**Brian Ely and Tigan Donaldson**

**Senior Group Website**

**Annotated Bibliography**

**Primary Sources**

*Abduction of a Lady with Her Porcelains*. N.d. *Silk Road*. Web. 23 Oct. 2015. <http://gallery.sjsu.edu/silkroad/culture.htm>.

This painting portrays a noble Chinese woman being escorted by Mongols along with much of her porcelain and treasures; a black man stands vertically in the upper corner carrying what appears to be a sack of grain.  The Chinese woman is most likely going to be married to a prince or lord of the mongols, and her treasures would most likely be transported via one of the Silk Roads, which exemplifies the diversities resulting from inter-cultural access.  These diversities were exacerbated by the cultural diffusion established throughout the silk road trade routes.  We chose this picture because it captures the essence of these inter-cultural relations and how people living in the region at this time period were affected by it.  It connects to the theme as it shows how there was encounter between different civilizations and cultures.  Therefore, this picture will mostly be used in the Cultural Diffusion page.

Byzantine mosaic depicting Emperor Justinian I. *Emerson Kent.com*. Emerson Kent, n.d. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://www.emersonkent.com/history\_notes/justinian\_i.htm>.

We chose this image because it depicts one of the Byzantine Empire’s most influential rulers, and in addition, it was during Justinian’s reign that much of the Silk Road contact was made.  This image will be most useful in our Political Impacts page, because it directly relates to the China-Byzantine conflict that occurred. This image ties in to the NHD theme because it helps in supporting our assertion that the Silk Road was very politically diverse.  A trade route that reached from China to Europe and the west certainly bridged many diverse societies.

Hsüan, Chang. This painting depicts women inspecting a sheet of silk. Some of their tools are illustrated as well. *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia, n.d. Web. 29 Nov. 2015. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk>.

We chose this image because it relates directly with our page on China’s silk production.  It depicts women in the process of inspecting silk, as well as a background glimpse into the process and tools needed.  This image will be useful in providing visual evidence to China’s involvement with silk production, and thereby, the Silk Road.  The image relates to the NHD theme, as it indirectly suggests an exchange or diffusion of ideas and practices resulting from just one group of people.

Liben, Yan. This painting depicts Emperor Wu of the Jin Dynasty in royal garb, attended by two court officials. *Wikiwand*. Wikiwand, n.d. Web. 29 Nov. 2015. <http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Hanfu>.

We chose this image because it illustrates the political power of China as well as the rich artistic styles of its artisans, a factor that may be related to the Silk Road.  It also conveys ideas about life in Classical China through subtle details.  The emperor is portrayed as much larger than his attendants, which suggests that political authority was second to none.  In addition, his dress is much more lavish and ornate than the attendants’, implying that royalty had extremely opulent lifestyles.  This image relates to the NHD theme, because it illustrates political power through art, a concept that was and has been adopted by other societies China came in contact with.

Lu, Zhaolin. Ancient Chinese Poem, by Zhaolin Lu. N.d. MS.

This ancient Chinese poem describes a thriving Chinese market city with many wares and attractions such as goods, livestock, and merchandise. This suggests that the Silk Road’s influence on China especially resulted in prosperous trade and exchange, some of which are described in the poem.  This source will mainly be useful in providing evidence as to why the Silk Road was influential, and the positive effects it had on trade in China.  This source will also be useful for primary source quotes throughout our website, and its illustration of vibrant Chinese trade ties it into the NHD theme.

“Marco Polo Quotes.” *AZ Quotes*. AZ Quotes, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://www.azquotes.com/author/41388-Marco\_Polo>.

This source provides primary source quotes from Marco Polo, who was a prominent explorer and trader in the Silk Road.  The quotes are diverse, but all contain the same pattern of implementing allusions to societal aspects of a civilization.  We chose this source because the some of the quotes will fit in nicely in the social diffusion page and possibly the economic prosperity page, to provide perspectives and insights to the impacts of these societal aspects.  These quotes connect to the NHD theme, as they are stated during a time period which was heavily associated with encounter of differing political entities, exchange of goods and resources, and exploration of social diffusion.

Mural depicting the meeting of two prominent figures in Buddhism: Manjusri and Vimalakirti. N.d. *The Harvard Crimson*. Web. 1 Nov. 2015. <http://features.thecrimson.com/2013/lost-and-found/>.

