

StudywithSep APWH Unit 2 Vocabulary Sheet: Networks of Exchange

Name: _____

Date: _____

I. Key Vocabulary Terms

1. Silk Roads
2. Indian Ocean Trade Network
3. Trans-Saharan Trade Routes
4. Mongol Empire
5. Hanseatic League
6. Sultanate
7. Manorial System
8. Grand Canal
9. Dhimmi
10. Mamluk Sultanate
11. Sui Dynasty
12. Venetian Republic
13. Xuanzang
14. Swahili Coast
15. Bantu Migration
16. Hajj
17. Junks
18. Feudalism
19. Dhow
20. Caravanserai
21. Astrolabe
22. Renaissance
23. Khmer Empire
24. Samurai
25. Carave

Key Vocabulary Terms and Definitions

1. **Silk Roads**
 - **Definition:** A network of trade routes connecting China with the Mediterranean, facilitating the exchange of goods, culture, and ideas between East and West from the 2nd century BCE to the 14th century CE.
2. **Indian Ocean Trade Network**

- **Definition:** A vast network of maritime trade routes connecting the East African coast, the Arabian Peninsula, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, known for its role in the exchange of goods, cultures, and technologies from around 600 CE to the early modern period.
- 3. **Trans-Saharan Trade Routes**
 - **Definition:** Trade routes crossing the Sahara Desert, linking sub-Saharan Africa with North Africa, facilitating the exchange of gold, salt, and other goods between the Mediterranean and West Africa.
- 4. **Mongol Empire**
 - **Definition:** An empire founded by Genghis Khan in the early 13th century that expanded across Asia and Europe, known for its impact on trade and cultural exchange across Eurasia.
- 5. **Hanseatic League**
 - **Definition:** A commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and market towns in Northwestern and Central Europe during the late medieval period, which dominated trade in the Baltic and North Seas.
- 6. **Sultanate**
 - **Definition:** A form of Islamic government led by a sultan, often used to describe various Muslim states or empires throughout history, such as the Ottoman and Mamluk sultanates.
- 7. **Manorial System**
 - **Definition:** The economic and social system in medieval Europe where a lord owned the manor and peasants or serfs worked the land in exchange for protection and a portion of the produce.
- 8. **Grand Canal**
 - **Definition:** An extensive canal system in China that was constructed during the Sui Dynasty and later expanded during the Tang and Song dynasties, facilitating transportation and trade between northern and southern China.
- 9. **Dhimmi**
 - **Definition:** Non-Muslims living in an Islamic state who were granted protection and certain rights in exchange for paying a special tax (jizya) and adhering to specific regulations.
- 10. **Mamluk Sultanate**
 - **Definition:** An Islamic state that ruled over Egypt and the Levant from the 13th to 16th centuries, known for its role in the political and economic life of the region and its military prowess.
- 11. **Sui Dynasty**
 - **Definition:** A Chinese dynasty (581–618 CE) that unified China after the fall of the Han Dynasty and initiated the construction of the Grand Canal, setting the stage for the Tang Dynasty.
- 12. **Venetian Republic**
 - **Definition:** A maritime republic in Italy that was a major trading power from the 8th to the 18th centuries, known for its control of trade routes in the Mediterranean and its influence on European politics and commerce.

13. Xuanzang

- **Definition:** A Chinese Buddhist monk who traveled to India in the 7th century to obtain sacred texts and further the study of Buddhism, documenting his journey in the work "Great Tang Records on the Western Regions."

14. Swahili Coast

- **Definition:** The coastal region of East Africa along the Indian Ocean, known for its trading cities and the exchange of goods, culture, and languages between Africa and the Indian Ocean world.

15. Bantu Migration

- **Definition:** The series of migrations of Bantu-speaking peoples across Africa, from the Congo Basin to Southern Africa, spreading agriculture, ironworking technologies, and languages between approximately 1000 BCE and 500 CE.

16. Hajj

- **Definition:** The pilgrimage to Mecca that is one of the Five Pillars of Islam, undertaken by Muslims as a religious duty and a demonstration of faith.

17. Junks

- **Definition:** Large, sturdy ships used in the Indian Ocean trade network, particularly by Chinese and Southeast Asian traders, capable of carrying large cargoes and navigating long distances.

18. Feudalism

- **Definition:** A social and economic system in medieval Europe where land was held by lords who granted it to vassals in exchange for military service and labor, with serfs working the land for protection.

19. Dhow

- **Definition:** Traditional sailing vessels with a characteristic triangular sail used in the Indian Ocean trade, particularly by Arab, Indian, and Swahili merchants.

20. Caravanserais

- **Definition:** Inn-like establishments along trade routes in Asia and North Africa where travelers and traders could rest, resupply, and exchange goods.

21. Astrolabe

- **Definition:** An ancient navigational instrument used to determine latitude by measuring the angle between the horizon and a celestial body, such as the sun or stars.

22. Renaissance

- **Definition:** A period of cultural rebirth and renewed interest in classical art, literature, and learning in Europe, beginning in the 14th century and continuing into the 17th century.

23. Khmer Empire

- **Definition:** A Southeast Asian empire centered in present-day Cambodia, known for its extensive temple complexes, such as Angkor Wat, and its influence in regional trade and politics from the 9th to the 15th centuries.

24. Samurai

- **Definition:** The military nobility and warrior class in feudal Japan, known for their code of honor (bushido) and their role in the social and political structure of Japan.

25. Caravel

- **Definition:** A type of small, highly maneuverable sailing ship developed in the 15th century by the Portuguese, used for exploration and trade along the coast of Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.