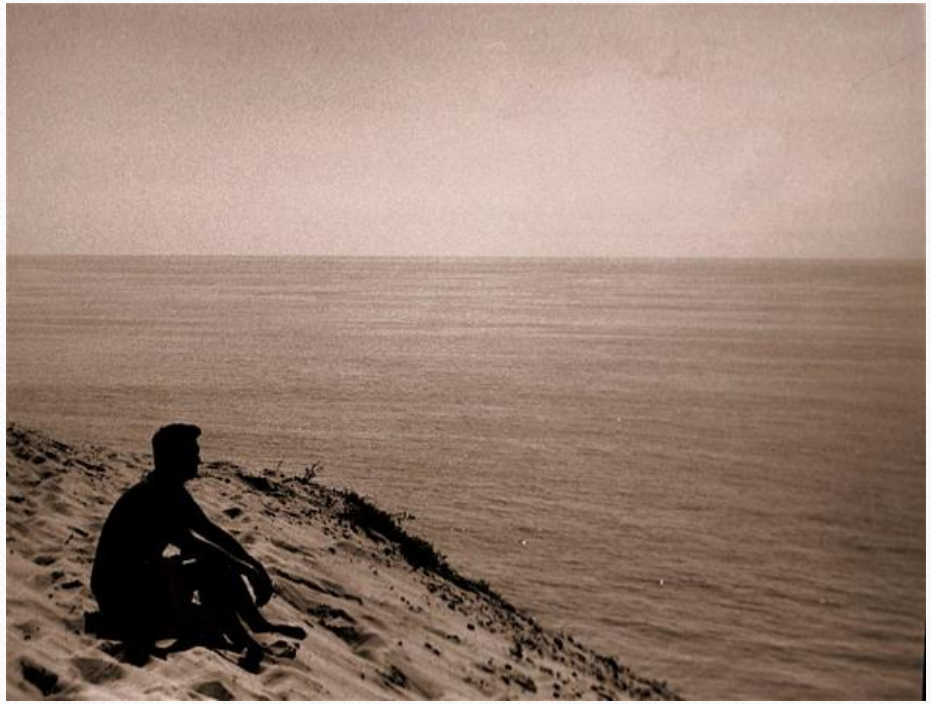
# The World in 300 CE

# It looked pretty much the same, except for a bit more ice.



# How interconnected were the distant regions of the world in 300CE?



# How did the distant regions of the world become more interconnected through medieval and early modern times?



# In 300ce People were divided into 2 regions

- Trace over the line of longitude between the Americas and Afroeurasia
- Above the Americas write “Western Hemisphere”
- Above Afroeurasia write “Eastern Hemisphere”

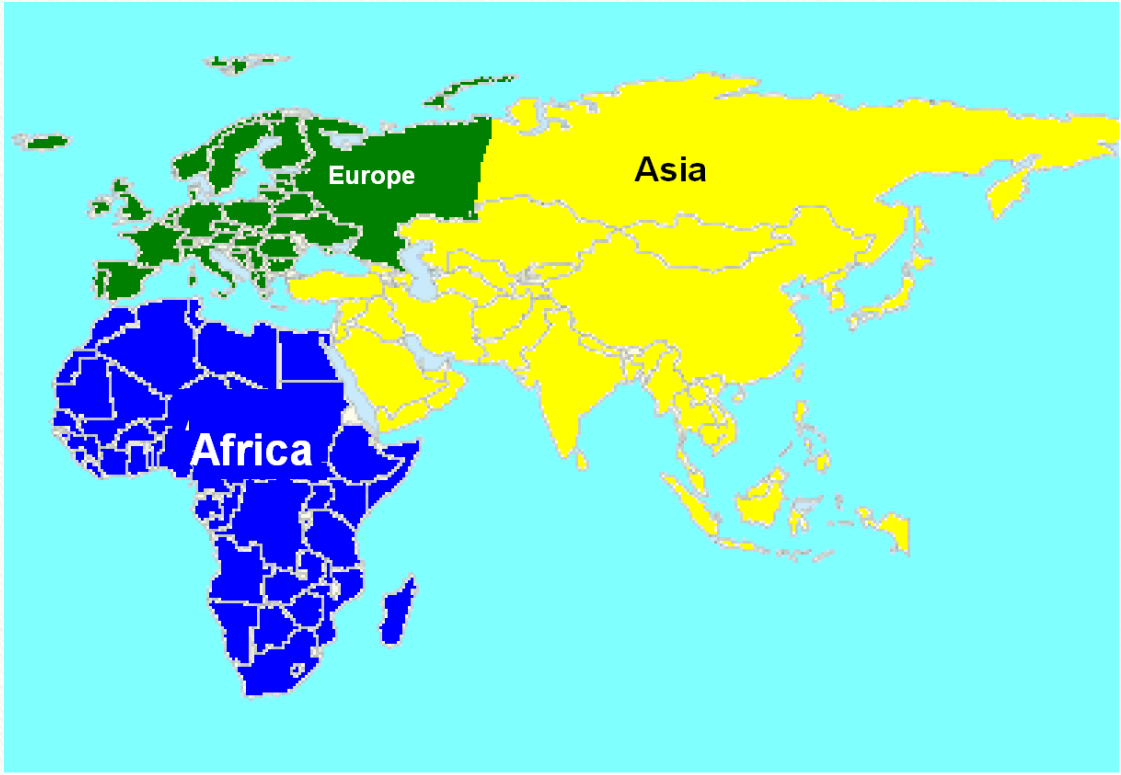
Draw a line between Teotihuacan in central Mexico and the Maya on the Yucatan Peninsula. On that line write the word TRADE.



