



HISTORICAL-CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE FAPB PEOPLES

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Annotation. *The article highlights the emergence of the Great Silk Road, its historical development, its contribution to the development of human civilization, monuments of memorialization located on the Great Silk Road, various craft items in the study and factors in their extensive development.*

Keywords: *Science, culture, news, Pottery, China, woolen cloth, carpet, precious stones, Bactria, Great Silk Road, memorialization, crafts.*

In the ancient world - the Great Silk Road occupies an important place in the development of historical-cultural relations and trade relations between the East and the Fapb peoples. The emergence and development of this road is directly related to China.

Historically it is known that in the 2nd half of the 1st millennium BC, several states were formed in China, which were constantly warring with each other. By the 3rd century BC, within them, the Tsin kingdom would become the most powerful state. The Tsin force, sometimes using cunning, used hostility between others to obey the whole of China. In the year 221 BC before Christ, the Tsin Tsarina proclaimed herself as "Tsin Shi-Xuandi", i.e. the first Tsin ruler.

North of China were inhabited by belligerent Hui tribes, who periodically raided the country's cities and villages. Qin Shi-Huandi ordered the construction of a wall throughout the Northern Territory in an effort to protect the country from the Hui. It took about 1 thousand years to build it and to repair its damaged areas, stopping and aging. Thus, a wall with a thickness of 5-6 meters, a length of 4 thousand km, which later received the name of the Great Wall of China, arose.

The Chinese tsars were not limited to defensive work, but began to conquer the lands outside the country. In China, tsars belonging to the House of Han, who ruled from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD, waged particularly great wars of conquest.

To make successful marches towards the Northwest, it was first necessary to find allies against the huin. To this end, in 138 BC, emperor by Di of China dispatched Ambassador Zhang Xian to find allies and collaborators in the struggle against the nomadic huin tribes. The huin have always posed a threat to the northern districts of China. The ambassador is captured by the huins and is held in custody for about 10 ears. One day he escapes captivity. It goes to Issyk-Kul through the central Tyanshan passes. It descends along the Norin River into the Fergana Valley. He discovers the state in the valley (in this place the pass, that is, the Fergana State) for himself, saying that he wants to get help from his king in the fight against the huins. Only the Fergana ruler expresses a desire to establish trade relations with China.

The Chinese Ambassador Zhang Xian continued his journey south, returning to China via Altai and telling his emperor what he saw. It provides the king with the best fodder-alfalfa seeds for Fergana horse and horse, along with pomegranate, Poplar, grape, cucumber and Walnut seeds. The Chinese chronicles insist that there was a palace named "Putagun" in the garden of Emperor yuan-shouni, who ruled in the first ear before BC. It translates to "Palace of grapes". The most interesting is in this palace, during the reign of the emperor by Di (R.160-160 BC).in the 1st century BC. 141-78.y.) Grape seedlings brought from Fergana were grown, and the most honored guests were placed here.

Along the route on which Zhang Xiang walked, the so-called Great Silk Road of World importance connecting 2nd-1st century BC China with Central and Western Asia was founded. Silk was transported from China along the existing routes, silk was highly valued all over the world. The Chinese kept the Silk-Silk

method of operation a strict secret, they received a huge profit from the silk trade. Therefore, the route later became known as the Great Silk Road. More specifically, the name "Silk Road" was given to this road in 1877 by the German historian K. Given by richthofen, he first uses the term in his pamphlet "China". It was noted that silk occupies a special place among the various fabrics and items carried by this road.

The Great Silk Road was 12,000 miles long. It started from the ancient capital of China, Sian, on the shores of the Yellow Sea and went through Eastern Turkestan, Central Asia, Iran, Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean coast. The second line ran through Central Asia to India.

A number of ancient cities are located on this road (Sian, Dunkhuan, Yorkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Termez, Marv, etc. In addition to cattle, merchants also brought news from various fields of Science and culture. For example, wool, gauze, carpets, decorative items, and precious stones were transported from Sugdonia to China. Camels were carried from Bactria, breeding horses from Fergana, Lal from Badakhshan, silver and ivory from India, Spices and other products. In the study of memorabilia located on the Great Silk Road, various craft items, coins were found. For example, Roman coins from Termez, Roman candlesticks from Afrosiob, Egyptian seals, and Kushan coins were found from the Mediterranean regions.

Conclusion: As the Silk Road developed, it became a tradition for the Kings to send ambassadors among themselves, to grant each other various gifts. With the East, the influence of fabp mining on each other increased. Some cultural similarities in the development of states have also been caused by his.

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