

THE ORDER OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PEOPLE'S DIPLOMACY OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD COUNTRIES

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Abstract. The Great Silk Road is an intercontinental caravan road (BC) that first intertwined the countries of the East and West in the ancient and Middle Ages. The term Great Silk Road is associated with the precious commodity transported from this road — Chinese silk. Western countries have long been unaware of the secrets of silk production. This road was first named "the Silk Road" by the German scientist Ferdinand Paul Wilhelm Richtgofen in the second half of the XIX century (1877), and was later recognized as "the Great Silk Road" by researchers from all over the world. The emergence of this path is the reason for the Khan Empire Ambassador Zhang Xi'an. In this article, opinions and comments are made about the order of appearance of the people's diplomacy of the Great Silk Road countries.

Keywords: great silk road, countries, people's diplomacy, order of the appearance, development, relationships between countries.

Zhang Xi'an is a Chinese diplomat and tourist, the first time to visit Central Asia, which has been closed for long periods for China, and is the first state ambassador who has collected information about the roads, countries and peoples of this region. According to the researchers, it is estimated that the number of ages. In the end-II Centuries of the III century, a trade transit route with international significance and a clear direction begins to form. Through the Great Silk Road, silk, porcelain utensils, tea and other products were exported from China to foreign countries. Through this road, various fabrics, sheepskin skins, weapons, precious stones, horses were brought from Central Asia to China.

South-west of the Silk Road, through the Taklamakon Desert, came to Khotan, from him to York, through the Pamir dam to Vakhon, from him to the main city of Bactria. In Balkh, the road is divided into three more branches, the Western network goes to Marv, the Southern network to India, the Northern network goes through Termez to Derbent, Nautak, Samarkand. And the northwest branch of the Silk Road goes from Dunhuan to Kashgar to Tarim Oasis through Bami, Koji, Turfan. From there, through the flood, Uzgan, Osh, Kuva, Aksikent, Pop combine with Khujand, Zomin, Jizzakh and then with Nautak Road in Samarkand.

The road passes from Samarkand to Dobusia to the West, from the Malik desert to Bukhara and Romitan, from it to Boykent and Fergana through Varakhsha, to the city of Amul. In the amulet, from Marv to Urgench is added to the path that goes along the Amu. As the first territory of the Great Silk Road coming from China to Central Asia, the Fergana Valley took an important place. In the following years, a lot of new information has appeared on the directions of transit trade routes passing through this territory, based on their analysis, it is possible to draw important conclusions about the role and importance of the major cities in the Fergana Valley in the directions of this transnational route of communication, as well as the development of Fergana statehood.

According to Chinese sources, during this period in Davan state there were more than 70 cities, which were located in the directions of the Great Silk Road, connected with them by roads of local significance. These cities have been actively involved in the internal and external relations of the region since the early days when the Great Silk Road was formed, as important economic and cultural centers of the Fergana Valley, and some (Ershi, Shurabashat) political and administrative centers. The main directions of the Great Silk Road passing through the cities of the Fergana Valley were brought to the Oasis through the whips and Rezak pass in the old Chotkol mountains.

According to the researchers, it is estimated that the number of periods. In the III—II Centuries In The Tashkent Oasis there will be socio-economic changes, which are of great importance for later periods, and the importance of communication in this process has become enormous. This situation is explained, first of all, by the role of the power of the oasis in the quality of the territory on which the gang state was formed, as well as the emergence of ancient cities and their socio-economic, administrative and political significance increased. Some researchers, who concluded that the ancient cities of the Tashkent Oasis were formed in the right coastal areas of Sirdarya, in the lower reaches of the Oghuz and Chirchik, believe that at the beginning of the urbanization processes in the OASIS the army had a great influence on the Sogd.

If we pay attention to the geographic map, we can observe that Central Asia is located in the center of the system of interaction of ancient civilizations. Thanks to such a geographical location, a wide range of opportunities were created for important ethnic processes (Indo-Iranian, migration of Turks, migration of nomads) in ancient Central Asia, the activity of the interaction of cultures. Along the Great Silk Road, large-scale trade and trade processes took place, diplomatic agreements and military alliances were concluded. The peoples of Central Asia made a huge contribution to the spread of all the inscriptions and religions of the

world (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam) to the interior of Asia and the Far East. The Great Silk Road is not only a caravan route, it is an indelible process in the civilization of the peoples of Eurasia, including the development of Uzbek statehood and the improvement of the management system, the history of the development of cities and cultures. Ancient trade caravan routes, passing through the territories of Central Asia, became important in domestic and foreign international economic, cultural and diplomatic relations even in the Middle Ages. In the early Middle Ages, the Sogdians, Movarounnahr and Khorezm in the developed Middle Ages, in the last Middle Ages the Bukhara and Khiva held a great place in international relations and were the main mediator in connecting the peoples of different regions. In the second half of the third century BC - IV century BC, the nomadic peoples invaded the oases of Central Asia. As a result of this bloody fighting between nomadic and post-natal peoples will begin and ethnic territories will change, old dynasties will collapse, new ones will appear, cultures will change and a new socio-economic system will emerge. The situation, geopolitical changes did not remain without affecting the trade processes on the Great Silk Road, the cultural and diplomatic relations between the countries of the West and the near and Far East. New branches of International Transit communication routes begin to emerge, depending on the current socio-political situation, instead of the roads that have begun to lose their importance.

It is known that as a result of the great geographical discoveries that took place in the late 15th century, due to the opening of international sea routes, drastic changes began to take place in the life of most European and Asian countries, in the system of international relations and trade routes. In addition, the invasions of the Ottoman Turks in the XV-XVI centuries also led to a change in the directions of the existing age-old ways of communication between the peoples of Western Europe and Central Asia. As a result, the Great Silk Road, covering vast territories, began to lose its significance from the XVI century.

In conclusion, we can say that in BC. By the end of the 1 thousand years-the beginning of the I millennium BC, the culture of a huge geographical area, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, merges into a single system of highly developed civilizations. The states located on this territory-the Han Kingdom in China, the Parthian state, the borders of the Roman Empire were adjacent to each other. The Centers of these kingdoms and civilizations were connected by a road known as the "Great Silk Road", the first from the history of mankind. The total length is 12 thousand km, and through this road, which stretches from China to the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, many peoples and nationalities have established different relations. It has become a

tradition for Kings to send mutual ambassadors, to gift each other all kinds of gifts. From the city of Samarkand, which was the heart of the Great Silk Road, The Great Commander of the Middle Ages East Amir Temur started his March and was victorious.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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