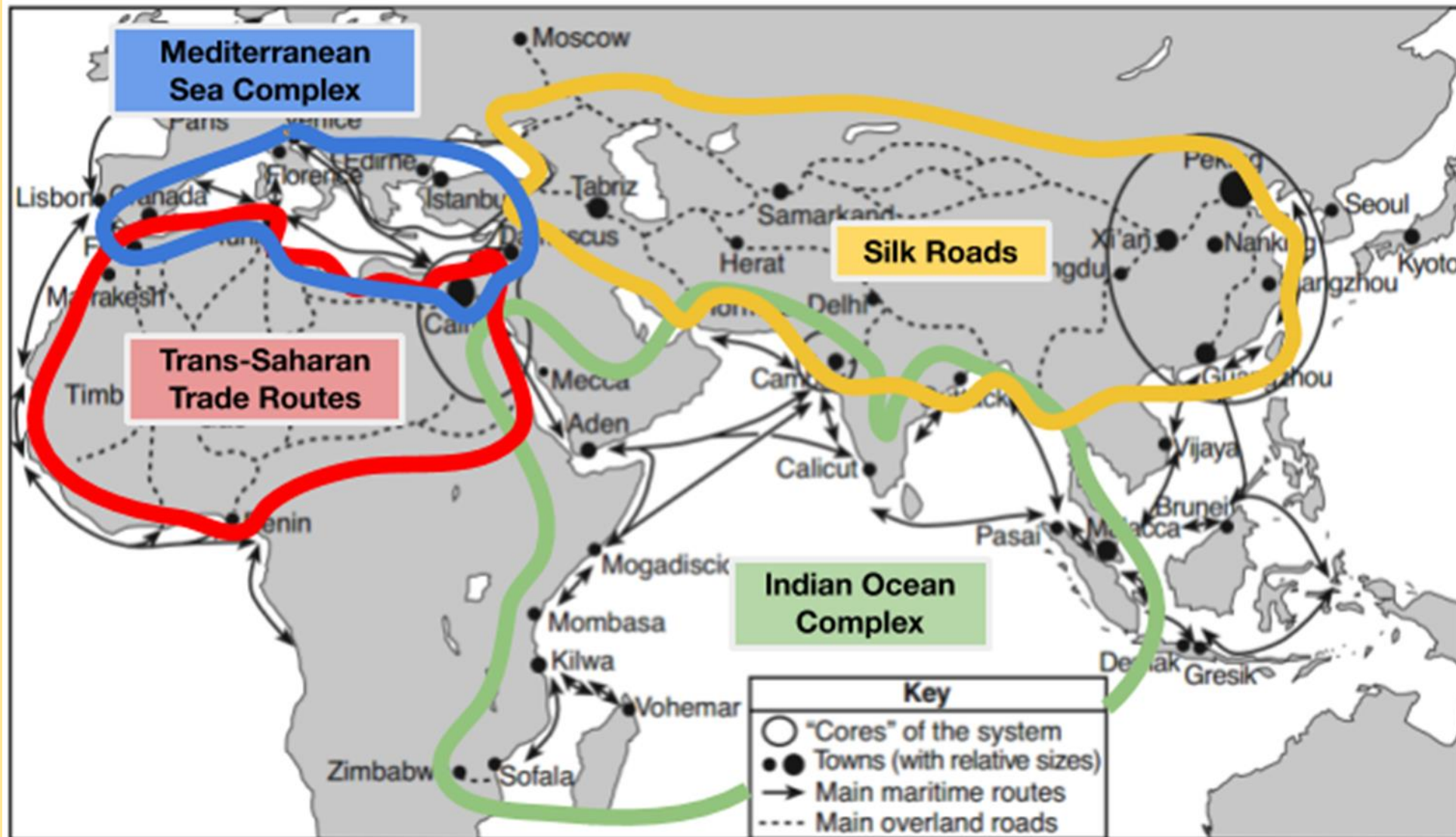
