

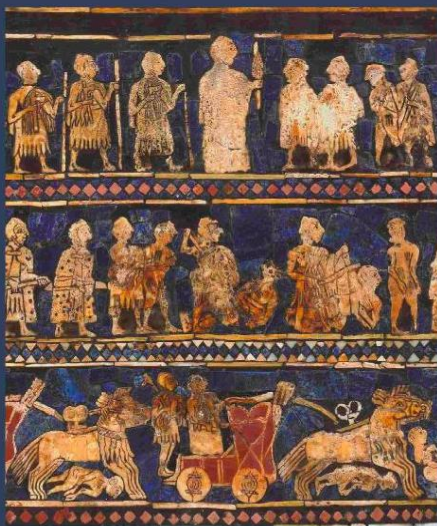
LES MONDES  
DE L'OcéAN INDIEN

PHILIPPE BEAUJARD

# LES MONDES DE L'OcéAN INDIEN

TOME 1

De la formation de l'État au premier  
système-monde afro-eurasien  
(4<sup>e</sup> millénaire av. J.-C.-6<sup>e</sup> siècle ap. J.-C.)



ARMAND COLIN

TOME 1

PHILIPPE BEAUJARD



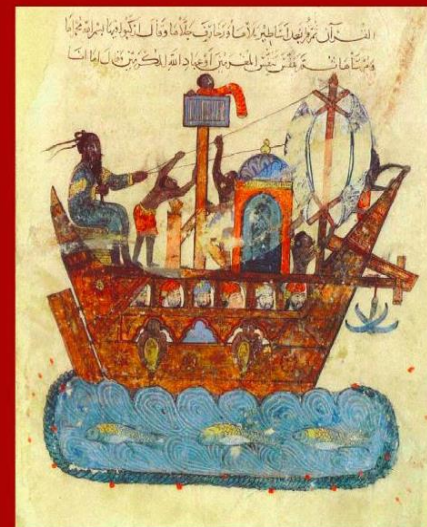
LES MONDES  
DE L'OcéAN INDIEN

PHILIPPE BEAUJARD

# LES MONDES DE L'OcéAN INDIEN

TOME 2

L'océan Indien, au cœur  
des globalisations de l'Ancien Monde  
(7<sup>e</sup> - 15<sup>e</sup> siècle)

