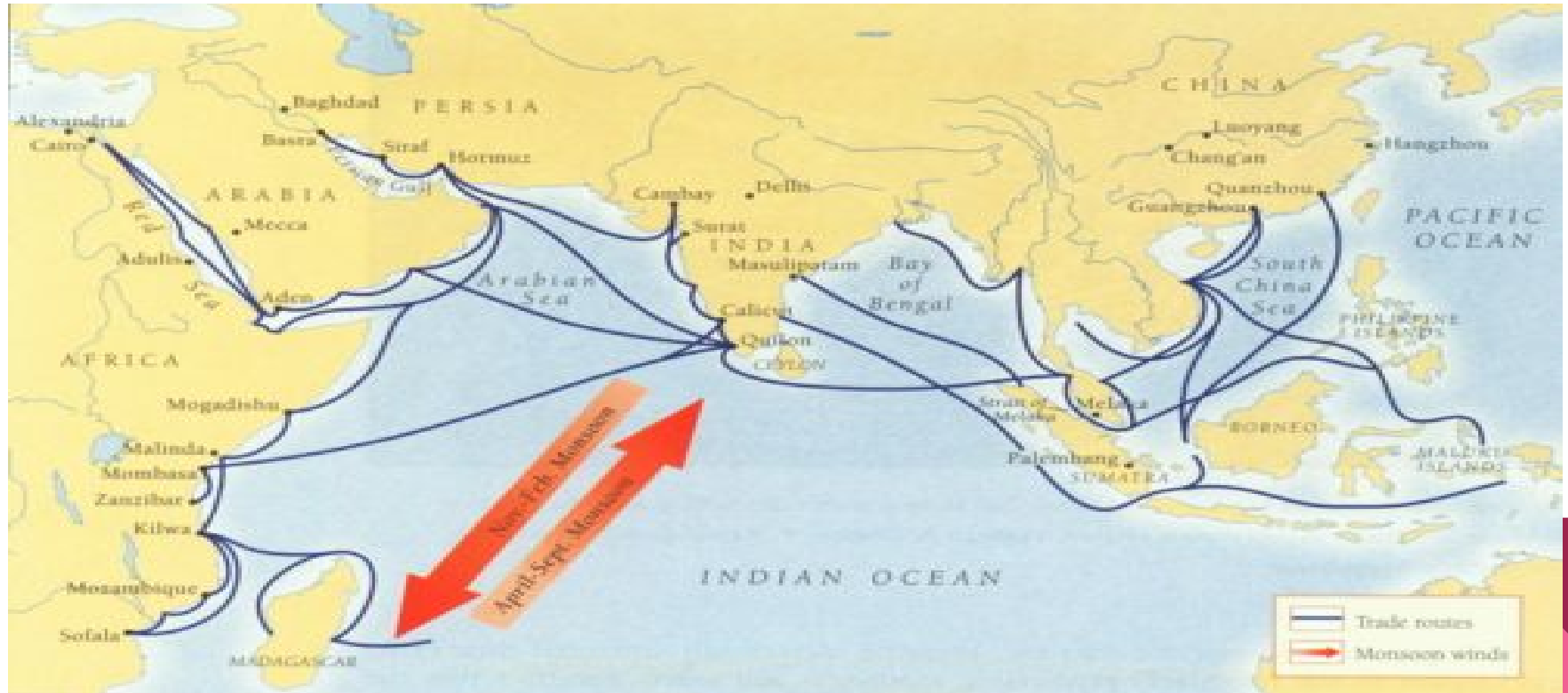




# DO NOW


DOES WIND HELP OR DO ANYTHING FOR US? EXPLAIN.

# Indian Ocean Trade



# Commerce

Maritime commerce grew enormously during this period, especially in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Some of the most important objects of trade:

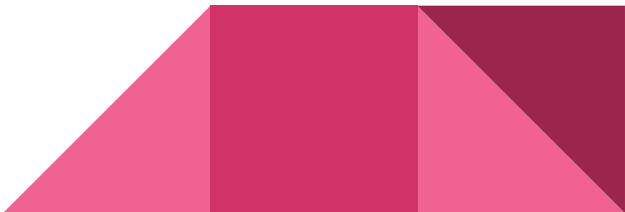
- **Textiles** from South Asia.
  - Porcelain and **Luxuries** from China.
  - **Spices** from Southeast Asia.
  - **Status goods** from all over.
- 

Smaller **city-states and kingdoms** emerged at important trade junctions, such as Southeast Asia, South India, the western and eastern coasts of Africa, and West Europe. Some of the more important cities, such as Melaka (Malacca) and Bantem in Southeast Asia, Calicut in India, Hormuz by the Persian Gulf, Cairo in Egypt, and Venice on the Mediterranean had resident traders who spoke up to a hundred different languages



## Benefits of Commerce to States

Centralized states could gather the resources to engage in long distance commerce. In turn, increased commerce helped increase the power of the states.

- Brings in Revenue.
  - Brings in Status Items.
  - Military equipment and experts
  - Generally strong economy
  - Commercialization and integration.
- 

# INDIAN OCEAN TRADE - CRASH COURSE

PLEASE TAKE **5 NOTES** ON YOUR CORNELL NOTE SHEET.

CRASH COURSE W.H. - INDIAN OCEAN TRADE



PLEASE TAKE OUT YOUR KINGDOMS AND STATES OF AFRICA PACKET.

YOU WILL NEED TO TURN TO THE LAST PAGE AND INDIVIDUALLY READ THE SECTION TITLED **INDIAN OCEAN TRADE**. ONCE YOU HAVE READ THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE SECTION PLEASE ANSWER THE **READING CHECK QUESTION** AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE, AS WELL AS, **QUESTIONS 1 & 2 OF THE GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** FOR THE MAP OF THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE.

