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Sources of History in Turkestan on the Eve of the Invasion of Sarist Russian

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ABSTRACT

The article will talk about the science of history and its development in Turkestan on the eve of the conquest of SAR Russian. In order to cover the topic of the article, historical literature of the tsarist era was used.

KEYWORDS: history, Sar Russian, historiography, Movarounnahr, Central Asia.

According to historical data, historiography began much earlier in Central Asia. According to the writing of the famous Khorezm scientist Beruni, the Arab conquerors not only lost local scientists in Movarounnahr, but also destroyed and burned works in the local language and local writing. For this reason, works written in the most ancient times were not preserved. Not all historical works written for the last thousand years have reached our era. More than a thousand years have passed since the writing of such works as "the history of Bukhara" by Muhammad Narshakhi, "the translation of the history Tabari" by Bal'ami. Thus, historiography has traditionally continued in Movarounnahr during the different dynasties, followed by the sokhib qiron Amir Timur and the Timurids, even in the time of the late khanates. The work "Gulshan ul-muluk", written by the Bukhara Palace historian Muhammad Jacob in the 1930s, is one of the historical sources of that time. This work is written in Persian-Tajik, which gives a statement of political events in the emirate of Bukhara from ancient times to the 30s of the XIX century. In the work, Palace realities, the history of the ruling classes, mutual Wars, victories achieved in it, the genealogy (genealogy) of the next dynasty of the Khanate are expressed, We hardly see the state of the masses of the people who are the main force in the development of society, its wishes, folk movements and the desire to illuminate the fundamental essence of this. Again, the second source, written in Persian-Tajik at that time, is the work of the Bukhara Palace historian Muhammad Mir Alim "history of Amir Nasrullu". This work was written on the assignment of the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo (1826-1860). The work begins with a description of the political events that took place in the Bukhara emirate in the second half of the 18th century, internal and external realities, and ends with the coming to power of Amir Nasrullu, his policy in the management of the state in the early years. The work talks about the Sino-Kipchak uprising in the emirate of Bukhara in 1821-1825 and its suppression. But the main reasons and essence of the uprising were not revealed in the work, which is natural, and this could not be expected from the palace historian. One of the historical sources written in this direction is the work entitled "History Amir Haydar", created by mulla Ibodulla and mulla Muhammad Sharif in Persian-Tajik. The work

discusses the history of the mangitic dynasty with Ashtarakhanids, the political, socio-economic events that took place in the Bukhara emirate from the birth of Amir Shah Murad, the father of Amir Haydar, until the death of Amir Haydar (1826). At the same time, the work also provides information about the ambassador's visit to Bukhara, where in 1820 the head of Negri was sent from Russia. The work of Muhammad Sharif, reflecting the same period, entitled "Crown ut-tavorikh" - ("crown of histories"), gives a genealogy of the mangitians, the Turkic and Mongolian tribes, Genghis Khan, his descendants-ancestors, the history of the Shaybanids, Ashtarakhan dynasty. In general, the work plays an important role in the study of the political, socio-economic realities of the Bukhara emirate of Ashtarakhans, especially during the mangitic dynasty .

One of the major historical sources written in the 40 years of the 19th century is the work of Muhammad Hakimkhan Torra entitled "Muntahab at-tavorikh". The work describes political events related to the history of the Kokand Khanate from the 70s of the 1822TH century to the death of the Kokand Khan Umar Khan (1822), and then to the pre-madali Khan, who ascended the throne.

