



Frames in Unit 6

The connection of Afro-Eurasia with the Americas established the first truly global network, creating waves of change all over the world, but with uneven results.



<p>0:05</p> <p>Frames in Unit 6</p> <p><i>Dr. Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.</i></p>	<p>In this Era, we look at two large scale changes to the world's systems - one, after the other - each of which was really important in creating the world in which we lived and now live.</p>
<p>0:19</p> <p>Unit 6: The First Global Age <i>Timeline with 1200 to 1750 CE marked.</i></p> <p><i>Network icon appears.</i></p> <p><i>A map of the globe appears with the caption 1300: Two separate trade systems. Camera zooms in to the Americas where purple trade pathways appear all over the map.</i></p> <p><i>Camera moves over to Africa, Europe, and Asia and again purple trade pathways appear all over the map.</i></p> <p><i>The caption 1500: Two systems connect in Columbian Exchange appears.</i></p> <p><i>Purple trade pathways now appear connecting all continents together.</i></p>	<p>The first change, in the mid-14th Century, was to the network that connected Africa, Asia, and Europe - really Afro-Eurasia.</p> <p>Separate from the regional networks in the Americas, the new Afro-Eurasian network broke down because of disease beginning in the 1340s. But then, later, it grew again.</p> <p>In the midst of this recovery, the second change occurred. People from the Afro-Eurasian system made contact with people in the Americas. What followed was the Columbian Exchange: a major change that brought the world's networks together.</p>
<p>0:57</p> <p><i>Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background. The networking icon appears next to him.</i></p>	<p>We often hear that the Columbian Exchange is the world's first global system. Christopher Columbus was not the first person from Afro-Eurasia to make contact with societies in the Americas, but after his arrival the Afro- Eurasian and American systems began a permanent, sustained relationship for the first time. That's a pretty</p>



<p><i>Communities icon appears. Image of a bloody colonization scene appears.</i></p> <p><i>Photographs of an Indigenous American sculpture artifact and a drawing showing a large Indigenous society appears.</i></p> <p><i>Image of ship cabins holding enslaved African people appears.</i></p> <p><i>Image of fleet of ships appears.</i></p>	<p>big deal. But what really changed as a result? How can we understand these changes in the context of the frames?</p> <p>Certainly we can look at the Columbian Exchange in terms of changing ideas of community. The European entry to, and gradual conquest of the Americas permanently put an end to many American communities.</p> <p>These communities, from loose confederations and small egalitarian communities, to vast empires like those of the Inca and Aztec, never recovered. We still don't know a great deal about some of these societies and the way they were organized.</p> <p>At the same time, the Atlantic slave trade became a big part of the Columbian Exchange and severely damage many African societies.</p> <p>During this era vast new Oceanic empires emerged based in Europe. Many of them were run as partnerships between corporations and states, like the Portuguese Company of the Indies and the Dutch East India Company.</p>
<p>2:19</p> <p><i>Industry icon appears. Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background. Caption Transatlantic Slave Trade, and Plantation System appear next to Bain.</i></p> <p><i>Illustration of enslaved African people working on a plantation appears next to Bain.</i></p> <p><i>Image of enslaved African people carrying large amounts of silver appears next to Bain.</i></p> <p><i>Painting of vast ships takes over the screen. Painting of international traders congregating in a</i></p>	<p>These same historical processes also dramatically altered global patterns of production and distribution. The new European-based empires in the Americas created new methods to produce the goods they wanted: the transatlantic slave trade, and the plantation system.</p> <p>These allow the European-based empires to mass-produce consumer goods like sugar and tobacco. The colonies in the Americas also produce more silver than the world had ever seen. Europeans use this silver to buy their way into the biggest markets of them all, the vast economies of China and South Asia.</p> <p>All these items, sugar and tobacco crossing the Atlantic to Europe, silver going to Asia, and silk and porcelain coming back, traveled on bigger and better ships and a wider system of distribution than ever before. So too did people. Not only traders and migrants, but also enslaved people. New banking and finance technologies were</p>

<i>large market square appears.</i>	developed to pay for these trips. These new technologies, both physical and financial, moved goods and people.
<div><div>3:25</div><div><i>Networking icon appears.</i> <i>Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.</i></div><div><i>Caption appears: People, things, and ideas: moved along expanded networks mixed to create new knowledge systems.</i></div><div><i>Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.</i></div></div>	<p>They also carried ideas, philosophies, and religions throughout the new global network. Visitors and migrants moved to new areas with their own ideas.</p> <p>These ideas mixed to create new concepts and belief systems. The Americas in particular became a meeting place for indigenous, African, and European faiths and philosophies.</p> <p>Travelers also brought experiences back from the places they visited. Europe benefited from experiences and learning gained by missionaries and traders who traveled abroad in Asia, The Pacific, Africa, and The Americas. Of course not everyone benefited equally from these new networks, new systems of production and distribution, or new communities. Understanding how and why people's places in these systems differed and the long legacy of those differences can be one important way to use history to understand the present. [Music]</p>



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