



Al-Farabi Kazakh National University
Faculty of Geography and Environmental Sciences
Department of Recreational Geography and Tourism

The Role *of the* Great Silk Road

Discipline: The role of the Great Silk Road
Lecturer: Associate Professor, PhD
Assipova Zhanna

Almaty

Kyrgyzstan on the Great Silk Road





Content

- 1** Kyrgyz part of the Great Silk Road
- 2** Golden age The Great Silk Road in Kyrgyzstan

- 3** Historical significance Tourist opportunities of the Kyrgyz Republic
- 4** Attempts to recreate



Emergence

The territory of modern Kyrgyzstan is located in the northeast of Central Asia and borders on Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and China, and is 200 thousand km².

At that time, in the west of the continent, the conquests of **Alexander the Great** paved the way from the northwest of the Mediterranean to the west of China. Subsequently, the route of the Great Silk Road passed through the same places.





love with it.
holiday

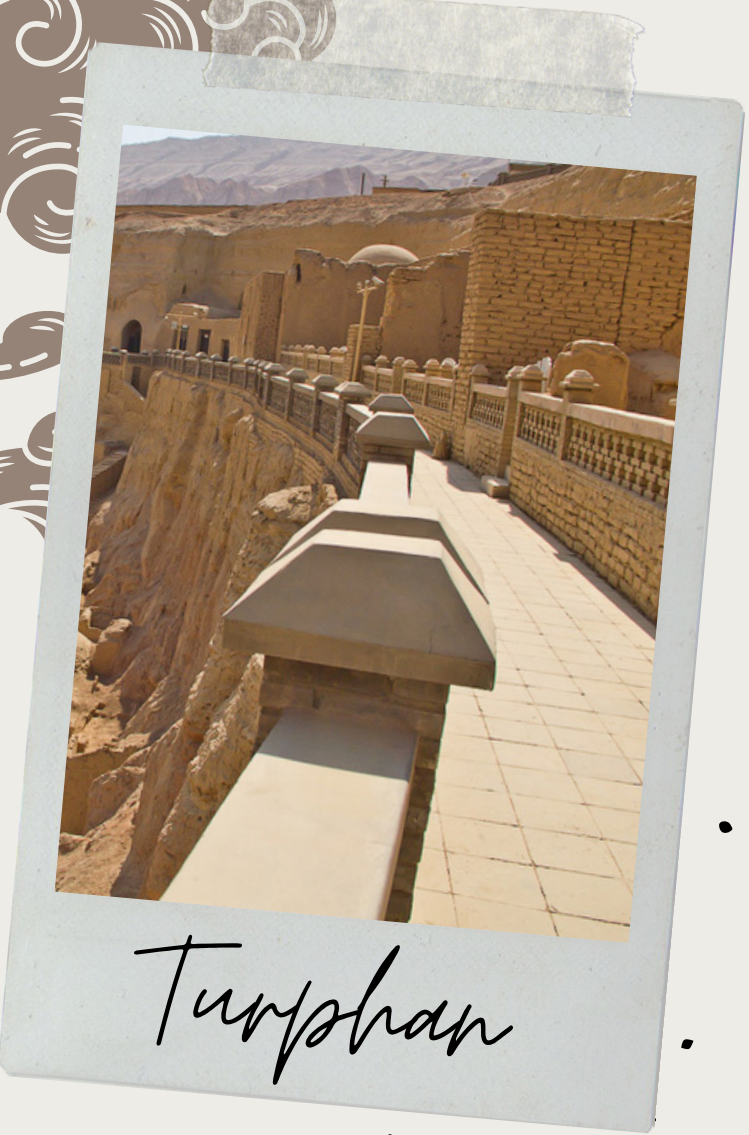
rebuild the

Great

Kyrgyzstan, due to its location in the very heart of Central Asia, has always been extremely important on the Great Silk Road. Three branches of the trade route passed through its territory at once - North, South and Fergana.



Usuns



Turfhan



Many cities and architectural monuments owe their origin to the Silk Road. Suyab (6 km from Tokmok city), Balasagyn (Burana tower), Navaket (Krasnaya Rechka village) and Uzgen (Osh region) are just a small part of the famous trade cities of antiquity and the Middle Ages, which were located on the territory of Kyrgyzstan.



Why did Kyrgystan suddenly decide to take such a huge route to the west?

Emergence

Three branches of the ancient caravan route, the Pamir-Alai, southern and northern, passed through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, passing through the high-mountain passes of the Tien Shan and Pamir. For about 15 centuries these roads connected the East and West. It is characteristic that the directions of the Great Silk Road have been constantly changing over the millennia, but the routes of the caravan routes running through the Kyrgyz Republic have always remained unchanged, i.e. The Kyrgyz Republic was a kind of "keeper of the mountain gates" of this ancient caravan road.

1

China's needs

2

Accident

3

Something else..?





Let's begin!

