

ELEVENTH GRADE

HONORS WORLD HISTORY

SUMMER READING 2018

SUMMER TEXT: *A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World* By William J. Bernstein

All Honors World History students are expected to read: *A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World*. (Chapters 1-12) **All students will be expected to write down notes as they read along.** Students will be expected to bring these notes to class on the first few days of school. These notes will help students be prepared to discuss the book and share their observations during class.

All students must e-mail their answers to **ALL** the guided questions by **8:00 am** (EST) **Tuesday, August 28** to Mr. O'Mahony at omahonye@mjbha.org. Late entries will be accepted up until 6:00 pm on Friday August 31. However, ten percent (10%) will be deducted for each day they are late. If any student does **NOT** email their answers to Mr. O'Mahony, he/she will earn an automatic **ZERO (0)** on their first homework grade. This will have the effect of lowering the homework grade for the first quarter by at least 25%. **DON'T GET A ZERO**-do your summer reading and answer the questions! It is recommended that students do their summer reading as early as possible to avoid any technical or other problems. Remember, late entries will result in a deduction of 10% for each day they are late! If any student submits the same answers to the questions as another student, all students involved (regardless of role) will automatically receive a zero (0) for their first homework grade (because it is plagiarism!). The same applies to any student who copies answers from the Internet or any other source. The penalty is a 0 on your first homework grade.

Bonus points will be given to any student who sends Mr. O'Mahony a picture of them reading "*A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World*." Be creative! The photograph (jpeg please) should be sent to Mr. O'Mahony at omahonye@mjbha.org

STUDENTS SHOULD BRING THEIR READING NOTES TO CLASS THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF SCHOOL!!!

Chapter 1: Sumer

1. Why was obsidian a major trade good in the stone age?
2. What is bronze?
3. What was the advantage of "money" (silver coins) over barter?
4. In what modern country was the Indus Valley civilization located?
5. Where was the "country of Punt"?
6. What was the Pax Romana?
7. How did the pepper trade create economic problems for the Roman Empire?

Chapter 2: The Straights of Trade

8. Why did the ancient Greeks have to trade?
9. From what three locations did the Greeks import wheat?
10. Why did the Greeks want to control the Hellespont and the Bosphorus?
11. What do Venice, Holland, and England have in common with ancient Athens?

Chapter 3: Camels, Perfumes and Prophets

12. What characteristics of the camel caused it to revolutionize trade in the Middle East and Africa?
13. How did Mohammed become involved in trading?
14. What were the political and economic “needs” for the creation of the Islamic religion in the 7th century?
15. Why were the Muslims more interested in Asia than in Western Europe in the 8th century?
16. What very important craft did the Muslims obtain from the Chinese?

Chapter 4: The Baghdad-Canton Express

17. What did the Roman-Han era have in common with the Islamic-Tang era with regard to trade?
18. How was Ibn Battuta’s Islamic religion actually a hindrance to his observations and his attitude toward the world as he traveled?
19. Why did the Chinese decide not to continue the voyages of Zheng He and the treasure fleets?

Chapter 5: The Taste of Trade and the Captives of Trade

20. What was the most important category of product that Europeans traded between the 14th and 17th centuries?
21. What did the merchants of Europe trade to their counterparts in Alexandria and Cairo?

Chapter 6: The Disease of Trade

22. Where is Kaffa? What was its strategic and economic importance?
23. What two groups struggled over Kaffa in the early 1300s?
24. What effect did the plague have on the Mongols and on China?

Chapter 7: Da Gama’s Urge

25. What was the importance of the Portuguese caraval?
26. What events and factors worked against Columbus getting any initial backing or support from the crowns of Portugal or Spain?
27. Why was the Treaty of Tordesillas negotiated? How was it different from the “papal line”? Who benefited most from this new treaty?
28. What were the two ‘innovations’ that Vasco Da Gama used that enabled him to reach the coast of India?

29. This port marked the vital eastern end of Indian Ocean trade and was the key to the Spice Islands.
30. What ports did the Portuguese open up in China and Japan, respectively, by the mid 1500's? Explain the trade the Portuguese carried out between them

Chapter 8: A World Encompassed

31. What role did Muslims, the Portuguese, and the Spanish play in diffusing sugar around the world? To what areas did it spread?
32. What was the significance of the Spanish "eight real dollar" or "pieces of eight"? How did it get its name? How/ why did it become the global currency of the 1600's and 1700's?

Chapter 9: The Coming of Corporations

33. How did Amsterdam become perhaps the most important port in Northern Europe, supplanting Antwerp?
34. What were the main rights and powers that were given to the VOC by its charter from the Dutch government?
35. Why were the Dutch considered a good fit with the isolationist Tokugawas in Japan?
36. What island (and city on that island) served as the base of operations for the Dutch VOC in their Asian commerce?

Chapter 10: Transplants

37. Before English industrialization, where did almost all cotton cloth come from?
38. By the late 1700's what area of the world became the largest supplier of raw cotton for the insatiable appetite of the British textile industry?
39. The British got into the tea trade primarily because they were losing out in the trade of what items?
40. Where do the British first start to plant sugar cane in the Caribbean? Why?
41. What European nations become the largest users/"consumers" of slave labor?
42. What was the main reason why the white traders played a minimal role in the capture or "enslavement" of the Africans? Who did that job for the Europeans?
43. Why did the British North American colonies need to import so many fewer slaves than the Caribbean or Brazil? What were the differences between the two areas?

Chapter 11: The Triumph and Tragedy of Free Trade

44. What impact did Robert Clive's victory at the Battle of Plassey have?
45. Why did the English get involved in the opium trade?
46. What was the result of the first Opium War?
47. To what extent did the controversy over the corn laws in the early 19th century reflect changes in both society and the economy?

Chapter 12: What Henry Bessemer Wrought

48. What impact did Henry Bessemer's blast process have on the world economy?
49. How did wheat production change as technology changed?
50. How did refrigeration change the economy?