Hakim Khan walks along with Tura Khan and intervenes in the events of the first quarter of the XIX century. He reflected them in his work, seeing with his own eyes the Fisk-fujur in the palace, political disputes in the regions, the foreign and domestic policy of the Khanate, political phenomena in the Bukhara emirate. About the Ming dynasty of Uzbeks who ascended the throne after the ashtarakhans, the political events of the time when Umarkhon reigned (1810-1822) were clearly and consistently expressed. The value of the work lies in the fact that it occupies an important place in determining the policy of Russia in relation to Central Asia and the assessment of Central Asians from that time on to Russia, since the author was in Russia, directly got acquainted with life there, expressed progressive views on the issue of connecting with Russia. In his work, the author condemns those who participated in the China-Kipchak uprising in Bukhara in 1821-1825 as "treacherous people." This clearly shows the path taken by the author. One of the people who created a work on the history of the Kokand Khanate in the middle of the 19th century was Avaz Muhammad Attor Oxendi, by whom in 1872 a two-volume work "history jahonnamoyi" was created in the Persian-Tajik language . The work consists of a description of what the author saw with his own eyes, as well as two books and a geographical addition, written on the basis of historical sources. The first part of the work gives the history of rulers from the appearance of man to the 16th century . In the second part of the work, the policy of the Kokand Khan Alimkhan (1798-1810), Umarkhon (1810-1822), the era of the reign of Madalikhan and Khudayorkhan are fully given. In the work, the policy of the Bukhara emir in relation to the Sino-Kipchaks and Karakalpak peoples, the relationship between the Kokand Khanate and the Bukhara emirate, the occupation of Samarkand and Kattakurgan lands by Russian soldiers, the construction of no and imurats, the dates of some events, etc. k. lar given. At the same time, the work also talks about such important events as the uprising led by Khoja Qalandar, who rose in Kokand in 1842, the movement that rose against the governor of Tashkent in 1847. These arguments presented in the work are important for the study of history. However, these monotonous works were written in the spirit of the ideology of the ruling feudal class of that time, which is required to look at with a critical eye.

Also noteworthy in the history of the Kokand Khanate is the work of Mulla Niyaz Muhammad "history Shahruhiy". This work of the author provides important information on the history of the Kokand Khanate up to the 70s of the XVIII and XIX centuries. This information is very valuable for researchers of this period.

Since the second half of the XIX century, the campaigns of the Russian Empire to invade Turkestan began. In June 1865, after fierce resistance, the townspeople surrendered. Now Tashkent served as the administrative center of the Turkish governor-general until 1917. Between this period, the city took a unique path of

development. The role of written sources in the coverage of the socio-economic and political history of Tashkent 1865-1917 is immeasurable, and it is advisable to classify these sources by dividing them into categories.

In the second half of the 19th century, a number of works were created by local historians. Among them, one should note such works as "history of Muhammad Salih jadidai Tashkent", "history of jahannomayi" by Avaz Muhammad Attor Saqandi, "history of Turkistan" by Mirzo Alim Mahdum Khoji . In these works, the muarrihs mainly tried to cover the historical processes associated with the invasion of the city of Tashkent by Tsarist troops. In particular, the historian Muhammad Salih personally participated in the defense of Tashkent and, as a vivid witness to these events, objectively tells about such realities as mainly the defense of the city, the capture of the city by the Tsarist troops. In the work "historical Turkestan" the author in the first part of the book touches on the political processes associated with Tashkent. Mirzo the scientist believes that as a result of internal strife and contradictions between the khanates, the city was easily occupied by the enemy: "... each other ilan war looted and destroyed the province, that is, the Russians imprisoned the defenseless City of Tashkent for several days, and the end was conquered by the Kamolon gate at dawn on June 15, 1865." Also, muarrix gave information about the appearance of the city at the beginning of the 20th century, about the changes that took place in it. The sources mentioned do not reflect the complete landscape of Tashkent. Nevertheless, it should be noted that these works have scientific value. The 1,200-page work of the son of Muhammad Salih Karakhoja, a Karyogdi mahallah in Tashkent, entitled "history of jadida-I Tashkent" ("New History of Tashkent"), written between 1880 and 1885, is also very important, which is somewhat different from the historical works written in the past three khanates in Central Asia. The work was written in Persian-Tajik. It consists of the history of wars between the rulers, the second part is devoted to the history of the Kokand Khanate and Tashkent. In doing so, it is felt that the author started working with the intention of writing a new history and received tips from the day. The work also provides detailed information about groups and individuals who played a dominant role in Kokand's political life, about political movements in Tashkent, about popular uprisings, about the direction and causes of these uprisings (this issue is not so covered in any other work). This work was a new aspiration in the historicism of the new era.

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