***In the period from 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E. improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of active trade networks.***

***Develop an argument that analyzes economic continuities and changes in trade networks within Afro-Eurasia in the period 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E.***

**CHANGES:**

* What was traded
  + From organic goods--->Manufactured ish, more so in later time periods
* Where was traded
  + Focus shifted from intereginal to international trade Europe--->Asia
* How was traded
  + Silk roads appear nearer to end of period
  + More naval routes

**CONTINUITIES:**

* Trade as a process still the same
* Interregional trade still vital
  + Region to Region, which lead to Nation to Nation

**Introduction**

While trade became more widespread, access to foreign goods became easier, and trade routes became more established, trade from the 600’s to 1450’s had more continuities, by focusing on regional and agricultural trading

**Body Paragraph 1**

With the collapse of classical civilizations, empires in the post classical era began establishing new trade routes, and, aided by new technology, foreign goods became more readily available.

**Body Paragraph 2**

More profitable than long distance trade, empires remained focused on the interregional trade to support their economies.

**Body Paragraph 3**

Among the objects and materials being traded, empires and merchants primarily moved agricultural products across the continent for supplying the people of the country.

**Conclusion**

Even though there was more globalization, more goods to trade, and more trade routes, the focus of regional trade persisting, and trade still being agriculturally oriented, demonstrates that overall, trade’s goals in the post classical civilizations and before were focused on the sustenance of the empires.