**Chapter 12: Cross-Cultural Exchanges on the Silk Roads**

1. Long-distance trade and the silk roads network
   1. Ancient World
      1. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside of established settlements
      2. Changed in classical period
         1. Improvement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Dramatic increase in trade due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Maintenance of roads, bridges
         5. Discovery of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         6. Increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to maintain open routes
   2. Trade networks of the Hellenistic era
      1. Important developments of the classical era that reduced risks
         1. Rulers invested in constructing roads and bridges
         2. Large empires expanded until borders were closer
      2. Trade networks of the Hellenistic world
         1. India
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Persia, Egypt
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Mediterranean
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. The silk roads
      1. Trade routes
         1. Named for principal commodity from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Dependent on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Overland trade routes linked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Sea lanes joined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basin into one network
      2. Trade goods
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traveled west
         2. Central Asia produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sold in China
         3. Roman empire provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. The organization of long-distance trade
         1. Merchants of different regions handled long-distance trade done in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. On the seas, long-distance trade was dominated by different empires
2. Cultural and biological exchanges along the silk roads
   1. The spread of Buddhism and Hinduism
      1. Buddhism in central Asia and China
         1. Merchants carry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along silk routes
         2. India through central Asia to east Asia
         3. Cosmopolitan centers promote development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to shelter traveling merchants
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes dominant faith of silk roads, 200 B.C.E.-1000 C.E.
      2. Buddhism and Hinduism in Southeast Asia
         1. Sea lanes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Rulers called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increasingly popular faiths
   2. The spread of Christianity
      1. Christianity in the Mediterranean basin
         1. Christianity spreads through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Sizeable communities as far east as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also practiced
   3. The spread of epidemic disease
      1. Epidemic diseases
         1. Common epidemics in Rome and China: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Role of trade routes in spread of pathogens
         3. Roman Empire: population dropped by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the first to tenth century C.E.
         4. China: population dropped by a quarter from the first to seventh century C.E.
         5. Effect: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Effects of epidemic diseases
         1. Both Chinese and Roman economies contracted
         2. Small regional economies emerged
         3. Epidemics weakened Han and Roman empires
3. China after the Han dynasty
   1. Internal decay of the Han state
      1. Problems of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to rebellions
   2. Popularity of Buddhism and Daoism
      1. Disintegration of political order casts doubt on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doctrines
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gain popularity
      3. Religions of salvation
4. The fall of the Roman empire
   1. Internal decay in the Roman empire
      1. The barracks emperors: series of generals seizing throne (235-284 C.E.)
      2. 235-284 C.E., twenty-six claimants to the throne, all but one killed in power struggles
      3. Epidemics
      4. Disintegration of imperial economy in favor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economies
      5. The emperor D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (284-305 C.E.)
         1. Divided the empire into two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. A co-emperor ruled each district with the aid of a powerful lieutenant
      6. The emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and new capital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. External factors and the fall of the western Roman empire
      1. Invasion from the North
         1. Visigoths, influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Formerly buffer states for Roman empire
         3. Massive migration of Germanic peoples into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Sacked Rome in 410 C.E., established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emperor in 476 C.E.
   3. Cultural change in the late Roman empire
      1. Christianity most prominent survivor of the collapse of the empire
         1. Growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. Promulgates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, allows Christian practice
            2. Converts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. 380 C.E., Emperor Theodosius proclaims Christianity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Roman empire
         3. St. Augustine harmonized Christianity with Platonic thought
      2. The Church became increasingly institutionalized
         1. Conflicts over doctrine and practice in early Church
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Church hierarchy established
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_