
THE WAY OPENED FOR THE NEW WORLD - GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, great geographical discoveries, Important events of the 100-year period and scientists who made a great contribution to world geography are discussed.

Keywords: Great, geographical, discovery, Europe, Asia, America, Turkestan, Paraguay, France.

Abstract

V dannoy state rassmatrivayutsya velkie geograficheskie otkrytiya, vajnye sobytiya 100-letiya Velikix geograficheskikh otkrytiy, a takje uchenye, vnesshie bolshoy klad v nuku o mirovoy geografii.

Velikoe , geograficheskoe, otkrytie, Europe, Asia, Europe, America, Turkestan, Paraguay, France.

Annotation

This article discusses the great geographical discoveries, important events of the 100th anniversary of the Great geographical discoveries, as well as scientists who have made a great contribution to the science of world geography.

Keywords: Great, geographical, discovery, Europe, Asia, Europe, America, Turkestan, Paraguay, France.

Great geographical discoveries are a conventional term adopted for the great geographical discoveries made by European travelers in the middle of the XV-XVII centuries. The growth of goods production in European countries, the lack of jewels, and the search for new lands in order to find gold and silver, spices and ivory (in the tropics), valuable fur, walrus teeth, and the search for new trade routes from Europe to India and East Asia were common reasons for going on an expedition.

Important events of the century of great geographical discoveries. The expedition led by D. Kahn, B. Dias In 1488, Portuguese sailors explored the entire western and southern coast of Africa, and a military expedition led by Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador belonging to the Bahamas on three ships: Niña, Pinta and Santa Maria. Later, he discovered the Greater and Lesser Antilles. In 1497-99, an expedition led by Vasco da Gama opened a continuous sea route from Western Europe through South Africa to India. In 1498-1502, Columbus, A. Ojeda, A. Vespucci and other Spanish and Portuguese sailors discovered the entire northern coast of South America, its eastern coast up to 25° latitude and the Caribbean coast of Central America ¹.

In 1513-1525, the ship captains led by V. Núñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama and reached the coast of the Pacific Ocean. X. Ponce de Leon, F. Córdoba at the end of the 16th century conquered the Gulf of La Plata, the Florida and Yucatan peninsulas and the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Mexico and Central America, and fully explored the Atlantic coast of South America. In 1519-22, F. Magellan

¹Ergashev Sh. "World history", (New era. Part 1. XVI-XVII centuries) T. " Teacher" publishing house, 2013, p.49 .

and his comrades made the first round-the-world journey through the strait (later called the Strait of Magellan) along the southern edge of America. In the years 1526-1952, F. Pissaro, D. Almagro, P. Valdivia, G. Quesada, F. Orellana and other Spaniards discovered the entire Pacific coast of South America, the Andes mountains to their extreme ends, the Orinoco, Amazon, Parana, and Paraguay rivers².

French sailors J. Verratsano (1524), J. Cartier (1534-35) explored the eastern coast of North America and the San Lawrence River, and Spanish travelers E. Soto and F. Coronado explored the south of the Appalachian Mountains and the south of the Rocky Mountains, the lower reaches of the Colorado and Mississippi rivers. studied their currents.

Important events of the 200-year period of great geographical discoveries. One of the greatest discoveries of this period is related to the discovery of Australia and Oceania. At the beginning of the 17th century, Spanish and Dutch sailors started new expeditions in order to open up undiscovered territories. In 1605, Spanish sailors led by L.Torres sailed around the southern part of the Zond archipelago and mapped the coast of Australia.

One of the Dutch sailors, W. Barents, sailed around the western coast of the island of New Zealand in 1594 and the island of Spitsbergen in 1596. M. Frobisher, J. Davis, G. Hudson, W. Baffin from the English in 1576-1631 went around the west coast of Greenland, around Baffin's Land, the Labrador Peninsula and went to the shores of the Hudson Bay. The voyage of S. Champlain from the French in 1609-1648 During his time in North America, he discovered the Northern Appalachian Mountains and the Great Lakes. The famous Spanish traveler L. Torres discovered the Torres Strait in 1606 by going around the southern coast of the island of New Guinea, the famous Dutch tourists V. Jansson, A. Tasman discovered the northwestern and southern coasts of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand in 1606-1644.³

The Chinese traveler Xuan Zhan visited the islands of Sumatra during his trip, then reached the places of the Ganges, returned to his homeland in 695 and wrote down what he saw in detail. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Arabs conquered Iran, India, Sri Lanka, Turkestan, the great mountains of Central Asia, North and South China, Indo-China, the islands of Indonesia, Africa, and the islands of Madagascar. had enough information about it. Only the northern parts of Eurasia were not clear to them. There are reports that in the first half of the 10th century, the Arab traveler and scholar Mas'udi traveled all over West Asia, Turkestan, the Caucasus, Eastern Europe and North Africa, East Africa, and his next trip was to the Java Islands and China. At the beginning of the 13th century, the Arab geographer and traveler Yakut Hamavi visited the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Iranian highlands, and Turkestan⁴. Yaqut Hamavi compiled "Dictionary of Countries". Moroccan merchant Abu Abdullah Ibn Battuta arrived in Alexandria in 1325, then sailed down the Nile to the first waterfall (near Aswan).

Then he went to Syria (Sham), the Asia Minor peninsula, Iraq, Makkah, Yemen, from there to Mozambique, then he came to the Strait of Hormuz through Zanzibar Island, passed through the Bahrain Islands, was in South Iran, and then returned to Egypt. Then he went to the shores of the Black Sea through Syria and Asia Minor, Crimea, the foothills of the Volga River, through Akhtuba to the capital of the Golden Horde, Sarai Berka. Then he moved to Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand. He turned south and crossed the Amudarya, crossed the Hindu Kush mountains, went to the Indus Valley, Punjab, and Delhi.

²Semyonov VF " History of the Middle Ages" publishing house "Teacher"; T. 1973, p. 198.

³Agibalova EV, Donskoy GM, Salimov TO'. "World history" (V-XVII centuries), T. " Teacher ". 1995, p.103.

⁴Mamajonova I. _ (2019). In our country notary field to the body of arrival historical factors Education and education in the process modernization , 1(14), pp. 88-95.

On his way to China in 1342, he went to South India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, from there to China, to the island of Taiwan, and returned to his homeland in 1349. Then he went to Spain. It went to the middle reaches of the Niger River, Air, Ahaggar mountains (in the Sahara). He traveled 130,000 km in total (on land and in water). He left important information about the countries he traveled to ⁵.

Scientists and tourists who made a great contribution to world geography also came from Turkestan. Among them, Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khorazmi wrote the work "Surat ul-arz" "Image of the Earth", described 7 climates, and wrote down the names of 537 places. Abu Rayhan Beruni created the first geographical globe in the East in 1016. He accurately measured the circumference of the Earth, made a map of the world, and predicted the presence of land in the Western Hemisphere. Nasir went to the Maghrib city, the Nubian desert in the south, then to Makkah, and the cities of Molton and Lahore in the east, he traveled more than 15,000 km. Hafizi Abru (XIV-XV centuries) was in Movarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khurasan, Iraq, Persia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Georgia, Armenia, Russia and Syria, he went several times to the banks of the Ganges River in India.

In his geographical work written in 1417-1420, Afanasy of Samarqandi wrote a book about India after going to the Indian port of Calicut - now Kozhikode via the sea route to the Arabian Sea, 27 years before Nikitin in 1441. Vasco da Gama, who sailed around Africa, reached this port 50 years after Abdurazzaq Samarkandi ⁶.

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In conclusion, we can say that many places on earth were discovered and explored by such brave travelers. Until now, there is no place on Earth that has not been identified or mapped. However, scientists have not sufficiently explained all the features of the Earth's nature, some natural phenomena, their causes and consequences. Therefore, geographers continue to study the Earth's surface and its nature more thoroughly. They participate in various expeditions on land and oceans, making important observations and experiments. The results of geographers' research are widely used in various fields of the national economy, corrections are made to previous maps, and new maps are created.

Currently, geographers effectively use computing techniques, computers, and space photographs in their research. Now the exact coordinates of every point on the Earth's surface can be determined with the help of Earth's satellites.

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⁵Toshtemirova C. (2019). Reflections on the study of collectivization and its consequences in Uzbekistan. Tafakkur Ziyasi, 1(3), pp. 78-80.

⁶Mardonov, Sh., Toshtemirova, S., Ahmadjonov, B., & Koshanova, N. (2020). Structure and Mechanisms of Action of the Educational Cluster. International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation, 27(07), pp. 8104-8111, 301.

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