This illustration was found in one of the Mogao caves located in Dunhuang, China.  The site lies along the Silk Road, and is filled with shrines and temples dedicated to Buddhism.  This source belongs in our social diffusion page, as it illustrates that Buddhism was brought into China via the Silk Road, (presumably from its origins in India) which suggests a significant exchange of cultural and religious elements, further illustrating the significance of the Silk Road in China especially.

Nizami. “Shirin Examines Khusraw’s Portrait.” *The Smithsonian’s Museums of Asian Art*. Smithsonian Institution, 22 Feb. 2012. Web. 29 Nov. 2015. <http://www.asia.si.edu/podcasts/related/silkroad/progNotes.asp>.

This image depicts a group of people, surrounding and entertaining a central figure, presumably a noble or superior who seems to be examining a painting being presented to him.  We chose this image because it depicts an event that gives concrete evidence to the cultural exchange and encounter that the Silk Road brought.  It illustrates the exchange of art and music, implying a complex form or cultural diffusion was occurring.  The image relates to the NHD theme because it captures how foreign people of different origin came together and exchanged art, music, and technologies with one another, essentially collaborating to support a larger element of trade.

Painting depicting a caravan of camels and merchants. N.d. *China Daily*. Web. 23 Oct. 2015. <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-07/17/content\_17818263.htm>.

This painting, based on the figures and actions it portrays seems to illustrate the diversity and contrast of culture and region that the Silk Road created.  The lush trees on one side of the river are quite different than the sparse and arid plains on the other side which shows how the Silk Road not only bridged cultures, but it literally bridged vastly different geographical regions as well.  This source will be helpful in proving that the Silk Road was a significant factor in not only exchange and encounter, but especially in exploration as well.

Painting depicting a man setting off early Chinese fireworks. *Cultural China*. Cultural China, n.d. Web. 2 Dec. 2015. <http://kaleidoscope.cultural-china.com/en/10Kaleidoscope8486.html>.

We chose this image because it helps illustrate the role of fireworks in China.  In addition, the painting also gives a glimpse into village life and what the fireworks meant symbolically and culturally to the citizens.  This painting relates to the NHD theme because it shows how China’s exploration into gunpowder ultimately became a revolutionary concept that would carry to all corners of the world via encounters and exchanges with other civilizations.  This source will be useful in our Early Causes page, as it helps clarify and illustrate the art behind fireworks, one of the first items traded between China and the west.

Painting depicting Emperor Wu-Di of the Han Dynasty with two court officials. *Ancient World History*. Blogger, n.d. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://earlyworldhistory.blogspot.com/2012/03/han-wudi.html>.

We chose this source because it directly relates to the assertion made regarding China’s political interactions with the Byzantine Empire.  By illustrating both rulers, it is easier to see the cultural and ethnical differences as well as any similarities.  This source ties with the NHD theme because it depicts the emperor during which much of the Silk Road’s prominence occurred.  Therefore, it can be implied that Wu-Di’s reign influenced the exploration, exchange and encounter with other civilizations.  This image will be most useful in our Political Impacts page, as it illustrates one of the Han dynasty’s most influential rulers.

Painting depicting Kublai Khan. *Biography.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://www.biography.com/people/kublai-khan-9369657>.

We chose this image because it gives visual support for our assertion regarding Kublai Khan and the Mongol Empire.  This image will likely be used in our Legacy page, as the Mongol Empire was several hundred years after the main elements of the Silk Road’s timeline.  This image ties to the NHD theme because during Kublai Khan’s reign a large amount of exchange happened between Asia and Europe, including the arrival of Marco Polo.

Painting depicting several merchants and a bandit. *Study.com*. Study.com, n.d. Web. 14 May 2016.<http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-the-silk-road-goods-ideas-crossing-china.html>.

This painting depicts a bandit essentially “holding up” a party of merchants, likely along one of the Silk Roads.  This image will be useful in our social diffusion page, as it discusses how crime was one of the many dangers that hindered travelers along the road.  This image relates to the NHD theme, as it illustrates trade and diffusion in action, be it “legal” trade or not.

Painting depicting several women making silk cloth. *Ducksters*. Technical Solutions, n.d. Web. 2 Dec. 2015. <http://www.ducksters.com/history/china/legend\_of\_silk.php>.

