



TRADE RELATIONS OF THE KHOREZM OASIS WITH EASTERN EUROPEAN REGIONS DURING THE KHOREZM SHAH MAMUNIDS PERIOD

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ANNOTATION

The issue of Khorezmshahs-Ma'munid period external relations of the Khorezm oasis is one of the less studied topics, which is due to the lack of written sources and archaeological research data. In particular, in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan, the question of the origin and development of the Khorezmshahs-Ma'munid dynasty has been studied very little. However, special attention should be paid to the fact that Khorezm Ma'mun Academy, which has an incomparable place in world cultural development, was founded by representatives of this dynasty and operated during this dynasty. Therefore, during the period of representatives of this dynasty, Khorezm state did not occupy huge territories, but during its development, it made an important contribution to the development of not only the peoples of Uzbekistan or Central Asia, but also the peoples of the world. On the ground of this development, there is definitely an issue of economic development. From this point of view, the issue of foreign relations of the Khorezm oasis during the Khorezmshahs-Ma'munid period is considered one of the urgent problems, and this article is dedicated to this topic.

KEYWORDS: Khorezmshahs-Ma'munids, Eastern Europe, South Siberia, Khazar Khanate, Volga Bulgaria, Ibn Fadlan, Istakhri, Maqdisi, Bulgar, Bilyar, Suvar, VV Bartold, SP Tolstov, Kh.D. Fran, I. Yu. Krachkovsky, AP Kovalevsky, AK Arends, YP Manylov, K.Yu. Masharipov.

INTRODUCTION

The main part of the information on the history of political, socio-economic and cultural relations in the Khorezm oasis in the 9th - 11th centuries, presented in the available sources in different languages, clearly shows that the oasis was very economically developed during these periods, and the scope of trade relations expanded tremendously. However, at the same time, the issue of foreign relations of the Khorezm oasis during the Khorezmshah-Ma'munid era is one of the less studied topics, which is caused by the lack of written sources and archeological research data related to this dynasty. In particular, in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan, the question of the origin and development of the Khorezmshah-Mamunid dynasty has been studied very little. However, special attention should be paid to the fact that Khorezm Ma'mun Academy, which has an incomparable place in world cultural development, was founded by representatives of this dynasty and operated during this dynasty. Therefore, during the period of representatives of this dynasty, Khorezm state did not occupy huge territories, but during its development, it made an important contribution to the development of not only the peoples of Uzbekistan or Central Asia, but also the peoples of the world. On the ground of this development, there is definitely an issue of economic development. From this point of view, it is possible to fill the existing gap in the history of the Khorezm oasis, which was mentioned above, with a deep scientific analysis of the foreign relations of the Khorezm Shah - Ma'munid period.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The fact that Khorezm was a center connecting the countries of Central Asia, the Near and Middle East with the countries of the Volga region and Eastern Europe has been fully proven by both archeological and written sources. However, in the history of these relations, the period of the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th century, that is, the period of Khorezmshah-Ma'munid, is rarely reflected in written sources and in the results of archaeological research.



In this respect, first of all, it is necessary to analyze the data of written sources. Among the works of historians and geographers who wrote their works in Arabic, Ibn Fadlan's "Treatise"¹, "Kitab ul-masolik wal-l-mamalik" by Ibn Havkal ("The Book of Roads and Countries")², Al-Istakhri's "Kitab masolik ul-mamolik" ("The book about the roads to the countries")³, Al-Maqdisi's Ahsan-at-Taqasim fi marifat al-aqolim ("The Best Guide to the Study of Climates")⁴, "Al-Kamil fit-tarikh" ("Perfect history") by Ibn al-Asir⁵, Yaqut al-Hamawi's "Mu'tam al-buldan" ("List of countries")⁶ includes his works. If we focus on the sources written in Persian language of the 9th-13th centuries, the most important of them is Mahmud Gardizi's work "Zain ul-akhbar" ("Decoration of Histories").⁷, and the works of Abulfazl Bayhaki "History of Mas'udi".⁸ is considered In these works, along with the political events that took place in the Khorezm oasis in the 10th-11th centuries, there is also information about the economic life and trade relations. In particular, in these works, great attention is paid to the description of Khorezm trade centers, economic geography of Khorezm, trade relations of cities and villages, markets and caravansary.

As for the historiographical analysis of the topic, first of all, although a lot of information has been collected as a result of archaeological research, this information has not yet been fully analyzed. Secondly, the lack of information in the above sources and the fact that most of this information contradicts each other makes the historiographical analysis of this topic difficult. For example, although Ibn Fadlan's "Treatise" has been translated and analyzed by a number of historians, there are many problematic issues. On this topic, VV Barthold, SP Tolstov, XD Fren, I. Yu. Krachkovsky, AP Kovalevsky, AK Arends, Yu.P. Manilov, Q. Yu. Researchers such as Masharipov conducted research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article used scientific research methods such as systematization, historical-comparative analysis, generalization of historical data, principle of objectivity.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Khorezmshah - the state of the Mamunid The earliest information on trade relations with Eastern European regions is given in the "Treatise" of the famous Arab traveler Ibn Fadlan, who went as an ambassador to the Volga Bulgaria state in 921-922.⁹ According to him, when Ibn Fadlan came to Khorezm, Khorezm was divided into two parts, while South Khorezm was ruled by Muhammad ibn Iraq from Africans, while Northern Khorezm or Al-Jurjaniya (in Arabic sources, the capital of Northern Khorezm was named after the city of Gurganch-Jurjan)) did not mention who ruled during this period. Even so, Ibn Fadlan, calling Northern Khorezm Al-Jurjaniya, clearly confirms that any caravan that went to Eastern Europe at this time passed through Gurganch.

In general, all Arabic and Persian language sources state that Northern Khorezm, whose capital is Urganch, was in integral economic relations with the world of nomads of Eastern Europe and Eurasian steppes in the 10th - 11th centuries. After all, as soon as the Great Silk Road was established in the II century BC, Khorezm's trade relations with the Volga and Eastern Europe reached a new level. Since then, the northern branch of the Great Silk Road was created, and this network flourished even more in the 10th - 11th centuries, and the fact that Khorezm's trading cities played a very important role in it is fully reflected in the sources.

¹ Ибн Фадлан. Путешествие Ибн Фадлана на Волгу. Перевод и жтимой комментарии А.П.Ковалевского под редакцией академика И.Р.Крчковского. -М. -Л. 1939; изд.2-е. -Харьков, 1956; МИТТ, т. -М. -Л., 1939.

²Абу-л-Касым ибн Хаукаль. Книга путей и стран // Материалы по истории туркмен и Туркмении. Т. I. Арабские и персидские источники. (VI-XV вв.) (далее: МИТТ) / Под ред. С.Л. Волина, А.А. Ромаскевича, А.Ю. Якубовского. М.-Л.: Наука, 1939. – С.181-184; Бетгер Е.К. Извлечение из книги "Пути и страны" Абул-Касыма Ибн Хаукаля //Труды САГУ. Новая Серия. Вып.11. -Т.; Изд-во САГУ, 1957. – С.13-40.

³Ал-Истахри. Китаб месалик ал-мемалик. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.178-181.

⁴Ал-Мақдиси. Ахсан ат-тақасим фи маърифат ал-акалим. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.185-189, 202-203, 206.

⁵Ибн ал-Асир. Ал-Камил фи-т-тарих //МИТТ. т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.361-362.

⁶Йакут ал-Хамави. Му'жам ал-булдан. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.409-438.

⁷Гардизи. Китаб зайн ал-ахбар. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.228-229; Бартольд В.В. Извлечения из сочинения Гардизи "Зайн ал-ахбар", -Сочинения. Т.8. – М.: "Наука", 1973. – С. 23–62; Абу Саъид Гардизи. Зайн ал-ахбор. Украшения известий. С персидского А.К.Арендса. – Т.: Фан, 1961. – 146 с.

⁸Абу-л-файз Байхаки. История Маъсуда. – М.; Изд-во А.Х.Арендса. 1969. – 1009 с.

⁹Ковалевский А. П. Книга Ахмеда Ибн-Фадлана о его путешествии на Волгу в 921-922 гг.: Статьи, переводы и комментарии / Отв. ред. Б. А. Шрамко. – Харьков: Харьковский университет, 1956. – 348 с.; также: Ковалевский А.П. (пер.) Путешествие Ибн-Фадлана на Волгу. М.-Л., Изд-во АН СССР, 1939. - 228 с.



Complete information about Khorezm's trade activities through the northern network appeared only after the Arab invasion, when the Muslim world was included in the sphere of influence of its trade relations (including the 9th-10th centuries). According to this information, Khorezm was emphasized as an intermediary center in trade relations between Eastern countries and the peoples of the Volga and Eastern Europe, the Volga, Ural and northwestern Volga-Kama. Various products brought from the region were transported through Khorezm to Central Asia, Iran, India, Middle and Middle Eastern countries.

The growth of trade cities is one of the important aspects of the overall economic development of the country, and it indicates that the Khorezm civilization, which began to rise on a new basis, strengthened and expanded trade relations with the surrounding steppes and distant countries.

By the 10th century, Khorezm was extremely active economically, which is vividly described in Arabic sources. Khorezm merchants, as in ancient times, had trade relations, firstly, with the steppes of present-day Kazakhstan, secondly, with Volga-Hazaria and Bulgaria, and thirdly, with the vast Slavic world of Eastern Europe. As early as the 10th century, Istakhri said about the expansion of trade relations, especially with Eastern Europe: "In addition to the neighboring Turkish slaves, a large number of Slavic and Khazar slaves, steppe fox, sable, fox, beaver a large part of it will also fall into their hands (Khorazmites)"¹⁰.

In the 9th-10th centuries, Khorezm's caravan trade with the Khazars and Bulgars located in the middle and upper reaches of the Volga River was extremely important.

Trade relations with the Khazar Khanate, which was established in the 8th century and included the territories along the North Caucasus, Volga and Caspian, were developed to such an extent that this situation even had a strong influence on the political life of both countries. Even the great political process that took place under the guise of religion in the 60^s and 70^s of the 8th century in the Khazar khanate could not stop these relations. Even after the conversion of Khorezm to Islam, trade relations continued and were more developed than before.

The city of Itil, the capital of the Khazar state, became one of the largest and richest cities in the world at that time, as it was located at the junction of the trade routes from the East and the West. According to Ibn Havqal, its length and width were equal to 1 farsakh (6-8)¹¹. It consisted of two parts, the western part was called Itil, and the eastern part was called Khazaron. Khorezms made up the majority of the population of Khazar. Among them were merchants, artisans and representatives of other classes.

The influence of the Khorezms in the Khazar Khaganate was so strong that, according to the Arab historian Mas'udi, the Khorezms formed the basis of the Khagan armies. According to Ibn Havqal, the Khorezm army consisted of 12 thousand people. In addition, Ibn Havqal wrote that the Khorezm people had the right to interfere in the affairs of the government and to have their own minister in the Khazar khanate.¹²

On the other hand, in Khorezm and Urganch, there were settlements of Khazars, Alans and Slavs who had moved from the Khazarian Empire. These settlements existed during the Beruni period, even before the Mongol invasion, mentioned by the Italian traveler Plano Carpi.¹³

Khorezm-Khazar relations became stronger, especially at the end of the 10th century, during the period of the khaganate's fierce struggles with the Oghuzs and Russia.

In 965, when the Russian prince Svyatoslav crushed the main army of the Khazars near the city of Belaya Veja (Sarkel) and ended this state, Khorezm, acting as the "heir" of the Khazar khanate, did not stop his struggle and at least, he sought to capture the most important trade centers of the Lower Volga.

¹⁰Ал-Истахри. Китаб месалик ал-мемалик. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.180.

¹¹Abu-l-Kasym ibn Haukal. Kniga putey i stran // Materialy po istorii Turkmen i Turkmenii. Т. I. Arabic and Persian dishes. (VI–XV vv.) / Pod ed. S.L. Volina, A.A. Romaskevicha, A.Yu. Yakubovsky. M.-L.: Nauka, 1939. - P.181-184.

¹²Masharipov Q.Yu. Historical relations of Khorezm with trade centers of the Middle East and European countries (10th - 15th centuries). – Urganch: UrDU publishing house, 2016. – P.126.

¹³Очерки истории Каракалпакской АССР. Т. 1 , С древнейших времен до 1917 г. / [Под ред. С.П. Толстова и др.]. – Ташкент : Наука, 1964. – С.91.



The amirs of Urganch even managed to do this sometimes, as Maqdisi notes that the cities of Khazaria were sometimes captured by the governor of Jurjania.¹⁴

Thus, the Khazar Khanate and its trade relations with the most important trade centers such as Itil, Sarkel (Belaya Veja) were of great importance and formed the basis of Khorezm's economic development. This interest undoubtedly lies at the root of Khorezm's extremely active policy in this direction, mentioned in many sources. Bulgarians also played an important role in Khorezm trade with the Volga and Eastern Europe. In Maqdisi's list of goods exported from different regions of Movarounnahr, the goods brought from the Bulgars to Khorezm are fully specified. "From Khorezm - sobol, gray apple, leek, steppe fox, marten, fox, beaver, painted rabbit, goat, wax, bow arrow, white poplar bark, three caps, fish glue and fish tooth are extracted from Khorezm. ; beaver skin, sesame oil, anbar, kimukht (cooked horse skin), honey, hazelnuts, falcons, swords, swords, birch root, Slavic slaves, sheep and cows - these all come from Bulgarians"¹⁵. The number and variety of things brought from the Bulgarians at the end of the 10th century is surprising. This situation indicates that this aspect of the economic activity of the Khorezm people has also grown rapidly.¹⁶

During this period, the volume of trade with the peoples of the Volga region and Eastern Europe, and the type of goods imported and exported to Khorezm, probably did not change for a long time. Trade was carried out with regions that developed exactly the same economic style and developed without changes for a long time. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to one thing, if attention is paid to the issue of slave trade, slave trade played a major role in the economy of Khorezm not only in the Middle Ages, but also until the Russian occupation. This situation allows Khorezm to use the labor of slaves brought to Khorezm during trade with settlers, to ensure the development of agriculture and handicrafts, especially during the period when the slavery system prevailed. This, in turn, led to the development of trade.

Volga Bulgaria also had many large trading centers. These are: the capital of the state - Bulgar, Bilyar, Suvar, Oshel, Zhukotin, Tubulgatau, Kermenchuk, Kazan and Kashan. Among these trade centers, the Volga and the trade of Eastern Europe with Central Asia, especially Bulgaria, were very important. In the north-east of Europe, it was considered a major center for collecting goods such as fur, wax, honey, and slaves. A large number of silver dirhams, brought by Muslim traders from various regions of Central Asia, were in circulation in Bulgarian markets.

So, mainly from the Khazar state and Bulgaria to Khorezm, various furs, large quantities of hides, bark used for tanning leather, cattle, honey, and finally, Slavic and Turkish slaves were brought to Khorezm. Bulgar and Itil were considered real slave markets. Slavonic and Turkish slaves could be bought or exchanged here. According to Beruni, the Bulgarians also brought walrus teeth from the North Sea to Khorezm.¹⁷ What goods were mainly exported from Khorezm to the Khazar state and Volga Bulgaria? According to Ibn Havqal, their (Khazars) food consisted mostly of rice and fish...¹⁸.

If we take into account that rice was not cultivated in the Volga at that time, rice was mainly brought from Khorezm and Movarounnahr. He also mentioned above that a large amount of fish was exported from the place called Kholijan in the Arolbay delta of Khorezm (of course, it was also caught in the Volga River and the Caspian Sea). A large amount of dry fruits (walnuts, raisins, apricots, etc.) were exported to Itil and Bulgaria. Sesame oil, sweets, boza, musk anbar, cotton, thread, silk fabrics, movut, kimhob, carpets and bedclothes, locks, bows, boats, etc., took the main place in this trade. In addition, since Khorezm plays the role of a transit trade center in the trade between the Volga region and Eastern European countries, India, China, Asia Minor, Iraq and other countries, the goods brought from the above-mentioned countries are also transported to Khazar and Volga

¹⁴Ал-Макдиси. Ахсан ат-такасим фи маърифат ал-акалим. // Материалы по истории туркмен и Туркмении. Т. I. Арабские и персидские источники. (VI–XV вв.) / Под ред. С.Л. Волина, А.А. Ромаскевича, А.Ю. Якубовского. М.-Л.: Наука, 1939. – С.209.

¹⁵Ал-Макдиси. Ахсан ат-такасим фи маърифат ал-акалим. // МИТТ. т.1. с.202.

¹⁶Толстов С.П. Қадимги Хоразм маданиятини излаб. – Т.: Фан, 1964. – С.258.

¹⁷Мамбетуллаев М.М. О торговых связях Хорезма в древности и средневековье // Города и каравансарай на трассах Великого Шелкового пути. Тезисы докладов Международного семинара ЮНЕСКО. – Ургенч, 1991. – С.45.

