

Trade Routes And Commerce Of The Roman Empire

A Financial Times and Economist Best Book of the Year exploring world trade from Mesopotamia in 3,000 BC to modern globalization. How did trade evolve to the point where we don't think twice about biting into an apple from the other side of the world? In *A Splendid Exchange*, William J. Bernstein, bestselling author of *The Birth of Plenty*, traces the story of global commerce from its prehistoric origins to the myriad controversies surrounding it today. Journey from ancient sailing ships carrying silk from China to Rome in the second century to the rise and fall of the Portuguese monopoly on spices in the sixteenth; from the American trade battles of the early twentieth century to the modern era of televisions from Taiwan, lettuce from Mexico, and T-shirts from China. Bernstein conveys trade and globalization not in political terms, but rather as an ever-evolving historical constant, like war or religion, that will continue to foster the growth of intellectual capital, shrink the world, and propel the trajectory of the human species. "[An] entertaining and greatly enlightening book." —The New York Times "A work of which Adam Smith and Max Weber would have approved." —Foreign Affairs "[Weaves] skillfully between rollicking adventures and scholarship." —Pietra Rivoli, author of *The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy*

Types of articles bartered; Briefly outlines route of pearl-shell from Kimberleys.

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Securing our trade routes : possible solutions : field hearing before the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Seventh Congress, second session, July 1, 2002.

Traces the history, from ancient times to the present day, of land, sea, and air routes developed by men for communication and the exchange of goods. Also discusses the effects of these routes on the growth of important centers of civilization.

First published in 1926, this book provides an outline of Roman economic life during the first two centuries of the Empire. Each chapter focuses on a different section of the Roman sphere of influence, including trade routes to China and India, the goods native to various areas, and the means by which they communicated and traded with Rome.

Describes the history of trade routes and commerce in the New World, including the Panama Route, the Inca Royal Road, the California Mission Trail, and the Cape Horn Route.

Considers legislation to authorize US Maritime Commission receivership and operation of bankrupt shipping companies with essential trade routes. Also reviews Munson Steamship Line bankruptcy proceedings and service discontinuation.

Examines the principle trade routes throughout history and traces the steps of the pioneering explorers.

In ancient times there were several major trade routes that connected the Roman Empire to exotic lands in the distant East.

Ancient sources reveal that after the Augustan conquest of Egypt, valued commodities from India, Arabia and China became increasingly available to Roman society. These sources describe how Roman traders went far beyond the frontiers of their Empire, travelling on overland journeys and maritime voyages to acquire the silk, spices and aromatics of the remote East. Records from ancient China, early India and a range of significant archaeological discoveries provide further evidence for these commercial contacts. Truly global in its scope, this study is the first comprehensive enquiry into the extent of this trade and its wider significance to the Roman world. It investigates the origins and development of Roman trade voyages across the Indian Ocean, considers the role of distant diplomacy and studies the organization of the overland trade networks that crossed the inner deserts of Arabia through the Incense Routes between the Yemeni Coast and ancient Palestine. It also considers the Silk Road that extended from Roman Syria across Iraq, through the Persian Empire into inner Asia and, ultimately, China.

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