

Facharbeit

Influence of the trade between Asia and Europe on India

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Summary	1
1.2	Thesis Statement	1
1.3	Methodology	1
2	Trade up to the age of Islam	1
2.1	Traded goods	1
2.1.1	Spice	1
2.1.2	Precious stones	1
2.1.3	Silk	2
2.2	Trade routes	2
2.2.1	To India from Indonesia	2
2.2.2	From China	2
2.2.3	India as a trade nexus	3
2.2.4	From India to Europe	3
2.2.5	Development under the Romans	4
3	Networks of Trade up to the Age of Discovery	4
3.1	Changes in Arabia and the middle east	4
3.1.1	Beginnings of the Arabic empire	4
3.1.2	The Abbasid caliphate	4
3.1.3	Cultural influences on trade	4
3.2	India	5
3.3	Indian culture and political structure after the Gupta empire and before the Delhi sultanate	5
3.3.1	Cultural transfers to India from the West	5
4	Trading under colonial rule and up to Indian independence	5
5	Effects on India	5
6	Conclusion	5

1 Introduction

1.1 Summary

1.2 Thesis Statement

My thesis statement: the trade between Asia and Europe, in both directions, had a profound effect on India by introducing Islam, influencing the political structure, and forming the basis for colonisation.

1.3 Methodology

2 Trade up to the age of Islam

Trade in this time, before the trade movements were consolidated under the peace and security offered by the Islamic conquests of Arabia, moved both on the land route via the middle east and from India over the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea, and from there on to Egypt or the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.¹ For both of these routes, the Mediterranean served as the distributor to Europe.²

2.1 Traded goods

While most of the goods traded were spice and other special, often medical, plants, luxuries like silk and gems were also increasingly in demand from a prosperous upper class in the Roman empire.³

2.1.1 Spice

At the time, spices were appreciated not just as enhancers of food, but primarily as medicine.⁴ The spices came from India, modern-day Indonesia, and China. Cinnamon, for example, is native to Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and the Malabar Coast of India itself.⁵

2.1.2 Precious stones

Some Gems could only be sourced outside Europe, and due to their compactness were attractive trade goods. However, as the demand for spice far outpaced that for precious

¹Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, Chapter 7.

²These routes are recorded in the first-century BC anonymous work *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*.

³Veen and Morales, "The Roman and Islamic spice trade: New archaeological evidence".

⁴Freedman, "The medieval spice trade".

⁵*Cinnamon*.

stones,⁶ they were not the main focus of many merchants.

In this era, the stones were often engraved, a technique found in almost all early cultures. The craftsmen performing this work in Greece and Rome were so famous that many of their names have survived to this day. Precious stones were given as state gifts and donated to temples.⁷

2.1.3 Silk

Silk had not yet reached the prominence it would in the late middle ages, but was still a well-known import from northern China. There are recorded complaints about the desire of Roman wives for silk depleting the silver and gold reserves, demonstrating the trade deficit between west and east.⁸

2.2 Trade routes

In this age, India was mostly a distribution hub for the spices and other luxury goods from Indonesia and China. Reports of trading fleets exchanging goods in Indian harbours even made it all the way to ancient Greece and Rome, where they were written down and are still preserved today, for example in the writings of Ptolemy.⁹

2.2.1 To India from Indonesia

Spices were mainly originating from the islands of Indonesia and Malaya, and, over their history, many empires and kingdoms thrived of controlling the trade routes between the isles.¹⁰

There was also a direct trade between Indonesia and western Africa. This led to the colonisation of Madagascar by the Austronesians.¹¹

The stories of their *Raft-men*, who came to India, on rudderless rafts to sell the spices and return home with traded goods, traveled along the trading routes to Europe. They are mentioned, for example, by Pliny.¹²

2.2.2 From China

From China, there were three main routes.

The northernmost, known as the *Scythian route*, went from the north of the yellow river, next to the central silk road. In modern-day northwest China, it separated, and

⁶Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*.

⁷*Gems*.

⁸Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, Chapter 13.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 148-150.

¹⁰Partogi, "SPICE TRAILS: Indonesian spice trade, now and then".

¹¹*History of Madagascar*.

