Eurasia at the same time. The good traded here often found way into India for this reason Chinese goods with silk travelled to Africa on these routes.

In Africa during this period the kingdom of Ghana fell and Mali took control in Sub-Saharan Africa. With this came a conversion to Islam a religion that was picked up by traders on the Saharan routes. This change affected much of the upperclass in Mali after Mansa Musa went the Mecca and increased trade by revealing of Mali's wealth in gold. Due to this trade was strengthened. In China as porcelain was developed it became an item in high demand the flowed from India on the Indian Ocean route. Africa/Mali experienced
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Wealth from these trades. As there were many technological in the Middle East and India at this time, these technologies often diffused to Africa. Similar diffusion occurred when Europe fought in the Crusades and also discovered many of these advancements.

Although empires and goods in demand changed, the trade routes they were supported by remained as both Africa and Eurasia profited.
Between 300 CE and 1450 CE, Africa became increasingly interconnected with Eurasia. In 300, trade routes were mostly between Europe and North Africa, and they expanded southward and westward until by 1450, they also encompassed Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa, and the Indian Ocean. However, one thing stayed the same: the north-coast was always involved in the trade.

In 300 CE, African-Eurasian trade was very limited. There was some interaction with Mediterranean cultures -- olives and other European goods were traded for African commodities such as spices and precious metals. This limited interaction was mostly due to the declining Roman Empire. Southern Europe was facing internal problems, and therefore was not looking outward towards trade routes with Africa. This changed as time went on -- by the 800s and 900s, Europe had become more stable, and the Islamic Empire had risen in the Middle East; therefore, these regions were ready to trade. As the Islamic Empire spread over the Northern African coast, so too did Islamic trade routes. As Islamic traders came in from the East, European traders came from the north -- with new technologies that allowed them to go through or bypass the once-impenetrable Sahara Desert, which had been a barrier to trade. Due to all these factors, the African

Furthermore, Indian traders arrived to West Africa.
The gold-salt trade arose—salt from Indian Ocean and Mediterranean traders was exchanged for gold from sub-Saharan Africa. Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became major trade hubs in the Gold-Salt trade. This continued from the 800s to circa the late 1300s. During this time, Mongols expanded throughout Eurasia, but they had little effect because they were mainly focused on China, Russia, and Eastern Europe. The areas involved in Eurasian-African trade—India, Western Europe, and Africa, were not conquered. By the 1450s, the gold-salt trade was at the beginning of its decline, as the global center of trade shifted away from the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, and towards the Atlantic Ocean. This was for a variety of reasons: India, under the Mughals, was in decline, and Europe began its age of exploration around this time.

Though many aspects of trade between Africa and Eurasia changed between 300 and 1450, one stayed the same. Northern Africa was always a key player. In 300, Northern Africa was the only player in African-Eurasian trade as it traded with the Mediterranean. During the Gold-Salt trade, Northern Africa received merchants from Europe and the Islamic empire,
Heading towards sub-Saharan trade hubs, Northern Africa was a key player from 300 to 1450, and remains so today. Though many areas are experiencing political turmoil, northern Africa is a major exporter of oil and other resources to Europe and the US.
Before 600 CE, the world was dominated by the classical civilizations, large contiguous empires that ruled over extensive empires. One of these, the Roman Empire, held domain over much of Europe, and many lands were united under Roman rule. Also, China experienced unity under the Qin dynasty. After 600 CE, however, the Roman Empire spiraled out of control and collapsed, leaving many different countries in Western Europe and the Byzantine Empire in Eastern Europe. In Asia, China experienced domination by the Mongols, who made the silk roads safe for use. Throughout the entire time period, the Trans-Saharan trade routes remained heavily used, as well as the Indian Ocean sea lanes.

During the height of the Roman empire, intraregional trade flourished, with goods from both ends of Europe travelling quickly across the continent. After its fall around 600 CE, however, that pattern ended, and the two ends of Europe split economically. Western Europe continued trade in its own areas, while the Byzantine empire traded with the Middle East and the rest of Asia.

Also, the silk roads were dangerous and impassable before the rise of the mongols. Economic ties between Asia and Europe were strained and limited to longer sea routes. However, after the Yuan dynasty came to
power, these routes became safe, and Europe and Asia were reconnected.

In Africa, the trans-Saharan trade routes remained effective.
Circa 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E. changes and continuities were varied in the trading networks between Africa and Eurasia. Eurasia included India, Iraq and many other countries in Southern Asia. Africa included Egypt, Ghana, and many other rising cities in that time. The purpose of trade networks never changed and raw people evolved stayed continuous. However, the goods that were traded varied like Persian rugs, gold, salt, raw materials also changed over time. It also included the trade of humans as time went along. The upbringng of new innovation was involved which caused the people and religion to change.

