TRADE ROUTES

Find a group to sit with today!
You need your notes over Ch. 7 (so far) and your compare/contrast activity over the Silk Road/Indian Ocean Trade.
Warm-Up Question: Big Picture

With your group, discuss the following question:

Why do people trade?
Warm-Up: Big Picture

With expanded trade, what are the results?

- Economic effects
- Political effects
- Social effects
- Cultural effects
Warm-Up: Big Picture

Here are the various levels of trade. Let’s make sure we understand what they mean.

- Local
- Regional
- Inter-regional (or transregional)
- Global
REQUIRED EXAMPLES OF MAJOR CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:

- **EURASIAN**
- **INDIAN OCEAN**
- **SILK ROADS**
- **TRANS-SAHARAN**
- **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**
Warm-up: With your group, compare and contrast the Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade routes (share what you’ve found)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Products Contributes to Silk Road Commerce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Silk, bamboo, mirrors, gunpowder, paper, rhubarb, ginger, lacquer ware, chrysanthemums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forrest lands-Siberia &amp; Grasslands- Central Asia</td>
<td>furs, walrus tusks, amber, livestock, horses, falcons, hides, copper vessels, tents, saddles, slaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Cotton textiles, herbal medicine, precious stones, spices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>dates, nuts almonds, dyes, lapis lazuli, swords, dried fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Basin</td>
<td>Gold coins, glassware, glazes, grapevines, jewelry, artworks, perfume, wool and linen textiles, olive oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Animal caravans were used to transport goods from point to point along the Silk Roads, including horses, donkeys, and camels (which helped to traverse drier regions).
New technologies that made animal caravans possible

yokes
New technologies that made animal caravans possible

saddles
New technologies that made animal caravans possible

stirrups
Ancient Silk Making
Dunhuang was a Buddhist oasis town near the border of India and China.
These oasis towns had **caravanserais**, or rest stops, where travelers could rest before resuming the next day.
These oasis towns had caravanserai, or rest stops, where travelers could rest before resuming the next day.
It became a stopping point for Buddhist monks and pilgrims
Wealthy Buddhists would pay artists to decorate the caves of Dunhuang
This is the biggest cave statue.
The Impact of the Mongol Empire

Chinese technologies like gunpowder & the magnetic compass reached Europe.

But diseases like the plague (Black Death) reached Europe too.
Knowledge of the **monsoon winds** (seasonal winds in the Indian Ocean) was essential for travel between East Africa and India.
Products from Indian Ocean Trade

- Mediterranean—ceramics, glassware, wine, gold, olive oil
- East Africa—ivory, gold, iron goods, slaves, tortoiseshells, quartz, leopard skins
- Arabia—frankincense (desired far beyond Indian Ocean world), myrrh, perfumes
- India—grain, ivory, precious stones, cotton textiles, spices, timber
- SE Asia—tin, sandalwood, cloves, nutmeg, mace
- China—silks, porcelain, tea
New innovations that enhanced Indian Ocean trade

Magnetic needle (compass) - from China

Astrolabe - used especially by the Muslims to calculate latitude
New innovations that enhanced Indian Ocean trade

Bigger ships (junks) - from China

Sternpost rudders and keels on ships for better stability
New innovations that enhanced Indian Ocean trade

Improved sail design- this is called the **lateen sail** (improved upon by Muslims)
Slaves were also transported from Africa in this trade network.
Wealth from trade brought new kingdoms in SE Asia.

The **Strait of Malacca** was a strategic choke point!
Not much new here, but Italian merchants (especially Venice) became wealthy by bringing goods from Africa and Asia to European markets.
The Italian Peninsula Controls Trade

- A. For centuries, Italian merchants from Genoa and Venice controlled the spice trade.
- B. They sailed to ports in the eastern Mediterranean (Holy Land), where they would purchase spices and other goods from traders who had traveled across Asia.
- C. The Italian merchants would then bring these goods back to Europe.
- D. Many countries wanted to enjoy the wealth that the Aristocrats in Italy were enjoying!
Trade did spread Christianity to distant places, including Aksum.
Trans-Saharan Trade 600-1450
Trans-Saharan Slave Trade

- Trade routes economically connected the Mediterranean coast, Southern Europe, the Middle East and Asia to West Africa.
- Items of trade into West Africa: silks, cotton, cloth, beads, mirrors, dates, salt.
- Items received: gold, ivory, gum, kola nuts and slaves.
Wealth from trade brought powerful new kingdoms in West Africa that controlled the supply of gold going out of West Africa.
African gold-salt trade (trans-Saharan)

- Salt from the Sahara was brought by Islamic traders to the western sub-Saharan trade kingdoms of Ghana and Mali and traded for gold which was in abundance in Ghana and Mali.

- This trans-Saharan trade brought goods to sub-Saharan Africa along with Islam.

Facsimilie of a map drawn in Spain and dated to 1375, showing the king of Mali holding a gold nugget.
Mansa Musa - Leader of the Kingdom of Mali

- Regarded as the richest person to have ever lived
- Used wealth to fund Islamic scholarship and build mosques in places like Timbuktu
WHAP HW- DO THIS BY FRIDAY

Finish reading and taking notes over Ch. 7 by Friday.

Finish looking over/review today’s presentation (posted on the website)

*HIGHLY SUGGESTED: Check out the Crash Course World History videos over The Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade routes*- I will put links on my website. These are very helpful videos to review for Friday’s quiz.

You have a QUIZ over Ch. 7 on FRIDAY.