

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND HANDICRAFTS IN KHORASAN  
AND MOVOROUNNAHR DURING THE SAMANID PERIOD**

*Yursinboyev Jahongir son of Mehrojiddin*

*Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute*

**Annotation:** This article discusses the development of trade and handicrafts in Khorasan and Movounnahr during the Samanid period, the development of boat building in Khorezm, the great caravan route from Baghdad, and the connection of towns and villages with nomadic peoples and other states.

**Key words:** samanid state, science, trade, handicrafts, pottery, jewelry, glassmaking.

**Introduction:**

The Samanid state (865-999) is a medieval state in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. "The Samanid state was widespread throughout the world, occupying many places, and was one of the best states in terms of vision and justice," he said.

Now the cities have become a major craft center with more than a dozen gates. Copper, jewelry and similar industries are also developed. Silver nets, red mamarajil, sinizi fabrics, kimkhob, silk and handkerchiefs were woven here. Especially high-quality paper was produced in Samarkand. Shosh was famous for its tanning products and leather goods, and Eloq was famous for its silver and lead mines, as well as its silver coinage.

**Literature analysis and methodology:**

Boat building flourishes in Khorezm. Boats built in Khorezm and Termez carried goods across the Amu Darya to the Aral Sea, lightening the load of traders and bringing them closer. The brownish-gray "zandanicha" made in the village of Vador in Samarkand was popular in the East under the name "vadoriy".

In the ninth and tenth centuries, the development of agriculture and handicrafts in the country, on the one hand, led to the expansion of domestic and foreign trade. During

this period, foreign trade, especially through the ancient caravan route that connected Old Asia with Mongolia and China, intensified.

**Results:**

The main caravan route started from Baghdad, passed through the southern shores of Hamadon, Nishapur, Merv, Omul, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shosh, Tarozi, Qulon, Marke, Bolasogun, Suyob, Issyk-Kul, and then to East Turkestan. He was going into China. The southern, north-western branches of this road, passing through Fergana, through Oguz or Dashti Kipchak to northern Siberia, and through Khorezm along the Volga River to the Caspian and Bulgarian states, Central Asian traders sold their goods to the Arab Caliphate.

According to sources, even before the Samanids, traders in this city traded with Khorezm, the Caspian countries and China. In the ninth and tenth centuries, the Samanid state's caravan trade with the countries of Eastern Europe played an important role in the exchange of goods with the Khazars and Bulgars in the middle reaches of the Volga River.

**Discussion:**

The emergence of a strong and independent state during the Samanid period, the development of agriculture, handicrafts, the development of cities, in turn, led to the further integration and development of domestic and foreign trade. First, trade between towns and villages expanded.

On the other hand, cities and villages developed ties with nomadic peoples and other states. According to written sources, markets were located in large and small towns and even villages. There were several markets, especially in the cities along the caravan routes. Markets in Bukhara, Khujand, Kesh, Termez, Herat, Merv, Nishapur were large and very crowded.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, according to Istakhri, Samarkand is the main market of Movarounnahr. Merchants came here from everywhere. Most of the products made in Movarounnahr were brought to Samarkand and then distributed to other countries.

Some small towns also played an important role in domestic and foreign trade. The city of Poykand plays an important role in this regard.

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