Circa 300 C.E. the trade between Africa and Eurasia was pretty constant. Egypt had risen to a powerful empire and Eurasia was a large combination of states and in the Mughal Empire. And they were trading across the Indian Ocean with key port cities like Timbuktu. The purpose was to trade raw goods from Africa to Eurasia and trade like Persian goods and textiles to and from.

However as time passed and new nations began to form. For example Ghana rose in eastern Africa and became the key deposit of gold and salt. That increased
the trade quickly and it began to expand. As more
empires took power in Eurasia like Alexander the
Great and Cyrus the Great trade expanded.
The silk road was a big trading system
during this time so the goods they got
from the Chinese could also be traded
among the Africans for the prices of gold. Ghana
had begun to proper due to this and the
trade grew even larger. However as the
time passed, slaves from Africa were beginning
to be traded. This caused a huge profit which
brought in trade from all over like Europe,
South America, and the Americas.

The new technologies and religions were being
traded and changing how the people were living.
The triangular sail from China, called the bow
had made it's way over there causing trade
to become easier and more people becoming merchants
and traveling. The rise of Islam had begun and due to
it begining in India, merchants brought it over and
tried teaching it to the Africans. And starting in
1450 European exploration began so Europeans were
coming over and attempting to take over when
messed up the trading all things settled.
As through these years of empires rising and falling, the purpose always stayed the same. To unite the people and keep trade open through the Indian Ocean. However, the religion changed and goods that were being traded changed quite drastically from raw materials to humans.
There were many changes and continuities between the trade networks between Africa and Eurasia from 300 CE to 1450 CE. A change in the trade networks was the way that things traveled and were delivered, and the items traded, but why they were traded began to stay the same.

In 300 CE to 1450 CE, the way that items were traded between Africa and Eurasia changed. The trade networks and roads developed into more advanced ways of trade and transportation. New trade routes were made and developed in this time and the allowed for trade to be more direct between areas and countries. Still, throughout the distance of traveling, new religions and items and such were picked up and brought to new countries and places. These new changes brought more cultural diffusion between areas trading on trade networks in Africa and Eurasia. These ways and routes of trade constantly changed, and this lead to the areas receiving trade to constantly change too. These areas constantly got different trade because the networks would go through new places and pick up new things to deliver to these areas. Trade networks’ routes changed during 300 CE to 1450 CE, which impacted Africa and Eurasia.

In this time, the trade networks also changed.
because they continued to trade different items. Between all of the trade networks, the merchants' items and ideas began to spread to other routes and networks. In the routes and networks that constantly changed, new items and beliefs would be picked up and brought along to a different area. Then when that area traded, those new items and beliefs would spread to new areas, and soon, all new trades would result in areas. This leads to cultural diffusion within not only Africa and Eurasia, but all areas that are trading. These trade items would constantly change and would constantly go on new routes and networks to spread to new places. The items that traded in African and Eurasian trade routes changed in 300CE to 1450CE.

In this time, the reasons why items were traded was always the same. There was an on-going need for new materials in all countries and areas around the world at this time. There were new ideas forming in this time, leading to new needs and new wants. With these new needs and wants, new materials and traded things are needed from other countries if you can't get them in your own area. In this same way, other countries will be needing materials that only you have an abundance of in the country, and so that
Country must keep trading. Also, for merchants, it is a job to trade items and materials. And finally, there is always a constant need to stay relevant and get new items, materials, and beliefs in a country or from a country/area, even at this time. So, networks from Africa to Eurasia stayed the same in this time by continuing to trade for the same reasons.

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Starting at the early periods with the Bantu speaking people in Africa spreading their culture throughout Africa and coming into contact with different people as well. The African people soon came into contact with Arab traders who were intending on spreading their religion of Islam. Many people in Africa converted to their new religion. The Arab traders soon found a market for salt goods. They could have huge slabs of salt that they attached to a camels back. The camel could hold about two huge slabs at a time. This trade was called the caravan trade where fleets of camels and traders would go to the northern parts of Africa to then be traded with southern Europe. The empire of Mali under Mansa Musa flourish with the salt trade. A new commodity was soon found to be traded. The gold trade was the largest and greatest trade. So much gold was extracted from Africa that it got really cheap, then when the reserves were depleted, inflation happened and the price rose significantly. Over time as technology improved, the African trade was able to expand to the Indian ocean with the Chinese invention of the junks they
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Although the goods traded never changed from 300-1450 C.E., the way it was traded, language, religion, and culture all did. Cultural diffusion always takes place through trade. Culture between Eurasia and Africa diffused and changed religions and languages in ways never thought of before.
From 300 to 1450 CE trade between Africa and Eurasia had increased in size as trade continued to grow. Starting from 300 there wasn't a lot of trade or contact between Africa and Eurasia but later on-era technology advanced they traded more and more. At first Africa didn't really have much trade but after the introduction of camels and llamas they were able to travel through the Sahara Desert to trade things like salt, spices, and gold. Ghana was built as a trading city that prospered and allowed the trade to expand. Once Europe found out about Africa's gold they all rushed to Africa to get the gold. From 600-1450 there was also the Indian Ocean trade where Africa traded with India and China.