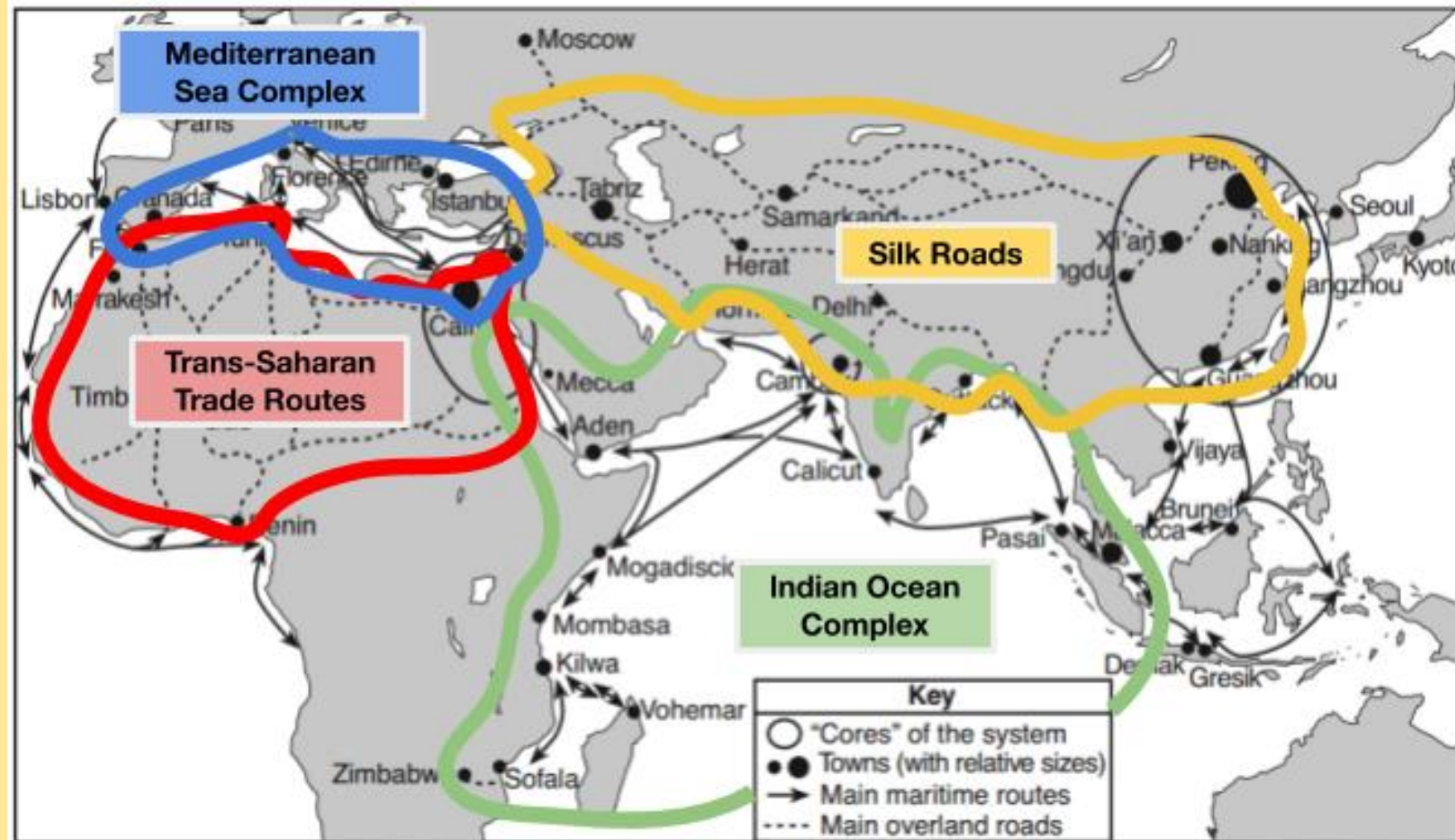


