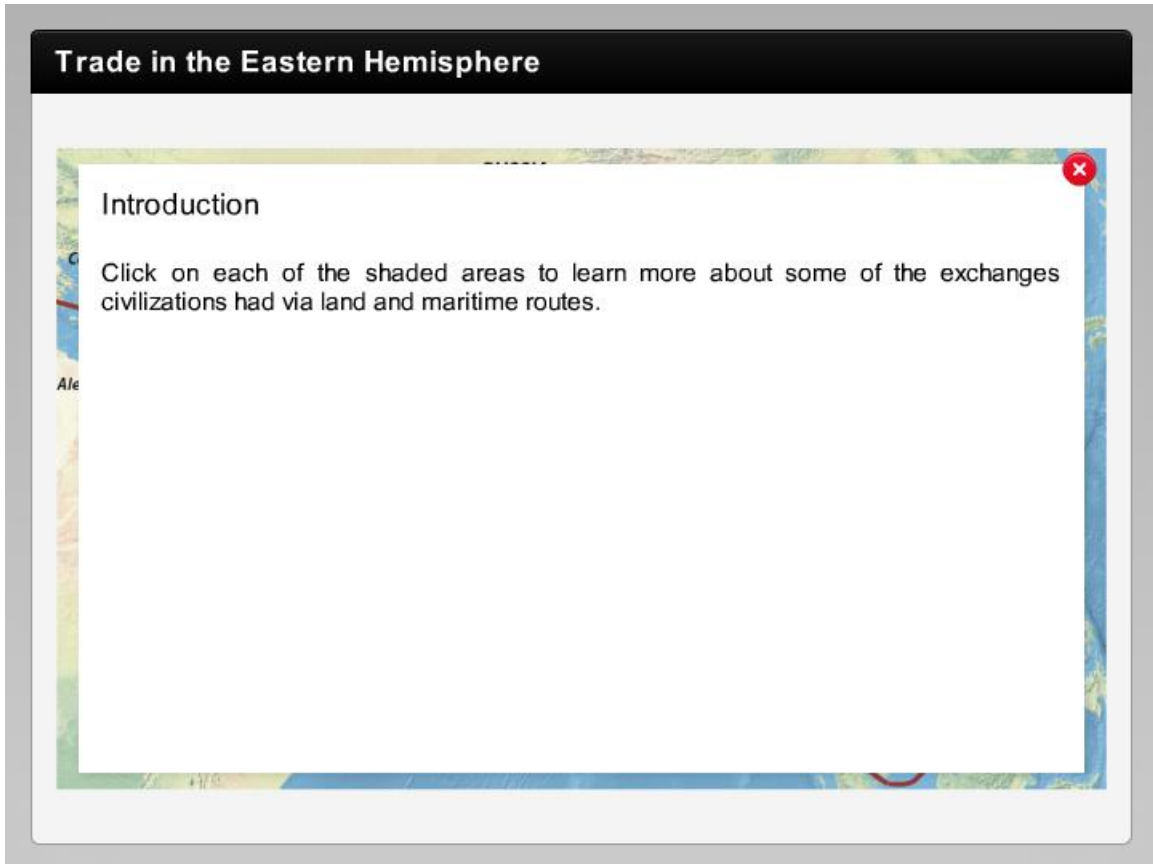


# Module 10: Asian Civilizations and their Cultural Exchanges

## Topic 3 Content: Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere

### Introduction



The screenshot shows a digital interface for an interactive map. At the top, a black header bar contains the text "Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere" in white. Below the header is a large white rectangular area with a thin border. Inside this area, the word "Introduction" is written at the top left. Below it, a paragraph of text reads: "Click on each of the shaded areas to learn more about some of the exchanges civilizations had via land and maritime routes." The background of the map area is a light-colored map of the Eastern Hemisphere, with several regions shaded in light green and yellow. A small red 'X' icon is visible in the top right corner of the map area.

Click on each of the shaded areas to learn more about some of the exchanges civilizations had via land and maritime routes.

# Module 10: Asian Civilizations and their Cultural Exchanges

## Topic 3 Content: Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere

### China

**Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere**

The map displays the Silk Road as a prominent orange line originating from Chang'an in China and extending westward through Turfan, Dunhuang, and Karakoram towards Constantinople. Other important trade routes are shown in red, including a southern route from Hangzhou to Guangzhou and a maritime route from Hangzhou to Southeast Asia. A legend at the bottom left identifies the orange line as 'The Silk Road' and the red line as 'Other Important Trade Routes'. A text box titled 'China' provides context on the silk trade and other cultural exports.

**China**

Silk was a valuable fabric that came from China. As contact with people from other lands increased, the demand for silk increased. Chinese merchants and travelers created an extensive network of trade routes that connected China to the Middle East, Europe, and north Africa. These routes became known as the Silk Roads. Other items like paper, porcelain, and the

**Ancient Trade Routes**  
The Silk Road ———  
Other Important Trade Routes ———

Silk was a valuable product that came from China. As contact with people from other lands increased, the demand for silk increased. Chinese merchants and travelers created an extensive network of trade routes that connected China to the Middle East, Europe, and north Africa. These routes became known as the Silk Roads. Other items like paper, porcelain, and the compass traveled from China. Also, the ideas behind printing and paper money came from this civilization. Moreover, Buddhism spread from China to Korea and Japan.

