

name: _____

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Economic Foundations of Early China



In ancient China, the _____ trade was more than just a commercial activity; it was a pivotal element in connecting China with the rest of the world. The _____ was not a single path but a network of trade routes that stretched over thousands of _____, linking China to Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. This _____ allowed for the exchange of not only goods but also ideas, culture, and technology. _____ traveled these routes, braving harsh deserts and mountainous _____ to bring valuable commodities like silk, spices, and precious metals to distant lands. The _____ of China placed great importance on trade, seeing it as a means to establish diplomatic _____ and assert their power beyond their borders. _____ along the Silk Road, such as Chang'an (now Xi'an), flourished as centers of commerce and cultural exchange. The demand for Chinese _____, porcelain, and paper in the West fostered a mutual dependency that shaped _____ and lifestyles across continents. Meanwhile, China was introduced to new _____, tools, and ideas that would influence its development for _____ to come. The Silk Road also had a significant impact on the _____ of China, with Buddhism spreading from India along these trade routes, profoundly affecting Chinese _____ and culture. Despite the dangers of travel and the challenges of long-distance trade, the _____ established through the Silk Road were instrumental in the development of the world _____ and the spread of knowledge and culture throughout the ancient world. The _____ of these trade routes is still evident today, as they laid the groundwork for global trade and cultural _____.

- society
- relationships
- tea
- network
- centuries
- legacy
- connections
- religions
- emperors
- economy
- crops
- silk
- miles
- terrains
- Cities
- economies
- exchange
- Merchants
- Silk Road