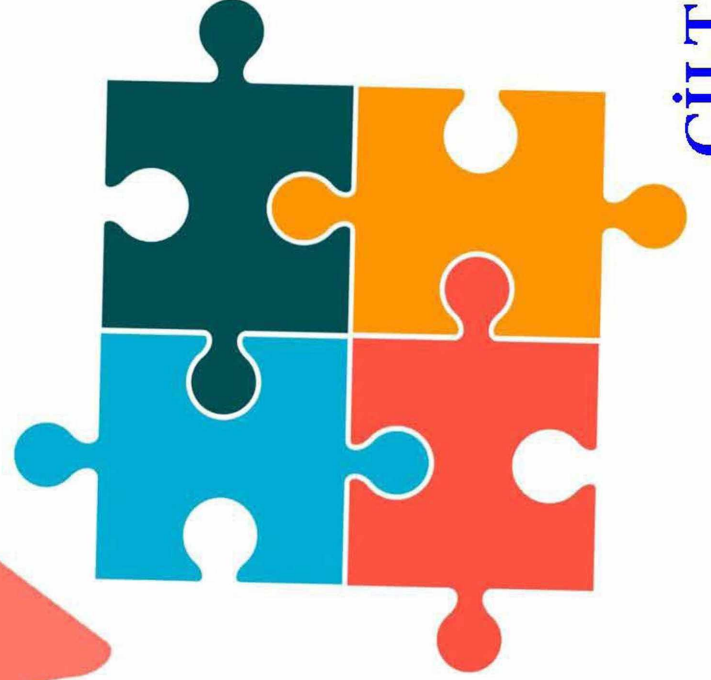


I. ULUSLARARASI BATTALGAZİ
MULTİDİSİPLİNER
ÇALIŞMALAR KONGRESİ
7-9 ARALIK 2018
MALATYA

*KONGRE TAM METİN
KİTABI*

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PROF. DR. MUSTAFA TALAS**

ISBN 978-605-7923-57-8

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THE ROLE OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL TRADITIONS.

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Abstract: *This article is about Silk Road's role medicine science improving. Medical books trade, treatment ways and meditative herb's going away people which living around Silk Road are the reason developing eastern medicine.*

Аннотация: *Эта статья о роли науки медицине совершенствования Шелкового пути. Медицинские книги торговли, способы лечения и травы уезжает людей, которые живущих вокруг Шелкового пути являются причиной развития Восточной медицины*

Keywords: *trade, medicine sciences, Silk Road, medical book, drug plants, quack.*

Ключевые слова: *торговля, медицина наука, шелковый пут, медицинский книги, лекарственный растения, лекарь.*

Traditional medicine is considered as one of the ancient professions of mankind. As a result of studying the environment, people study the medicinal features of plants, animals as well as different kinds of minerals. The empirical knowledge, which was the result of different experiments and observations, caused the development of medical traditions.

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While the main equipment of the representatives of medicine (physicians) is their hands, their means are various medicinal plants. One of the dominant features of the traditional medicine over modern medicine is particularly in using natural resources. The physicians knew the flora and fauna of their environment very well and could efficiently use them. As a result of studying various medicine related works, they familiarized themselves with unknown herbs and other medicinal plants which could cure different illnesses.

The significance of the Great Silk Road on the development of the knowledge of medicine in Central Asia is immeasurable. Major cities in Central Asia were built on major roads and as a result they had close relations with China, India, the countries of Central and Southern Europe [2:49]. The trade relations, carried out on the Great Silk Road, served as a base for nations to build mutual relations not only economically but also culturally. The following are the trade road's contributions to the development of the science of medicine:

- The establishment of the trade of medical books throughout the Silk road;

The trade caravans and trade relations played an important role on the development of the science of medicine. Books on different spheres were also brought by caravans and they were sold as goods [6:23]. As a result, among nations located along the trade road, the similarities in medical knowledge, traditions and using medicinal herbs can be observed. The trade of rare medical works written in different languages along the Great Silk Road had an impact on the medicine of different nations. Historical sources indicate that for the formation of “Medicinal plants”, written during the Min dynasty, the works of Ibn Sino were broadly employed [5:47]. As a result of the study of these works by the representatives of medical sciences who knew Arabic, Persian, Greek and other languages, they explored the treatment methods and herbs unknown to us and implemented some of the methods adapting to the local conditions.

- propagation of local treatment methods to other countries by the merchants and travellers;

Historically, most cities of the countries of the East were built along the ancient caravan roads. That was the reason for the huge demand for building hospitals in these cities to provide medical treatment to merchants and travelers who got sick on the road [4:25]. The merchants, on the other hand, observed treatment methods and ways of preparing some drugs which had been unknown to them and brought them to their physicians after treatment. In a letter written to his father by a French patient, who was injured serving in the Crusade in the Middle Ages, the structure of the eastern hospital, some treatment methods and specific activities of the physicians were mentioned [7]. The reason for the patient to mention them was that he had experienced features that had been extraordinary and not present in the medical practices of his nation. The similarities in the medical knowledge of the nations located along the Silk Road were caused by the transformation of the treatment methods.

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- The trade of medicinal herbs as goods throughout the Great Silk Road.

In addition to various products throughout the Great Silk Road, the trade of medicinal herbs, minerals was broadly established. The merchants usually practiced distributing medicinal herbs not found and did not grow in the country they were going to or can be found only in one territory. For instance, the significance of the Great Silk Road on the development of Khorezm traditional medicine was very huge. At that time, Urgench had trade relations with India, China, the Golden Horde states and Russian cities of Pskov, Novgorod, Ryazan [1:29]. As a result, the distribution of various drugs and sufficient amount of drugs created great opportunities for the physicians to treat patients. The medicinal herbs were in the forms of plant parts, animal organs and haberdashery items and such factors as distance and expiration period of the product were taken into account.

The contributions of the nations, located along the Silk Road, in the trade of medicinal herbs in the XVII centuries of Russia and Europe were huge. During this period, the Muslims from Central

Asia who traded medicinal herbs in Eastern Europe and several cities of Russia were collectively named “bukharians”[3:93].

The Great Silk Road plays an important role in political, economic and cultural development of nations. In medical traditions also, like in all spheres, as a result of broad distribution of views and knowledge specific to particular nation, medicine shifted to a new phase of development. The physicians were introduced with various scientific works, population gained an opportunity to buy herbs not available in their country and most importantly in addition to national views, new traditions and scientifically proven knowledge have arrived into the lives of nations.

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