

The Historic Silk Road

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In the years 53 B.C, Parthian and Roman declared war in the Northern Part of Mesopotamia. Parthian riders skilled in warfare while they were marching they hoisted their silk flags which are shining in the heat of sun.



Roman soldiers were fought on account of the heavy shooting of arrows and on seeing the silk flags, they were down hearted. Romans saw the silk for the first time. From that time, Roman Empire imported silk goods.



High Status in both China and Byzantine Empire

Silk clothes were used by kings and Upper classes. Sometimes silk clothes were imported by paying with gold. The native of silk was China. Most of the people from the Western countries, did not know about China.



Mountain



Desert



Icy plain



Violent Snow



Sandy Storms



Fearful Desert

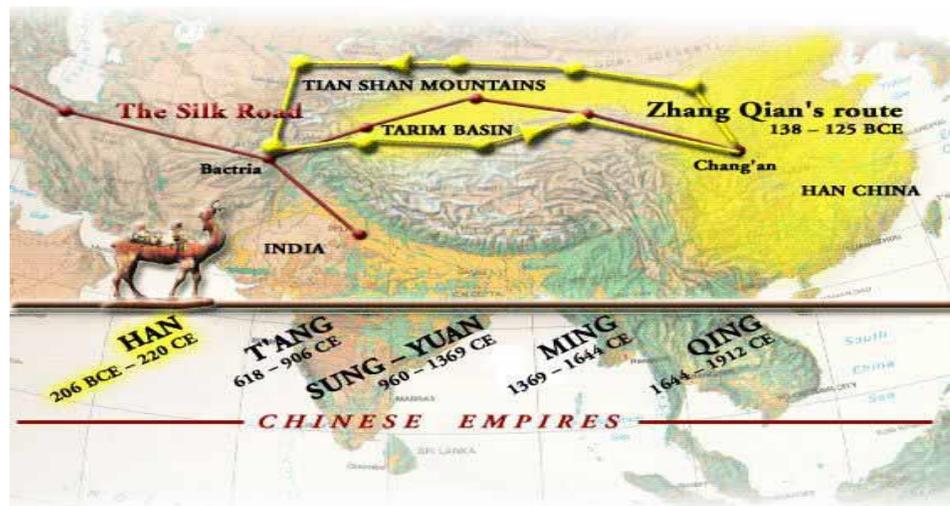
To carry the silk to Rome, need great adventure. Although travelling the high mountains, broad desert, icy plains, violent snow and sandy storms and fearful desert the price of silk was very high.



It was said that the way of getting silk was found by a lesser queen of the Chinese Emperor. On seeing, the silk worm made-decided for wearing silk clothes. It's were not only pretty but also very useful. Before the paper was manufactured, Chinese wrote letters on silk clothes. Silk clothes were used as money in transaction-paid revenue with silk clothes. Silk was not known, after centuries out of China. About 158 B.C the China Emperor Wu Ti deputed ambassadors to the central regions of Asia to fight against "Han".



King Han Wu Ti





The Great Wall



Gobi Desert

The Great Wall of China built to prevent the attack of “Han”. Travelers rest at night under tower of great wall. Nanyant hill tracks and Gobi desert was very rough, very hot, thus bones of human and animals scattered everywhere.



Oasis

Before the drinking water was excavated travelers wished to arrive in Oasis across the rest at Yaman thence to Tetkalas-Markan desert, through sandy storm to Khotan. From Khotan to Yetlan rest at marble tower awaiting the news of the marketing price.

From Keshshagar passing through very narrow and rocky mountain of Parmar was very cold like ice, thence to Mesopotamea from there to Turkey, Seria, Egypt and Rome, the destination. Western countries brought Chinese silk for many countries when the Roman Empire was broken into two parts. Justiniyan, the Emperor of Bizintian, from the Eastern part, secretly decided to get the manufacture silk.

About A.D.550 he sent two Persian priests to China. On their return they stole silk worms put them into the bamboo staff. From that time Chinese silk clothes were manufactured out of China. Silk clothes manufactured by them were not good. It was imported as usual. Battles were occurred along the trading route by Jinjetkhan and Tar Tar many times.



Marcopolo



Maritime Trade

Marco Polo, the world tourist used the same route and arrived China in the 13th centuries. Tea, curry powder, woolen goods were imported. During the 14th Century, the battle against Tanbarlain and Mongolian were broke out, in Asia hence the trading route between the European countries and Chinese were blocked. The trading route was opened after 200 years.

It may be noted that the Roman found the silk clothes during 53 B.C. Silk clothes were carried through the very difficult ways and were used by great people as their household properties known the traditional routes between China and Roman Empire. For many centuries the historic Silk Road was the most important land route connecting Europe and Asia. Consisting of many different routes sand stretching out over a vast geography, the Silk Road was a unique path that not only became a source of prosperity and trade relationships, but also promoted cultural interaction among different communities. Land routes, unlike maritime routes, compelled caravans (Arab word, originally meaning group of pilgrims, travellers, or traders crossing the desert by camel) to interact with other communities and different cultures on the way to their final destination. As a result of a trade drive nine reaction, even the smallest villages were exposed not only to the products of advanced civilizations, but also to the exchange of ideas, knowledge, experience, religions and beliefs. The significance of the historic Silk Road lies in its unique nature – no authority or government could ever claim a monopoly on creation and control of the Silk Road. It was so big and complex that its economic strength and capabilities were unmatched by even its contemporary authorities. The Silk Road gradually lost its value and importance in the modern period due to developments in maritime transportation and political circumstances in the region.

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