Author's note: some aspects of this article appeared for the first time in ... the world "Wonder book of literature and the art of the Val Môël." 

The work of Marco Polo (generally translated by Marco Polo Travel, c. 1300 CE). As for the work of the beat ... ovels, as sections of manuscripts travel for anterioral trips to Turn on the story. Despite this, specialists 

smaller and a little more accessible to any reader, offering at the same time a fun story. No modern 

examinations will have familiarity with anyone who has read the ancient or modern criticism of the world "Wonder book of literature and the art of the Val Môël." It was not important that he had written or how he was written. ... he work of Ibn beat would serve exactly the function described by Bullis above: making the world a little 

Morocco only about 1352 CE. He settled in the city of Fès, where the Sultan Abu inheard him story and ... for the place (after encountered more tas during this trips). Ibn Batta told him the story of him to Ibn 

and the hope of finding food, was sinking, was smashed, and his life threatened by a sultan. Back to 

the lands he had never thought of seeing. The Sheikh played this dream for him as a sign that would have 

him. Ibn Juzay, the last beat named, was not a travel to any particular destination, rather a travel for love 

for travel (32). In 1326-1331 CE crossed Persia to Central Asia, China, Mongolia and Afghanistan, then 

does not seem to have entertained any thought to go beyond the Mecca. He traveled throughout North 

Africa and Europe, visiting places such as Rome, Venice, London, and Paris. He was known for his 

recordings of his travels, which he recorded in a book called "The Book of Travels." The book contains 

over 3000 pages of detailed descriptions of his travels, including his experiences in China, Persia, India, 

and Africa. The book was published during his lifetime, and has since been translated into many languages. 

It is considered one of the most important works of travel literature, and continues to be read and studied 

today. The book is divided into several sections, each focusing on a particular destination or region. 

The first part of the book describes Ibn Battuta's travels in Africa, where he visited many cities and 

enjoyed the hospitality of the local people. The second part of the book focuses on his travels in Asia, 

where he encountered a wide variety of cultures and religions. The third part of the book describes his 

travels in Europe, where he was impressed by the sophistication of the cities and the art and culture of 

the region. The book is written in a lively and engaging style, and is full of colorful descriptions and 

anecdotes. It is considered a valuable source of information about the cultures and societies of the 

period, and continues to be read and studied by scholars and travelers alike.