We chose this source because it is useful in illustrating China’s reputation for silk production.  It not only shows that women were the primary producers of silk, but also the delicate and perfected process that the Chinese have developed for making silk.  This source relates to the NHD theme in the sense of exploration, as China delved into new realms of art and technology, then perfected it before exchanging such practices with civilizations she encountered.  This source will be most helpful if used on our early causes page, where we discuss China’s early advances in technology and silk-making especially.

Photograph of a statue depicting Buddha, seated amidst a group of followers. *Travel China Guide*. Travel China Guide, n.d. Web. 2 Dec. 2015. <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/picture/gansu/dunhuang/mogao-caves/>.

We chose this source because it depicts a statue of Buddha, illustrating the elaborate and ornate styles with which the Mogao caves were crafted. In addition, it also marks an important spot on the Silk Road, where Buddhism was carried from India to China and beyond.  This source relates to the NHD theme because it shows how the Silk Road enabled Buddhism to spread throughout China, which illustrates a large aspect of exchange of new religions.  This image will be helpful in our Social Impacts page, because it relates to how the Silk Road spread religion and culture.

“Primary Sources with DBQs.” *Asia for Educators*. Columbia University, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/main\_pop/ps/ps\_china.htm>.

This website provided several primary source accounts from ancient China’s rulers and bureaucrats.  The quotes will be useful throughout our website, though especially on the decline page, as some pertain directly to the rise of the Ming Dynasty, and the decline of the Silk Road.  This web page relates to the NHD theme and our topic, as it provides direct information regarding China’s role as a political power during and after the Silk Road.

Visscher, Adrianus Canter. Painting of Mongol emperor Timur. *100 Leaders in World History*. NHD, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://100leaders.org/timur>.

This source was an ancient painting of the Mongol emperor Timur.  The image will be useful in the “Decline of the Silk Road” page, where it is discussed how China and the East gradually shifted from a liberal and expansive state to a more condensed and brutal empire.  This reflects the NHD theme, as it shows how China’s trade with the West gradually declined due to economic, social, and political causes.

**Secondary Sources**

Bradsher, Keith. “Hauling New Treasure along the Silk Road.” *The New York Times*. New York Times, n.d. Web. 5 Oct. 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/21/business/global/hauling-new-treasure-along-the-silk-road.html?pagewanted=all&\_r=0>.

This source provides an example of how the Silk Road had a major influence in trade and economics in its time, and even today, with the current transportation of treasures and goods along this ancient and traditional route.  Essentially, it explains how modern day economics, trade, and commerce have elements and traits that were prominent in the silk road era.  We chose this source because it not only has a relevant modern day example of how the Silk Road is important, but it also links directly with the idea of Eurasian trade across the continents.  Likewise, it helps conceptualize the silk road as more of a definition and a pattern that can be traced through history, rather than simply a set of trade routes that occurred in ancient history thousands of years ago.  This source relates to the NHD theme because it illustrates how the Silk Road has revolutionized exploration, encounter, and exchange over the millennia, and how this revolutionary route is still influencing today’s realm of trade and economics.

Chan, Mark, YuLin Chien, and Michelle Lee. “Silk Road.” *The Ancient Way of Trading: Silk Road*. Silk Road Study Group, 2000. Web. 3 Dec. 2015. <http://gallery.sjsu.edu/silkroad/index.html>.

This source is useful in providing a large amount of essential information regarding the Silk Road.  The website discusses impacts on religion, economy, culture and politics, and also gives detailed description of the aftermath or decline of the Silk Road.  Essentially, it provides summary of the actual Silk Road, and then gives useful insights on what caused the decline of the Silk Road, with factual evidence.  We chose this source because it contained a large amount of evidence and information that directly supported our thesis as well as many of our claims that pertain to the decline of the Silk Road.  This source fits the NHD theme, because it discusses the explorative effects of the Silk Road, as well as how it impacted exchange and enounter among ancient civilizations.  This is important as the socioeconomic systems of the civilizations present and active within the Silk Road relied on trade and commerce for the economic prosperity, which was exacerbated by the Silk Road, and by looking at the decline of the Silk Road, one may be able to infer how the societal aspects of the civilizations pertained to its downfall.

Chart depicting the variety of goods exported along the Silk Road. *AP World Class Weebly*. Weebly, n.d. Web. 14 May 2016. <http://apworldwiki2011-12.weebly.com/case-study--silk-road.html>.

