



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 03 Issue: 05 May 2022

The Concept of Diplomacy and the History of its Development, Ancient East Diplomacy

Sh. T. Norbo'tayev

*Lecturer, Department of Middle Eastern Languages, SamSIFL
Xiao_wang@mail.ru*

Received 18th Mar 2022, Accepted 16th Apr 2022, Online 17th May 2022

Abstract:

It is known from ancient times that with the emergence of the first states and governments tried to establish economic and political cooperation with each other. Due to these ties, the exchange of cultures and trade have developed. Of course, embassy relations and diplomacy played an important role in this. As ambassadors, the ambassadors sought to negotiate mutually beneficial agreements and decisions with another state. The development of diplomatic relations has made it possible to resolve civil wars peacefully and through negotiations. Ancient Eastern diplomacy is a clear example of this. The countries of the ancient East, Egypt, Babylon, Assyria and the Hittites, were in constant contact with each other and cooperated in trade and political matters.

Keywords: diplomacy, diploma, foreign policy, ancient Eastern diplomacy, Tell-Amarna, Egypt, Hittite diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the official activity of heads of government and special foreign relations bodies aimed at implementing the goals and objectives of state foreign policy, as well as the protection of the rights and interests of the state in foreign countries. Diplomacy is an integral part of foreign policy, the state's international activities. Diplomacy is a means by which a state conducts its foreign policy through dialogue, without the use of military force. The concept of diplomacy also means the art of negotiation. The word "diplomacy" is derived from the Greek word "diploma", which is a science of foreign relations.

The word "diplomacy" was first coined in Western Europe in the late 18th century to describe the state's foreign policy activities. Uzbek diplomacy has deep historical roots, dating back to 3,000 years ago, when the Uzbek national statehood emerged. The book "Avesto" created in Khorezm, "Kutadg'u bilik" by Yusuf Khas Hajib (Knowledge leading to happiness), "Life of Sultan Jalaliddin Manguberdi" by Muhammad an-Nasavi, "Zafarnoma" by Nizamiddin Shami, "Siyasatnoma" and "Temur tuzuklari" by Nizamulmuluk are the historical and spiritual foundations of Uzbek diplomacy. The history of the ancient East gives us information about diplomatic correspondence, embassy relations, treaties and other international decrees, which testify to the warm relations between the kingdoms of the ancient East.

One of the great powers of the ancient East was the kingdom of Egypt. In the third millennium BC, the kings of Egypt tried to establish relations with neighboring countries. During the reign of the VI dynasty (XIV century BC), the Egyptians prepared an embassy expedition to the country of Punt (now Somalia), located on

the southern shore of the Red Sea. The Egyptian ambassadors sailed on ships and held talks with local tribal chiefs. Egyptian diplomacy during the New Kingdom. By the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, Egypt was in frequent contact with its neighbors in Asia.

There was a special group of servants sent as messengers to the peoples of Asia at the royal palace. Some of the dates of the New Kingdom can also be determined with the help of such astronomical calculations. Documents from the diplomatic archives of Amarna (the main source of information on Egyptian history and international relations found in Egypt) Tell-Amarna archives allowed to determine some synchronisms (coincidence of times) in between. This also allows us to restore the chronology of Egyptian history. Even in ancient times, Manefon divided the entire history of ancient Egypt into 30 dynasties, or 31 dynasties if the last three Iranian rulers of Egypt - Ox, Arses and Darius III Kodoman - were added to this list.

When any group of pharaohs who reigned one after another were united into one dynasty, this was not done on the basis of kinship between these pharaohs, but rather on the basis that those pharaohs came from the same place or the same. it is done according to the fact that it reigns in the city itself. During the reign of the 18th dynasty, the borders of Egypt extended to the Taurus and the Euphrates. During the reign of the 18th dynasty, Egypt (mid-second millennium BC) was at the forefront of international life in the ancient East. The Egyptians maintained close ties with the rulers of Mitanni, Babylon, Assyria, the Hittite state, the kingdom of Crete and the Aegean islands, Syria and Palestine. Diplomatic correspondence in Egypt was managed by a separate foreign ministry.

