

Silk Road The Brief Documents Xinru Liu

The Kushans were most probably one of five branches of the Yuezhi confederation, an Indo-European nomadic people of possible Tocharian origin, who migrated from northwestern China (Xinjiang and Gansu) and settled in ancient Bactria. The founder of the dynasty, Kujula Kadphises, followed Iranian and Greek cultural ideas and iconography after the Greco... 21132b2808 The Li family founded the dynasty after taking advantage of a period of Sui decline and precipitating their final collapse, in turn inaugurating a period of progress and stability in the first half of the dynasty's rule. The dynasty was formally interrupted during 690-705 when Empress Wu Zetian seized the throne... 21132b2808

Economy of the Han dynasty Following the fall of Wang Mang, the Han capital was moved eastward from Chang'an to Luoyang. It is normally divided into three periods: Western Han (206 BC - 9 AD), the Xin dynasty (9-23 AD), and Eastern Han (25-220 AD). The Xin regime, established by the former regent Wang Mang, formed a brief interregnum between lengthy periods of Han rule. In consequence, historians have named the succeeding eras Western Han and Eastern Han respectively. Liu, Xinru (1988), *Ancient China* The economy of the Han dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD) of ancient China experienced upward and downward movements in its economic cycle, periods of economic prosperity and decline. Mark Edward (2007), *The Early Chinese Empires: Qin and Han*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, ISBN 978-0-674-02477-9 21132b2808

Sino-Roman relations Mutual awareness remained low, and firm knowledge about each other was limited. ISBN 978-3-447-05937-4. These empires inched progressively closer to each other in the course of the Roman expansion into ancient Western Asia and of the simultaneous Han military incursions into Central Asia. In 97 AD, the Chinese general Ban Chao tried. Intermediate empires such as the Parthians and Kushans, seeking to maintain control over the lucrative silk trade, inhibited direct contact between the two ancient Eurasian powers. Liu, Xinru (2001). *Surviving records document only a few attempts at direct contact*. Weisbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag. "The Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Interactions in Eurasia", in *Between the Roman Empire and the Han dynasty*, as well as between the later Eastern Roman Empire and various successive Chinese dynasties, there were (primarily indirect) contacts and flows of trade goods, information, and occasional travelers 21132b2808

History of silk The Silk Road in World History. (in French) Liu, Xinru (2010). The use of silk within China was not confined to clothing alone, and silk was used for a number of applications, such as writing. ISBN 978-0-19-516174-8; The production of silk originated in Neolithic China within the Yangshao culture (4th millennium BCE). Even after trade opened, China maintained a virtual monopoly over silk production for another thousand years. "Tissus d'art", in Encyclopædia Universalis, 2006. Within clothing, the color of silk worn also held social importance, and formed an important guide of social class during the Tang dynasty of China. Oxford University Press. Though it would later reach other places in the world, the art of silk production remained confined to China until the Silk Road opened at 114 BC 21132b2808

Tang dynasty It was preceded by the Sui dynasty and followed by the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period. Tang territory, acquired through the military campaigns of its early rulers, rivalled that of the Han dynasty. of the International Sailing Ships Conference in Shanghai Liu, Xinru (2001), "The Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Interactions in Eurasia", in The Tang dynasty (, [tʰǎŋ]; Chinese: 唐朝), or the Tang Empire, was an imperial dynasty of China that ruled from 618 to 907, with an interregnum between 690 and 705. Historians generally regard the Tang as a high point in Chinese civilisation, and a golden age of cosmopolitan culture 21132b2808

Raw silk was bought from China and made up into fine fabrics that commanded high prices throughout the world. Later, silkworms were smuggled into the Empire and the overland silk trade gradually became less important. After the reign of Justinian I, the manufacture and sale of silk became an imperial monopoly, only processed in imperial factories, and sold to authorized buyers. 21132b2808 Liu has won a Grant from American... 21132b2808 Built on an oasis, Khotan's mulberry groves allowed the production and export of silk and carpets, in addition to the city's other major products such as its famous nephrite jade and pottery. Despite being a significant city on the Silk Road... 21132b2808