This chart helped in providing a graphic organizer to organize the extensive list of goods traded along the Silk Road.  It also provided several commodities that we did not know traveled along the Silk Road, making it a useful addition in our economic prosperity page.  The chart relates to the NHD theme, as it shows the social and economic diversity brought along the Silk Road.

Cheung, Francis, and Alexious Lee. “One Belt, One Road: A Brilliant Plan.” *One Belt, One Road: A Brilliant Plan*. CLSA, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <https://www.clsa.com/special/onebeltoneroad/>.

Basically, this source provides a general overview of the One Belt, One Road system, which is a rising and growing concept in Asia currently.  It gives factual evidence about the efforts made to increase the growth and prevalence of this potential trade system.  We chose to incorporate this source into our website because it shows how the Silk Road is more of a concept, rather than an event that simply happened, because civilizations of current times are being influenced by the social, political, and economic benefits and lasting effects of the Silk Road.  This article connects to the theme as it shows the legacy of a concept that provided exploration of economic prosperity and social diffusion, encounter with different and varying political entities, and exchange of resources and cultural products.  This article will be a great asset for background information on part of the legacy of the Silk Road, which the One Belt, One Road system is pertinent to.

“Chinese President Xi Jinping.” *Palestinian Cultural Organization*. Palestinian Cultural Organization, 23 Jan. 2016. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://pcomalaysia.com/chinas-xi-jinping-calls-for-creation-of-state-of-palestine/>.

This photograph depicts China’s current president, Xi Jinping.  This image will be used on our legacy page, where we discuss the newly proposed One Belt, One Road plan that is the economic brainchild of Jinping.  The photograph ties into the NHD theme, as Jinping’s proposed new plan would create a series of trade networks just as large, if not larger, than those of the ancient Silk Road.

“Colin Thubron Quotes.” *Goodreads*. Goodreads, n.d. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <https://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/83934.Colin\_Thubron>.

This source included quotes by Colin Thubron on the Silk Road, which essentially captured the essence of a secondary and more relatable perspective of the Silk Road.  We chose this source because it provided several quotes that despite being modern and present day, still tie into the theme of the Silk Road.  In addition, Thubron authored a book about the Silk Road, and the site provided relevant information that is useful as well.  This source ties into the NHD theme because it provides quotes relevant to our topic, which exemplifies encounter of differing political entities, exchange of resources and goods, and exploration of cultural diffusion.  This website’s quotes will likely be used in our legacy or early causes page, because they are more broad and sentimental yet still relevant and applicable to the concept of the Silk Road.

“Early Chinese Paper.” *Quatr.com*. Portland State University, Apr. 2016. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://quatr.us/literature/paper.htm>.

This image depicts ancient paper, Chinese in origin.  The image will be useful in our historical context page, as it helps establish the idea of the Silk Road being a dramatic force on the diffusion of ideas and concepts, therefore tying it into the NHD theme as well, due its conveyal of exchanging ideas and technologies.

Frankopan, Peter. *The Silk Roads: A New History of the World*. London: Bloomsbury, 2015. Print.

This book provided several insightful quotes that related directly to some of our website’s information, especially in the decline page.  The book was written to document and analyze the Silk Road, and its effects on modern society and trade, therefore illustrating its connection to the NHD theme.

Galens, Judy, and Judson Knight, eds. “The Thousand and One Nights.” *World History in Context*. Gale Group, 2001. Web. 29 Oct. 2015. <http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/whic/PrimarySourcesDetailsPage/PrimarySourcesDetailsWindow?failOverType=&query=&prodId=WHIC&windowstate=normal&contentModules=&display-query=&mode=view&displayGroupName=PrimarySources&limiter=&u=fair67600&currPage=&disableHighlighting=false&displayGroups=&sortBy=&source=&search\_within\_results=&p=WHIC%3AUHIC&action=e&catId=&activityType=&scanId=&documentId=GALE%7CCX3426200110>.

This source describes how the Silk Road is mentioned in cultural elements, such as the ancient Persian story, One Thousand and One Arabian Nights.  The fact that this ancient and well-known story was set in a city along the Silk Road provides subtle yet solid evidence that it was a significant element in the exchange of ideas and culture.  The source’s excerpt from the story also includes elements of slavery, which shows how the Silk Road was exploited for more malignant and malicious purposes, and therefore tying it into the NHD theme via this reference to exchange, even if it be in human flesh.

“Gunpowder.” *Random History*. Random History.com, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://www.randomhistory.com/fireworks-history.html>.