Draw a series of small Triangles along western South America for the Andes Mountains and along the mountains write the word “trade”



In Afroeurasia many cultures had little contact with other groups. Some were connected however through the Silk Road and the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea Routes.



Label the Silk Road(it is in red), Indian Ocean and Meditteranean Sea Routes. Write "Trade" across them.



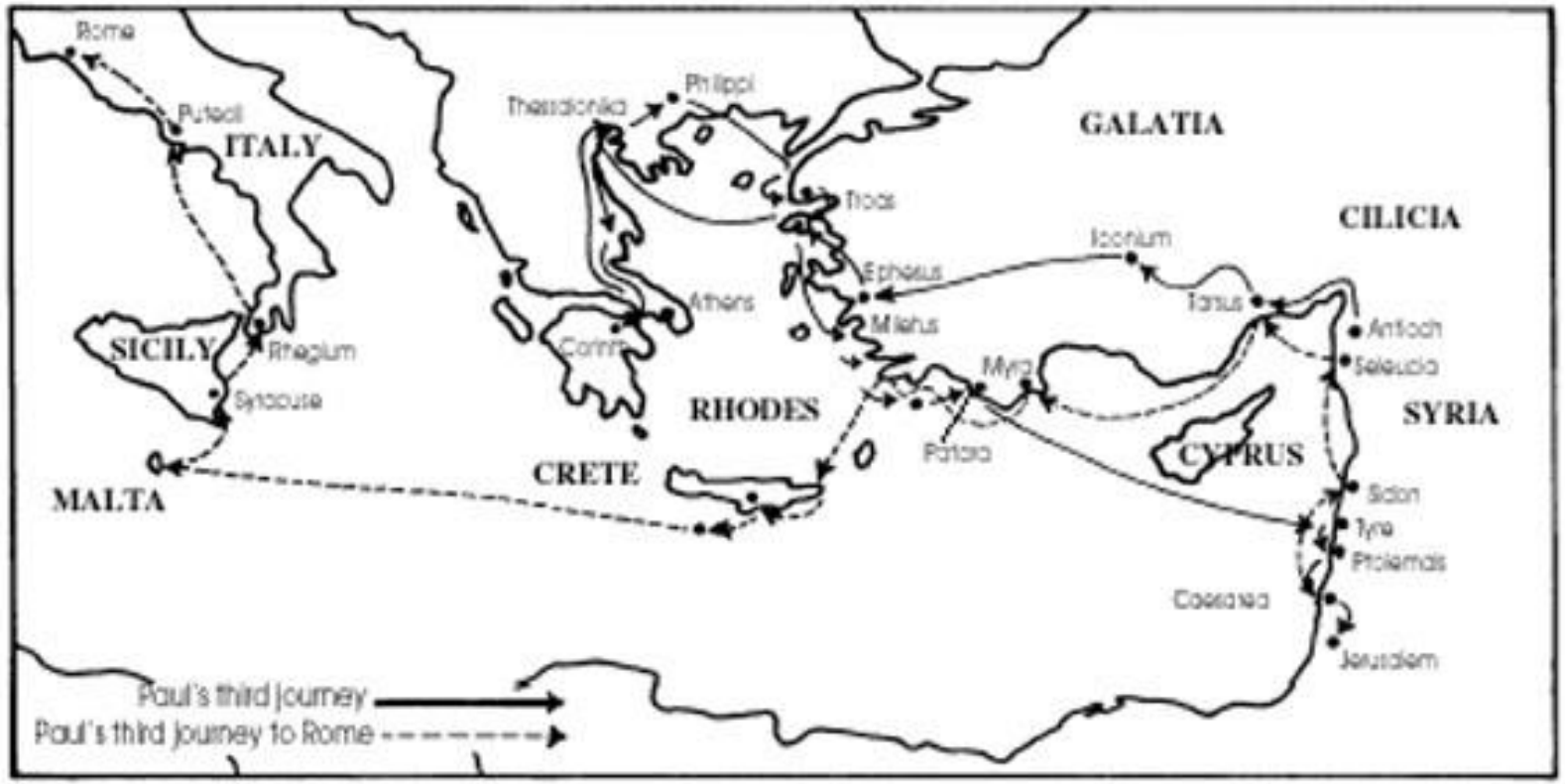
In addition to traders, missionaries helped connect parts of the world. Buddhist missionaries spread their religion.



