

Course Title:CIV 203

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Project Title: The History of Early Spice Trade in the Indian Ocean.

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Introduction

The spice trade was one of the most usage ways that connected continents before the modern history. According to The Silk Roads, trading through the Indian Ocean connected Africa, India, Arabia, and the Mediterranean, making long distance economic connections.

The spices trade helped the economic growth , and made different cultures communicate with each other. According to Behind Gold for Pepper, Pepper became one of the most demanded stuffs. It was in the list of things that had high demand and that it influenced political and economic decisions between India and Rome.

This means that the spice trade not only effected the economy, but also made relationships between people, inspired innovations, and connected far civilizations together.

In this research, we will focus on How did sailors travel long distances ,how did the winds helped them cross oceans, and why spices like pepper and cinnamon were important and highly valued to the ancient empires. we will also study how trade connected Rome and Han China. Providing evidence through using the books and researches.

How the Trade Worked:

Transformation in Indian Occean highly relied on the winds. Winds like Monsoon Winds .Depending on the season the direction of winds were different according to The Silk Road. The

direction of the winds guided the sailors when to sail to the exact direction that they wanted. During the summer these winds would blow towards India and in the winter towards Africa and the Arabia .This allows ships to travel and return safely. The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea shows that traders relied on “the winds that blow regularly each year.” The ships role importantly in transferring the spices. ships were designed with a triangular sails to adapt the changes in wind direction. Merchants used wooden boats such as dhows, which were strong enough to carry heavy loads of pepper, cinnamon, and other goods. According to historical studies of Indian Ocean trade, these ships stopped at major ports, including Aden in Arabia and several ports along the Indian coastline. These ports were busy and it was the center of trade and exchanging goods. The Periplus showed the the important main cities like Barygaza ,Muza ,and Aden, places where the goods transported between the ships. These aspects caused spices like pepper and cinnamon to spread throughout the ancient world.

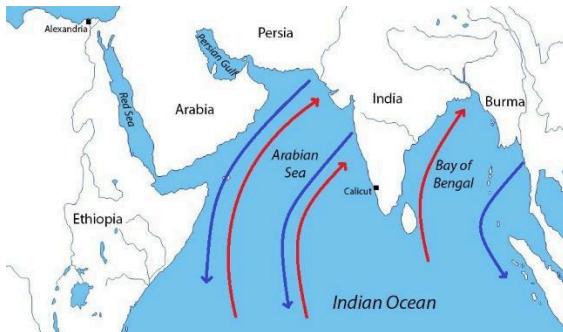


Figure 2: Monsoon Wind System in the Indian Ocean

Who was trading:

Spices like pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg were the heart of the early Indian Ocean trade, and they came from regions that had the proper natural environment to grow them. Places like Malabar Coast in southwest India was capable to grow them because the climate was hot, rainy and humid and these qualities are good for growing pepper. Peper was valuable and the the small kingdoms and local rulers living on the Malabar Coast admired it and they attempt

to invest in it. Pepper became a crucial part of these kingdom's source of income. Moreover, Farther south the island of Sri Lanka controlled the world's finest cinnamon. Cinnamon stopped to grow significantly and Sri Lanka kings took this advantage and took attention to cinnamon planting. They limited the cut of Cinnamon, supervised the workers to prevent over cutting. Both of them realized that Pepper and cinnamon were not just a plan they are their economic strength. In addition, these plants admired by powerful empires from far away. One of the significant customers was Roman Empire, because they could not grow pepper by their own. So they depended on the ships that crossed Indian ocean to fetch to them. Pepper became symbol of luxury and status because not every one could afford it because people should buy it and their region lacked to own it and grow it. Pepper used by medication and foods mostly. The demand for pepper was too much so the merchants would pay gold and silver to get it from India. Besides that , at the same time On the eastern side of the Indian Ocean, the islands of Southeast Asia specially the Banda Islands and the Moluccas were the only places in the world where cloves and nutmeg grew naturally. They had high demand because they were rare and hard to find. They needed their specific environment to grow like Banda and Moluccas, that's why it was powerful. Merchants from India, Arabia, and Southeast Asia transported cloves and nutmeg and they also transported them to China. China used to admire rare spices especially wealthy families and courts so they demanded them. Because high demands, merchants used routes from southeast Asia to India and then to China by the use of land routes and water routes. More addition, Spices were grown in India, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia and the customers were far away and because of this Indian ocean became the bridge between them and it was not just an ocean it was merchant highway. This network established the first global network in history. It caused the meet and cohesion of foreign people, all because of trade of spices



Figure 1: Ancient Indian Maritime Trade Routes. Trade map showing routes linking India, Arabia, and Africa around the Indian Ocean.

Cultural Stuff:

Ports became the place where people from different places interacted with each other; it was not just a place for trading. According to The Silk Roads, ports such as those in India, Arabia, and East Africa were full of travelers, sailors, and merchants who not only transferred goods but also ideas, languages, and beliefs. In addition, this combination was the cause of spreading religions. For example, Buddhism moved from India toward Southeast Asia, Christianity traveled along the Red Sea and across the Mediterranean, and Islam reached East Africa and India through Arabian merchants. However, historical research on the Indian Ocean, including studies on the Cairo Geniza documents, shows that this interaction initialized a common trading culture, common languages of exchange, and similar coin systems to communicate and conduct business. According to Gernet's discussion of Song-era China, foreign merchants from Arabia and Southeast Asia lived in major Chinese port cities, adding their traditions to local life. Even Marco Polo's travels, discussed by Frances Wood, describe multicultural markets filled with people from different regions.

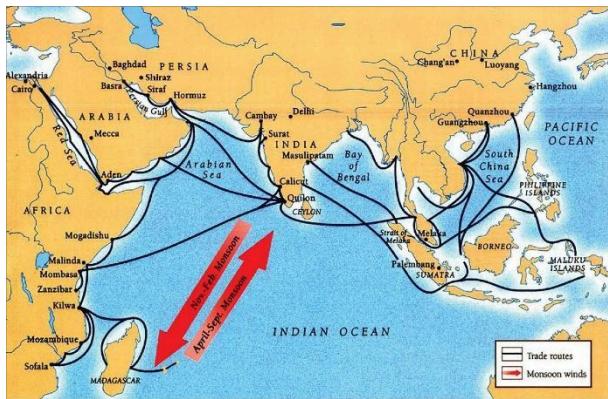


Figure 3: Indian Ocean Trade Routes and Seasonal Monsoon Winds

Conclusion

Spice trade was more than just a trade, it reshaped the ancient world. Africa, Arabia, India, Sri Lanka, Southeast Asia, Rome, and China became linked in a network of trade, communication, and cultural exchange via Indian Ocean. Monsoon winds helped the sailors when to sail. pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg connected small kingdoms with empires. these connections also brought new religions, shared cultures, and diverse communities.

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