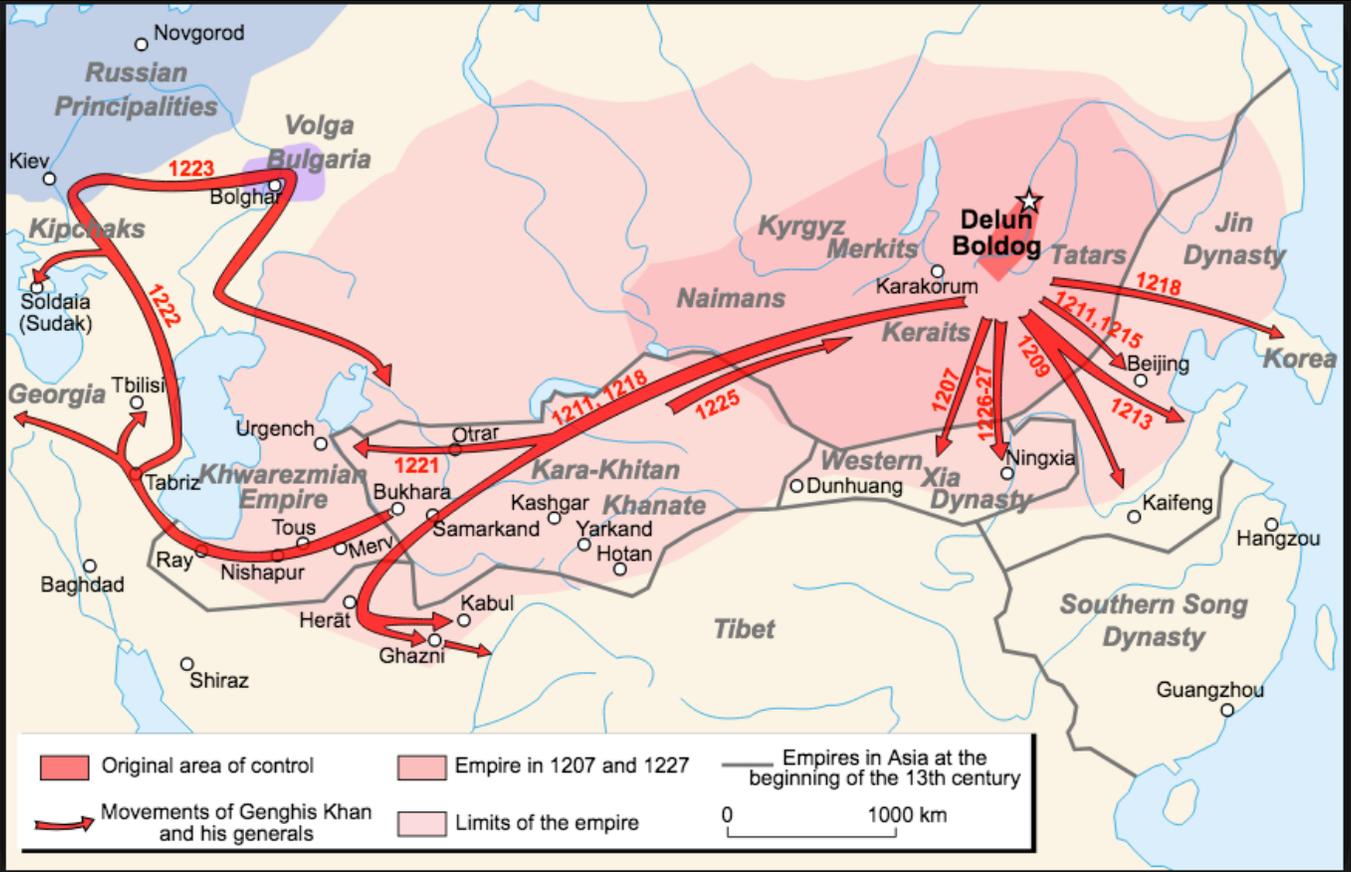