This image depicts gunpowder, which was one of the major technological advances that China developed long before other nations.  Because of this, the image will likely be useful in our historical context page, where China’s technological head starts are discussed.  The image also ties into the NHD theme, as gunpowder was one of the most significant technologies to be exchanged via the Silk Road.

Hansen, Valerie. “The Legacy of the Silk Road.” *Yale Global Online*. Yale University, 25 Jan. 2013. Web. 20 Oct. 2015. <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/legacy-silk-road>.

This source described how trade was not the main purpose or defining feature of the Silk Road, rather, it was the spread of various cultures and technologies that made the route so influential.  We chose this source because it answers specific questions we had regarding the exact paths and routes involved within the larger Silk Road.  This will help with creating a better understanding of the territory the Silk Road covered during its active use.  This source relates to the NHD theme, because it describes how the Silk Road had major impacts in the encounters between ancient civilizations, encounters that exchanged cultures, religions, and technologies.

Image depicting nomads on a cartographical background. *Secrets of the Silk Road*. U of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, n.d. Web. 14 May 2016. <http://www.penn.museum/silkroad/home.php>.

This image depicts a caravan of traders or nomads, traveling across a desert.  The image will be useful mainly as a visual enhancer or a banner image perhaps, as it is likely computer generated.  However, the image is still relevant to the NHD theme, as it illustrates the trade that occurred on the Silk Road for hundreds of years.

Kan, Rosalind. Telephone interview. 12 May 2016.

In this interview, Rosalind Kan gives an overview of what allowed for the Silk Road to occur, what its social, economical and political impacts were regionally and internationally, by including her insights on why the One Belt, One Road trade systems are enabled by the Chinese government, showing hints of the legacy of the Silk Road as a concept.  We chose this source because it provides helpful and supporting background secondary information to help guide our analysis of the Silk Road.  This interview connects to the NHD theme as it addresses an event/concept that explored social diffusion, encountered differing political entities, and exchange of resources.

Map depicting a route along the Silk Road. *Silk Routes.net*. Silk Routes.net, n.d. Web. 14 May 2016. <http://www.silkroutes.net/orient/mapssilkroutestrade.htm>.

This map depicts one of the main routes that ran along the Silk Road.  This image will be useful in our political interactions page, because of the many political boundaries the road crosses, as is illustrated by the map.  This image also gives visual aid to the massive mileage the Silk Road bridged through exchange, thereby relating it to the NHD theme.

Map depicting the extent of the Mongol Empire under the reign of Mongke Khan. *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol\_invasions\_of\_India>.

We chose this image because it depicts how large and expansive the Mongol Empire became.  Because of this, the Silk Road was less revolutionary as it was, as much its route was within only one civilization.  This image ties to the NHD theme because it illustrates the trade dominance the Mongol empire possessed during the thirteenth century.  Because of this, it is clear that exchange and encounter in Asia were controlled heavily by the Mongols.  This image will be most useful in our Legacy page, as it relates to information that came after the main events of the Silk Road.

Map illustrating political Eurasia during the fifth century. *East Asia in Geographic Perspective*. Columbia University, n.d. Web. 14 May 2016. <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/geography/element\_b/eb5.html>.

This map depicts Eurasia during the fifth century, which helps provide visual aid when trying to understand the Silk Road’s extent.  The image will be useful in our historical context or legacy pages, where we discuss the impact of the Silk Road’s territorial power. The map’s illustration of this territorial power via trade ties it into the NHD theme.

Map illustrating the main routes of the Silk Road. *Epoch Times*. Epoch Times, 7 July 2015. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/1418839-how-imperial-chinas-campaign-to-fend-off-barbarians-opened-the-silk-road/>.

We chose this source because it almost perfectly illustrates the Silk Road and the multitude of civilizations it bridged, implying the political diversity it brought.  In addition, the map depicts countries and borders within ancient political context, which is very useful in relation to our website which focuses mainly on the ancient occurrences.  This source ties to the NHD theme because it shows how the Silk Road brought about such expansive exchange and led to influential encounters among previously isolated civilizations.  This image will be most useful in our Political Impacts page, as it will illustrate our assertion about diversity and expansion.

Mark, Joshua J. “Silk Road.” *Ancient History Encyclopedia*. VOX, 28 Mar. 2014. Web. 21 Sept. 2015. <http://www.ancient.eu/Silk\_Road/>.

