

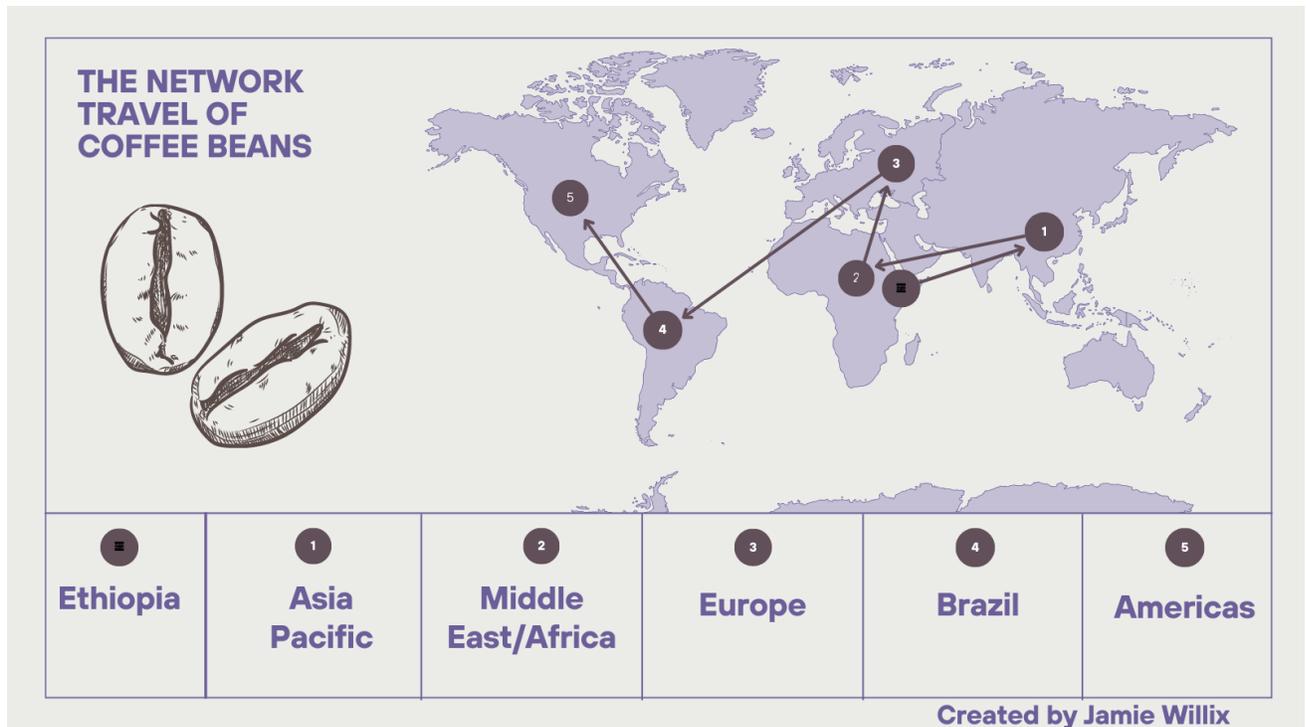
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The Travel Network of Coffee Beans



In the 1100s, coffee beans were discovered in Ethiopia. It started off with a closed trading circuit of distribution in the red sea area. It soon spread across the Islamic world. Muslim traders brought it to the Middle East, which led to it spreading to Europe. Coffee was a big point of contact between the Middle East and Europe in this early modern period. The Portuguese then intentionally brought coffee overseas to Brazil; they were the first ones to introduce coffee beans to the New World. Coffee began fueling the workday of many industry workers in Western Europe. After Europeans secured their own coffee crops, it became part of both their slave system and colonialism. Coffee was then traded by European and Muslim merchants in the

Indian Ocean trade. Coffee was a part of the Columbian exchange, which was a two-way exchange between the Americas and Europe/Africa. In the 2000s, coffee was exported by mostly poorer countries to richer ones. Today, coffee continues to be cultivated in various tropical regions and traded around the world. Coffee is a valuable resource as energizes workers and fuels the economy.

Works Cited

“Coffee Cultivation and Exchange.” *UCSC*,

<https://humwp.ucsc.edu/cwh/brooks/coffee-site/1400-1800.html>.