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From Ghana, Mali had emerged but it was the same as before as it prospered. Arab merchants began to take control and influence Western Africa. European empires had only small enclaves or ports from 1450 to 1750. Although starting from 200 CE there wasn't much contact but as advances in ships and navigation started trade continued to increase and expand. When Europeans in Eurasia found out about the gold in Africa their interest grew and so did the empire of Ghana. The empire on the trading route continued to prosper even though it changed from Ghana to Mali. There was cultural diffusion of things like religion and later on routes. New routes were discovered, while Eurasia traded mathematics, they only had small enclaves.
During the period spanning from 300 CE to 1450 CE, the world was becoming increasingly interconnected, especially in the realm of trade. Europe was trading with China, central Africa, and African cultures, ideas, and goods began to meet at crossroads. In specific, the trade between Africa and Eurasia remained consistent by allowing for the facilitation of both Indian Ocean trade networks and the rise of African kingdoms, yet altered through Muslim monopolies, and the introduction of Islamic culture.

Africa truly began to more strongly emerge as a center and source of trade during the period 300 CE-1450 CE. The Indian Ocean trade routes cropped up, connecting the African peoples with Chinese, southeast Asian, and central Asian, middle eastern, and even European traders. These trade routes continued to remain strong as technology evolved. As ships grew bigger, faster ships such as junks and caravels emerged, the Indian Ocean trade routes continued to remain both strong and crucial for both economic and cultural exchange. During this period, trade between Eurasia and Africa continued to allow African kingdoms and states to form, and gain strength and
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Consequently, trade networks between Eurasia and Africa altered through shifts in power and control. Although many parties took part in these networks of trade, one power came to monopolize it: the Muslims. The Muslims first rose to prominence within Africa through trade, successfully crossing the Sahara and spreading their religion and culture as they went along. In time, the Muslims came to dominate and monopolize trade between Eurasia and Africa. It was their monopoly and control over the Indian Ocean trade that drove Europeans to look for alternate trade routes, in turn leading them to discover the New World. Eurasian and African trade networks changed during this period by allowing for the Muslims to rise in power.

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wealth from these trades. As there were many technologies in the Middle East and India at this time, these technologies often diffused to Africa. Similar diffusion occurred when Europe fought in the Crusades and also discovered many of these advancements.

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In 300 CE, African-Eurasian trade was very limited. There was some interaction with Mediterranean cultures—olives and other European goods were traded for African commodities such as spices and precious metals. This limited interaction was mostly due to the declining Roman Empire. Southern Europe was facing internal problems, and therefore was not looking outward towards trade routes with Africa. This changed as time went on—by the 800s and 900s, Europe had become more stable and the Islamic Empire had risen in the Middle East; therefore, these regions were ready to trade. As the Islamic Empire spread over the Northern African coast, so too did Islamic trade routes. As Islamic traders came in from the East, European tradesmen came from the north—with new technologies that allowed them to go through or bypass the once-impenetrable Sahara Desert, which had been a barrier to trade due to all these factors. As the African

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Though many aspects of trade between Africa and Eurasia changed between 300 and 1450, one stayed the same. Northern Africa was always a key player. In 300, it was the only player in African-Eurasian trade as it traded with the Mediterranean. During the Gold-Salt trade, Northern Africa received merchants from Europe and the Islamic empire.
Heading towards Sub-Saharan trade hubs, Northern Africa was a key player from 300 to 1450, and remains so today, though many areas are experiencing political turmoil. Northern Africa is a major exporter of oil and other resources to Europe and the US.
From 300 C.E. to 1450 C.E., trade relations between Africa and Eurasia showed consistency in the types of exports and imports (goods exchanged between the regions) as well as the importance of coastal cities, but also showed changes in the arrival of Islam, the extent and degree of trade, and the rise of new and powerful empires in Eurasia.