Draw a line between India and China and write “Buddhist Missionaries”.



Christian Missionaries spread their religion through the Roman Empire.



Draw a line from Jerusalem to Rome and write “Christian Missionaries”.

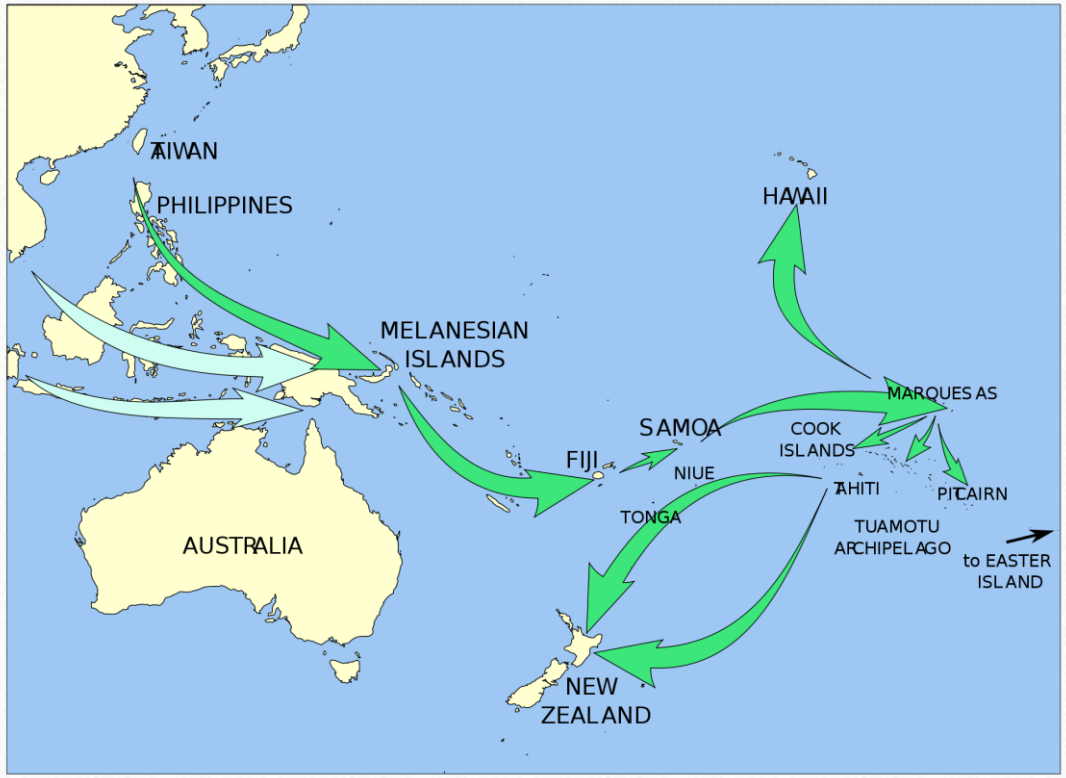


Nomadic groups in Northern Eurasia migrated to and sometimes attacked empires.

