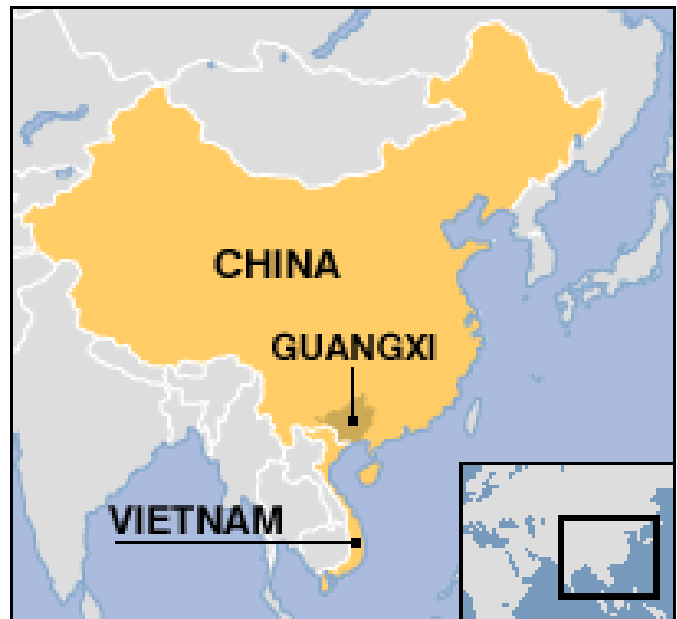


Post-Classical Afro-Eurasian Trade:

Task One: Champa Rice

Champa Rice is a quick-maturing, drought resistant rice that can allow two harvests, of sixty days each in one growing season. Originally domesticated in Vietnam, it was later sent to China as a tribute gift from the Champa state during the reign of Emperor Zhenzong of Song (r. 997–1022). Consequently, Song officials gave Champa rice to peasants across China in order to boost yields. Cultivation time was reduced from 180 to 90 days. Its distribution was directly connected to the increasing population of China under the Song pushing it over 200 million people.



Write the word RICE in capital letters in pen in Vietnam and draw an arrow to China.

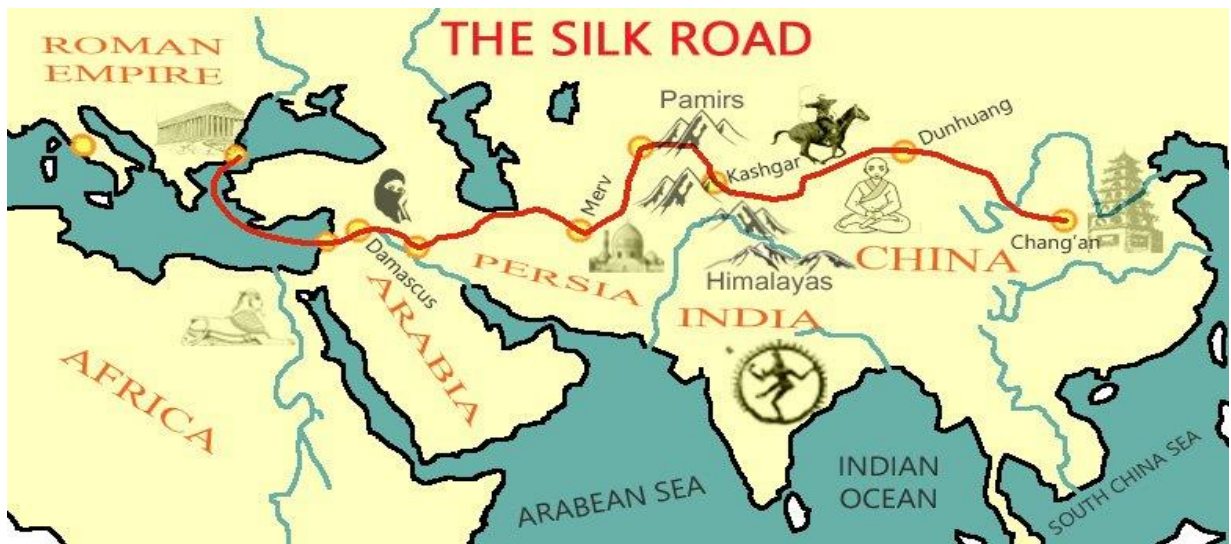
Task Two: Porcelain

During China's Tang Dynasty (618-907) the government standardized the production of porcelain which led to higher quality work and increased quantities. They greatly perfected glazing techniques and mastered the process of regulating, with precise accuracy, the extremely high kiln temperatures necessary for the production of superior porcelain.- Production spread from northern China to the south as high quality kaolin clay was discovered there. Japan and Korea would copy Chinese porcelain production techniques, but no one could match the quality of Chinese porcelain in this period. Write word PORCELAIN in capital letters in pen in China and draw it spreading to Japan and Korea.



Task Three: The Silk Road

Silk fabric was first developed in ancient China, possibly as early as 6000 BCE and definitely by 3000 BCE. Legend gives credit to a Chinese empress, Xi Ling-Shi (Hsi-Ling-Shih, Lei-Tus). Though first reserved for the Emperors of China, its use spread gradually through Chinese culture both geographically and socially. From there, silken garments began to reach regions throughout Asia. Silk rapidly became a popular luxury fabric in the many areas accessible to Chinese merchants, because of its texture and shiny lustre. It was considered so valuable that if someone told the secret of how to make the silk into yarn they were sentenced to death. Because of the high demand for the fabric, silk was one of the staples of international trade prior to industrialization, basically serving as a form of money. The demand for silk in Europe was so high that silk was worth its weight in gold. Using a bright color, draw the route of the Silk Road across Asia. Include on your key. Draw a Bactrian and Arabian camel somewhere along the way. Finally, watch this video on silk production: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqFm_7KyfHI Create a textbox in which you describe in a sentence or two how silk is made.



Because it was so difficult to cross the silk roads, only valuable and light trade items passed along destined for elites of empires. A single camel driver, conducting three to six animals, can transport one to two tons of cargo between twenty and sixty miles a day.

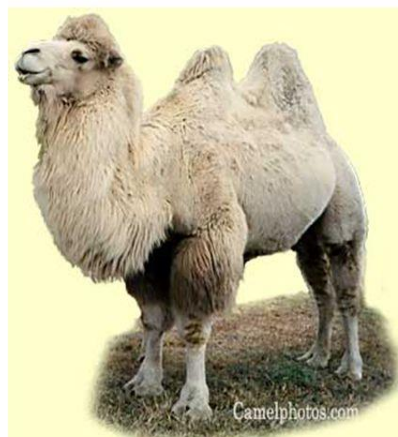
Middle East

Dromedary Camel



Asia

Bactrian Camel



Task Four: Tea



“Among the important sources of revenue of the king [of China] is.... an herb which they mix in hot water and then drink. It is sold in every town at a very high price. It is called *al-sakh*. It is more leafy than the green trefoil and slightly more perfumed, and has a soury taste. They boil water and then sprinkle the leaves over it. It is a cure for them of everything.”

- Akhbar Al-Sin wa'l-Hind “An Account of China and India,” written in 850 CE

What is *al-sakh*? Write either the English word in capital letters in China OR draw a picture that represents it in China.



Task 5: Hangzhou

Hangzhou was located near China's southern coast and on the Grand Canal which connected it across 700 miles to Beijing. It was a departure point for Chinese goods to Korea, Japan, southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean trade network. It became the capital of China during the Southern Song Dynasty. Due to its economic and political importance, Hangzhou became the largest city in the world from 1180-1378 CE with a population of 1 million. Marco Polo visited in 1299 and left this description:



“The city is beyond dispute the finest and the noblest in the world... [It is] so great that it hath an hundred miles of compass with 12,000 bridges of stone... The number and wealth of the merchants, and the amount of goods that passed through their hands, were so enormous that no man could form a just estimate thereof... And everything would be found there ready to order...” Marco Polo “The Travel of Marco Polo (1299)”



Label the city of Hangzhou in China. Draw a textbox nearby in which you give the population of the city in 1235. A textbox is a rectangle drawn whatever the size is necessary to include the required information.

