

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TIES THROUGH THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the importance of the Great Silk Road in trade and its role in the exchange of cultures, and major commodities.

**Keywords:** trade, exchange silk, network, movement, population, road, routes, caravans, transporting goods, crafts, interconnected cultures, adventures.

History has shown that people have always moved from one place to another, traded with their neighbors, and exchanged goods, cultures, and ideas. Throughout history, many cities have developed, connecting the East and the West with trade routes, which gradually became known as the Great Silk Road, and the territory of Uzbekistan located at the intersection of these roads. There was an exchange of silk and other things between people all over the world. Sea routes used to connect east and west with the sea, especially for the spice trade, so the network known as Spice Routes served as an important part of the Great Silk Road.

These vast networks have not only consisted of goods and valuables, but have led to the constant movement and delivery of knowledge, ideas, cultures and beliefs that have a profound impact on the culture of the population. Travelers along the Silk Road were interested not only in trade, but also in the intellectual and cultural exchanges that took place in the cities along the Great Silk Road, most of the cities along this road became cultural and educational centers. Thus, science, art, and literature, as well as crafts and technology, spread to societies along these paths, so that languages, religions, and cultures evolved and interacted under each other's influence.

The "Great Silk Road" is actually a relatively recent period, and for most of their long history, these ancient roads had no distinct name. By the middle of the 19th century, German geologist Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen called the trade and communication network the Great Silk Road.

If we look at the history of the origin of silk, silk is a type of textile produced by silkworms and woven from white fiber and from ancient Chinese sources. According to Chinese tradition, silk was considered a very valuable product, it was considered as something used specifically for clothing, make-up and other prestige of the Chinese imperial palace. Its production has been kept under strict protection in China for 3,000 years. According to the emperor's decree, anyone who disclosed the production process to foreigners was sentenced to death. In some tombs in China in the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, fine specimens of silk work, fabric and sewn silk, and the first silk garments were found.

However, although the silk trade was one of the first catalysts for trade routes across Central Asia, there were many types of trade between east and west: textiles, spices, grains, vegetables and fruits, animal skins, tools, woodwork, metal work, religious objects, works of art, precious stones and others also played an important role. In fact, the Silk Road became more common during the Middle Ages and became more and more widespread. The road also has different routes crossing different parts of Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia and the Far East, as well as sea routes from China through the Indian Ocean to Africa, India and It entered the Middle East through Southeast Asia.

These routes have changed over time and from a geopolitical point of view throughout history. In the Middle Ages, when extensive trade took place through a network of rivers that crossed the deserts of Central Asia, their water levels rose and fell, sometimes completely drying up, and trade routes changed accordingly. Maritime trade is another important branch of this global trade network, with world markets with cinnamon, pepper, ginger, cloves and walnuts, as well as a wide range of other goods: textiles, wood processing, precious stones, metal ware, incense, wood, and saffron. These routes, which are more than 12,000 kilometers long, run from the west coast of Japan, through the Chinese coast, through Southeast Asia to traders, from India to the Middle East, and O' reached the middle sea.

The history of these paths has served as rich centers for the exchange of goods, ideas, languages, and beliefs for thousands of years. Often, individual merchant caravans cover certain parts of the routes, suspend deliveries and replenish deliveries, or stop altogether and sell their cargo along the length of the roads and contribute to the growth of live trading cities. On the Silk Roads, the product was sold to the locals and local products were added to the merchants' cargo. This process not only enriched the material wealth and diversity of the merchants, but also enabled the exchange of cultures, languages and ideas along the Great Silk Roads. Probably the most enduring legacy of the Great Silk Roads was the unification of cultures and peoples. It has played a role in communicating with each other and facilitating their exchange. On a practical level, traders had to learn the languages and customs of the countries they traveled to in order to negotiate successfully. Cultural ties were an important aspect of material exchange. In addition, many tourists have made their way to the Silk Road, participating in the intellectual and cultural exchanges that have taken place in the cities along these roads, science, art and literature, as well as crafts. And knowledge of technology spread along the Silk Road, and thus languages, religions, and cultures developed under the influence of each other.

One of the most popular technical solutions promoted along the Great Silk Roads around the world was the development of paper making techniques as well as printing technology. Similarly, irrigation systems in Central Asia have not only enhanced their cultural knowledge, but also developed the communities in which they emerged. The search for religion and knowledge has inspired travel in these directions. Buddhist monks from China visited India to restore the sacred texts, and their travel diaries were an excellent source of information.

The process of traveling along the Great Silk Road evolved along the roads. In the Middle Ages, caravans of horses or camels were the standard method of transporting goods from one place to another. Caravanserais, guest houses, or rooms designed to meet mobile merchants played an important role in helping people and cargo pass through these routes. Along the Great Silk Road from Turkey to China, they provide traders with a good opportunity to eat well, relax and be safe on their travels, as well as exchange goods, trade in local markets and buy local products on a regular basis.

As the ways of developing trade became more developed and more efficient, there was a greater need for caravanserais, the construction of which intensified throughout Central Asia from the 10th century onwards and continued until the 19th century. This led to a network of caravanserais stretching from China to India, Iran, the Caucasus, Turkey, North Africa, Russia, and Eastern Europe.

In the 19th century, archaeologists and geographers who were great explorers looking for adventures on the Great Silk Road made many archaeological discoveries, many scientific studies, and went on to explore ancient sites along the Great Silk Road. This revived a new interest in the history of the routes.

In conclusion, many historical buildings and monuments today are associated with the passage of the Great Silk Road through caravanserais, ports and cities. However, the

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long-standing legacy of this remarkable network is reflected in the many unique, interconnected cultures, languages, customs, and religions that have evolved in these areas over thousands of years. The transitions of traders and different nationalities, travelers, led not only to trade exchanges, but also to a process of constant and widespread cultural cooperation. Therefore, based on their earliest discoveries, the Silk Road became a driving force in the formation of various societies in Eurasia and beyond.

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