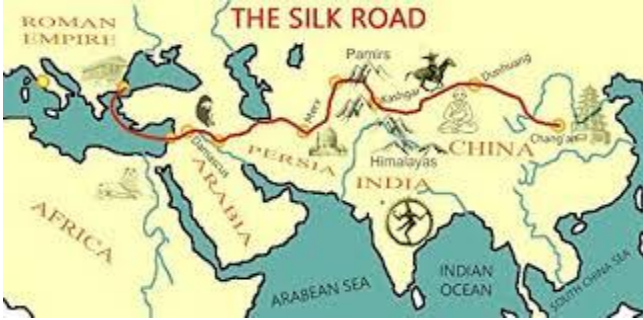




## 2.1 The Silk Roads: Vocabulary

<b>Silk Road</b>	<p>An ancient trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea extending some 4,000 mi. Linked China with the Roman Empire. Marco Polo followed this route</p> 
<b>City of Kashgar</b>	<p>primarily been linked to its significance as a trading centre. Located between a vast desert and immense mountain range, Kashgar was once an isolated oasis on the long trade route across the Asian continent.</p>
<b>City of Samarkand</b>	<p>Samarkand has long been a central point for trade across the Eurasian region and was a substantial city renowned for its craft production.</p>
<b>Caravanserais</b>	<p>An inn with a central courtyard for travelers in the desert regions of Asia or North Africa; used much like a hotel, it served traders along the Silk Roads. Many social, economical, cultural, and technological ideas would be exchanged as traders would stay for many nights, sometimes weeks or months.</p> 
<b>Textiles and Porcelains</b>	<p>Luxury goods traded, mostly on the overland Silk Roads. Textiles are any woven fabrics; rugs, shirts, hats, etc. Porcelains are specialized, glazed, and painted, pottery unique to China from 1200-1450.</p> 
<b>Commodity</b>	<p>goods and services sold and traded</p>