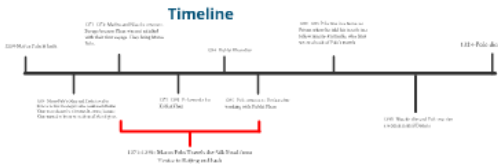


The Map of Emerging Markets  
 MIBWorldwide



The Compass - Among the inventions that encouraged success in trade for the nations was the mariner's compass. With its "card" (map) showing every point of the compass, the sailor would not lose his way. The compass first became in use in China before the advent of Western European seafarers. In fact, it is said that Marco Polo brought this new Chinese invention to the Italian sea explorers. It is doubtful whether Columbus and his explorers who first used it were intended to visit the market towns in America without its help. But while we have still tried to compare without question, the sailors of the Italian country many times doubted the "Mystical Stone" of the mariner.



Printing Press - Before the invention of printing in the fifteenth century, news made its way slowly and very laboriously by copying page after page by hand. The first use of lead in the press was made by the Venetian printer, John Galle, in 1466. The discovery of the printing press, however, was not the discovery of the printing press itself, but the discovery of the printing press as a means of spreading news and information. It was not until the invention of the printing press that the world was able to receive news and information in a timely and accurate manner. It was not until the invention of the printing press that the world was able to receive news and information in a timely and accurate manner.



Marco Polo's Journal - Marco Polo kept a detailed journal of his travels around the world, and his writings were eventually published in English as "The Travels of Marco Polo". It became very popular, especially during the 16th century, and was a major source of information on the East. The journal appears to be a copy of the original, and it is believed that he carried it with him on his travels. It is a valuable source of information on the East, and it is a testament to the power of the written word.



Marco Polo visited the island of Ceylon, currently Sri Lanka, which supposedly produced the world's finest gemstones. It is in Ceylon, Polo was amazed by the richness of gemstone stones. In Ceylon, Polo found what he described in his journal as the "Mystical Stone", which Ceylon is believed to call the "Mystical Stone". Polo was also amazed by the pearl divers of Ceylon, who harvested pearls from oysters at the bottom of the sea.



Holy oil or nate oil lamps like this were hung from church ceilings to provide light. The oil was blessed before use and was believed by many to have special healing properties.



YouTube

# The Rise of Emerging Market Multinationals

Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years. He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.

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**Constantinople**

**Trebizond**

**Samarkand**

**Kashgar**

**Karakorum**

**Beijing**

**Acre**

**Bagdad**

**Ormuz**

**Terbil**

**Balkh**

**Lanzhou**

**Chengdu**

**Hangchow**

**Arabian Sea**

**Bay of Bengal**

**Pagan**

**South Chinese Sea**

scale at equator:  
2000 km



Venice-Acre-Ormuz-Beijing-Pagan

Pagan-Beijing-Ormuz-Constantinople-Venice

Thecasesolutions.com  
The Silk Road defined in Arabic in April 1368. This term had first been used in 1371 by the Venetian explorer Marco Polo. The Silk Road was a network of trade routes connecting the East and West. It was used for the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture. The Silk Road was a vital link between the East and West. It was used for the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture. The Silk Road was a vital link between the East and West. It was used for the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture.

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In Baghdad, Marco Polo learned more about Christianity and Christian customs.

Marco Polo reached the court of Kublai Khan in the city of Hangchow in 1275. He stayed there for 17 years. He traveled to many other parts of China. He was the first European to reach the interior of China. He was the first European to reach the city of Hangchow. He was the first European to reach the city of Hangchow. He was the first European to reach the city of Hangchow.



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**Acre**

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The Polo brothers arrived in Acre in April 1269. They learned that Pope Clement IV had died the year before, and no new pope had yet been chosen. So they took counsel with an eminent churchman, Tebaldo, archdeacon of Liege and papal legate for the whole realm of Egypt, and, being advised by him to wait patiently, went home to Venice, where they found that Nicolo's wife was dead, but had left a son Marco, now fifteen.

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**Baghdad**

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In Baghdad, Marco  
Polo learned more  
about Christianity  
and Christian  
customs



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# Terbil

