

Sea Roads: Indian Ocean Trade

- Agenda
- To Get:
 - Handouts from back shelf
- To Do:
 - Bell Ringer – Indian Ocean trade
 - Lecture – Sea Roads
 - Crash Course – Indian Ocean Trade
 - Graphic Exit Slip

Students will understand:

- How geography shaped Indian Ocean trade
- What goods were traded throughout the Indian Ocean Trade routes

Bellringer:

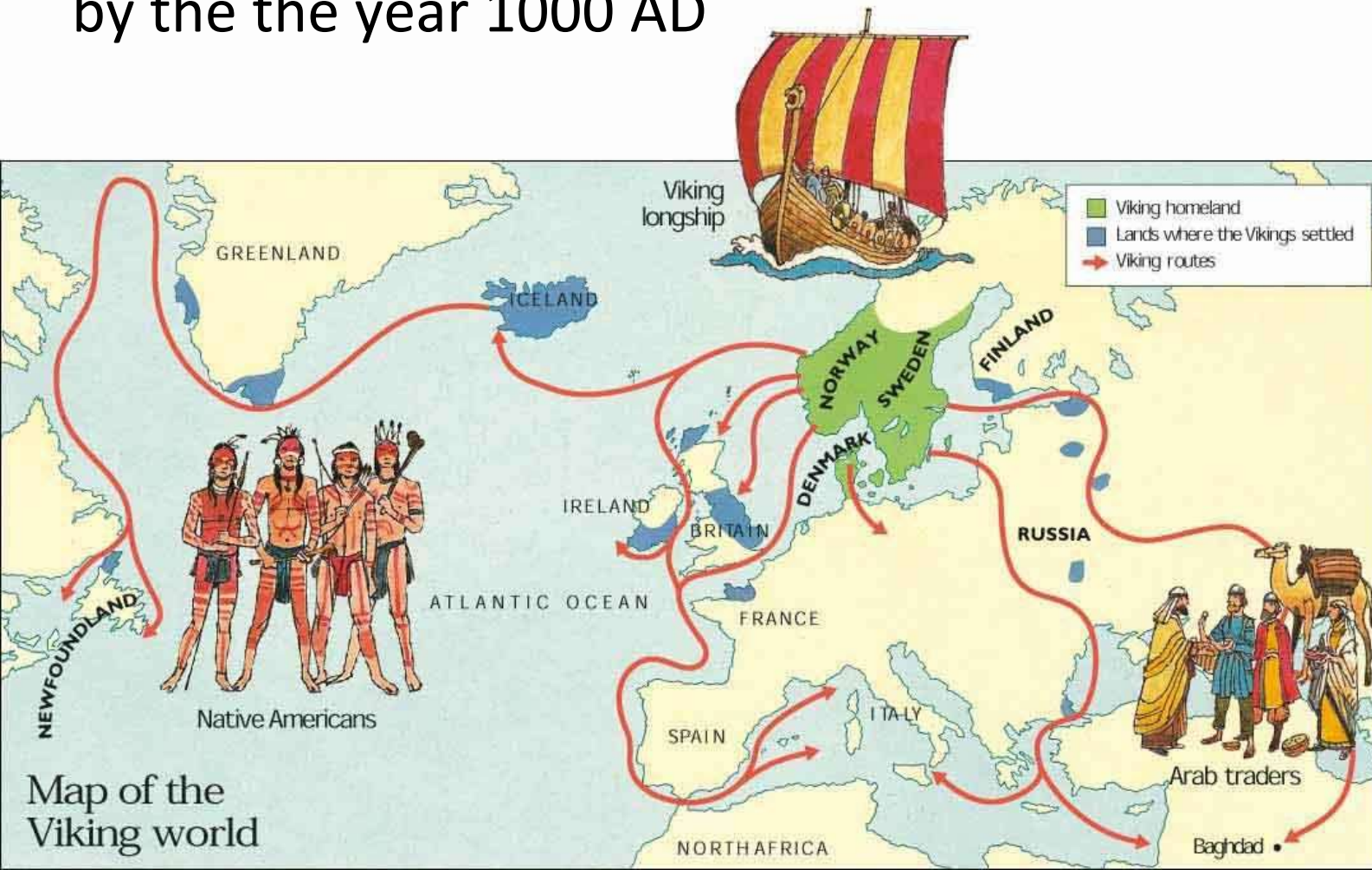
What's the difference between trading with a camel and using a boat?



