## RGS Invoice logoTrade in Oman – card sort

1. Cut out all the boxes.

2. Sort the information into the following categories:

People – everything to do with how the people made trade easier in Oman.

Place – how the location made trade easy in Oman.

Products – what did Oman have that other people wanted?

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| Traders from Oman carried frankincense to Egypt and other places thousands of years ago. | By the 9th century, Omani sailors were travelling as far as China. They traded goods like silk, ceramics, and ivory. |
| Ships could stop in Oman to rest and get supplies like food and water. This made it a popular place for sailors and traders. | The region of Sohar in northern Oman has archaeological evidence of products from China making it an important part of the Eastern-Western trading route. |
| Oman was also part of the Silk Routes. | Oman’s southern region, Dhofar, was famous for producing frankincense, a special tree sap used in perfumes and mummification in Ancient Egypt, and religious ceremonies. |
| The Chinese port of Quanzhou was a popular destination, and Omani merchants brought back Chinese treasures to sell in Oman. | Oman has a long coastline with many inlets from the mouths of rivers (Wadis) where boats could safely stop. |
| Oman served as a crossroad between Africa, South-East Asia and the Middle East due to its connections at sea and over land. | The people of Oman built strong ships using wood they brought from India. |
| Omani sailors also travelled to East Africa, bringing goods from Asia and setting up communities. | Oman is on the eastern Arabian peninsular with direct access to the Indian ocean via the Arabian Sea. |

A close-up of a logo

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