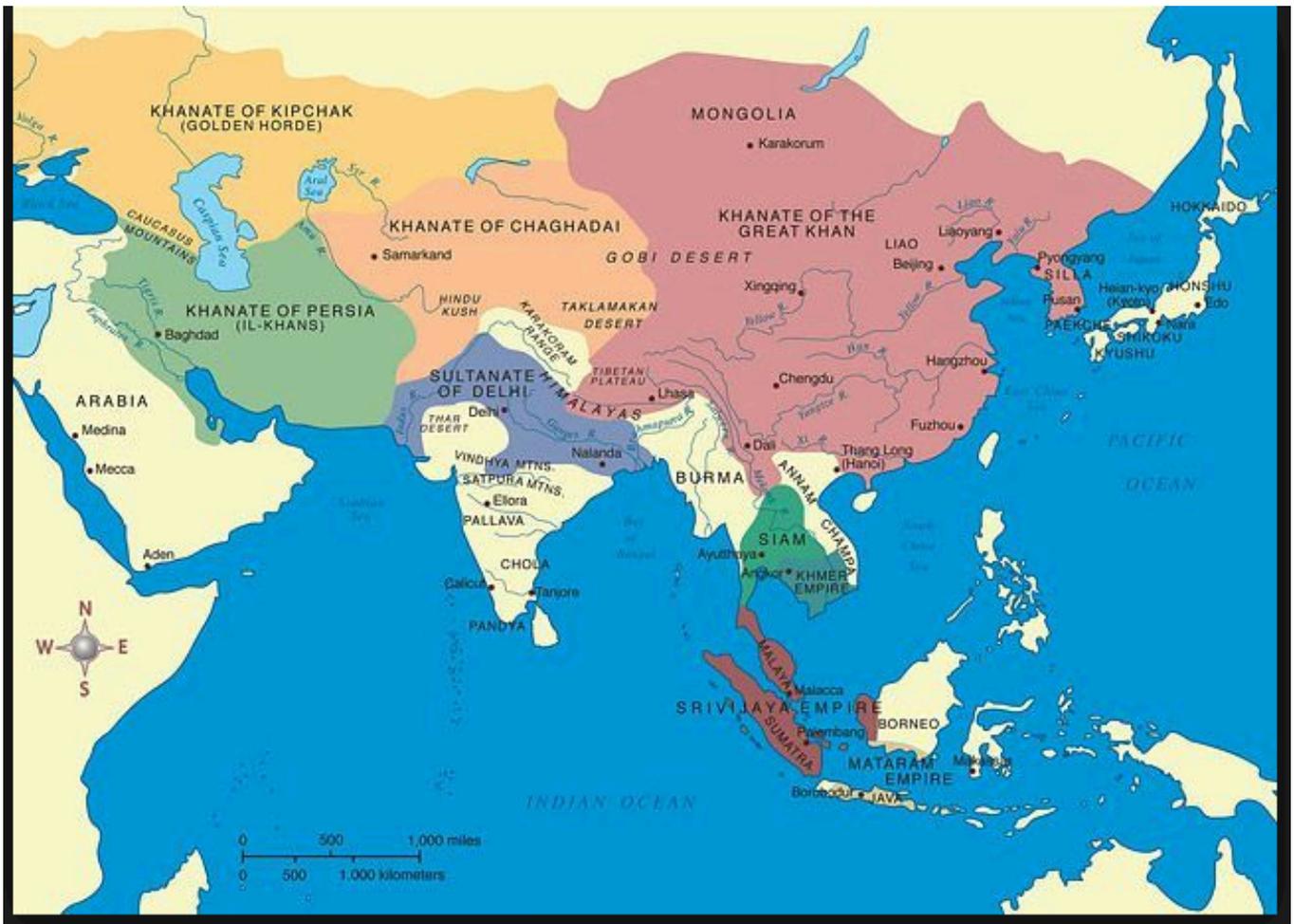