Early Sea Exploration

Leif Eriksson & the Vikings

Sailing thousands of miles across the ocean
by the the year 1000 AD



Early Sea Trade

- Nothing new
- Begins with Mediterranean
 - Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans
 - Many cities = major center of commerce



Early Sea Trade

- Begins with Red Sea trade
 - Participants = Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Africans
- Alexandria, Egypt = major port and city of commerce



Silk Road vs. Indian Ocean Trade

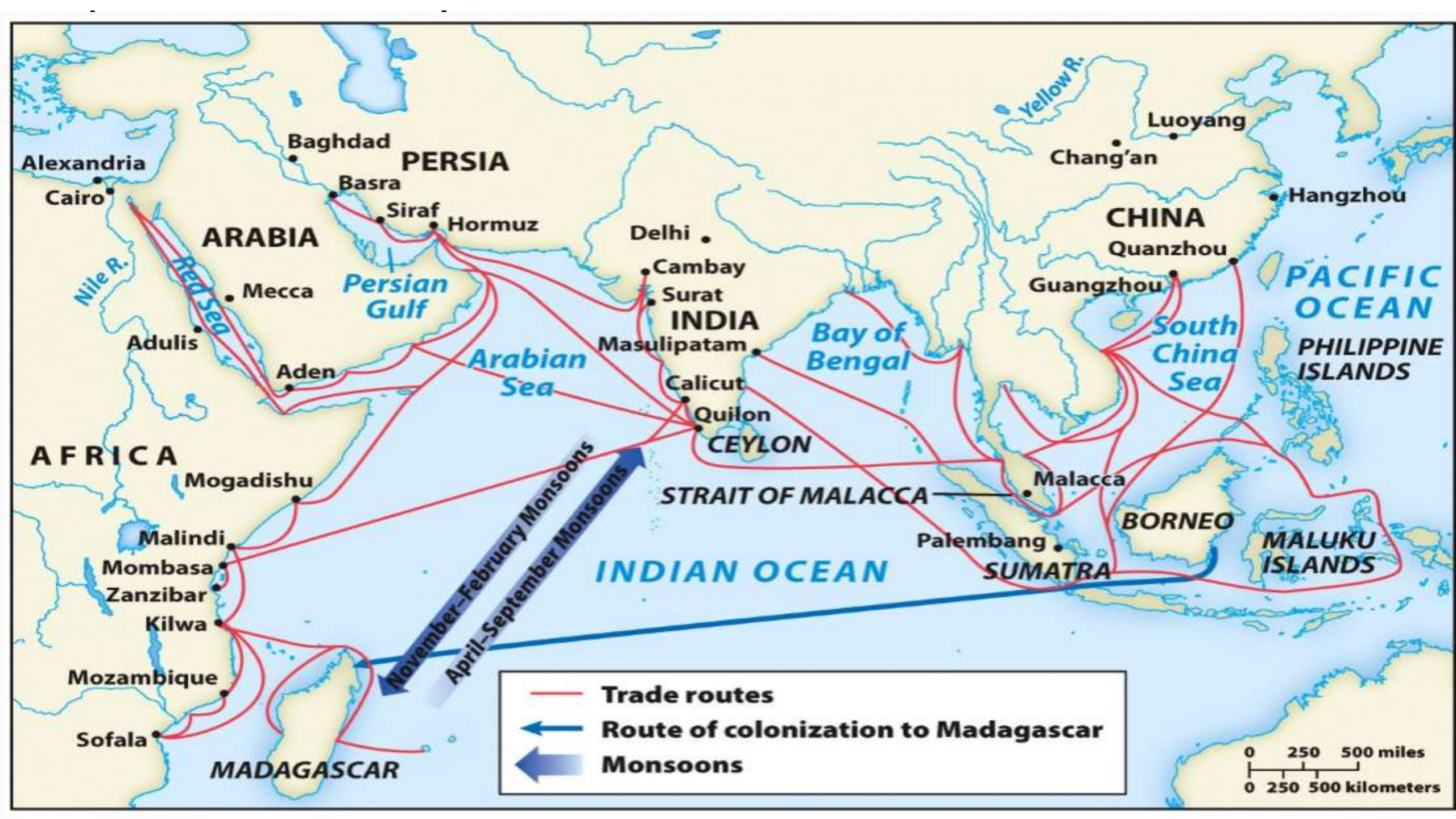
- Silk road only accounted for a small amount of global trade at the time. Remember, silk and porcelain traveled the Silk Road.
- REAL trade went down in the Indian Ocean. The people's trade. Stuff the average person might use... textiles, coffee, lumber, etc.
- Silk is nice but expensive, most people were way more likely to get textiles from India than silk from China.



