



TRAVEL AND TOURISM HISTORY OF TOURISM, EARLY TRAVELERS

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Abdurashidova Mahfuza Tolibjonovna

Teacher Of The "General Professional And Specialty" Department Of Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

While our country has a huge potential in the field of tourism, this opportunity has not been fully and effectively used for many years. Favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions for the development of tourism were not created, everyone was working as they knew. Over the centuries, Uzbekistan was located on the path of trade, merchants and travelers, geographers and missionaries, invaders and conquerors of the Great Silk Road. At the moment, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the fascinating tourist destinations for those who are interested in culture, history, tradition and exotic countries.

KEYWORDS

Travel, Tourism, First travelers, "Great Silk Road", shrines, caravanserai.

INTRODUCTION

Travel and tourism are interrelated concepts that represent a certain way of human life activity. This includes recreation, active (active) or passive (passive) entertainment, sports, environmental awareness, commerce, science, healing, and many other things. However, each time there is a specific action that

distinguishes travel from other types of activity - a person's temporary going to another place, country, continent, moving away from his permanent place of residence. Also, travel can be people's way of life, work, recreation. Yuri Senkevich, the host of the famous Russian TV program "Travelers Club", is not



considered a tourist in many of his trips, because it is not only his job, but also his lifestyle. For some peoples, travel is a way of life formed over centuries under the influence of the natural and climatic conditions of the place of residence. For example, because of seasonal agriculture, Mexicans go to the northern part of the United States every year to collect crops from the fields.

Main part: Travel in general is a term with the meaning of concept, which means that people move away from their goals. Centuries-old history shows that people had the opportunity to travel around the world in order to develop trade, open and develop new lands, search for resources and new transportation routes. The development of our civilization is not a long period, it is about five thousand years, but only the stories and images about the travels of the recent past have been preserved. From history, we know the names of great travelers who discovered new continents and lands, peoples and natural phenomena, founded unique geographical systems.

"In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is said: "Travel is an Arabic word, it is a trip made for the purpose of recreation, leisure, or seeing the world, learning." zi is also derived from Arabic and it means to go to a place for the purpose of service or travel. Referring to Mozi, we can say that when we say the first travelers, we have in mind the nomadic tribes of ancient times who moved from one place to another, religious e' religious pilgrims, merchants traveling between countries and traveling along the "Great Silk Road", and later state ambassadors protecting the interests of countries, scientists, scholars and mystics aiming at science, warriors who entered foreign territories on military fronts are embodied. Most of them, during their travels, got acquainted with the history, geography, hardworking people, customs,

traditions and rituals of other regions, rich cultural heritage, and about them. they wrote wonderful works, memories and memories. For example, the father of history - Herodotus (5th century BC) traveled across Europe, Asia and Egypt. His work entitled "History" describes the life, customs and rituals of the ancient peoples of Central Asia - nomadic tribes: Agrippis, Issedons, Massagets, Dais, Sakas, and their relations with neighboring countries (for example, Iran). Herodotus recorded that the Massagets were artisans: they were masters of copper and gold weapons and armor, horse equipment, various dishes, ornaments, headdresses, belts, and goldsmiths. Or, the French researcher and geographer Pifey (320 BC) traveled around Europe in an incredible way at that time. He traveled around the British Isles and went to Norway and Iceland. Many geographical inventions are described in his wonderful work called "About the Ocean". Let's give an opinion about some of them (although they have visited our country and not). In fact, they are many and diverse. If we pay attention to the sources that inform about our past history, we can include the religious pilgrims of ancient times among the first travelers. Representatives of all religions have their own shrines, which they consider sacred. If we imagine the times of the past, people believed and worshiped something. If necessary, they also performed sacrifices on this way. They went from one area to another area for the purpose of believing or worshiping and performed their religious practices. The books of people's faith were sent by Allah to His servants. Beliefs are made according to these books. For example, Muslims performed one of the obligatory acts due to the pilgrimage of Hajj, so to speak, they traveled. So, people went for the purpose of religious pilgrimage and joined the category of travelers. Also, ancient pilgrimages organized by representatives of Buddhist and Christian religions to places they considered sacred are also trips. Therefore, we include



such pilgrimages, which took place thousands of years ago, as the first journeys, and their participants as the first travelers. Also, we know that the shrines of Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Bahovuddin Naqshband, Ahmad Yassavi, and Zangi father are places of pilgrimage in our country. Currently, tour operators in many Muslim countries are engaged in religious tourism, organizing them, performing Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages. We include them in the type of religious-pilgrimage tourism.

