**AP World History**

**Visiting Cities Along the Silk Roads**

**Instructions:** You will travel the Silk Road by visiting cities on the trading routes. Look at the objects and pictures at the locations you chose to visit, read the description in the speaker notes, and answer the questions below.

**ALEPPO**

| **Bazar**  1) What is a bazar?  Large covered area with hundreds of stalls for marketers and traders to trade or sell their items.  2) Why is Aleppo’s bazar prominent? How did it contribute to cultural exchange along the Silk Roads?  Aleppo’s bazar was massive and was able to hold more than 1000 stalls for marketers and traders**.** It was within the crossroads of multiple paths and trails where traders would come in and out through. | **Citadel**  1) Describe the significance of the location of Aleppo’s citadel.  Aleppo’s ancient city home was the citadel which was their representation of religion and also served as a place of religious trade for others.  2) How has Aleppo’s citadel contributed to the economic development of the city?  The city grew massively due to the economic growth that occurred because of all the trade incoming. |
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**MECCA & JEDDAH**

| **Drawing of Jeddah**  1) List two factors that made Jeddah an important city along the Silk Roads.  Jeddah was a port city and grew massively because of the amount of trade increasing wealth in the city.  2) How did Jeddah’s proximity to Mecca impact trade in the city?  Many religious aspects affected the city and may have limited or extended trade to others | **Zamzam Water Flasks**  1) What does the difference in the style of these two flasks represent?  The flasks were used to bring holy water. The flasks were sometimes a softer material (more likely leather) or sometimes made of porcelain. |
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**MOSUL**

| **Coin**  1) Describe the two sides of the coin – what do you see on both sides?  One side has the face of Mosul, the leader at the time and the other, writing that could possibly be religious.  2) Do you think that encountering different currencies posed a challenge for people trading along the Silk Road? Why or why not?  Possibly yes because there weren’t exact exchange rates and also the coins had different values themselves leading to more disorganization and division | **The Blacas Ewer**  1) What products was Mosul famous for producing?  Crude oil, fine metalwork, and textile production.  2) What was the effect on rising and declining empires and dynasties on various cities along the Silk Roads?  The rise of states lead to more trade between states and more ideas to states as well. |
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**KHOTAN**

| **Khotanese Princess**  1) What was the influence of Khotanese jade?  Made Khotan an important stop on the silk roads because of the fine Jade and large trade.  2) What is one cultural expression of Khotanese jade seen in this picture?  Scholarship and education of China. | **Sutra of the Wise and the Foolish**  1) How did the movement of Buddhism impact Khotan?  Buddhism was first introduced to China in Khotan and spread from there with new ideologies and teachings.  2) Name one way that Buddhism spread.  Buddhism spread through trade or trade/religious hubs where teachings or sayings were spread. |
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**QUANZHOU**

| **Ancient Map of Maritime Silk Roads**  1) Name two things this ancient map tells us about the Silk Road.  The map tells us where the Silk Roads transitioned into ports and into the Sea Roads further expanding the map of trade.  2) Why was Quanzhou important to the Silk Road?  Quanzhou had multiple ports and paths leading into the city and served as a central hub for trade. | **Religious**  1) With the continuous flow of travelers, how did the Silk Road influence Quanzhou?  Quanzhou was heavily influenced by the roads because they received a lot of trade and gradually became more diverse and wealthier. |
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