

GREAT SILK ROAD AND UZBEKISTAN

*Raxmatova E'zoza**Master student, Tashkent State University of
Economics*raxmatovaezoza62@gmail.com<https://orcid.org/0009000596009134>

Abstract: This article provides information about the important and incomparable role of the Great Silk Road in the history of Uzbekistan. Gives information about the Silk Road sites that preserved in the territory of Uzbekistan today and included in the UNESCO list and their role in today's developing tourism of Uzbekistan.

Аннотация: В данной статье описывается важная и уникальная роль Великого Шелкового пути в истории Узбекистана. В нем представлена информация о шедеврах Великого Шелкового пути, сохранившихся на территории Узбекистана и включенных в список ЮНЕСКО, и их месте в современном туризме Узбекистана.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buyuk Ipak Yo'lining O'zbekiston tarixida muhim hamda takrorlanmas o'rni haqida yoritiladi. Bugungi kunda O'zbekiston hududida saqlanib kelayotgan va UNESCO ro'yxatiga kiritilgan Buyuk Ipak Yo'li durdonalari va ularning bugungi O'zbekiston turizmidagi tutgan o'rni haqida ma'lumotlar beradi.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Great Silk Road, routine, tourism, goods, trade, caravans, civilization, destinations, diplomatic mission, borders.

Introduction

Thousands of little and large highways traversed the Asian peninsula and led to the West during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Encouraging caravans across scenic oases, mountain passes, and hot deserts, the Silk Road spanned thousands of kilometers. Along the way, the cities and entire civilizations flourished and fell into disrepair. The Silk Road cities saw many terrible battles, building collapses, fires, starvation, and fatalities. For centuries, there were bustling, multilingual Oriental markets. For hundreds of years, traders traveled the dusty caravan routes, bringing valuable items such as gemstones, priceless silks, exotic animals and birds, spices, and dyes to Europeans.

Main body

There was never just one path down the Silk Road. Several branches of caravan routes that avoided deserts by going through various mountain passes were part of its system. From Chang'an, the ancient Chinese capital, the Silk Road traveled north along the Tien-Shan to Dunhua, a city close to the Great Wall of China. The Taklamakan desert is bordered to the north and south by the single road that splits there. The northern route passed via Turfan and arrived in the Ili River Valley. The Middle Road, also known as the "Southern Way," connected Zhang Qian with the southern shore of Lake Issyk Kul, passing through Yarkand and Khotan before arriving in Bactria (northern Afghanistan). From that point on, the Southern path divided into two ways, one leading to India and the other to the West and Merv.

The Silk Road primarily transported goods from the East to the West. Based on the name of the road, the primary item on the list was silk. Its high cost, light weight, and compact design made it the perfect vehicle for long-distance and trade transportation. The caravan routes were dubbed the "silk roads" by Venetian trader Marco Polo during the Middle Ages. However, the term "Great Silk Road" was first used by German researcher Ferdinand Richthofen in his seminal study "China" in 1877. More about Silk Road merchandise. The picture below shows the areas through which the Great Silk Road passed.

continued on to the Fergana Valley, the oasis of Tashkent, Samarkand, the capital of Sogdiana, Bukhara, Khoresm, and finally the coast of the Caspian Sea. A few caravans left Samarkand toward Bactria, passing through the valley of the Kashkadarya River and arriving at Termez. They then traveled south to Bactra and India after crossing the Amu Darya.

A different route from Tarim circumnavigated the Taklamakan desert from the south, going via Khotan and Yarkand before arriving at Bactra (northern Afghanistan) and Merv. A portion of the products made their way to Rome and Greece via sea after passing through Persia and Syria to reach the Mediterranean. Thus, well-known Uzbek cities along the Silk Road included Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Termez, Urgench, and Fergana. The blooming oasis that grew along the Silk Road were important hubs for trade, crafts, and cross-cultural exchange. They also served as international transshipment sites.

