



Pre-AP Notebook Page 4
Major Classical Trade Routes
AP World History: Modern – Unit 0

- Major Trade Route (Silk Road)
- Other Minor Trade Route
- Minor Trade Route (Silk Road)
- Sea Route

Indian Ocean Trade

By 500 CE, trade had largely opened up in the Indian Ocean, connecting the Middle East, Persia, India, Southeast Asia, China, and East Africa

This trade was enabled by improved shipbuilding (**lateen sails**), navigation, and knowledge of the monsoon winds

These **monsoon winds** were directioned predictably in the spring, summer, and winter, allowing safer, faster trade

The sea truly connected these areas for the first time, and allowed the spread of cultures, goods, and religion



Trade Routes

Major Trade Route (Silk Road)

Minor Trade Route (Silk Road)

Other Major Trade Route

Other Minor Trade Route

Sea Route

SOMALIA

Indian Ocean

SRI VIJAYA

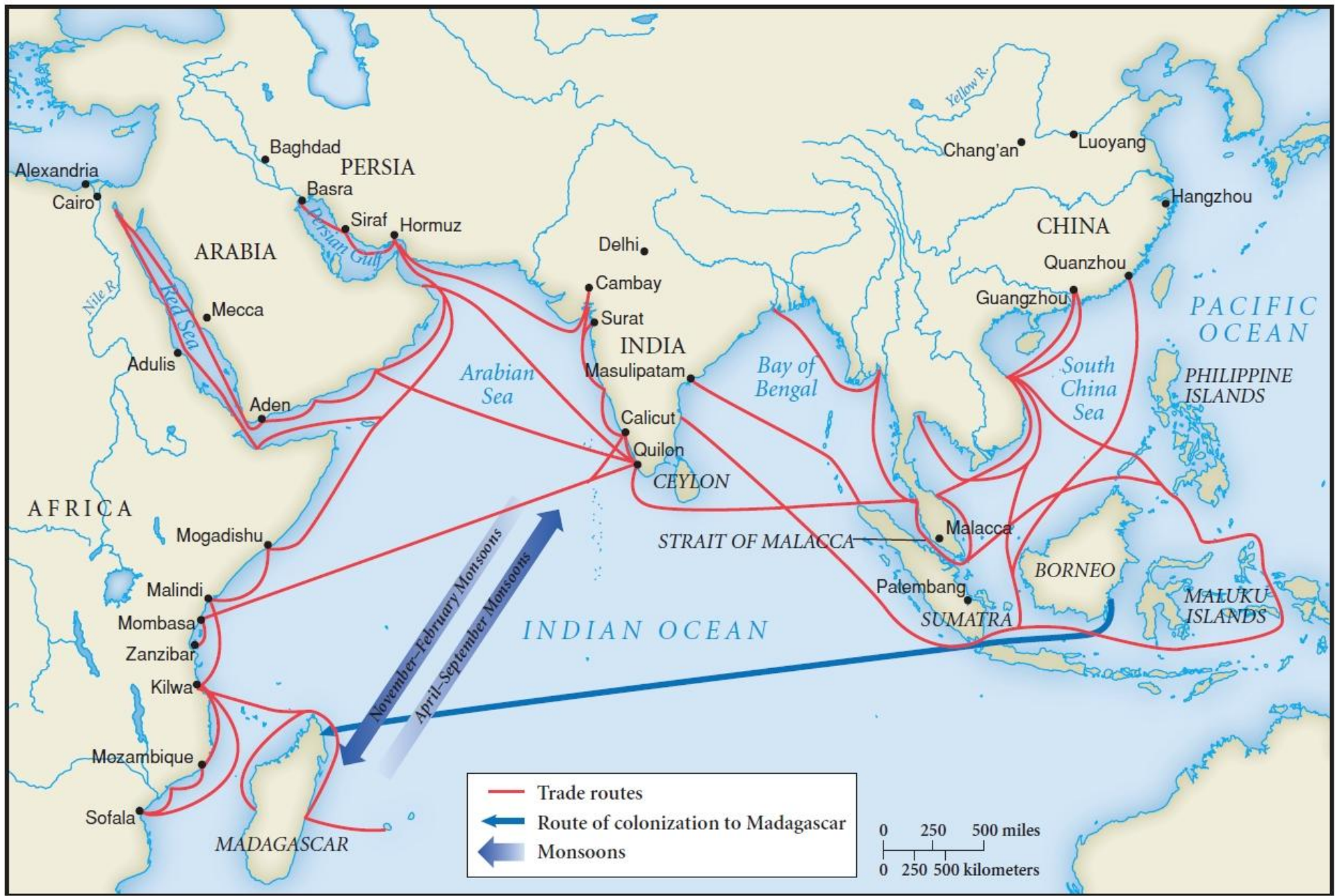
Spice Islands




MONGOLIA

Beijing

Baghdad

PERSIA



	Trade routes
	Route of colonization to Madagascar
	Monsoons

0 250 500 miles
 0 250 500 kilometers

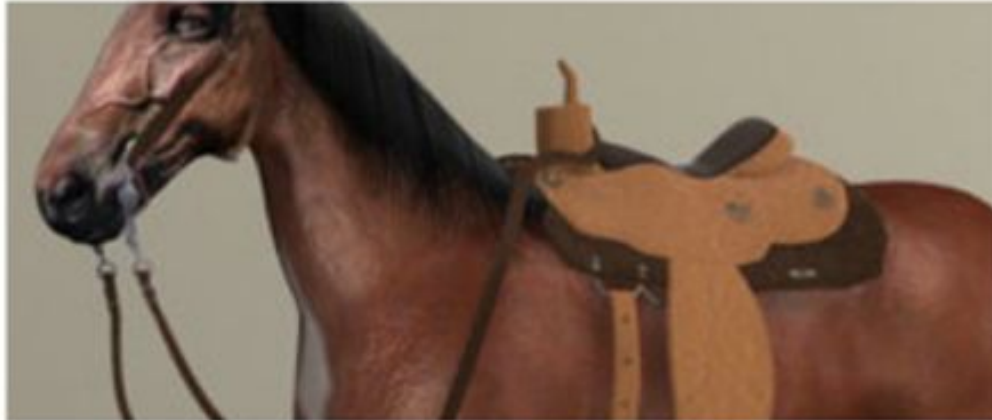
Silk Road Trade

Trade between the Roman and Chinese Empires was initially brokered by the **pastoral** people of Central Asia

This trade route (mostly luxury goods) connected the world of Rome, Persia, India, and China

Tech such as **yokes** and **saddles** enhanced trade and enabled the use of camels, horses, and oxen

These same concepts enabled trade and connection with West and East Africa via the **Sub-Saharan Trade Network**



Trade Routes

— Major Trade Route (Silk Road) — Other Major Trade Route
— Minor Trade Route (Silk Road) — Sea Route