**STANDARD WHI.10a) locating major trade routes.**

During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

• Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin

• Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean

• Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa

• Northern European links with the Black Sea

• Western European sea and river trade

• South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

**STANDARD WHI.10b) identifying technological advances and transfers, networks of economic interdependence, and cultural interactions.**

Regional trade networks and long-distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion

Goods

• Gold from West Africa

• Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean

• Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe

• Porcelain from China and Persia

• Amber from the Baltic region

Technology

• Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe

• New crops from India (e.g., for making sugar)

• Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East

• Navigation: Compass from China, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

Ideas

• Spread of religions across the hemisphere

* Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
* Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
* Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia

• Printing and paper money from China

**STANDARD WHI.10c) describing Japan, with emphasis on the impact of Shinto and Buddhist traditions and the influence of Chinese culture.**

Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to China.

Shinto and Buddhism coexisted as religious traditions in the Japanese culture.

Location and place

• Mountainous Japanese archipelago (four main islands)

• Sea of Japan or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland

• Proximity to China and Korea

Influence of Chinese culture

• Writing

• Architecture

• Buddhism

Shinto

• Ethnic religion unique to Japan

• Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors

• State religion; worship of the emperor

• Coexistence with Buddhism

**STANDARD WHI.10d) describing east African kingdoms of Axum and Zimbabwe and west African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in terms of geography, society, economy, and religion.**

African civilizations developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa.

Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeastern Africa.

Axum

• Location relative to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River

• Christian kingdom

Zimbabwe

• Location relative to the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers and the Indian Ocean coast

• City of “Great Zimbabwe” as capital of a prosperous empire

West African kingdoms

• Location of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires relative to Niger River and the Sahara

• Importance of gold and salt to trans-Saharan trade

• City of Timbuktu as center of trade and learning

• Roles of animism and Islam