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Boosting Economy on the Platform of Cultural Exchange: Opinions on the Soft Power of the
Can Iran play in "The Silk Road Economic Belt" the same role it played in economic exchange in Ancient times?

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Abstract: The chin's products in particular silk reached the markets in Persia and Rome through a long route that came to be known as the Silk Road. The road stretched from the western gates of a city which is now called Xi’an, in China’s Shaanxi Province, and passed through the southern part of Gobi Desert to reach western Turkistan. Then after passing through some major cities of the time as Sin Kiang, Kashghar and Bukhara, Silk Road then reached the Iranian border to Marv. In Iran, the main branch of Silk Road went toward the cities of Tous, Rey and then through Hamadan ran Mosul, Antakya (Antioch) or Cappadocia and Sardis (near Izmir) to reach Istanbul and then Rome via the Mediterranean Sea. Economic exchanges between the West and the East were carried out by the caravans that connected cities along Silk Road.

This road made a great contribution to the development of economic and human civilization. Considering the role of silk in ancient times for Roman and Iranian, the Silk Road was of special importance. In other words, it can be said that the history of Iran and the Silk Road were intertwined, in particular when we remember that the trade and cultural exchange between the two great countries of Iran and China as well as Roman were carried out via the Silk Road. The Parthian and Sasanian dynasties which were in favor of expanding East-West trade relations, closely supervised the road. By playing a key role in the Silk Road, Iran made great contributions to the booming of silk trade and to the exportation of this commodity to the West.

Following industrial revelation in eighteen century which brought a lot of change into all aspects of humanities life including the roads and transportation system, some scholars believed that the ancient road including Silk Road has lost its importance and credibility; while it is believed that the idea of "Silk Road Economic Belt" which is based on the Economic cooperation and cultural exchange, once again can revive the role that of Silk Road had in ancient time, economic development and
cultural exchange. In this paper, however, it has been tried to show that
despite of many change which has taken place in human life and in the
transportation system in last centuries, but the countries who live in
Silk Road Belt, including Iran still can play an important role in economic
development of “Silk Road Economic Belt” as it had in ancient time.

Key Words: Silk Road, Iran, Roman, China, Sasanian, Silk, trade,
ecconomic cooperation

伊朗在“丝绸之路经济带”中能否扮演其在古代经济交流时
的角色？

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摘要：以丝绸之路为代表的中国产品经过漫长且特定路线抵达波斯和罗马市场，
这条路线被称之为丝绸之路。这条路线以中国陕西省西安市为“西大门”穿越戈壁
滩南部抵达西突厥斯坦，紧接着，在经过新疆，喀什噶尔和布哈拉的主要城市后，
丝绸之路到达位于伊朗边境的马尔马拉达什特。在伊朗，丝绸之路的主干去向托斯
和雷伊等城市，然后，经过哈马丹去库尔，安塔基亚（安提阿）或卡帕多西亚
和萨迪斯（伊兹密尔附近）到伊斯坦布尔，最终，经地中海抵达罗马，而东西方
的经济交流则由沿着丝绸之路并穿越这条路上各个城市的商队完成。

这条路对经济的发展和人类文明的进步做出了巨大贡献，由于丝绸在古代罗马
和伊朗的重要角色，使得丝绸之路有着格外重要的意义。可以说，伊朗的历史
与丝绸之路彼此交织，特别让我们应当记住的是，中国和伊朗这两个强大国家之
间的贸易与文化交流都依托丝绸之路完成，和罗马的交流与之类比，亦是如此。

帕提亚和萨珊王朝时期，由于积极促进对东西方贸易的拓展，丝绸之路得到了严
密细致的监管。伊朗作为丝绸之路的重要环节，对彼时丝绸之路贸易的繁荣和商品向
西方的输出有着重要作用。到了18世纪，包括道路和交通等在内的巨变影响着
人类的生活，伴随着工业化带来的事实，有学者认为，以丝绸之路为代表的古道
已经失去其重要性与可信度；但“丝绸之路经济带”基于经济合作与文化交流，
恢复丝绸之路在古代所扮演的角色，经济发展和文化交流。本文旨在阐释，纵然
自上世纪以来以交通系统为代表的人类生活的发生着种种变化，但包括伊朗在内的
的丝绸之路经济带上的众多国家至今依然如同古代时期一样，对于经济发展有着
巨大意义。

关键词：丝绸之路，伊朗，罗马，中国，萨珊，丝绸，贸易，经济合作