



TRADE RELATIONS THROUGH THE NORTHERN NETWORK OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD IN THE END OF THE 10TH CENTURY AND THE EARLY 11TH CENTURY OF THE KHORAZM OASIS

Abdirimov Zarifboy Erkinovich

Urganch Innovation University, Teacher of the Department of Social and Humanities and Languages

ANNOTATION

Although the issue of trade relations of Khorezm Oasis through the Northern network of the Great Silk Road in the end of the 10th century - the beginning of the 11th century was relatively widely studied, the information in the existing studies was not systematized and no conclusion was reached based on the comparative analysis of archaeological and numismatic sources. In particular, in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan, the issue of the origin and development of the Khorezmshah-Mamun dynasty has been studied very little, and researches that reflect the above-mentioned archaeological and numismatic sources of available information comparative analysis was not done with the data. From this point of view, the issue of trade relations of the Khorezm oasis through the Northern network of the Great Silk Road in the late 10th - early 11th centuries was considered one of the urgent problems, and this article is devoted to this topic.

KEYWORDS: Great Silk Road, Northern Network, Eastern Europe, Southern Siberia, Khazar Khanate, Volga Bulgaria, Ibn Fadlan, Istakhri, Maqdisi, VP Darkevich, BI Vainberg, I.Yu. Pastushenko, ME Muhammadiyev, RM Valeev, KA Rudenko, M. Kalmenov, A. Bijanova, Q.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'muni 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-Mamuni 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'munes period.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Although the issue of trade relations of Khorezm in the late 10th and early 11th centuries through the Northern branch of the Great Silk Road has been relatively well reflected in research, there are no separate written sources or historical studies on this issue. 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

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



ul-masolik wal-l-mamalik" by Ibn Havkal ("The Book of Roads and Countries")², Al-Istakhri's "Kitab masolik ul-mamalik" ("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, Yaqt 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.

As for the historic graphical 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 results of research conducted by Russian historical scientists in various directions (mainly archaeological and numismatic research) were summarized and no final conclusions were drawn. On this topic, VP Darkevich, BIVaynberg, I.Yu. Pastushenko, ME Muhammadiyev, RM Valeev, KARudenko, M. Kalmenov, A. Bijanova, 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

At the beginning of the 11th century, the state of Khorezm achieved considerable success not only in the field of culture, but also in economic development. During this period, the oasis of Khorezm was the support of the Eastern Muslim civilization in the Eurasian steppes, a nation that connected the world of Turkic nomads with the Slavs - Bulgars and Khazars. In general, in the 10th - 11th centuries, the leadership in the foreign trade of Central Asia belonged to Khorezm, and practically the entire trade of Central Asia was in the hands of Khorezm merchants. Khorezm merchants were famous throughout the East for their professional approach to trade at that time. As soon as it became part of the Samanid state at the end of the 9th century, Khorezm merchants persuaded the Samani rulers to mint more dirhams for export. In this trade, they developed a mechanism and scheme for the movement of caravans across the steppe to Volga Bulgaria, where dirhams were sold to Russians or other merchants. At the same time, they brought foreign goods and weapons, furs, slaves and other various products to the markets of Eastern countries. Khorezm trade was carried out at this time with the settlers of Eastern Europe, Arolboyi, Dashti Kipchak, Yettisuv, and even with regions as far as Scandinavia.⁹

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 the trading cities of Khorezm played a very large role in this is fully reflected in the sources.¹⁰

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-Макдиси. Ахсан ат-такасим 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.

⁹Мухаммадиев М.Э. Средняя Азия в торговле в VI-XII века. // Norwegian Journal of development of the International Science, 2018. №17. – С.31.

¹⁰Гардизи. Китаб зайн ал-ахбар. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.228-229; Абу-л-файз Байхаки. История Маъсуда. – М.; Изд-во А.Х.Арендса. 1969. – 1009 с.; Йакут ал-Хамави. Му’жам ал-булдан. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.409-438.



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)"¹¹.

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.

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.

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.¹²

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 teeth 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"¹³. 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.¹⁴

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. Thus, in turn, led to the development of trade.

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

¹¹Ал-Истахри. Китаб месалик ал-мемалик. //МИТТ, т.1. -М. -Л., 1939. – С.180.

¹²Ал-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.

¹³Ал-Макдиси. Ахсан ат-такасим фи маърифат ал-акалим. // МИТТ. т.1. с.202.

¹⁴Толстов С.П. Қадимги Хоразм маданиятини излаб. – Т.; Фан, 1964. – С.258.



to Beruni, the Bulgarians also brought walrus teeth from the North Sea to Khorezm.¹⁵ What goods were mainly exported from Khorezm to the Khazar state and Volga Bulgaria? According to Ibn Khavqal, their (Khazars) food consisted mostly of rice and fish...¹⁶.

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 Bulgaria through Khorezm. However, the most sought-after commodity is silver dirhams, which are mentioned in almost all sources¹⁷.

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, Shemakakhala, 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.

In particular, a number of articles by Russian researchers I. Yu. Pastushenko and K. Rudenko about dirham treasures found in Bulgaria along the Volga were published. They emphasized the role of trade in the formation of Volga Bulgaria and explained the state's prosperity with the existence of the Volga road in the 10th century. At the beginning of the 11th century, this trade route was replaced by the Transoxania - Khorezm - Kazakh desert - Volgaboyi and Kama region road. and became the main road¹⁸.

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.¹⁹.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

If we draw a general conclusion from the above, the Khorezmshah-Ma'munes' 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'muni 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'munes' 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'munes' 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.

¹⁵Мамбетуллаев 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.

