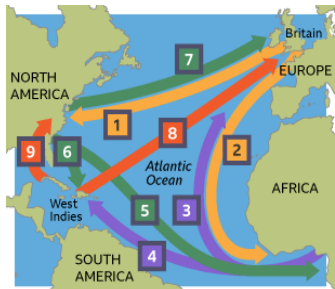




Key Knowledge



Key	
1	Manufactured goods, luxuries
2	Guns, cloth, iron, beer
3	Gold, ivory, spices, hardwoods
4	Enslaved people
5	Rum, iron, gunpowder, tools
6	Fish, flour, livestock, lumber
7	Whale oil, lumber, furs, rice, silk, indigo, tobacco
8	Sugar, molasses, wood
9	Enslaved people, sugar, molasses

Around 1510, due to exploration, European trade became more global. Countries like Portugal and Spain led early global trade routes.

Explorers were searching for spices, gold, silk, as well as new trading routes. Sea routes around Africa (to India and Asia) became more important than land.

An increase in global trade led to urbanisation. Cities grew because ports became busy centres, providing lots of jobs.

Before global trade, a local crop failure meant widespread famine. Today, the UK imports nearly half of its food, ensuring a year-round supply of diverse nutrients.

settlements



beliefs



society



location



conflict



Did you Know...

- Pepper was once so valuable it was called 'black gold'.
- Trade didn't just move goods, it also spread languages, religions and ideas.



Find out more!

Key Vocabulary

Meaning

trade	buying and selling goods
population	the number of people living in an area
urbanisation	the process of towns and cities becoming larger
economy	system of money, jobs and trade
merchant	person who sells and buys goods
exploration	travelling to discover new places
colony	land controlled by another, more powerful country
globalisation	worldwide connection of trade and culture
transatlantic	connecting countries from one side of the Atlantic Ocean to the other ie trade between USA and UK
imports	products that are bought from another country
exports	products that are sold to another country

What would happen to our lives if global trade suddenly stopped?

Who benefitted most from early trade and who suffered?

Romans

753 BC – AD 476

Mayans

1800 BC – AD 1697

Ancient Greeks

1200 BC - 146 BC

Ancient Egyptians

3100 BC – 332 BC

Kingdom of Benin

AD 850 – AD 1897

Stone Age Britain

15,000 BC– 2500 BC

Bronze Age Britain

2500 BC-800 BC

Romans

AD 43 – AD 410

Anglo-Saxons

AD 410 – AD 1066

Vikings

AD793 – AD1066

Victorians

AD 1837 – AD 1901