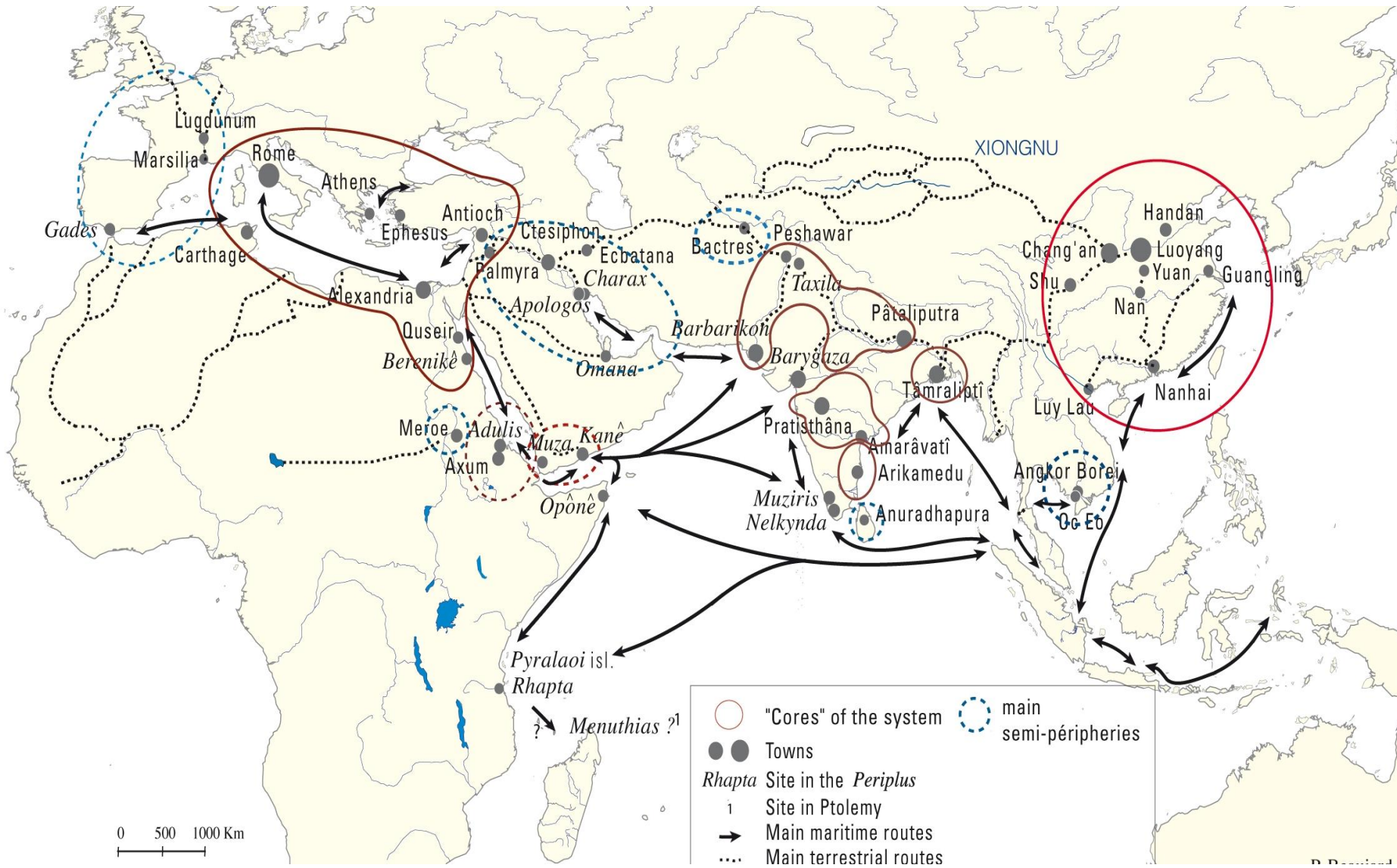


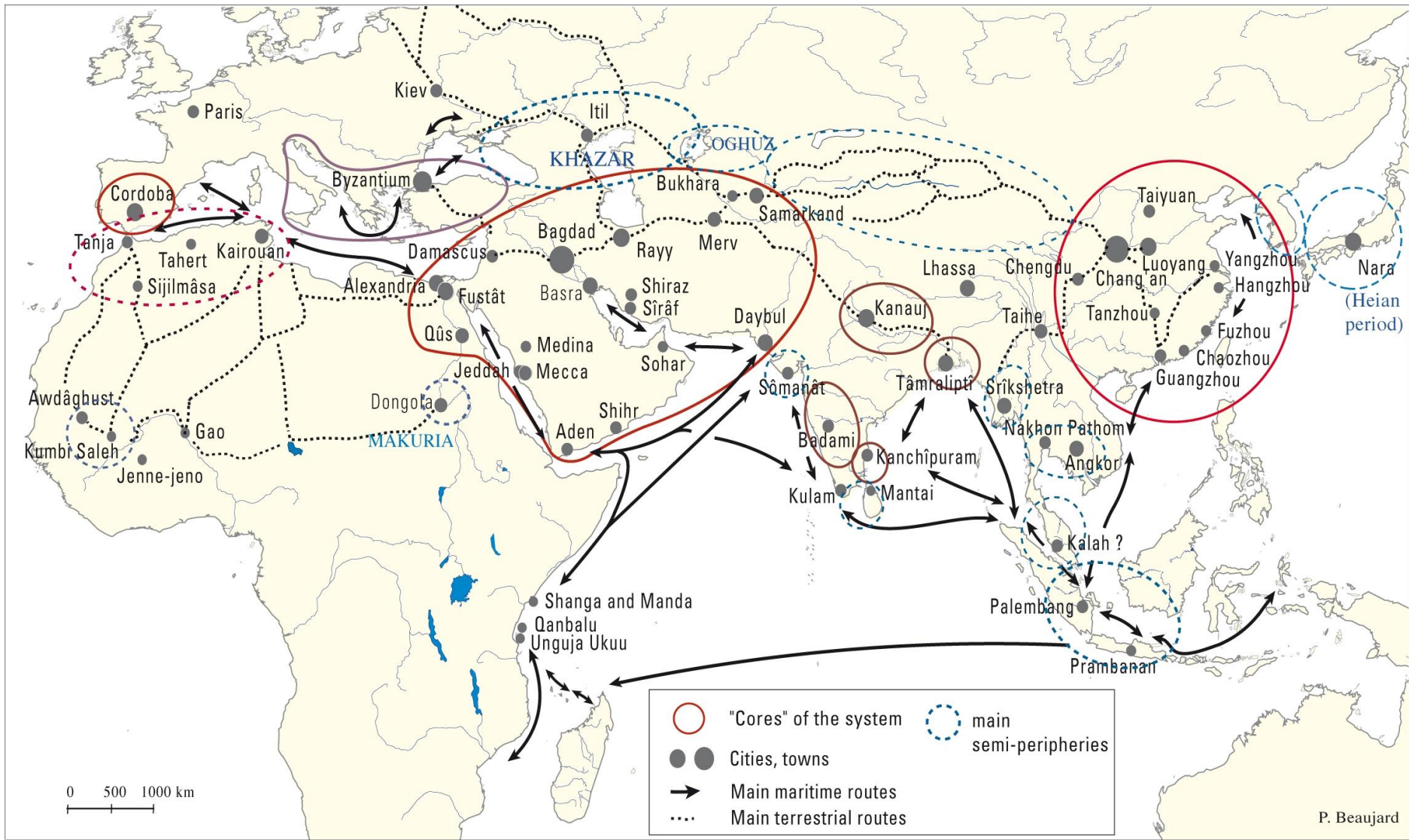
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TOME 2

