

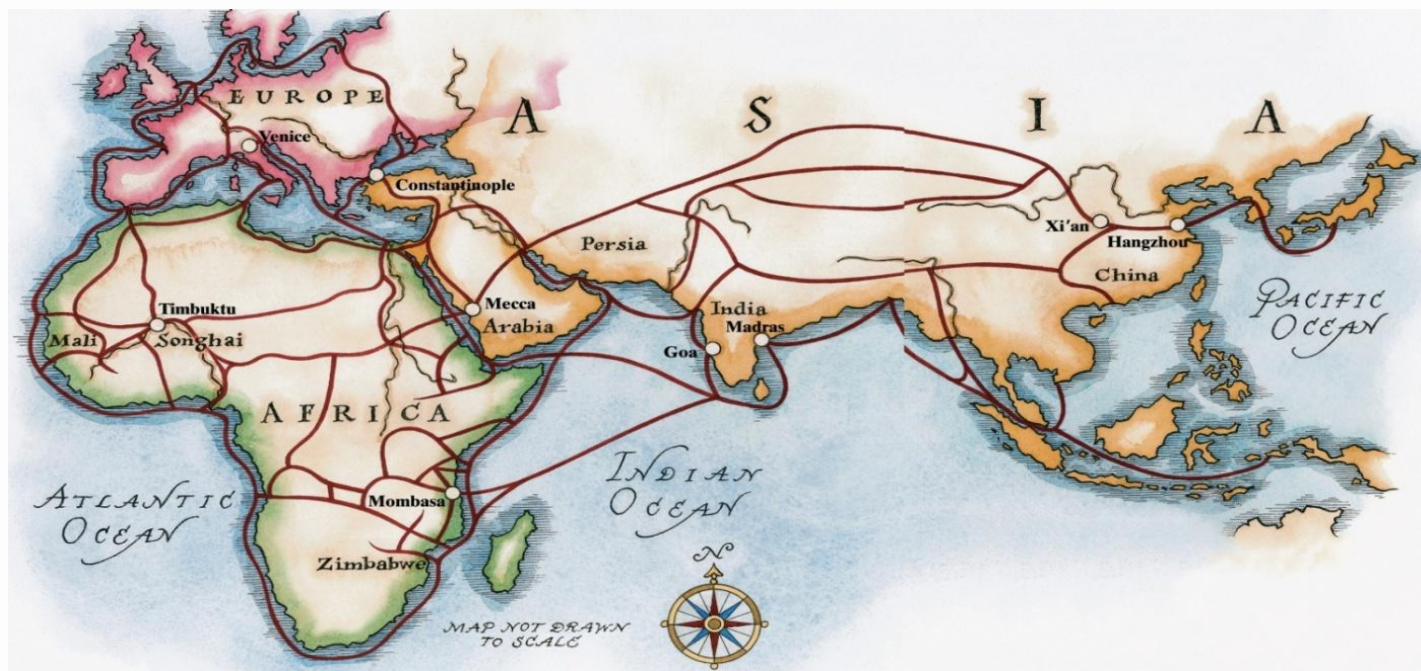
Terms and People

- **Muhammad** – the prophet and founder of Islam
- **Mansa Musa** – a Muslim ruler of the Mali empire during its height

Terms and People

- **navigation** – the science of locating the position and plotting the course of ships
- **Zheng He** – a Chinese explorer who made several voyages to trade with nations in Asia and Africa

Trade in Africa and Asia



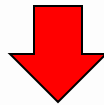
Objectives

- Find out how China dominated an important trade route across Asia.
- Discover how great trading states rose in East Africa and West Africa.
- Learn about the role Muslims played in world trade.



