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Artifacts from
Marco Polo's
Travels

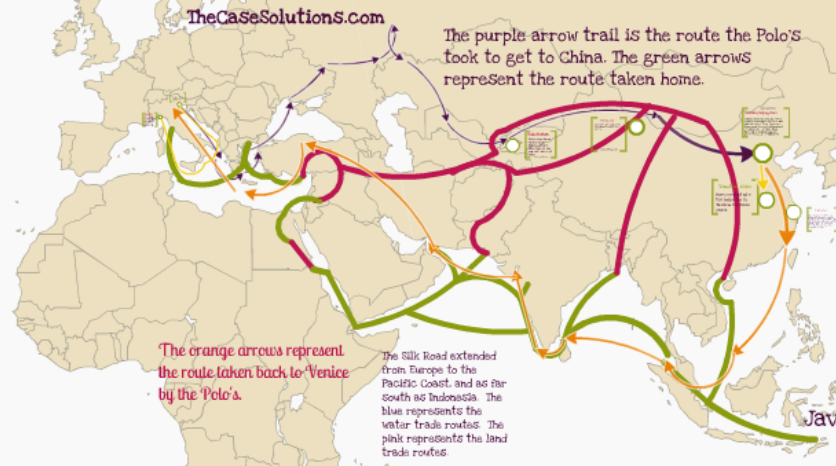


Coal

Early shipping to China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia was a major part of the Silk Road trade. The Silk Road was a network of trade routes that connected the East and West. It was used for centuries and was a major source of wealth and power for the empires that controlled it. The Silk Road was a major source of wealth and power for the empires that controlled it. The Silk Road was a major source of wealth and power for the empires that controlled it.

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Venice, Italy

This is the birth place of Marco Polo. Marco Polo was born in 1254. In 1261, Marco's father and uncle left for Constantinople. They returned in 1270. In 1271, Marco, his uncle, and his father, left for the court of Kublai Khan in China. Marco was 17 when the journey began. Marco Polo died in 1324 at the age of 70, in Venice.

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The purple arrow trail is the route the Polo's took to get to China. The green arrows represent the route taken home.

The orange arrows represent

The Silk Road extended



Badakhshan
This is where Marco Polo first set foot in the East. He stayed here for one year, and Marco got letters.

Kashgar, China
This was the first major city the Polo's reached on their journey.

Cambalu (Beijing), China
Cambalu, now known as Beijing, was the capital of Kublai Khan. It was the main destination for the Polo's. They reached it after a long journey. Marco Polo stayed here for two years, and he wrote his book, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, in the court of Kublai Khan.

Yanzhou, China
Marco worked as a tax inspector in Yanzhou for three years.

Hangzhou, China
This was the largest city in the world at the time. Marco Polo stayed here for one year, and he wrote his book, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, in the court of Kublai Khan.

Badakhshan

This is where Marco contracted an illness. The Polo's stayed here for one year, until Marco got better.

Dunhuang, China

This was the first major city the Polo's passed through on their journey.

Cambaluc (Beijing), China

Cambaluc, now known as Beijing, was the capital of Khan's empire. It was the final destination for the Polo's. They reached Peking nearly three and a half years and 5600 miles after they began. There, Marco was appointed an important position in the court of Kublai Khan.

The purple arrow trail is the route the Polo's took to get to China. The green arrows represent the route taken home.

The orange arrows represent the route taken back to Venice by the Polo's.

The Silk Road extended from Europe to the Pacific Coast, and as far South as Indonesia. The blue represents the water trade routes. The pink represents the land trade routes.

Sarakkhan
One of Marco Polo's earliest stops in the East, Sarakkhan was the capital of the Great Khan's empire. It was here that Marco Polo first met the Khan.

