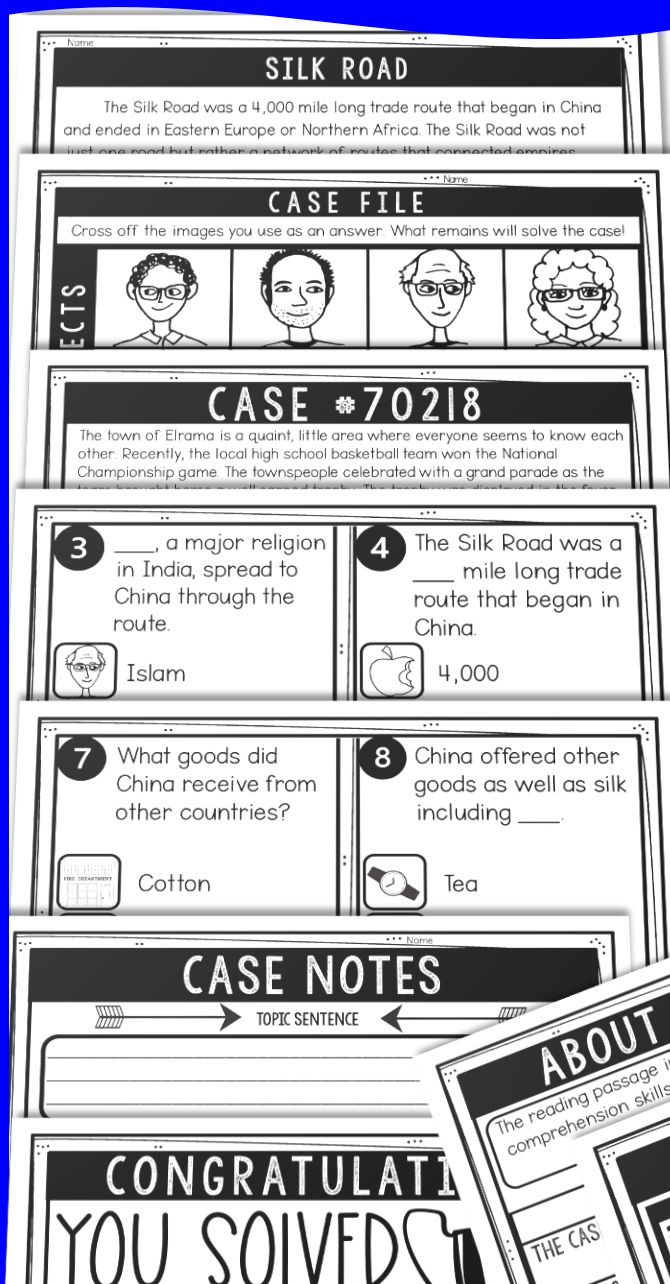
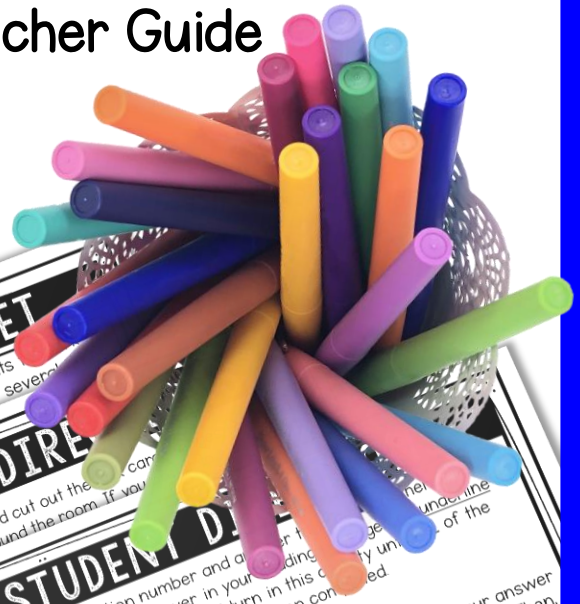


WHAT'S INCLUDED?