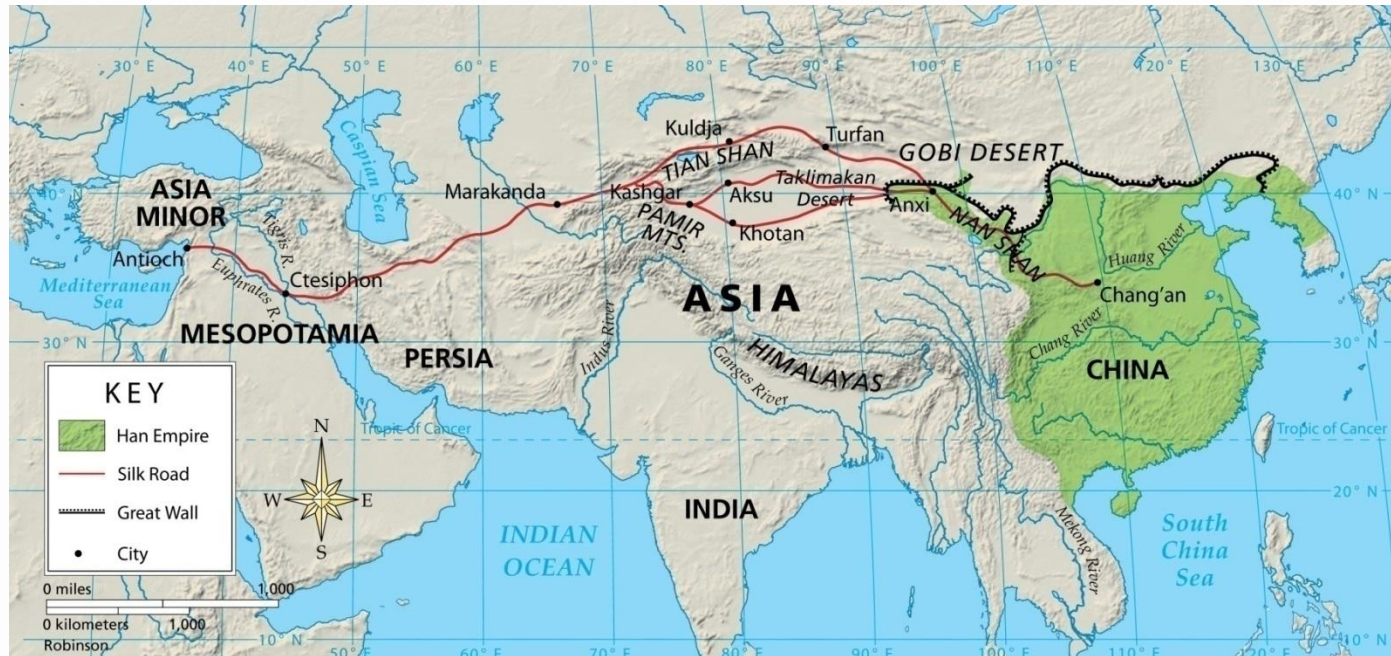
How did trade link Europe, Africa, and Asia?

From the earliest times, trade linked groups who lived at great distances from one another.

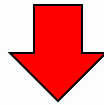


Merchants carried their cultures with them as they traveled along their established trade routes.

The Silk Road, one of the great trade routes of ancient times, stretched 5,000 miles from China to Persia.

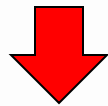


Merchants on the Silk Road brought silk, jade, pottery, spices, and bronze goods from China to Middle Eastern and European markets.



Along the way, they traded in the Middle East for spices and other products.

China established trade links with India, Korea, Japan, the Middle East, and Africa.



China's trade centers grew into cities, and by the 1200s, Hangzhou was one of the largest cities in the world.

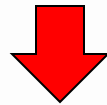


China made great strides in technology that made trading easier:

- printing with movable type
- the magnetic compass, a great advance in **navigation**



By the 1300s, Chinese ships were sailing routes that stretched from Japan to East Africa.



The Chinese explorer **Zheng He** made several voyages with a large fleet of ships and traded with 30 nations throughout Asia and Africa.

Egyptians traded around the eastern Mediterranean and Red seas as early as 3100 B.C.

In about A.D. 1000, trade centers began to appear in eastern Africa.



