

## About the Caravan Routes through Ancient Ustrushana

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### Abstract

This article contains the author's thoughts and comments on the fact that the Jizzakh oasis has been one of the cradles of ancient civilization and culture, its favorable geographical location and nature, the role of the Great Silk Road in the socio-economic life of the population.

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It is known from human history that before the Great Silk Road appeared in the past, there were also various, long and short trade-caravan routes. But this road, which connected East and West, was not of great importance. This route, discovered two thousand years ago, was a regular route for trade caravans, traders and tourists, from East to West and in turn from West to East. Intercontinental, this Great Road uniting the countries of Asia, Africa and Europe crosses deserts, steppes, mountains, valleys, seas and lakes, facilitated the interaction of peoples who spoke different languages, believed in different religions, introduced their cultures to each other.

The peoples who lived far from the direction of the Silk Road also enjoyed its taft through the mediation of other nations. This road, full of dangers, coincidences and natural disasters, brought strangers closer together.

On this intercontinental road, traders and caravans made silk and silk fabrics, precious stones, precious stones and metals such as gold, diamonds, silver, slaves, concubines, horses, elephants, lions, owls, peacocks, mulberries, falcons, honey, sugar, grain, cotton, leather and spices, perfumes and medicines, plants and their seeds and seedlings, statues and images of the gods [4, -Б. 6-7].

According to the analysis of historical sources, the Great Silk Road not suddenly, by chance. This is a trade caravan route the formation and beginnings are associated with certain cities or trade and craft centers in different countries. Existing historical sources and modern researchers unanimously acknowledge that the greatest contributors to the development of the Great Silk Road were our ancestors. Our ancestors, who lived in such historical regions as Khorezm, Bactria, Dovan, Shosh, Sogd, made a great contribution to the development of trade by building caravanserais, cisterns, handicraft workshops and markets, rastas, teams along this trade caravan route. The contribution of Sogdian traders, artisans and caravan leaders in this regard is invaluable. Because in the ancient East

and its significant part Turan-Movarounnahr-Turkestan-Uzbekistan, science, art and culture have been formed since ancient times.

Indeed, in recent years it has become clear that the first human settlements in Central Asia belong to the ancestors of all the peoples living in the region, and that they should be studied together. New archeological monuments of the most ancient periods were discovered, the centers of the first civilizations were studied. Also, scientific research on the history of ancient times, the Middle Ages, modern and most recent periods is distinguished by its relevance. Among them, it is important to study the history of the Jizzakh oasis today.

Evidence of the results of written sources and archaeological research Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, has a long history BC. in the Jizzakh oasis as well as in the cultural oases urban culture in different periods of the first millennium the period of formation has begun. Due to the favorable geographical location of the oasis, the abundance of arable and arable land for agriculture and horticulture in the basins of dozens of streams and springs, including the Sangzor and Zaamin rivers, Morguzar, Turkestan, the vastness of the oasis and its surroundings semi-nomadic, semi-nomadic, farming, handicraft-based settlement life dates back to the Neolithic period. Human development urban culture, which is a certain measure of the level and the beginnings of city life are also the latest archaeological research as a result, in Jizzakh and Zaamin oases period II-I centuries BC [3, -Б. 157]. It should be noted that this periodic date may become more ancient if research is continued. The scientific study and analysis of these processes plays an important role in assessing many important events in the history of the oasis, identifying the traditions of socio-economic and cultural life in different historical periods.

The importance of the Great Silk Road had a positive impact on the economy and culture of the peoples of the oasis, including the economic culture. The busiest caravan route is Baghdad - Tabriz - Kashan - Marv - Chorjuy - Bukhara - Samarkand - Harakana - Dizak, After Dizak, the road split in two or even three and in all cases he connected the routes through the Eurasian steppes to China and the Far East with the Arab and non-Arab countries. [2. -Б. 221-222].

Due to its geographical location, Ustrushana has been economically important since ancient times. In the first half of the first millennium BC, several routes connecting the south of Central Asia with the Fergana Valley, the Tashkent oasis and the territory of Ustrushana began to operate. [1. -Б. 77].

In ancient times, the emergence of powerful states neighboring the region further strengthened the growing position of the region in trade. Mil. avv. In the 3rd and 2nd centuries, the city of Qanqa controlled the crossing of the Syrdarya and the Syrdarya waterway, which passed through the Tashkent oasis to Ustrushna and Sughd. [1. -Б. 117]

According to historical sources, trade caravans passed from the east to Samarkand, a developed city on the Great Silk Road, in several directions through the territory of Ustrushna. The trade route from Ustrushna and the Tashkent oasis via Zaamin and Jizzakh led to Samarkand, the capital of Sogdiana. [1. -Б. 119]. The roads leading to Nurata from Jizzakh via Forish, the low passes in the mountains on the border of Nurata and Forish (these mountains are called by locals Karatov or Qorachotov. - O.M.) and the road to Samarkand through Savrbel Pass and others have been developed since ancient times. [1. -Б. 119]

According to sources, Ustrushna, especially the ancient Jizzakh oasis, was famous for its rabot and caravanserais in its prosperous oases, connecting East and West. By the beginning of the third millennium, the restoration of the ancient Great Silk Road on the basis of mutually beneficial relations and the search for new directions of cooperation has become an important task. A number of practical works are being carried out in this direction. In particular, along with the development of the TRACECA program, the main goal is to develop new mechanisms of economic partnership in the

region through the Europe-Caucasus-Asia corridor, to develop the economic well-being of participating countries, to strengthen cultural cooperation and ties in all fields.

In conclusion, we can say that The Central Asian region, in particular Uzbekistan, is one of the key areas in the implementation of these programs. Important routes through Uzbekistan play a special role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the country's regions. In particular, due to the fact that the Jizzakh oasis of the republic is located in a convenient area for communication and trade under these programs, the study of the region's place in the Great Silk Road system, which existed until the Middle Ages, remains one of the current issues.

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