Task 6: The South China Sea

Chinese traders moved along the coast. Junks were used as seagoing vessels as early as the 2nd century AD and developed rapidly during the Song dynasty (960–1279). The 3rd century book "*Strange Things of the South*" by Wan Chen describes ships capable of carrying 700 people and 260 tons of cargo:

"The four sails do not face directly forward, but are set obliquely, and so arranged that they can all be fixed in the same direction, to receive the wind and to spill it. Those sails which are behind the most windward one receiving the pressure of the wind, throw it from one to the other, so that they all profit from its force. If it is violent, (the sailors) diminish or augment the surface of the sails according to the conditions. This oblique rig, which permits the sails to receive from one another the breath of the wind, obviates the anxiety attendant upon having high masts. Thus these ships sail without avoiding strong winds and dashing waves, by the aid of which they can make great speed."

"Strange Things of the South" by Wan Chen, 300 CE



Label the South China Sea and draw a Chinese junk ship in the South China Sea (spend two minutes doing the best you can). Next, draw a compass somewhere in the South China Sea.



Task 7: Southeast Asia

Chinese junks in the South China Sea were headed to the Strait of Malacca with its valuable markets. Even today, the Strait of Malacca is one of the world's most important shipping lanes with nearly 25% of all world trade passing through. As early as the classical era, the strait was a gathering point of world trade and empires and religions arose to dominate the region.



“commodities from the region and beyond were collected, traded and shipped. Rice, cotton, indigo and silver from Java; aloes, resin, camphor, ivory and rhino's tusks, tin and gold from Sumatra; rattan, rare timber, gems and precious stones from Borneo; exotic birds and rare animals, iron, sappan, sandalwood and rare spices from Eastern Indonesian archipelago.”

- Historian William Strayer

During the post-classical era, the city of Malacca became an important trading city which attempted to control and tax the straits. Label the trading city of Malacca on your map. The most valuable items from Southeast Asia were the spices cloves and nutmeg. Write CLOVES and NUTMEG in capital letters in pen around the furthest islands of modern day Indonesia.



Task 8: Malacca



In 1511, Tomes Pires, a Portuguese spice merchant visited Malacca. He arrived a few years before European explorers. He counted 84 different languages spoken in the trading city of Malacca:

“Moors from Cairo, Mecca, Aden, Abyssinians, men Kilwa, Malindi, Hormuz, Parsees, Rumes, Turks, Turkomens, Christian Armenians, Gujaratis, men of Chaul, Dabhol, Goa, of the Kingdom Deccan, Malabars and Klings, merchants from Orissa, Ceylon, Bengal, Arakan, Pegu, Siamese, men Kedah, Malays, men of Pahang, Patani, Cambodia, Champa, Chochin China, Chinese, Lequeos, men of Brunei, Lucoes, men of Tamjompura, Laue, Banka, Linga, Moluccas, Banda, Bima, Timor, Madura, Java, Sunda, Palembang, Jambi, Tongkal, Indragiri, Kappatta, Menangkabau, Siak, Arcat, Aru, Bata, country of the Tomjano, Paae, Pedir, Maldives.”

- *Suma Oriental*, early 16th century

“No other single fact can quite capture the ‘shape’ of the world system by the 15th century as this cast of characters.”

- Janet Abu-Lughod, 21st century historian

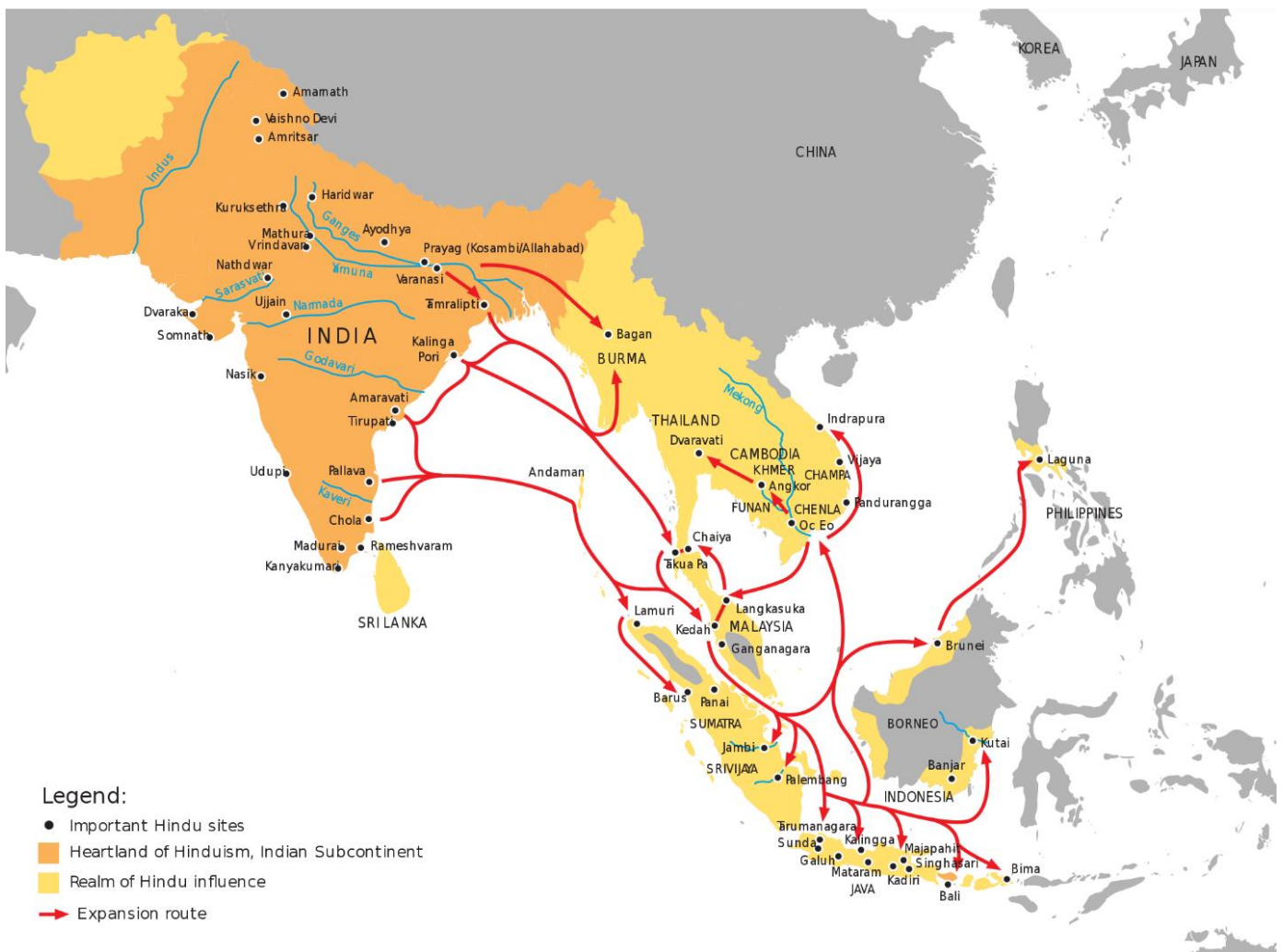
Create a text box near Malacca. In the textbox, summarize the main point of these documents to describe Malacca.

