



## The Role of Trade Relations with China in the International Trade Relations of Central Asia

Gafurov Nizomjon Oktyabrovich

Namangan State University Head of the Department of Social Sciences, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor

### Annotation:

This article covers the role of trade relations with China in the formation and development of trade relations in Central Asia, the history, structure and characteristics of trade relations.

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The Great Silk Road has in the past been a key means for many peoples in the region to work closely together. Trade relations with China play an important role in the history of trade in Central Asia.

Such friendly relations have long developed along the Great Silk Road. Mil. avv. Since the last century of the first millennium, political, economic and cultural ties between Central Asia and China have become permanent. Trade and diplomatic relations between Central Asia and China avv. It began to take shape in the middle of the 2nd century under the influence of the geopolitical situation in Central Asia. The emperor of the Han dynasty, U Di, set himself the goal of dealing a decisive blow to the Huns, which was a serious obstacle to the development of China's foreign trade. He made a number of successful military campaigns. As a result of China's growing interest in "Western countries," avv. In 140, Zhang Jiang was sent as ambassador. Zhang Jian collected important information about the Wusun land in Central Asia, the Davan and Qang states, the Great Yuechji, Daxia (Bactria), Ansi (Parthia),

trade routes. This information first appears in the chapters "Biography of Zhang Jian" and "Fergana Tazkirasi" of the book "Historical Memories" ("Shi ji").

According to sources, mil. avv. Beginning in 121, the Chinese emperors sent embassies to Davan, Bactria, and Parthia five or six times a year, and in some years more than ten times. During this period, the Davan state played an important role in relations between Central Asia and China. The Fergana Valley served as a gateway to the West for the Chinese on the one hand, and filling its army with the legendary Fergana cavalry on the other was one of China's strategic military-political goals.

Central Asia has played an important role in China's trade relations with Southeast Asia and Europe. The fact that Central Asian traders played a key role in the supply of Chinese goods to the West is confirmed by the fact that glassware imported from China, silk fabrics made of Chinese silk, Chinese u-shu, kai-yuan, tun-bao coins were found in Fergana [5]. Valuable information about the ancient history of Turkestan, its people and economy, way of life and customs, Qang and Ancient Fergana - Davan state came to us through the works of ancient Chinese historians Xi Ma Qian "Historical Memoirs" and Ban Gun "History of the First Han Dynasty". from [6].

Relations between Central Asia and China continued in the early Middle Ages. At-Tabari's Tarikh ar-rasul wa-l-muluk wa-l-khulafa, al-Utbi, and Ibn al-'Asir describe the relationship between Central Asia and China. China has paid special attention to establishing diplomatic relations with the powerful Hephthalite state, which controlled the main trade routes to Iran and Byzantium. The rulers of the North Wei dynasty sent 3 embassy missions to Central Asia. According to Chinese sources, in 713 armor, pottery, ostrich eggs, small people and dancers were sent from Samarkand. In the VII-VIII centuries from Tokharistan were brought wonderful horses, more than 200 types of medicinal herbs, glass and mountain crystal products. "Iranian-style" musallas were made of hair. At the same time, bronze windows and other Chinese-made items can be found in the monuments of Central Asia.

Silk fabrics were mainly imported from China to Central Asia, while cotton and wool fabrics were sent to China. For example, in 682, the ambassador of Tokharistan presented the Chinese emperor with a piece of gold. In 726, the ruler of Bukhara sent Byzantine carpets, among other gifts.

The establishment of the state of Amir Temur in Movorounnahr marked a new stage in the development of diplomatic relations. Between 1387 and 1397, Amir Temur sent embassies to China six times. In 1387, 800 horses were presented to the emperor through the first embassy headed by Mawlana Hafiz. In 1394, Amir Temur sent a new ambassador to China, who delivered as a gift 200 horses and a letter from the owner, which was first translated into Chinese. Amir Temur also sent embassies to China in 1388 under the leadership of Taj ad-Din, in 1391 Shokhalil, in 1392 Nigmat ad-Din, in 1394-1396 Darvish Ali, in 1396 Alomat ad-Din. In turn, the rulers of the Ming dynasty in China also sent their ambassadors to Amir Temur. In 1395, for example, the emperor sent Fu Anni to Camarkand as ambassador. He presented Amir Temur with a letter and gifts from the emperor. Amir Temur's diplomacy was aimed at developing interstate relations and was in line with the international legal norms of the time. Sahibkiran wrote letters to the rulers of many countries, including China and Europe. The peculiarity of these letters was that they took into account not only the peculiarities of the country, but also the character of the ruler of this country.

During this period, friendly relations with China have developed, trade routes have been renewed, new routes have emerged. The development of economic ties, in turn, has contributed to the development of cooperation in science and culture.

The opening of international sea routes in connection with the great geographical discoveries also affected the activities of the Great Silk Road. In this situation, relations between Central Asia and China have weakened somewhat. The looting efforts of nomadic Kazakhs and Dzungars began to threaten the security of caravan routes from China to Central Asia. However, despite the existing difficulties, relations between Central Asia and China have not completely stopped. This can be seen in the example of relations between the Bukhara Khanate and China. A number of sources contain valuable information about the cooperation between the two countries. In particular, Anthony Jenkinson said that trade caravans from China to Bukhara will arrive in 9 months. The fact that in the XVI-XVII centuries Bukhara traders from the Chinese capital Beijing had special stalls, Bukhara traders played a key role in the supply of Chinese products to the inner cities of Siberia and Russia testifies to the continuous and fruitful relations between Central Asia and China.

The relations of the Bukhara khanate with China were carried out along the caravan routes of Amir Temur and the Temurids. East Turkestan has played an important role in bilateral relations.

During the reigns of Kokand rulers Erdonabi, Norbotabiy, Alimkhan Umarkhan and Muhammad Alikhan, more than 10 ambassadors were sent to Beijing, the ruling dynasty of China, including Tokhtamhammad in 1760, Boymat in 1770, and Ahmadboy and Dukarboy in 1832. One of such trade caravans passing through the Kokand khanate arrived in Yorkend in January and November 1829 at the request of the Chinese-Manchu emperor.

In the 19th century, tea, silk fabrics, porcelain, carpets, and livestock products were imported from Western China to the Kokand, Khiva, and Bukhara khanates. Pieces, velvet, gold, fur, processed leather, precious stones and other products were exported to China. After the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, iron, cast iron, copper and other metal products, women's jewelry, mirrors, tableware, muffins, cotton fabrics, matches, and sugar began to be exported.

Central Asia and China are geographically located in central Asia and have been connected since ancient times through the Great Silk Road. This created a favorable opportunity to establish and develop trade, economic, cultural and educational cooperation not only between the peoples of Central Asia and China, but also with other peoples of Western and Eastern countries.

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