

METHODS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD IN MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

Current issues related to the study of the history of the Great Silk Road based on the modern methods of scientific research methodology were discussed. Historical research methodology provides an opportunity to easily imagine the chosen topic in the student's mind by researching historical research topics with the help of visual and visual materials. The article discusses the role of the study of the history of the Great Silk Road through the territory of Euroasia historiography. The theoretical basis of the methodological research of the article is the new ideas expressed in the works of historians of scholars - the comments, conclusions expressed in lectures and speeches, as well as the scientific views of historians on this topic. There are also comments on the comparative methodological basis of the study of the history of the Great Silk Road.

KEYWORDS: *Silk Road, Historiography History, Culture, Scholars, Civilization, Science, Education, Renaissance, Comparative Methods.*

INTRODUCTION

Silk Road has been very important in the history of mankind. Because not only were different products exchanged through trade routes, but also cultural relations between different peoples were established. The Great Silk Road, which served as a basis for bringing the cultures of Asian and European peoples closer to each other, has not lost its importance at all times. There is a lot of international attention on the restoration of the Great Silk Road and the preservation of archaeological monuments, historical memorial buildings and art examples created by ancient peoples located in the cities of the main caravan routes of the road, which have become a material and cultural heritage for humanity. A lot of practical work is being done.

Uzbekistan is a unique land at the crossroads of great roads and civilizations, and every time this phrase is repeated, one can feel that there is a certain harmony behind it. The gradual transition of a society from one stage of development to another in order to develop in all respects determines its level of evolutionary development. The great spiritual heritage created by our great ancestors is important for our country to have a place in the world. The Silk Road, merchants traded desirable wares from all over Asia and the Mediterranean. Gold, porcelain, spices, jewelry, textiles, and about anything else material that any civilization along

this vast network of trade routes could create. Along with material concerns, however, came the much more lasting and intriguing effect of cultural exchange; religions, ideas, food, architectural developments, philosophy, and art all moved along the routes with these travelers from town to town. Some eventually spread all the way from the Greco-Roman world to China and Japan.

The Great Silk Road, with its enormous potential, has served as an important factor in the historical development of the eastern countries. The Great Silk Road is not only connected with trade in the history of mankind, but also has a unique history as a way of intercultural exchange between different peoples of the East and the West during its great history of several thousand years. character.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study of the history of the Great Silk Road is one of the most important areas in the history of Uzbekistan, and to this day it is studied by historians as a topical area of historical scholar research.

The modern method of studying history and conducting research is the interpretation of a certain reality or historical environment with the help of pictorial and visual materials. It is a modern methodology of historical research that should be applied today. Researching the history of the Great Silk Road and one of the modern methods of studying it is one of the main goals of the research to bring news to the field of museology through the research of visual and pictorial materials.

The ancient cities of Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent, were famous on the Silk Road. One of the most important ancient Silk Roads in Uzbekistan. That is why historians who have done historical research on the history of these cities have, of course, also referred to the history of the Silk Road.

One of the main branches of the Great Silk Road passing through the territory of Samarkand region is called "King Road" and it stretches from Miyonkal Island between the two rivers Aqdarya and Karadarya to Samarkand and passes through the ancient cities Kumushket, Ishtikhon, Rabinjon, Dabusiya, Karmana. According to Arab tourists who passed this road in the IX-XII centuries, this road is located in the shade of centuries-old trees. What did such a road look like in ancient times? According to historians, "As a result of centuries of marching caravans, a wide and well-organized road was built, in which six, eight and twelve camels could walk in a row at the same time. The number of camels loaded in most caravans was more than three thousand. A large number of armed soldiers have been hired to protect valuable cargo."

The world historiography, the visual method of historical research is very common and has a significant positive impact on the development of the field in today's digitized world. Because, first of all, pictorial materials are becoming valuable resources in museums as a type of modern exhibits. These materials are distinguished from material exhibits by the fact that they depict the social environment of their time based on reality, and it is sure to leave a clear impression of a certain historical period on anyone who gets to know them closely.

The relevance of the topic is that by studying the past of this historically significant path, we can explore the interrelationships of the valuable information that Asian and European countries have known to us to this day. To do this, first of all, we effectively use the methodology of comparative analysis of the study of the scientific aspects of historiography.

To do this, first of all, we present our views on the research work of historians who have been engaged in Uzbekistan to date on the topic "History of the Great Silk Road."

Historian scholars in Uzbekistan has conducted research on the history of the Great Silk Road. As a result of our scientific research, we have divided the historiography of the study of the Great Silk Road by regions into the following:

- To study the history of the Great Silk Road in Western Europe. A study of the history of the Silk Road, mainly by English and French historians;
- To study the history of the Great Silk Road in Asia. A study of the history of the Silk Road, mainly by historians from China, India, South Korea, and Japan;
- Special attention is paid to the study of the history of the Great Silk Road in Central Asia. Because this area is one of the most important areas of the trade route.
- The study of the history and sources of the Great Silk Road in Uzbekistan is divided into:
 - Study through Chinese manuscript sources;
 - Study through Chinese literature about Great Silk Road translated into English and Russian;
 - Study the literature of Asian, European, and American historians;
 - Study through ancient manuscript sources written in Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages;
- Study of Great Silk Road through research historians in Uzbekistan.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The terminology Great Silk Road was not used in ancient times. The scientific study of the historical, geographical, and cultural aspects of the Great Silk Road began in practice in the second half of the 19th century by scholars in many countries. Scientists from Western Europe, Russia, China and Japan have made significant contributions to historical researcher study about the history of Silk Road. In particular, the Great Silk Road Encyclopedia was published in Japan. In 1877, the famous German scientist F.Richthofen, in his major scientific work China, called the system of roads connecting different parts of the vast Eurasian continent the Silk Road, and later adopted the term "Great Silk Road".

