

RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DABUSIYA FORTRESS ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD WITH NEIGHBORING CITIES

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Abstract. This article discusses Dabusiya fortress and its neighboring cities on the Great Silk Road, and considers the specific aspects of the cities.

Keywords: Dabusiya fortress, Great Silk Road, city, history, Karmana, river.

INTRODUCTION

The Great Silk Road is an ancient trade route that contributed to the civilization, development, trade, culture of the whole world. From Sian in China, located in the middle of the Xuanxe River, the caravan that came out for trade went to Egypt via Kashgar, Dovan (present-day Fergana Valley area), Samarkand, Arbinjan (Robinjan), Dabusiya, Karmana, Bukhara, Marv, Niso, Hamadon, Baghdad, Damascus, Jerusalem. Caravans traveling through the Great Silk Road: stopped and rested in cities along the road, traded. In order to make them comfortable, all the amenities in caravanserais were arranged: baths, stables, hotels, even, temples. Our ancestors worked diligently to create such amenities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We can find out about this in a lot of historical works. The early 7th – century Chinese ambassador – Wei Xie - “ seeing the trade affairs of the Zarafshan Valley, there is no wonder, all the inhabitants of Samarkand are skilled traders , as soon as the child is five years old, they begin to teach him trade, after learning to read, they force him to learn Trade Affairs”. And when a boy is born in the families of Sugd, he licks honey in his tongue and holds a coin in his hand. The meaning of this is to be polite, with the goal of always holding a coin in his hands.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Located on the Great Silk Road, Robinjon was at the height of trade, with merchants coming from all over the world for its red woolen cloth woven winter chacmons, “vadoriy” fabrics woven in Dabusiya, shopping, rare, demanding goods like Samarkand paper.

On the Great Silk Road of dabusia, the border to the East is Robinjon Castle, and to the West is the city of Karmana. The city is washed from the north by the Zarafshan River, and this is certainly a well-thought-out place, where two smaller rivers merge into one (Akdarya, Karadarya is mentioned), forming a large delta, forming a swamp and a thicket. From such a space, the enemy could never attack from the north, it was carefully thought out, again, it was in the steep ravine

of this place, on the top hill, where a city was built. Until now, we have already talked about the fact that the northern part of the city is washed away.

The complete information about villages, ruins, cities on the border to Dabusia is from Abu Jafar Muhammad ibn Zarif at – Tabari (839 –923) i.e. in a book on the “ history of the major qomusi scholar ar-rasul va-L – muluk “ (history of prophets and Kings”; serves as the main source for the history of the 8th-11th century of Central Asia. According to him, during the Arab conquest in 104 (722), Robinjan, Carmina, Dobusius and his nearby Castle were mentioned in the sack of Rix, Qasri al-Bakhiliya, Karamja. And he added that an Arab Army of 10,000 men stood in Dabusia, proving by his words that it was the most fortified military fortification between Samarkand and Bukhara.

Another major Arab scholar, Ibn Khurdodbek, whose work he completed in 846, “ Kitab al masdik va-l-mamolik “ (a book on roads and countries), provides information about the city of Dabusia-the most important of which is given the distances of the Fortress and the cities around it, information of which is a very important source.

“ 4 farsakhs from Bukhara East, 3 farsakhs from Tavovis, 4 farsakhs from Kukshibagan to Karminiyag, followed by 5 farsakhs from ad –Dabusiya , 5 farsakhs from Arbinchon, 5 farsakhs from Zarman, 5 farsakhs from Qasri Alqam, from Samarkand to 2 farsakhs. Picture sheep Sugd YUNALI let these cities be total 39 Persian from Samarkand to Bukhara in the picture. This is a very important resource. When we look at articles about ancient measurements “we see that the measure” farsax” is a measure of a certain value –length in different periods of the measure singular and in different countries, 1 farsax = 8.9, 1 farsax = 9.5, and another source says that it is equal to 1 farsax = 5544 m (Metrology. Ancient Islamic units. History of independent Uzbekistan 3 books. T - "East" - 2000.) The distance between Samarkand and Bukhara, according to the current map, is 272 km, 266 km and 305 km, respectively, depending on the directions. This is definitely when you follow the modern route of the ancient Silk Road. $305 : 39 = 7.82$ coming out average. Here is the picture.