Task 9: Spread of Hinduism

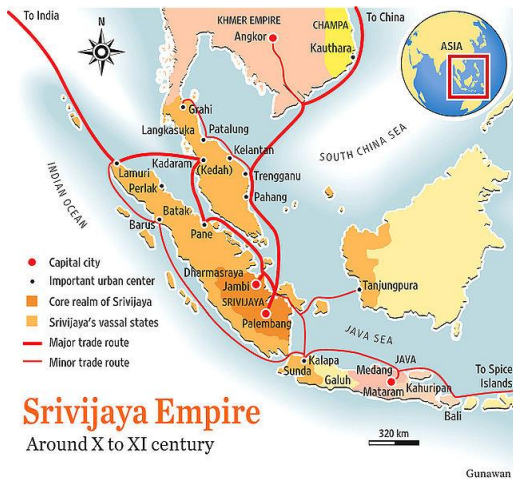
As southeast Asia became a major crossroads of trade it also became a crossroads of religion. The first religion to spread in the region came from Indian merchants in the classical era. During the post-classical era, a Hindu kingdom arose in Cambodia known as the Khmer. They built the spectacular Angkor Wat temples.



Indicate Hindu influence in Southeast Asia using colorful dots (you choose the color). Be sure to include on your key. On the map below, Hindu influence is indicated in yellow. (Do not include the orange area which is the Hindu heartland of India).

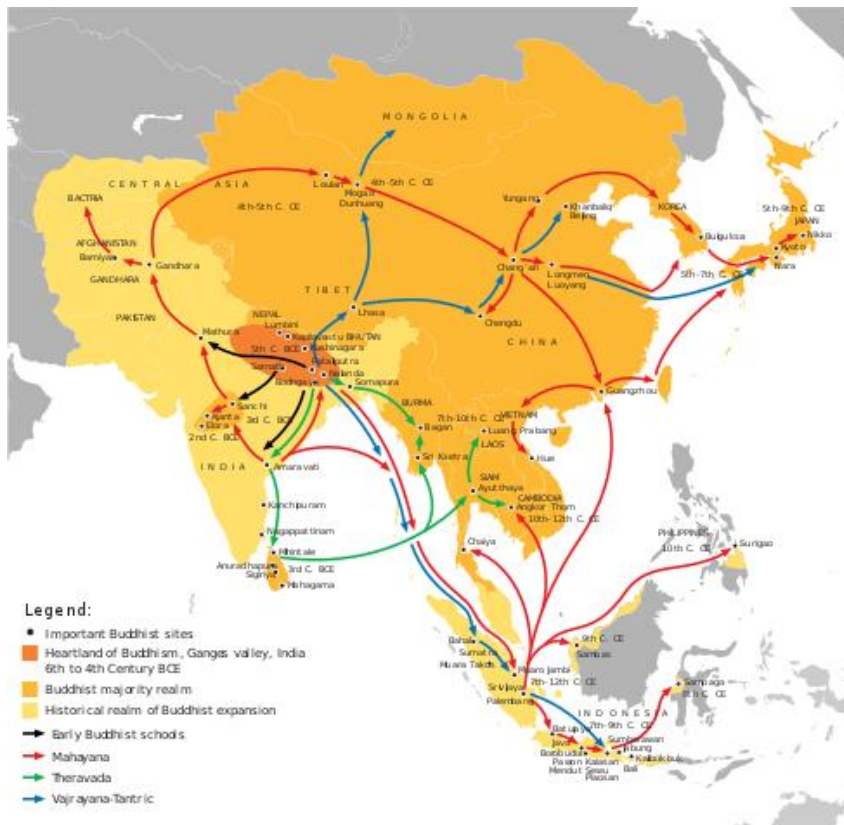


Task 10: Spread of Buddhism



Buddhism was another religion that spread in southeast Asia with the trade routes and empire building. The empire of Srivijaya grew under the Buddhist conqueror Dapunta Hyang (671-702) with an army of 20,000 that included horses and hundreds of elephants. Over a series of conquests, Sriijaya grew to control the trade in Southeast Asia and its merchants would trade from the Philippines to East Africa. Their capital was at Palembang, a reported floating city which no longer exists. However, on the island of Java, spectacular Buddhist architecture survives from the time period. Borobudur, built in the 800's is a massive temple consisting of nine stacked platforms, six square and three circular, topped by a central dome. It is decorated with 2,672 relief panels and 504 Buddha statues. The central dome is

surrounded by 72 Buddha statues, each seated inside a perforated stupa. Today it is widely regarded as one of the finest Buddhist temples in the world.

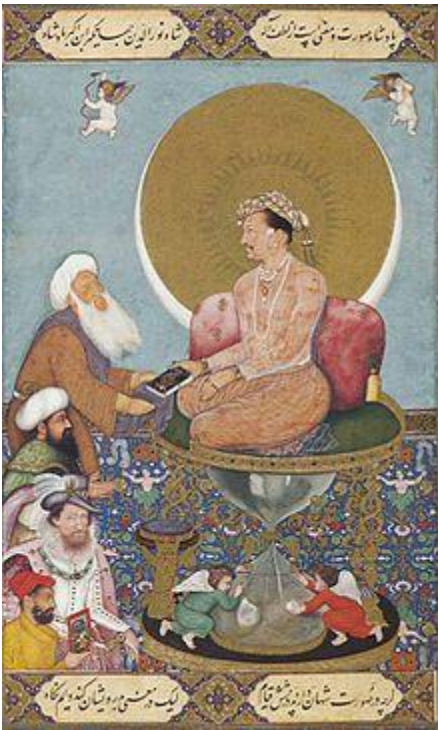


Indicate the spread of Buddhism through trade on your map using colorful dots of your choice. Be sure to include on your key. This is indicated on the map in orange.

Do not include the heartland (in red on the map) or the Historical realm (yellow).

TIP: Be sure your dots are different enough from the Hindu dots so your map is clear. Also, be sure your dots do not cover up the words you wrote in China.

