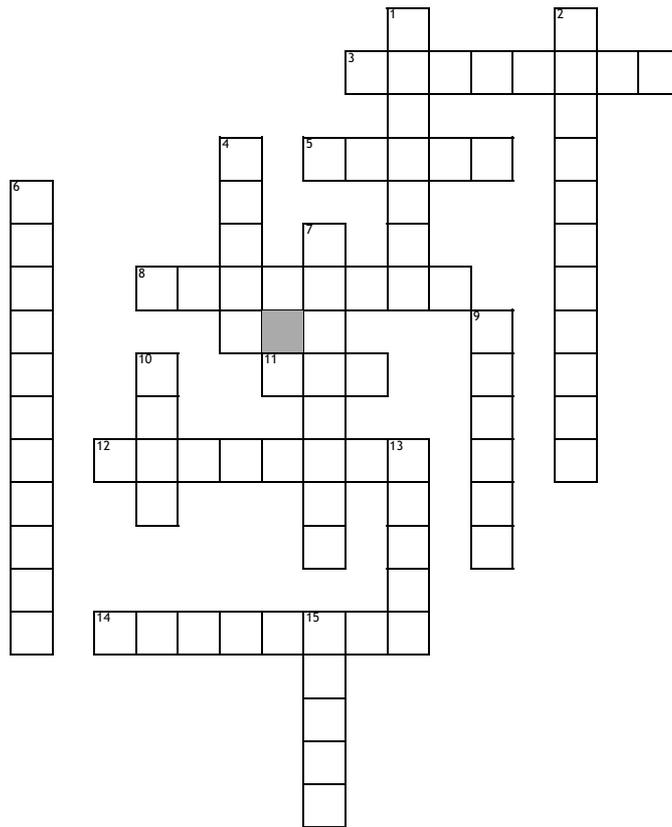


silk road



Across

- 3. the _____ connected the west with the east through cities like Alexandria Eschate (Alexandria the furthest) founded by Alexander the great in 329 B.C.E. The Han dynasty's capital Chang'an (now spelled Xi'an) in central China was the main city at the eastern end of the silk road.
- 5. the amount of _____ depended on conflict or stability along the road as well as new technologies, changing consumer wants, competitive forces
- 8. over its history the silk road saw periods of _____ and decrease in trade
- 11. during the _____ dynasty in China, 206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E., a period of stability was established across China.
- 12. silk was highly desired in cities like Rome, where people wanted it for _____ and decoration
- 14. the silk road also spread _____: ideas, languages, customs, and scientific knowledge.

Down

- 1. when _____ and other perils faced the merchants on the sea routes, trade increased on the land routes
- 2. _____ such as silk had become known to people in Rome through regional trade within their empire as it spread west.
- 4. the _____ of goods changed along the silk road, depending on consumer wants and the cost of transporting the goods over long distances
- 6. one additional impact was the spread of diseases such as Bubonic Plague that spread across _____ into China and resulted in the Black Death in Europe
- 7. goods such as the magnetic compass, silk, gun powder and _____ were traded from Chinese cities to the west
- 9. along the _____ of the silk road, different regions offered such as dates, copper, herbs, and finished products
- 10. all along the trade routes, _____ was a common form of money for trading
- 13. people used the silk road to carry _____ between Rome and Chang'an
- 15. the silk road was actually a series of _____ extending north and south