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THE MAIN ASPECTS AND INFLUENCE OF SILK WAY TO THE DEVELOPING ECONOMY

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Annotation. In this article we will discuss about the economical aspects of developing of Silk Road. The Silk Road was a trade route that was used by many merchants between 200 B.C. to 260 C.E. It became known as the Silk Road because the product that was most traded on it is Silk from China. Actually, silk became so important to the economy of China that they kept the process of how to make silk a secret. The Silk Road started the idea of globalization. The Silk Road has many advantages, but also has several disadvantages. The most advantages of Silk Road to the world is that it connected the world. It created a heavily used trade route that connected Central Asia, the Mediterranean, China, and Japan. This connectedness allowed for the exchange of ideas and technologies. For example, as nomadic traders went around the world, they became immune to many diseases. The biggest disadvantage to the Silk Road is the spread of diseases. Measles, small pox, and, most importantly, the bubonic plague spread because of the Silk Road.

Keywords: economy, globalization, the Silk Road, world.

The silk road originated from China Chang an the ancient capital of China, it covered the central Asia country, to the western Asia and to Europe and finally reached the Mediterranean sea, and with Rome as the end. Trade on the Road played a significant role in developing of the civilizations of China, central Asia, India, Iran, Afghanistan, Europe.

Though silk was the major trade item exported from China, many other goods were traded, as well as religions, syncretic philosophies, sciences, and technologies. Diseases, most notably plague, also spread along the Silk Road. In addition to economic trade, the Silk Road was a route for cultural trade among the civilizations along its network.

.. The Silk Road derives its name from the lucrative Asian silk, a major reason for the connection of trade routes into an extensive transcontinental network.

Use of the term 'Silk Road' is not without its detractors. For instance, Warwick Ball contends that the maritime spice trade with India and Arabia was far more consequential for the economy of the Roman Empire than the silk trade with China, which at sea was conducted mostly through India and on land was handled by numerous intermediaries such as the Sogdians. Going as far as to call the whole thing a "myth" of modern academia, Ball argues that there was no coherent overland trade system and no free movement of goods from East Asia to the West until the period of the Mongol Empire. He notes that traditional authors discussing East-West trade such as Marco Polo and Edward Gibbon never labelled any route a "silk" one in particular.

The Silk Road is the only important passage for ancient China to the Western countries, and it has contributed greatly to the development and progress of human beings and the exchange of social culture. The opening of the Silk Road can be traced back to the Han Dynasty.

The civilization between the East and the West is very different. In ancient China, the economy and science and technology all led the world with absolute superiority, and the West also had its outstanding technology and civilization. The influence of the Silk Road is to make the civilization of the East and West have a way of mutual communication and understanding

Advantages and disadvantages of Silk way to the world. One of the advantages of the Silk Road is that it connected the world. It created a heavily used trade route that connected Central Asia, the Mediterranean, China, and Japan. This connectedness allowed for the exchange of ideas and technologies. For example, as nomadic traders went around the world, they became immune to many diseases.

Another advantage of the Silk Road is its economic impact on many countries. As the Silk Road grew, more people started working as merchants and they started making money. One example of this is in China. As Chinese silk became more popular among the world, more Chinese people started working in the silk industry. In fact, the popularity of silk started creating jobs for most Chinese. People that didn't have jobs could now work in the silk industry.

The Silk Road also helped the spread of religions. Before the Silk Road, Buddhism was in trouble of dying out. However, the Silk Road helped in the spread of Buddhism, which saved the religion from dying out.

Globalization and interconnectedness may have started in the time of the Silk Road, but it took off greatly during the last few years. Globalization is good because the world comes closer together and people realize that there are less differences between cultures than they thought. It allows people to be closer together, and, just maybe, lessens wars between different cultures.

A disadvantage to that same connectedness that it might be bad for small or developing countries. More developed countries might act like bullies to the less developed countries. For example, most movies are made in Hollywood, and there is no real chance for any country to even come close to the success that Hollywood has in regards to movies and shows.

The spread of disease was arguably the worst disadvantage of the Silk Road. The Black Death spread very easily because people from China traveled along the Silk Road, and spread their disease to people from Europe. The Bubonic Plague killed more than 25 million people over the course of 5 years (1347-1352). Amounting to over one third of Europe. The Bubonic Plague was called the "Black Death" after the black bumps on the victims skin. The estimated total fatalities was about 75 million people.

Trading then, trading now. Due to the fact that the Silk Road was over 4,600 miles long, people did not tend to travel the whole length of the Silk Road. There were big cities along the Silk Road where merchants would often stop to trade their goods. The traders used animals such as camels to carry their supplies along the Silk Road. Sometimes the traders could not carry a lot of supplies due to the rough and challenging conditions along the Silk Road.

Now people use many different types of transportation that are more effective and efficient than what the merchants used on the Silk Road.