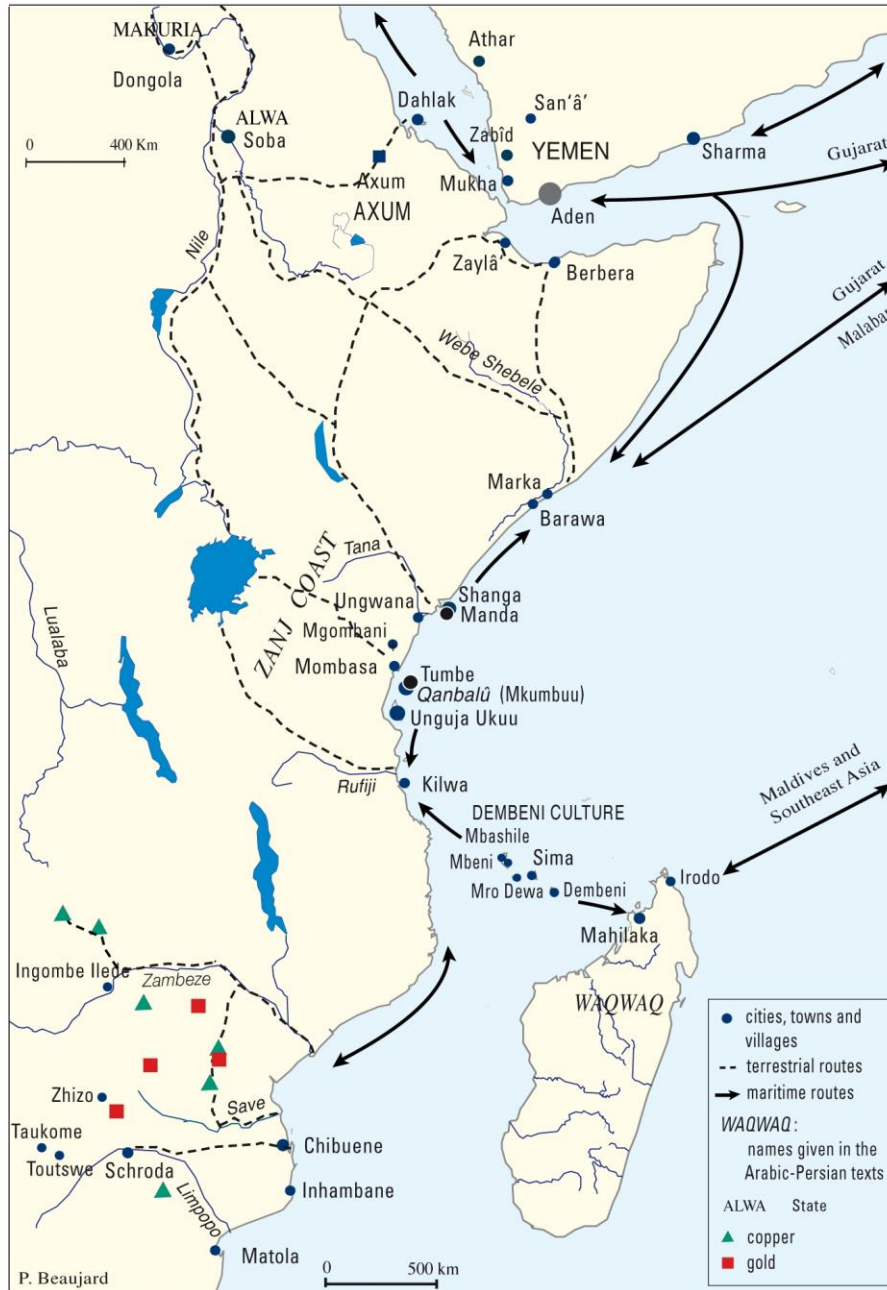
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### 3.5 East Africa and Madagascar (7th-10th century)

