Sea Roads: Exchange across the Indian Ocean

◆ The Mediterranean Sea was an avenue for commerce from the time of the Phoenicians and through the Greek and Roman eras
  ▶ ___________________ was a center of commerce by 1000 CE
    ▪ Controlled trade of expensive and profitable ______________ from __________
  ▶ Linked ______________ to the much greater trade network of the __________ Ocean

◆ The Indian Ocean network was the world’s most important until after 1500.
  ▶ Stretched from southern __________ to eastern __________
  ▶ Trade grew from _______________ and ______________ diversity
  ▶ Transportation was _______________ by sea than by land because ________ could handle larger and heavier cargoes than __________
  ▶ Made transportation of __________ goods possible (textiles, pepper, timber, rice, sugar, wheat)
  ▶ Commerce was possible thanks to __________ (alternating wind currents) and a more extensive ______________ of shipbuilding and oceanic navigation
  ▶ Commerce was between ______________, not states
◆ Weaving the Web of an Indian Ocean World

➢ Indian Ocean trade started in the age of the First Civilizations with trade between __________________ and the __________________________ through the __________________________
  ▪ Indus Valley writing may have been stimulated by cuneiform
  ▪ Ancient __________________ and __________________________ traded down the coast of the Red Sea
  ▪ Malay sailors reached __________________________ in the first millennium BCE using double-outrigger __________________
    ♦ Introduced the __________________________ language and crops (________________________, coconuts, cocoyams) which spread to the mainland

➢ Tempo of commerce increased in early centuries CE with greater __________________________ of monsoons
  ▪ Merchants from ________________ Empire settled in southern India and East African coast
    ♦ Introduced __________________________
  ▪ Growing trade in the ________________ Indian Ocean and South __________________________ Sea
    ♦ Chinese traders reached India by ________ CE

➢ Center of trade was __________________________
  ▪ Spread of __________________________ and __________________________ in Southeast Asia as well as political ideas

➢ Two great encouragers for the Indian Ocean exchange:
  ▪ Economic and political __________________________ of China
    ♦ ________________ and ________________ dynasties (618–1279) reestablished an effective and __________________________ state which actively __________________________ maritime trade
    ♦ Chinese products flooded into Indian Ocean network
    ♦ China provided a vast __________________________ for Indian and Southeast Asian goods
    ♦ China developed __________________________ ships and the magnetic __________________________
  ▪ Rise of Islam in seventh century CE
    ♦ Islam was __________________________ to trade (Muhammad was a trader) while Confucianism was __________________________ of merchants
    ♦ ________________ Empire reached from the Atlantic Ocean to India
    ♦ Muslims (and Jewish and Christian subjects) established trade communities from East Africa to southern China
    ♦ Large-scale East African ________________ trade provided workers to Iraqi plantations and ________ mines
    ♦ Creation of international __________________________ culture by 1000 CE
    ♦ Widespread conversion to __________________________ made trade easier
sea roads as a catalyst for change: southeast asia and srivijaya

- ocean commerce transformed southeast asia and east africa
  - trade stimulated __________ change as rulers grew wealthy and powerful enough to construct larger and more __________ governed states or cities
  - introduction of foreign ______________ ideas
  - like the silk roads, trade was a conduit for culture
  - southeast asia: location between china and india made it important
    - malay sailors opened an __________ route between india and china through the straits of malacca ca. 350 ce
    - led many small ports to __________ to attract traders
  - malay kingdom of __________ emerged from competition, dominated trade from 670 to 1025 ce
    - __________, access to __________, and __________ on ships provided resources to create a state with __________ forces capable of providing security on the seas
    - local belief: chiefs possessed magical powers
    - also used __________ political ideas and buddhism
      - multitudes of indian merchants and teachers settled
      - srivijaya became a major __________ center attracting thousands of monks and students
  - sailendra
    - sailendra kingdom (central java) was also influenced by india
      - massive building of __________ and __________ centers (eighth–tenth centuries)
    - borobudur (the most famous of the temples) – __________
      - buddhist monument anywhere in the world but distinctly javanese in its figures and features
    - shows buddhist cultural grounding in javanese custom
**Angkor Wat**
- Burma and the Khmer state of Angkor (modern-day ________________) also show Indian culture
  - “Indianization” of the region but no ________________ control – voluntary borrowing by independent societies that found Hindu or Buddhist ideas useful and were free to adapt those ideas to their own needs and cultures.
  - Angkor Wat - largest ________________ structure in the pre-modern world
- ________________ penetrated the region later

**Sea Roads as a Catalyst for Change: East Africa and Swahili Civilization**
- Swahili civilization (a set of commercial ________________) of East Africa developed from blend of ________________-speaking farmers and fisherman with the ________________ life of the Indian Ocean (especially Islamic)
  - Growing demand for East African ________________ (gold, ivory, quartz, leopard skins, some slaves, iron, wood products) allowed local people and aspiring rulers and opportunity for ________________ and ________________
  - African ________________ ________________ developed, with towns and kingships
- Swahili civilization flourished on East African coast between 1000 and 1500 CE
  - Very ________________, with cities of 15,000–18,000 people (much different than the farming and pastoral communities of the East African interior)
  - Each city was politically ________________, ruled by a king (like the Greek polis)
  - Accumulated goods from the ________________ and traded for Asian goods
  - Sharp ________________ distinctions
- Most of trade was in ________________ ships; Swahili craft traveled coastal waterways
Islamicization in East Africa
➢ Deep participation in the Indian Ocean world
   ▪ Regular visits by __________ and ____________ (perhaps Persian) merchants; some settled
   ▪ Many ruling families claimed Arab or Persian __________________
   ▪ Swahili was written in ____________ script, with Arabic loan words
   ▪ Widespread ____________ to Islam
     ● Society was heavily Islamicized (account of Ibn Battuta) where religious leaders often
        ____________ Arabic and visitors from the Arab world were eagerly ______________
     ● __________________ much like Buddhism in Southeast Asia
     ● Islamic __________________ were evident in many East African cities

Coast vs. Interior
➢ Islam and Swahili culture didn’t reach much beyond the coast until the nineteenth century
   ▪ But ____________ region traded with the interior, had an impact
   ▪ Trade with interior for ________ led to emergence of Great Zimbabwe (flourished in 1250–1350 CE)
     ● Had the labor and resources to construct huge stone enclosures without mortar