

**ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSEQUENCES
OF TRADE
EXPANSION**

MUSLIM AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- process of major relocation and adaptation of a variety of crops
- developed from
 - linkage of the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean
 - adoption of new irrigation technologies

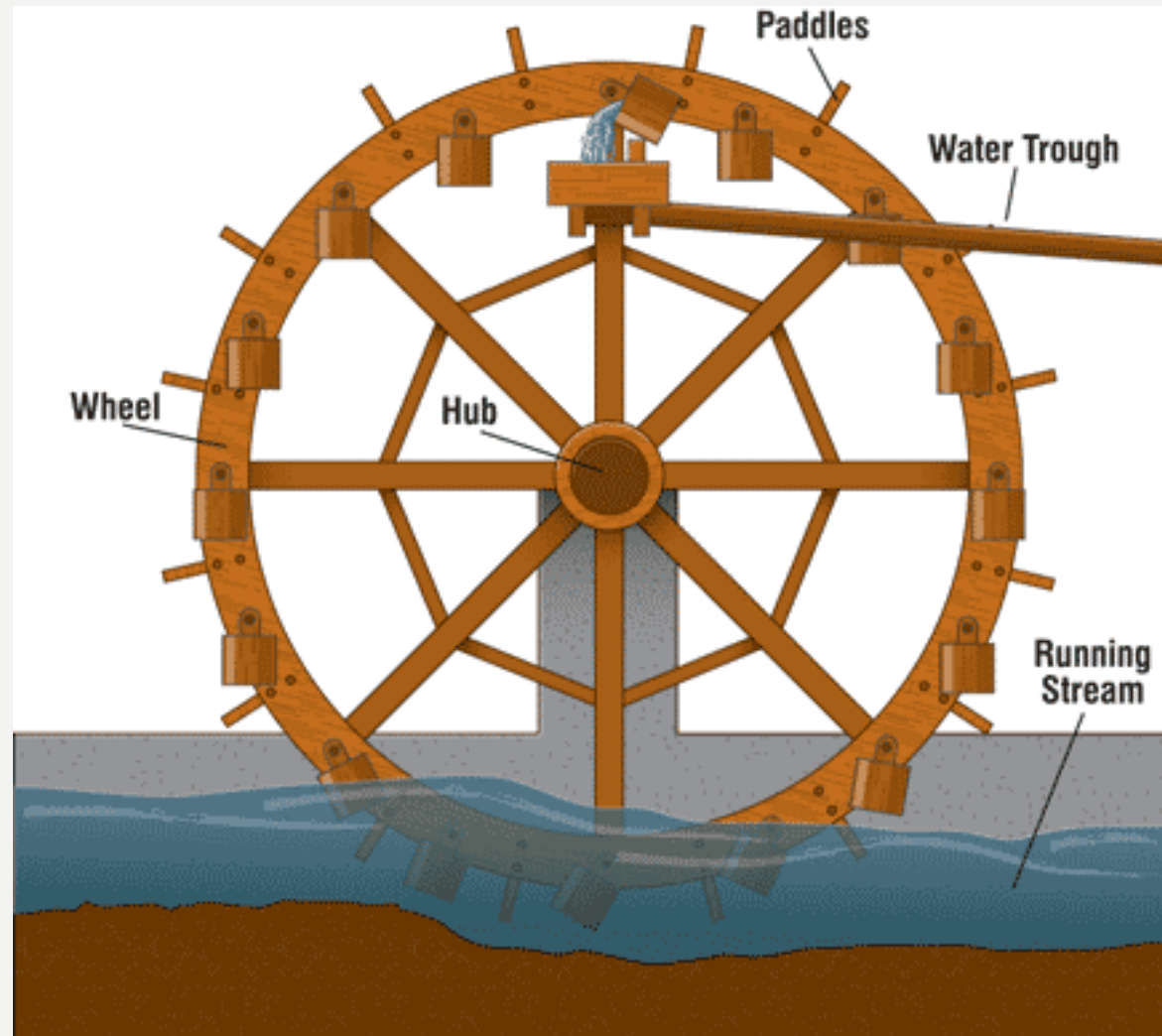
- sukkar (Arabic)
- qutn (Arabic)
- laimun (Arabic)
- naranj (Arabic)
- arruz (Arabic)
- al-kharshof (Arabic)

