### Related Thematic Learning Objectives

**ENV-2** Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time.

**ENV-3** Evaluate the extent to which migration, population, and urbanization affected the environment over time.

**ENV-5** Evaluate the extent to which the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks have affected the environment over time.

**CUL-3** Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of culture, technologies, and scientific knowledge.

**SB-1** Explain how different forms of governance have been constructed and maintained over time.

**SB-2** Explain how and why different functions and institutions of governance have changed over time.

**SB-3** Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

**SB-4** Explain how and why internal and external political factors have influenced the process of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

### Key Concept 3.1

A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

#### I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.

**A.** Existing trade routes—including the Silk Roads, the Mediterranean Sea, the Trans-Saharan routes, and the Indian Ocean basin—flourished and promoted the growth of powerful new trading cities.

**B.** Communication and exchange networks developed in the Americas.

Illustrative examples, communication and exchange networks:
- Mississippi River Valley
- Mesoamerica
- Andes

**C.** The growth of interregional trade in luxury goods was encouraged by significant innovations in previously existing transportation and commercial technologies—including the caravanserai, compass use, the astrolabe, and larger ship designs in sea travel—and new forms of credit and the development of money economies.

Illustrative examples, new forms of credit and money economies:
- Bills of exchange
- Credit
- Checks
- Banking houses
- Use of paper money

**D.** Commercial growth was also facilitated by state practices, including the Inca road system; trading organizations, such as the Hanseatic League; and state-sponsored commercial infrastructures, such as the Grand Canal in China.
**Related Thematic Learning Objectives**

(Complete Exam Questions)

**SB-5** Explain how societies with states and state-less societies interacted over time.

**ECON-3** Explain how different modes and locations of production and commerce have developed and changed over time.

**ECON-5** Explain how and why labor systems have developed and changed over time.

**ECON-7** Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.

**Key Concept 3.1** — A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.

(Continued)

**E.** The expansion of empires—including China, the Byzantine Empire, various Muslim states, and the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors’ economies and trade networks.
Related Thematic Learning Objectives
(Focus of Exam Questions)

ENV-2 Explain how environmental factors, disease, and technology affected patterns of human migration and settlement over time.

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CUL-3 Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of culture, technologies, and scientific knowledge.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

Key Concept 3.1 — A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.

A. The expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to the environment.

Illustrative examples, environmental knowledge and technological adaptations:

- The way Scandinavian Vikings used their longships to travel in coastal and open waters as well as in rivers and estuaries
- 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

B. Some migrations had a significant environmental impact, including migration of Bantu-speaking peoples who facilitated transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the maritime migrations of the Polynesian peoples who cultivated transplanted foods and domesticated animals as they moved to new islands.

C. Some migrations and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region or the emergence of new languages.

Illustrative examples, diffusion of languages:

- The spread of Bantu languages
- The spread of Turkic and Arabic languages

Period 3
Key Concept 3.1

TEACHER-SELECTED EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL INDIVIDUALS, EVENTS, TOPICS, OR SOURCES FOR STUDENTS TO EXAMINE IN DEPTH
Related Thematic Learning Objectives
(Focus of Exam Questions)

CUL-1 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies originated, developed, and spread as a result of expanding communication and exchange networks.

CUL-2 Explain how religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies affected political, economic, and social developments over time.

CUL-3 Explain how cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of culture, technologies, and scientific knowledge.

CUL-4 Explain how technological and scientific innovations affected religions, belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies over time.

CUL-5 Explain how the arts are shaped by and reflect innovation, adaptation, and creativity of specific societies over time.

CUL-6 Explain how expanding exchange networks shaped the emergence of various forms of transregional culture, including music, literature, and visual art.

SB-3 Explain how and why economic, social, cultural, and geographical factors have influenced the processes of state building, expansion, and dissolution.

SB-6 Explain the political and economic interactions between states and non-state actors over time.

Key Concept 3.1 — A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.

A. Islam, based on the revelations of the prophet Muhammad, developed in the Arabian Peninsula. The beliefs and practices of Islam reflected interactions among Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians with the local Arabian peoples. Muslim rule expanded to many parts of Afro-Eurasia due to military expansion, and Islam subsequently expanded through the activities of merchants, missionaries, and Sufis.

B. In key places along important trade routes, merchants set up diasporic communities where they introduced their own cultural traditions into the indigenous culture.

Illustrative examples, diasporic communities:

- Muslim merchant communities in the Indian Ocean region
- Chinese merchant communities in Southeast Asia
- Sogdian merchant communities throughout Central Asia
- Jewish communities in the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean basin, and along the Silk Roads

C. As exchange networks intensified, an increased number of travelers within Afro-Eurasia wrote about their travels.

Illustrative examples, travelers:

- Ibn Battuta
- Marco Polo
- Xuanzang
### Related Thematic Learning Objectives
(Focus of Exam Questions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECON-7</th>
<th>Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOC-1</td>
<td>Evaluate the extent to which distinctions based on kinship, ethnicity, class, gender, and race influenced the origins, development, and transformations of social hierarchies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC-2</td>
<td>Evaluate the extent to which different ideologies, philosophies, and religions affected social hierarchies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC-5</td>
<td>Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or challenged over time.</td>
</tr>
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<td>SOC-6</td>
<td>Explain how political, economic, cultural, and demographic factors have affected social structures over time.</td>
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### Key Concept 3.1
A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

#### III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.

(Continued)

| D. | Increased cross-cultural interactions resulted in the diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions, as well as scientific and technological innovations. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrative examples, diffusion of literary, artistic, and cultural traditions:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The spread of Christianity throughout Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>The influence of Neoconfucianism and Buddhism in East Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism into Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The spread of Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>The influence of Toltec/Mexica and Inca traditions in Mesoamerica and Andean America</td>
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### Period 3
Key Concept 3.1

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**TEACHER-SELECTED EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL INDIVIDUALS, EVENTS, TOPICS, OR SOURCES FOR STUDENTS TO EXAMINE IN DEPTH**
### Key Concept 3.1 — A deepening and widening of networks of human interaction within and across regions contributed to cultural, technological, and biological diffusion within and between various societies.

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### ENV-3 Evaluate the extent to which migration, population, and urbanization affected the environment over time.

### ENV-5 Evaluate the extent to which the development of diverse technologies, industrialization, transportation methods, and exchange and communication networks have affected the environment over time.

### ECON-7 Explain how local, regional, and global economic systems and exchange networks have influenced and impacted each other over time.

**IV.** There was continued diffusion of crops and pathogens, including epidemic diseases like the bubonic plague, along trade routes.

Illustrative examples, diffusion of crops:
- Bananas in Africa
- New rice varieties in East Asia
- The spread of cotton, sugar, and citrus