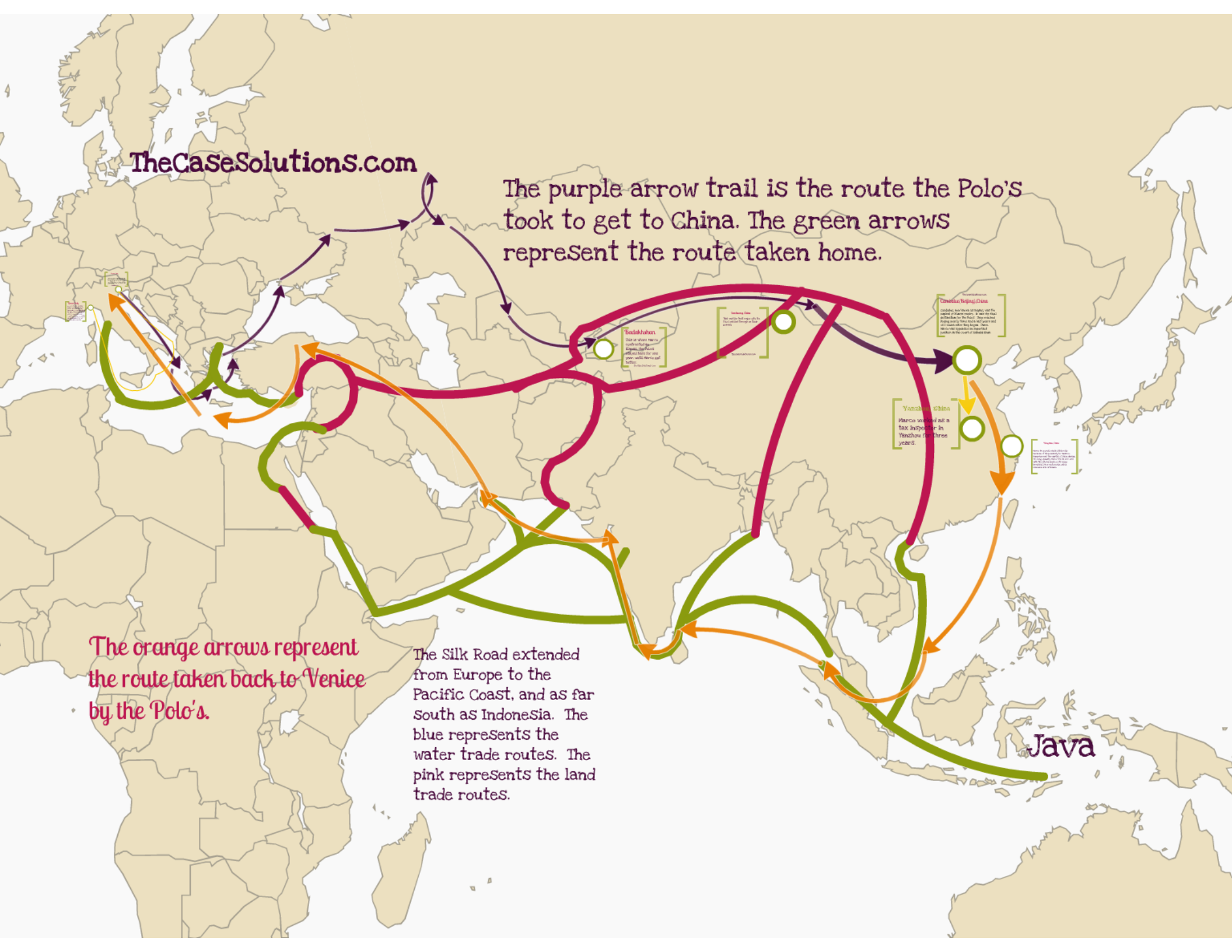
Shanghai
The Polo's first stop in the East, Shanghai was the largest port in the world at the time.

Yenchow, China
Marco Polo's first stop in China, Yenchow was the capital of the Khan's empire. It was here that Marco Polo first met the Khan.

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Java



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