Task 11: Spread of Islam

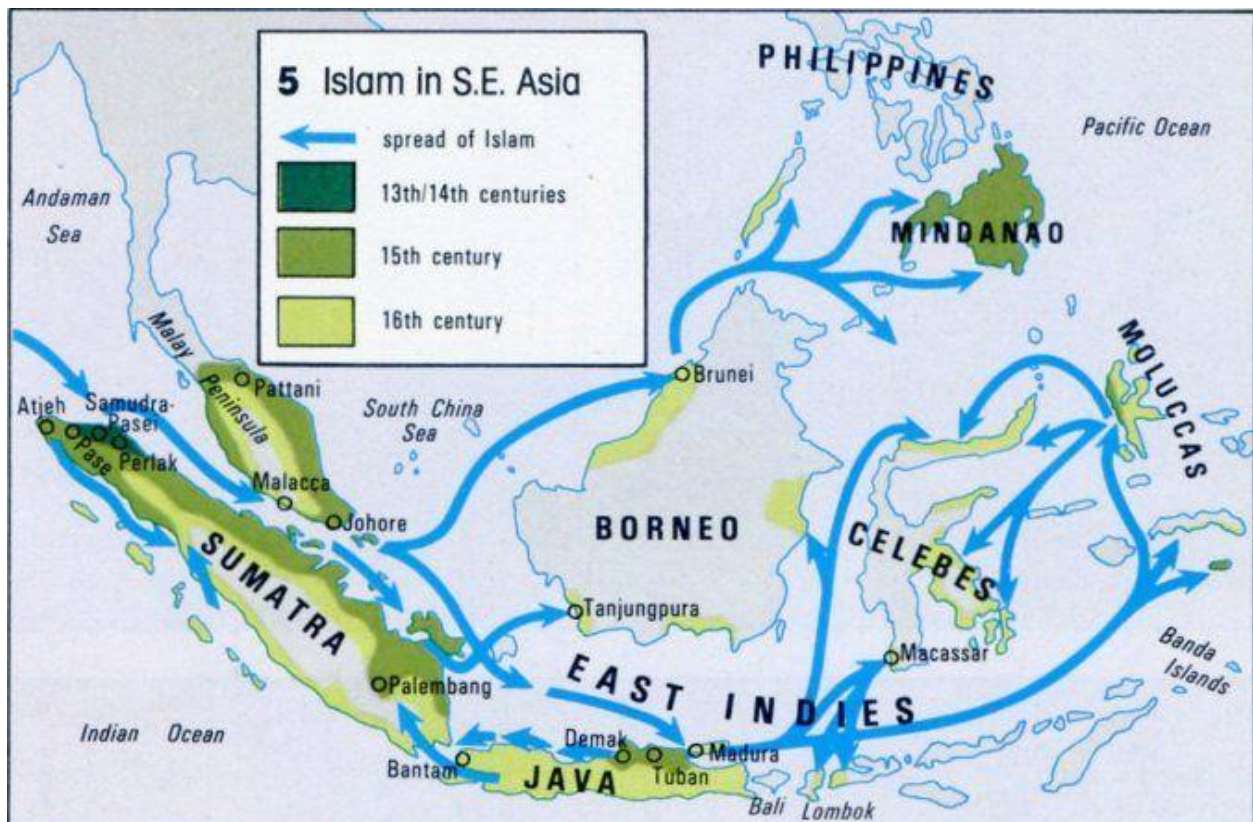


Just as Muhammad had been a merchant, many Muslims themselves participate in trade. Islamic spread through Southeast Asia and China was preceded by Persian merchants. As Persians became Muslim and Arabs built empires, former Buddhist and Hindu kings and merchants began to adopt Islam to increase relations with wealthy Muslim merchants. Sufi mystics were Muslim holy men who spread Islam in rural areas. Sufi mystics adopted elements of the local culture to create a unique form of Islam. Unlike in Persia, which was strictly patriarchal, Southeast Asia was a matrilineal society. According to several accounts, many merchants were women. Zhou Daguan, a Chinese diplomat who visited in the 13th century, wrote:

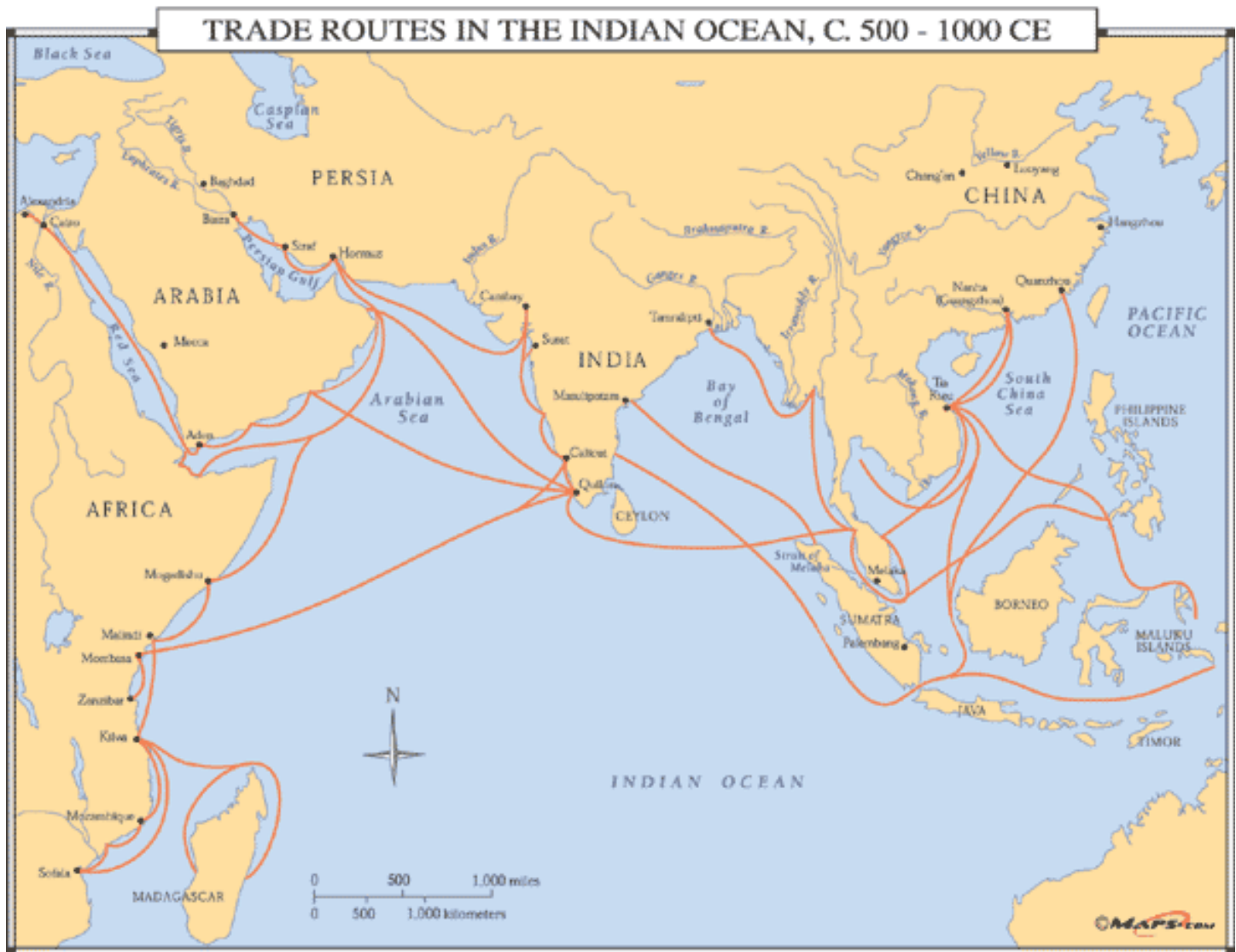
“The local people who know how to trade are all women. So when a Chinese goes to this country, the first thing he must do is take in a woman, partly with a view to profiting from her trading abilities.”

- Zhou Daguan, 13th century

To represent female merchants in Southeast Asia, draw an image of a women near Southeast Asia (it can be in the water) with something that represents trade (maybe a dollar sign?). Next, indicate the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia on your map using colorful dots of your choice. Be sure to include on your key. Parts of Southeast Asia will have lots of colorful dots to show the diversity of religion that spread in the region via trade.



