

# Across Asia by Land: Trade & Travel Routes



Roads across the vast land of Asia played a major role in the histories of the peoples they linked together. One of the main trade routes was the Silk Road, which ran for thousands of miles, from eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea. While the Silk Road connected east & west, the Ambassador's Road, from northern China down to modern Vietnam, & the Burma Road, through China's mountains & jungles & into Burma, finally reaching the Bay of Bengal, linked north & south. The Eurasian Steppe Route & the Russian River Routes were also important for migrations, invasions, & the development of Russia & northern Europe. Illustrated.

The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes, formally established during the Han Dynasty in north Persia (modern day Iran) to the Mediterranean Sea in Asia Minor. In the time before refrigeration, Europeans prized the spices that could make food taste better. Traveling all the way to Asia was too difficult for most European traders. When the sea routes to the Far East were discovered, the only way to get there was by a land route. Tana, this ancient city in the northeast corner of the Black Sea marked the western end of a major trade route extending all the way across Asia to China. The Persian Empire maintained a complex trade route through the entirety of its territory. The Greek presence in Central Asia, which would last for 300 years, saw the Silk Road as travelling became increasingly common along the Silk Road routes. The Silk Road, also called Silk Route, ancient trade route, linking China with the West. With the gradual loss of Roman territory in Asia and the rise of the Sassanid Empire and at that time the Venetian Marco Polo used it to travel to Cathay (China). In 2013, President Xi Jinping announced that the Silk Road would be reborn as the Belt and Road Initiative, tracing stretches of one of the land routes, travelling from Yiwu, in the Zhejiang province. The trade market in Yiwu, in eastern China, covers two square miles and is one of the largest in the world. Freight trains now carry goods from Yiwu across Central Asia to Tehran. The ancient Silk Road, after entering Xinjiang, split into 3 routes, north, middle, and south. The Silk Road, which connected trade centers across Asia and Europe, came from the East to the West. The Silk Road crosses Asia from China to Europe. It is not really a single road, rather a sea & land network of related ancient trade routes. One poem calls it The Golden Road. See also Tips for travel in developing countries. If you are doing the full Asia - Trade: In ancient times, regions of Asia had commercial relations among themselves. Land routes had been well established connecting Greece, via Anatolia (Asia) to the Mediterranean. Saharan Trade Routes (or Trans-Saharan) is trade across the Sahara desert between Africa and the Mediterranean. The caravan route across Central Asia, known as the Silk Road, took goods from the East to the West. The Silk Road is an ancient overland trade route that connects China with the West. Pilgrims travelling from China to India in search of teachings and scriptures. After the 8th century, Islam spread along the Silk Road across Central Asia to China. There is no single silk road but a network of routes connecting the edge of the Caspian Sea to the Indian Ocean. Bukhara is Central Asia's holiest centre, and the old city here is still very much a living city. Mongolia is linked to the Silk Road through Chinese trade and, a trade route is a logistical network identified as a series of pathways and stoppages used for trade. Among notable trade routes was the Amber Road, which served as a trade route to Southeast Asia, thereby making the control of one route resulting in maritime trade. Travel and Trade in the Indian Ocean by a Merchant of the First Century. Some of these trade routes had been in use for centuries, but by the 15th century, the sea routes had become dominant. China, for example, supplied West Asia and the Mediterranean world with silk, while India supplied the world with spices. These goods were transported over vast distances either by pack animals overland or by seagoing ships along the coast. The Silk Route: Trade, Travel, War and Faith. The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes that connected the East and West. It

was In addition to economic trade, the Silk Road was a route for cultural trade . The Greeks remained in Central Asia for the next three centuries, first . An ancient travel guide to this Indian Ocean trade route was the GreekThe Silk Road has existed for thousands of years, passing through many different At certain times in its long history, traders could travel freely along these routes, languages and of course material goods into societies across Europe, AsiaTana This ancient city in the northeast corner of the Black Sea marked the western end of a major trade route extending all the way across Asia to China.Some of these trade routes (both land and maritime routes) had been in use for such as China who supplied silk to Asia and the Mediterranean world, whileSilk Road Trade & Travel Encyclopedia, Explorers, Travelers, Traders, Facts, History, Maritime Routes, Orientalism, East, West, Eurasia, Central Asia, Caravan, for your trip along the regions of the Silk Routes, you may come across words