Politics of Eurasia

Transregional Trade in Early Modern Eurasia







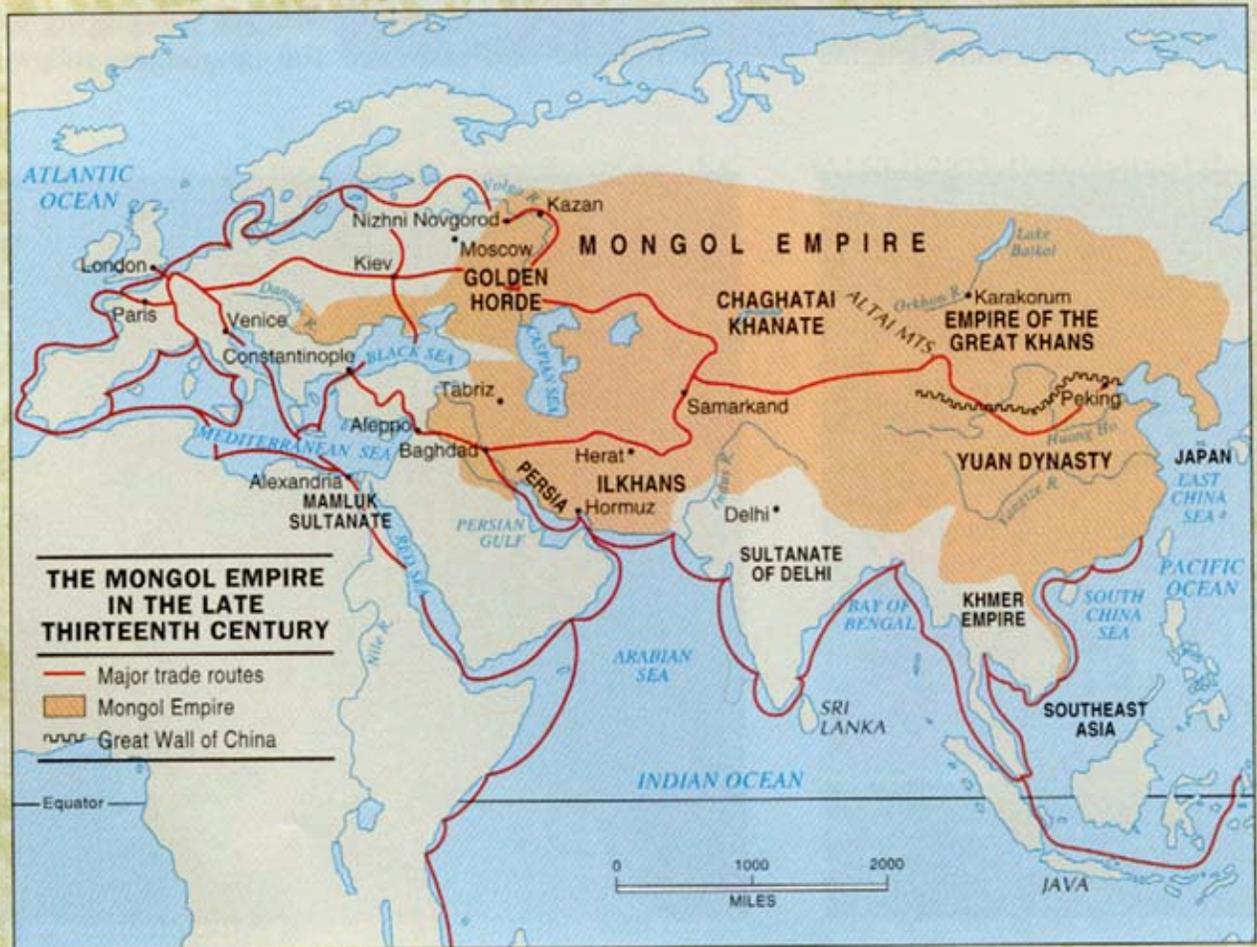
MONGOL EMPIRES, 13TH CENTURY



Mongol Empire, A.D. 1294







The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

Main points of Romaniello article

Trade along “Silk Roads” did not decline as much sea trade increased

Trade among land powers of Eurasia –
Muscovy, Persian and other Central Asian
Khanates, Mongols, China under Qing Dynasty

AND

Certain cities that were major markets, trading posts, places where customs duties were collected by the Russians continued to be robust

Bukhara **role of Bukharan traders throughout,
all along trade route

Astrakhan

Baghdad

Samarkand

Kashgar

Karakorum

Drivers

Influx of silver from the Americas, discovery in
Siberia

Growth of mercantilism in China under Qing
Dynasty, Muscovy

Discovery, popularity, European interest in
“bioprospecting”

Using Asian medicinal herbs and plants

Still popular in E Europe, Russia, China
today

Chinese rhubarb, ginseng

Siberian herbs, botanicals

Other commodities

Livestock – camels, horses

Tea

Cotton** for uses in India, Khanates NOT just
for export

Tobacco

Silver

Iron ore (Siberia, 18th C)