Task 12: The Indian Ocean

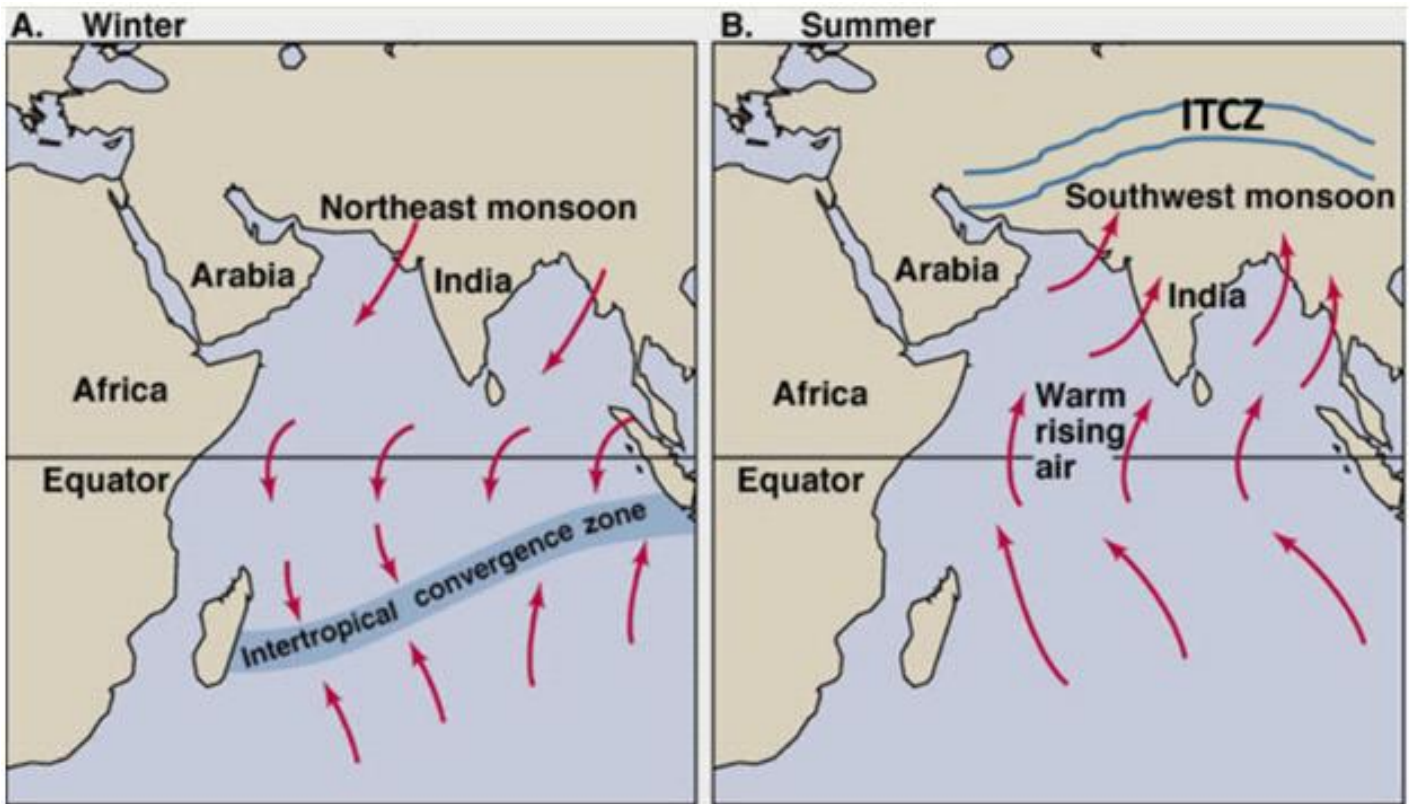


“What made Indian Ocean commerce possible were the monsoons, alternating wind currents that blew predictably eastward during the summer months and westward during the winter. An understanding of monsoons and a gradually accumulating technology of shipbuilding and oceanic navigation drew on the ingenuity of many peoples- Chinese, Malays, Indians, Arabs, Swahilis, Jews and others. Collectively they made ‘an interlocked human world joined by the common highway of the Indian Ocean.... [This trade network was not run by states or empires], rather it operated across an ‘archipelago of towns’ whose merchants often had more in common with one another than with the people of their own hinterlands. It was in these urban centers, strung out around the entire Indian Ocean basin that provided the nodes of this widespread commercial network.”

- Historian William Strayer

Label the Indian Ocean and summarize in your own words the quote by William Strayer describing Indian Ocean trade. Draw a textbox in the Indian Ocean in which you write your summary.

Task 13: Monsoons



“Because merchants and captains preferred to ride the monsoons to and from their home port on an annual schedule, individual boats and crews tended to ply only one segment of the route year after year (if they were lucky enough to survive so many journeys). A Gujarati merchant [from northwest India], for example, would typically load his ships with the fine cotton cloths and indigo of his native land, sail the summer monsoon to Malacca, exchange there his goods for silk, spices, porcelain, and return home on the winter monsoon. Or he might choose to sail west in the winter and return in the summer from Aden [in southwest Arabia] with horses and incense, or to Malindi on the East African coast and return with gold and slaves. Because of the patterns of the monsoons and the need to return home, goods traveling the entire length of the [Indian Ocean maritime route] sailed in at least three different boats.”

- Historian William Bernstein

Draw four colorful arrows indicating the varying directions of the monsoon winds. Include on your key. Near your arrows draw a textbox in which you explain the seasonal monsoon winds and how these changes impacted merchants and trade.

Task 14: The Spice Trade



The spice trade refers to the trade between historical civilizations in Asia, Northeast Africa and Europe. Spices such as cinnamon, cassia, cardamom, ginger, pepper, and turmeric were known and used in antiquity for commerce in the Eastern World. Opium, an addictive drug, was a part of the spice trade and some people involved in the spice trade were driven by opium addiction.

Spices found their way from India and Southeast Asia into the Middle East before the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest writings indicate that the southwest coast of India had established itself as a major spice trade center from as early as 3000 BCE. Indians, Phoenicians, Jews and Ethiopians dominated the maritime trade from India to southern Arabia during the classical era in their dhows. Greeks and Romans obtained spices from the incense route that came from Yemen to Mesopotamia. After the rise of Islam, Arab traders started dominating the maritime routes to Arabia.



From Arabia, Jewish merchants carried the spices into Europe. After the Crusades, Italian merchants from Venice and Genoa took over the spice trade into Europe. They acquired spices in Egypt and Palestine not knowing the source of them. The true source of the spices was withheld by the traders and associated with fantastic tales. Rumors of India circulated in Europe. Kerala, referred to as the land of spices or as the "Spice Garden of India", was where Christopher Columbus was hoping to find by sailing west (he called the people he found "Indians" and chili "peppers" because he saw what he wanted to see.)

The heart of Kerala was the port of Calicut. It was known as the City of Spices. Label Calicut on your trade map. To represent the Jewish role in bringing spices to Europe before the Crusades, draw a Star of David in Arabia and somewhere in Europe. Finally, create a text box anywhere on the map in which you define

the spice trade in two to three sentences. Finally, cinnamon and pepper were the two most valuable spices cultivated in India. Write the words CINNAMON and PEPPER in capital letters in India.

Task 15: Cotton and Sugar



Cotton was first grown and cultivated in Mexico, Arizona and India. The Indus Valley Civilization of modern day Pakistan was cultivating cotton by 3000 BCE. The cotton fabrics produced in India became valued by the elite in Europe, who preferred them to sheep's wool and its cultivation spread to Egypt and Persia. However, the best cotton fabrics came from India throughout most of history. Sources such as Marco Polo, who traveled India in the 13th century, Chinese travelers, who traveled Buddhist pilgrim centers earlier, and Vasco Da Gama, who entered Calicut in 1498, have praised the superiority of Indian fabrics.

Hand held roller cotton gins and spinning wheels were both in use in India by the start of the post-classical period and a rural cottage industry was in full swing by the year 1000. These products helped to increase Indian trade.

Sugarcane is native the tropical regions of South India and southeast Asia. It was not plentiful or cheap in early times, and in most parts of the world, honey was more often used for sweetening. Originally, people chewed raw sugarcane to extract its sweetness. Sugar remained relatively unimportant until the Gupta Indians discovered methods of turning sugarcane juice into granulated crystals that were easier to store and to transport. Indian sailors introduced knowledge of sugar along the various trade routes they travelled. Traveling Buddhist monks took sugar crystallization methods to China. Chinese documents confirm at least two missions to India, initiated in 647 CE, to obtain technology for sugar refining. In South Asia, the Middle East and China, sugar became a staple of cooking and desserts.

Crusaders brought sugar back to Europe after their campaigns in the Holy Land, where they encountered caravans carrying "sweet salt." Early in the 12th century, Venice acquired some villages near Tyre and set up estates to produce sugar for export to Europe. It supplemented the use of honey, which had previously been the only available sweetener. Crusade chronicler William of Tyre, writing in the late 12th century, described sugar as "very necessary for the use and health of mankind." In the 15th century, Venice was the chief sugar refining and distribution center in Europe. This would change radically in the next ea.