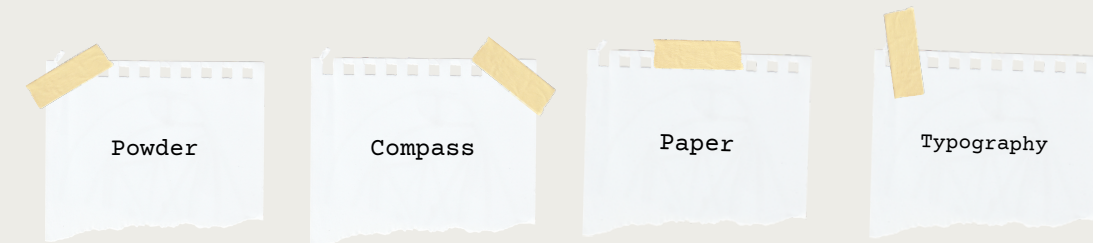
Are you ready?



The Great Silk Road, as a trade route, emerged in the 3rd century BC and existed until the 16th century. Ancient trading cities along the Silk Road saw many devastating wars, destruction, fires, famine and pestilence. Some of them have sunk into eternity, leaving descendants with ruins covered with legends, others have repeatedly blazed in fire, perished and reborn again to amaze the world with wealth, blue domes, openwork terracotta ligature of mausoleums and mosques. For centuries, multilingual oriental bāzaars rustled, for hundreds of years precious silks and stones, spices and dyes, gold and silver, exotic southern birds and animals were transported for sale to Europeans for sale to Europeans.

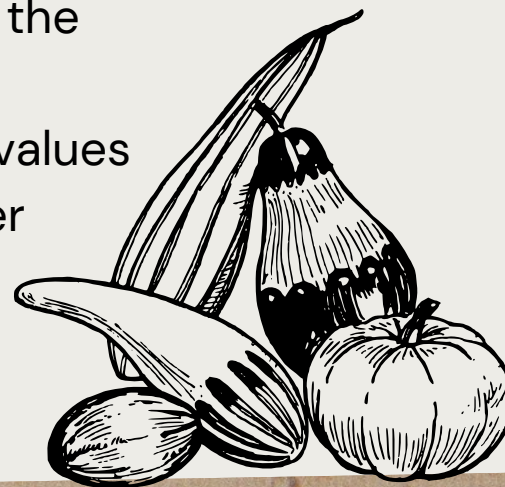
1

Metals, spices, medicines, glass, leather goods and paper moved throughout Eurasia. Paper became the main writing material for all of Eurasia and undoubtedly has had a much greater influence on human history than silk, which was used mainly for clothing.



2

The Great Silk Road gave impetus not only to the development of trade, but also facilitated for centuries an active exchange of the spiritual values of the Kyrgyz people with the peoples of other countries.





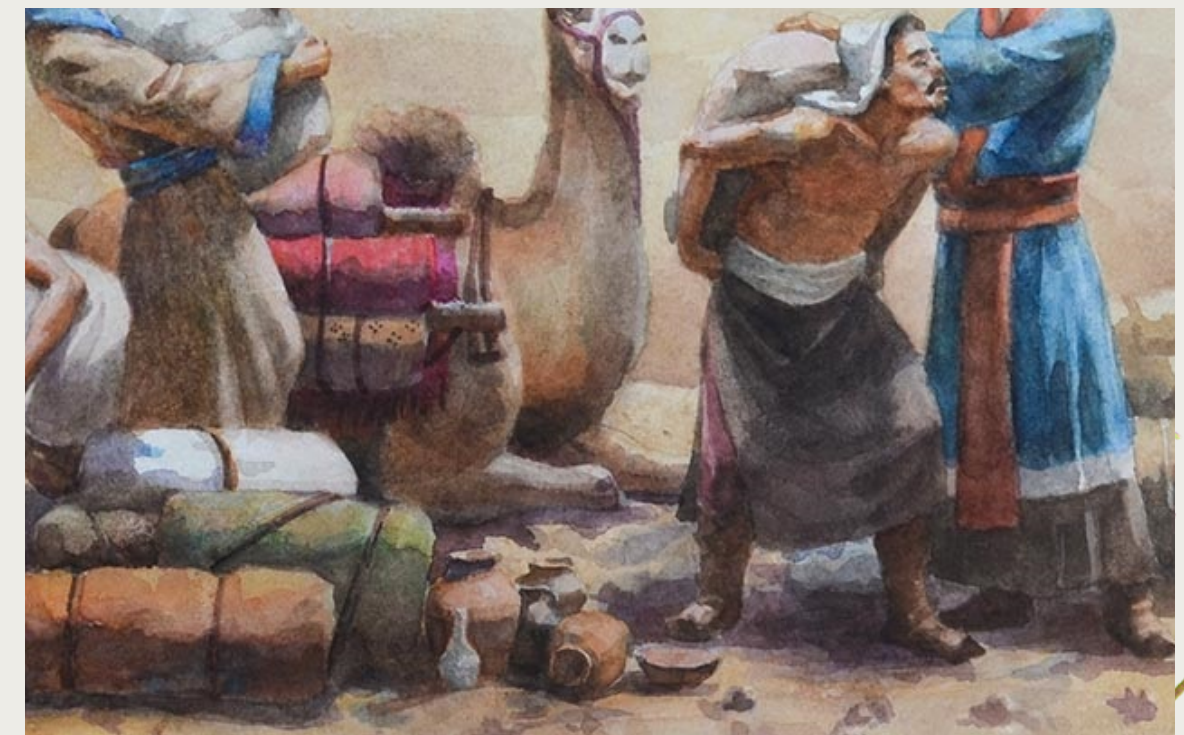
In addition to natural attractions, the Kyrgyz Republic is rich in historical and cultural monuments located on the roads of the Great Silk Road. Here caravans of merchants passed and stopped, their places of stops were the inn Tash-Rabat, the foot of the Suleiman Mountain, the Burana Tower, the Uzgen architectural complex.