¹²Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, Chapter 8.

made its way north of the Aral and Caspian Sea, passing through Volgograd and ending on the mouth of the river Don on the Black sea, the ancient Greek colony of Tanais. This, of course, opened the way to Byzantium via the Black Sea.¹³

Most of the non-spices exported from China, primarily silk, were carried along the *Silk Road*. The route tended to start in northern China, bypassing Tibet, the Himalayas, and thus India, to the north. From there, it led through the Parthian empire¹⁴ to Mediterranean ports like Antioch.¹⁵

Many spices were imported into the southern ports of China like Canton, from where spices and other goods were also exported by sea to modern-day Sri Lanka. Furthermore, goods were also shipped overland from southern China to India.¹⁶ The importance of this route must not be underestimated; Chinese records describe Roman trade missions in cities in modern-day northern Vietnam,¹⁷ and Ptolemy tells of a place called *Cattigara*, identified today as *Ôc Eo*, an archeological site in the Mekong River delta where Roman goods from the second century CE have been excavated.¹⁸

2.2.3 India as a trade nexus

India, while producing many of the goods traded, also served as a trading centre of the Asia-Europe trade. This was due to its geographical advantages with access to Arabia and the Red Sea to the west, as well as the Indian ocean and land connections to China to the east.

In general, trade flowed mostly eastwards, while the recipients in Europe mostly paid in gold coin. India's position as a trading centre, especially after the emergence of the Roman empire, is demonstrated by the find of Roman-struck gold coinage from the imperial age.¹⁹

2.2.4 From India to Europe

From India, the main route was via the Red Sea. This route was on the upswing after the pacification under Augustus, coinciding with the coins mentioned earlier.²⁰

The overland route crossed the Parthian Empire, which acted as an intermediary between the Chinese trade missions and the Roman traders. They often obscured the origins of their goods to prevent being bypassed.²¹

¹³Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, p. 149.

¹⁴Gill, "Parthians and the silk trade".

¹⁵Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, Chapter 7, Maps 2 and 3.

¹⁶Ibid., Maps 4 and 5.

¹⁷Curtin, *Cross-Cultural Trade in World History*.

¹⁸"Ôc Eo".

¹⁹Curtin, *Cross-Cultural Trade in World History*, p. 100.

²⁰Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*, Chapter 7.

²¹Gill, "Parthians and the silk trade".

2.2.5 Development under the Romans

During the Roman empire, both diplomacy and war opened up new routes. Ships from Europe even made it to southern India, bringing home a new spice: black pepper. In addition, the Romans were also beginning to add spices to their meals, making spice trade even more important in relation to other imports.²²

3 Networks of Trade up to the Age of Discovery

3.1 Changes in Arabia and the middle east

3.1.1 Beginnings of the Arabic empire

After the first conquests under Muhammad, the Islamic or Arabian empire was created, stretching from Spain to India.²³ This made the land routes to India and China much more attractive. This era formed the golden age of the silk road, with increasing contact between Europe and China.

3.1.2 The Abbasid caliphate

After the removal of the previous widely unpopular²⁴ Umayyad caliphate, the Islamic world was ruled by the nominally Shia *Abbasid Caliphate*. The beginning of Abbasid rule in 750 CE was followed by the inauguration of the *House of Wisdom* in Bagdad, marking beginning the Islamic golden age.²⁵

In this time, the caliphate was shaken by civil wars and separatist dynasties, including remnants of the Umayyads.²⁶ Nonetheless, this centralised power made travel and trade easier along the overland Silk Road.

3.1.3 Cultural influences on trade

Muhammad himself was a merchant,²⁷ and Islam was, in the first centuries of its spread, very much a trade-based religion. Even though Arab Muslims conquered vast lands, these campaigns were not at all motivated by religion,²⁸ and active conversion efforts were

²²Gill, "Parthians and the silk trade"; Miller, *The spice trade of the Roman Empire, 29 BC To AD 641*.

²³Afsaruddin, *Umayyad Dynasty*, Section *Achievements*.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵*Abbāsīd caliphate*.

²⁶Afsaruddin, *Umayyad Dynasty*, Section *End*.

²⁷Sinai and Watt, *Muhammad*.

²⁸Lapidus, *A history of Islamic societies*, p. 200.

rare. Instead, many converted to access the Islamic trade networks.²⁹ In this environment, merchants, especially arabs, were able to significantly expand their trade networks.

3.2 India

3.3 Indian culture and political structure after the Gupta empire and before the Delhi sultanate

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Between the fall of the Gupta around 450 CE³⁰ and the next significant centralized authority, the islamic Delhi sultanate, in 1206,³¹ India was ruled mostly by small kingdoms and principalities. These states often exercised informal control over their neighbours, and many smaller kingdoms paid tribute.

3.3.1 Cultural transfers to India from the West

4 Trading under colonial rule and up to Indian independence

5 Effects on India

6 Conclusion

²⁹The Division of Asia Collections at Kroch Library, *The Silk Road and Islam Spread*.

³⁰Schwartzberg and Srivastava, *India*, Section: The Gupta.

³¹*Delhi Sultanate*.

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