This article provides a general synopsis of the Silk Road, including the time periods from which it lasted, the empires involved in its trade, and the political and economic influences it had on human civilization in its time.  We chose this source because it provides the essential details and information required to understand the Silk Road and its effects.  It is also helpful because it shows the multi-cultural collaboration and dissension that helped bring about the rise and decline of the Silk Road.  This source connects to the theme because it illustrates how exploration and encounter among foreign empires led to an important and lasting means of trade across much of the known world.

Photograph depicting a display and variety of spices. *Bicoastal Cooks*. Wordpress, 20 July 2015. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://bicoastalcooks.com/tag/spices/>.

We chose this source because it provides visual evidence for the different goods that were traded along the Silk Road, in this case, spices.  This image will likely be used in our economic impacts page because it directly illustrates the goods listed, especially spices such as cinnamon and other more exotic ones.  This image ties with the NHD theme because it illustrates how these goods, spices, were exchanged from civilization to civilization due to encounters and explorations.

Photograph depicting ancient gold and silver coins. *Stuff after Death*. WordPress.com, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <https://stuffafterdeath.wordpress.com/category/silver/>.

This photograph illustrates gold and silver, two of the largest commodities that were traded along the Silk Road.  The picture will be useful in our economic prosperity page, as it helps illustrate the diversity of wealth that the Silk Road brought.  This photograph ties into the NHD theme, as it provides visual evidence for the fact that the Silk Road allowed for the rapid and expansive exchange of diverse goods.

Photograph depicting several pieces of pure jade. *Sacred Source*. WordPress, 25 Nov. 2014. Web. 6 Dec. 2015. <http://www.sacredsource.com.au/blog/jade-crystal/>.

We chose this source because it provides visual evidence for the different goods that were traded along the Silk Road, in this case, jade.  This Image will likely be used in our economic impacts page because it directly illustrates the goods listed.  This image ties with the NHD theme because it illustrates how this good, jade, was exchanged from civilization to civilization due to encounters and explorations.

Photograph depicting two nomad individuals meeting at dusk in a desert. *Veterans Today*. Veterans Today Network, 10 July 2015. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://www.veteranstoday.com/2015/07/10/neo-mackinder-reincarnates-hungary-joins-new-silk-road/>.

This image depicts a sunset in the desert where two presumably nomadic individuals are meeting.  This will be useful in our decline page as a title or banner image; it conveys as sense of diminishing power and nostalgia that parallels the decline of the Silk Road we are conveying in the page. The image relates to the NHD theme, as it depicts a meeting of individuals, something that occurred constantly during the time of the Silk Road.

Photograph of an adult silkworm. *Avian Aqua Miser*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 May 2016. <http://www.avianaquamiser.com/posts/How\_to\_raise\_silkworms/>.

This image depicts an adult silkworm.  Because so much of the Silk Road began largely because of China’s silk rush, this image is a necessity for our historical context page.  It also fits into the NHD theme, as it symbolizes the impact silk had on trade for almost an eternity.

Rossabi, Morris. “The Silk Roads: An Educational Resource.” *The Silk Roads: An Educational Resource*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2015. <https://www.asian-studies.org/eaa/silkroad.htm>.

This source provided essentially a detailed timeline describing the rise, maintenance, and fall of the Silk Road, as well as the various people and civilizations involved in establishing it.  We chose this source because it not only provides general information relevant to our topic, but it also speaks in more detail about the Mongols’ part in the Silk Road, and also of Marco Polo’s influence on trade and exploration.  This source is related to the NHD theme because it describes the encounters between Classical Chinese Dynasties and Western civilizations such as Rome, and also the exchanges resulting thereof.

“The Silk Road – Ancient Trading Route between Europe and Asia.” *English Online*. English Online, n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2015. <http://www.english-online.at/history/silk-road/travel-along-the-silk-road.htm>.

This source provided a general summary about the Silk Road, including a series of general facts, dates, and regions involved.  The website also featured a map, which provided a visual aid to better understand the extent to this trade route.  We chose this source because it is concise and gave us a general idea of the topic we were delving into.  Also, it provided several subtopics related to the Silk Road such as spice trading and ages of eastern exploration, which will be helpful in better understanding the how the Silk Road compared to other historical contexts.  This source relates to the NHD theme, because it speaks specifically about the trading and exchange between Asia and Europe, which illustrates how the Silk Road led to key explorations and encounters during this period in history.