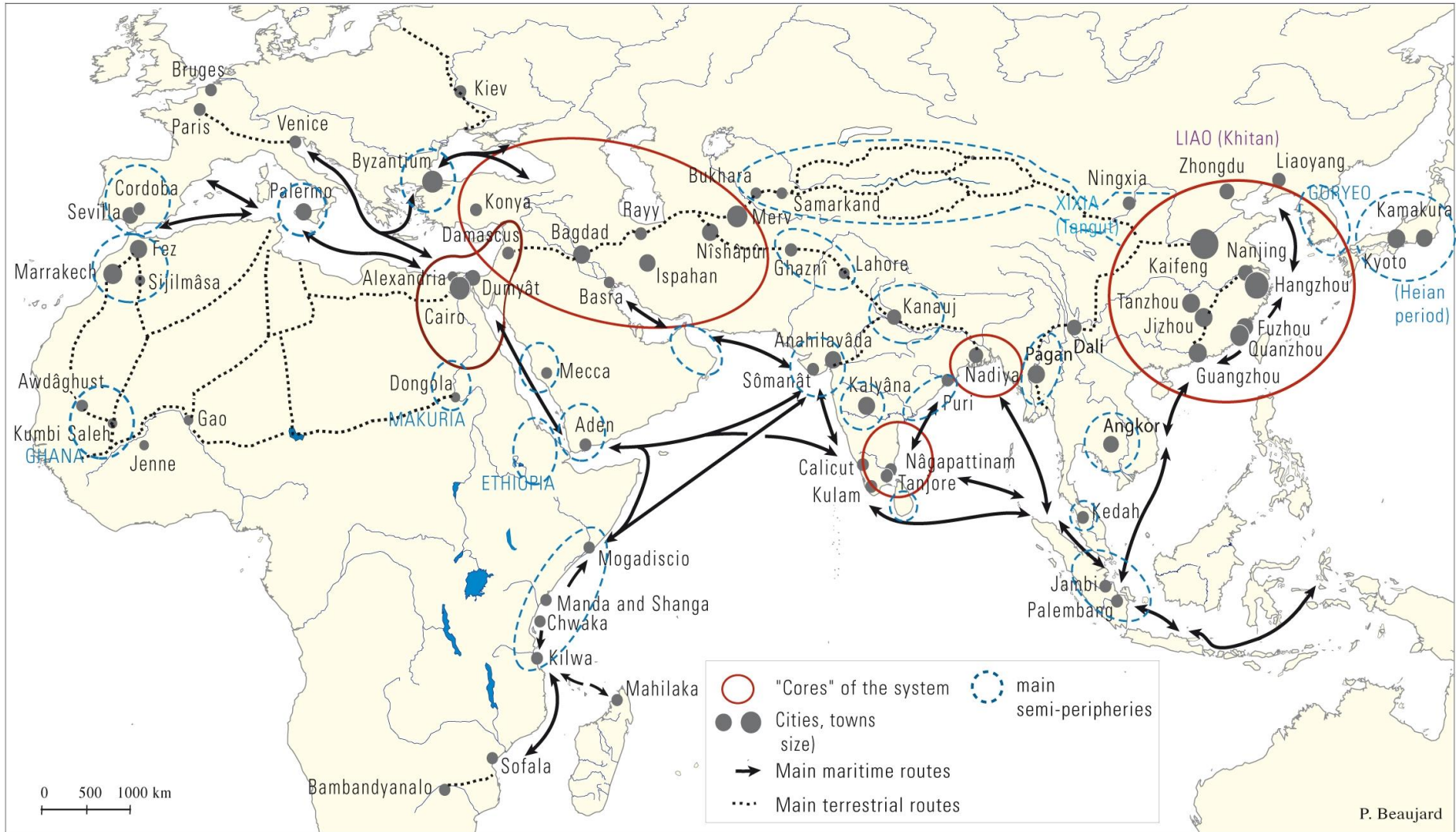




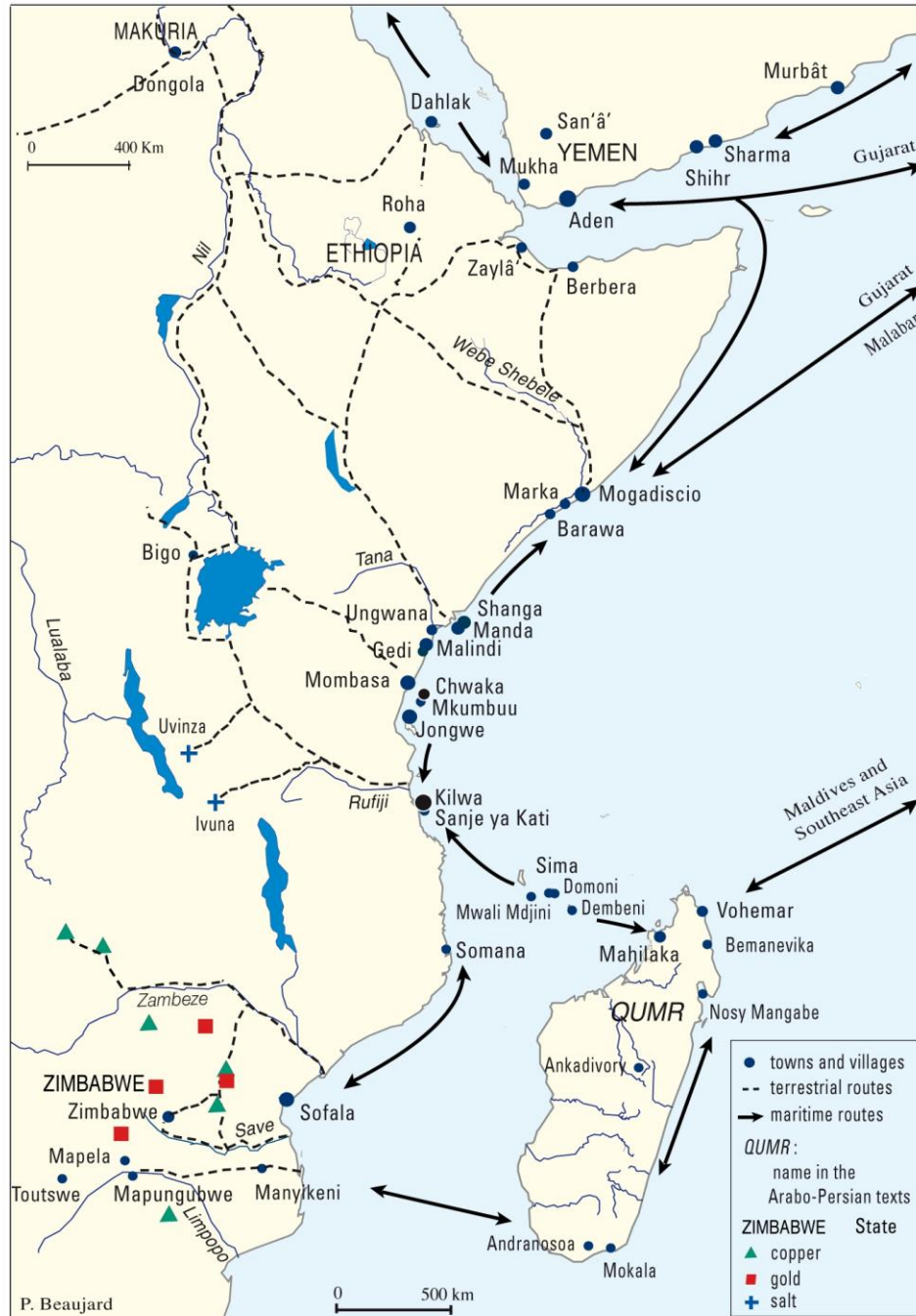
Sassano-islamic pottery



## 4.1 The Afro-Eurasian world-system