About Tavovis -a historical region in the Bukhara Oasis, namely rustok. It is now a village in Kiziltepa district, Navoi region, and predecessor of Arqud. At the beginning of ad, there was a fire station and a fire station here. The Arabs first named “Zod ul – tavois “– “owner of peacocks” after the peacocks at the site. Tabrii writes that Tavois had a special residence of Qutayba ibn Muslim. On November 17, 703, Tavois was the site of a fierce battle between the combined armies of the Arabs and the Turks and the sughdians. And the Turks were defeated. In the early Middle Ages, Tavois had a jome mosque and a Hisor i.e. a citadel. Through the middle of Tavois flowed the Abu Muslim Arig. It was a

location on the Great Silk Road Network of Bukhara and Samarkand. Narshahi writes that there were 10 days of defective goods trading here during the late autumn, and traders from Fergana, Choch and elsewhere, who had a market, traded here. The people of the place were well-to-do as they were also engaged in farming. In addition Abu Taqi al –Abbasi ibn Tarkhan said: "Arbinjan, Kushaniya, Ishtikhan, Kiso, Nasaf and Khojand belong to the rustoqi of Samarkand shaharlaridandir. Al – Yaqubi Abulabbos Ahmad ibn Abu Yaqub in B Jafar ibn Nahb ibn Wadix al – scribe al – Abbasiy gave such a tariff on Dabusiy in his 9th – century work “Kitab al- buldon” (book about countries) - “there are 7 addresses from Bukhara to the capital of Sughdiyona. The cities of sughdiyona are vast; from the fortified and famous cities where the enemy does not pass, Dabusiy, Kushonia, Kiss, Nasaf, Nakhshab belong to him. In the time of Walid bin Abdul Malik, these provinces were conquered by Qutayba ibn Muslim Bakhali.

A similar reference is al – Faqih Abubakr Ahmad ibn Muhammad al – Hamadani's “Kitab akhbor ul –buldon“, written in 903, which mentions the major cities of Central Asia ; Dabusiy, Robinjan (Arbinjan), Kushan, Kiss, Nasaf, Khojand writes of ekanli, which is a city overlooking Samarkand.

Interesting in the bundan is Istahri's (850-934) 20 - Chapter work “Kitab al masolik Val –mamolik“, which is clearly written in Dabusia in the above: “the first destination on the road after leaving Bukhara is Dabusia. Each city, opposite each rustoq, is separated from the Sughd Valley by a large number of streams that flow throughout the Valley; These include the ravines of Robinjan, Dabusia and Carminia to Bukhara. Dabusia is a destination from Carminia and Robinjan. Of the Sughd towns, Dabusiy and Robinjan are located on the south side of the Valley. By the number of rustaks, Robinjon is older than Dabusius.

Rustoq is a Persian village, a historical –geographical concept used in Central Asia, Iran and partly in arab countries. It gives meanings such as village, town, ovul, market, expropriated land, more populated place, arable land, landscaped town. When Central Asia was invaded by the Mongols, the term “district” began to be used instead of Rustok. So, to make a small conclusion, Dabusia in the West is the Karmana of Bukhara (given in some sources as belonging to the Sughd region, in different centuries, years also belonged to Bukhara) , in the East it is the border with Robinjon in the South with Khorasan. As evidence of this view, the “Kitab surat al –arz “(picture of the Earth) of Ibn Hawqal, a geographer of the 10th century, provides an account of the cities of Movorounnahr. Dabusius and Robinjon; they are both located on the southern border of the Sogd Valley on the Khuroson road.

Dabusia does not belong to a large rustok and villages, it is smaller than Robinjon.

CONCLUSION

And now we will talk about Dabusia and the surrounding villages and the distances between them. Yakut Hamawi, in his "Mu'jam al –buldon", drew on Samanite's dictionary to give a very interesting account of the ancient cities, villages, and the place where they were located. According to him; - al-Dabusiy- one of the cities of Sughd, Robin Village around Dabusiy; Iskaran village 1 or 2 farsahs from Dabusiy, around Kushonia; The village of Kendikun is located at a distance of 1 or 2 farsahs from Dabusia, Butanin village is located at a distance of 1 or 2 farsahs from Dabusia, in the middle with Arbinjan. Qaraz, Furfar, Sangbat is located around rural I Arbinjan.

Again, the scientist also spoke about the Fay channel.

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