Invasive species are a regular occurrence in modern travel, but could have never have happened on the Silk Road. Ex: The European Starling now lives in Colorado but originated in Europe.

People today can trade more goods in less time, and some of the trading can be done online.

Airplanes and cargo ships make it so that people can trade all over the world not just within a certain geographic area.

The spreading of religion can now be done through online or social media instead of by face to face interactions.

Main aspects of developing. A thousand years ago, the Silk Road was in its heyday. Caravans hauling tons of commodities and luxury goods crisscrossed Asia and the Middle East from Xi'an, China, in the east to Constantinople (now Istanbul), Turkey, in the west. Major trading centers along the way included Baghdad in Iraq, Samarkand in what is now Uzbekistan, and Turfan in western China.

First called the Silk Road (Seidenstraße) in 1877 by German adventurer Baron Ferdinand von Richtofen, this name highlights trade in a single luxury product that was shipped west from China to the Roman Empire beginning at about the time of Christ. Von Richtofen's shorthand oversimplifies a wonderfully complex economic, social, and cultural phenomenon.

In actuality, there was no single Silk Road. Rather, there was a complex network of roads and trails crisscrossing Central Asia. Von Richtofen could just as easily have called this trade route the Glass Road in recognition of the vast quantities of Roman glass shipped to China in exchange for silk. He could have called it the Bubonic Plague Road for the horrible epidemic that spread west through the network in the 1300s before decimating Europe. Or he could have called it the Buddhism Road, since Buddhism spread from India to China along portions of the Silk Road roughly 2,000 years ago. Monikers aside, the Silk Road is one of the true wonders of the ancient world; portions of it were recently designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

To me, the two most striking aspects of the Silk Road would have been the rest stops, called caravanserais, and the Bactrian camels that schlepped most of the cargo. (Although wheeled carts were commonly used in many parts of the world during the trade network's heyday, the rough, mountainous terrain made wheeled transport impractical.)

Caravanserais were oasis-like way stations located roughly a day's journey apart along the vast expanse of the Silk Road. At these roadside oases, travelers could rest themselves and their animals, replenish supplies, chat with fellow travelers, and generally gain respite from their arduous tasks. We know a lot about caravanserais because they are described in historical documents and are well preserved in archaeological sites. We know there would have been lots of different people concentrated in a centrally located space, enjoying exotic sights, sounds, smells, and tastes that they might never encounter again.

The Silk Road itself is just under 6,500km's long and expands across much of Asia, the Middle East, into Europe and finally Africa. It gradually became a popularized route when first, the Persians, and then Italians, joined in the sericulture industry to produce the much sought after material: Silk. By the 13th century the Silk Road, or Silk route as it was also commonly referred to, had been widely acknowledged and permanently established.

Despite the route not being officially established until the 2nd century BC, ancient remains found in Egypt indicate that Silk was travelling along its various tributary routes long before previously thought, even as far back as 1070 BC. Evidence suggests that some Egyptian mummies, presumably royalty, were buried with silk along with other valuable or necessary items, which they would need when passing into the afterlife.

The spread of papermaking was also influenced by the route. This production method spread from China through much of central Asia as a direct result of the route itself.

Even today, the Silk Road holds economic and cultural significance for many. It is now recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, while the United Nations World Tourism Organization has developed the route as a way of 'fostering peace and understanding'.

Taking above mentioned all ideas and information into account, we will sum up as follows: Great Silk Road – Travel Guide The Great Silk Road Imagination immediately draws the boundless sandy sea of the sultry desert. Breaking through the dunes, like waves, wander along it endless caravans loaded with rich goods. But, this is only part of the story. The Great Silk Road stretches for thousands of kilometers, leading caravans both through scorching deserts, and through picturesque oases and mountain passes. Along the way, cities and whole civilizations appeared, flourished and devastated. A lot of destructive wars, fires, famines and more saw ancient cities located along the Silk Road. For centuries, multilingual oriental bazaars have been noisy, merchants carrying silks and stones, spices and dyes, gold and silver, exotic birds and animals have carried merchants along the dusty caravan roads for hundreds of years.

The Great Silk Road is a grand trade route connecting East and West and causing the emergence of many unique cities, historical monuments, customs and even states.

Thus, the Silk Road, which began with China, led to the development of many countries from the East to the West, because jobs were created, industry, etc. At the same time, trade developed at a rapid pace in all directions, and contributed to the exchange of goods, the development of the division of labor and specialization. All aspects of human life, thanks to the Silk Road, are reflected in the growth of culture and well-being. However, at the same time, it should be noted that the revival of the Silk Road through modern techniques and technologies would contribute to the development of tourism, trade, industry, urban growth and employment. The Silk Road is the future in the cultural growth of each person, the ability to search for ways of cooperation and understanding.

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