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THE HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMICAL – CULTURAL RELATIONS OF TASHKENT OASIS

Abstract: This article is for researching and analyzing, on the basis of Tashkent oasis the early Middle Ages economic –cultural relations. Tashkent oasis' significance of the regional and international commercial relations is given on the basis of literatures for analyzing the scientific facts.

Key words: Choch, Sugd, Avesto, culture, Iloq, Chotkol, Kurama, Koramozor, Yaksard, Zarafshon, urbanization, Kang, Lashkarak, Qizilolma, Kukrel, Shovgaz, Feruzakon, Gulduran.

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Introduction

The developing of peasant culture in Tashkent oasis, the expansion of craft industries, spontaneously gave good grounds for increasing the commercial, economic, cultural relations.

The social political relations which appeared at the old periods in the territory of China and eastern Asia of Central Asia with other countries, especially economic- cultural relations in the 7-8 centuries became on the top of relation. In this period, the imported and exported goods into Tashkent oasis, to kind and classify them at the same time with developing of craft industry gave possibility making volt –face of social economical in Tashkent oasis' social life., to make a new social relation and also (more while) the base of governing also gave a chance to research different countries cultural connection with each other.

Trade development beginning from the early ages at the society was formed and increased as an economical base and determined the cultural development as a kind of economy. If we analyze the historical sources in Old East at the 1-st quarter of II-millennium before the century, we'd observe the formed rules according the criteria of trade process. In

particular. In Xamurapi's rules the trade works were regulated on the basis of exact rules.

Materials and methods

At the 100 –chapter of the code of laws, a whole –sale merchant “Tamkar met the requirements of Sham alum with raw materials. Shamalum sold it. All the benefits got back to Tamkar. Shamalum got money for working day.” At the same time permanent trade works focused on government's attention and appeared serious problems were solved in the temple of God Shamash. The trade was one of the main economic supports, beginning from the old times it developed as a separate production economy. This process began in our region in the middle of the 1-st millennium before the era and had developed in other historical periods. Reaching the 1-st middle ages merchants were divided into two types: we can observe merchants occupation foreign trade and inside, around the regional area.

In the life style of the society in Old East civilization which was a part of central Asia, the trade was the main economy. If we mean about the legalization and saving of the trade process, in “Avesto” it informs that merchants together with peasants were divided into different types. The local

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people in the territory of Central Asia were mentioned that in trade they were as skillful merchants. They played a great role in cultural connection of Great Silk Road net. The occupation of transcontinental trade connections of Tashkent oasis, were not left aside the attention of not only regional but foreign specialists, especially by English scientist Stein was founded the historical documents where were used sugd writings in 1904 in the town Dunkhuan of China where was informed about the occupation of Choch's trade relations.

In the work "The history of Sugd trade" by French researcher Eten de la Vaser was mentioned about the tradework of Choch with Sugdiy and about leading goods in commerce.

Tashkent oasis' economical increasing on a large scale stimulated the commercial economical and cultural relations. In this period through oasis, the main caravan roads lied through international towns and inner attended roads, mainly were the roads which connected Choch with Sugd regions. Y.F. Buryakov made things clear, comparatively analyzing the handwritings and archeological facts of Choch-Sugd trade roads directions. Mostly, scientist mentioned, that in 1-st middle ages

Choch-sugd roads were only two directions. The 1-st road was near but very heavy way. It brought to Samarkand, Jizakh, Mirzachul through Chirchik river falling to Sirdarya, which situated below Kata Qiziltepa. From this location the road lead to chirchik rivers left oasis across Chinohkat, Shuturkat, Old Tashkent and Zayatikent to Binkat. Choch, Iloq oasis were the second further road connected Sugd, but it was safe and busy streets. In written sources it was named "Banokat yuli", this road lead from Sugd through Ustrukhona to the direction of Jizakh-Zomin-Xovos, turn to Xovos, from north, it lead to upper location falling to Ohangaron river to Sirdarya. From this location through Xavaskat-Xudayikat-Ohangaron to Chirchik valley, it was connected through old Tashkent ti Chinohkat –Binkat. In Tashkent oasis developed territories of Central Asia had passed the economic cultural and urban processes.

That possession was the cause of resettlement of nomadic tribes on a mass scale from east to west, whose main economy was cattle breeding. In particular, the tribes moved from below Sirdarya territories to above Sirdarya, from that place to western Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oasis. As a result, one of the old great state Kang fell into decay in the III-century of eragot detached into independent propertied from Kang union.

Exactly in this period in the historical map of Sirdarya river organized Choch's property and the capital under this name, the economic, cultural and political process which had happened in this period, played the main role in the development of Choch's property in Central Asia. In particular, the ambition of enlarging the western territories of China's empire had

influence on west, especially caused in the development of commercial, economic relations with Central Asia. In 121 years of era, when the tribe of Khun was conquered the empire began to seize the west countries. In order to achieve the intention China's empire send envoy missions to western countries fifth-sixth time in a year, in some years more than ten times larger (consisted more than 100 members) and smaller (around 100 members).

