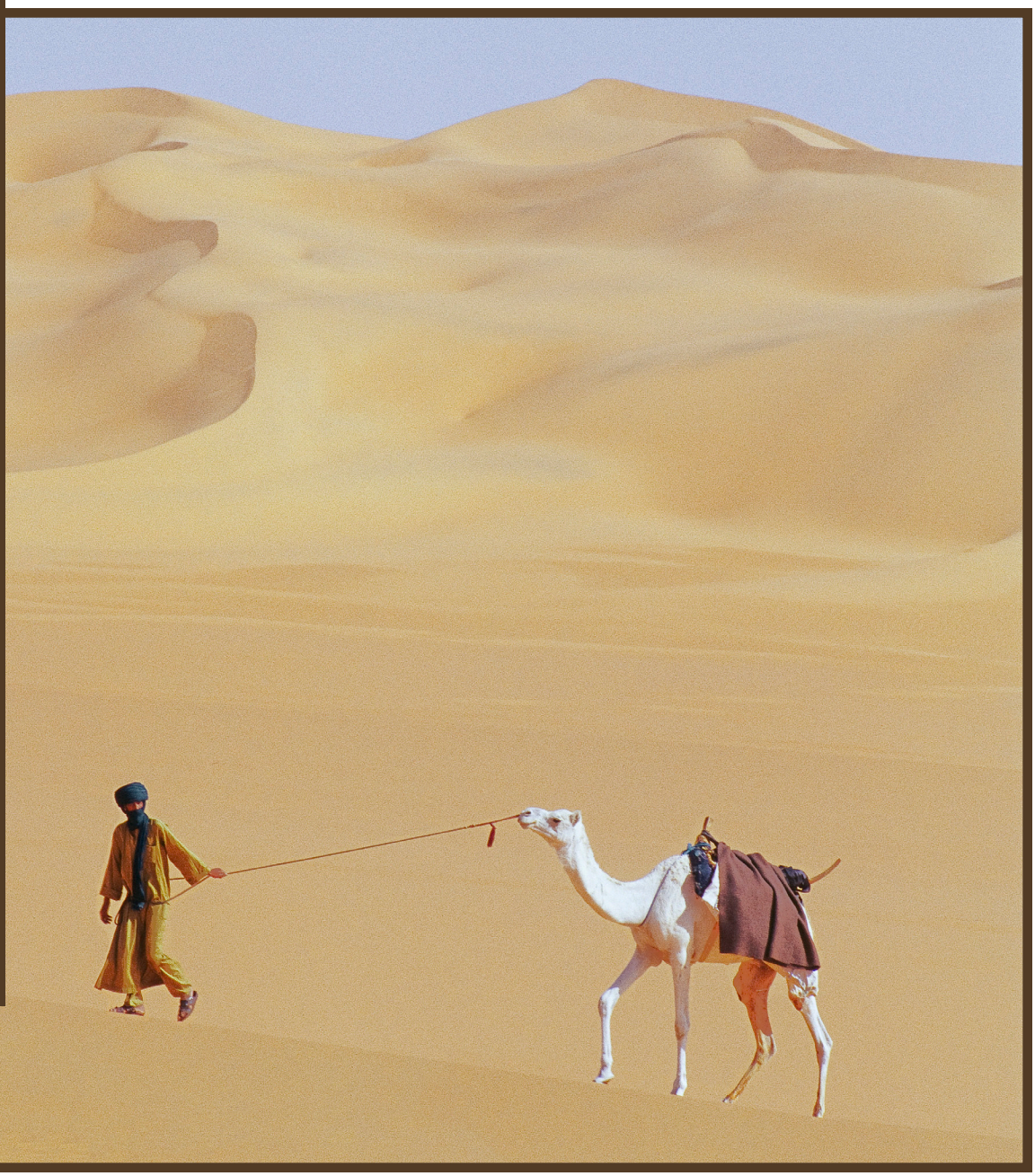
Teacher's Masters

California Education and the Environment Initiative

7

History-Social Science Standard 7.2.5.



Arabic Trade Networks: Growth and Expansion in the Middle Ages

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

The Education and the Environment Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
Office of the Secretary of Education
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Key Leadership for the Education and Environment Initiative:

Linda Adams, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency
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Andrea Lewis, Assistant Secretary for Education and Quality Programs, California Environmental Protection Agency
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Key Partners:

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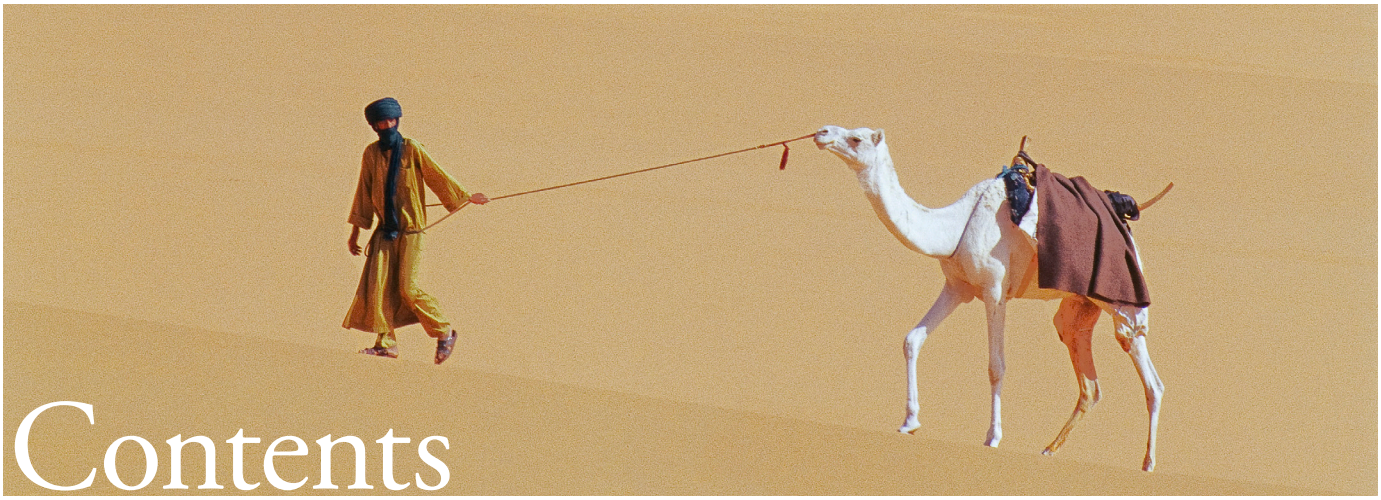

Contents

Lesson 1 Networking the Golden State

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 2 Change and Trade in the Arab World

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 3 What Traveled on the Trade Routes

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 4 They Saw It with Their Own Eyes

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 5 The Silent Traveler

None required for this lesson.

Assessments

Arab Trade Networks—Traditional Unit Assessment Master 2

The Effects of Arab Trade—Alternative Unit Assessment Master 6

Name: _____

Part 1

Instructions: Select the best answer and circle the correct letter. (2 points each)

1. What was the most valuable natural resource to early people on the Arabian Peninsula?
   a. wheat
   b. caravans
   c. fresh water
   d. trade routes

2. People in the middle of the Arabian Peninsula settled near _____ so they could grow food.
   a. ports
   b. oases
   c. the Silk Road
   d. trade routes

3. Why did early people settle in the mountains of Arabia?
   a. The trade routes went through the mountains.
   b. Frankincense trees only grew in the mountains.
   c. The mountains protected them from the monsoons.
   d. There were freshwater springs in the mountains.

4. Which of the following statements is true about the cities on the Arabian Peninsula?
   a. They were connected to one another by overland and maritime trade routes.
   b. They were all on the western and southern coasts of the peninsula.
   c. Only merchants and travelers from Arabia were welcome in them.
   d. Only goods and products made on the peninsula passed through them.

5. _____ from the Indian Ocean helped merchant ships travel over the Arabian Sea.
   a. Islamic soldiers
   b. Monsoon winds
   c. Frankincense
   d. Aden and Cane

Name: _____

6. Which of the following regions was not connected to the trade routes of the Middle Ages?
   a. North Africa
   b. Europe
   c. Australia
   d. Southeast Asia

7. Which was a very popular natural resource from Arabia traded during the Middle Ages?
   a. frankincense
   b. cotton
   c. rice
   d. sugarcane

8. Arab merchants were responsible for spreading _____ from Asia around the world.
   a. frankincense
   b. oranges
   c. rice
   d. durum wheat

9. Which of the following cities was one of the largest trading centers in the world during the Middle Ages?
   a. Baghdad
   b. London
   c. Hong Kong
   d. Andalus

10. Why did the population in many of the trading centers decline at certain times during the Middle Ages?
   a. There was a shortage of food and supplies on the trade routes.
   b. The plague spread on the trade routes and killed many people.
   c. People moved a lot and did not settle for very long in one place.
   d. Arab leaders stopped counting people and collecting taxes.

Name: _____

Part 2

Instructions: Complete the following tasks and answer the questions using complete sentences. (5 points each)

11. Choose two cities on the Afroeurasian trade routes and identify a good or product that traveled between them.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

12. Explain how the people living on the Arabian Peninsula benefited from trade along the trade routes.

_____

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13. Describe how Arab people came to live in other parts of the world because of trade.

_____

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Name: _____

14. What influence did Arab merchants have on the world during the Middle Ages?

_____

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15. Describe the connection between the plague and the trade routes during the Middle Ages. What effect did the plague have on the trading centers?

_____

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Name: _____

Instructions: Read **Spanish Rice** (Student Edition, pages 17–18). After you finish reading the article, come back to the five statements below. Explain how what you read about rice makes each statement true. Each of your answers should be at least one paragraph. (5 points per statement)

The Statements

1. Improvements to agriculture increased supplies of food and other products, which led to the growth of trade. Consider irrigation, tools, and knowledge of plants and animals.

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2. The growth of human populations and cities led to the establishment of trade routes among Asia, Africa, and Europe to import various goods and products (for example, agricultural products).

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3. People transported goods, products, and inventions along the trade routes.

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Name: _____

4. Towns along well-known trade routes allowed Arab people to take advantage of raw materials from locations that were even more distant from the region.

5. Trade and trade routes had direct and indirect influences on the natural systems that were the sources of the goods and products that were being transported.

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