

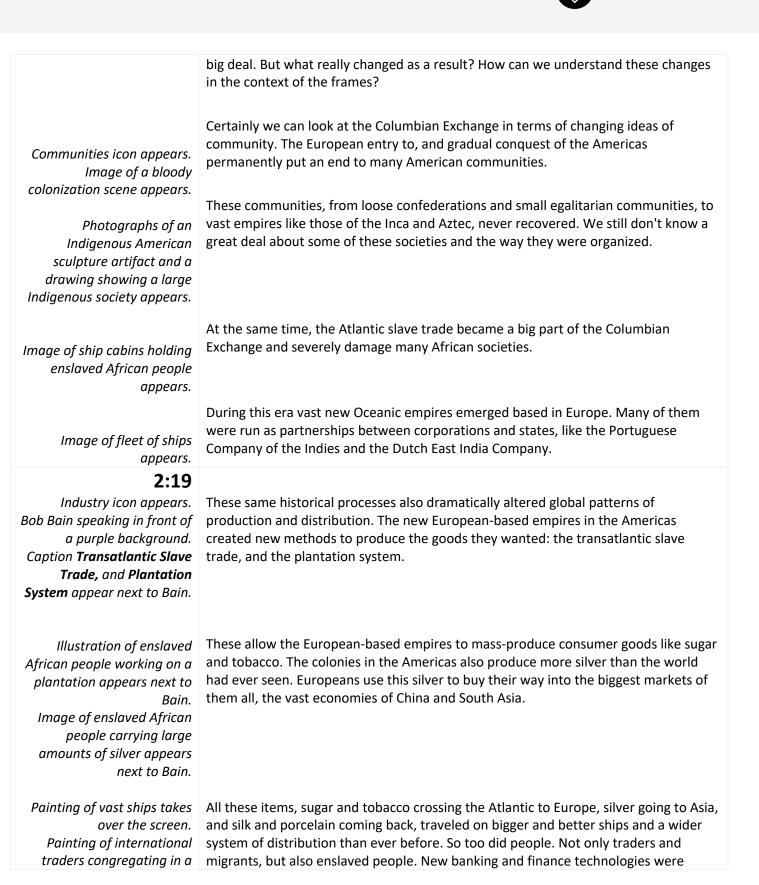


Frames in Unit 6

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.



0:05 Frames in Unit 6 Dr. Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.	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.
0:19 Unit 6: The First Global Age <i>Timeline with 1200 to 1750</i> <i>CE marked.</i>	
Network icon appears.	The first change, in the mid-14th Century, was to the network that connected Africa, Asia, and Europe - really Afro-Eurasia.
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. Camera moves over to Africa, Europe, and Asia and again purple trade pathways appear all over the map.	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.
The caption 1500: Two systems connect in Columbian Exchange appears. Purple trade pathways now appear connecting all continents together.	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.
0:57 Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background. The networking icon appears next to him.	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
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large market square appears.	developed to pay for these trips. These new technologies, both physical and financial, moved goods and people.
3:25	
Networking icon appears. Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.	They also carried ideas, philosophies, and religions throughout the new global network. Visitors and migrants moved to new areas with their own ideas.
Caption appears: People, things, and ideas: moved along expanded networks mixed to create new knowledge systems.	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.
Bob Bain speaking in front of a purple background.	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]

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