

RESEARCH OF KHOREZM LITERARY SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

In this article the sources of the Khorezm oasis are widely covered, and soon, along with the economy and culture, the Khorezm shopping centers, especially the part of it that was part of the Golden Horde state (after the Mongol invasion, Khorezm was divided into North Khorezm and South Khorezm, part of the Chigatay Nation). The resurgence of cities is widely covered.

KEYWORDS: Invasion, economy, center.

INTRODUCTION

The development of trade relations has led to the transformation of Khorezm into one of the centers of the intersection of the Central branches of the Great Silk Road, the emergence of trade centers specializing in various fields, especially trade relations. The role of certain cities in the hierarchical structure of the cities of the whole East is, in many cases, determined by its socio-economic potential and its connection with caravan routes, and how it is involved in trade relations. So, for these reasons, various information about Khorezm shopping centers began to appear in the IX century. Oriental geographers, historians and tourists also understood the importance of trade in the development of cities. We think it is expedient to consider the economic situation of Khorezm shopping centers, their role in the East-West trade, in several periods before talking about the sources.

MAIN PART

Among the works of historians and geographers who wrote their works in Arabic were Ibn Rusta's Kitab al-Alaq al-Nafisa by Al-Ya'qubi (Kitab al-Buldon) and Abu Bakr al-Balazuri's Kitab Futuh al-Buldon. (A book on the conquest of lands), Ibn Khordabeh's "Kitab masalik ul-mamalik" ("A book about roads and countries"), Tabari's "Tarikh ar-rusul wa-l-muluk" ("History of prophets and kings"), Ibn Fadlan Risala, Abu Rayhan Beruni's Osar ul-Baqiya al-Qurun Khaliya (Monuments of Ancient Peoples) and Geodesy. Al-Istakhri's Kitab Masalik ul-Mamalik (The Book of the Ways to Countries) , Al-Muqaddas (Makdisi)'s Ahsan-at-taqasim fi ma'rifat al-akolim (The Best Guide to the Study of Climates), Ibn Hawkal's Kitab ul-Masalik wa-l-Mamalik (On Roads and Countries). book”), which are the primary and unique sources of information about Khorezm shopping centers. Among them the works of Istakhri and Muqaddas are especially distinguished. Because in their works great attention is paid to the description of Khorezm trade centers, economic geography of Khorezm, trade relations of cities and villages, markets and caravanserais. Other Arabic sources include Al-Saalibi's Latoif ul-Ma'arif (Wonderful Information), Ibn al-'Asir's Al-Kamil fit-Tarikh (Perfect History), and al-Sam'ani's Kitab al-Arsab (It should be noted that Yaqut al-Hamawi's book "Mutam al-buldon" ("List of Countries") contains a lot of information about the trade relations of Khorezm in the XI-XIII centuries. Among them, the work of Yaqut Hamawi differs from other geographical works by its richness of valuable factual information. Most importantly, his work is a bit free from confusion compared to other sources, and much of the information in it is clear. If we focus on the sources written in Persian in the IX-XIII centuries, the most valuable and important of them - written by an unknown author. Hudud al-Alam, Mahmud Gardizi's Zayn ul-Akhbar (Decoration of History), and Abulfazl Bayhaki's Tarihi Mas'udi. In addition to the description of Khorezm shopping centers, these works contain valuable information about the trade relations of Khorezm with neighboring countries and the nomadic population, as well as the caravan routes through which these contacts took place. In general, in almost all sources of IX-XIII centuries Khorezm is mentioned not only as Movarounnahr but also as the most developed region of the whole Muslim East, with many cities, flourishing of agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and, in this connection, one of the most developed trade relations. However, this economic and cultural rise came to a halt in connection with the Mongol garden. For some time, the cities of Khorezm remained in ruins.

However, it should be noted that the Mongol invasion did not completely stop the development of Khorezmian urban culture, which was formed and developed long ago.

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