The intensity of trade ties decreased:

after the displacement of the Romans from the Middle East

the beginning of the Arab conquests

ATTENTION





Further development



1 The Great Silk Road gave impetus not only to the development of trade, but also facilitated for centuries an active exchange of the spiritual values of the Kyrgyz people with the peoples of other countries.

2 The Great Silk Road, one of the most significant achievements in the history of world civilization. An extensive network of caravan routes crossed Europe and Asia from the Mediterranean to China and served in the era of antiquity and the Middle Ages as an important means of trade ties and dialogue between the cultures of the West and the East.



3

The longest and longest section of the Silk Road passed through the territories of Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan.





Historical significance

The Great Silk Road played an important role in the development of economic and cultural ties between peoples of different countries.

1

For example as conductor of:



2

At the same time, almost all technologies spread from China to the west, and not in the opposite direction.



Caravans loaded with silk from China, spices and gems from India, silver products from Iran, Byzantine canvases, Afrosiab ceramics and many other goods went through the deserts of the Karakum and Kyzyl Kum, through the oases of Merv and Khorezm, the boundless steppes of Sary Arka; overcame the passes of the Pamir, Tien Shan, Altai, crossed the Murgab, Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

Добавить основной текст.

FO n the way of the caravans, rich cities, trade and craft settlements, and a caravan sarai began to appear and flourish.

Turkmenistan – Merv; Uzbekistan – Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgench, Khiva. Kazakhstan – Otrar, Turkestan, Taraz, Ispejab. Kyrgyzstan – Jul, Suyab, Novokent, Balasagun, Borskoon, Tash-Rabat, Osh, Uzgen.



ak, close by,
vg.
ey Longville.
ed car park (GR
with map, "GP"
ome of these and
hen ascend the
you meet a sign
ead, half right,
to (in quick
th and over
art, do not cross;
otbridge. There is
is southern bank,
are been washed

Belt and One Road

Within the framework of the Chinese strategic program "One Belt and One Road", a number of projects of sea and land routes between Europe and China are being developed under the general name of the New Silk Road.



European countries cooperated and communicated with Asian countries. The Hellenic ecumene merged with the ecumene of the East. And, like two communicating vessels, such different civilizations began to pour their knowledge into each other. The arteries connecting these vessels were trade routes. Not only goods were transported along them, over the centuries the roads became the conductors of cultures, sciences, technologies and religions. Central Asia, located between China and India in the east, between Persia and Arabia in the south, the European world in the west, the Volga and Siberia in the north, stood at the crossroads of trade routes for almost two

millennia.



One of the first to describe this trade route, historians consider the Chinese diplomat Zhan Tzan, who lived in the 1st century BC. A large number of Chinese coins, bronze mirrors, remains of silk fabrics, fragments of Chinese-made china found during archaeological excavations testify to the fact that already during this period Central Asia was drawn into trade relations with the Celestial Empire. Under the influence of China, sericulture and paper-making began to develop in Central Asia, and from Central Asia, China adopted the cultivation of grapes, alfalfa, onions, cotton, pomegranate, walnut, fig tree and cucumber.



Francesca Pagolotti, a modest employee of the Florentine trading house Bardi, returned home to Italy in 1355 after an eight-year absence, leaving behind thousands of Chinese Li, Arabian Farsakhs and European miles of the Great Silk Road. He became the author of the invaluable tome "The practice of trade, or an essay on distant lands, trade measures and other subjects, information about which is necessary for merchants of all countries."

The whole paradox is that this ancient road received its current name only in the 19th century at the suggestion of Ferdinand von Richthofen, the author of classical works on the physical geography of China and the orography of Asia, with the light hand of which this name is now widely accepted. The world community warmly welcomed the decision of UNESCO to implement the international program "The Great Silk Road – a path of dialogue, mutual understanding and rapprochement of cultures." The Great Silk Road, like a Phoenix bird, begins its revival.

Thank you!

