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Marco polo famous for

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Marco Polo was an Italian merchant and explorer, famous for introducing Europeans in China and Central Asia. He inspired future travelers, including Cristoforo Colombo. He presumably born in the Republic of Venice around 1254. Marco Polo played an important role in the cartography. His pioneering explorations of East Asia, as depicted in the iconic book of him, led to the map of between Mauro of 1450 which was considered the "great memorial of medieval cartography". Father of him, Niccolo Polo was a rich merchant who traded with the Middle East and traveled with Maffeo Polo, uncle of Marco, through Asia. While in Constantinople, the Polos started a political turning point in 1260 and headed for the Volga river, reaching the Court of Berke Khan, sovereign of the Western territories of the Monola Empire. These skilled merchants doubled their assets while in Bolghar and also became friends of Kublai Khan, the fifth great Khan of the Mongolley Empire. Marco Polo met his father and uncle only in 1269, when the Brothers Polo returned to Venice. After his mother's death, Marco was raised by his aunt and received education in commercial subjects such as the foreign currency and the management of cargo ships. Trip to Asia in 1271. the Polo family decided to undertake a long and adventurous trip to Asia, traveling for about 15,000 miles and crossing China, Japan and India. Marco has documented all these experiences and adventures in its historical book based on different manuscripts. After 24 years spent on the Asian continent, the polo shirts returned to Venice, but Marco Polo was captured in 1298 in the battle of Curzola by the Genoese army. In prison in Genoa, he said his travel memories to the Italian rustichello from Pisa, also inmate. He finally was released in 1299 and returned to his native Venice, where he became a rich merchant and married with the daughter of a merchant. Travel published around 1300, this trip from the title Il Milione was divided into four volumes. Considered part of the teaching vernacular literature, instead a biography, this famous book describes Marco Polo's journeys between 1276 and 1291, as well as the memorable experiences of him at the court of Kublai Khan. The first volume depicts the territories of Central Asia and the Middle East. The book two describes China and the Emperor's Court of the Mongol Empire. The book three depicts the coastal regions of the Far East, including India, Japan, east coast of Africa and Sri Lanka. The Book Four describes the wars between the Mongol Empire and the northern regions like Russia. However, this exceptional work body is quite controversial, considering that Marco Polo has not mentioned important parts of Chinese culture and traditions such as the Great Wall of China and the use of tea. Death Marco Polo died on 8 or 9 January 1324 in Venice. Republic of He was survived by his wife Donata Badoer and their three daughters, Bellela, Fantina and Moreta. Moreta, He appointed as coexecutor on the death bed. He was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice, although some historians believe he was actually buried in San Sebastiano. IntroductionMarco Polo was a merchant in Venice before becoming the famous explorer we know today. At 17 he left Venice with his father and uncle. They traveled to China, where he met the great ruler Kublai Khan. Marco traveled most of China and the East, and his stories were written in a popular book. His book continues to inspire other explorers. It is also said that the exciting stories of Marco Polo were preferred by another famous explorer - Christopher Columbus. 1Biography The primitive life Polo was born in 1254 in Venice, Italy. Not much is known of his early childhood. He was born in a family of wealthy merchants. His father and uncle, Niccolo and Maffeo Polo, were merchants who often traveled to Asia to trade precious materials such as jewelry and silk. As a child of a merchant family, he would have received a beautiful education that included reading, writing and basic mathematics. 2 Marco's story begins with his father and uncle's trips. Niccolo and Maffeo left Venice in 1254 and travelled east. Marco wouldn't have seen his father until 15 years. China and other parts of East Asia were ruled by Kublai Khan, grandson of the Mongol Warrior Genghis Khan. Kublai Khan was responsible for reopening a commercial route of 5000 miles between Europe and Asia called Silk Road.3 The Polo brothers traded on this road for many years. When they were ready to go home, the war between Kublai Khan and his brother Hulagu broke out. This made roads unsafe, and were forced to stay in Bukhara (situated on the current day Uzbekistan) for three years. In 1264, still in Bukhara, they met an ambassador headed to the court of Kublai Khan in Khanbalig and reached him on his journey. They were hoping the Khan could provide him with a safe passage. They arrived at the court in 1266. Kublai Khan was very interested in learning about the culture and