Silk Road vs. Indian Ocean

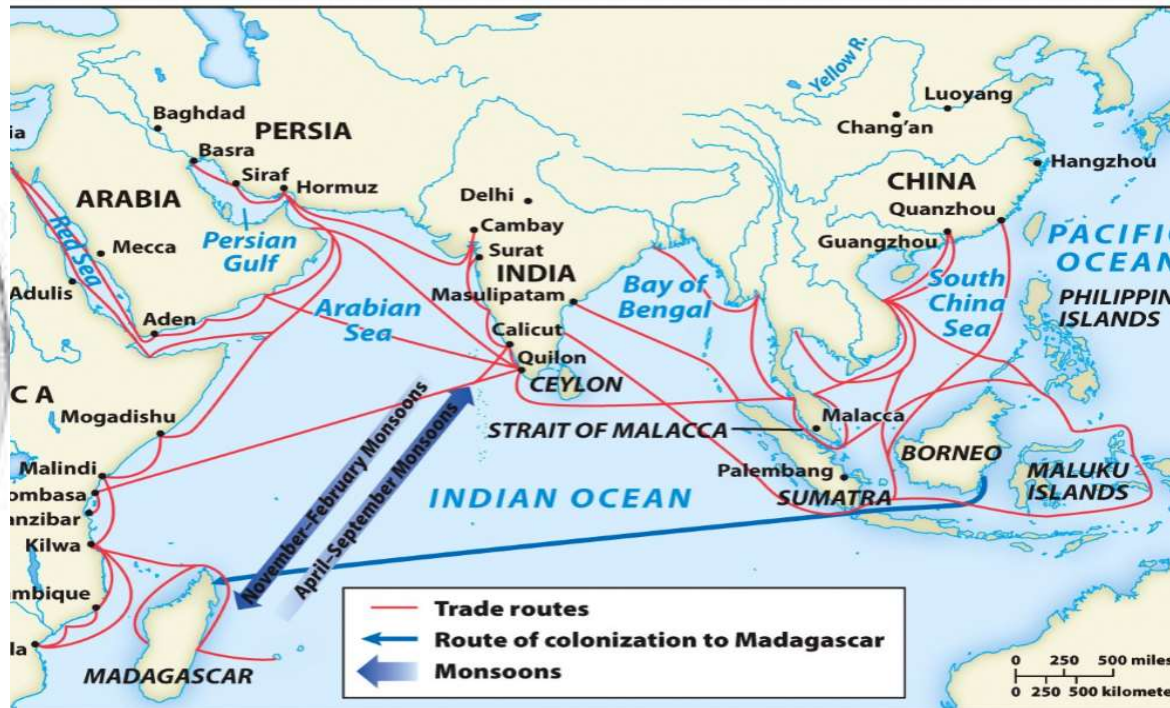
- Like the Silk Roads, trade grew because of:
 - Environmental and cultural diversities in each region made trading difficult
 - Desire for goods not available at home
- Unlike the Silk Roads, items traded differed
 - luxury goods were largely replaced by goods for the common family
 - Coffee, cotton, wine and lumber were traded





Indian Ocean Maritime System

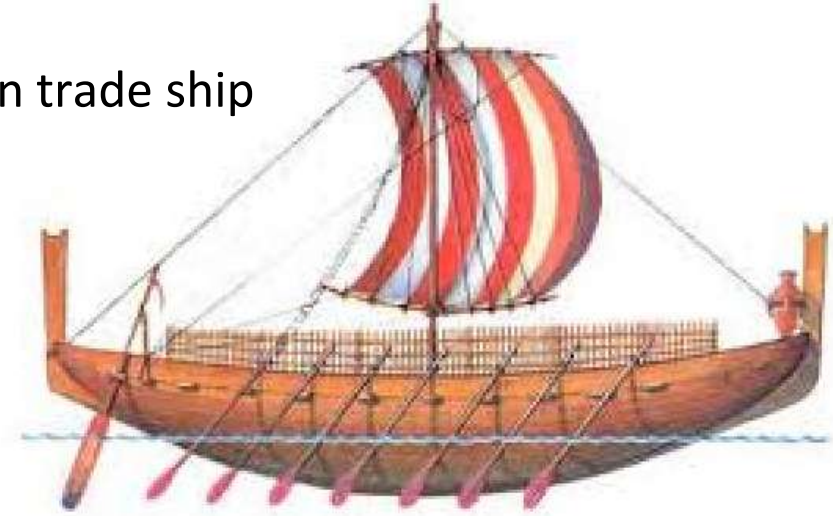
- A multilingual, multi-ethnic society of seafarers
- Built strong economic and social ties between different lands
- Three regions:
 - South China Sea: China and Malaysia & Indonesia
 - India (east coast) to SE Asia: Indians and Malaysians main traders
 - India (west coast) to Persian Gulf & the E Africa