Zimbabwe, the largest trade center, lay on a trade route between the east coast and the interior of Africa.



Zimbabwe became the center of a flourishing empire in the 1400s.



Trade brought prosperity to a number of cities along the east coast of Africa, including Kilwa.

Africans traded many types of goods, including:

pottery

gold

ivory

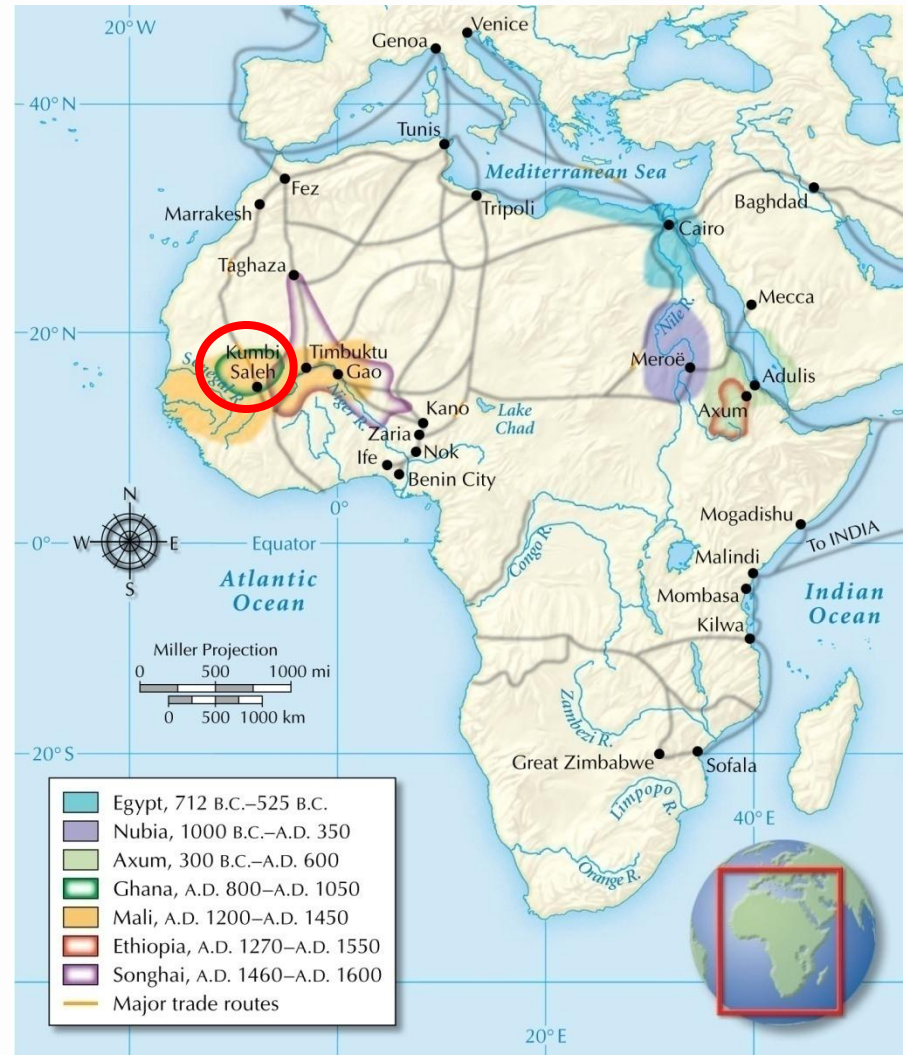
cloth

furs

An active slave trade also developed between East Africa and Asia across the Indian Ocean.

Trade networks also linked the Middle East and West Africa.

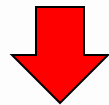
Ghana, the first major trade center in West Africa, grew rich from its trade in gold and salt.



War and shifting trade routes eventually weakened Ghana, which was absorbed into the empire of Mali in the 1200s.