The study of the ancient history of the Great Silk Road dates back to ancient times. At the end of the 1st millennium BC, the Han Empire pursued a policy of expanding its territory to the east, sending an ambassador, Zhang Xiang, to gather information, espionage, and diplomacy. However, the first detailed route from the eastern Mediterranean city of Hierapolis to Serica, China, was built by Macedonian merchant May Titian (100 AD). This information is contained in Claudius Ptolemy's Geographical Handbook. Ptolemy, in turn, obtained this information from the works of the historian Marin, written between 107 and 114, which have

not survived. According to these sources, the Great Silk Road was divided into two major sections: from Hierapol to Tashminor (Tashkurgan) and from Tashminor to Serika. The Central Asian part of the road started from Aria (an ancient region in the south of present-day Turkmenistan and northwestern Afghanistan). The route from Aria went north to Antioch in Margiyana (the ruins of the ancient city of Merv near Bayramali), then turned east to Bactria (Balkh in northern Afghanistan). From here the road turned north, crossed the Amudarya around Termez, and then went in two directions. The first, along the north, went through the Iron Gate to Morocco (Samarkand), and from there to Fergana. The second, south, led along the Surkhandarya valley to the mountainous region of the comedians (now Qorategin). Both routes led to Tashminor. Some scholars believe that it is located in the territory of Tashkent, others in the Alay valley. After Tashminor, the road stretched beyond Central Asia, with a "merchant camp" around Ergashtom, and then through the Takla-Makon Desert to Dunhuang, then to the ancient Chinese capital, Chanang. From here the road probably went to the northwest to Korea and Japan.

Among the most unique literature related to the topic today, there is a work called "Silk Road" by Peter Frankopan, a professor of world history at Oxford University. This literature, dedicated to the history of the Great Silk Road, differs from other literatures in this field with its information rich in descriptive and explanatory texts. The book is decorated with images by English illustrator Neil Packer. In 2015, P. Frankopan's book entitled "Silk Road (New Way of the World)" dedicated to the history of the Silk Road in the new era and its new interpretation will be published. In the author's book, enriched with modern illustrations, dedicated to the history of the Silk Road and the peoples located on the road networks, the analysis of the "Silk Road Civilization" in a new way is fully explained. This literature consists of 16 sections. In the introduction of the book, the author emphasized that one of the most convenient ways to learn history is through pictures and maps, that is, by studying it in connection with geography [9].

In the process of conducting research on the history of Uzbekistan, the study of the history of the Great Silk Road is one of the new directions in teaching students the history of Uzbekistan. Many of our scientists have conducted research on the formation of the Great Silk Road, its contribution to world development.

The book "The Great Silk Road" contains a lot of information about the historical sites of the Great Silk Road through the territory of Uzbekistan, the famous archeologist, academician Rtveladze Edward. The book contains information about the sites of the Great Silk Road, which is associated with the activities of Chinese merchants of ancient Uzbekistan. AblatKhujayev's book, "Great Silk Road: Attitudes and Destinies", contains a wealth of scientific information on the history of the Silk Road. We can mention the researches of Abdukhalik Abdurasuloglu "The Great Silk Road", "Chin and Mochin" and others. Cooperation of Uzbekistan with Asian countries on the restoration of the Great Silk Road is analyzed in depth in the monograph of AK Kyrgyzbaev "International cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with Asian countries."

Stunning photographs of art and artifacts are used to bring important events to life. This type of scientific research work creates an opportunity to get acquainted with the "History of the

Great Silk Road Cultural Heritage" on the basis of real reality, which was created as a result of the cultural exchange of the peoples of the East and the West for many thousands of years.

CONCLUSION

Studying the history of the Great Silk Road with the help of visual materials is the reason for revealing a modern direction for the field of museology.

The Great Silk Road is not only a caravan route but also a process that has left an indelible mark on the history of Eurasian civilization and served as a great factor in its all-round development. In short, the history of the Great Silk Road can be established through large-scale historical research, in the direction of "Scientific research of the cultural and educational heritage of the Great Silk Road." This kind of scientific research serves as a basis for us historians to study the history of the Great Silk Road in different directions and branches. In the history of Uzbekistan, there is every reason to study the Great Silk Road, because the Great Silk Road is positive for the development of science and culture of Uzbekistan, the development of ancient cities, the development of diplomacy, economic and cultural affected.

Educational processes on the history of the Great Silk Road are being actively carried out in the universities of Uzbekistan. Education in this area is carried out at several universities in Uzbekistan. In particular, there are classes on the history of the Great Silk Road at the Faculty of International Education Programs of Samarkand State University, the International University of Tourism "Silk Road" and the University of Oriental Studies. Therefore, Uzbekistan has all the grounds to teach the history of the Great Silk Road. Consequently, it is important to organize the teaching process using new methodological technologies in teaching these lessons.

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