¹⁶Машарипов Қ.Ю. Хоразмнинг Ўрта Шарқ ва Европа давлатлари савдо марказлари билан тарихий алоқалари (X – XV асрлар). – Урганч: УрДУ нашриёти, 2016. – С.128.

¹⁷Древняя и средневековая культура Юго-Восточного Устюрта [Текст] / [В.Н. Ягодин, Н. Юсупов, Е. Бижанов и др. ; Отв. ред. чл.-кор. АН УзССР С.К. Камалов]. – Ташкент : Фан, 1978. – С.145.

¹⁸Валеев Р.М. Торговля Волжской Булгарии с северной и западной Европой в домонгольский период (IX – начало XIII века) // Вестник НГУ. Серия: История, филология. Том 10, выпуск 3: Археология и этнография. – С. 180 (175-182).

¹⁹Кызласов И.Л. Аскизская культура (средневековые хакасы X-XIV вв.)// Степи Евразии в эпоху Средневековья. Серия: Археология СССР. – М.: 1981. – С. 201-206.



REFERENCES

1. Абу-л-Касым ибн Хаукаль. Книга путей и стран // *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.181-184.
2. Абу Саъид Гардизи. *Зайн ал-ахбор*. Украшения известий. С персидского А.К.Арендса. – Т.: Фан, 1961. – 146 с.
3. Абу-л-Фазл Байхаки. *История Масуда (1030-1041)* / Перевод с перс., вступление и комментарии А. К. Арендса. – М.: Наука, 1969. – 1009 с.
4. Ал-Истахри. *Китаб месалик ал-мемалик* // *Материалы по истории туркмен и Туркмении (далее МИТТ)*. Т.1. – М. – Л.: Наука, 1939. – С.178-181.
5. Ал-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.185-189, 202-203, 206.
6. Вайнберг Б.И. *Экология Приаралья в древности и средневековье*// ЭО, №1, 1997. – С.23-41.
7. Валеев Р.М. *Торговля Волжской Булгарии с северной и западной Европой в домонгольский период (IX – начало XIII века)* // *Вестник НГУ. Серия: История, филология*. Том 10, выпуск 3: Археология и этнография. – С. 180 (175-182).
8. Гардизи. *Китаб зайн ал-ахбар*. // *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.228-229.
9. Даркевич В.П. *Аргонаты средневековья*. – М.: КДУ, 1976. – 256 с.: ил.
10. Даркевич В.П. *Художественный металл Востока VIII–XIII вв. Произведения восточной ювелирки на территории европейской части СССР и Зауралья* // М.: Наука, 1976. – 199 с.
11. *Древняя и средневековая культура Юго-Восточного Устюрта [Текст]* / [В.Н. Ягодин, Н. Юсупов, Е. Бижанов и др. ; Отв. ред. чл.-кор. АН УзССР С.К. Камалов]. – Ташкент : Фан, 1978. – 327 с. : ил.; 22 см.
12. Ибн ал-Асир. *Ал-Камил фи-т-тарих* // *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.361-362.
13. Ибн Фадлан. *Путешествие Ибн Фадлана на Волгу* // Перевод и комментарии А.П.Ковалевского. – М.-Л.: Наука, 1939. – 256 с.
14. Ибн Фадлан. *Путешествие Ибн Фадлана на Волгу* // *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.155-164.
15. Иакут ал-Хамави. *Му'жам ал-булдан*. // *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.409-438.
16. Калменов М., Бижанова А. *Торгово-водные пути Хорезмского оазиса в древности / Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции «Город и городская культура Южного Приаралья: история и перспектива», посвященной 85-летию В.Н.Ягодина – Нукус – 2017 – С. 105-107.*
17. Кызласов И.Л. *Аскизская культура (средневековые хакасы X-XIV вв.)*// *Степи Евразии в эпоху Средневековья*. Серия: Археология СССР. М.: 1981. С. 200-207.
18. Мамбетуллаев М.М. *О торговых связях Хорезма в древности и средневековье* // *Города и каравансарай на трассах Великого Шелкового пути. Тезисы докладов Международного семинара ЮНЕСКО*. – Урганч, 1991. – С.44-47.
19. Машарипов Қ.Ю. *Хоразмнинг Ўрта Шарқ ва Европа давлатлари савдо марказлари билан тарихий алоқалари (X – XV асрлар)*. – Урганч: УрДУ нашриёти, 2016. – 152 б.
20. Мухаммадиев М.Э. *Средняя Азия в торговле в VI–XII века*. // *Norwegian Journal of development of the International Science*, 2018. №17. – С.29-34.
21. *Очерки истории Каракалпакской АССР*. Т. 1, С древнейших времен до 1917 г. / [Под ред. С.П. Толстова и др.]. – Ташкент : Наука, 1964. – 429 с., 6 л. табл., карт. : ил.
22. Пастушенко И.Ю. *Волго -Камский торговый путь в I тыс. н.э.* // *Пути сообщения, коммуникации, научные достижения народов Евразии: Материалы между. науч.-практ. конф. Березники, 1997.* – С.36–38.
23. Руденко К.А. *Тюркский мир и Волго-Камье в XI–XIV вв. Изделия аскизского круга в Среднем Поволжье. Исследование и каталог*. – Казань: Заман, 2001. – 256 с.
24. Толстов С.П. *Қадимги Хоразм маданиятини излаб*. – Т.; Фан, 1964. – 440 б.
25. Abidova, Z. (2018). *Pilgrimage sites and shrines of Khorezm oasis (historical and ethnological research): A dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History*.
26. Kadirberganova, A. Z. (2023). *MYTHS AND LEGENDS ABOUT THE SAINTS OF KHOREZM*. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR), 9(2), 50-52.