

Coffee first grown in Coffee Belt.
Africa is the birthplace of coffee.
Ethiopia is the birthplace of coffee.
Kaldi discovered coffee.
Kaldi comes from Ethiopia.
Kaldi is a poet and music-loving goat herder.
Kaldi's job is a goat herder.
Kaldi plays a pipe while working.
Ethiopians ate coffee berries.
Ethiopians boiled the berries to innovate ingredients.
Ethiopians cultivated coffee for hundreds of years.
Arabian physician first wrote about coffee sometime in the 10th century.
Rhazes first wrote about coffee in the 10th century.
Rhazes is an Arabian physician.
Kaldi discovered coffee in Ethiopia.
Coffee spread to Arabia after Ethiopia.
Arabian religious leaders used coffee to stay awake.
Coffee became a culture in Arabia.
Moslem homes had coffee rooms.
Coffee became a traded commodity in the Turkish Empire in 1536.
Coffee became a traded commodity.
Coffee traded happened in the Turkish Empire.
Coffee beans shipped from Yemen's Port of Mokha.
Mokha spelled Mocha or Mukha.
Mocha came from Mokha.
French and Venetian merchants took coffee beans from Egyptian warehouses.
Baba Budan went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.
Baba Budan stopped in a Yemen port city.
The city served Baba Budan a beverage called quahwa.
Baba Budan liked quahwa.
Baba Budan learned the seeds were protected.
Exporting the seeds was illegal.
Baba Budan stole seven seeds.
The seeds ended up in the Mysore mountains of India.
Trees grew from the seeds.
The Dutch traders transported coffee trees from India to Holland in the late 1500s.
The Dutch traders stopped in Ceylon on the way.
Coffee infiltrated Europe.
Coffee replaced beer and wine for breakfast in the American colonies.
Coffee was used for medicinal benefits.
Coffee caught on slowly in Europe.
Wealthy made coffee popular.
By the mid-1600s, many people consumed coffee.
Austria opened its first coffeehouse in 1683.

Austria received Turkish coffee from the Battle of Vienna.
Turkish coffee served with milk and sugar in Viennese cafés.
In 1652, Oxford opened its first coffeehouse called The Angel.
London opened a coffeehouse named Pasqua Rosee.
London coffeehouses were called Penny Universities.
Jonathan's coffeehouse opened in 1698 and became the London Stock Exchange.
Sotheby's and Christie's started in coffeehouses.
Lloyd's of London began as Edward Lloyd's coffeehouse.
Italy's street vendors added coffee to lemonade.
Venice saw its first coffeehouse in 1683.
Parisians enjoyed their first coffeehouse in 1672.
Parisians embraced coffeehouse life in 1689.
Francois Procope opened Café de Procope in 1689.
The French created infusion-style brewing.
The French were the first to add milk to coffee.
Coffee with milk is called café au lait.
Honore de Balzac enjoyed consuming dry ground coffee.
Germany entered the coffee world in the late 1600s.
Hamburg and Bremen had the first German coffeehouses.
Coffee spread throughout Germany.
Coffee was important cargo in the Netherlands.
Coffee took hold in the Netherlands by the late 1600s.
Dutch acquired live coffee trees in the early 1600s.
Seedlings transported from Mokha to Amsterdam in 1616 thrived.
Dutch used these seedlings to start coffee cultivation in Ceylon and India.
London had over 2,000 coffeehouses in 1700s.
People gathered in coffeehouses to share interests.
Coffee became more popular than beer.
In the 1700s, coffee became less popular in England.
Penny universities turned into private clubs.
Public tea gardens appeared.
Tea became more popular than coffee.
Boston opened its first coffeehouse in 1689.
The Green Dragon coffeehouse operated from 1679 to 1832.
Rebellion leaders met at the Green Dragon.
Paul Revere is a rebellion leaders.
John Adams is a rebellion leaders.
John Otis is a rebellion leaders.
King George proposed the Stamp Act of 1765.
The British government backed down on most taxes.
Tax on tea remained.
In 1773, the response to British tea exports was to dump it in the Boston Harbor.
During the American Revolution, tea drinking decreased, and coffee consumption increased.
By the early 1700s, coffee production was established in Africa and Indonesia.

Java coffee is brought by coffee exporters.
Ethiopia coffee is brought by coffee exporters.
Coffee exporters brought names like Java Coffee and Ethiopia Coffee to market.
The Dutch were the most influential in the coffee trade.
The Dutch brought coffee plants to America.
France obtained coffee seeds from the Netherlands.
France gave coffee seeds to Louis XIV.
Coffee seeds grew well in Paris.
Gabriel Mathieu de Clieu brought seeds to Martinique.
Seeds developed into Typica coffee plants.
A border dispute happened between French Guyana and Dutch Guyana.
Francisco de Melho Palheta was a Portuguese Brazilian mediator.
Guyanese governors asked Francisco de Melho Palheta for help.
Francisco de Melho Palheta fell in love with the French governor's wife.
Governor's wife gave Francisco de Melho Palheta a bouquet with coffee cherries.
Francisco de Melho Palheta planted coffee cherries in Brazil.
These seeds became the first coffee planted in Brazil.
Brazil produces the most coffee.