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**Abstract.** In this article, the diplomatic relations of the Italian state with various countries in the Middle Ages and their importance in the development of the country are fully explained.

**Keywords:** Ambassador, Crusaders, Tripoli, Italy, Venice, Pisa, Jerusalem, Charlemagne, trade, Genoese, Accra. Diplomacy

Italian cities had an intense commercial relationship with European countries and the Middle East. Therefore, strictly in alienation there was a need for a body that would protect the interests of Italian merchants. Italian cities, such as Venice, Genoa and Pisa, carried out the protection of their citizens abroad by establishing a consular service. The most important role in this relationship was played by the organization of crusades and the emergence of their own states in Syria and Palestine by the Crusaders. The Crusaders received little help from Venice, Genoa and Pisa. With the help of these cities, the Lebanese coast was occupied by the gavans, which gained immense importance in the eastern trade. In return, Italian cities were given a large portion of the loot. The pizes were given enormous opportunities in the Principality of Antioch and the county of Tripoli, and the Venetians and Genoese were granted privileges from the Kingdom of Jerusalem. They owned one block from each city and founded an all-headed Italian colony, and these had their own governance and were removed from the General Court and administrative system. On top of the Italian colonies stood an official from the Italians, who initially bore the title of "viscounts" and had his own Curia, tribunal. From the end of the 12th century, a common chieftain, baynolo, is established for all Venetian colonies in the Duchy of Jerusalem, with two consuls placed at the top of the Genoese colonies. The pizzas first burned three consuls and then one consul. They all lived in Accra, the capital of the kingdom of Jerusalem. These representatives were sent from the metropolis and elected, like officials in the Italian Republics. They were also sometimes elected by the colonial population. There were many quarrels between the local government vaquils and the Italian consuls in uggan. The pope threatens to dethrone the konunbuzars when the quirels of Jerusalem, the counts of Tripoli, and The Dukes of Antioch are complained to the pope by the Italians as a result of their attempts to undermine the privileges of the Italians. The rights between local governors and consuls are eventually determined through treaties. Usually, the issue of very important criminal cases remains in the hands of local governors. And at the disposal of the Italian consuls remain the civil and trade affairs of their compatriots. The Italians followed in the footsteps of the trading colonies established in the East by the Merchants of Provence and Catalonia. Work on this remained unchanged after the Crusaders were expelled from Syria and Palestine. Similar Italian colonies, especially those of the Venetians, were numerous in other Eastern cities. The Venetians had two trading factors in Alexandria. On top of these factors stood the consuls and they received 10 audiences from the Sultan each year. Cyprus had its own consuls in Genoa, Pisa, Montpellier, Catalonia. Constantinople had long been a trading colony of Italians, with the head of the Venetians, the bailiff of Constantinople, performing important diplomatic missions of the Republic, simultaneously being considered both the ambassador and Consul of Venice to Constantinople.

Even with the occupation of Constantinople by the Turks, The Venetian colony retains administrative and judicial functions. At one point, he would also remain Venice's permanent ambassador to the Sultan's court. One of the main peculiarities of Venice and the fact that no one can

equate in this regard is the establishment of the embassy service. According to surviving sources, as early as the 13th century, or even earlier, the decisions of the Republican foundations on how they behave abroad were written down to minor details [1].

When the ambassadors returned to their homeland, they were forbidden to receive titles and titles during the time they walked in the gifts they received. When the ambassadors had real estate abroad, they did not make him an ambassador there. Ambassadors were forbidden to talk to foreign citizens about the affairs of the Republic. They were forbidden to take their wives for fear that they would expose state secrets, and were allowed to take their own cook to avoid poisoning. The ambassador was unable to leave his urn until urindosh came to him after a permanent vacuum was established. Returning to Venice, the ambassador was initially obliged to enter the state office and dispense with the ruykhat that the Grand Master was running, and then to report on how much he spent on his trip to gam bursa on all of them. The ragbating of the envoys was modest and did not result in the expense incurred. Therefore, many ambassadors have left mementos complaining about this. In the beginning of the 13th century, a fine or the possession of a deed in the state was prohibited from the proud but honorable service of Buiday. The emissaries remained karzdor of kupincha and they kept their Karzis a republic. Although such a bursa, The Venetian government usually ceded the sob diplomats from the Levant estates of the Republic, or Usha from the land by deed.

The Republic's baipolo service in Constantinople, the property of the Turks, was counted from the most important responsible cases. Given the importance of the estates in the Sharkian kism of the Mediterranean Sea for the Republic, the importance of the levant trade and its relations with the boskinian Turks in this regard, the title of bayyulo required a person with special experience, therefore, political Knight kozongan, elderly diplomats were appointed to this position. The term of the ambassadorship was initially determined to be greater or lesser of the issue to be dealt with, without anic being established. In the 13th century, it is usually no more than 3-4 months, but as diplomatic relations are strengthened, this period will also increase. In the 15th century, it was decided that the ambassador's activities abroad would not exceed 2 years. In the following century, the term was reduced to 3 years.[2,65]

Ambassadors were required to keep the Republican government informed of the affairs in their power. In the same Maksad, they were regularly at stlabki - once a week, after the improvement of communication services kuprok delivered a message to his homeland. As a result of messages from many foreign countries, the political situation of the world is manifested instantly. It is not for nothing that the palaces of the European da vlats in the Venetian palace, which Hecht of Hech did not say was not provided with information.[3,24]

One kism of his urgent letters, sometimes all conditional digitized. Diplomatic ciphers were in the serious care of the Venetian rulers. Beginning with the early periods of diplomacy, the Government of Venice had separate digitizers, and then the Council of ular was tasked with overseeing the digitization of Public Information and the discovery of new ones. The issue is that the art of digitizing information and information at the time of usha kolsa falling into the ashes of strangers who become ossiya, bari-one which can easily be read. In Oda t, numbers were replaced with other harfs of the Latin alphabet, or with Arabic numerals, with a hyphen, nukta, optional figures, and sometimes 2 and 3 characters were also used for a single Harf. As such, fake numbers or irrelevant characters were also used to injure strangers into clothing.

Digitization of information also appears in other Italian states. In the papal deanery they were lured in the first half of the 14th century, with some words replaced by another, conditionally. For example: "Guelphs "instead of" Sons of Israel", " Egyptians "instead of" Ghibellines", " Jerusalem "instead of" Rome". A well-developed digitization system was used in Milan and Florence in the 15th century. [4,53]

The codification of diplomatic correspondence causes inconvenience, and sometimes it is subject to protests or repression from court rulers who are passionate about knowing it. One such is Boyazid II, who orders him to leave the palace within 3 days after he learns that the Venetian baylo Juzeppe Marchello is sending a coded letter to his government. The Sultan declares that the Venetian cannot tolerate the work of Bailo in such a style at all. Despite lengthy negotiations, this position of the Venetians in Constantinople would remain leaderless for some time.[5,47]

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