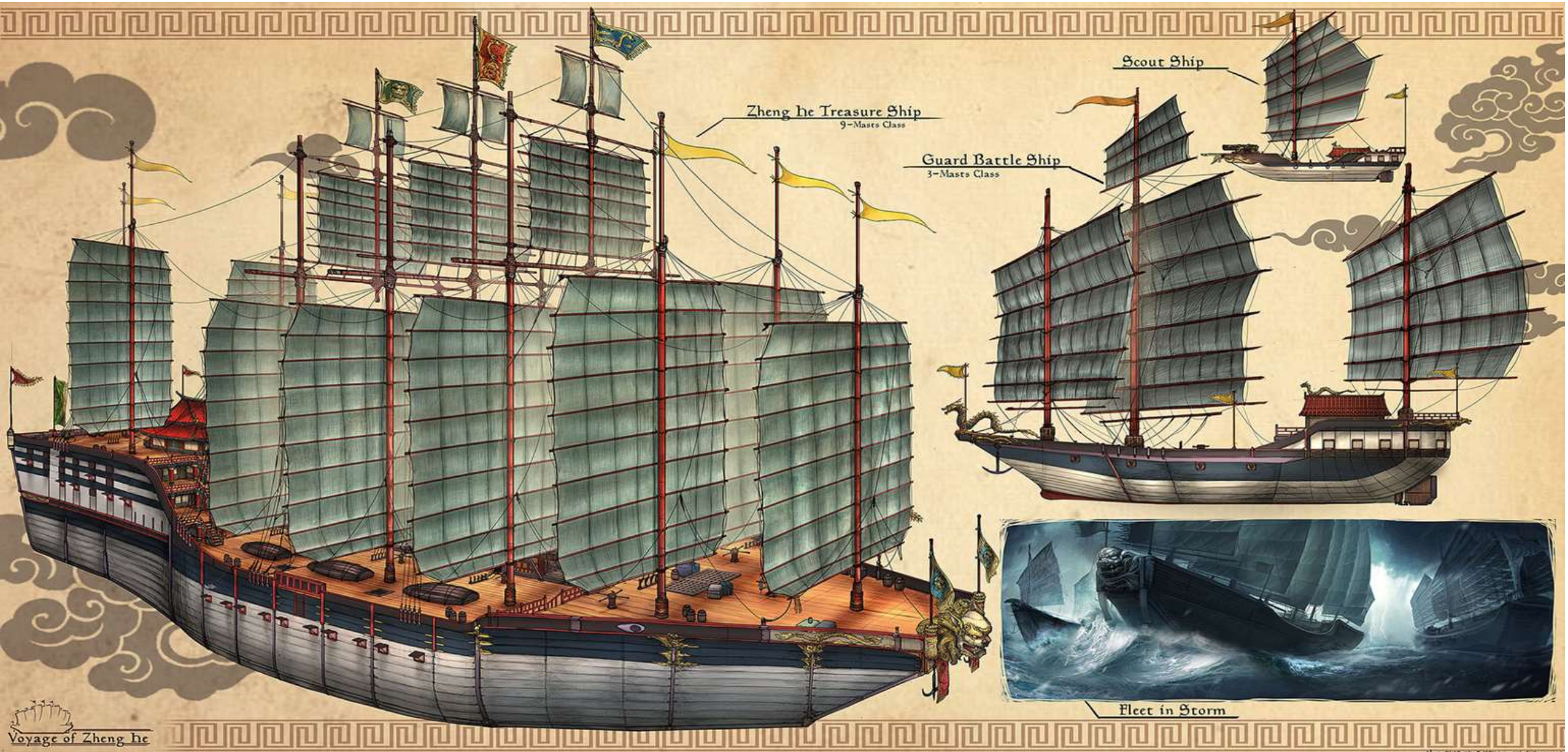
Ships

- Mediterranean's sailors used square sails and long banks of oars
- Indian Ocean vessels used triangular sails that were adjustable depending on the wind