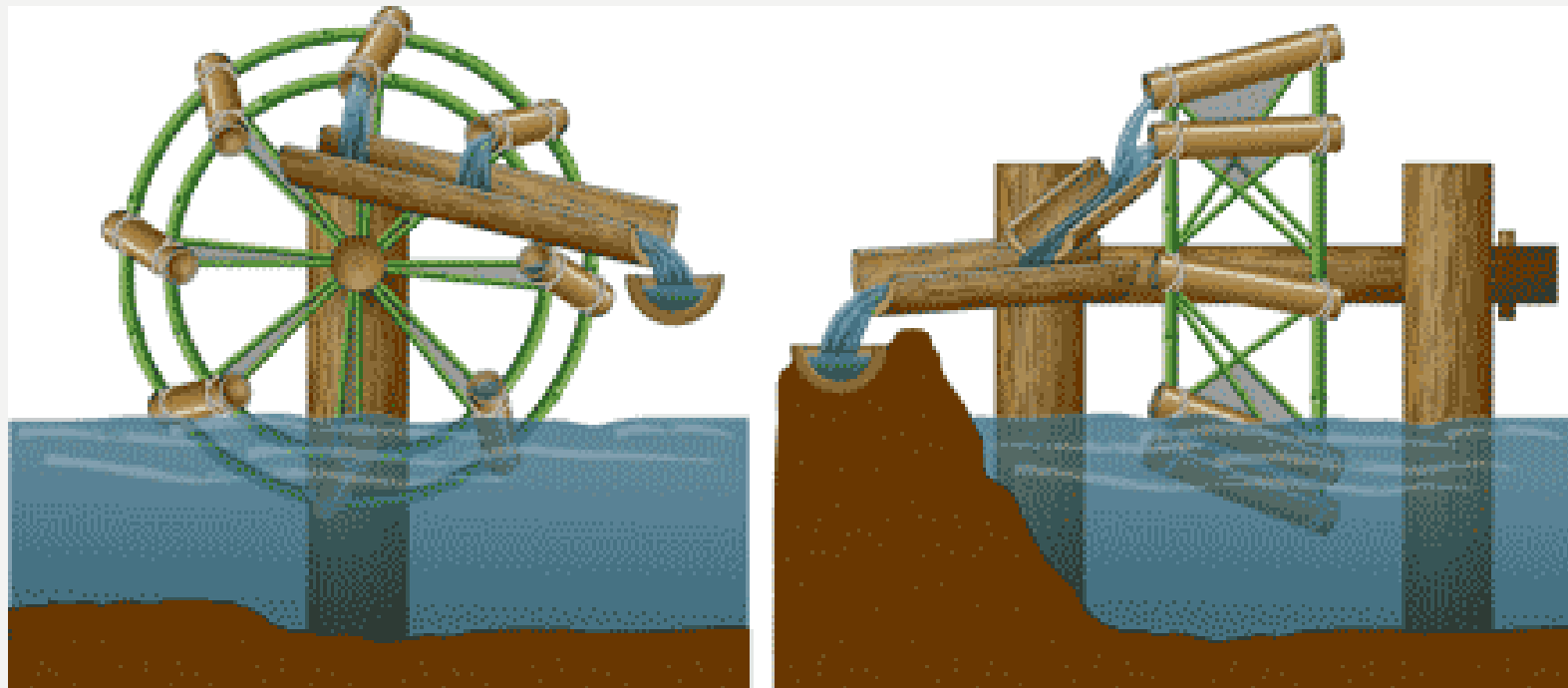


Transmission of New Crops to the Islamic World, ca. 1000

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|  Islamic world, ca. 1000 |  eggplant |  sugarcane |
|  spread of crops from India |  safflower |  bananas |
|  spread of crops from South and southeast Asia |  mung bean |  taro |
|  spread of crops from China (by way of southeast Asia/Indian Ocean) |  cotton |  orange |
|  Transmission of crops beyond Islamic frontier |  lemon/lime |  rice |