What historical and geographical context led to the rise of classical civilizations in India?

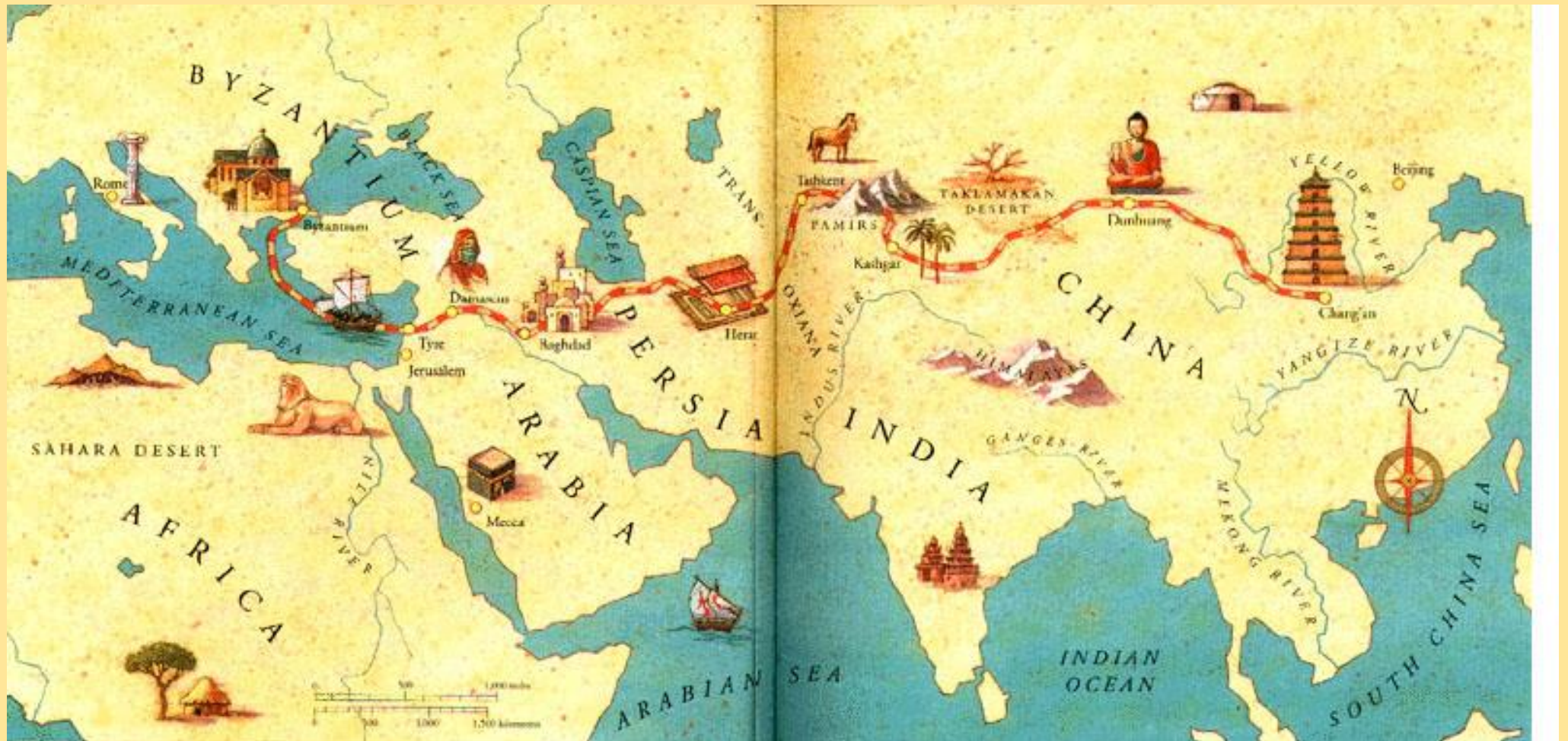


What was the Indian Ocean Complex? Which continents were connected through the Indian Ocean Complex? How did the Indian Ocean Complex affect the civilizations connected by it?



