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## THE SILK ROAD AS A MIRROR OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

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**Abstract:** The following article is written about the Great Silk Road and its importance to the world and the countries that are located there. The article demonstrates the intangible cultural heritage as a mirror of itself. The following written text demonstrates the history, the years of its usage widely and its importance in nowadays.

**Key words:** The Great Silk Road, cultural heritage, the Eurasian continent, Mediterranean Sea, silk, China, Uzbekistan, Eastern and Western Europe, Nissyan horses, frankincense and myrrh, jasmine and amber, cardamom and nutmeg, ginseng and bile of a python, carpets and fabrics, dyes and minerals, diamonds, jade, amber, corals, ivory and "fish tusks", gold and silver bullions, fur and coins, bows, arrows, swords and spears;

The Great Silk Road is the bridge between nations in the East and West and an original phenomenon of the history of developing of humanity, its aspiration for union and exchanging cultural wealth, conquest of the living spaces and markets for goods. In the East they say: "sitting man is a mat and walking man is a river". Motion is a life, and traveling, learning of world always was a driving force of progress.

The Great Silk Road is the caravan routes system which crossed in ancient and middle ages along the Eurasian continent from Mediterranean Sea to China. The influence of it in emergence and development of trade, and cultural relationships among people and statehoods that are habitants who live along the way. The usage of first transnational contact had a great importance to opensource online web portal dedicated to studies on the Great Silk Road.

By connecting eastern and western sides of Eurasian continent, extended routes crossed China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. On the east the road led to Korea and Japan; on the west to Russia, Eastern and Western Europe; on the south to India and Middle East on south-west. The Great Silk Road is a mirror of intangible cultural heritage and was a transit road with two-way movement of goods, scientific ideas and achievements, as well as cultural and religious values. At certain period of time Silk Road used to be important and quick means of disseminating information through merchants, travelers and diplomats. [9,10,11]

However, the Great Silk Road by its name well-known as a route for exporting Chinese silk to Western countries, many information and facts show that a number of goods produced in Rome, Byzantium, India, Iran, Arab Caliphate, later Russia and European countries were imported to China. Long list of exotic goods comprised: frankincense and myrrh, jasmine and amber, cardamom and nutmeg, ginseng and bile of a python, carpets and fabrics, dyes and minerals, diamonds, jade, amber, corals, ivory and "fish tusks", gold and silver bullions, fur and coins, bows, arrows, swords and spears. Highly pedigreed species of Fergana horses, Arab and Nissyan horses, camels and elephants, rhinoceros and lions, cheetahs and gazelles, hawks and falcons, peacocks, parrots and ostriches passed the routes of Silk Road to be sold for higher prices. Cultivated crops, such as grapes, peaches, melons, vegetables as well as spices and sugar enhanced their geographic distribution with the help of merchants. Aside from movement of goods and animal trade, Silk Road served as a channel for dissemination of fashion and artistic styles that became widespread once grounded in a new ethno-cultural environment. [1,2]

It is logical to conclude that Great Silk Road is a phenomenon of human civilization. The Great Silk Road is a famous ancient caravan trade route, which played an important role in the development of world civilization, it influenced the development of trade, cities, arts, and in addition it contributed to the infiltration, formation and mutual enrichment of cultures, religions and languages, which firms an important part of the heritage today.[5,6] By the help of this routes human being gained the high civilizations and tied the close relationship between East and West of the Eurasian continent bartered several goods silk, ceramic dishes and other that mentioned in the following article. So, in short, The Great Silk Road served as a door to revolution of countries and nations that located along the Silk Road and effected on them by the imports and exports of cultural and national enrichments. The protection of this close relationship between the nations along the Silk Road make people continue imports and exports among them.

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