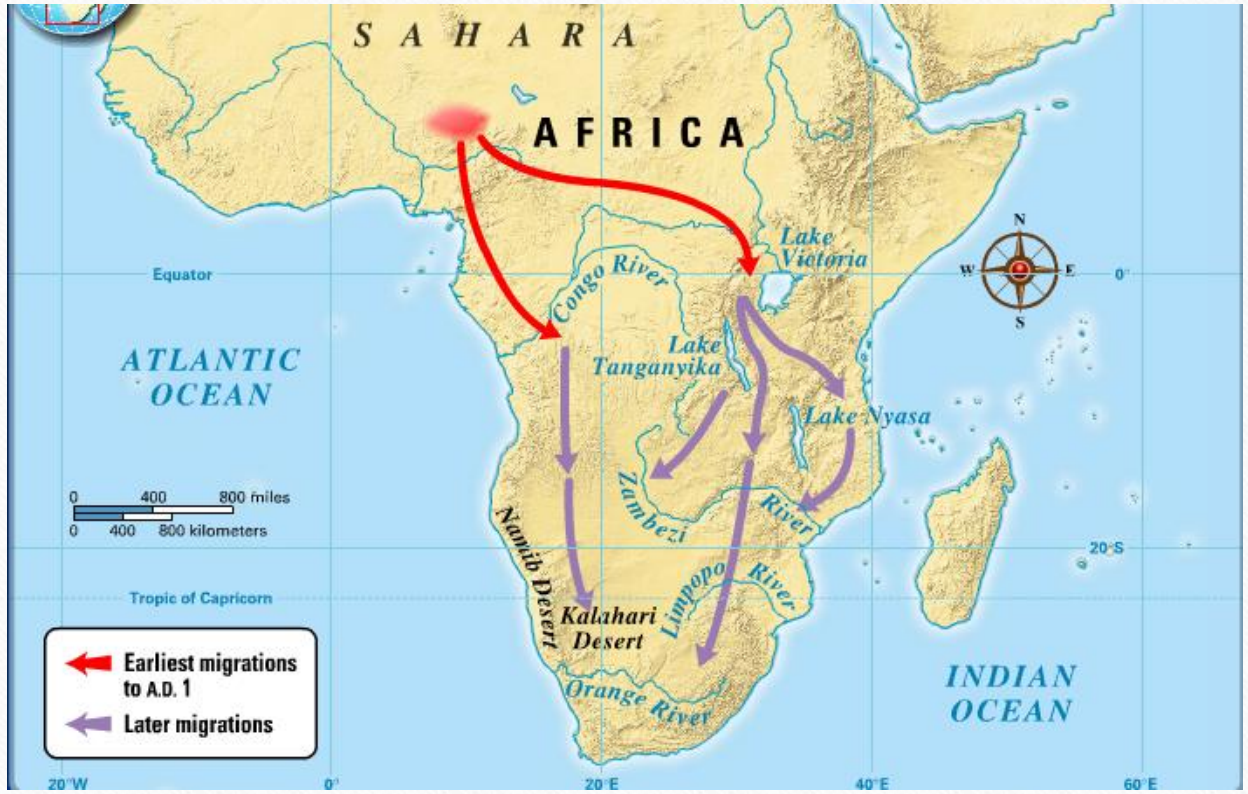
Write “Nomads” along northern Eurasia.



Polynesian explorers used outrigger canoes to settle new islands across the Pacific. Draw a line from the islands of Southeast Asia towards Hawaii. Along the line write "Polynesian Explorers"



In Africa, below the Sahara Desert, Bantu speaking farmers migrated to the south. Draw an arrow south from the Sahara Desert to the tip of Africa. Write "Bantu Migration" along it.



# Take a moment and look at your map. How connected was the world around 300ce?



# This is our connections today.



# All Done

