

THE IMPORTANCE OF “HEAVENLY HORSES” IN RELATIONS
BETWEEN THE STATES OF DAVAN AND CHINA

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Annotation: This article analyzes the economic and political relations between Davan and the state of China on the basis of sources, especially the importance of Fergana's “heavenly horses” in relations between the two states.

Keyword: Silk, heavenly horses, trade, silk, porcelain, pottery, stationery, camel, net, merchant, decoupling, caravanserai, caravan, ambassador, merchant, Vulture, Bedouin, duldul, arghumaq, spy.

The doctrine of the "Avesto" and Zoroastrians provides information on the basis of certain laws of human life and socio-economic relations of people. The history of statehood of the peoples of Central Asia is inextricably linked with the history of the state of Davan. This state is mentioned by this name in Chinese sources (Bashkir sources say "Parkana"). The state of Davan appeared in about the 3rd century BC. The Davan state is considered by researchers to be an ancient Fergana. According to written sources, there are records of about 70 large-small towns in Davan, with a population of several hundred thousand. Scientists say that ancient Fergana had a population of 300,000. Of particular importance within the cities was the city of Ershi, the state capital. The people of the state of Davan were engaged in agriculture.

As a result of the research of ancient scholars, a large number of dwellings, village and city ruins were found and examined in Fergana. They are located in some fertile farming districts. Ancient Fergana was a highly developed country of Agriculture, crafts and binoculars. Davan farmers have made great strides in the cultivation of barley, rice, wheat and alfalfa, gardening and growing grapes. The state of Davan played an important role in international trade with China, India and other Eastern countries.

The role of the ancient Chinese ambassador (spy) Zhang Xian, who made his most contribution to the formation and development of the Great Silk Road, is incredibly great. It Was Zhang Xian's Mil.av. Diplomatic and trade relations between China and the Central Asian powers would take a new level after a visit to the Davan and Qang` States in the early 2nd century. Because he will come to the territory of Central Asia during his many years of travel and get acquainted with the way of life and culture of this place. The spread of Bede to China in particular was also attributed to Zhang Xian's first arrival in Fergana, where the speedster saw Vulture horses. The Vulture Horses

seen in Zhang Xian Fergana differed greatly from the Mongolian horses in speed and distance running. Therefore, the ambassador was well acquainted with the style of feeding vultures. Zhang Xian was seen as a novelty in the Bede used by the Fergana in tulpor horse breeding. On his way back to his homeland, he took the alfalfa seed with him.

After returning to Chang'an, Zhang Xian told Udi Hōkō about the Vulture horses and all he had heard about Bede, a plant important for feeding them.

Emperor Udi and the courtiers were shocked by the report of the ambassador, who served as a spy, and not even the two-chicir, whose attention was worth paying attention to. Emperor Zhang gave Xian the title of “great traveler”. For the first time, the revelations of the” Heavenly Empire “heard amazing - strange stories about the mysterious, legendary” Western countries ” -the states of Davan (Fergana), Kan (Sogdiana), Kanszyuy (Khwarezm), Dasya (Bactria), Ansi(Parthia), Shendu(India). Everyone was especially surprised by Zhang Xian's information about the giant, extremely energetic, sail-like “heavenly horses”, whose height exceeds two meters in Fergana's height. Because in those times when the people of China rode a man, the foot of the rider touched the ground, let alone military campaigns, even even in everyday life, they knew pakana, dwarf pony horses that were not suitable for anything. This information especially intrigued Emperor Udi.

Second reality. When the Chinese hocon heard the ambassador's speech, he immediately began to draw up a plan to provide an army with such speed horses. Therefore, he Di tulpor decreed that the Bede, which was their main feed before bringing the horses, should also be planted in a garden next to the palace and then breed it. Soon after, alfalfa planting began to spread widely in China.

After Zhang Xian returned from Fergana, Emperor Udi immediately realized that the only chance to succeed in fighting the Turkic Xiuan tribes that threatened the country from the North and expanding the borders of the land was to arm his army with Fergana horses, and sent a large trading caravan to the West –to Davan, saddled with gold money to buy them. This reality occurred in the last quarter of the 2nd century BC, from which time the inter-country trade route began to work regularly under state control for the first time, and it went down in history under the name of The Last “Great Silk Road”.

Thus, China discovered for itself the West - Central Asia. But the Fergana do not consent to the sale of large quantities of horses, limiting themselves to the gift of a horse or two. Thereafter, in 104 BC, Udi sent a large army to Fergana under Li Guangli's command, intending to force the local government to give up the Vulture horses. But the army sent to Fergana fails to reach the objective and returns from Uzgend (Uzgent). Unable to get used to the defeat, the Chinese hokon makes war by sending Li Guangli with a large army to Fergana for the second time. This war, too,

does not give the Chinese hoquan the result he expected. According to some accounts, in 102 BC, Li Guangli would be forced to withdraw with 14 horses, and more than 30 according to other accounts. After that, gradually purebred horses begin to appear in China.

The two realities mentioned above were the reason for the opening of the transcontinental trade route. In fact, this problem goes back to the essence. According to him, a society, a nation, a state cannot develop separately from others in isolation. There are only two ways to do this. The first is military campaigns, that is, war. The second is economic, cultural and educational cooperation.

Breed arghumaks bred in the Davan state are introduced to Chinese people by Zhang Xian as “heavenly horses”. And the natives of the state of Davav are quoted in the sources as referring to these horses by the names of bedov, tulpor, duldul. In China, Davan horses were extremely valued, and therefore the price of horses was also much higher. It is known from sources that the ancient merchants in their trade relations with China divided the pedigree horses that they carried from Central Asia into silk fabrics that were produced in China and are known and popular all over the world.

Comparing the price of a horse with the price of a silk cloth, 8-9 pieces (each piece per 13.3 meters of cloth) to buy the cheapest horse in years of low cost equal) if you need to spend silk cloth, you will need to spend at least 200 pieces of cloth while buying a riding horse.

Figs of Samarkand, Grapes of Fergana, cucumbers, pomegranates, quince have been cultured and widely cultivated in China. During the Han, and later Tan Dynasties, The Art of sowning and haste musicians and dancers became popular in dynastic palaces. In turn, porcelain, flax, silk, paper, pearls, Mercury and medicinal plants entered Central Asia from China, in particular Uzbekistan.

The Great Silk Road is a clear naamuna of how mankind developed in the process of its historical existence, how it moved from one culture to another, was able to change the standard of living. It is a distinctive “Book of the history of Peoples”, showing its general movement in trade and cultural activities. In addition, the Great Silk Road also proved that it is trade, culture and science that is the most favored way of interaction and circulation between peoples.

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