

Research project

Course title: Civilization 2 Ancient Humanities.

Instructor: Dr. Robert John

Project title: the travels of Marco Polo

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1. Introduction:

Bullet points:

.The historical figure: Marco Polo who is a traveler from Venice,Italy.

.he is historically significant: because he wrote a book that changed how Europeans saw Asia.

Before his book people in Europe knew very little about China, India, or the Silk Road.

His stories showed Europeans that Asia had many things like big cities, rich cultures, powerful emperors, new inventions, and huge trade networks.

. Marco Polo lived from 1254 to 1324 which was during the 13th and 14th centuries.

At this time the Mongol Empire controlled a huge part of Asia. Because the mongol empire was so large and organized trade between Europe and Asia became easier and safer.

What the research will explain:

Marco Polo was a famous traveler who went from Europe to Asia. He stayed many years in China and wrote a book about the places he saw. His book helped Europeans learn more about the world. This project explains who Marco Polo was, where he traveled, and why he is still remembered today.

2. Background:

. Marco Polo was born in 1254 in Venice, Italy. His family were merchants This helped him learn about trade and traveling from a young age.

. Major accomplishments:

He traveled across Asia for 24 years he reached places that most Europeans had never seen. He also worked in the court of Kublai Khan Later he wrote a famous book describing everything he saw the book became one of the most important travel stories in history.

. During his travels Marco Polo acted as a messenger for Kublai Khan. He went on missions to different parts of the empire and learned about many cultures, cities, and people.

. He stands out because his descriptions of Asia were very detailed and new to Europe.

His book helped Europeans understand that Asia had big cities, rich cultures, and advanced inventions. This information helped Europe understand the world better.

3. Political, Cultural, or Social Role:

What he did:

Marco Polo worked as a messenger and helper for Kublai Khan. He traveled to many places in the Mongol Empire and brought back important information.

Who was affected:

People in China, Central Asia, and other parts of the Mongol Empire were connected through his travels. Later Europeans who read his book also learned from his experiences.

Why it was important:

His reports and stories helped share knowledge between different cultures. They helped people understand each other better

Long-term consequences:

His book changed how Europeans thought about Asia.

4. Achievements, Reforms, or Military Campaigns:

Key events:

Marco Polo traveled from 1271 to 1295 along the Silk Road. During this time he went on missions to places like Yunnan, Tibet, and the Persian Gulf while working for Kublai Khan.

Timeline: Marco Polo left Venice in 1271 with his father and uncle. Over the next few years he traveled through the Middle East and Central Asia. He reached China in 1275 where he met Kublai Khan. He spent several years exploring China. In the early 1290s he traveled to Persia. After nearly 24 years abroad, Marco Polo returned to Venice in 1295.

Effects on the world:

When he wrote about his travels, Europeans learned about new inventions from the East. For example: gunpowder, paper money, and well-built roads and cities. His book helped spread this knowledge and changed how Europeans viewed Asia.

5. Interaction With Other Historical Figures:

Who he interacted with:

Marco Polo met Kublai Khan, Mongol nobles, Chinese officials and traders across Asia. He worked closely with them, especially Kublai Khan. He trusted Marco Polo with important missions.

Nature of the relationship:

He had a respectful and trusted relationship with Kublai Khan.

Political, cultural, or economic impact:

His interactions helped connect Venice with the Mongol Empire.

6. Legacy & Historical Impact:

. How historians view him today: Historians see Marco Polo as an important traveler who wrote down what he saw even if some stories were a little exaggerated.

. What changed because of his actions: Europeans got a much better idea of what Asia was like.

. Long-term contributions: His book inspired many explorers later like Christopher Columbus to travel and discover new places.. Influence on later cultures or empires: because of Marco Polo's journeys and the information he shared European countries learned more about distant lands. Because of this they were encouraged to travel to new places, trade goods with other countries, and create more accurate maps to understand the world better.

7. Conclusion

travels.

. purpose: Marco Polo played a key role in connecting Europe and Asia through his

Important findings: His travels showed that the Mongol Empire was rich, well organized, and had an interesting culture. Working for Kublai Khan gave him special experiences and the stories he wrote later inspired other people to explore new places.

Connect the past to modern relevance: His travels and writings show how ideas and goods started spreading between different parts of the world a process that still happens today for example: trade between countries, sharing of technology, and learning about different cultures through travel or the internet.

Final reflection: Marco Polo's life shows how being curious, exploring new places, and understanding other cultures can teach us important lessons and connect the world.