Name		

## **Trade Routes**

<b>D</b> .	By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Europe	Importance of trade patterns	
Big Ideas		• Exchange of products and ideas	

## Trade Routes |

- The Silk Road included silk routes across <u>Asia</u> to the <u>Mediterranean basin</u>
- Maritime routes across the <u>Indian Ocean</u> connected <u>Africa</u>, <u>India</u>, and the <u>Middle East</u> (<u>Maritime means of / related to the sea</u>)
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa connected the empires of Northern Africa (Ghana, Mali, Songhai) with Europe and the Middle East.)
- Roads were unsafe and not maintained in Northern and Western Europe. This caused people to trade along the <u>Baltic Sea</u>, *through the rivers of Russia*, to <u>Constantinople</u> and the <u>Black Sea</u>.
- South China Sea connected China with Japan and the lands of Southeast Asia



## **Goods Exchanged** |

- <u>Spices</u> from lands around the *Indian Ocean*
- Textiles from India, China (silk), the Middle East (rugs, madras), and later Europe
- <u>Porcelain</u> from *China* and *Persia*
- <u>Paper & Compass</u> from *China* to *Western Europe*
- Medicine, Astronomy & Math from Africa



## Ideas |

- Judaism found in *Europe* and the *Middle East*
- <u>Christianity</u> found in *Europe* and the Middle East
- Islam found in Europe, parts of Asia, Africa and South Europe
- <u>Hinduism</u> found in *India* and parts of *S.E Asia*
- <u>Buddhism</u> found in *East* and *S.E Asia*