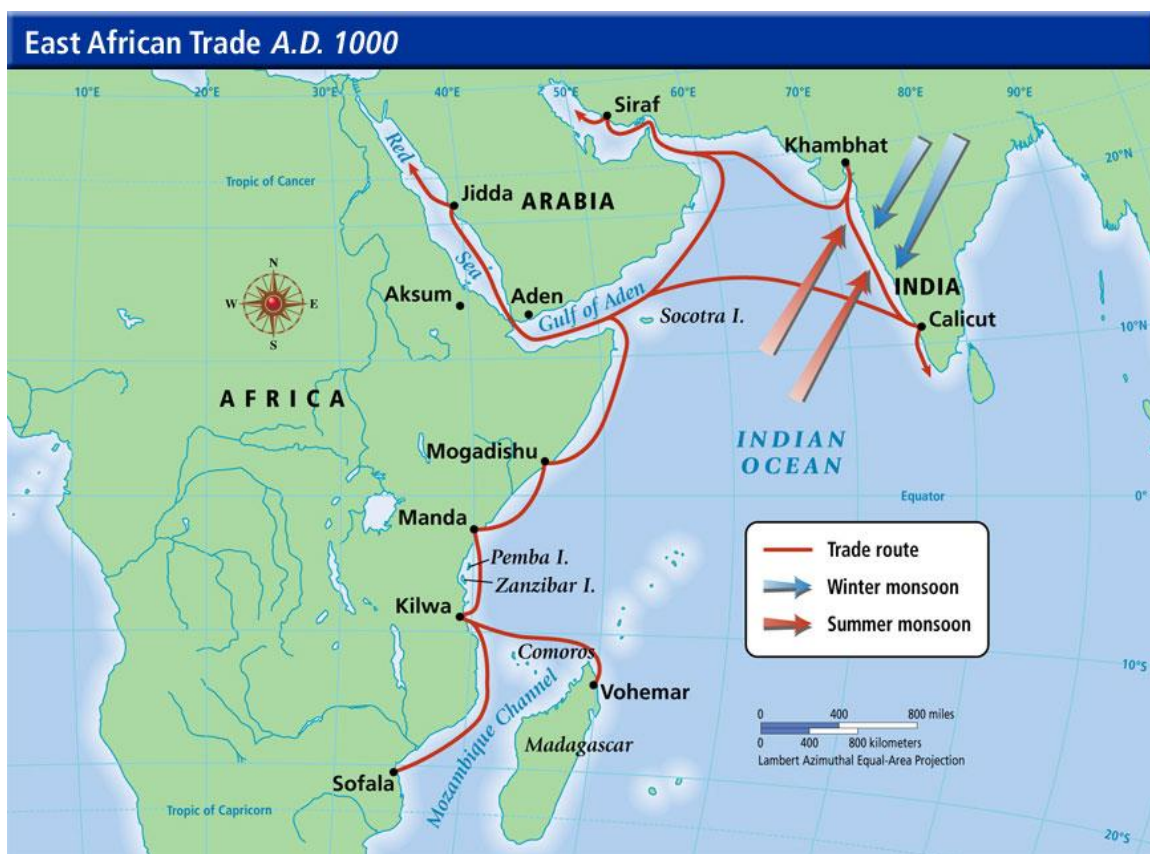
Draw or write the words COTTON and SUGAR in India.

Task 16: Swahili City-States

On the east African coast, trade led to the rise of an East African civilization known as Swahili. Emerging in the 8th century C.E., this civilization took shape as a set of commercial city-states stretching all along the East African coast from present-day Somalia to Mozambique. Expanding Indian Ocean commerce led to a growing demand for East African products. Gold, ivory, tortoise shells, quartz, leopard skins, and slaves acquired from interior societies, as well as iron and processed timber manufactured along the coast, found a ready market in Arabia, Persia, India and beyond. In response to such commercial opportunities, an African merchant class developed, villages turned into sizable towns, and clan chiefs became kings.

Interactions with Muslim Arab traders would have a profound impact on East Africa. Many ruling families of Swahili cities claimed Arab or Persian origins as a way of bolstering their prestige, even while they dined from Chinese porcelain and dressed in Indian cottons. The Swahili language, widely spoken in East Africa today, was grammatically an African tongue within the larger Bantu family of languages, but was written in Arabic script and contained a number of Arabic loan words. Finally, more than 4 million Africans were transported as slaves throughout the middle east in the post-classical era.

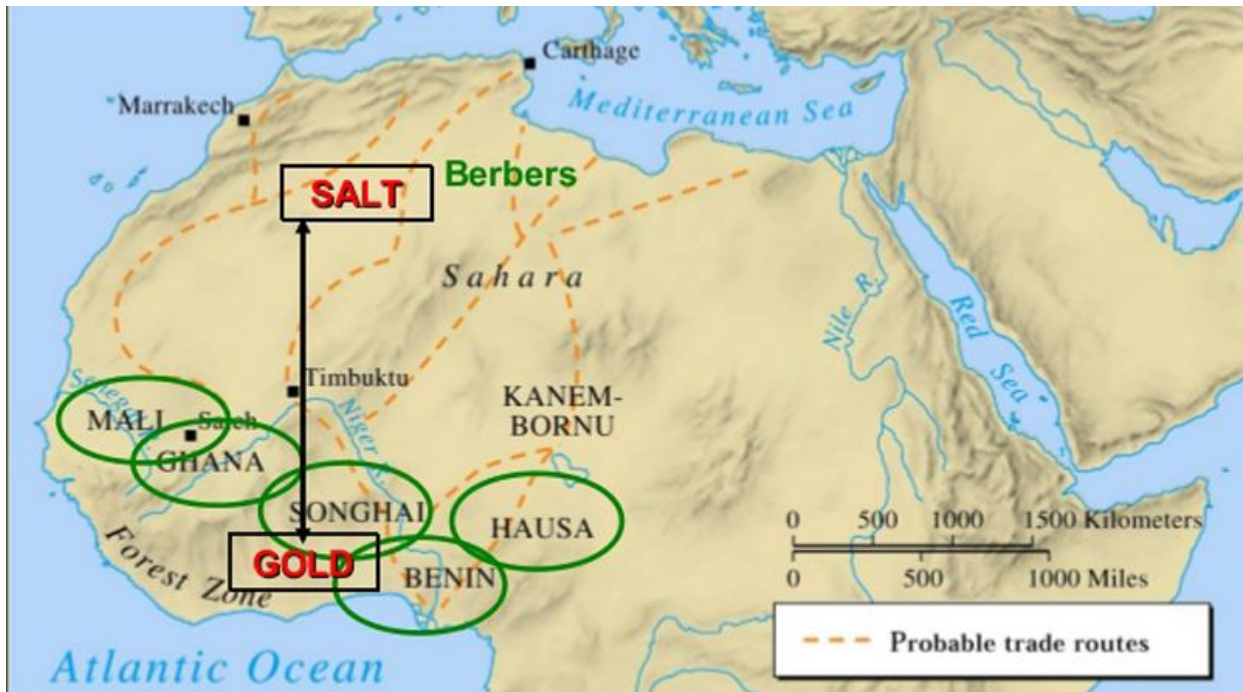
East Africa, via Madagascar, would be impacted by Austronesian migrations from Southeast Asia during the classical and post-classical era. Beside language in Madagascar, Austronesians introduced bananas and coconuts to the African continent. These new food sources led to a population increase on the African continent.



Label the East African city-states of Mogadishu, Manda, Kilwa and Sofala. In a text box nearby, describe in one to two sentence East African trade including the products traded. Finally, draw or write banana and coconut in Madagascar.

Task 17: Gold Salt Trade

A major turning point in African commercial life occurred with the introduction of the camel to North Africa and the Sahara in the early centuries of the Common Era. This remarkable animal, which could go for ten days without water, finally made possible the long trek across the Sahara Desert. Soon, huge caravans of 5,000 camels and hundreds of people, on a journey of 70 days traveling mostly at night, started crossing the Sahara from North Africa to West Africa. What they sought, above all else was gold. Gold was found in great abundance in the grasslands and forests of West Africa. What West Africans lacked was salt. Salt was abundant in North Africa. Before long, in west Africa a pound of salt could be traded for a pound of gold. The gold-salt trade, which brought Islam and the rise of empires to West Africa, had begun.



Write the word SALT in capital letters in North Africa and the word GOLD in capital letters in West Africa. Next, draw one of the probable trade routes across the Sahara desert. Draw a camel. Label the city of Timbuktu. Nearby, draw a textbox describing education in Timbuktu based on a short video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQNmwkL9AsE> (watch from 13:47 to the end). Include in the textbox a brief description of the gold-salt trade.



