

# Networks of communication and essay

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The spread Of products and cultures along the silk road caused the spread of lifestyles and the bringing of people together. It was considered a social system in which different peoples could come together, communicate, and share their natural wealth with the world. The silk trade continued to grow for these reasons.

(page 201) 2. Geography affected Indian Ocean trade routes because they were located near water, which provides them with a greater amount of trade routes to other countries not necessarily being in that particular region. The seasonal monsoon winds helped facilitate sail across the Indian Ocean (202). India was and still is surrounded by it's ocean, so to make use of the water, the Indian Ocean Maritime System was established for coastal trade. Commerce was then able to reach distant lands across the seas. Indians could trade in the South China sea, East India to the Southeastern Asian Islands, and from the West coast of India to the Persian Gulf and East Africa. India could reach resources all over the ancient world that other civilizations claimed unreachable by their own routes.

(page 207) 3. Southern traders mainly focused on supplying salt to the sub-Saharan people of Africa, trading was necessary to maintain life. They needed to exchange goods to get what they needed.

Each group received their needed products from another group of people or from farming people of Sale. Trade began across the Sahara desert because it was the only thing isolating Sub-Saharan Africa from the Mediterranean. It was possible for explorers to travel and establish trading routes across the

rough terrain and landscape. Products and ideas were taken along and back with those ancient merchants. The routes started small and then expanded.

(peg 21 1) 4. There is evidence of unity between the Africans because of found art scattered across the Sahara in the caves and rest places. The styles weren't very different, actually too similar, to say the African tribal peoples isolated themselves from each other. It was a unified African culture with traditions small and large unheard of in the Mediterranean. (page 211).

Small traditions is the main reason for the substantial degree of cultural unity in Africa south of the Sahara. Small traditions are a local set of customs and beliefs adhered to in local society. The cultural unity of sub-Saharan Africa rested on similar characteristics shared to varying degrees by many popular cultures (215). Some goods and ideas travel more easily than others because of the size: the goods vary. Pigs and camels carried most of the goods due to the size.

But the new domestication of pigs, but to transport the camels and it was difficult because they needed rest, food, and water. Also due to the mountains, valleys, and rivers certain regions had more challenges at transporting their goods, and livestock. Foods can easily spoil on long journeys across the world, and domesticated animals can die in rough climate transfers. Material goods can survive better, especially if they are made of hard materials. Silk could come from China and travel all over, in special colors for wealthy people of other regions.

Religious ideas can be transferred by the travelers and preachers themselves, and also by writing. Documents are major spreaders of ideas from people to people.

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people along the great ancient trade routes, influencing knowledge and insight. (peg 217-218) Diversity and Dominance: The differing interests of a trader and a religious pilgrim show up in hat they report because they both viewed the city differently.