

## Major Imports and Exports by Region

### A. ROME:

The wealthy citizens of Rome provided a great market for the many exotic goods from the farthest reaches of the known world.

They had the following goods to export:

gold coins  
glassware  
olive oil  
wool  
purple fabric  
metal weapons and tools

To make a profit you must obtain:

pepper  
cloves  
frankincense

Rome was also interested in the following imports:

nutmeg  
ginger  
grain  
cotton  
pearls

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Egyptian port at Alexandria.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchants return to Alexandria; they also travel to the East African city of Aromata, and to the Arabian port city of Muza.

**ROUND THREE:** Roman ships return to Alexandria; they make use of the monsoon winds and travel to the Indian port of Barygaza and to the South Indian city of Muziris.

**ROUND FOUR:** Roman ships avoid Muza but go to Muziris. On their return to Rome, they stop at Barygaza and Alexandria.

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### B. ALEXANDRIA

The great port at Alexandria provided a central marketplace for the Roman Empire in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Exotic goods from throughout Asia and central Africa came through this major port.

The following goods were for export:

grain  
papyrus  
linen and flax  
glass vases  
painted pottery  
lotions  
perfumes  
repackaged spices from Asia

To make a profit you must obtain:

pepper  
cinnamon  
frankincense

Alexandria's merchants were also interested in these imports:

ginger  
tin  
iron  
wine  
nuts / figs

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to Rome.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchants return to Muza; they also travel to the Indian port of Barygaza.

**ROUND THREE:** Merchant traders travel to the Indian ports of Barygaza and to Muziris.

**ROUND FOUR:** Your ships travel to Barygaza, Muziris and Aromata.

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### C. AROMATA, EAST AFRICA:

Aromata was a coastal market and port for the raw materials of central and east Africa. The following goods were for export:

ivory  
tortoise shell  
rhinoceros horn  
leopard skins

Goods that came from Arabian traders were also exported:

frankincense  
myrrh  
cloves

To make a profit you must obtain:

cinnamon

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Egyptian port at Alexandria.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchants return to Alexandria; they also travel to Rome.

**ROUND THREE:** Merchants return to Alexandria; they also return to Rome.

**ROUND FOUR:** Merchants return to Alexandria, Muza, Rome, and Alexandria.

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#### **D. MUSA, ARABIA:**

**The Arabian merchants used the monsoon winds to travel to the ports of the Arabian Sea. For centuries they concealed the sources of the goods they traded.**

**They had the following goods to export:**

**frankincense**

**myrrh**

sesame oil

**To make a profit you must obtain:**

**cinnamon**

**pepper**

**Muza was a market for the following imports:**

clothing

textiles

tin

grain

**olive oil**

wine

cosmetics

sandalwood

tortoise shell

**ROUND ONE: Merchants travel to the African port of Aromata.**

**ROUND TWO: Merchants return to Aromata; they also travel to the north Indian port of Barygaza.**

**ROUND THREE: Arab vessels travel to the Egyptian port at Alexandria; they return to Aromata; they travel to the two Indian ports at Barygaza and to Muziris.**

**ROUND FOUR: Your ships return to the ports at Alexandria, Aromata; Barygaza and Muziris.**

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### E. BARYGAZA, INDIA

Goods from India, Central Asia and the Indus River Valley came to this port.

They had the following goods to export:

cotton  
sandalwood  
pearls  
semi-precious stones  
perfumed oils

The following goods came into Barygaza for re-export:

silk from China  
tortoise shell  
ginger

To make a profit you must obtain:

Roman coins  
glassware

Indian merchants were especially interested in the following imports:

clothing  
wine  
medicines  
tin and copper  
silverware

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Arabian port of Musa.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchants travel to the East African city of Aromata;  
they also travel to the South Indian port of Muziris.

**ROUND THREE:** Indian merchants return to Aromata and Muziris;  
They also travel to Oc Eo in Southeast Asia.

**ROUND FOUR:** Indian merchants return to Aromata, Muziris, and  
Oc Eo.

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### F. MUZIRIS, SOUTH INDIA

Merchants at this port had access to a wide variety of goods from Southeast Asia, India, and China.

They had the following goods to export:

black pepper  
ginger root  
ivory  
pearls  
tortoise shell  
fine cotton clothing  
cinnamon

To make a profit you must obtain:

cloves  
gold Roman coins  
glassware

Indian merchants were also interested in the following imports:

silverware  
wine  
clothing  
cardomom

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Indian port of Barygaza.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchants make use of the monsoon winds and travel to the Funan city of Oc Eo and to the north Indian port of Barygaza.

**ROUND THREE:** South Indian merchants return to the Funan city of Oc Eo and to the north Indian port of Barygaza. They also travel to the Arabian port of Musa.

**ROUND FOUR:** Indian merchants return to Aromata, Muziris, Oc Eo and Barygaza.

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### G. FUNAN / OC EO (Cambodia)

The merchants who traded from this port obtained their goods from the mainland as well as the many islands throughout Southeast Asia.

They had the following goods to export:

ivory tusks	teakwood
aloeswood	cinnamon bark
sandalwood	<b>ginger</b>
pearls	<b>cardamom</b>
gold	<b>rhinoceros tusks</b>
(imported cloves)	(imported nutmeg)

To make a profit you must obtain:

**wine**  
**silk**

Funanese merchants imported the following goods:

rice  
lacquerware  
wheat  
iron  
**cloves**  
**nutmeg**  
**cardamom**  
**cinnamon**  
glassware

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Indian port of Muziris.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchant traders use the monsoon winds to travel west to the African coastal port of Aromata and to the Chinese port of Cattigara in the east.

**ROUND THREE:** Funanese traders return to Muziris and to Cattigara.

**ROUND FOUR:** Merchants continue to trade at Aromata, Muziris, and Cattigara.

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### H. CATTIGARA, CHINA

Chinese merchants dominated the eastern sea with an empire as vast as that of Rome. The Han Dynasty was a vast market for luxury goods:

The Chinese had the following exports:

**silk**  
gold  
silver  
copper  
textiles  
amber  
**ginger**  
**cinnamon**

To make a profit you must obtain:

**cloves**  
**nutmeg**

Chinese merchants imported the following goods:

pearls  
spices  
**elephant tusks**  
**rhinoceros horns**  
pepper

**ROUND ONE:** Merchants travel to the Funan port of Oc Eo.

**ROUND TWO:** Merchant traders return to Oc Eo; they also voyage to Barygaza at the Indus River.

**ROUND THREE:** Merchants travel to the South Indian port of Muziris; they return to the Funan port of Oc Eo.

**ROUND FOUR:** Merchants return to Muziris and Oc Eo.