

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Marketplaces and Merchants of Early India



In ancient times, the _____ subcontinent was known for its vibrant trade activities. It was a key player in the _____ trade network, connecting the East and the West. The _____ Valley Civilization, one of the world's earliest urban cultures, was already engaged in trade with Mesopotamia. _____ such as spices, textiles, and precious stones were commonly traded. The _____ Road, a network of trade routes, facilitated the exchange of goods, _____, and culture between India and other parts of Asia, reaching as far as Rome. _____ from India would travel far and wide, using both land and sea routes, to sell their goods. The _____ winds played a crucial role in helping sailors navigate the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. _____ like Varanasi, Ujjain, and Madurai became bustling centers of trade. The _____ Empire further enhanced trade by improving infrastructure and establishing more trade routes. Gold _____ issued during this period were widely recognized and facilitated trade across _____. Trade not only enriched the Indian economy but also led to cultural exchange, influencing _____, literature, and religion across Asia. The Buddhist monasteries, often located along trade _____, became centers for learning and played a significant role in spreading the _____. The ancient Indian trade system shows how commerce can lead to cultural and economic _____.

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