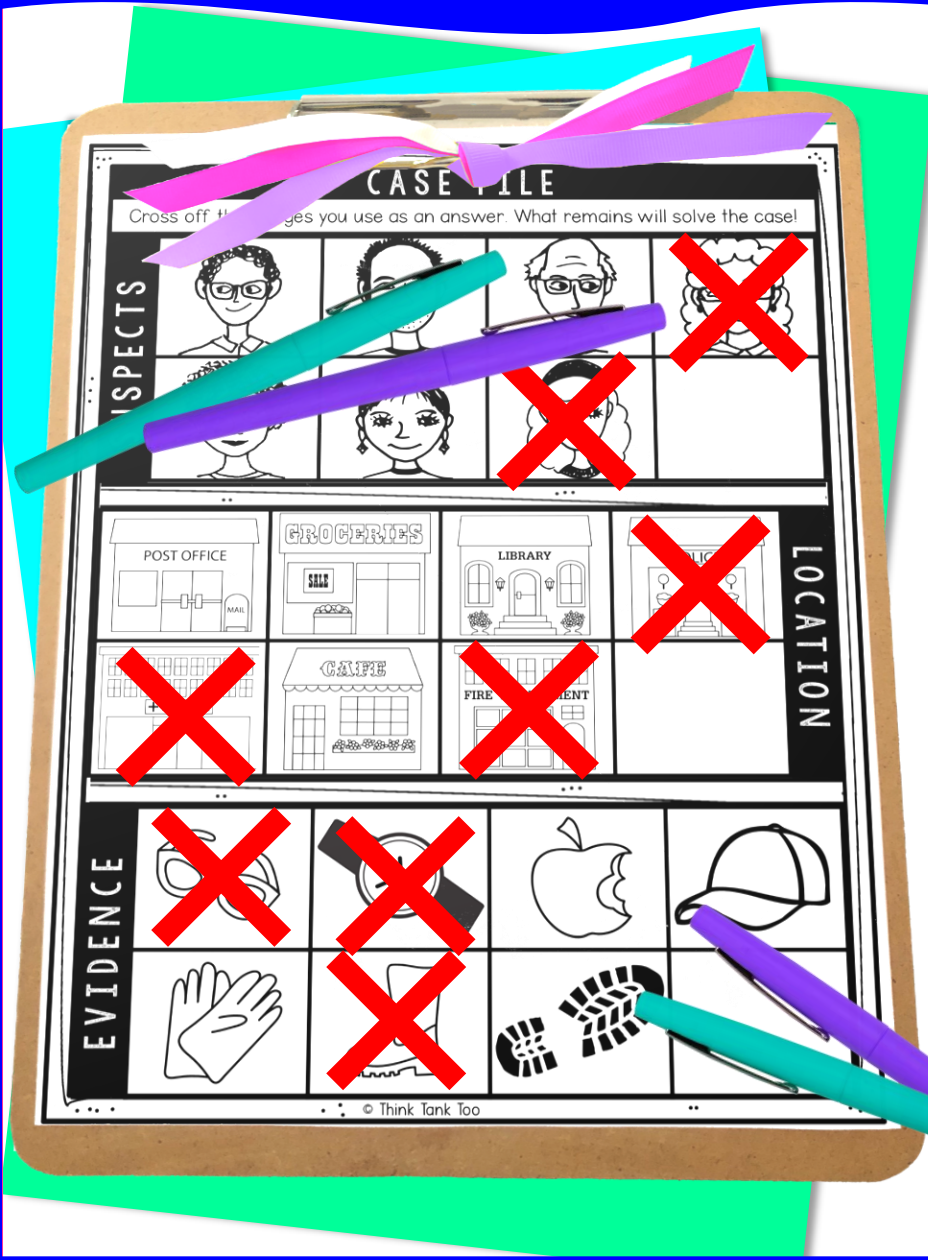


- ✓ Case File Dossier
- ✓ 16 Questions
- ✓ Graphic Organizer
- ✓ Reading Passage
- ✓ Completion Certificate
- ✓ Student Recording Sheet
- ✓ Student Directions
- ✓ Teacher Answer Key
- ✓ Teacher Guide



CASE DOSSIER





As students answer each question, they will eliminate suspects, locations, and evidence.







18 QUESTIONS

CONGRATULATIONS YOU SOLVED THE CASE!
DETECTIVE NAME: _____



3 _____, a major religion in India, spread to China through the route.

 Islam
 Catholic
 Buddhism
 Protestant

4 The Silk Road was _____ mile long route that began in China.





 4,000
 6,000
 8,000
 10,000

5 What countries did the Silk Road pass through?

 Turkmenistan
 Syria

6 _____





7 What goods did China receive from other countries?

 Cotton
 Silver
 Gold
 All of the above

9 In 1453, the _____ Empire closed the routes and boycotted trade with the _____ Byzantine _____

10 The _____ coin _____ Road _____ geograph _____








16 Marco Polo used the Silk Road to travel from _____ to China.

 Italy
 France
 Spain
 Egypt

18 _____ was the ancient capital of China.

CASE FILE
Cross off the images you use as an answer. What remains will solve the case!

SUSPECTS

GROceries **LIBRARY** **POLICE**

TEXT MARKING

After answering each question, students will find evidence in the text to support their answer.

SILK ROAD

The Silk Road was a 4,000 mile long trade route that began in China and ended in Eastern Europe or North Africa. The Silk Road was not just one road but rather a network of routes that connected empires. People in different parts of the world had goods they wanted, so they devised (planned) the routes to trade their items. The Silk Road was a network of routes that went through Syria, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, and India to Xi'an, the ancient capital of

Travel on the Silk Road began around 130 BCE by the Han dynasty in China. They wanted to trade with the west and began building this route to do so. China was able to offer silk to other empires. They were the biggest producer of silk, and it was known to be incredibly soft and high quality. Many others, especially Rome (Italy), wanted this silk. Because of the significance and value of silk, the route became known as the Silk Road. Chinese cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara flourished and grew as more people traveled through to trade their goods for it. China offered other goods as well including tea, sugar, and spices. Spices were used for preserving food or masking the flavor of rotten food. In return, they received goods from other countries such as cotton, gold, and silver. China also needed horses from the west because they were used in war and for transporting goods, so horses and camels were traded as well. Merchants traveled the route in caravans (groups) which were made up of people and animals who carried the goods. Camels were mostly used because the routes were uneven and rocky. The routes were dangerous with many obstacles such as harsh weather and rough terrain. Caravans had to go through the desert over white-hot sand dunes or over mountains where there was a possibility of bandits or pirates attacking the caravan. People did not travel the entire route and only went a certain distance