Some of the constants that remained throughout this period of time includes the types of exchanged goods and the importance of coastal cities. The type of exports from Africa constantly consisted of large amounts of gold, as it was a popularly sought-after resource in Eurasia. Also, the slave trade existed throughout this period, albeit at a much smaller scale than what was to come in the next few centuries. African slavers traveled around the continent capturing slaves (mostly females) for trade with the Arabs. The Eurasians, in turn, traded weaponry and scientific/technological innovations and art products (rugs, spices, etc.). Also, the coastal cities of Africa remained important, particularly the northern states bordering the Mediterranean. This was the area of immediate contact through sea/land trade with the Eurasians, and various wealthy trading empires rose along these regions, such as the Hali, Benin, Carthage, and in Africa as well as the Romans, Umayyads, Abbasids, Ottomans, etc. of Eurasia. These coastal cities remained important points of contact.
However, this period of time was also greatly affected by the changes sweeping through the regions, including the rise of Islam, changes in the extent and degree of trade, and the rise of different empires and peoples actually participating in the trade. The rise of Islam, perhaps, brought on the greatest changes in African-Eurasian trade. With the growth and spread of Islam from the 7th and 8th centuries CE, merchants from Eurasia brought not only valuable goods, but their religion Islam as well. When it proved beneficial to convert to Islam, in terms of trade, much of North and West Africa became Islamic. This resulted in an explosion of trade between the Eurasian and African merchants, as they shared a common faith. Not only did the amount of trade increase, but the extent of trade also grew as the trans-Saharan trade routes developed. Northern & Western Islamic African merchants pushed south, opening up wider trading routes with Eurasia. Finally, the time period of 300-1450 CE saw the rise and fall of many extremely powerful empires in both Eurasia and Africa, such as the Romans in Europe (Mediterranean) and their fall (Western Rome in 476 CE and Eastern Rome, or the Byzantines, by 1453 CE), the Umayyads (rose after the death of Muhammad in 623 CE), the Abbasids (rose during the 740s after defeating the Umayyads), the Ottomans (rose during 1300s CE), and many more. As these various empires
rose and fell, the amount of trade continued to increase and the actual people and empires involved in the trade changed.

In conclusion, the period between 300 and 1450 CE was characterized by continuities in the types of goods exchanged as well as the prominence of Eurasian and African coastal cities but changed with the rise of Islam and the huge increase in trade that followed. The rise and fall of the various Eurasian empires (that affected the amount of trade) was due to global trends of political instability caused by continuous nomadic pressures on the peripheral regions of empires (ex. the Huns in Eurasia, the Visigoths in Europe, etc.).
The regions between Africa, the Mediterranean Basin, and Asia have traded and interacted since the classical era, under the rule of Han China, and the creation of the Roman Roads. However, from the period 300-1450 CE, the scope of this trade and cross-cultural interaction grew tremendously. Following the collapse of classical civilizations, trade networks between Africa and Eurasia continued to foster the exchange of products, biological diseases, and foodstuffs. However, during this time of accelerated interaction, trade networks transformed due to developments in transportation and technology, and increased in safety and scope because of religion and nomadic influences.

Even before 300 CE, new technology advanced trade networks; however, from 300 to 1450, advances in maritime and land travel increased the volume of goods on these networks. For example, throughout this period the Indian Ocean Sea lanes grew in significance with new information and understanding of the monsoon winds. In addition, new ships – like Chinese junks – traversed the waters, with technological advances like the magnetic compass and the lantai sail.

These developments gave more significance to the sea trading networks between Africa and Eurasia. These networks especially influenced the development of African seaports (Swahili states). These Swahili states in Eastern Africa grew in the context of political change on the continent, as new kingdoms - like Ghana and Mali - replaced smaller kinship tribes in the Sub-Saharan region. Other developments in transportation, such as the camel, also aided Africa’s involvement in trading networks.
The end of the Han and Roman Empires point to the power of biological exchange along these trade networks; as new and larger quantities of material traveled these networks, the power of epidemic disease increased. However, many regions experienced profound population growth, and urbanization around trading cities, that resulted from increased use of trading networks. These trading networks expanded in the context of the establishment of Islam, and change during this period. Indeed many African kingdoms converted to Islam to facilitate trade, as was evident through the gold-ridden "hajj" of African leader Mansa Musa. With the increased Afture dominance of the nomadic empires, especially the far-flung Mongol Empire, trade along networks increased exponentially. These nomads, who had facilitated trade for centuries, now increased the safety of the trade networks.

In order to unify far-reaching and diverse empires, rulers had consistently focused on state building and roads to connect their subjects. Islamic and Nomadic empires reinforced, strengthened, and facilitated existing trade networks, while promoting the increasing interaction between different cultures. During the period 300-1450, trade networks became essential to the world economy, although they eventually brought epidemic disease to the Eurasian world.
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