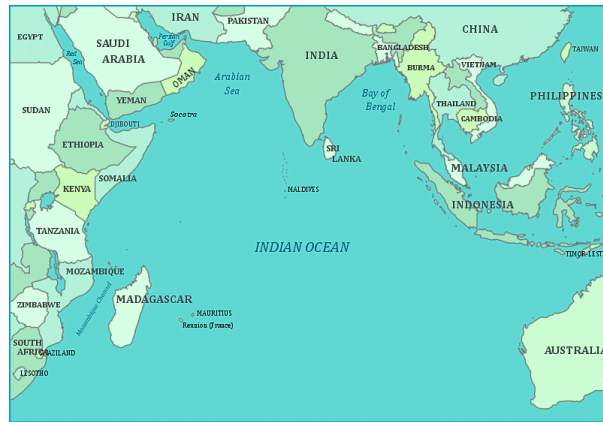


## Indian Ocean Trade



**600 CE – 1450 CE**

**Periodization markers/global context: ISLAM = 600s**

### Change:

#### **Middle East:**

- Muslim sea traders. **SPREAD ISLAM**

#### **INDIA: Islam**

- The **Muslims expanded** their influence from northwest India to the Indus Valley and a large portion of northern India.
- **Delhi Sultanate** 1206 to 1506 – failed to establish a strong administration, did introduce **Islam** though.

#### **Southeast Asia:**

- Islam spread more from commercial contacts and conversion than from military conquests.
- Malaysia, Indonesia and the southern Philippines.

#### **Africa:**

- Brought Islam to the east coast through trade.
- Women as a result of Islam experienced more freedoms.
- Bananas

### Continuities:

**INDIA:** Hinduism, Caste System, spices

**Southeast Asia:** Hinduism and Buddhism remained popular, skilled bronze workers

**China:** pottery, porcelain, paper and silk, Buddhism, Confucianism (Tang, Song, Yuan)

**Africa:** wood and ivory

The volume of trade carried by this network is less than the Mediterranean. Because of the long distances of trade diasporic communities of foreign traders began to live in port cities. The lack of islands and ports compared to the Mediterranean meant fewer assets to fight over and less war. **USED THE LATEEN SAIL**



## 1450 CE – 1750 CE

Periodization markers/global context: exploration, imperialism, Industrial Revolution

### Change:

#### India

- Precious gems, elephants, salt and cotton cloth.

#### Southeast Asia

- Malay states (present-day Malaysia) and Burma (presently Myanmar) came under British rule. IMPERIALISM
- Indies (Indonesia) – Netherlands
- Sri Lanka – cinnamon
- Indonesia – exotic woods

#### Africa:

- Ivory, animal hides, timber, gold and slaves

#### Middle East:

- Textiles, carpets, glass, Arabian horses

#### China

- Ming dynasty and the voyages of Zheng He (Muslim) 1405-1433
  - Expanded Chinese trade, tribute
  - Yongle dies – CHINESE LOSES THEIR CHANCE TO COMPETE AS A MAJOR WORLD POWER

### Continuities:

INDIA: Hinduism, Caste System

#### Southeast Asia:

- Siam (Thailand) – did not fall under imperialism

China: silk, porcelain and paper, Buddhism, Confucianism

SIDE NOTE: Historically, Indochina comprises the territory of the former French Indochina:

- Cambodia
- Laos
- Vietnam

The broader geographic and cultural region is today referred to as **Mainland Southeast Asia** in which sense it also includes:

- Burma (also *Myanmar*—part of British India until 1937)
- Thailand (formerly Siam)
- Sometimes Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore