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Research Article

ZAMIN OASIS IN THE LOCATION OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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ABSTRACT

This article contains the opinions and opinions of the authors regarding the fact that the Zomin oasis has become one of the cradles of ancient civilization and culture, its convenient geographical location and nature, and the role of the Great Silk Road in the socio-economic life of the population.

KEYWORDS

Ustrushona, Zomin, Caravanserai, Great Silk Road, Sangzor, Zominsoy, Pishagar.

INTRODUCTION

Many regions, which served as the cradle of human civilization, have followed their historical path of development. Zomin oasis, along with other oases of Central Asia, has experienced a certain stage of development in the fields of mutual trade, culture, and economy since ancient times. There is no doubt that the role of the Great Silk Road, which passed through this region, is incomparable for the activation of various sectors of the region. The fact that the oasis established

permanent relations with different regions and that these relations developed has been proven in various written and archaeological sources.

Zomin oasis is bordered by Sirdarya region from the north, Zarbdar district from the west, Bakhmal district from the east and southeast. The northern, eastern, and central parts of the oasis are lowlands, and the southeastern part consists of hills, hills, and mountains. According to

archaeologist S. Suyunov, Zominsoy is the main source of water in the emergence, formation and development of settled life, cities and villages in the Zomin oasis. Zominsoy is the second largest river after the Sangzor river in terms of water volume, and its length is almost 50 kilometers. According to the results of the observation of the group led by archaeologist M. Aminjonova in the Zomin oasis, the main part of the historical monuments are the Mazartepa monuments in the Turkman village around the Zominsoy water, the Bobotepa and Aktoshtepa monuments in the Pishaghar village, and the Jontutsoy water source. It has been proven that it has been preserved until According to archaeologists, in the city of Gonchi, located east of Zomin, mil. avv. Remains of villages and pieces of pottery dating back to the 5th-4th centuries, and in the northeast, a mile. avv. Of course, it is not for nothing that the ovuls belonging to the IV-III centuries were found. BC Hellenic ceramics of the III-II centuries, corresponding to the Sogdian style, were already found in the first layers of Zomin.

Archeology studies have shown that the first trade routes passed through the grain-rich city of Bactria of the Achaemenid Empire, which in turn was closely connected with Sogd and Ustrushona. Alexander the Macedonian, who was forced to suppress the Sogdian rebellion during his conquest of Central Asia, relied on his famous guides and used the first trade routes to go to Sogd via a short route from Alexandria Eskhata, i.e. Outer Alexandria. To the author of the monuments of that period studied by A.Gritsina, it was concluded that the road area on the border

of Zomin and Khovos districts, previously extended far north of the other current Zomin-Savat roads, passed through the settlements of the Ustrushonites who participated in the revolt against the Greeks, which were destroyed by the Macedonians. allows.

According to scientists, from the beginning of the Middle Ages, some private trade routes were replaced by a huge transcontinental route from China to European cities. Caravans loaded with snow-white porcelain, silver, gold, carpets, fine fabrics, weapons, weapons, various jewels and other unique items passed through this road from Eastern countries to the West. Even the merchants were diplomats in a certain sense, they often participated in peacekeeping events, interacted with the population and showed selflessness in the prosperity of their cities. [3. 192]

During the period of the Turkish khanate, the importance of the northern branch of the Great Silk Road increased, the use of roads from Eastern Turkestan through the Tian'shan mountain passes to Yettisuv, and the development of mountain passes further developed [5. 14-20]. A branch of the northern road went from Zomin through Shosh to Isfijab, Tarozi, Uchbulok, Kulan (now Lugovaya station), Aspara in the Chu valley, Navket, Suyab city (Aq-Beshim) and came to Upper Barskan located in the southeastern village of Issykkul [6. 39].

According to the information given in the works of Arab geographers Ibn Havkal and Al-Muqaddasi, it is mentioned that socio-economic

life in the Zamin oasis was active long before the arrival of the Arabs. According to the well-known historian and scientist N. Ismatov, Zomin is one of the most important cities in Usturushona. Zomin's location on the big caravan route connecting the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Shosh (Tashkent), Dizak (Jizzakh) and Fargona led to its rise to the level of one of the developed cities of Movarunnarh [1. page 61].

Due to its location on the Great Silk Road, Zomin played a major role in the formation and development of cities based on the exchange of culture and the trade system, as well as the development of the interconnection of different countries. International trade routes connected many countries with invisible but strong ties, from Japan and China to the Mediterranean Sea, from Russia and the Golden Horde to the Indian Ocean and North Africa [2. 56].

It passed from Samarkand to Ferghana and Shosh via Jizzakh and Zomin. The caravans covered the road from Samarkand to Khojand in eight days. In the 10th-12th centuries, the roads leading from Bukhara through Nurota to Shosh and O'tror were also consistently used [4. 137-145].

It should be mentioned here that there were important centers of caravans on the roads of the Great Silk Road located between cities. Among them is Zamin, which is four days' journey from the capital of Sogd towards China. It served as one of the main centers of both domestic and international trade relations in Ustrushona. Caravans of foreign merchants stopped there and went in different directions, goods were

redistributed. Analyzing the data of archaeological research and written sources, it is possible to come to certain conclusions about the structure of some caravanserais. For example, the 10th-12th century Tortkoltepa caravanserai, found on the road from Zomin to Fergana and Tashkent, has the shape of a rectangle (the length of the sides is 106x106 m.), and the height of the north side is 5 meters. which has a main arched gate [7. 184-185].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can note that according to the sources, ancient Zomin was famous for its rabots and caravanserais in prosperous oases, connecting the East and the West. The role of the Great Silk Road is of great importance in the development of the economic well-being of the Zomin oasis, strengthening of cultural cooperation and relations between the countries in all areas. It is one of the important centers of the Great Silk Road. Due to the passage of the Great Silk Road, many caravanserais and cisterns were built in the Zomin oasis. One of the largest of these caravanserais is Sarboztepa near the village of Karakoyli. Trade caravans passing through the Great Silk Road stopped here for trade. The fact that the Great Silk Road passed through the Zomin oasis greatly contributed to the development of trade and commerce of the Zomin oasis and the growth of trade relations.

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