



TRADE AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF SOGD WITH SILLA STATE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

D. M. Djurakulova

Professor of Samarkand State University

Yoo In Young

First-year doctoral student of the Department of Archeology, SamDU

Lee Hajong

Master of the second stage of the Department of Archeology of SamDU

Annotation

As a result of archeological excavations carried out in recent years, we learn that Samarkand merchants established trade and diplomatic relations with Silla, one of the first countries in medieval Korea. The article deals with the trade and diplomatic relations of Sughd with the Silla state in the early Middle Ages. The history of Sughd handicrafts, internal and external trade and economic relations is also presented in detail on the basis of comparative-scientific analysis of existing written and archeological data.

Keywords: Sogdian traders, the Great Silk Road, the Arab conquest of Silla, products, trade and diplomatic relations.

Introduction

In the first Middle Ages, domestic and foreign trade in the Turkestan region develops in every way. This period is characterized by the peculiarity of Sugd economic development, culture. Sugd-Turkish merchants refer to people who connect East and West in the Great Silk Road, while Sugd language becomes a language of mutual communication.

At the beginning of the VIII century, after the Arab Caliphate invaded the Lands of Movarounnahr, some local residents were forced to leave their homes.

After kutayba conquered Samarkand, the Tsar demanded that the Ghurak (Gurak) hand over his palace to the Arabs and leave the city. When the city of merchants invades the race, the Arab commander Qutayba, seeing the wealth here, says that such wealth was not even seen in Baghdad, the treasure of the caliphate. Under the circumstances of the escalation of the occupation policy pursued by the Arabs, a certain part of the indigenous peoples will be forced to seek asylum in the territory of foreign countries. Especially poor peasants and wealthy traders, who have a close





relationship with a foreign country, will get out of this business more quickly than usual.

It is known that several Chinese cities and the capital of the state of Silla (Korea) were the settlements of the young suvd-Turkish merchants. Therefore, during the period of the Arab invasion, a certain part of the suvd-Turkish aristocracy will first find permanent asylum in China and the Silla States. Some of them may have been in the service of the emperor of China and the king of Silla, who later received special respect and attention. This is evidenced by the presence of statues belonging to representatives of the sogd and Turkish aristocracy in the statues found before the tombs of the Kings 38 and 42 of the Silla.

38 King of Silla Wonseog (785-798) 2 pieces (picture 2; Picture 3) of a statue made of 4 pieces of granite found before the grave belongs to the Central Asian ethnic Gruppa. One of them is on the right side than the King's tomb, the other on the left. The statue on the right is a man with a beard, slightly twisting his head to the left. From the anthropological point of view-the face is of a European appearance. He holds a subject similar to a stick in his left hand, twisting his right hand with a fist and putting it on his chest. The dress on it is long, it has reached its heel, the two sides are open, the leg is cut from the top to the bottom. At the waist is a leather belt, a wallet with a round appearance on it from the right side, a leather belt on the left side is hung. The costume on the statue includes an internal shirt, trousers and boots.

The second statue is also a man with a beard, a europeoid without a headdress, the difference from the first statue, the head is slightly bent to the right. The beard is longer than the first statuette. On the right hand, holding a subject similar to a rod, twisting the left hand with a fist, putting it on the chest. Belida leather belt-belt. Here, in the case that differs from the first sculpture, the wallet hangs on the left side of the belt-belt, on the right side hangs leather tape. The remaining attributes of the statue are similar to the first figurine.

Similar clothes to this suit were widely used in Suvd, Bactria and Khorezm in the III centuries of the I-CE of the prehistoric era. On top of the Kushan tsars, too, such costumes can be seen. Especially in the wall paintings of the Panjikent belonging to the VI-VII centuries a lot of suits like this threeraydi. As a result of the comparative analysis, the following conclusion can be drawn.

Significant changes in clothing dates back to the middle of the VII century, and in this form it reaches the period of the invasion of the Arabs. The rich families of Movarounnahr, who found shelter in other lands, tried to preserve their tradition, daily lifestyle and above-head.





The second object is the Tomb of the 42 King of the Silla and the statues in front of it. King Heungdeok lived in the kingdom 826-836 years. His grave is located next to the city of Kyonchju. In front of the King's tomb were stored 4 sculptures made of granite. The statues were made in a style similar to the statues mentioned above, with a height above the height of the man.

Judging by the results of the analytical study, the face of the statue on the right side is slightly wider, the nose is also relatively wide. The nose of the statue on the left is oblique and looks younger than the appearance of its face. The anthropological appearance of the statues belongs to the type of two river ranges of the European race, ethnically Turkic.

The interaction of Suvd, Tashkent and Fergana with China, which are considered historical lands of Uzbekistan, has a history of more than two thousand years. It will testify to Chinese written sources and archaeological findings about this. In the first centuries of the BC, several cities in China had representatives, stalls and settlements related to the international trade of suvd aristocrats. For example, in about 30 Chinese cities in the VI-IX centuries, the Soviets were engaged in trade and economic affairs. It turns out that a certain group of sovdlik, Tashkent and Ferghana settled in several cities of China, engaged in trade. The capital cities are Chang'an and Luoyang are their separate neighborhoods.

In about 30 Chinese cities, Movarounnahrlik merchants were trading. Especially in the Chinese capital cities Chan'an, Luoyang and Silla metropolis Kenzhou were their big neighborhoods. Due to the invasion of the Arabs, many wealthy families from Samaritan, Bukharian, ustrushanalik, Tashkent and Fergana will find permanent shelter in the cities of China and Silla state. Such great personalities as An Lushan, whom they grew up from within, played an important role in the political and economic life of China and Silla countries. In our opinion, the above-mentioned sculptures, whose origin is considered one of the historical lands of Uzbekistan, are built on the evazi of the services of the great personalities before the Silla Kingdom and the Chinese empire.

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In conclusion, it should be noted that the material culture, economic development and international relations of the cities of the first Middle Ages, which were considered the Centers of the Sogd civilization and whose foundation dates back to more ancient times, were inextricably linked with the historical and cultural processes in the development of the Sogd statehood.

The analysis of the research of the early medieval history of Sughd shows that to date, consistent research has been conducted in the field of archeology in the field of source analysis and archeology, which are important branches of history. , the samples of handicraft production obtained during these researches and the scientific conclusions drawn on their basis expand the possibility of separate study of the history of Sogdian handicrafts and trade-economic, cultural relations of this period.

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