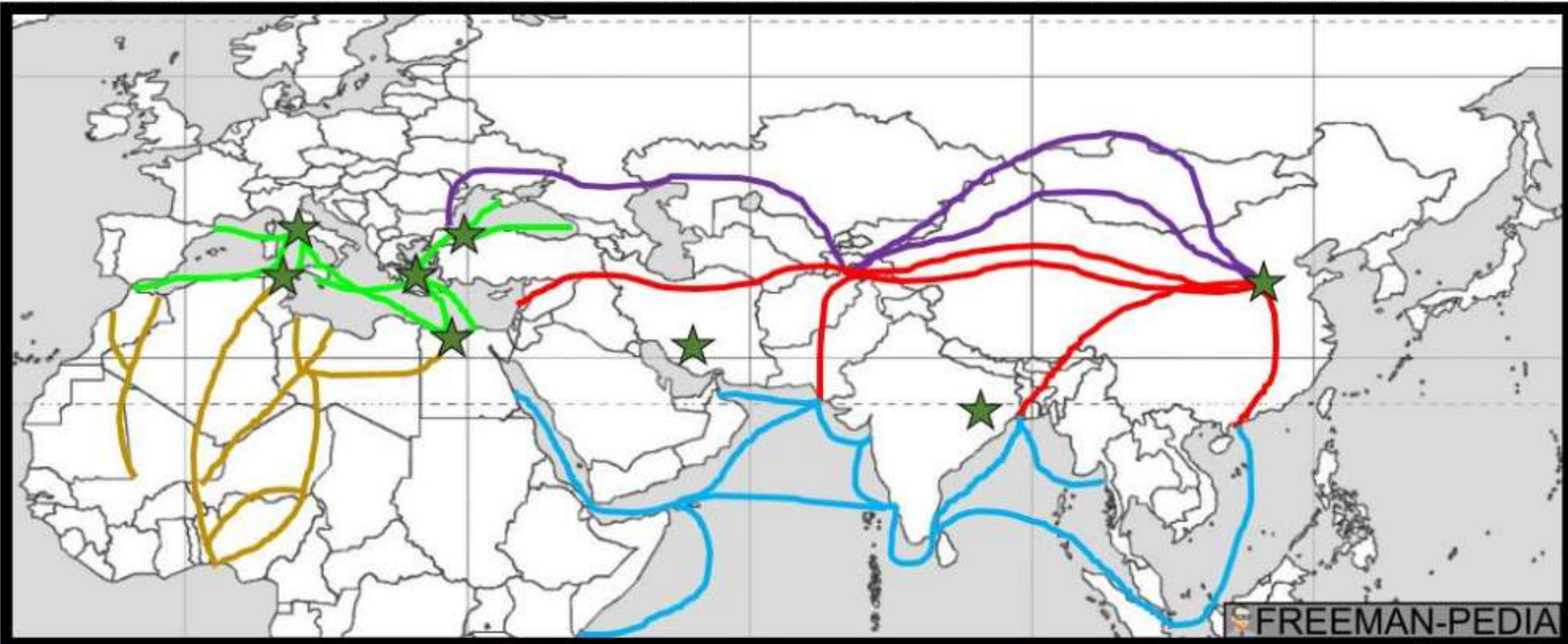




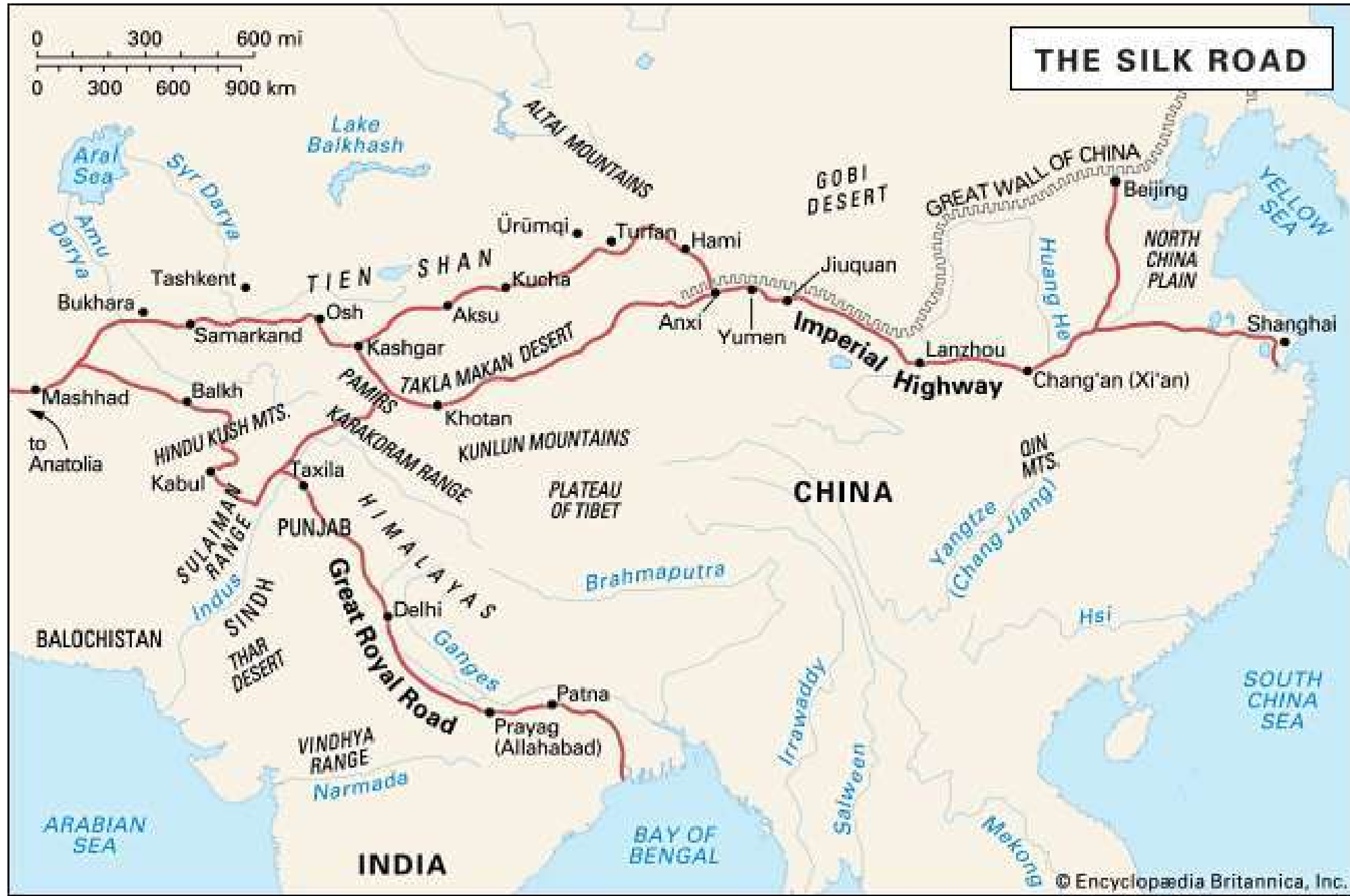
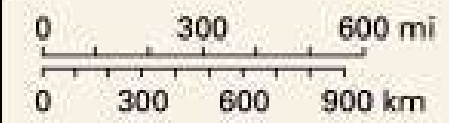
1 AD Roman, Persian and Han Empires

REQUIRED EXAMPLES OF MAJOR CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:



- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ■ EURASIAN | ■ SILK ROADS | ■ TRANS-SAHARAN |
| ■ INDIAN OCEAN | ■ MEDITERRANEAN SEA | |