Trans-regional Trade Networks

Cultural, Technological, and Biological Exchanges, 600 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.



Networks of Communication & Exchange

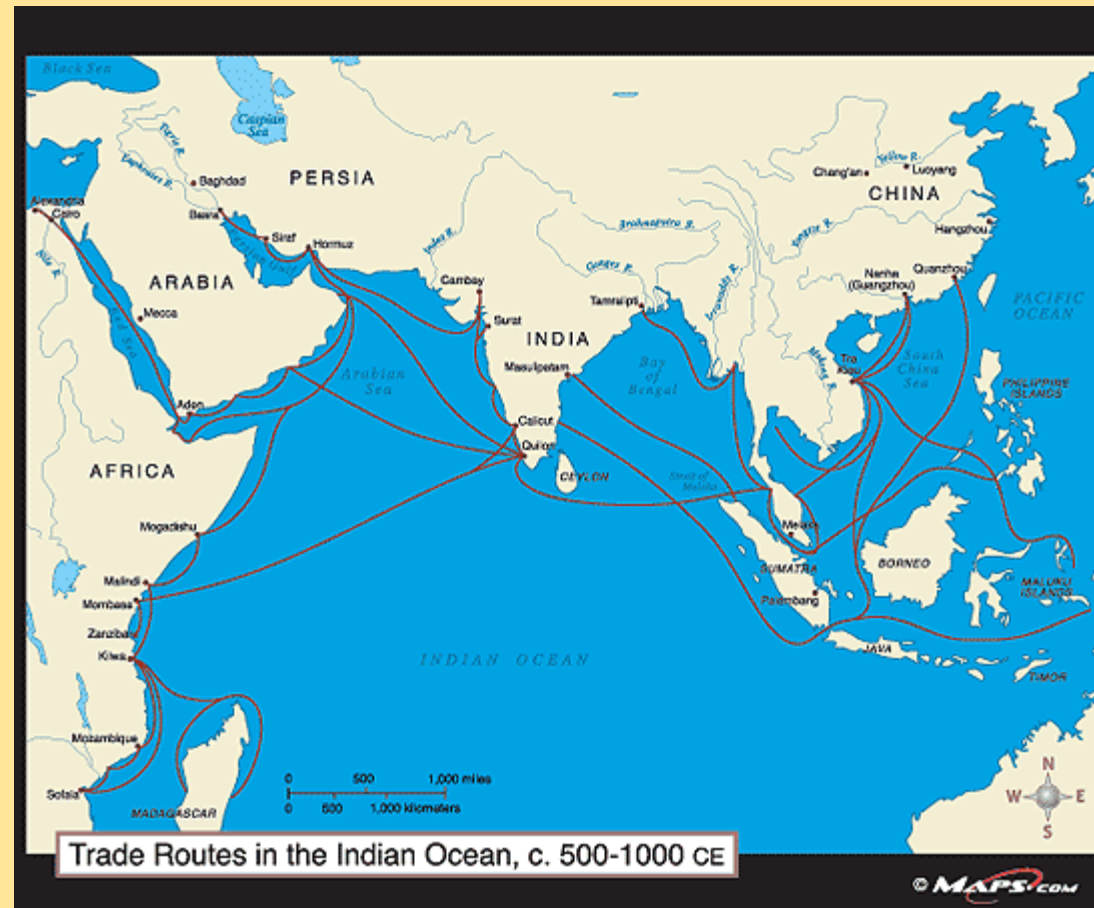
- Large scale empires = increase in long distance trade
- Developed from a demand for raw materials and luxury goods
- Land and Water routes link regions of Eastern Hemisphere
- Alongside trade, there was an exchange of:
 - People
 - Technology
 - Religious and Cultural Beliefs
 - Food Crops
 - Domesticated Animals
 - Disease Pathogens

Major Trade Routes:

1. Indian Ocean Trade Routes
2. The Silk Road
3. Trans-Saharan Route (Gold Road)
4. Mediterranean Sea Lanes

Indian Ocean Trade Routes

- Trade routes between Africa and Asia through the Indian Ocean

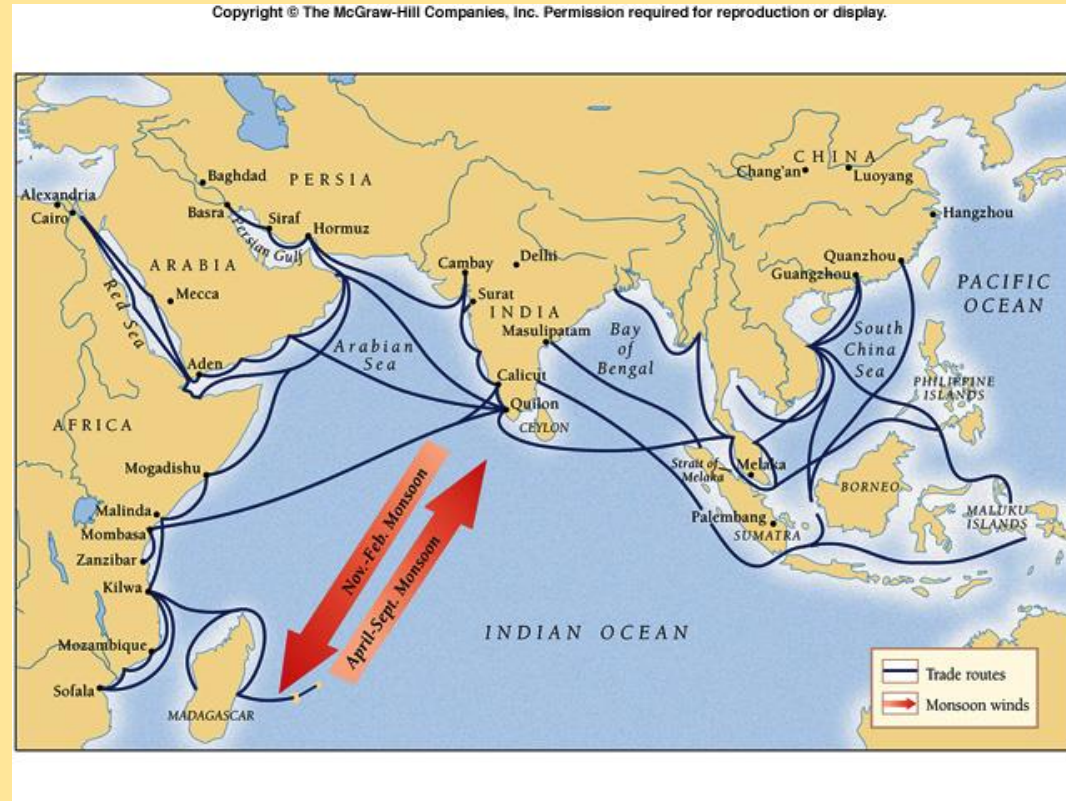


Indian Ocean Trade Routes

- The Indian Ocean trade network included sailors from China, Malaysia, Southeast Asia and Persia.
- Chinese pottery was traded along with Indian spices and ivory from India and Africa.
- The banana came to Africa from S.E. Asia via the Indian Ocean. The banana spread throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The Indian Ocean trade network will continue to play a major role in the development of the Eastern Hemisphere well into the 16th century.

Indian Ocean Trade Routes

- New knowledge of the monsoon winds allowed sailors to quickly sail between East Africa and East Asia
- Cosmopolitan cities developed in ports as sailors awaited the winds



Indian Ocean Trade Complex

- The **Indian Ocean** trade routes connected Southeast Asia, India, Arabia, and East Africa, beginning at least as early as the third century BCE. This vast international web of routes linked all of those areas as well as East Asia