religion of the Polo. He asked him to serve him as ambassadors in the West.4 The Khan gave the Pole a letter to give to the Pope asking him to send one hundred priests and holy water to convert his people to Christianity.5 The Polo brothers departed in their mission; However, the death of the Pope in 1268 held their plans. It would not be until 1271 that they were able to return to Khanbaliq. This time, the young Marco Polo will join them. TravelPrincipal Journey Marco Polo's journey began in 1271 when he went to the court of Kublai Khan in China with his father and uncle. Marco was 17. They were able to obtain only two of the one hundred priests Kublai Khan wanted. He sailed the Mediterranean in the Middle East, then traveled on the ground, through Persia (modern Iran), the Gobi Desert, Mongolia, the Silk Road, and in China. The journey lasted about three and a half years until finally reachedThe palace of Khan.6 The Khan noticed Marco in Mongol customs and culture. Marco Giā knew four languages before his journey, and quickly collected the Asian language. He also learned their writing, and even their war style.7 Kubai Khan was very impressed by Marco Polo. Then Marco's one of him's ambassadors. He gave Marco Special permission to travel freely throughout the Mongol Empire.Kublilai Khan has often sent messengers, or sent as they were called, on missions in different places. When they returned, they would report their mission, but never to people and the customs of the places where they went. 8 So Khan began to ask Marco to travel on missions. In these trips, Marco took a great note of the lands and peoples he met, and the spices and jewels he saw. He told Khan on all these things on his return. And Marco himself became very familiar with many aspects of Asian culture. He served Khan for seventeen years before deciding to go home to Venice. After all his years of travel on behalf of Khan, Marco Polo had a knowledge of, or had actually visited, more than different countries in the world than anyone else known.9 Voyagesat respectively before, Kublai Khan was not willing to allow. The three polo men to leave because he had become dependent on their services. In the end he allowed men to go home. They chose to surf rather than trekking on earth. It was a long distance that took China around India, and then traveled to earth through Arabia, and by sea again through the Mediterranean in Venice. This journey through the Indian Ocean took two years. He reached Venice around 1295; Marco Polo had gone away for twenty-four years. Polos have not been warmly welcomed as they hoped. They had been far from home so long that they struggled to talk about Italian again and were unrecognizable for their families. He told him the story of him to the people, but many of them did not believe at the great journey of Marco Polo.Later years and a Deatha few years after the Polos returned to Venice, the war broke out between Venice and Genoa. Marco Polo was captured during the naval battle of Curzola. While he is in prison, he said his story about him to a prisoner named Rusticello from Pisa. From Pisa he wrote the detailed accounts of Marco's travels to the east. The book was called the million - Italian for "Il Milione." He was released from the prison in 1299 and returned to Venice. Marco continued his life as a merchant, although he never left Venice again. He married a woman named Donat Badoer in 1300. They had three daughters À è à - "Fanta, Bellela and Moreta. Marco died at home in January 1324, at almost 70 years. It was buried in the Church of San Lorenzo .10 Legacyla They were not the first Europeans to reach China and the East. But Marco Polo's journeys were stimulating. He wrote about the landscape, the Middle Eastern people and the details on the Mongolley Empire. These descriptions descriptions many Europeans their first look at civilizations to the east. His stories continue to be discussed today. His original book is lost. It has been translated many times in different languages, and these translations often conflict each other. But the most important thing we know is that Marco Polo has contributed to making great connections between the East and the West. EndnotesSusan Bivin Aller, Christopher Columbus (London: Lerner Books, 2009), 12.Nick McCarty, Marco Polo: The Boy Who Traveled the Medieval World (Washington DC: National Geographic Society, 2006), 12.Laurence Bergreen, Marco Polo (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2007), 27.Bergreen, Marco Polo, 33.L.F. 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Show the routes of "Marco Paul" (Marco Polo), "Rubruquis", and "Pegoletti" (Credit: Mariners Museum - Catalogue # MSM 1/-#1038)The map shows Europe, North Asia and the Arctic Ocean. Marco Polo's trip to China is shown along with the Jenkinson route around Scandinavia in Moscow (Credit: Museum of Mariners - Catalogue # MSM 1/-#1114) Watercolor design, Bank of San Giorgio, Genoa, Italy, Residence of Marco Polo (Credit: Museum of Mariners - Catalogue # 1937.2272.000001) 1937.2272.000001)

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