from the 11th to the beginning of the 13th century



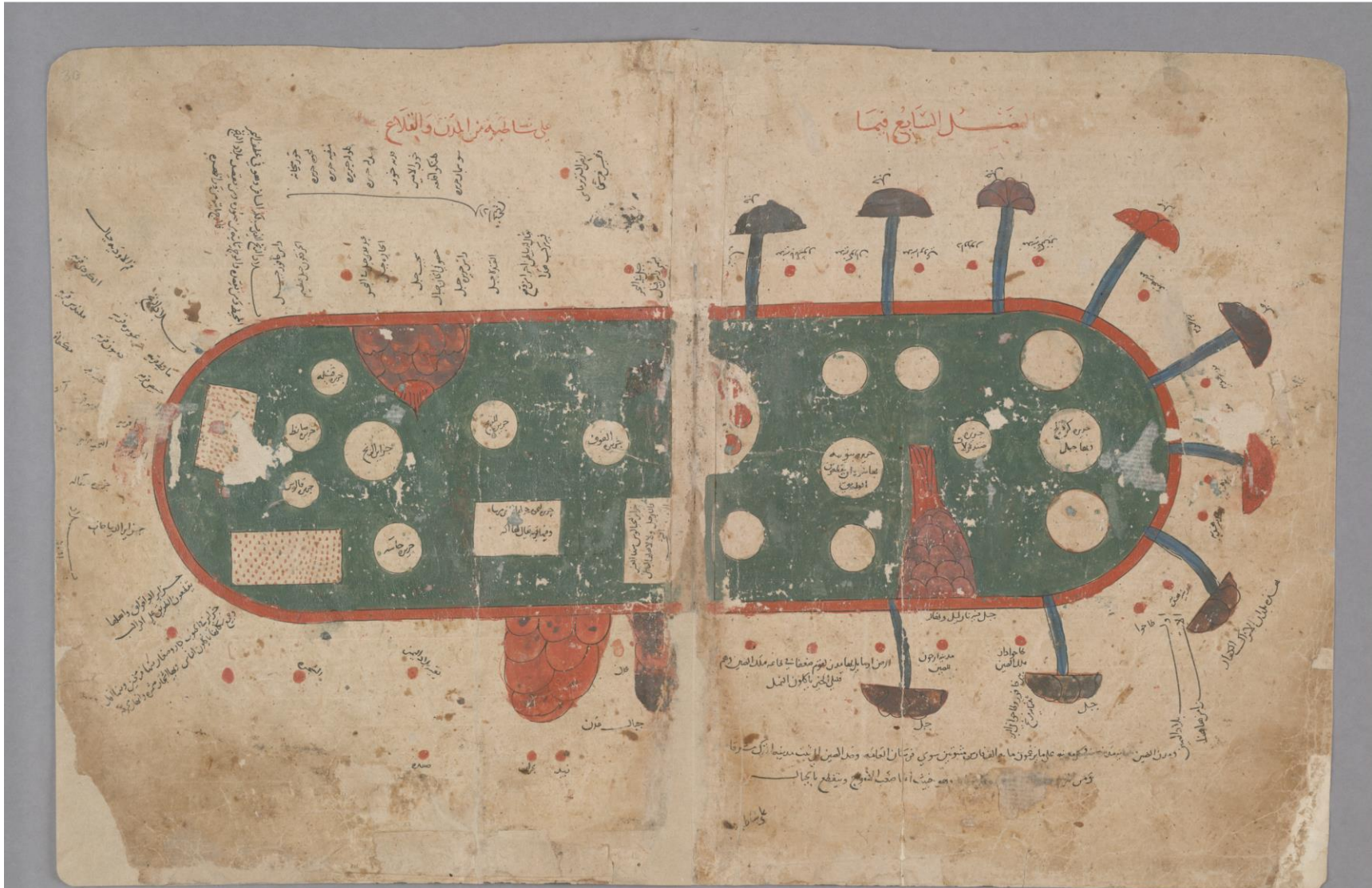
### 4.8 East Africa and Madagascar (11th-14th century)