As for merchants, they also went from one region to another for the purpose of trading and were travelers. In the epic "Mahabharata" ("The History of the Descendants of Bharata"), created in the 10th - 8th centuries BC, it is stated that Sakas, Tochars and Kanhas went to India due to trade as follows: "At his (king Yudhishtira's) door, along with other peoples, Sakas, Tochars and Kanhas were also waiting in line. A fluffy beard, his forehead decorated with branches, in his hands various gifts, wool, rangu, silk and patta (a type of white birch) tree fiber, as well as rare fabrics, cotton gauze, soft, elegant skins, long and sharp swords, iron spears, various axes, drinks, perfumes, various precious stones..."

In the 5th - 4th centuries BC (during the reign of Darius I), it is stated that gold was brought from Bactria, precious stones from Sogdiya, and turquoise from Khorezm for the construction of the palace in the ancient city of Susa, Iran. There are also sources - pictures depicting the bringing of tribute from dependent countries to the Achaemenids of Iran in the stone-paintings. For example, from the Bactrians, there are various types of cloth, leather, sheep; horses and chariots from the Sakas; vessels, camels from the Parthians; It is described that weapons and horses were brought from the Khorezm region.

Doctor of History, Professor G.A. Hidoyatov in his book "My personal history" says: "The first Chinese ambassador (tourist) who came to Central Asia, Zhang-Xian, went to Khiva in 140 BC. There is a lot of information. Also, through the "Great Silk Road", the caravan route that lasted from the 2nd century BC to the 15th century AD and connected the countries of the East and the West in ancient and medieval times, our ancestors used to trade. who made their journeys. Caravans built for merchant caravans were equipped with all the necessary conditions. A place for caravans, fodder, shelter for merchants (hotel), pre-arranged food and other service branches welcome their customers day and night and show hospitality. those who did. Of course, trade was also carried out by local merchants between countries. So, in the past, there were economic and cultural relations between countries and peoples, and it can be said that these relations are one of the first manifestations of tourism.

Our cultural and household lifestyle was developed to such an extent that our archeologists managed to find the remains of ceramic pipes for drinking water and waste water three thousand years ago. These sources are proof of the level of service and infrastructure system in the field of tourism in our country (in today's terms). At this point, we think that it is permissible to pay special attention to the caravanserais. About caravan and caravanserai in the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan: caravan is a Persian word and its 1st meaning is: animals (camels, donkeys, mules, horses) traveling in a line that carry goods and people to distant places. a group of carts and persons driving them, a row. In order for the caravan not to be interrupted, a bell is hung on the first and last animal, - if it is said; 2 - meaning: a group of passengers, tourists or ambassadors who set out together to ensure mutual assistance and safety. It is said that the caravan was led by the caravan leader.



Caravanserai - a palace where caravans spend the night. Cities in the Middle East, Central Asia, and beyond the Caucasus were built on the trade route. Caravanserai usually have a large courtyard in the middle, surrounded by one-two-story rooms, and are built in the form of a fortress with a tower. In the 9th - 18th centuries, as a result of the growth of cities and the strengthening of caravan trade, many caravanserais were built. According to Arab tourists Istahri and ibn Havqal, there were more than 10 thousand caravanserais in Movarounnnahr, which was considered a trade center in the 10th century. For example, the ruins of Raboti Malik (11th century, near the city of Navoi), Doya Xotin (12th century, in Turkmenistan) caravanserai, Olloqulikhan (19th century, Khiva) caravanserai, etc.

CONCLUSION

In this article, we tried to provide information about the concept of travel and tourism, as well as their history. It should be noted that the first travel and travelers go back to the distant past, therefore, we focused on the history of the first travel in foreign countries and the travelers who participated in it, the trips made by our compatriots in the history of our country. In our future work, we will have to gather more new scientific information about the first travelers who came from our country and their activities. Also, we should study and teach factual information about tourists who have gone abroad and come from abroad, their experiences and spiritual achievements during the trip.

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