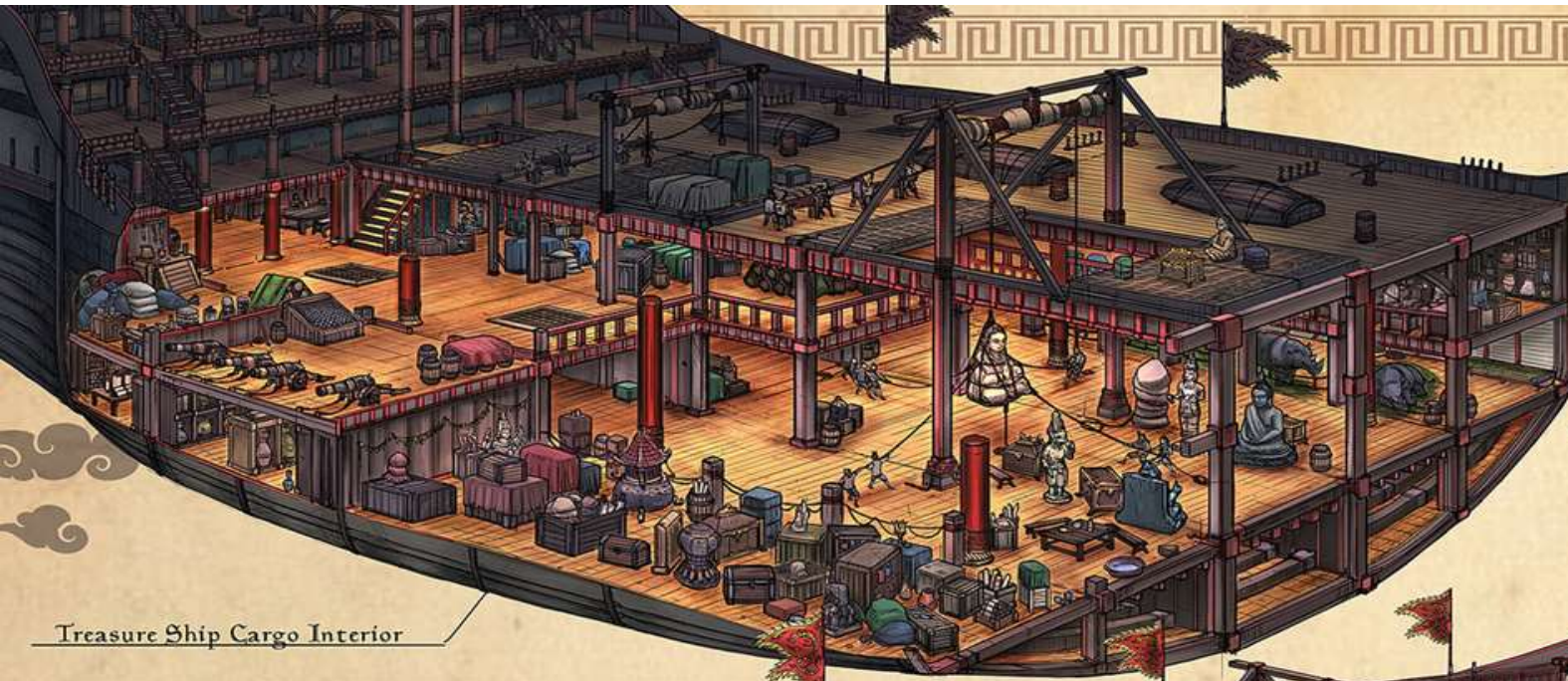
Phoenician trade ship
1500 BCE



Zheng He's Ships



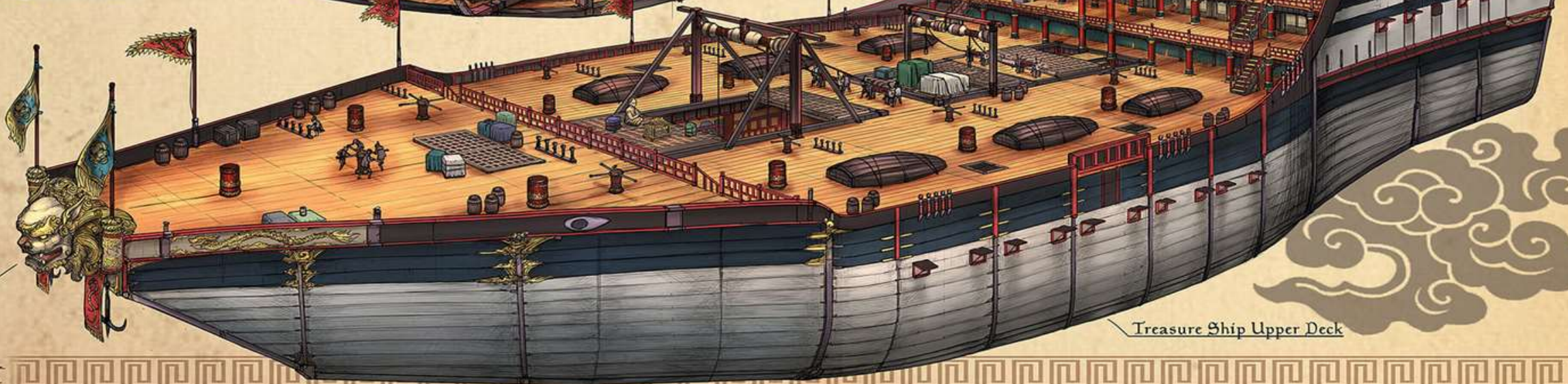
Zheng He's Ships



Treasure Ship Cargo Interior



Captain's Quarter

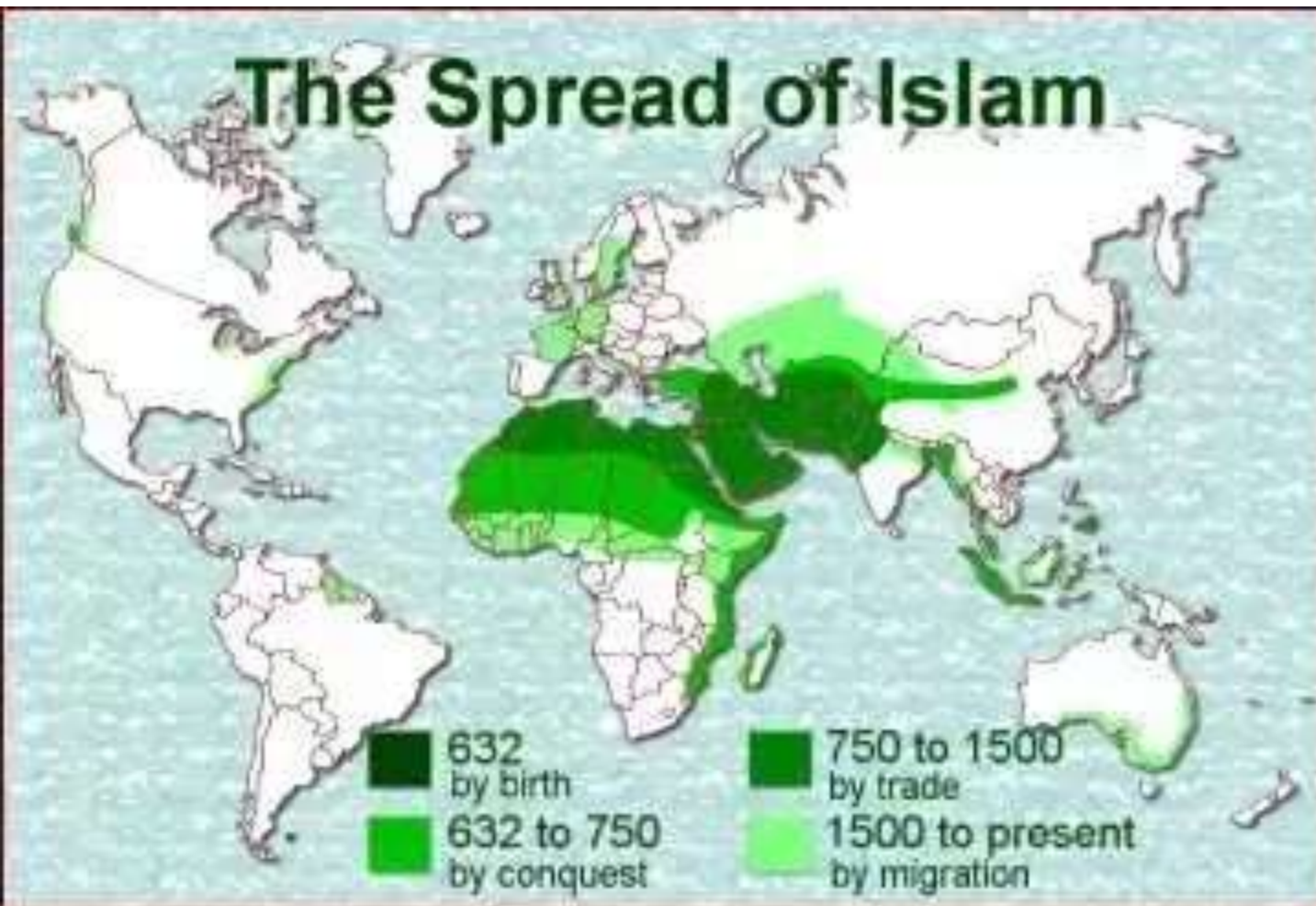


Lion Crest

Treasure Ship Upper Deck

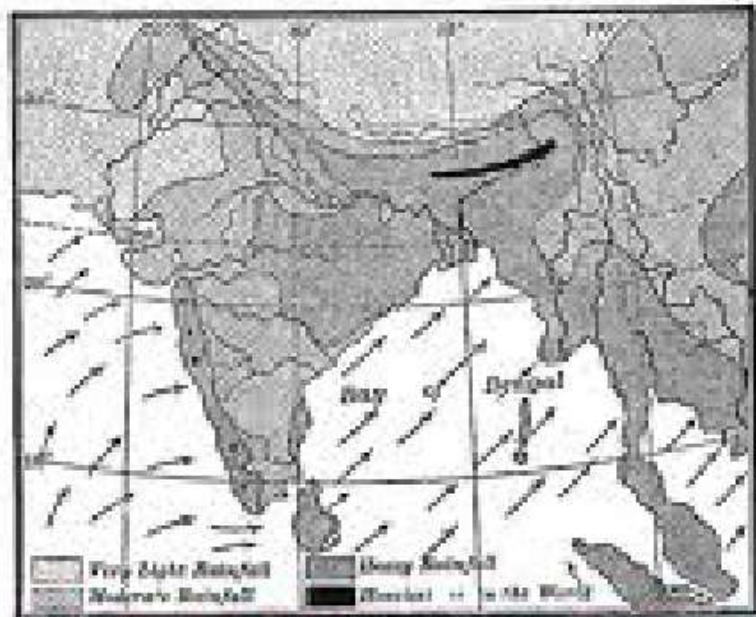
Growth of Indian Ocean Trade

- Similar to the Silk Road, religion plays a major part in helping trade to grow



Monsoons