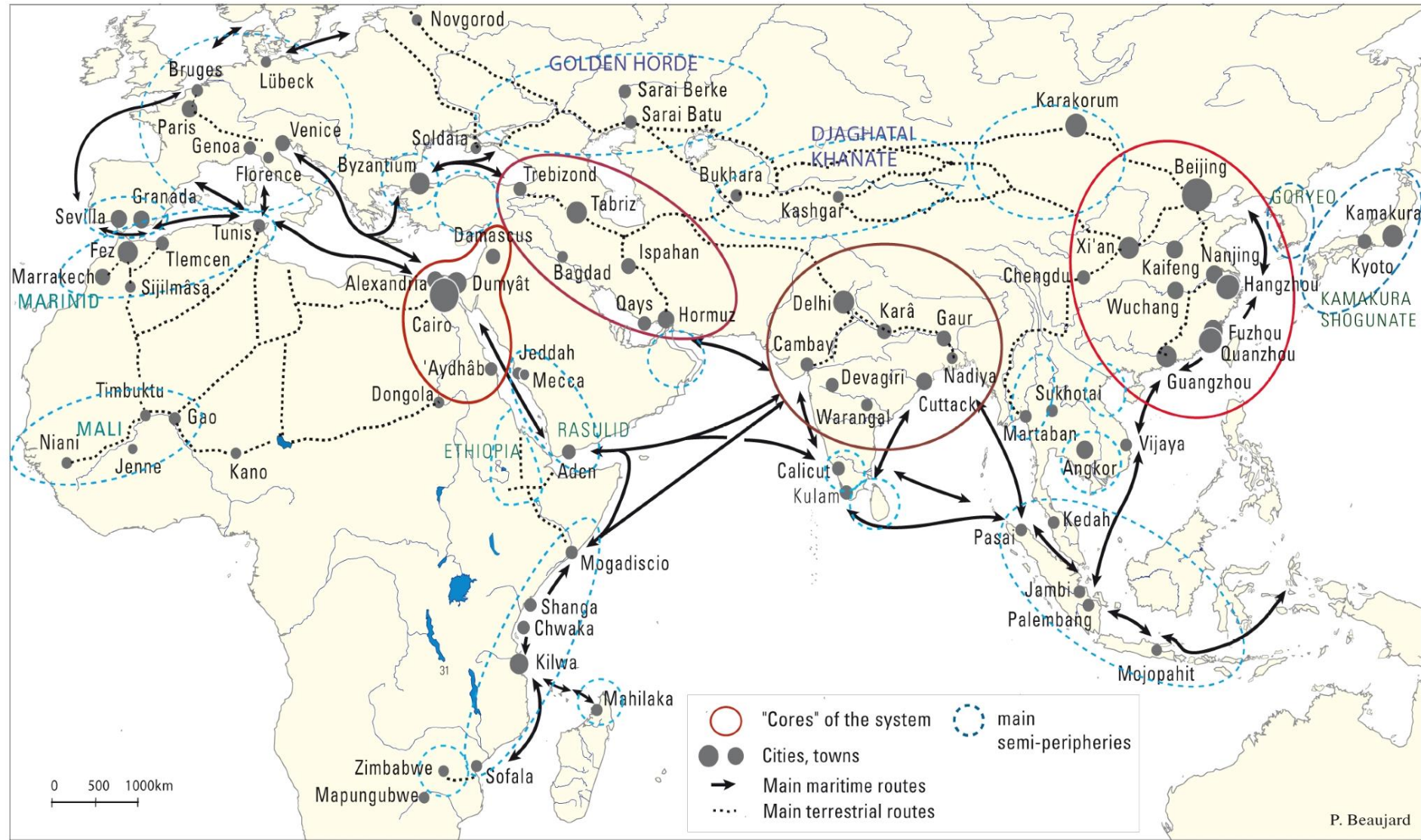


Ms. Ar. C90, Bodleian Library, Oxford, fols. 29b-30a, The Indian Ocean is a closed sea. In the middle, Ceylon. Left, Sofala, and below, the Waqwaq Islands. In the ocean, the "island of the Zanj", Zanzibar. On the lower coast Yemen, Aden. Along the upper coast, from left to right, the country of the Zanj, Ras Hafun, the land of the Barbar (Somalia). India lies on the right along the upper coast, the country of the Turks" is in the right corner, along the lower coast, with China on its left, with the city of Canton. Cf. E. Edson et E. Savage-Smith, 2004 : 92-95.



