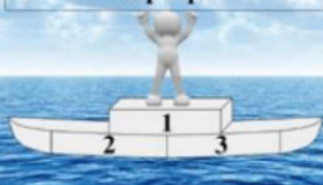


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ФИО автора(-ов): *Bazarov Ahmet, teacher Geography, Turkmen state pedagogical instituty after Seyitnazar Seydi,*

Subanova Leyla, teacher Geography, Turkmen state pedagogical instituty after Seyitnazar Seydi, Turkmenabat, Turkmenistan

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Annotation

This work highlights the importance of culture, art, and musical heritage in achieving peace and sustainable development in the countries along the Great Silk Road today. As well as, the purpose of this work to showcase the national cultural heritage of our country, Independent and Permanently Neutral Turkmenistan, and to show their importance in promoting peace and sustainable development among the countries of the region. Achieving sustainable development in the countries along the Great Silk Road, further developing the culture and art of those countries, strengthening mutual understanding and friendly fraternal relations. In our scientific work, we have used the historical experience of our country in culture and art, various literary sources, to show the importance of the Great Silk Road reconstruction today, its important role among the countries, as well as the development and the growth of inter-ethnic relations through them.

Keywords

Great Silk Road, UNESCO, Central Asia, sustainable development, international cooperation.

The emergence of the Great Silk Road is associated with the 2nd century B.C. At that time, the Chinese Ambassador to China, Zhang Xian, arrived in Central Asia to establish diplomatic relations. Until the 2nd century AD, the path from Europe to Asia ran to the border with China, since the mountain systems of the Tien Shan, Kunlun, Karakorum, Hindugush and the Himalayas separated the ancient Chinese

civilization from other parts of the world. During his visit to Central Asia, Zhang Xian was struck by the level of development of the peoples of the region. Only in the Ferghana Valley there were about 70 cities, large and small. The population of cities had trade ties with India and the Middle East. One of the things that struck the ambassador were the horses of Central Asia, and when Zhang Xian returned to China, he conveyed everything he saw to the emperor. Inspired by the speeches of Emperor Zhang Xia, he decided to establish trade relations with Central Asia in the near future. After his first visit, Zhang Xian began to bring silk fabrics to Central Asia as a valuable gift. This is how the ancient civilizations of Central Asia and China met.

The Great Silk Road's name was associated with silk, which at that time was expensive for Western European countries. At the end of the II century BC. The Silk Road connected the countries of the West and the East. However, not only silk was traded along the route of the Great Silk Road, but also a number of other goods.

In general, the Great Silk Road ran from Rome to the ancient city of Hieropolis, across the Mediterranean Sea, then through Mesopotamia, Northern Iran, Central Asia, the oases of Turkistan, and the plains of China. The Central Asian section of the Great Silk Road begins in Arya. The Great Silk Road divided here, and caravans reached northern Merv and southwest to Bactria.

Fortresses, caravanserais and ruins of ancient cities along the Great Silk Road have permeated the history of millennia. In the Middle Ages, many Arab and European tourists traveled along this Great Trade Route. One of their most prominent representatives was Ibn Battuta. He was born in 1304 in the African city of Tangier, but spent most of his life in Fes, Morocco. From his youth, he dreamed of traveling. One of the highlights of his trip was a trip to Central Asia. Here he visits Urgench, Bukhara, Samarkand and Termez. He described the political and economic structure that dominated Central Asia in the fourteenth century. During his thirty-year journey, Ibn Battuta reached the Indian capital of Delhi, and then to Chin Machin. At the end of his journey, a book called The Travels of Ibn Battuta was published, and in the Middle Ages it was translated into various languages and became very popular.

One of the brightest representatives of the Great Silk Road was Marco Polo, a Venetian merchant. He is the first European to visit Central, East and South Asia. In 1271, together with his father Niccolo and uncle Maffeo, he arrived in the capital of the famous Mongol Khan Khubilia. A young Italian youth traveled all over China with the consent of the khan. He studied the history, social structure and architecture of this ancient country. Marco Polo returned to Venice in 1295 after a quarter of a century. Despite the past centuries, the ancient cities along the Great Silk Road are still a source of important historical information for both scientists and tourists.

In some countries, goods were exchanged along the Great Silk Road. At the same time, merchants set prices for their goods to a certain extent and replaced them with similarly priced goods. The nature of mutual settlements between merchants largely depended on the country in which the trade took place. In China, for example, silver was not taken from merchants, so trade was carried out mainly in exchange, but in Eastern European countries the situation was different. There, dirhems were used both in commodity and monetary terms. This is evidenced by the high prevalence of silver coins in the Muslim countries of Europe at that time and the fact that this was not the case in China. It is also interesting that large wholesale markets are located in intermediate areas, i.e. in large cities of Central Asia - Kunya-Urgench, Samarkand, Merv, Balkh and Sarakhs. Silver coins were widely used in these markets. In the eleventh century, trade became a form of exchange, which led to a shortage of currency in Muslim countries.

The composition of merchant caravans included not only merchants, but also many artisans, travelers, scientists, scientists. The trade caravan also included diplomatic representatives and ambassadors. The line of trading caravans stretched from dozens of camels to hundreds of camels. The largest caravan known to us from written sources is the caravan sent by the Baghdad caliph al-Muqtadir to the Bulgar king on the Volga in 921-922. The caravan consisted of 5,000 men and 3,000 horses and camels.

In general, the Great Silk Road for centuries influenced not only the economic life of the peoples of the world, the prosperity of trade, but also their cultural life, the

enrichment and prosperity of their art and artistic creativity. This important route started from Chin-Machin and reached the shores of the Mediterranean through Central and East Asia. He connected these countries in many ways. The Great Silk Road also created a unique system of roads from east to west and from south to north. Turkmenistan is located at the crossroads of these roads. As a result, the Great Silk Road played an important role in strengthening trade, economic, spiritual and cultural ties for countries on its way, creating favorable conditions for the exchange, storage, sale, purchase of goods, as well as for people of different cultures to get to know each other better.

Our esteemed President is carrying out large-scale work to study and preserve our national heritage. As a result of the balanced policy pursued by our esteemed President, we can see great achievements in science, education and culture in our country.

The announcement of 2016 as the Year of “Honoring the heritage, transforming the Motherland” was an important step in studying the history of our beautiful region. The announcement of 2018 as the “Turkmenistan – the heart of the Great Silk Road” gave a new impetus to scientific research.

The Great Silk Road was one of the most important trade routes in the history of the Turkmen people. This trade route played an important role in the development and strengthening of ancient Merv, Urgench, Nisa, Amul in the Middle Ages, as it crossed the border of our country.

The Great Silk Road, dating back to the 2nd century BC, is a trade caravan route connecting China, the countries of Central Asia, including Turkmenistan, India, the Arab states, Turkey with Europe. The Great Silk Road had a great influence on the development of political and economic relations between countries, the rapprochement of the peoples of the world, the enrichment of peoples, countries, their cultural upsurge. According to historical sources and archaeological finds, several cities, towns, large markets, caravanserais were formed along the Great Silk Road, monetary relations arose in exchange for trade, and several religions spread along this path.

Given the great historical significance of this road, in 1987 in Paris, France, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, an international research group named as the Great Silk Road, the Way of Understanding, was established. In 1989-1991, several expeditions and scientific conferences have been held on this topic in our country. They not only studied the ancient culture, but also discussed the restoration of this path.

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