



Ancient Diplomacy of Central Asian Countries

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Abstract: *in this article, the ancient diplomatic relations of the countries located in the Central Asian region and its uniqueness. you can get important information about mutual embassies of countries.*

Keywords: *diplomacy (Greek - Double folded paper), ambassador (representative of one country in another country).*

Diplomatic relations are a complex process that is important in the life of every nation and state. It is not for nothing that it is called the word diplomacy (Greek - double-folded paper). At this point, if we look at the diplomatic relations of the ancient states of Central Asia, we would not be wrong to say that these relations are unique and serve as a foundation for the current diplomatic relations.

What did the diplomatic relations of the countries that exist in Central Asia look like in ancient times? How can we know these things? What did they mainly follow in diplomatic relations? It is important to carry out research and study and analyze a number of questions. In general, we can reveal the information about ancient diplomacy, peoples, location of states, socio-economic life from the works of historians of ancient times, as well as through inscriptions written on rocks, skins and other objects, as well as as a result of archaeological research. "The history of the diplomacy of the countries of Central Asia - diplomacy and international law that confirms the unity of the global historical process, the mutual cooperation of peoples and cultures in the historical past, and at the same time the specific aspects of the development of this region and its significant contribution to world diplomacy is a component of world history"¹. It can be seen that the ancient diplomatic relations of the Central Asian countries had a unique and appropriate character in the world diplomatic relations. Looking at the "Avesta", which is one of the main sources for the history of Central Asia, we can get information about the first manifestations of diplomatic relations. For example, in the hymn of Mitra, the supreme god Ahura Mazda addresses the prophet Spitam-Zaradushti with such a statement

Razil destroys the country,

He did not keep his word.

He is worse than a hundred fools

He destroys the pious.

You are given to Spitam

Trust the contract

And to the liars

And to those faithful to the religion.

After all, the word contract

Belongs to both

Both to liars and to the truthful"².



In addition, information about several other diplomatic relations has been preserved in Avesta. But since the study of Avesta has not been completed and its philosophy has not been fully revealed, it is difficult to answer many questions facing science. When we talk about diplomatic relations, we can't help but pay attention to the influence of the Achaemenid states such as Khorezm, Bactria, Sogdiya, and Parthia, which are located in Central Asia, and the mutual relations with them. . Because the middle of the 6th century BC and the end of the 4th century are connected with the Achaemenids. This period of the Achaemenid ruler Cyrus (Kurush) invasion of the territory of the Lats, which caused them to clash with the Sak-Massaget tribes. According to the sources, there are evidences that there were diplomatic relations between the king of Achaemenid Cyrus and the queen of the Massagets Tomaris (Tomiris) before the start of the war. The source says: "Cyrus sent an ambassador to the queen of the Massagetae with flattering words and asked her to be his wife. Tamirida, who understood well that Cyrus needed the kingdom of the Massagets, not himself, did not receive the ambassadors. When his trick did not work, Cyrus marched to Araks and, openly showing his intentions, went to build a bridge to take his army and the necessary constellations on the rafts. While he was engaged in this work, the herald of Tamirida came and said the following words: "O king of the Medes, put away this thing of yours. Because you don't know whether it will serve you or not. Walk in peace in your country in your kingdom, and let us reign in our country. But you don't listen to this advice because you don't want peace. Okay, so be it if you want to run into massagets, but stop building unnecessary bridges. Give us three days' journey, and then cross the river. Or, if you want to fight on your side of the river, do what we want to do."³. It is clear from the relations of the embassy with Tamiris, the queen of the Massagetae, and Cyrus, the ruler of the Achaemenids, that Cyrus chose a trick to conquer the country of the Massagetae and tried to implement it. But the Achaemenid king did not follow the advice of the ambassadors who were sent to the enemy who had invaded his country to leave the country and prevent bloodshed. As a result, Kurush died in a fight with Tomir's wife. During the diplomatic relations with King Darius, "a shepherd named Shiroq came to him and complained about the Sakan kings. Darius felt pity and believed in Shiroq's words, "I want to defeat my enemies with the power of the Persians." leaves him with him.

Shiroq esa Doroga saklar turgan yerga qo'qqisidan boshlab boraman deb vada beradi. Yetti kunlik yegulik va ichimlikni g'amlab, Doro va uning qo'shini Shiroq rahnamoligida yo'lga tushadi. Qumliklar uzra ancha yo'l bosib qo'rganlarida Doroning sarkardasi Ranosbat Shiroqning xiylasini anglaydi. Undan nega ulug' shoh va qo'shinlarni na bir o't, qush, hayvon ko'rinadigan cho'lu biyobonga boshlab kelishini sababini so'raganda. Shiroq qah-qah kulib "Men yutdim vatandoshlarimni saklardan xavfni bartaraf etish uchun ochlik va tashnalikda forslar lashkarlarini o'llasi qildim-ku" deb javob beradi. Yuqorida keltirilgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanib shuni ayta olamizki, Shiroqning forslar bilan olib borgan aloqalari vatan ozodligi uchun qilingan juda katta ish hisoblanadi. U dushmani o'z rejasiga asosan mamlakat hududidan olib chiqib ketish va o'z xalqiga kelayotgan xatarni oldini olishga erishgan. Bu o'z- o'zidan amalga oshgan hodisa emas. Bunda o'ziga xos bo'lgan diplomatiya tili mavjud hisoblanib, u naqadar nozik ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan ajralib turadi.

Undan keyingi davrda ya'ni eramizdan avvalgi IV asr oxiri va II asr ikkinchi yarmi fanda bu davr "Elinizim" davri deb hisoblanib, Aleksandr Makedoniskiy bilan bog'lanadi. Aleksandr Makedonskiy va Xorazm podshosi Xvorazman o'rtasidagi diplomatik munosabatlarda eng nozik jihatlariga e'tibor berish lozim. Manbada bayon etilishicha: "Xvorazman 1500 otliq askar qo'riqchiligida Aleksandr huzuriga keladi. Xorazm hukmdori mazkur uchrashuvda harbiy ittifoq tuzib Qora dengiz tamon yurishni taklif etadi. Bu paytda Aleksandr Spitamen qo'zg'olonini bostirish bilan band edi. Shunday bo'lsada Aleksandr Xvorazmanga tashakkur aytib unga do'stlik ittifoqini tuzadi"⁴. Bu orqali Xvorazman Aleksandrning harbiy yurishlaridan o'z mamlakatini hududiy yaxlitligini saqlab qolishda foydalanadi.



“Buyuk ipak yo'lining g'arbdan keladigan savdo karvonlari aytaylik, Italiya, Ispaniya va boshqa o'rta yer dengizi mamlakatlarining savdogarlari ham o'z mollarini Tir, Damashq. Anatoliya, Bog dod orqali Parfiya davlati hududlari bo'ylab yana O'rta Osiyoning yirik savdo markazi Marvga olib kelar, shu yerdan sharq tomon yo'llarini davom ettirardilar. Shu ma'noda Marvning turli dinlar ildiz otgan, turli madaniyatlar tutashgan joy bo'lganligi alohida ahamiyatga molikdir. Miloddan avvalgi II asrgacha ham Sharq bilan G'arb o'rtasida O'rta Osiyo karvon yo'llari orqali amalga oshirilgan aloqalar mavjud bo'lgan. Bunga Tog'li Oltoydagi Poziriy qo'rg'onidan topilgan Kichik Osiyoda tayyorlangan buyumlar, Afg'oniston va O'rta Osiyodan topilgan yunon buyumlari misol bo'lishi mumkin. Iskandar Zulqarnayn (Maqduniy), (Buyuk Aleksandr) saltanati tuzilishi bilan bu aloqalar to'g'ri yo'lga solingan. Buyuk ipak yo'lining sharqiy qismini barpo etishda sug'diylar katta rol o'ynaganlar. Iskandar Zulqarnayn tomonidan Sug'diyona mamlakati istilo etilishi bilan ko'plab sug'diylar sharqqa tomon ko'chganlar va Buyuk ipak yo'lining markaziy qismini O'rta Osiyodan tortib Xitoyning Chanan shahrigacha bo'lgan oraliq masofada savdo faktoriyalari (manzilgohlari) bunyod etganlar”5.

In diplomatic relations with China, the importance of the Great Silk Road is very important. It is the creation of the Great Silk Road that has had and continues to have its effect on trade, economic, and political relations in both regions. We should not forget the relations not only with the countries of Central Asia, but also with many Western countries through the Great Silk Road.

In conclusion, it is important to highlight the history of the diplomatic relations between the Achaemenid rulers of the states located in the Central Asian region mentioned above and their uniqueness. Because these two dynasties were the great empires of their time, and living in harmony with them is considered the best way. Our ancestors who ruled and participated in the administration of ancient states knew very well the diplomacy of their time and conducted relations through it. It is not without reason that diplomatic relations are considered extremely high in the life of states and peoples. Based on the given information, we discussed the initial stage of diplomatic relations. These relations have been refined over time and serve as the main foundation for the establishment of current diplomatic relations.

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