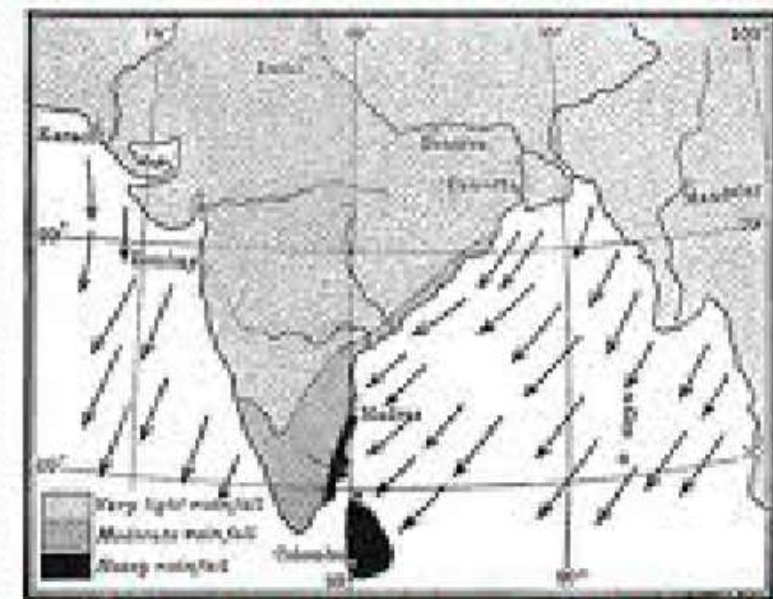
- Made Indian Ocean exchange possible
- Monsoons = alternating wind currents
 - Blow predictably eastward in summer months
 - Blow predictably westward in winter months



SUMMER MONSOON WINDS



Met Office Explains...
What is a monsoon?

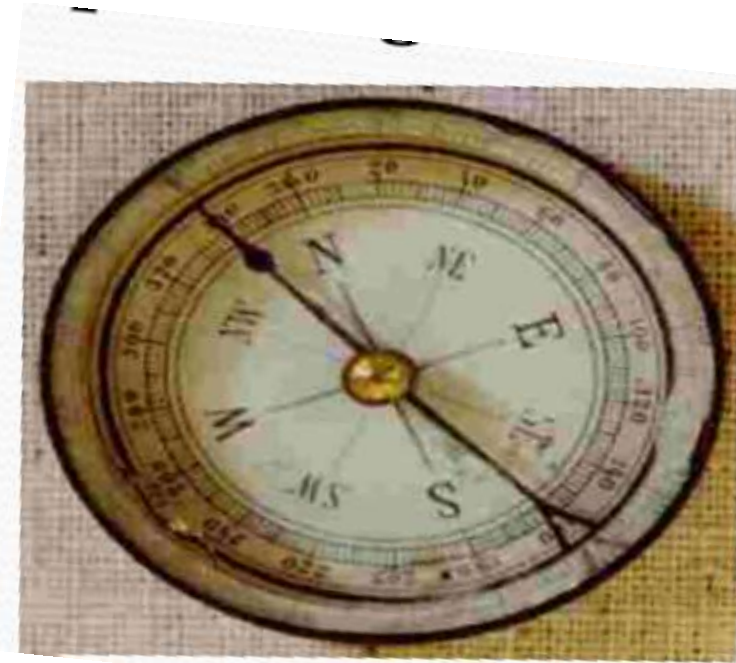


WINTER MONSOON WINDS

China's Comeback

400 years after the collapse of the Han Dynasty

- Re-established a unified government
- Encouraged sea trade
- Economic growth allowed Chinese products to pour into trade networks
- Technological innovations = larger ships, magnetic compass



Sea Roads = Change

- Indian Ocean trade transformed ALL of its participants in one way or another
- Major transformations to two regions:
 - Southeast Asia
 - East Africa
- Both regions experienced:
 - Political change: rulers used wealth to construct larger states
 - Cultural change: exposure to new religions