THE SILK ROAD



Trade and Communication 100 AD

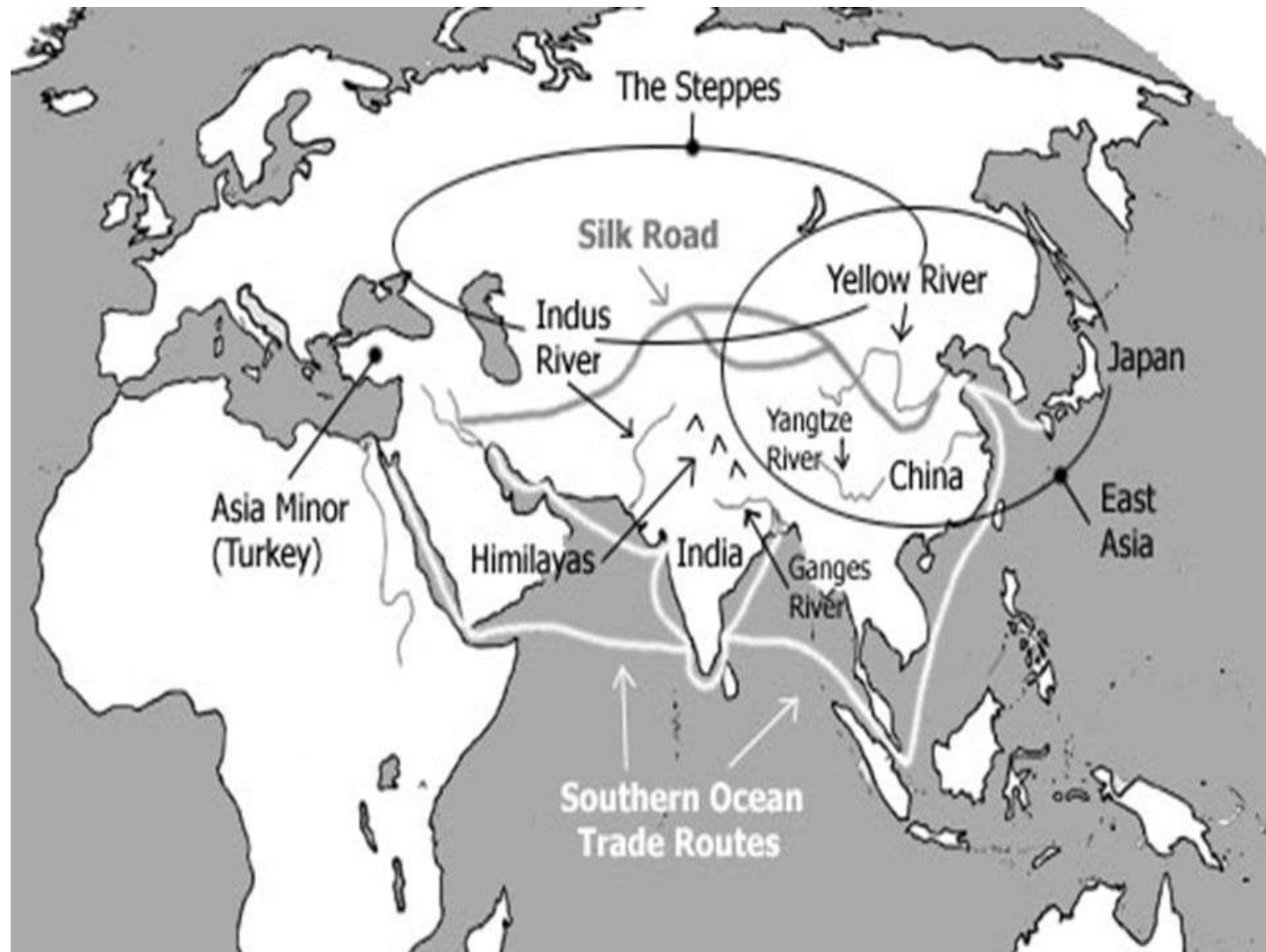


Products of the Silk Road

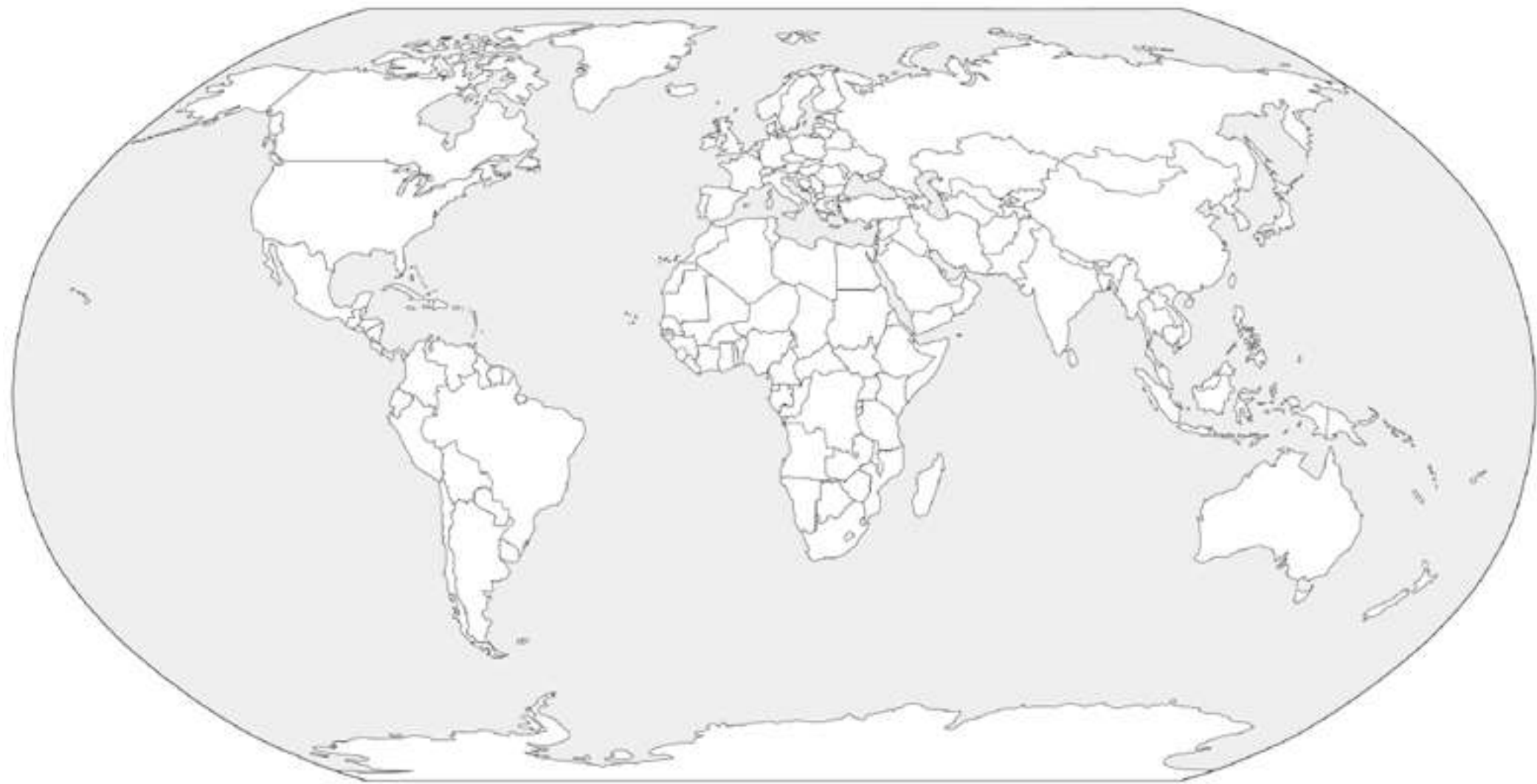
Valuable commodities carried west on the Silk Road included silk and porcelain from China; pepper, batik, spices, perfumes, glass beads, gems and muslin from India; incense, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg from the East Indies, diamonds from Colcond; nuts, sesame seeds, glass and carpets from Persia; and coral and ivory from Siam. Other goods that made their way west included furs, ceramics, medicinal rhubarb, peaches, pomegranates, and gunpowder. In cold areas, flint and steel were among the most sought after products.. The Chinese were not as interested in goods arriving from the West as Europe was in goods arriving from the East. Even so traders coming from the West brought fine tableware, wool, horses, jade, wine, cucumbers, and walnuts. Ivory, gold, tortoise shells, dugs and slaves and animals such as ostriches and giraffes came from Africa. Frankincense and myrrh were brought from Arabia. Mediterranean colored glass was treasured almost as much in some parts of the East as silk was in the West.

According to UNESCO: “Whilst the silk trade was one of the earliest catalysts for the trade routes across Central Asia, it was only one of a wide range of products that was traded between east and west, and which included textiles, spices, grain, vegetables and fruit, animal hides, tools, wood work, metal work, religious objects, art work, precious stones and much more. [Source: UNESCO unesco.org/silkroad ~]

“The maritime trade routes have also been known as the Spice Roads, supplying markets across the world with cinnamon, pepper, ginger, cloves and nutmeg from the Moluccas islands in Indonesia (known as the Spice Islands), as well as a wide range of other goods. Textiles, woodwork, precious stones, metalwork, incense, timber, and saffron were all traded by the merchants travelling these routes, which stretched over 15,000 kilometers,



Map of the World Showing Major Countries





What did they trade?

- **Transsahara trade** –Ivory, gold, hardwood, slaves, salt (via CAMEL)
- **Silk routes:** silk, porcelain, beads, Jade, luxury goods.(via HORSE)
- **Mediterranean routes:** wine, olive, oil, grain, copper, tin (BOAT)
- **Indian Ocean:** Pepper, cotton, dye (via BOAT)