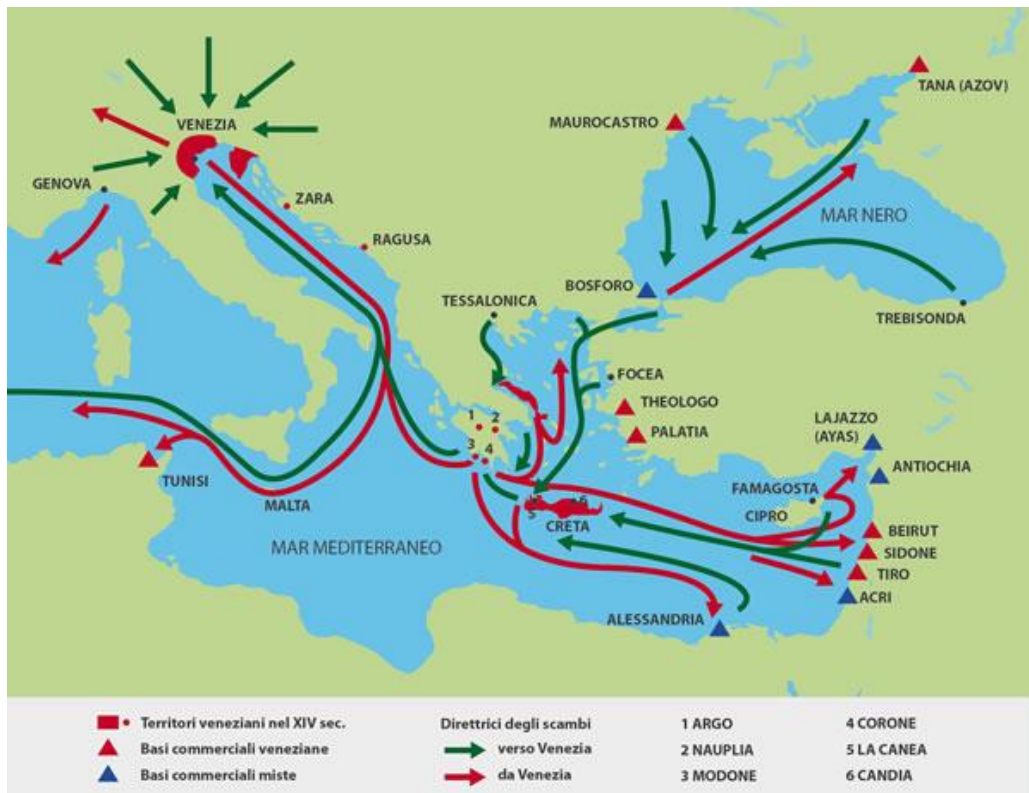
Task 18: Italian City-States

The Crusades gave Europeans a taste of the middle east. Enterprising merchants from Venice and Genoa took advantage of the Crusade conquests by establishing and dominating trade routes to the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Alexandria in Egypt became the most important by the early 1200's. Venetians and Genoese grew wealthy on spices. For example, a hundred pounds of nutmeg, purchased in medieval Alexandria for 10 ducats, might easily go for thirty or fifty ducats on the wharves of Venice. A typical Venetian galley carried one to three hundred tons between Egypt and Italy and "earned vast fortunes for the imaginative and the lucky." In the last years of the 15th century, Venetian galleys hauled 3.5 million pounds of spices annually from Egypt to Europe.

However, the Europeans had a major problem if they wanted to trade with the east. European products were not desired in the east. European linens and wools were inferior to Indian cottons. European wines were of high quality in this era but the Islamic world forbade the use of alcohol. Glassmaking and olive oil production was well advanced in Europe in the middle ages but these luxury items filled only a tiny sliver of the European desire for spices.

In the early 1200's, Italian merchants found a product to trade- slaves. Between roughly 1200 and 1500, Italian merchants became the world's most prosperous slave traders, buying humans on the eastern shores of the Black Sea from Kievan Rus and then and selling them in the Muslim world. Non-Muslim slaves were desired in the Middle East for "bedpartners," use in Muslim armies and sugar cultivation in the Persian Gulf. People from the Black Sea area were Slavic tribes. Historians debate whether or not the word "slave" comes from "Slav."

Label Venice (Venezia on the map below) and Genoa (Genova on the map below) on the trade map. Next, draw human stick figures on the north and eastern shores of the Black Sea to symbolize the slave trade of the era. Finally, draw a trade route from Venice to the Muslim world.



Task 19: Guilds

Jewish merchants, called Radanites, acted as middle men between the Muslim and Christian worlds in the early middle ages. After the Crusades, Italian merchants took over trade and Jewish merchants were persecuted and kicked out of various countries. The spice trade into Europe became the most lucrative. Spices bought in Venice for 40 ducats sold in Portugal for 60 ducats and in England for 70 ducats. However, northern Europeans also struggled to find valuable trade goods.

As barbarian and Viking attacks began to subside by the year 1000, coupled with new agriculture techniques, towns and populations slowly began to grow again in Europe. Between 1000 and 1150, the population of Western Europe rose from 30 million to about 42 million (tiny compared to the 200 million in China). Compared to great cities such as Hangzhou, Baghdad and Constantinople, European towns were primitive and tiny. Europe's largest city, Paris, probably had no more than 60,000 people by the year 1200. A typical European medieval town had only about 2,500 people.

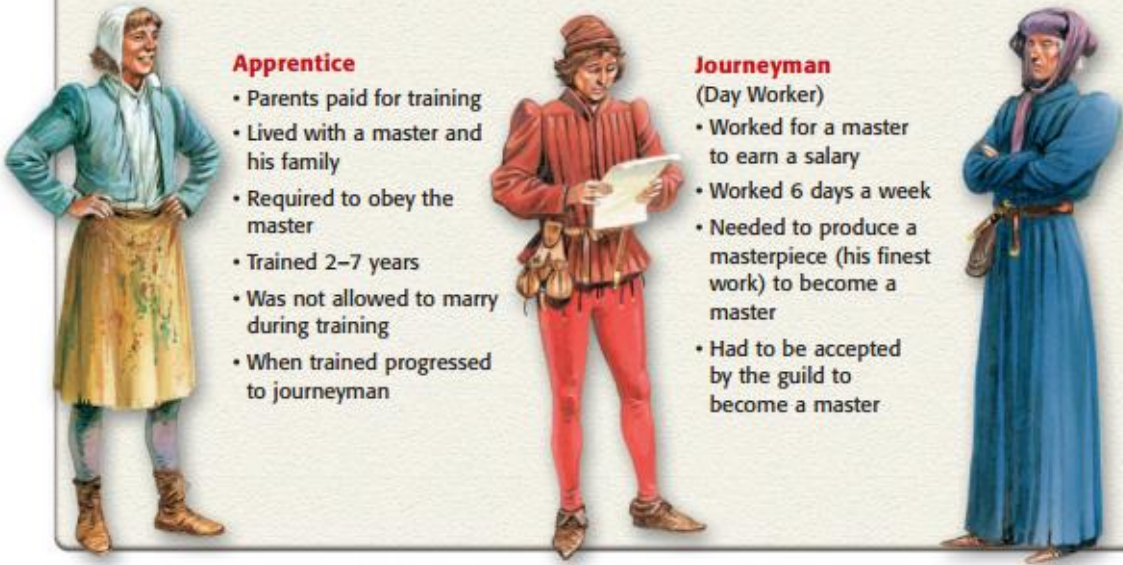
In order to increase quality of products and organize trade, a new institution arose in this period in Europe called the guild. Guilds were associations of people who worked in the same occupation such as wheelwrights, glassmakers, winemakers or bakers. In medieval towns, guilds controlled all wages and prices and organized trade fairs. Guilds enforced standards of quality by creating and training apprentices to be masters of their trade. However, guilds could also be exclusive. Jews and foreigners were not allowed to join guilds.