Numerous invaders were drawn to the cities because of their good location. Numerous aggressors have conquered the area that is now modern-day Uzbekistan. However, the vanished trade routes were rebuilt, and the towns and cities that grew up beside them were constructed with beautifully manicured lawns and fertile fields; the remnants of this past can be found in the old walls of Khiva, Bukhara, and Samarkand. The memory of many centuries is preserved in the historic cities rich in magnificent architectural treasures.

The silk produced in Uzbekistan was highly prized by traders in antiquity. Europe had a strong demand for silk, a luxury product that was traded across the Silk Road. The perfect climate and geographic position of Uzbekistan made it possible to cultivate mulberry trees, the main food supply for silkworms, which increased the nation's output of silk. Samarkand's silk industry was so significant that it earned the moniker "Silk Capital of the World." We ought to take into account the historical structure in Samarkand that houses the exhibition, which was constructed there for a Russian-Chinese bank at the start of the 20th century. Timed to align with the days of

the SCO meeting in Samarkand, the exhibition opened in September 2022. The Great Silk Road connects these Eastern countries. areas and governments that include civilizations, tribes, and nomadic peoples from Central Asia to Europe, from India to the Urals and Siberia, and from Europe to China. A hologram is a contemporary technique of volumetric gala projection in space based on planned plots in the form of brief spectacular paintings, animation, etc. Digital 3D mapping technologies were mostly employed in the show presentation. Samples of artwork and handicrafts (clothes, ceramics, coins, etc.) from the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve collection are on display.

A number of historical places and monuments in the territory of Uzbekistan are included in the UNESCO world heritage list. According to information in the database provided by UNESCO in 2010 , the following are the masterpieces of the Great Silk Road in Uzbekistan. Complete information about their location, area, UTM Coordinates has been provided.

No.	Name of property	State, Province or region	Area (ha)	Geographic (lat/long) or UTM Coordinates of approximate centre point
1	Ancient Termiz	Surkhandarya Region, Termiz District	500 ha	67°11'34" N, 37°15'52"E
2	Historic Center of Qoqon	Ferghana Region		40°35"N; 71° E

3	Kanka	Tashkent Region, Akkurgan District	220 ha	41°12' N; 68°59' E
4	Shahruhiya	Shahruhiya	400 ha	41°14' N; 68°52' E
5	Pap	Namangan Region	9 ha	40°50'N; 71°02'E
6	Andijon	Andijon Region	100 ha	40°45' N; 72°15'E
7	Poykent	Bukhara Region	14 ha	39°30' N; 63°50' E
8	Varakhsha	Bukhara Region	5,1 ha	39°52' N; 64°03' E
9	Vobkent Minaret	Bukhara Region	100 sq.m	40°04' N; 64°30' E
10	Chashma- Ayub Mausoleum	Bukhara Region	400 sq.m	40°15' N; 64°30' E
11	Chor-Bakr	Bukhara Region	17 ha	38°40' N, 63°10' E
12	Bahoutdin Complex	Bukhara Region	25 ha	39°45' N; 64°15' E
13	Raboti Malik	Navoi Region	42,3 ha	40°21' N; 65°15' E
14	Mir-Sayid Bakhrom Mausoleum	Navoi Region		36°53' N; 67°15' E

15	Qosim Sheikh	Navoi Region, Karmana District	36,3 ha	40°15'N; 65°20' E
16	Sheikh Mukhtor-Vali	Khorezm Region	6 ha	39°35'N; 66°45' E

Conclusion

As a result of its strategic location along the Silk Road, Uzbekistan was an important participant in the historic commerce network that linked the East and the West. Because of its advantageous location, the nation served as a center for the trade of goods, concepts, and cultural practices among the world's most advanced civilizations. Because of its ability to produce cotton and silk, as well as its talented craftsmen and caravanserais, Uzbekistan became a hub for trade, education, and culture. Uzbekistan continues to benefit from the commerce that the Silk Road brought forth, as the country continues to experience its effects. Due to its role in the Silk Road, Uzbekistan has a rich historical and cultural legacy that draw tourists from all over the world.

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