¹⁸Машарипов Қ.Ю. Хоразмнинг Ўрта Шарқ ва Европа давлатлари савдо марказлари билан тарихий алоқалари (X – XV асрлар). – Ургенч: УрДУ нашриёти, 2016. – С.128.



Bulgaria through Khorezm. released through However, the most sought-after commodity is silver dirhams, which are mentioned in almost all sources¹⁹.

Gurganj played the most important role in trade with Khazar and Volga Bulgaria. This city was located on the closest route from Iraq and Iran to Eastern Europe.

We can see how important the trade with Eastern Europe and the Volga region was for Gurganj, from its active involvement in the politics of the Khazar and Bulgarian states. In addition to the city of Gurganj, cities such as Kat, Shemakhala, Puljoy (Git), Bugrokhan (Madminiya), Mizdahkhan, Kardor also played a major role in the trade with Volgaboyi and Eastern Europe. This can be seen and deduced from their geographical location, mentions in sources, and archeological data.

During 1937-1990 and after the independence, as a result of the archeological researches, a huge amount of evidence and information was gathered about the trade relations of Khorezm with the peoples of the Volga, Eastern Europe and Siberia. This, in turn, makes it possible to fully identify some areas of trade relations and the characteristics of the general situation.²⁰

Khorezm's connection with Eastern Europe and the Volga mainly passed through the Ustyurt plateau, and trade relations with the Khazar state, Russia, and Volga Bulgaria were carried out through two routes along this plateau. The exact information about one of these trade routes was recorded by Ibn Fadlan, the secretary of the embassy and trade caravan sent by the Baghdad caliph al-Muqtadir to the Bulgar king in 922.

As a result of the archaeological research conducted in 1946, 1950, 1964, 1975-1978 and 1982 on these trade routes, the presence of various structures - towers, caravanserais, settlements, rabots, cisterns and wells - in the eastern hills of Ustyurt and in the Central Ustyurt area was determined. studied. The ruins of towers, towns, cemeteries and other types of constructions have been preserved along the edges of the plateau, about 300 km long, and along the cliffs of Ustyurt, from the city of Shemakhakal'a in the south of the eastern hills of Ustyurt to Kurganch in its north. This group of monuments also includes settlements and towers located on the edges of the Ustyurt plateau, south of the Oyboghira basin. There are 24 minarets, about 10 settlements and caravanserais in the eastern mountains, and judging by the materials found in them, these monuments were created in the 9th-10th centuries and were widely used in trade relations.²¹

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

If we draw a general conclusion from the above, the Khorezmshah-Ma'munid state had close trade relations not only with the neighboring countries, but also with the peoples of far Eastern Europe and Southern Siberia. The study of trade relations between Khorezmshah and the Ma'munid state with these regions is of great importance, and first of all, it reveals many aspects of the political history of the Ma'muni dynasty. In particular, the discovery of coins of the first representatives of the Ma'munid from these regions also shows the political potential of the representatives of this dynasty. Secondly, archaeological sources clearly show the place of the Khorezm oasis in the trade relations of the Great Silk Road during the Ma'munid dynasty. From this point of view, the extent to which trade relations of the Khorezmshah-Ma'munid state with the peoples of Eastern Europe and South Siberia were established is one of the urgent problems that has been little studied and should be studied based on a deep analysis in the future.

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¹⁹Древняя и средневековая культура Юго-Восточного Устьурта [Текст] / [В.Н. Ягодин, Н. Юсупов, Е. Бижанов и др. ; Отв. ред. чл.-кор. АН УзССР С.К. Камалов]. – Ташкент : Фан, 1978. – С.145.

²⁰Кызласов И.Л. Аскизская культура (средневековые хакасы X-XIV вв.) // Степи Евразии в эпоху Средневековья. Серия: Археология СССР. – М.: 1981. – С. 201-206.

²¹Древняя и средневековая культура Юго-Восточного Устьурта – С.148; также: Manylov Yu.P. Nekotorye voprosy istoricheskoy topografii Severo-Zapadnogo Khorezma i torgovykh atnoshenii s yugo i vostochnoy Evropoi i nochevnikami // V kn.: Drevnyaya i srednevekovaya kultura yugo-Vostochnogo Ustyurta. - Т.: Science, 1978. - P.278-280; see also: Barthold W.W. Izvlecheniya iz sochineniya Gardizi "Zayn al-akhbar", - Sochineniya. T.8. - М.: "Nauka", 1973. - S. 56.



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