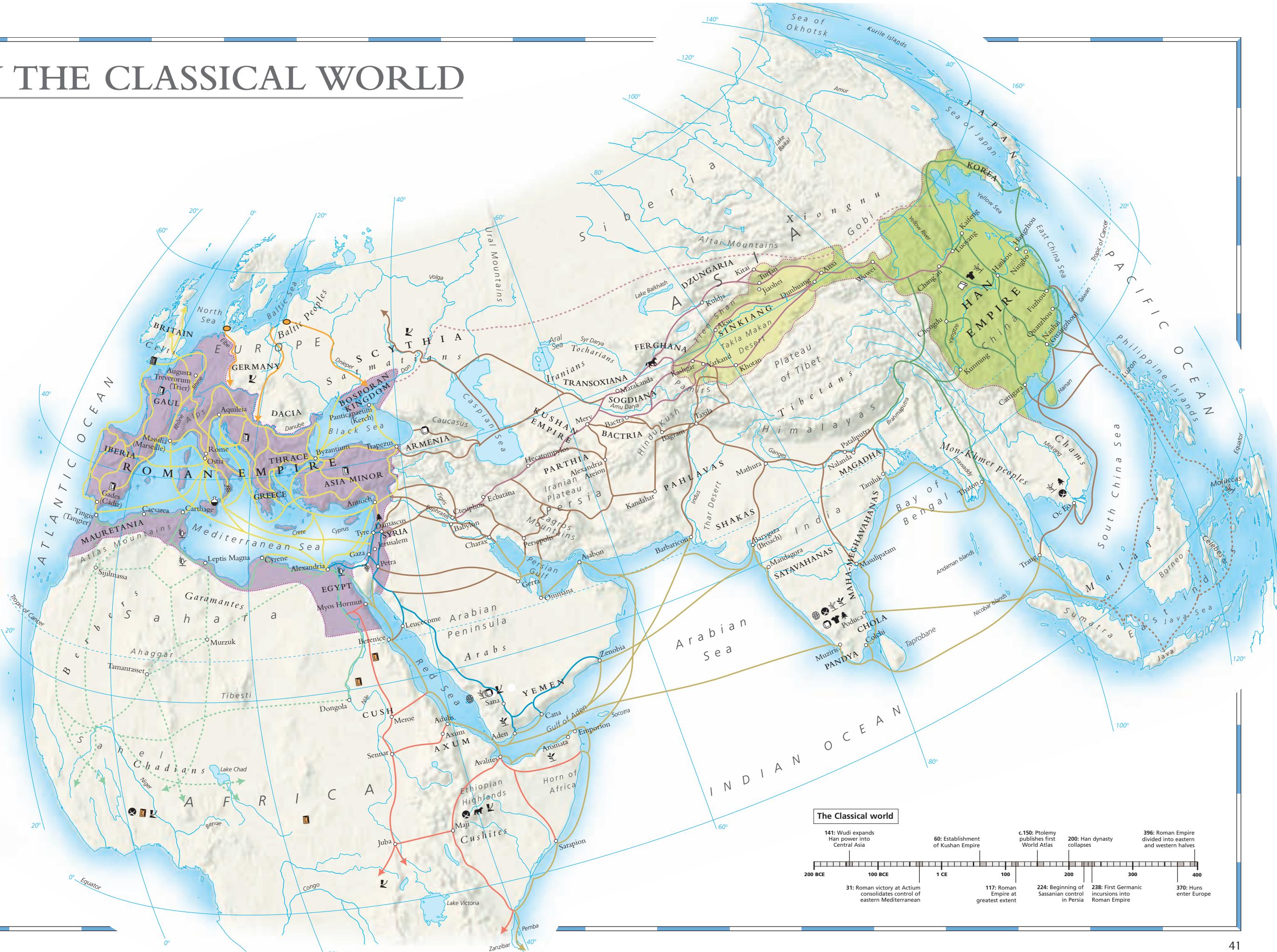
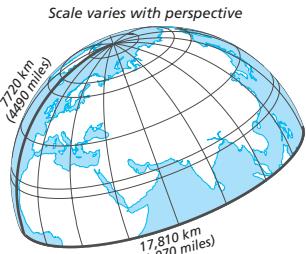


# TRADE IN THE CLASSICAL WORLD

Eurasian and African trade c.1 CE

- Roman Empire and client states
- Han Empire
- Sinkiang (Han protectorate 73–94 CE)
- Trade routes**
- Roman
- Trans-Saharan (rudimentary route)
- Indian Ocean
- Silk Road
- Scythian (rudimentary route)
- China
- East Africa
- amber
- incense
- other (rudimentary route)
- Trans-Saharan (rugged route)
- Indian Ocean
- Silk Road
- Scythian (rugged route)
- China
- East Africa
- amber
- incense
- other (rugged route)
- goods traded
- amber
- animals
- clothing
- gold
- silver
- grain
- horses
- incense
- ivory
- olive oil
- precious stones
- silk
- slaves
- spices
- timber
- tin
- tortoiseshell
- wine



# TRADE IN THE CLASSICAL WORLD

Eurasian and African trade c.1 CE

Roman Empire and client states

Han Empire

Sinkiang (Han protectorate 73–94 CE)

Trade routes

Roman

Trans-Saharan (rudimentary route)

Indian Ocean

Silk Road

Scythian (rudimentary route)

China

East Africa

amber

incense

other (rudimentary route)

Goods traded

amber

animals

clothing

gold

silver

grain

horses

incense

ivory

olive oil

precious stones

silk

slaves

spices

timber

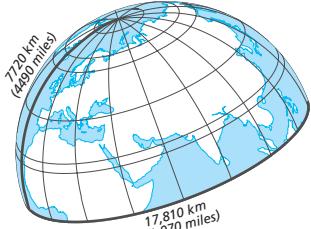
tin

tortoiseshell

wine



Scale varies with perspective



# TRADE IN THE CLASSICAL WORLD