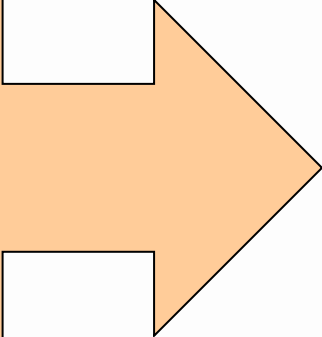


Mali reached its height under the Muslim ruler **Mansa Musa**.



Timbuktu, a city in the Mali empire, became a center of learning.

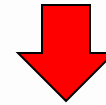
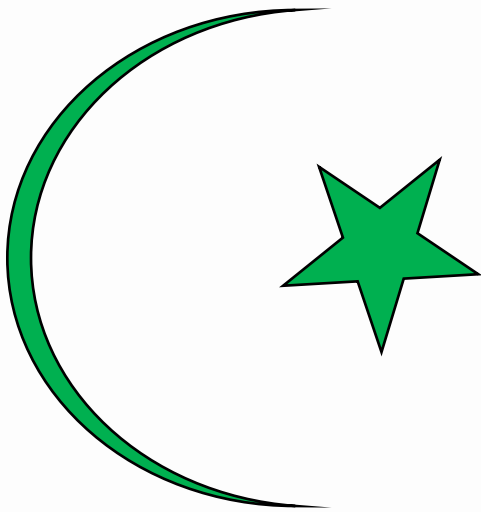
In the 1400s,
Mali weakened,
and eventually
the empire was
replaced by the
Songhai Empire.



Songhai rulers
expanded trade
across the Sahara,
capturing Timbuktu
in 1468.

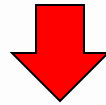
The growth in trade was also linked to the rise of the religion of Islam.

In the 600s, Islam was founded on the Arabian Peninsula by the prophet **Muhammad**.

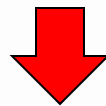


Muslims believe in one God, and their sacred book is called the Quran.

Islam spread rapidly when Arab armies swept across North Africa and into Spain.



Muslim merchants also spread their religion far into Africa, and from Persia to India.

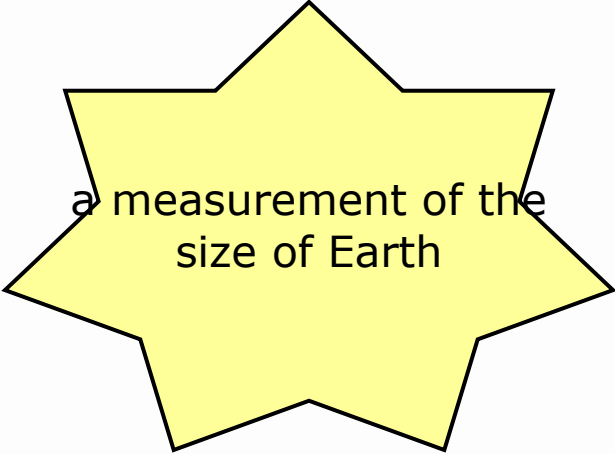


Millions of people across Europe, Asia, and Africa became Muslims.


Arab scholars made important contributions to mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and technology, including:



the development of algebra



a measurement of the size of Earth



ships with sails that could catch wind coming from any direction

By the 1500s, a global trading network linked the civilizations of Europe, Africa, and Asia.



The Silk Road became less important when alternative sea routes were discovered.

QUIZ

1. believed by Muslims to have been given the word of God

2. ruled Mali at its height

3. a Chinese explorer

4. the science of locating and plotting the course of ships

a. Navigation

b. Muhammad

c. Zheng He

d. Zimbabwe

e. Mansa Musa

f. Kilwa

5. By the 1500s, much of the trade linking Europe, Africa, and (Asia/North America) passed through the Arabian Peninsula.

6. The chief trading center on the east coast of Africa was (Zimbabwe/Kilwa).

7. China developed movable type 400 years before it was developed in (Europe/Africa).

8. The Silk Road was a series of trade routes that stretched from China to (Persia/Africa).

9. What were two remarkable advances made by Arabs?