Beads ; left: chalcedony; right and below: carnelian © Musée d'Art et d'Archéologie d'Antananarivo





Gold rhinoceros from Mapungubwe (South Africa), XIIIth century



Copper coins from Kilwa, found in 1944 in northern Australia (Wessel Islands). The obverse side of the first coin (on the left) features the name of the ruler al-Hasan ibn Sulayman (1310-1333) ; the reverse of a second coin (on the right) – probably an Ali ibn al-Hasan coin – has a star in its center, and bears a rhymed formula, *yathiq bi-mawla al-mannan*, “Trusts in the Master of Favors.” The reason of their presence in northern Australia remains mysterious. Power House Museum, Sydney, Australia.

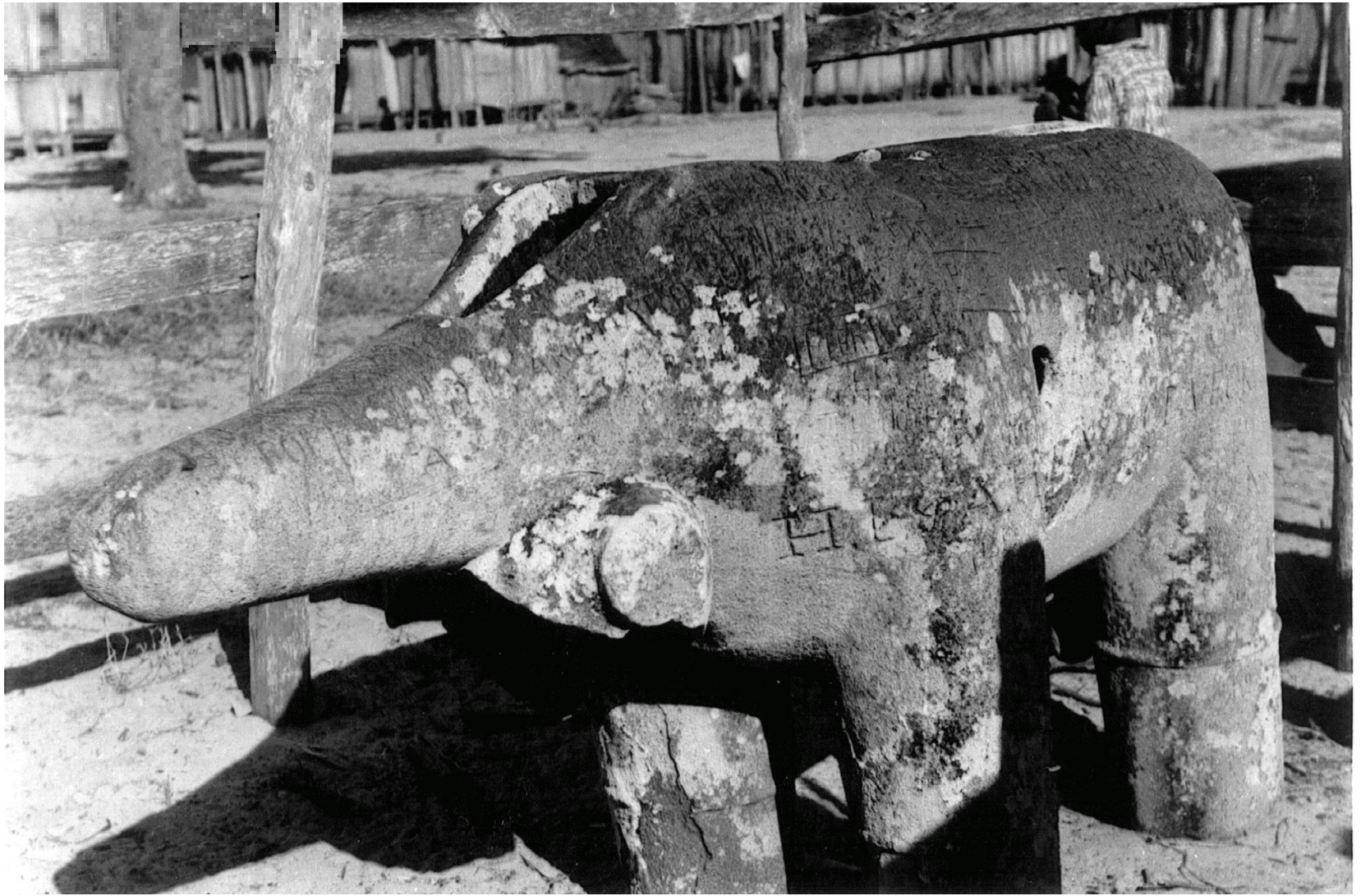


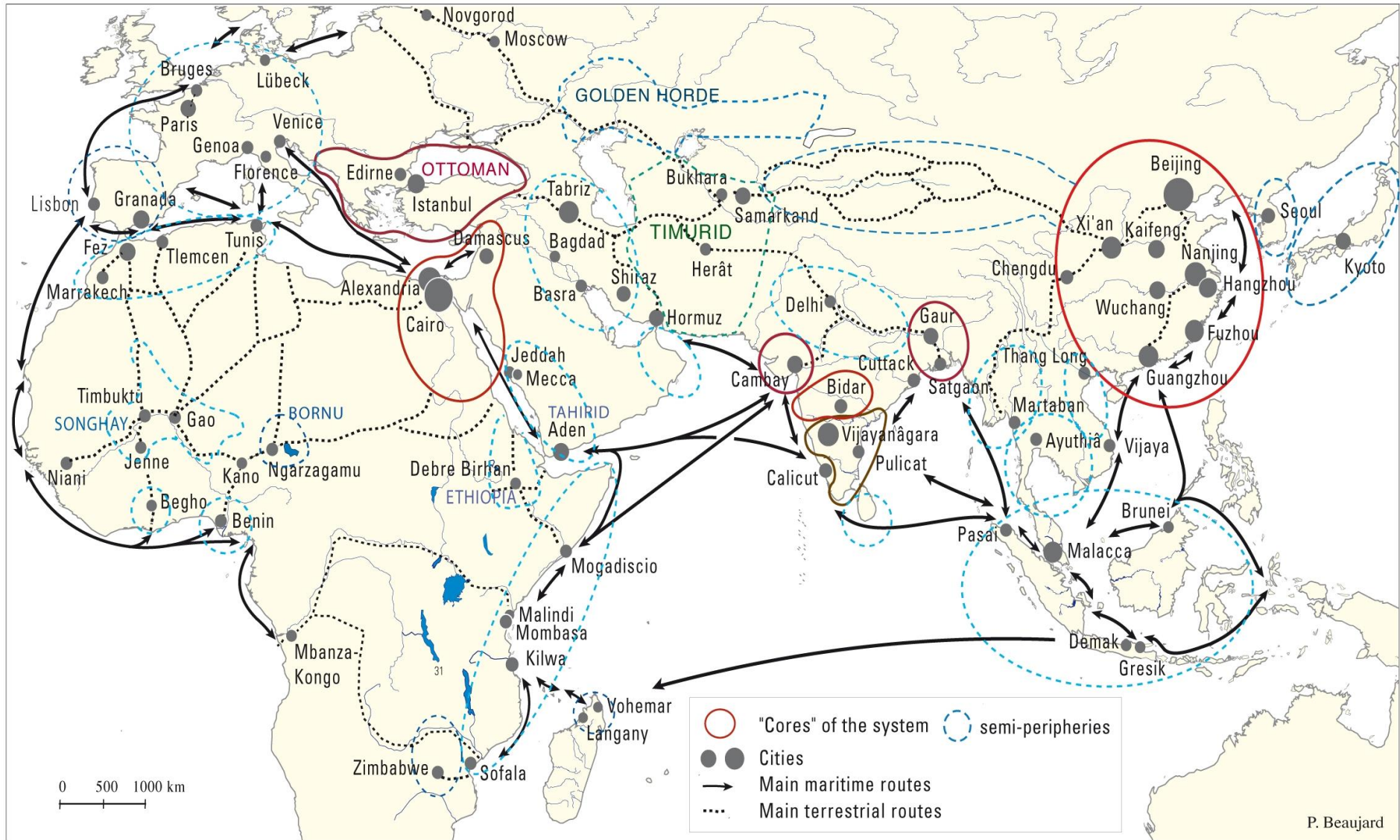
Friday mosque Kilwa. Built in the 11th and then 13th and 14th century under al Hasan ibn Sukayman (1310-1333). May show some Indian influences











Giraffe presented by ambassadors from Malindi to Emperor Yongle,  
1414; ink and painting on silk, 80 x 40,6 cm, Philadelphia Museum of Art



Petite assiette creuse, bleu-et-blanc chinois, 15e siècle. Sur le fond, un dragon stylisé. Sous le fond, quatre caractères chinois : "Longue vie, richesse, honneur", dans deux cercles concentriques. Diam. 14,2 cm. Fouilles de Vohémar 1941. Musée du Quai Branly 71.1949.12.23. Don de l'Académie Malgache. © 2011. Musée du Quai Branly, Paris/Scala, Florence



Tomb with enclosure, showing wings and a high pillar. This pillar had Chinese ceramics inserted on his walls. Kunduchi (Tanzania), XVIth or XVIIth century. Smilar tombs were built on Comoros and northwestern Madagascar.



This map takes into account data collected by Niccolò dei Conti, who returned from the Indian Ocean in 1444 ; the Moluccas are mentioned for the first time, under the names Sanday and Bandam. The Indian Ocean is no longer viewed as a closed sea as was the case in Ptolemy's conception. © Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence



Mappemonde du cartographe allemand Martin Waldseemüller (1507)

