

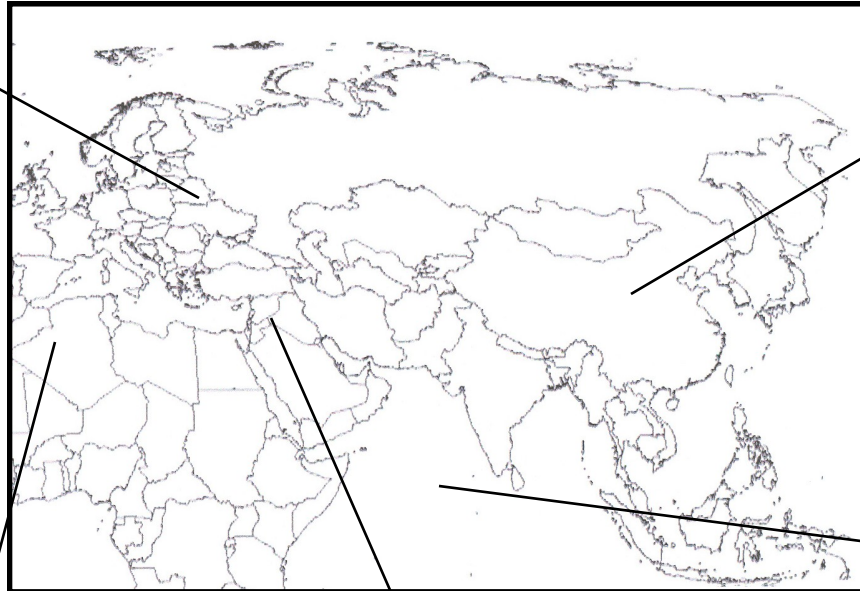
# MAJOR TRADE ROUTES, CIRCA 1000 ce

## EASTERN EUROPEAN

TRADE GOODS: Furs, wood, amber, grain from Kievan Russia; Wine, perfume, glass, silk from Byzantine Empire

TRADE ROUTES: Waterways of Kievan Russia

SIGNIFICANCE: Safe route away from Muslim raiders in Mediterranean and Black Seas; heavy Byzantine influence on development of Russian religion, art, architecture; **Eastern Orthodox Christianity** became official religion, strengthening



## CHINESE

TRADE GOODS: First silk, later porcelain

TRADE ROUTES: Silk Road from Han Dynasty onwards: northern route across central Asia, westward toward Mediterranean, southward toward India

SIGNIFICANCE: Spread Buddhism and Christianity to China; spurred European interest in water route to China

## TRANS-SAHARAN

TRADE GOODS: gold, ivory, slaves and spices from Sub-Saharan; salt, cloth, metalware from Sahara

TRADE ROUTES: Across the Sahara

SIGNIFICANCE: aided the rise of African empires in West Africa; spread Islam through West Africa

## MUSLIM

TRADE GOODS: Carpets, linen, ceramics from Abbasid; silk and porcelain from China; rubies, silver, ebony, dyestuffs from India; trinkets and slaves from Byzantine empire

TRADE ROUTES: Silk Road, Indian Ocean, Trans-Saharan

SIGNIFICANCE: Spread of Islam, assimilating and adapting artistic styles, scientific, and intellectual achievements

## INDIAN OCEAN

TRADE GOODS: slaves, ivory, gold, iron from Africa; porcelain from China; pottery from Burma; cloth from India

TRADE ROUTES: major route between east Africa and Asia; made possible by the action of **monsoons** (north-northeast from December to February and south-southwest from April to September);

SIGNIFICANCE: brought prosperity to east Africa; created **Swahili**, mix of Arabic and Bantu languages; brought Islam to coastal cities of east Africa; created east African trading cities of **Mombasa, Malindi, Sofala, Kilwa, Zanzibar**