NORIA

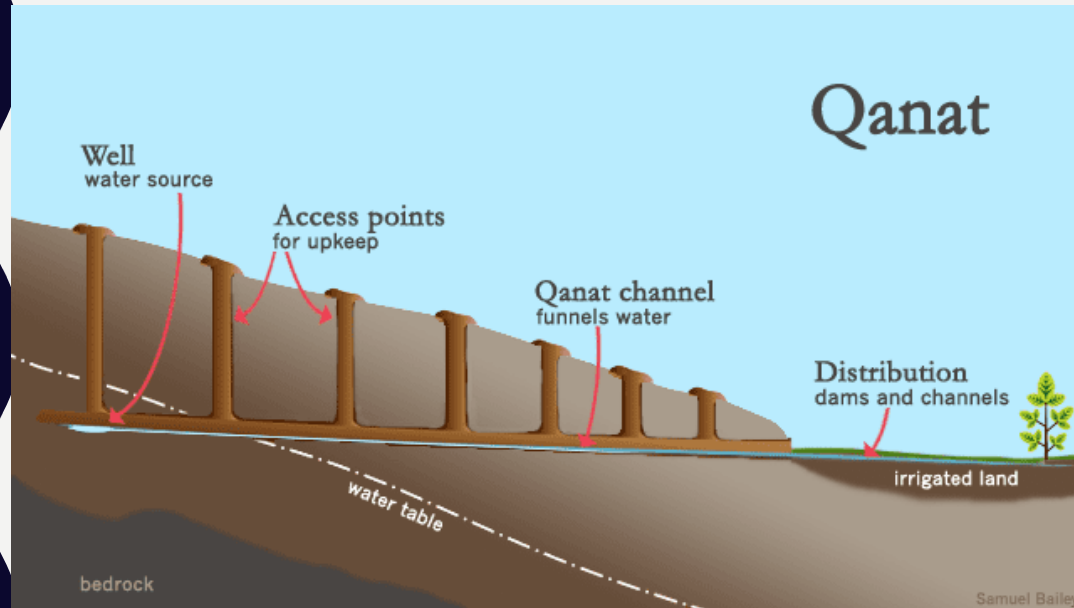








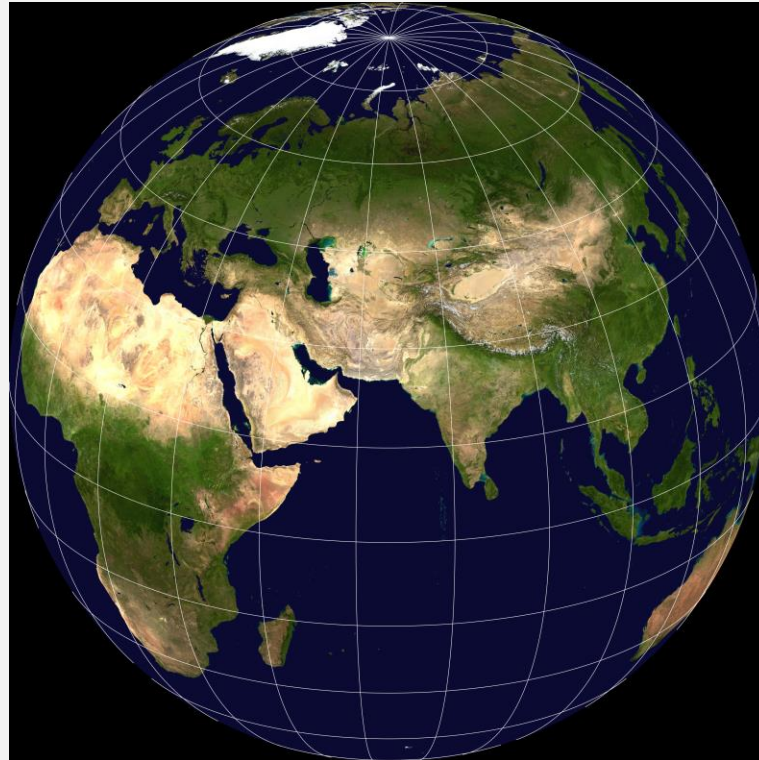
QANAT



QUESTIONS:

- I. How would the introduction of new crops affect the lives of people in the Middle East?

- 2. What effects could new irrigation methods have on these parts of the world, which contain many arid regions.



- 4. What effects might an increase in efficiency in food production have on the number of people needed for agriculture?

- 5. Who else would benefit from these crops besides farmers? What effects would new crops have on urbanization?