The Swahili Coast of East Africa
Chapter 8, Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources, First Edition
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Southeast Asia ca. 1200 C.E.
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Southeast Asia

- Southeast Asia = between India and China
- Its geography = allowed it to play an important role in Indian Ocean commerce
- 350 CE = Malay sailors opened an all-water sea route between India and China through the straits of Malacca
 - Result = more traders and travelers in the regions
 - Result = ports along Malay Peninsula competed to attract these traders



Fra Mauro Map

- Why was this map so significant for the time period?
- [\(video\)](#)

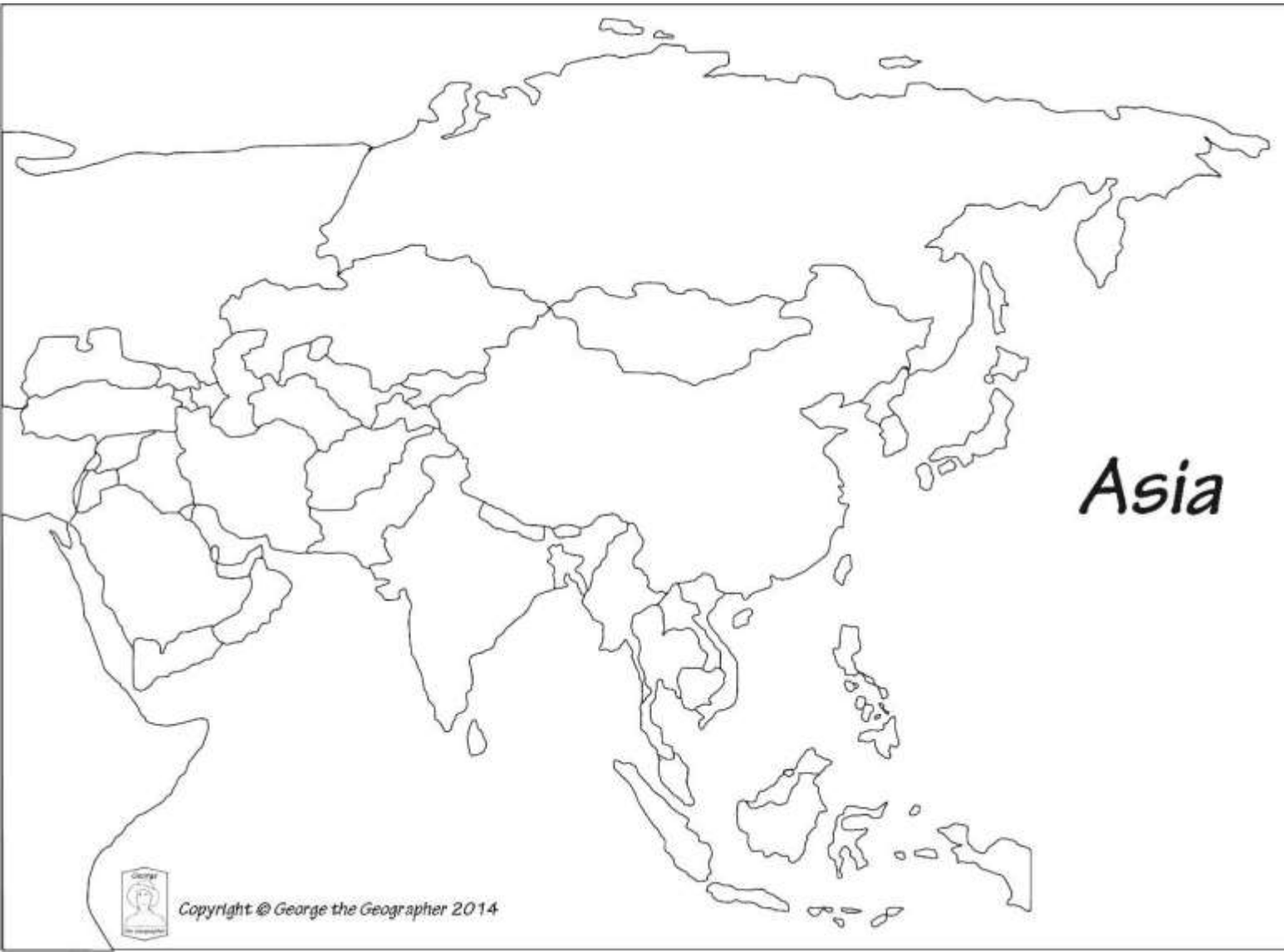


TRADE ROUTES IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC WORLD

- Abbasid dynasty
- Trade routes



Map Activity



Use page 120-121 in the atlas books to complete the map.

Include all the items on your worksheet

Clearly mark and label each location