Silk Road The Empire of the Steppes The Silk Road was a network of Asian trade routes active from the second century BCE until the mid-15th century. Liu, Xinru (2012). Spanning over 6,400 km (4,000 mi) on land, it played a central role in facilitating economic, cultural, political, and religious interactions between the Eastern and Western worlds. The Silk Roads: A Brief History with Documents. Grousset, Rene (1970). New York: Bedford/St. According to them, the literature using this term has. In fact, some scholars criticise or even dismiss the idea of silk roads and call

for a new definition or alternate term. p. The name "Silk Road" was coined in the late 19th century, but some 20th- and 21st-century historians instead prefer the term Silk Routes, on the grounds that it more accurately describes the intricate web of land and sea routes connecting Central, East, South, Southeast, and West Asia as well as East Africa and Southern Europe. 6. Martin's 21132b2808

Kushan Empire It spread to encompass much of what is now Afghanistan, Eastern Iran, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. 375 CE) was a syncretic empire formed by the Yuezhi in the Bactrian territories in the early 1st century. Liu, Xinru (2001). "The Silk Road: Overland Trade and The Kushan Empire (c. 30–c. 375 CE). tribes combined under the one dominate Kushan tribe, and the primary rulers descended from the Yuezhi. Kushan territory in India went at least as far as Saketa and Sarnath, now near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, where inscriptions have been found dating to the era of the Kushan emperor Kanishka the Great 21132b2808

The Han economy was defined by significant population growth, increasing urbanization, unprecedented growth of industry and trade, and government experimentation with nationalization... 21132b2808 Byzantine silks are significant for their brilliant... 21132b2808

Kingdom of Khotan From the Han dynasty until at least the Tang dynasty it was known in Chinese as Yutian. The ancient capital was originally sited to the west of modern-day Hotan at Yotkan. 151. "Migration and Settlement of the The Kingdom of Khotan was an ancient Buddhist Saka kingdom located on the branch of the Silk Road that ran along the southern edge of the Taklamakan Desert in the Tarim Basin (modern-day Xinjiang, China). London. pp. This largely Buddhist kingdom existed for over a thousand years until it was conquered by the Muslim Kara-Khanid Khanate in 1006, during the Islamization and Turkicization of Xinjiang. The Silk Road Folio. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) Liu, Xinru (2001a) 21132b2808

Liu had little formal schooling but instead worked as a peasant and then as a factory worker during the Cultural Revolution. She taught herself English and history and gained admittance to the University of Pennsylvania, where she earned a PhD in 1985 for work on Ancient Indian and Chinese History. Her PhD dissertation was published by Oxford University Press as *Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges, A.D. 1-600* (1988). She has written many books on Indian and Chinese history. 21132b2808

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held since 1993 a full professorship at the Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. She is professor Emeritus of early Indian history and world history at The College of New Jersey, and has Xinru Liu (born 1951) is an American academic. Xinru Liu (born 1951) is an American academic 21132b2808

Silk cultivation had reached Japan by 300 AD, and by 552 AD the Byzantine Empire managed to obtain silkworm eggs and were able to begin silkworm cultivation while... 21132b2808 Theravada Buddhism developed from the Pāli Canon in Sri Lanka Tamrashatiya school and spread throughout Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, Sarvastivada Buddhism was transmitted from North India through Central Asia to China. Direct contact between Central Asian and Chinese Buddhism continued throughout the 3rd to 7th centuries, much into the Tang period. From the 4th century onward, Chinese pilgrims like Faxian (395... 21132b2808

Silk Road transmission of Buddhism These contacts transmitted strands of Sarvastivadan and Tamrashatiya Buddhism throughout the Eastern world. ch-002. Liu, Xinru (2011). 2019. "A Silk Road Legacy: The Spread Mahayana Buddhism entered Han China via the Silk Road, beginning in the 1st or 2nd century CE. ISBN 979-8-4006-6452-6. Singular"doi:10. The History of Buddhism: 19-40. 5040/9798400664526. The first documented translation efforts by Buddhist monks in China were in the 2nd century CE via the Kushan Empire into the Chinese territory bordering the Tarim Basin under Kanishka 21132b2808

The Byzantine capital of Constantinople was the first significant silk-weaving center in Europe. Silk was one of the most important commodities in the Byzantine economy, used by the state both as a means of payment and of diplomacy. 21132b2808

Byzantine silk 133. and Medieval Societies, the Role of Cross Border Trade and Travel, McFarland & Company, 2012, p. Liu, Xinru, "The Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Byzantine silk is silk woven in the Byzantine Empire (Byzantium) from about the fourth century until the Fall of Constantinople in 1453 21132b2808

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