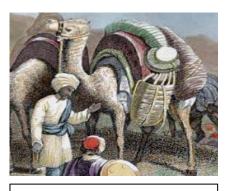


# Knowledge organiser: The Silk Roads

## What travelled the Silk Roads?

Keywords	
Silk Roads	The ancient trade route that connected the world by land and sea.
Dynasty	A family that rule one after the other for a significant period of time. For example, the Han Dynasty in China.
Trade Route	Routes that merchants and caravans travel through to trade goods. The could be land or sea routes.
The House of Wisdom	A place that scholars from around the world travelled to share ideas on medicine, mathematics, algebra and science.
The Black Death	The disease that started in Central Asia and spread into Europe killing 50 million people in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century.
Crusade	The holy wars that took place between Christians and Muslims over three centuries in a fight to capture the holy land Jerusalem.
Merchant	A person that travels to trade.
Civilisation	A society that is characterised by how politically and economically developed it is.
Commodities	A good that is commonly sold through trade. For example, silk.



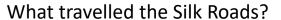
An interpretation of merchants travelling the Silk Roads



An interpretation of the Crusades at Jerusalem



An interpretation n of Medieval Baghdad







# Goods

## Ideas

## Religion

#### War

## Disease



- Silk was exported from China to Persia and Europe.
- China imported horses from nomad tribes to use in warfare.



- The Islamic Golden Age spread ideas on astrology, mathematics, and hygiene.
- The House of Wisdom in Baghdad was a meeting place for scholars.



- Religions competed and borrowed from each other.
- People
   believed they
   were following
   the correct
   religion by
   winning
   battles.



- Crusades
   between
   Muslims and
   Christians
   lasted over
   300 years.
- More ordinary people travelled the Silk Roads to get to Jerusalem.



- The Black
   Death spread
   through trade
   routes from
   Central Asia.
- High death numbers led to merchants demanding higher prices.