History *in* Depth

Craft Guilds

Craft guilds formed an important part of town life during the medieval period. They trained young people in a skilled job, regulated the quality of goods sold, and were major forces in community life.

Guild Services	
To members: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set working conditions• Covered members with a type of health insurance• Provided funeral expenses• Provided dowries for poor girls	To the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built almshouses for victims of misfortune• Guaranteed quality work• Took turns policing the streets• Donated windows to the Church



Apprentice

- Parents paid for training
- Lived with a master and his family
- Required to obey the master
- Trained 2–7 years
- Was not allowed to marry during training
- When trained progressed to journeyman

Journeyman (Day Worker)

- Worked for a master to earn a salary
- Worked 6 days a week
- Needed to produce a masterpiece (his finest work) to become a master
- Had to be accepted by the guild to become a master

Master

- Owned his own shop
- Worked with other masters to protect their trade
- Sometimes served in civic government

Write the word GUILD in capital letters. In a nearby textbox, explain guilds.

Task 20: The Hanseatic League

As Viking attacks subsided in the Baltic Sea region in the 1100's, towns were established in northern Germany by merchants looking to break out of the feudal European system. To protect their trade interests and trade routes, several German cities established a trading league called the Hanseatic League. The Hanseatic League was a commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and market towns in Northwestern and Central Europe. Hanseatic cities had their own legal system and operated their own armies for mutual protection and aid. Despite this, the organization was not a state but rather a group of merchants who shared mutual interests. Over the middle ages, the league grew to include a flexible roster of 70 to 170 cities. Leading cities of the era were Lubeck in Germany, Bruges in Belgium, Bergen in Norway, London in England and Novgorod in Russia.


Northern European trade focused on furs coming in from Russia, timbers from Sweden and Norway needed for ship building, and the bountiful fish pulled from the waters of the North Sea. Starting with trade in coarse woolen fabrics, the Hanseatic League had the effect of bringing both commerce and industry to northern Germany. As trade increased, newer and finer woolen and linen fabrics, and even silks, were manufactured in northern Germany. Improvement in quality was also achieved in etching, wood carving, armor production, engraving of metals, and wood-turning. Closely connected with the guild system, the Hanseatic League laid the foundations of a European trade system that in later eras would dominate world trade.

Label the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bergen and Novgorod. In a nearby textbox, describe the Hanseatic League in a few sentences. Finally, draw or write some of the trade products of northern Europe nearby.



Task 21: Spread of Disease


Trade spread ideas, products, religion and culture. It impacted economic and town development across Eurasia and Africa. It enriched empires and fueled wars. Trade also spread disease. Our best sources of the spread of epidemic disease, mostly bubonic plague, come from European sources. Several significant plagues struck Europe in the classical and post-classical era which had spread along trade routes from Asia.

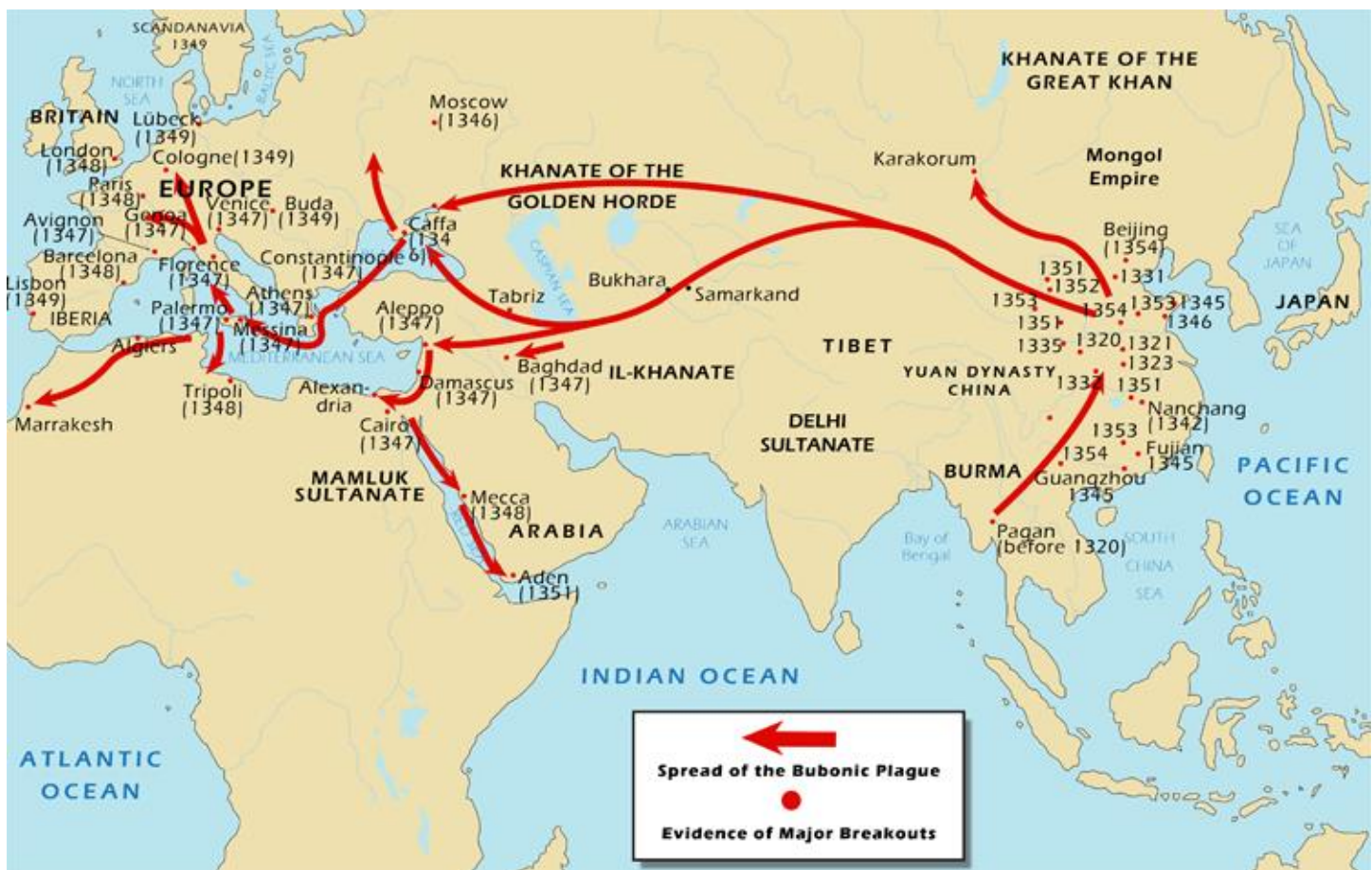


PLAGUE IN ROME

(The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires)

PLAGUE.....	DEATHS.....
ANTONINE PLAGUE (180 CE).....	5 M
In 165 CE, troops returning from campaigns in the east of the empire brought back a disease which killed an estimated five million people . Known as the Antonine Plague (after <i>Marcus Aurelius Antoninus</i>) one of two Roman emperors who died from the disease, it killed a quarter of those who caught it. This was history's first outbreak of SMALLPOX . Emperors killed: ONE (Marcus Aurelius)	
PLAGUE OF CYPRIAN (251 CE).....	???
Smallpox returned in the 3 rd Century. Blamed on the Christians, it killed 5,000 per day . Emperors killed: ONE (Claudius II)	
JUSTINIAN PLAGUE (540 CE).....	25 M
From Egypt or Ethiopia, this ravaged the Eastern Empire. It arrived via rats on ships. This was history's first taste of the BUBONIC PLAGUE . It killed ¼ of Eastern Europe's population.	





In a textbox somewhere on the map, explain how trade can lead to the spread of disease based on this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kv0KuufUpOM>

