



Importance of Caravan Routes in the Development of Trade Relations of Bukhara Khanate

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Abstract

This article analyzes issues such as trade relations, which were considered an important component of the country's economic life during the rule of the Bukhara Khanate, and the historical significance and role of caravan routes..

Keyword: Shaibani, Ashtarkhani, trade, money changers, trade routes, caravanserais, silk fabric, Kashgar.

Russian sources are also important in the study of some information about the Khanate (including the relations of Central Asia with neighboring Eastern countries in the 18th century). Because they provide detailed information on the analysis of economic and political relations, the efforts made to study trade routes, and the amount of goods imported from which countries.

The development of trade relations between trade and crafts circles of Central Asia with their products, especially silk and cotton fabrics, served for the development of caravan routes during the rule of the Shaibanis and Ashtarkhanis in the Bukhara Khanate. The caravansary built during the rule of Shaibani and Ashtarkhani, their conditions, security services, medical services, tilmochs, money changers, kirakash services, cisterns and their functions are scientifically and scientifically collected as a result of field-ethnographic studies in interesting studies based on¹.

The sources created during the existence of the Bukhara khanate (XVI-XVIII centuries) and the results of scientific research conducted by scientists in later periods are studied in historical consistency. In the works dedicated to the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, including "Tuhfat ulkhani" ("Gift of the Khan"), written by one of the famous historians of the Bukhara Khanate, Muhammad Vafai Karmanagii (1685-1769), the socio-political and economic events that took place during the last period of the Ashtarkhanid rule of the Bukhara Khanate reflected the events. The work contains important information about the relations of the Bukhara khanate with Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakh and Kokan khanates and Kashgar, as well as the routes of the caravan routes connecting them. Also, in the work, the issues of the decline of

¹ Mustafayeva, N. (2023). At the Beginning of the 20th Century views on the National Theater in Turkestan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 4(9), 11-16.

caravan trade and road service, trade relations with Kashgar, Iran, Afghanistan, and the worsening of the socio-political situation in the country are also reflected².

Abdullah Khan II (1583-1598), who strengthened the central power in the Shaibani state, paid special attention to improving the country's economic life, ensuring the safety of caravan routes, and building and repairing old structures along the way³. Abdullah Khan II pursued an active foreign policy. During this period, the Shaybanites had extensive diplomatic, economic and trade relations with Iran, India, Turkey, China, Russia and other countries. For example, the ambassadors of Abdullah Khan II brought ammunition, hunting birds, cloth from Moscow in 1583. Such an embassy was returned in 1589 and 1595. The results of Abdulla Khan II's work in the internal politics of the country, strengthening of the state management system, especially in the way of carrying out monetary reform, have been preserved in later periods. He built many different structures. Until now, among the people, the construction of this or that structure is attributed to Amir Temur or Abdullah Khan II.

An English tourist who recognizes that Bukhara is one of the world's trade centers provides information about the importance of trade conducted by foreign merchants in this city. Jenkinson mentions that these merchants are dressed in poor clothes, and despite the fact that they bring very little goods, these goods lie unsold for 2-3 years, and also mentions that there is no reasonable hope of increasing profitable trade here in the future. Jenkinson reports that images of various animals, woolen cloth, tanned sheepskin, wooden utensils, saddlery, and other items were brought from Russia to Bukhara, and from Bukhara cotton and cotton goods, various types of silk, and many other items. means they can take it. Jenkinson lists the goods imported from Russia one by one and does not mention fur. However, at that time there was a very high demand for it, and since ancient times fur has been considered one of the main products exported from Russia. It is clear and obvious that the Stroganov furriers are sending furs to Bukhara as well as to Western Europe⁴.

Among the services provided on the caravan routes of the Bukhara Khanate, roadside facilities have a special place. During this period, the construction of caravanserais, rabot, bridges, wells, ponds and cisterns in the steppe and desert regions of the khanate was one of the leading links of state policy. In the 16th century, with the increase in the importance of the sea route, the important economic importance of the Bukhara Khanate in the international arena decreased to a certain extent. Trade relations on international transit routes have weakened, and the importance of regional and internal caravan routes has increased.

Bridges were important hydraulic structures on caravan routes, and bridges on important trade routes were under state control. A two-arched bridge (Puliravoq) built by Amir Temur at the place where Zarafshan separates into the Aqdarya and Karadarya basins was later restored by Shaibani Khan. This bridge was used during the XVI-XVII centuries. The bridges built over the Zarafshan River, which was the economic core of the Bukhara Khanate, have been sealed in history. They are located around cities and districts such as Samarkand, Kattakorgan, Karmana, Kyziltepa, Bukhara, Gijduvan, Vobkent, Romitan, Jondor and Karakol, and also serve as a water separator and distributor. did it.

² Махмуд Ибн Вали. Баҳр ал-асрар фи манокӣб ал ахйар. (Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных) (география) / Введение, перевод, примеч. и указатели Б.Ахмедова. – Ташкент: Фан, 1977. – 167 с., Мир Мухаммад Амин-и Бухари. Убайдулла-наме / Пер. с таджикского с примечаниями проф. А.А. Семенова. – Ташкент: 1957. – 326 с., Мухаммад Юсуф Мунши. Тарих-и Муқимхони (Муқимханская история) / Перевод с таджикского, предисловие, примечание и указатели проф. А.А. Семенова. – Ташкент: 1957. – 303 с.

³ Ҳофиз Таниш ал-Бухорӣ. Абдуллонома / Форс тилидан С.Мирзаев таржимаси, илмий муҳаррир, нашрга тайёрловчи, сўз боши ва изоҳлар муаллифи Б. Аҳмедов. Биринчи китоб. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999. – 414 б.

⁴ Erqo'ziyev A. A. Vuxoro xonligi tarixi. – Namangan, 2018. – B. 95.

The Bukhara Khanate was a large country covering a large area of Central Asia during the Shayban and Ashtar Khan periods. operated in spite of the defects in the service of the railway facilities.

The presence of guides, guides, interpreters on the caravan routes of the khanate, the establishment of security guards, cultural and household services, providing food and shelter to people on the caravan routes and shopping centers. the level of food supply, the provision of medical services on caravan routes, and in shopping centers became important.

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