

Silk Road Assessment

1. The Silk Road began in:
 - a. America
 - b. India
 - c. Europe
 - d. China
2. The Silk Road ended in:
 - a. America
 - b. Byzantium
 - c. India
 - d. China
3. The people who used the Silk Road
 - a. faced many dangers.
 - b. did not travel the whole length.
 - c. traveled in caravans.
 - d. all of the above.
4. Which type of landscape did the Silk Road not cross through?
 - a. desert
 - b. mountains
 - c. jungle
 - d. water
5. Which was not an item traded on the Silk Road?
 - a. slaves
 - b. silk
 - c. spices
 - d. food
6. Europeans received which of the following trade items from the Silk Road?
 - a. carpets
 - b. spices
 - c. silk
 - d. all of the above
7. Asians received which of the following trade items from the Silk Road?
 - a. glass
 - b. horses
 - c. dates
 - d. all of the above
8. A positive effect of the Silk Road for Europeans was
 - a. disease.
 - b. new technology.
 - c. new religions.
 - d. none of the above.
9. A positive effect of the Silk Road for Asians was
 - a. disease.
 - b. new technology.
 - c. slavery.
 - d. none of the above.

10. Which of the following was a direct result of the Silk Road?

- a. European society was changed.
- b. Asian nations began to distrust foreigners.
- c. Europeans began voyages of exploration.
- d. All of the above.

STUDENT WRITING PROMPT

You are a reporter for your school newspaper. Write a paragraph describing the Silk Road using your map, chart, and notes. Be sure to include who (the people who used the Silk Road), when (when did the Silk Road operate), where (where did the Silk Road go), what (items traded), why (why did people use the Silk Road), and so what (what is the importance of the trade along the Silk Road).

Paragraph (worth up to 10 points)

States who (2 points)_____

States when (1 point)_____

States where (2 points)_____

States what (2 points)_____

States why (1 points)_____

States so what (2 points)_____

Scoring Sheet
Silk Road Assessment Key

1. D

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. A

6. D

7. D

8. B

9. B

10.D

Total=

Silk Road Data Sheet

Begins: Xian, China

Ends: Constantinople, Byzantine Empire

Length: 8,000 miles plus

Lasted: 1,500 years (third century B.C. to fifteenth century A.D.)

Linked: China, India, the Arab world, Europe

Items West: (To Europe): silk, porcelain, lacquerware, spices, gems, furs, incense, ivory, printing process, papermaking, ceramic glazing, astronomy, carpets, pyrotechnology, disease (Behcet's Syndrome, Bubonic Plague)

Items East: (To China) Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, metal technologies (steel), horses (Arabian, Akhal Tekes), alfalfa, pomegranates, grape vines, winemaking, wool, tapestry, leather, raisins, dates, jade, glass, spices, ivory

Items Both Ways: music, culture, technology, food items, luxury items

Implications:

European voyages of exploration to control spice trade.

Creation of paper money in Europe causes economic changes (banking, loans, merchant class).

Paper and printing process creates cheaper books thus taking knowledge control away from the Church.

Pyrotechnology revolutionizes warfare, social structure, and government (end of feudalism).

New art forms due to glazing and lacquering techniques.

Movement of nomads disrupts and/or destroys Asian kingdoms (nomads conquer Bactria, an old Greek kingdom; Mongols create an empire).

Asia becomes a mosaic of religions; develops religious toleration.

Warfare changes due to new metal technologies and better horses.

Gradual self-imposed isolation by certain Asian powers (China forbids foreign travel, Japan expels foreigners).