# Module 10: Asian Civilizations and their Cultural Exchanges

## Topic 3 Content: Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere

### South China Sea

**Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere**

**South China Sea**

The Silk Roads included a network of sea lanes that furthered maritime trade throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. The South China Sea linked the east Asian shoreline to the islands of Southeast Asia.

**Ancient Trade Routes**  
The Silk Road ———  
Other Important Trade Routes ———

The map shows the Silk Road (orange line) connecting Constantinople, Turfan, and Dunhuang. Other important trade routes (red lines) are shown in the South China Sea region. The map also labels the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Russia.

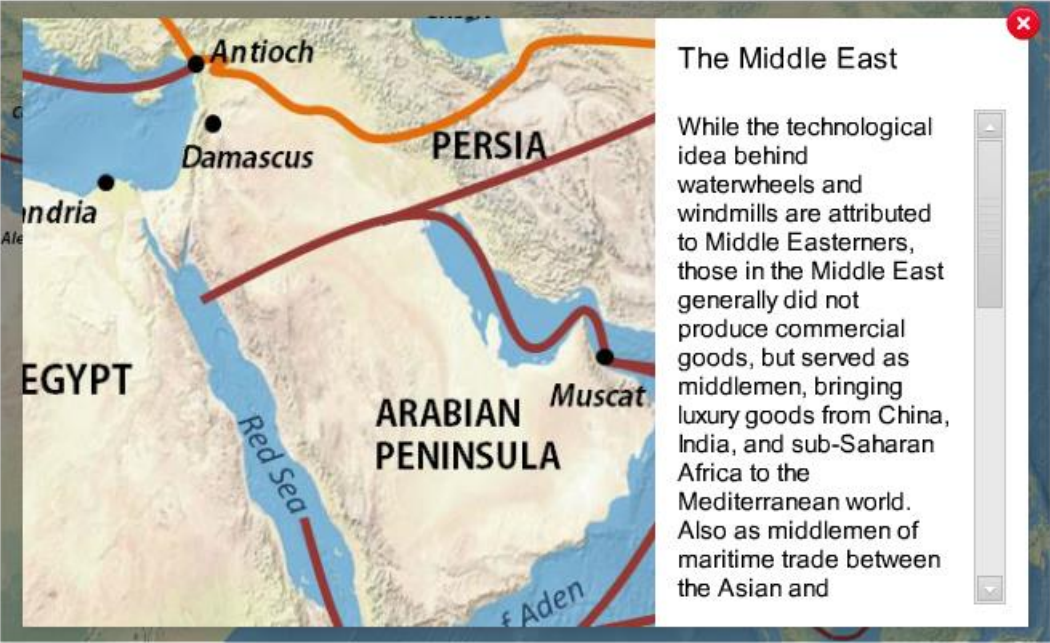
The Silk Road network included sea lanes that furthered maritime trade throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. The South China Sea linked the east Asian shoreline to the islands of Southeast Asia.

# Module 10: Asian Civilizations and their Cultural Exchanges

## Topic 3 Content: Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere

### The Middle East

**Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere**



**The Middle East**

While the technological idea behind waterwheels and windmills are attributed to Middle Easterners, those in the Middle East generally did not produce commercial goods, but served as middlemen, bringing luxury goods from China, India, and sub-Saharan Africa to the Mediterranean world. Also as middlemen of maritime trade between the Asian and

While the technological idea behind waterwheels and windmills are attributed to Middle Easterners, those in the Middle East generally did not produce commercial goods, but served as middlemen, bringing luxury goods from China, India, and sub-Saharan Africa to the Mediterranean world. Also as middlemen of maritime trade between the Asian and Mediterranean world, the Arabs and Persians relied on a variety of navigational technologies. They borrowed the compass from the Chinese; the lateen sail, a triangular sail that increased a ship's maneuverability, from the Southeast Asian and Indian sailors; and the astrolabe, an instrument that enabled them to calculate latitude, from the Europeans. From the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea offered access to land routes leading to the Mediterranean basin. As a result, the Arab world dominated maritime trade across the Indian Ocean and grew in wealth and power.

# Module 10: Asian Civilizations and their Cultural Exchanges

## Topic 3 Content: Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere

### India and the Indian Ocean

**Trade in the Eastern Hemisphere**

**India and the Indian Ocean**

Spices like pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and cardamom, which were valuable to flavor food, used in perfumes, and had healing agents, traveled from lands around the Indian Ocean to Southeast Asia. Hinduism and Buddhism came from India and spread to Southeast Asia. Maritime routes linking Southeast Asia with India were trafficked. From India, sea lanes passed through the Arabian Sea to the Middle East.

**Ancient Trade Routes**  
The Silk Road ———  
Other Important Trade Routes ———

Spices like pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and cardamom, which were valuable to flavor food, used in perfumes, and had healing agents, traveled from lands around the Indian Ocean to Southeast Asia. Hinduism and Buddhism came from India and spread to Southeast Asia. Maritime routes linking Southeast Asia with India were trafficked. From India, sea lanes passed through the Arabian Sea to the Middle East.