“Silk Road Chronology.” *Silk Road Chronology*. Silk Road Foundation, n.d. Web. 24 Sept. 2015. <http://www.silk-road.com/artl/chrono.shtml>.

We chose this source because it provides several facts and details about the Silk Road and its effects on several civilizations; this website also provided a detailed timeline of the Silk Road including many key events and turning points.  The website’s information will likely be useful on our historical context page, as it lists a chronology that will help elaborate on the events prior to the Silk Road.  This source also illustrates how the Silk Road was a significant and influential element in the realm of exploration and exchange, thereby tying it into the NHD theme.

“Silkworm Cocoons.” *Ask Nature*. Biomimicry Institute, n.d. Web. 2 Dec. 2015. <http://www.asknature.org/strategy/b6b8950c8cb62659cb0eebf8d65d80ba>.

We chose this source because it shows an example of silkworm cocoons, the source of China’s wealth and innovation.  It also shows minute detail of the cocoons, illustrating the fine strands and the raw material that later becomes processed into silk.  This source will be useful in our Early Causes page because it is evidence supporting China’s discovery in silk production, the discovery that essentially sparked the Silk Road.  This image relates to the NHD theme because it helps support the silk revolution China experienced, an event that ultimately led to the beginnings exchange and encounter along the Silk Road.

“Timeline of Chinese Inventions.” *Asia for Educators*. Columbia University, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/song/readings/inventions\_timeline.htm>.

This timeline illustrated the diverse trade that occurred between the East and West, and also provided a streamlined and visually pleasing graphic organizer as well.  This will be useful in our legacy page, as it clearly conveys the extent to which the Silk Road maximized trade productivity. The timeline ties into the NHD them, as it illustrates a clear exchange of new goods and encounters with new technologies.

“Trade between the Romans and the Empires of Asia.” *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Oct. 2000. Web. 22 Oct. 2015. <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/silk/hd\_silk.htm>.

This source describes Classical China as it was during the Han Dynasty, which was when a majority of the Silk Roads were functioning.  It also describes of the factors that led to destabilization and restabilization of Classical China and how these balances impacted trade with the Western world.  We chose this source because it gives specific information regarding Classical China and its influence on the Silk Roads, as well as a pool of other visual resources such as timelines and maps illustrating the Silk Road’s legacy.  This source relates to the NHD theme because it describes detailed accounts of traders and the diverse goods they brought with them, which illustrates how exchange and encounter were primary factors for the Silk Road.

Waugh, Daniel C. “The Origins of the Silk Road.” *Wednesday University Lecture Series*. U of Washington, 2002. Web. 23 Nov. 2015. <https://depts.washington.edu/silkroad/lectures/wulec1.html>.

This source provided a lecture manuscript with numerous quotes and narratives from scholars and travelers of Classical civilizations.  We chose this source because it provided quality quotes that were reliable and unabridged, and also listed elements of classical civilizations that were influenced by the Silk Road.  This source relates to the NHD theme because it not only has multiple primary sources, but it also highlights elements of exploration. encounter, and exchange prevalent in China and Persia especially.

Waugh, David C., Jerome S. Arkenberg, and Samuel Beal, eds. “Historical Texts.” Trans. John E. Hill. *Silk Road Seattle*. U of Washington, n.d. Web. 15 May 2016. <http://depts.washington.edu/silkroad/index.html>.

This university website was a essentially a database, containing a multitude of primary source documents from classical China.  The accounts and documents that Chinese monks, travelers, and bureaucrats conveyed were extremely useful in cutting dow our word count; they illustrated Silk Road ideas and information as primary sources, thereby allowing us to allocate our limited words elsewhere.  These documents illustrated the clear social, economic, and political impacts that occurred on the Silk Road, thereby showing how it ties into the NHD theme.

Wild, Oliver. “The Silk Road.” *The Silk Road*. U of California Irvine, Dec. 1992. Web. 24 Sept. 2015. <http://www.ess.uci.edu/~oliver/silk.html>.

This website gives a detailed explanation of what the Silk Road was, and its significance as a historical event throughout Classical China.  We chose this source because it has detailed information regarding the rise and decline of the Silk Road, and its legacy as one of the first major routes of trade.  This source fits the NHD theme, as it analyzes how the Silk Road was a major turning point for encounter and exchange of culture and knowledge.