

## THE ROLE OF THE SUVAYSH CHANNEL IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Nurullayev Shavkat Muinovich

*Master, Bukhara State University, Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage History  
(by directions and countries)*

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**Abstract:** *The construction of the canal and its role in world trade and international relations.*

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**Introduction.** The Suez Canal - an artificial road at sea level in Egypt It connects the Indian Ocean through the city of Suez in the Red Sea. Although the Suez Canal was not officially completed until 1869, Egypt's interest in connecting both the Nile and the Mediterranean to the Red Sea has a long history. Pharaoh Senusret III was the first discoverer in the 19th century BC to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by connecting them through the branches of the Nile. The end is filled with mud. Over the centuries, other pharaohs, the Romans, and perhaps the Great Umar built other paths, but they too abandoned the idea. The first modern attempts to build the canal appeared in the late 1700s, when Napoleon Bonaparte conducted an expedition to Egypt. In his view, the construction of a canal in the French-administered Isthmus of Suez would create trade problems for the British as they would have to pay to France or continue to ship goods to land or southern Africa. The study of the Napoleonic canal plan began in 1799, but the miscalculations in the measurements - the books showed that the sea level between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas was very different - feared flooding of the Nile delta. The next attempt was made in the mid-1800s when Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French diplomat and engineer, persuaded the Egyptian representative Said Pasha to support the construction of the canal. was granted the right to use it for 99 years. In its formation, the World Suez Canal Company had French and Egyptian interests. Construction of the Suez Canal officially began on April 25, 1859. The low-paid labor of the Egyptians is laborious and shoveling made the first digging very slow and arduous. This work was quickly completed for steam and coal-fired machines. Ten years later, the construction of the canal, which employed 1.5 million people, opened on November 17, 1869, at a cost of \$ 100 million. Almost immediately, the Suez Canal had a significant impact on world trade, as goods were transported around the world in record time. Its initial dimensions were between 25 feet (7.6 meters) in depth, 72 feet (22 meters) in width at the bottom, and 200 to 300 feet (61-91 meters) at the top. In 1875, the debt forced Egypt to sell its stake in the Suez Canal to Great Britain. At that time, the Egyptian government had sold a 75% stake in the Suez Canal. However, an international convention held in Istanbul in 1888 allowed the canal to be used by all ships, whether in time of war or peace. Today, the Suez Canal is managed by the Suez Canal Manager. The canal itself is 163 km long and 98 m wide (300 m). At its starting point in the

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Mediterranean, Saudi Arabia flows through Ismailia in Egypt and ends at Suez in the Gulf of Suez. Parallel to its west coast is a railway that runs its entire length. The Suez Canal can have vessels of vertical height (random) weighing 62 meters (19 m) or 210,000 inches. Most of the Suez Canal is not wide enough for two ships to pass side by side. To achieve this, there is a cargo area and several crossings where ships can wait for others to pass. The Suez Canal has no locks because the Suez Gulf of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea have approximately the same water level. It takes about 11 to 16 hours to cross the canal, and ships must move at low speeds to prevent erosion of the canals by the waves of the canals. In addition to significantly reducing transit time for worldwide trade, the Suez Canal is one of the most important waterways in the world, supporting 8% of the world's freight traffic, and through the canal almost 50 times a day. ships pass. Due to the narrow width, the canal is a serious geographical chokepoint as it can easily be blocked and stop the flow of trade. Future plans for the Suez Canal include a project to widen and deepen the canal to allow larger and more vessels to pass at the same time. This means that the Suez Canal is of great strategic importance today. It is one of the main tools in world trade and economic relations. That is why the interests of many countries in the region are in conflict

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