Such envoys took active part in 1-st Middle ages, as it was mentioned in resources, in 437 years China's envoy visited west countries and together with him 16 properties, also Choch's envoys visited China. One of the main task of envoy missions with Choch's oasis was to learn the possibilities of the development of commercial economic and cultural relations with west countries. I.e. oasis' peasant people and properties.

In the development of relations with east countries in the 1-st Middle ages period was very important the process of regions social political life, which happened at the same time with ecological situations.

On the eve of this period in Central Asia had happened the ecological decline (III-IV centuries of era) between Sirdarya's cattle-breeding tribes, the main mediatory were directed to the peasant and cattle-breeding tribes' commercial-economic and cultural relations and in this process Choch's property took up the main value.

Sirdarya's middle flow basin and its right inflow-Chirchik and Ohangaron oasis's peculiar from three side was rounded by horse-shoe shaped, sky scraper mountains of Tyan-shan's west ranges – Chotqol, qurama, and Qurama ranges which stretched up to Sirdarya with Qoramazor mountains.

Geographically, Fergana and Talas oasis had an opportunity for passing which had passes along Choch's mountains and was convenient for cattle breeding and thorough bred horses. Beginning from III-era, was owned Sirdarya valley's united plain and front mountain territories. That was the cause of changing the cattle breeding population into settled way of life. The increasing of urbanization process in this territory, in its turn brought to appearance town and town type main catlage-craff and commercial centres. In particular, in this period Ohangaron oasis was Choch's economic center, a lot of minerals was dig out from various territories – from Lashkarak mine territories was founded silver, Qizilolma Gold, Kukrel bronze, Shovgaz iron. Besides that raw material was a recycled un center. Next to Turkat, (Iloq), Tukhat(Qulota), today's Angren had developed a big industrial and commercial locations as Nomsiztepa, Qurg`onteppe, Kindiktepa. Also, Feruza stone (in China's source as se-se) was dig out from the mountains which were situated in Choch's oasis. In East countries, this stone was valued as helper of happiness and victory, and as a talisman which saves from overlook, anger of evil spirit, different venomous

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insects and snake-scorpions. From the point of scientists, the main mine where feruza stones of high quality was dig out, situated in the south part of Qoramazor mountains, on a right bank of Ungurlisay, besides, in the Iloq territories, some of them in Oqtapa, Gulduran, Feruzakon the mines which was not so big. Feruza stone was the main stoneware of not only in Choch's east countries and in trade relations, but in Sugd town's trade economic relations, too. In particular, during the scientific works in the temple ruins of Erqurgon town (era's III-V centuries) was founded pendent golden jewelry decorated with Feruza stone.

Choch was situated in the convenient geographical region where settled population and nomadic tribes had active relations zone from the old periods for people's of Central Asia had served as a "bridge" for the development trade economic and cultural relations. If we pay attention to the sources of ancient times, exactly, between Sirdarya's middle basin settled population and cattle-breeding nomadic tribes is determined the ground of relationship. In particular, according to Strabon facts "Yaksart separates Sugd and settled population" another important facts were given by Dioniciy Perigret as: after the Sugdiyana's along Yaksart's flow lived saks where an expert rifleman battled with bow. This fact proves that desert nomadic peasants of oasis' population developed in all spheres and how Choch was very important in development. Besides, you can analyze different sources about nomadic cattle breeding's graveyard strong-hold, either peasant either cattle-breeding tribes which lived in Choch and Fergana inner relations territory in the middle of the 1-st millennium of era proves the development of trades exchange of commodities. In the development of exchange of commodities "Dasht yuli" was very important. From the point of scientists, in this process, nomadic cattle-breeding tribes in exchange for fell, fur, wool and wool industries and also meat, dairy produces from settled population, exchanged military weapons and other industries.

According to the result of archeologists, only the united territories of Tashkent oasis' nomadic tribes (Turkish) the nomadics brought the untreated fell and then it was processed by settled population.

The facts given above shows Iloq's separate status in the development of commercial-economic and cultural relations similar with Choch, in this period.

Iloq was Central Asia's old urbanization place between to rivers and included from upper and middle flow easant oasis of Chirchiq river.

Conclusion

The facts mention that region especially Iloq took active part in china's commercial-economic relations in this period. If we analyze the given facts of this sources, really the development of trade-economic and cuturalrelations between developed west and far East great civilization and its increasing had great impact on Central Asia's population as baxtriys, parfıys, khorezmiys and mostly Choch's and Iloq's population.

The economic relations and Choch's merchants production in the west and east, in its age, traded in different cottage industries, at the same time one of the saleable productions were made by local craftsman. So Iloq people brought to China town their own cultural achievements civilizations, and was a leader in spreading to other territories. In leading trade economic and cultural relations of east countries with nomadic tribes played a great role in it. In this period in one of the old ages were wide spread the trades formed type of exchange of commodities.

In particular, the region's joined territories with borders, the south-east borders, could be seen local nomadic tribes made the bow with the shape of decorations using animal bones or horns by Iloq handicrafts. This proves about leading trades relationship.

As a conclusion it should be mentioned that in the period of 1-st Middle Ages Choch's properties reached high level of development. The capital of the country became the center of great handicrafts and trade.

The location of Choch at the international convoy trades crossing, first of all with east countries' regions gave opportunity to take active part in commercial-economic relations.

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