The Tell-Amarna Treaty on Egyptian-Hittite Diplomacy. Among the many monuments of ancient Eastern diplomacy, the Tell-Amarna correspondence and the treaty of the great Egyptian pharaoh Rameses II with the Hittite king Hattusil III in 1296 BC are of particular importance in terms of their size and content. Archive of diplomatic correspondence of the pharaohs of the XVIII dynasty - Amonhotep III and Amonhotep IV (middle of the II millennium, XV-XIV centuries BC) in 1887-1888 in Amarna (on the right bank of the Nile) found. These letters to the Pharaohs are inscribed on 360 ceramic tablets.

The main part of the Tell-Amarna archive consists of letters written by the rulers of Syria and Palestine to the pharaohs they subjugated. Syria and Palestine, on the one hand, served as the Hittite state, the two largest states in the ancient Eastern world, and, on the other hand, as an intermediate state between Egypt. For Pharaoh, the conflicts between these governments would help strengthen his influence in Syria. The main content of the letters of the Syrian-Palestinian rulers is mutual congratulations, marriage negotiations, requests from the pharaohs for military aid, gold and gifts, complaints, secret messages, etc. forms. The letters also contain information about the shipment of caravans.

In his correspondence with the countries of Egypt and Asia, he wrote about the domination of Syria and Palestine, and ensuring that the pharaohs had close ties with the kings of Mitanni and Babylon. The Al-Amarna archives contain diplomatic letters written by the kings of Babylon and Mitanni to Amonhotep III and Amonhotep IV. The content of these letters is different, and each time it is about those kings whose personalities are glorified by the whole state. Amonhotep III wants to be the queen of Babylon in his harem and informs Kadashman-Harba, the king of Babylon. The king of Babylon pushes this desire back, citing the tragic fate of his daughter. But when the ambassadors told Pharaoh that this was a false excuse, Kadashman-Harba eventually agreed to send his daughter to Pharaoh's harem, in return for which he demanded the Egyptian queen, gold and gifts. All of the above-mentioned documents are written in cuneiform, a Babylonian language that was the diplomatic language of the time.

The reason for Egypt's rapprochement with Babylon and Mitanni was the general threat of the Hittite kingdom, which gained great power in the 14th century BC. The fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC were full of fierce wars between the Hittites and Egypt. These wars have left both rivals exhausted. The weakening of both sides and the threat of an Assyrian attack forced the warring parties to give in to both sides and conclude a friendly treaty in 1296 BC.

The peace treaty was signed by the 19th dynasty pharaoh Rameses II and the Hittite king Hattusel III. The agreement was signed in triplicate, two in Egyptian and one in Hittite. Not only the text of the contract, but also the instructions on the agreements at the time of their conclusion have been preserved. The contract consisted of three parts: 1) the introductory part; 2) the text of the contract; 3) Conclusion - addressing the gods, swearing to follow the instructions and taking action against the breach of contract. After such a "wonderful deal", the exchange of diplomatic letters continued. Not only kings, but also queens exchanged letters. After the death of the Egyptian queen, the alliance between the Hittite state and Egypt was strengthened by a dynastic marriage - the marriage of Ramses to the daughter of Hattusel. Hattusel himself officially attended the wedding. It was the first historic diplomatic meeting of the rulers of the two great powers.

We know Egypt's international relations at that time from the large state archives of the Egyptian pharaohs found in Al-Amarna at the end of the 18th dynasty. The archive contains diplomatic letters sent to Egyptian pharaohs by the kings of Babylon, Assyria, Mitanni, the Hittite states and Cyprus, as well as many princes and governors in Syria and Palestine. At this time a large and powerful Hittite state was formed in the eastern part of Asia Minor. The Hittite kingdom sought to expand its territory at the expense of the neighboring provinces of Mitanni and the lands of northern Syria, formerly under Egyptian rule. During the reign of Amonhotep III, Egypt's military power declined, and then during the reign of Amonhotep IV (1424-1388 BC) his son and successor, the king, were five times worse. At that time, the Egyptian state did not have a large military force and therefore could not defend its territory from Syria. Thus was formed the Union of Syrian Princes, which was partially supported by the Hittites.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Межгосударственные отношения и дипломатия на Древнем Востоке. М., 1984.
2. Струве В.В. История Древнего Востока. М., Л., 1940.
3. Котрелл Л. Во времена фараонов. М., 1982.
4. Герни О.Р. Хетты М., 1982.

Axborot manbalari:

1. www.wikipediya.org
2. www.fayllar.org